

S.D.E

BHIMA -II (2008 COURSE): APRIL / MAY - 2010
SUBJECT: BANKING LAW

Day: **Monday**
Date: **07-06-2010**

Time: **2-30 P.M. To 5-30 P.M.**
Max. Marks: 100

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Trace briefly the history of development of modern banking in India.
- Q.2** What are the broad objectives of the Government in nationalizing 14 major commercial banks? In what respect it differ form social control which had prevailed earlier.
- Q.3** Describe briefly the relationship between commercial banks and the Reserve Bank of India.
- Q.4** Define the terms 'banker' and 'customer'. What are the general and special relationship between banker and customer?
- Q.5** 'Banker's lien is a tantamount to an implied pledge'. Comment. Distinguish between a lien, a hypothecation and a pledge.
- Q.6** Explain the principles that guide the banks in granting loans and advances.
- Q.7** 'A holder in due course is 'holder' but a 'holder' is not a holder in due course'. Comment.
- Q.8** Write short notes on:
a) Debt Recovery Tribunal
b) Nature and type of bank accounts

S.D.E

BHIMA – II (2008 COURSE) : APRIL/MAY 2010
SUBJECT : LEGAL EDUCATION & RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Day : Friday
Date : 04-06-2010

Time : 2.30 P.M. To 5.30 P.
Max. Marks : 100

N.B.

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
- 2) All question carry **EQUAL** marks.

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- Q.1** In the discussion method of teaching, the students should have a sufficient knowledge about the topic because only then they can actively participate in the discussion and it is suitable only for the post graduate levels. Discuss the discussion method of teaching.
- Q.2** Discuss the utility and importance of socio legal research.
- Q.3** In the research process, the first step happens to be that of identification and properly defining the research problem. Discuss the issues related to the identification of research problem.
- Q.4** Discuss the 'Reversal of Facts' method of discovering the rule of case.
- Q.5** A research design which yields maximal information and provides an opportunity for considering many different aspects of a problem is considered most appropriate and efficient design. Discuss the steps to be followed in a good research design.
- Q.6** The interview method of collecting data involves presentation of oral-verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral-verbal responses. Discuss the interview method of data collection.
- Q.7** Discuss the random and the non random sampling techniques.
- Q.8** Write short notes on:
- a) Case study
 - b) Classification and tabulation of data

S.D.E

BHIMA -II (2008 COURSE): APRIL / MAY - 2010

**SUBJECT: PAPER-I
JUDICIAL PROCESS**

Day : *Wednesday*
Date : *02-06-2010*

Time: *2.30 P.M. To 5.30 P.M.*
Max. Marks: 100.

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** The common law legal system is such that it permits creativity in law through judicial process. Explain as to how judicial process and achieves creativity in law.
- Q.2** Discuss the role of judicial process in the constitutional adjudications.
- Q.3** Discuss the Indian debate on the role of judges and on the notion of judicial review.
- Q.4** It is sometimes felt that the method of appointing of the judges by the government hampers the independence of the judiciary. Discuss the concept of independence of the Indian judiciary.
- Q.5** Explain the concept of judicial activism with the help of relevant case laws.
- Q.6** Discuss with the help of cases as to how the judicial process is influenced by theories of justice.
- Q.7** Explain the Rawls theory of distributive justice.
- Q.8** Write notes on **ANY TWO** of the following::
- a) Dependency theories of justice
 - b) The liberal utilitarian tradition as bases of justice
 - c) Institutional liability of the courts
 - d) Precedent

S.D.E

BHIMA – II: APRIL / MAY 2010

(old course)

SUBJECT: JURISPRUDENCE & INDIAN LEGAL PHILOSOPHY

Day : **Wednesday**
Date : **02.06.2010**

Time : **2.30 P.M. TO 5.30 P.M.**
Max. Marks : **100**

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Natural law theory has a history reaching back centuries and the vigour with which it flourishes not with standing periodic eclipse, especially in the 19th century, is a tribute to it's vitality. Explain the revival of natural law theory in the 20th century.
- Q.2** Kelsen did not revert to ideology, but he sought to expel ideologies of every description and to present a picture of law austere in it's abstraction and severe in it's logic. Explain Hans Kelsen's theory of law.
- Q.3** Sociological jurisprudence according to Roscoe Pound, should ensure that the making, interpretation and application of laws take account of social facts. Discuss the social engineering theory of law.
- Q.4** American realism is a combination of the analytical positivist and sociological approaches. Explain the American realism thought.
- Q.5** Explain in detail the concept of 'rights in a wider sense'.
- Q.6** Every legal system strives to secure justice through it's laws, and the connotations of justice depends upon the laws prevailing in the legal system. Discuss the meaning and nature of justice.
- Q.7** Laws and morals share a very intricate and delicate relationship. Discuss the Hart and Devlin debate related to the separation of laws and morals.
- Q.8** Write short notes on:
a) Independence of judiciary
b) Functions of law

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S.D.E

BHIMA – II: APRIL / MAY 2010

(Old Course)

SUBJECT: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & DISSERTATION

Day : Friday
Date : 04.06.2010

Time : 2.30 P.M. To 5.30 P.M.
Max. Marks : 50

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
- 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

- Q.1 The progress of any society depends upon research. Discuss as to how legal research helps in promoting the development and welfare of the society.
- Q.2 The research begins with the formulation of the research problem. Discuss the various aspects involved in the identification of the research problem.
- Q.3 In random sampling, every element of the universe of the research has equal probable chance of being included in research. Discuss.
- Q.4 Discuss the nature, purpose and process of content analysis.
- Q.5 The observation method of data collection is considered as one of the primary sources of data collection since the data is collected and used for the first time. Discuss observation as a tool of data collection.
- Q.6 Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of questionnaire method of data collection.
- Q.7 Discuss the problems involved to in legal research in India; and also suggest some measures to facilitate legal research in India.
- Q.8 Write short notes on:
 - a) Research design
 - b) Hypothesis

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S.D.B

BHIMA – II: APRIL / MAY 2010

(Old Course)

SUBJECT: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & DISSERTATION

Day : **Friday**
Date : **04.06.2010**

Time : **2.30 P.M. To 5.30 P.M.**
Max. Marks : **50**

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
- 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

- Q.1 The progress of any society depends upon research. Discuss as to how legal research helps in promoting the development and welfare of the society.
- Q.2 The research begins with the formulation of the research problem. Discuss the various aspects involved in the identification of the research problem.
- Q.3 In random sampling, every element of the universe of the research has equal probable chance of being included in research. Discuss.
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- Q.8 Write short notes on:
 - a) Research design
 - b) Hypothesis

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BHIMA- II: APRIL/ MAY: 2010

(old course)

SUBJECT: III - FEMINIST CRITIQUE OF LEGAL ORDER AND GLOBAL STANDARDS OF GENDER JUSTICE

Day: Monday
Date: 07.06.2010

Time: 2.30 P.M. To 5.30 P.M.
Max. Marks: 100

N.B.

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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Q.1 Her father protects her in childhood, her husband in her youth, her son in her old age. A woman is never fit for independence. Critically analyze the Guardianship and Maintenance rights of the woman.

Q.2 Disuses the role of Indian Judiciary in interpreting the International Conventions in light of Indian constitution. Is the Judiciary successful in implementing the concept of equality in administration of justice?

Q.3 Women's adultery is judged more harshly and considered to be fundamental repudiation of the relationship. The double standard has been based on property notions within familiar ideology of women as property of husband and ensuring that property is inherited by legitimate heirs of husband. Critically analyze the relevant criminal law with help of relevant case laws.

Q.4 "A Common civil code will cause national integration by removing disparate loyalties to laws which have conflicting ideologies". Different personal laws need to be consolidated into a uniform civil code". Comment on this statements citing various case laws.

Q.5 Trace the feminist movements in India. Compare the feminist movement in Europe and America.

Q.6 "Women are the victims of either sati, female infanticide, dowry or prostitution. The patriarchal elements and inequality based on sex and gender in traditional Hindu society are reason for the same" Critically analyze the above statement.

Q.7 The property and inheritance laws are different under each of the personal laws. Stat the rules of inheritance under Christian, Parsi and Muslim law and critically analyze the same.

Q.8 Write a short notes on:

- a) Critique of law relating to employment and labour conditions
- b) Critique of Legal Positivism

S.D.E

BHIMA – II (2008 COURSE) : APRIL / MAY – 2010
SUBJECT : HUMAN RIGHTS OF DISADVANTAGED GROUPS

Day : *Monday*
Date : *07-06-2010*

Time : *2.30 P.M. To 5.30 P.M.*
Max. Marks : 100

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q. 1** Explain the various rights of the AIDS infected victims.
- Q. 2** The discrimination against women, denying or limiting their equality of right with men is fundamentally unjust and constitutes an offence against human dignity. Explain with special reference to the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.
- Q. 3** Children are the most vulnerable section of our society. They are exploited in various ways. To protect them from exploitation various national and international laws are enacted. Comment with the help of case law.
- Q. 4** "The states in which ethnic, religious, linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with other members to their group to enjoy their own cultural, to prefers and practice their own religion or to use their own language". Comment.
- Q. 5** "The earlier view of the prisoners was that he is a criminal, a wrongdoer, who is stigma and danger to the civilized society. He was viewed as non – human being who deserved all the punishment none recognized that he too is human being and the crime committed was outcome of socio – economic moral conditions of the society". Comment.
- Q. 6** Discuss the future perspective of the human rights of disadvantaged groups.
- Q. 7** Explain the problems and issues of the disadvantaged group and how their rights are protected through laws.
- Q. 8** Write short notes on
- a) Rights of mentally ill person
 - b) The unorganized labour

S.D.E

BHIMA -II: APRIL/MAY 2010 (Old Course)
SUBJECT : CRIMINOLOGY : CAUSATION OF CRIME

Day : Monday
Date : 07-06-2010

Time : 2.30 P.M. To 5.30 P.M.
Max. Marks : 100

N.B.

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All question carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Criminology deals with the legal psychiatric aspect or the medico-psychological, biological, pedagogical or sociological aspect of criminality and the factors related with. Discuss the nature and scope of criminology.
- Q.2** Ceasare Beccaria, the pioneer of modern criminology expounded his naturalistic theory of criminality by rejecting the omnipotence of evil spirit. Discuss the classical school of crime causation.
- Q.3** William H. Sheldon tried to establish a co-relation between physical structure of the criminal and the crime through what he called the application of constitutional theory to human behaviour problems. Discuss Sheldon's theory of crime causation.
- Q.4** According to the social disorganization theory, the inability of a group to engage in self regulation in a social control formulation leads to crime causation. Discuss the social disorganization theory.
- Q.5** According to Sutherland out of all the social processes, the family background has perhaps the greatest influence on criminal behaviour of the offenders. Discuss as to how sometimes the family - a social institution acts as a factor of crime causation.
- Q.6** Discuss in detail Tarde's theory of imitation or learning.
- Q.7** The term recidivism may be defined as the habit of relapsing into crimes by the criminals and recidivists is a person who relapses into crime again and again. Discuss the problems of related to recidivism.
- Q.8** Write short note on:
- a) Lombroso's theory of crime causation
 - b) Cartographic theory of crime causation