

Subject : I-Jurisprudence & Indian Legal Philosophy (Compulsory)

Day : Thursday
Date : 08/12/2011

S.D.E. 
5690

Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.
Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.

- 3) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 4) All questions carry **EQUAL** Marks.
-

- Q.1 The renaissance theory of Natural law deals with absolutism, where as the twentieth century natural law theory deals with relativism. Discuss the renaissance and the twentieth century natural law theory.
- Q.2 According to Professor H.L.A. Hart, law is the union between primary rules and secondary rules. Critically evaluate Hart's theory of law.
- Q.3 John Austin begins his theory of law by first defining the scope of jurisprudence; however he gives a very narrow scope of jurisprudence. Evaluate Austin's theory in the light of the above statement.
- Q.4 Roscoe Pound gives more emphasis on the functions of law in his theory of social engineering. Discuss Pound's theory and also state it's application to the Indian legal system.
- Q.5 In contradiction to Bentham, Savigny believes that law cannot be made but is found. Elucidate Savigny's historical approach to law.
- Q.6 There exists a very intricate relationship between law & justice; justice prevails because law exists, and so also the law has to be just in order to survive. Discuss the relationship between law and justice.
- Q.7 Discuss the concept of "right" and "rights in a wider sense" as used by Hohfeld in his analysis of rights.
- Q.8 Write notes on **ANY TWO**
 - a) Functions of law in society.
 - b) Realism.
 - c) Judicial activism.
 - d) Precedent as a source of law.

* * * * *

Subject : II-Research Methodology & Dissertation (Compulsory)

Day : Saturday
Date : 10/12/2011

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.
Max Marks : 50 Total Pages : 1

N.B.

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

- Q. 1 For the research to be authentic, it is imperative for the researcher to maintain objectivity and value neutrality in his method of research. Elaborate the importance of objectivity and value neutrality in research.
- Q. 2 According the Selltiz Jahoda, "A research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure." Discuss the steps of a good research design, with the reference to the above proposition.
- Q. 3 In non-probability sampling technique, there is no assurance that every element has some specifiable chance of being included. Discuss the types of non\probability sampling techniques.
- Q. 4 Whether the population of research gives or fails to give the data through questionnaire depends upon the questionnaire because a good questionnaire yields a good data. Elaborate the characteristics of a good questionnaire.
- Q. 5 Explain the various types of interviews as a tool of data collection.
- Q. 6 The method of exploring and analyzing the life of a social unit, be it a person, family, institution or a community is known as case study. Discuss in detail the case study method of research.
- Q. 7 Discuss the problems and difficulties involved in the legal research in India.
- Q. 8 Write short notes on : (**ANY TWO**)
 - a) Merits of social survey
 - b) Identification of the problem
 - c) Comparative model of legal research

* * * *

Subject : III-Feminist Critique of Legal Order & Global Standards of Gender
Justice

Day : Tuesday
Date : 13/12/2011

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.
Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.

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

Q.1 Discuss the various Feminist Theories, which reflect the different feminist thought. And also bring out the similarity in this different feminist theories. Make comparative analysis of the same.

Q.2 Right to equality is embodied in Act, 21 of the Indian constitution. Examine the Right to equality under various International Conventions. What is the latest judicial trend in following this approach?

Q.3 The Natural Law Theory believes women's Subordination on grounds of biological factors. The nature has also contributed to the factor, where private sphere was allocated to women and public sphere to men. Critically analyze Natural Law Theory.

Q.4 The Directive Principles of state Policy of the Indian constitution provide for the protection of women workers. Special Provisions are made in various labour laws protecting and promoting the rights of women. Comment.

Q.5 "Nature gave women too much power, laws gives them too little". Analyze this statement in light of criminal's laws relating to Rape and Adultery.

Q.6 The International Convention on Political Rights of Women 1952 and Convention on Abolition of all forms of discrimination against women have set high standards of Justice. Discuss critically, whether these conventions are successful in eradicating the oppression of women in form of traffic in women and children and sex oriented tourism.

Q.7 Law can be seen from both the angles law as means of liberation and the same time means of reproduction of oppressive social order. Inspire of the fact that law has given property rights to women, men are far ahead of them. Critically state the efforts made by legislators and judiciary to reduce the gap created by succession laws between man women.

Q.8 Write a short notes on:
a) Right of Inheritance by birth for sons and not for daughters
b) Guardianship, Adoption and maintenance laws

Subject : III- Criminology: Causation of Crime

Day : Tuesday

Date : 13/12/2011

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.

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

Q.1 The formulation of criminal policy essentially depends on crime causation and factors correlated there with, while its implementation is achieved through the instrumentality of criminal law. Discuss the relationship between criminology, criminal policy and criminal law.

Q.2 With the advance of behavioural sciences, the monogenetic explanation of human conduct lost its validity and a new trend to adopt an eclectic view about the genesis of crime gradually developed. Discuss the positive school of criminology.

Q.3 Sigmond Freud contends that crime is the substitute of symbolic behaviour of a person. Explain Sigmond Freud's theory of crime causation.

Q.4 According to William A Bonger, capitalism was one of the potential causes of criminality because the system created an atmosphere for promoting selfish tendencies in men. Discuss Bongers' theory of crime causation.

Q.5 The theory of differential association centres round the theme that a person becomes criminal if there is an excess of influence on him favourable to the violation of the law as compared with the influences which are unfavourable to the violation of law. Discuss Sutherland's theory of differential association.

Q.6 Explain in detail Cohen theory of sub-culture.

Q.7 The ever increasing recidivism is undoubtedly a crucial problem for penologists in the control of crime and rehabilitation of offenders. Discuss the causes of recidivism and suggest few measures to control recidivism.

Q.8 Write short note on:

- a) Beccaria's classical school of crime causation
- b) War as a factor of crime causation

* * *

Subject : IV-Law of Marriage & Divorce

Day : Thursday
Date : 15/12/2011

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.
Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.

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

- Q.1 Islam gave right to women to dissolve their marriage. When married parties disagree and are apprehensive that they can't observe the bounds prescribe by divine laws, the woman can release herself from the tie, by giving up some property in return of freedom. Critically analyze the Muslim law in this aspect and compare with the Hindu Law.
- Q.2 The complexity of modern life has had tremendous impact on institution of marriage which has led to reforms and amendment of various statues. Special changes have been made in divorce Act. Compare Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act 1936 and Indian Divorce Act 2001.
- Q.3 Trace the origin of divorce in early India. State different theories of divorce and irretrievable break down of marriage.
- Q.4 Marriage is a sacred institution, it is the very foundation of a ~~stable and~~ civilized society. State the conditions for valid Hindu Marriage and registration of Hindu marriage. Also state consequences of non-registration.
- Q.5 Judicial separation is one of the matrimonial relief provided under the personal law statutes. Judicial separation doesn't put an end to marriage, the legal relationship of husband wife subsist and they can't remarry. State grounds available under Hindu Law to seek Juridical Separation.
- Q.6 Restitution of conjugal rights scenes a social purpose as an aid to the prevention of break-up of marriage. Discuss the constitution validity of sec. 9 whether it violates Act 14 or Act 21 of the constitution. Discuss it with relevant case law.
- Q.7 Dower is not purely the bride price and is not consideration of marriage. Dower is an obligation imposed upon the husband as mark of respect to the wife. State the remedy available to Muslim wife in circumstance when dower is not paid to her.
- Q.8 Write notes on :
- a) Concept of family and forms of family
 - b) Illegitimacy and acknowledge of paternity

Subject : IV- Penology: Treatment of Offenders

Day : Thursday
Date : 15/12/2011

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.
Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.

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

-
- Q.1** Discuss the various theories of punishments in the light of the justifications and rationales emphasized while advocating them.
- Q.2** "The old belief that harsh and lengthy punishments are necessary for the security of the society has become obsolete in the present context". Comment on the current approaches of crime prevention.
- Q.3** "Open air institution are essentially a twentieth century device for rehabilitating offenders to normal life in the society through an intensive after-care programme". Give the merits and demerits of this institution.
- Q.4** "Probation is intended to serve a positive role as a method of guidance, assistance and supervision of the probationer so that he may rehabilitate himself for the normal social life". Elucidate.
- Q.5** Critically examine Indian prisons as an institution to curb, combat crime in the light of various judicial decisions.
- Q.6** Critically discuss the role of police organisation in India as a preventive mechanism of crime control. What are the challenges before it?
- Q.7** "Ex-prisoners are generally feared, shunned, discriminated and exploited and thus they are compelled to go wicked rather than being assisted to lead an upright life". Discuss the effectiveness of parole in the light of above statement.
- Q.8** Write short notes on:
a) Notion of punishment in law
b) Plea bargaining

* * *