

**LL. M. SEM-II (2015 Course) CBCS : WINTER - 2018**

**SUBJECT : BANKING LAW (BUSINESS LAW)**

Day : Wednesday  
Date : 05/12/2018

**W-2018-1594**

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM  
Max. Marks : 60

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**N.B.:**

- 1) Answer any **FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Write a note on evolution of banking in India and state different kinds of banks and their functions.
- Q.2** Explain and elaborate the provisions of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 relating to control by government, an account and audit, and in lending.
- Q.3** What were the reasons for the Nationalization of 14 major commercial banks? How banks developed after nationalization?
- Q.4** 'Explain the Banker's duty as to secrecy of customers not to disclose the state of his customer's account to any third party. There are, however, exception to this rule.' Comment.
- Q.5** Discuss the role of Reserve Bank of India on Credit Control, Exchange Control and Monopoly of currency issues.
- Q.6** Explain the Banker's right of General lien. Specify kinds of lien and state the incidents of Banker's general lien.
- Q.7** Discuss Pledge, Mortgage and Hypothecation as securities for advances. Point out their merits and demerits.
- Q.8** Write notes on:  
a) Presentment and Payment of Negotiable Instrument.  
b) Nature and type of bank accounts.

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**LL. M. SEM-II (2015 Course) CBCS : WINTER - 2018**  
**SUBJECT : a) BUSINESS LAW GROUP : LAW OF EXPORT IMPORT REGULATION**

Day : Monday  
Date : 03/12/2018

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM  
Max. Marks : 60

**W-2018-1590**

**N.B.:**

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

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- Q.1** 'The period after 1991 has been marked by a substantial liberalization of the trade policy.' Comment and highlight the main features of new trade policy since 1991.
- Q.2** 'Government of India like almost all other nations has been endeavoring to develop exports.' Comment with special reference to Special Economic Zones (SEZ.)
- Q.3** Examine the changing dimensions of Exim Policy particularly in the area of investment of NIRs, FIIs and FDIs.
- Q.4** Examine the provisions relating to Conveyance and Warehousing of goods under the Customs Act.
- Q.5** Discuss the issue of technology transfer and point out restrictive terms in technology transfer agreements. How far India benefited from it?
- Q.6** 'Goods, Services and transportation are the basic needs of exports and import trade.' Comment with special reference to India.
- Q.7** Examine the development service sector in India and point out its role in export promotion.
- Q.8** Write short notes on:  
a) FEMA  
b) W.T.O. and non-tariff restrictions.

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**LL. M. SEM-II (2015 Course) CBCS : WINTER - 2018**  
**SUBJECT: b) HUMAN RIGHTS LAW GROUP: HUMAN RIGHTS OF**  
**DISADVANTAGED GROUP: PROBLEMS & ISSUES IN THE PROTECTION**  
**& ENFORCEMENT**

Day : Wednesday  
Date : 05/12/2018

**W-2018-1595**

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM  
Max. Marks : 60

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**N.B.:**

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q. 1** Examine the various issues relating to the stateless persons and the protection accorded to them by international community.
- Q. 2** Discuss the rights of minorities enumerated in the Indian Constitution. Also discuss the important judicial pronouncements in this regard.
- Q. 3** Identify and elaborate on the problems and issues relating to protection of disadvantaged group.
- Q. 4** Dalits in India were earlier ill-treated by the upper-caste people. Indian Government has taken measures for the upliftment of the Dalit by passing an Act called SC/ ST (Prevention of Atrocities Act). Explain how this Act and SC has emerged as the protector of their rights with the recent supreme court judgment.
- Q. 5** Examine the rights to development in the context of the tribal and other indigenous people.
- Q. 6** Critically evaluate the role of United Nations in protecting the rights of the Child.
- Q. 7** Critically elaborate the concept of disadvantaged groups. What are the future perspectives of the human rights of these groups?
- Q. 8** Write short note (**ANY TWO**) of the following
- i) 'Aids' Victims
  - ii) Mentally ill
  - iii) Rights of Women
  - iv) Rights of Prisoners

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**LL. M. SEM-II (2015 Course) CBCS : WINTER - 2018**  
**SUBJECT : b) HUMAN RIGHTS LAW GROUP : PROTECTION & ENFORCEMENT**  
**OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA**

Day : Monday  
Date : 03/12/2018

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM  
Max. Marks : 60

**W-2018-1591**

**N.B.:**

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

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- Q.1** "Due to the misuse and abuse of some of the provisions of the constitution, judicial activism has gained significance." in the light of the above statement comment on the role of judicial activism in protection of human rights.
- Q.2** When the constitution of India was being drafted and adopted, the Universal Declaration had already been passed by the General Assembly of the United Nations."Comment on the development of human rights in India.
- Q.3** Part III of the Indian Constitution contain the list of the fundamental right; that guarantees civil liberties to all the citizens of India to live in peace and harmony without fear of being suppressed by others. Explain.
- Q.4** Evaluate the crucial role of India in implementing international norms and standards for the promotion and protection of human rights.
- Q.5** Supreme Court is the highest Constitutional Court and acts as the guardian of the Constitution. Comment on the role and significance of the supreme court of India.
- Q.6** How the Preamble of Indian Constitution incorporates the Human Rights.?
- Q.7** The scope of a Court to protect human rights is of wide amplitude. It is not confined merely to the case of an accused person. It is also not confined to a court exercising criminal jurisdiction, but to every court of law. In the light of the above statement evaluate the role of Criminal Courts in the protection of human rights.
- Q.8** Write short notes on
- a) Statutory Tribunals
  - b) High Courts

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**LL. M. SEM-II (2015 Course) CBCS : WINTER - 2018**  
**SUBJECT: c) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP: LAW RELATING TO**  
**COPYRIGHT**

Day : Wednesday  
Date : 05/12/2018

**W-2018-1596**

Time: 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM  
Max. Marks: 60

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**N.B.:**

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** "There must be some minimal degree of creativity and that should be protected by Copyright. It should be the fruit of intellectual labor and not just the sweat of the brow." Justify the statement in contest of the term "Originality" required for obtaining Copyright.
- Q.2** The Copyright system is unable to effectively respond to the challenges posed by digitalization and internet." Discuss.
- Q.3** "Copyright is automatic once the original work is created and it does not require any formality. However, the certification of Copyright and entries made therein serves as prima facie evidence in court of law with reference to disputes relating to ownership of Copyright." Justify the statement and discuss the procedure for registration.
- Q.4** Write a critical essay on assignment stating the mode of assignment, and distinguishing it from licensing.
- Q.5** Write a note on:  
a) Doctrine of Merger  
b) Rome Convention
- Q.6** Explain the Copyright protection available to software programs in India.
- Q.7** Write an essay on protection of Moral Rights.
- Q.8** "Every infringement of Copyright is an encroachment over exclusive rights of copyright owner without his consent. However, any such encroachment which is protected by law is not an infringement of copyright." Explain.

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**LL. M. SEM-II (2015 Course) CBCS : WINTER - 2018**  
**SUBJECT: c) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP:**  
**LAW RELATING TO TRADEMARKS**

Day : Monday  
Date : 03/12/2018

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM  
Max. Marks : 60

**W-2018-1592**

**N.B.:**

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

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- Q.1** “Law of trademark is based mainly on the concepts: distinctiveness similarity of marks and similarity of goods” Comment and Discuss the characteristics and forms of trademark.
- Q.2** Discuss the salient features of the Trademark law Treaty relating to the trademark.
- Q.3** “The statutory law of trademarks is now based on the new Trademarks Act,1999 and rules framed there under” Discuss the historical development of trademark laws in India.
- Q.4** “A registered trademark gives to the registered proprietor the exclusive right to use the trademark in relation to the goods for which it is registered.” Discuss process and grounds of registration of trademark.
- Q.5** Define “infringement” Discuss the different use of registered trademark which is not constituting infringement.
- Q.6** “The remedies in a passing off action include an injunction, damages or an account of profits and delivery – up of the offending article for erasure or destruction.” Comment and discuss the different types of remedies in passing off.
- Q.7** Define “Cyber Squatting”, Explain the laws relating to squatting and domain name system.
- Q.8** Write a detail note on **ANY TWO** :
- a) Philosophy of distinctive character
  - b) Deceptive similarity
  - c) Types of distinctiveness

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**LL.M. TRIMESTER – II (Choice Based Credit System) (2013 Course) /  
(2015 Course) : WINTER - 2018**  
**SUBJECT: GROUP – B: CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW :  
CENTRE – STATE RELATIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE**

Day : Tuesday  
Date : 04/12/2018

**W-2018-1628**

Time: 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM  
Max. Marks: 60

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**N.B.:**

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** Marks.
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- Q.1** Identify those features of Indian Constitution which indicates that the Constitution envisaged a federal system of Government. Also point out those provisions of the Constitution which dilute the very concept of Federalism in India.
- Q.2** “Even though there is a distribution of powers between the Union Government and the State under our Constitution the distribution has a strong central bias.” Discuss.
- Q.3** Analyze the roles played by the doctrine of ‘colorable legislation’ and that of ‘pith and substance’ in the interpretation of legislative entries in the seventh schedule of the Constitution. Do these doctrines help to maintain co-ordinal relations between the Centre and the State?
- Q.4** “Changes in Socio-economic conditions in the country require a constant adjustment in the basis of transfer of revenue from the Centre to States, therefore the Constitution makers devised a flexible scheme for transfer of revenue from Centre to States.” Comment on this statement in the light of Centre State financial relations.
- Q.5** Analyze the Centre-State administrative relations under the Indian Constitution. Discuss the extent to which the Constitution and its practice are Conducive for efficient and smooth functioning of the Centre-State Administrative relations.
- Q.6** ‘The Supreme Court has strengthened the federal character of the Constitution by laying down certain important principles regarding the exercise of power under Article 356.’ Do you agree? Elaborate your answer stating as to the impact of emergency on Center-State relations.
- Q.7** Referring to the relevant Constitutional provisions and judicial precedents. Write a critical note on Centre-State relations relating to residuary powers of legislation.
- Q.8** Write notes on:  
a) All India Services as means of Centre State administrative Co-ordination  
b) Sarkaria Commission



**LL.M. TRIMESTER – II (Choice Based Credit System) (2013 Course) /  
(2015 Course) : WINTER - 2018**

**SUBJECT: GROUP-B: CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW:  
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES**

Day : Thursday  
Date : 06/12/2018

**W-2018-1630**

Time: 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM  
Max. Marks : 60

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**N.B.:**

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions are **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Write a Critique on Reservation policy emphasizing on Pre & Post Mandal Scenario.
- Q.2** ‘The Right of Information is said to be a facet of “Speech and expression.” Comment with appropriate landmark judicial pronouncements.
- Q.3** Analyze the Principle of due process of law enshrined in Article. 21 of Constitution of India.
- Q.4** “The Right to freedom of religion is to be studied in view of the Secular democracy established under the Indian Constitution.” Evaluate Freedom of Religion with landmark case laws.
- Q.5** ‘Writs are issued by the Supreme Court of India for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights.’ Comment along with recent precedents.
- Q.6** ‘The main object behind the Directive Principles of State Policy is to achieve the ideal of economic democracy.’ Elucidate the nature of Directive Principles of State Policy.
- Q.7** Write a critique on Protection of Interests of Minorities with landmark precedents.
- Q.8** Write a short notes on (**ANY TWO**)
- a) Right to property
  - b) Right to Education
  - c) Protection against self incrimination

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**LL.M. TRIMESTER – II (Choice Based Credit System) (2013 Course) ,  
(2015 Course) : WINTER - 2018**

**SUBJECT : LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT & FEDERAL GOVERNANCE  
(CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW)**

Day : Saturday  
Date : 08/12/2018

**W-2018-1632**

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM  
Max. Marks : 60

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**N.B.:**

- 1) Answer **ANY FOUR** questions.
  - 2) ALL questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Discuss the meaning and nature of Local Self Government in India.
- Q.2** “Local Self Government is an old institution in India and its origin can be traced back in antiquity” Trace the origin of Local Self Government in India.
- Q.3** “73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment brought in sweeping changes in Local Self Government” Discuss the salient features of 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendment.
- Q.4** “Gram Sabha is an unique concept of direct democracy in India” Describe the structure and powers of the Gram Sabha.
- Q.5** “Municipal Corporations are characterized with vast financial and administrative powers while administering the metropolitan cities”. Describe the structure and powers of the Municipal Corporation.
- Q.6** “Local Self Government is divided into a 3 tier structure” Describe the structure and the powers of the Zilla Parishad, the Panchayat Samiti and the Gram Panchayat.
- Q.7** “State Government do control and interfere in the working of the Local Self Governments in India” Explain this statement with relevant examples.
- Q.8** Write short notes:  
a) Municipal Councils  
b) Financial powers of the Zilla Parishad

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**LL. M. SEM-II (2015 Course) CBCS : WINTER - 2018**  
**SUBJECT: ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION & DISASTER MANAGEMENT**  
**(ENVIRONMENTAL LAW GROUP)**

Day : Wednesday  
Date : 05/12/2018

**W-2018-1597**

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM  
Max. Marks : 60

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**N.B.:**

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** When an event causes sudden, abrupt and unpredictable damage to human and animal life or to entire environment; such an event is classified as disaster. Explain the term disaster.
- Q.2** Explain as to how the laws relating railways help in promoting the disaster management.
- Q.3** Elaborate the salient features of the Disaster Management Act 2005.
- Q.4** Discuss the legal responsibility and the public accountability of the officials of the state in the cases of disasters, in order to promote effective disaster management.
- Q.5** Explain the rights of certain class of victims such as children and women which are affected by the disaster.
- Q.6** Discuss the liability involved in the cases of nuclear liability.
- Q.7** Write a brief account of the Latur Earthquake. So also explain the aspects or the lessons we have to learn in order to avoid further similar types of disasters.
- Q.8** Write short notes on **ANY TWO**
- a) Distinction between the natural disasters and manmade disaster.
  - b) Public liability Insurance.
  - c) Role of National Green Tribunal in disaster management.

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**LL. M. SEM-II (2015 Course) CBCS : WINTER - 2018**  
**SUBJECT : d) ENVIRONMENTAL LAW GROUP : ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION IN INDIA**

Day : Monday  
Date : 03/12/2018

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM  
Max. Marks : 60

**W-2018-1593**

**N.B.:**

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

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- Q.1** The Indian Constitution is amongst the few in the world that contains specific provisions on environment protection. Discuss with the help of case laws.
  - Q.2** Modern Environmental law has its roots in common law relating to nuisance. Comment.
  - Q.3** Discuss the penalties and procedure under the Environment Protection Act. 1986.
  - Q.4** Critically evaluate the concept of absolute liability of hazardous industries in India
  - Q.5** The environment harm from a large project could be reduced if its probable environment impacts were explored before the project inception. Explain the concept of Environment Impact Assessment in India.
  - Q.6** Explain the role of local bodies in the environmental management with special reference to 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendments.
  - Q.7** The CRZ regulation are poorly drafted, leading to a great deal of uncertainty. The non-standard format of the regulations contributes to the confusion. Comment
  - Q.8** Write notes on :-
    - a) Right to livelihood vis a vis environment protection
    - b) Stockholm declaration.

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**LL.M. TRIMESTER – II (Choice Based Credit System) (2013 Course) /  
(2015 Course) : WINTER - 2018**  
**SUBJECT: GROUP-A: INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW  
AIR & SPACE**

Day : ' Monday  
Date : 10/12/2018

**W-2018-1633**

Time: 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM  
Max. Marks : 60

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**N.B.:**

- 1) Solve any **FOUR** Questions
  - 2) All Questions carry **EQUAL** marks
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- Q. 1** "Civil Aviation has grown tremendously in the last century." Discuss the history and growth of international civil aviation.
- Q. 2** "Standardization of rules regarding international civil aviation is of vital importance". Discuss the reasons and the measures taken for standardization of rules.
- Q. 3** "Airport leasing and privatization is today a reality and needed for further development of civil aviation". Examine the phenomenon in the light of safety and security of air passengers.
- Q. 4** "Rights and privileges of air passengers are an unavoidable part of international civil aviation" Explain the provisions of the Montreal Convention, 1999.
- Q. 5** "Space is a gift to the entire mankind and cannot be owned by any State" Explain the provisions of the Outer Space Treaty, 1967 to explain the above principle.
- Q. 6** Discuss the constitutional provisions regarding the commercial space activities in India.
- Q. 7** "Space Technology can be used for peaceful and non-peaceful purposes." Examine with reference to telecommunication and disaster prediction.
- Q. 8** Short Notes:
- a) Moon Treaty, 1969
  - b) Air Carriage

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**LL.M. TRIMESTER – II (Choice Based Credit System) (2013 Course) /  
(2015 Course) : WINTER - 2018**  
**SUBJECT : INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW**  
**(INTERNATIONAL & COMPARATIVE LAW)**

Day : Thursday  
Date : 06/12/2018

**W-2018-1629**

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM  
Max. Marks : 60

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**N.B.:**

- 1) Answer any **FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Discuss states, multinational enterprises and individual as subjects of International Economic Law.
- Q.2** “NIEO aims as a development of the global economy as a whole, with a setup of interrelated policies and performance targets of the international community at large.” Comment.
- Q.3** ‘The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was born in 1948 as a result of the international desire to liberalize trade.’ Comment with objectives and main principles of the GATT.
- Q.4** ‘W.T.O. has come to play a very important role in the global and thereby, national economies.’ Comment with benefits of W.T.O. and its implications for India.
- Q.5** Discuss the objective of International Monetary fund and point out the resources available to it to raise the funds.
- Q.6** Discuss the policies adopted by World Bank in respect of loans and guarantee. What are the guiding principles in lending operations?
- Q.7** Discuss the evolution, objectives and functions of the World International Property Organization. How India benefit from it?
- Q.8** Write notes on:  
a) Non-tariff barriers under GATT.  
b) Codification of International Economic Law.

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**LL.M. TRIMESTER – II (Choice Based Credit System) (2013 Course) /  
(2015 Course) : WINTER - 2018**  
**SUBJECT: GROUP-A: INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW:  
INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS**

Day : Saturday  
Date : 08/12/2018

**W-2018-1631**

Time: 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM  
Max. Mark: 60

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**N.B.:**

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
  - 2) All questions are **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** 'Universal Declaration of Human Right has significantly influenced various national constitutions, particularly the Indian Constitution'. Comment and Analyze the influence of UDHR provisions on Indian Constitution.
- Q.2** Write a critique on Implementation procedure under the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- Q.3** 'CEDAW lays down a number of fields where State parties are required to take steps to eliminate discrimination against women'. Comment.
- Q.4** Write a detail note on European Convention on Human Rights and European Courts of Human Rights.
- Q.5** Analyze the working of International Labor Organization as a specialized agency of UN.
- Q.6** Elucidate the features of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- Q.7** Write a Critique on UNICEF.
- Q.8** Write a short notes on **ANY TWO**:
- a) UNESCO
  - b) African Charter on Human and People's Rights
  - c) NGO's

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**LL.M. TRIMESTER – II (Choice Based Credit System) (2013 Course) /  
(2015 Course) : WINTER - 2018**  
**SUBJECT: GROUP-A: INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW**  
**INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

Day : Tuesday  
Date : 04/12/2018

**W-2018-1627**

Time: 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM  
Max. Marks : 60

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**N.B.:**

- 1) Solve any **FOUR** Questions
  - 2) All Questions carry **EQUAL** marks
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- Q. 1** “World peace is the coveted ideal and objective of all International Organizations.” Discuss the history and development of International Organizations.
- Q. 2** “The League of Nations was established to avoid further wars after the horrors of World War I”. Explain the structure and functions of League of Nations.
- Q. 3** “Universalism and Regionalism are the two classifications of International Organizations”. Examine, with examples, the characteristics and importance of both.
- Q. 4** “To avoid further wars, all the states are supposed to use the concept of Collective Security.” Explain and analyze the concept of Collective Security.
- Q. 5** “The UN is an important International Organization established to secure world peace and avoid armed conflict.” Discuss the organs and functions of the United Nations.
- Q. 6** “Amnesty International is an important NGO doing excellent work in the field of protection of human rights”. Explain the structure and functions of the Amnesty International.
- Q. 7** Explain the role of SAARC in protecting the interests of the developing nations and its role as an observer in the UN.
- Q. 8** Short Notes:
- a) Security Council
  - b) Advantages of International Organizations

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**LL. M. SEM-II (2015 Course) CBCS : WINTER - 2018**

**SUBJECT: JUDICIAL PROCESS**

Day : Thursday  
Date : 29/11/2018

**W-2018-1588**

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM  
Max. Marks : 60

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**N.B.:**

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** marks.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Judicial accountability and judicial independence are different from each other. Explain the concept of Judicial Accountability so as to not hamper the judicial independence.
- Q.2** Give an overview on the development of judicial activism in India and highlight the significant contribution of judicial activism to the protection of right to life and personal liberty in India.
- Q.3** Dharma is the foundation of Indian Justice system. Explain this with reference to the scope of Dharma in the Indian Jurisprudence.
- Q.4** Give an analysis of selected cases of the Supreme Court where the judicial process can be seen as influence by theories of justice.
- Q.5** Court must recognize the fundamental nature and importance of legislative process and accord due regards and differences to it just as the legislature and the executive are expected to show due regard and deference to the judiciary. Comment
- Q.6** Judicial review is inevitable evil to preserve constitution and democratic values. Comment on the above statement with reference to the decided cases.
- Q.7** Public interest litigation is the reflection of judiciary's concern to liberalize the access to justice to all. Comment.
- Q.8** Write short notes on **ANY TWO**
- a) Law and justice
  - b) Tools and techniques of judicial creativity
  - c) Precedent

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**LL. M. SEM-II (2015 Course) CBCS : WINTER - 2018**  
**SUBJECT: LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Day : Saturday  
Date : 01/12/2018

Time: 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM  
Max. Marks : 60

**W-2018-1589**

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**N.B.:**

- 1) Attempt any FOUR Questions**
  - 2) All questions carry EQUAL marks.**
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- Q.1** Evaluate Doctrinal Legal Research and distinguish it with Non-Doctrinal Legal Research.
- Q.2** Enumerate the following methods for legal research
- a. Analytical Method
  - b. Comparative Method
- Q.3** Success of research depends upon a well planned and systematic study. Examine the steps involved in Legal research.
- Q.4** Hypothesis is said to be guesses to solve the problems. Evaluate meaning, significance, and types of hypothesis.
- Q.5** In probability sampling each unit has an equal chance of being included as a sample. Comment.
- Q.6** Evaluate the interview method of data collection and differentiate it with questionnaire method.
- Q.7** Enumerate the significance of report writing highlighting the techniques of report writing
- Q.8** Write short notes on:
- i. Analysis of Data
  - ii. Computerized Research

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