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13/12/2022

LM(I)-Adv. Jurisprudence-I

2022

ADVANCE JURISPRUDENCE

First Paper

Full Marks : 80

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.  
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words  
as far as practicable.*

Answer *any four* questions.

1. "The controversies do not, however, end here, for there are some who assert that even if law and morals are distinguishable it remains true that morality is in some way an integral part of law or of legal development, that morality is inseparable from it." (Kelsen)  
– Justify the statement. 20
  2. "As a positivist Austin sought to show what law really is, as opposed to moral or natural law notions of what it ought to be. It has been pointed out that there is no necessary logical connection between positivism and the command theory and it is certainly true that we are logically free to insist on the separation of law from morals, while rejecting the command theory." (H.L.A. Hart)  
– Analyse. 20
  3. "Where traditional jurisprudence concentrates on doctrine, postmodernist jurists are more concerned to see law from the perspective of cultural and social studies."— Discuss. 20
  4. "Critical Legal Studies movement grew out of a dissatisfaction with current legal scholarship. It was more a ferment than a movement with those who were united only by their commitment to a more egalitarian society." – Evaluate the historical perspective of Critical Legal Studies movement. 20
  5. "Feminist jurisprudence is a house with many rooms. But what unites feminist legal theorists is a belief that society and necessarily legal order is patriarchal." (L. Bender)  
– Do you agree? Justify. 20
  6. "Jurisprudence is not so much a social science as a technology and the analogy of engineering is applied to social problems." (Roscoe Pound)  
– Critically analyse. 20
  7. Write a critical essay on Rawls 'Theory of Justice' with reference to political liberalism. 20
  8. Write notes on (*any two*) of the following : 10×2
    - (a) Different types of Legal Rights
    - (b) Scandinavian Realism
    - (c) Distributive and Corrective Justice.
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15/12/2022

LM(I)-Judicial Process-2

2022

**JUDICIAL PROCESS**

**Second Paper**

**Full Marks : 80**

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words  
as far as practicable.*

Answer *any four* questions.

1. What do you understand by 'Judicial Process'? What are the different components of judicial process? Critically examine the nature of judicial process in India. 20
  2. Discuss the various sources of Law and explain the importance of precedent in judiciary. 20
  3. Elaborate the various dimensions of Writ Jurisdiction in post Constitutional era in India. 20
  4. Discuss the various facets of bail jurisprudence in India. 20
  5. Critically examine the contribution of the Indian judiciary in bringing social changes in India. 20
  6. Discuss judicial activism with special reference to the rights of women in Indian perspective. 20
  7. What is Law? What is Justice? Explain in your own words the relationship between Law and Justice. 20
  8. Write short notes on *any two* of the following : 10×2
    - (a) Anticipatory bail
    - (b) Due process of law
    - (c) Judicial Review
    - (d) Judicial accountability.
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19/12/2022

LM(I)-Trends in Indian Cons. etc.-3

2022

**TRENDS IN INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**

**Third Paper**

**Full Marks : 80**

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words  
as far as practicable.*

Answer *any four* questions.

1. Write a critical note on the 'protective discrimination' in the light of judicial decisions. 20
  2. "Right to education is an essential attribute of personal liberty under article 21 and article 21A of the Constitution of India."— In the light of the statement critically discuss the expanding horizons of Right to life including Right to education in India. 20
  3. State briefly the scope and ambit of judicial review on presidential proclamation of emergency dissolving a state legislative assembly. 20
  4. Discuss the relation between fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy. 20
  5. Discuss various dimensions of freedom of speech and expression by referring case laws on the subject. 20
  6. Critically discuss the contemporary relevance of the theory of basic structure citing case laws on the subject. 20
  7. Discuss the impact of Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India [(1978)1 SCC 248] case on Right to life under the Constitution of India. 20
  8. Write short notes on *any two* of the following : 10×2
    - (a) Social justice
    - (b) Minority Rights
    - (c) Right to equality
    - (d) Proclamation of Emergency.
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21/12/2022

LM(I)-Legal Edn. & Resea. Methodology-4

2022

**LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**Fourth Paper**

**Full Marks : 80**

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words  
as far as practicable.*

**Group - A**

Answer *any two* questions.

1. What do you mean by 'Systematic Instructional Design'? Elucidate various theories / methods of Systematic Instructional Design. 20
2. Explain the status of Legal Education in India with reference to its history and development. 20
3. (a) Discuss the lecture method of teaching along with its advantages and disadvantages. 10  
(b) Critically examine the 'clinical legal education' in India. 10
4. Discuss the examination system in legal education identifying problems and suggesting reforms, if required. 20

**Group - B**

Answer *any two* questions.

5. (a) What do you mean by the term 'Research Methodology'?  
(b) Explain the nature and scope of empirical legal research and distinguish between Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal legal research. 5+15
  6. (a) Define the term 'Hypothesis'.  
(b) Discuss the stages for identification and formulation of a Research Problem with suitable illustrations. 5+15
  7. (a) Discuss the meaning and types of 'variable'.  
(b) Discuss the essential steps of Research Design. 8+12
  8. Write notes on *any two* of the following : 10×2  
(a) Sampling  
(b) Cataloging and Referencing  
(c) Data collection and Data analysis  
(d) Report Writing.
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23/12/2022

LM(I)-Law & Society etc.-5

2022

**LAW AND SOCIETY IN INDIA**

**Fifth Paper**

**Full Marks : 80**

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words  
as far as practicable.*

Answer *any four* questions.

1. Discuss the changing role and functions of law in a contemporary and interdependent society. Explain how far the public opinion affects the law making process in a democratic country like India. 20
  2. "Today it is believed that industrialization and urbanization have broken down the traditional joint family and have brought about remarkable changes in the structure of the Indian family." Do you subscribe to this view? Justify your answer. 20
  3. "Right to property was recognised and protected in ancient India as well as is protected in modern India."- Critically examine the positive and negative aspects of Right to Property with reference to the Constitution of India. 20
  4. Critically examine the various labour legislation to achieve equality in organised and unorganised sectors. What are the factors responsible for the growth of unorganised sectors and the exploitation of women and children in these sectors? Examine the recent developments in labour legislations of India. 20
  5. Examine the various safeguards provided for under national and international instruments to tackle the problem of custodial atrocities and also discuss the role of judiciary in this regard. 20
  6. Discuss the social functions of contract in the formative era of modern industrial and capitalist society. 20
  7. Explain and elaborate the concept of Public Interest Litigation as administrative remedy in a democratic country like India. 20
  8. Write brief notes on *any two* of the following : 10×2
    - (a) Various dimensions of Right to Privacy
    - (b) Shifting of Individual tort liability to social insurance
    - (c) Socio-economic offences
    - (d) Lokpal.
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