

(6)  
10/01/2020

LM(I)-Advance Jurisprudence-I

2019

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. Give a suitable definition to the term 'Jurisprudence' and discuss its nature and scope. 20
  2. (a) Explain the purpose and functions of 'Law' in Jurisprudential perspectives. 15+5  
(b) Explain the territoriality of Law.
  3. Discuss precedent as source of law and explain the factors which weaken the binding force of precedent. 10+10
  4. Discuss the core principles of natural law theory with special reference to Jhon Finnis and H.L.A. Hart. 20
  5. Discuss Jhon Austin's theory of law with merits and demerits, if any. 20
  6. (a) What do you understand by 'Post Modern Jurisprudence'? 10+10  
(b) Discuss important features of Post Modern Jurisprudence.
  7. (a) What is Feminism?  
(b) Explain the different theories of feminism with their applicabilities in contemporary Indian scenario. 5+15
  8. Write short notes on *any two* of the following : 10×2
    - (a) Various modes of acquisition of possession
    - (b) Vested and contingent ownership
    - (c) Sociological theory of law
    - (d) Legal Rights and Duties.
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13/01/2020

LM(I)-Judicial Process-2

2019

**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. Critically analyse the system of judicial process in Indian perspectives. 20
  2. Give suitable meaning to the term 'judicial review' with reference to constitutional provisions and judicial decisions. 20
  3. Critically analyse the availability of criminal justice system to victims in Indian perspectives. 20
  4. "Justice delayed justice denied"— Discuss with reference to landmark judicial decisions. 20
  5. Write a note on 'access to justice' in smart technology dominated by digital society. 20
  6. Discuss procedures of appointment and removal of judges in the Supreme Court of India. 20
  7. Discuss judicial activism in India with reference to Public Interest Litigation. 20
  8. Write notes on the following : 20
    - ✓ (a) Independence of judiciary
    - (b) Ratio-decidenti.
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15/01/2020

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

2019

**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 doctrine of "protective discrimination" with special reference to quantum test, creamy layer doctrine and other relevant principles. 20
2. It is well accepted by thinkers, philosophers and academicians that if JUSTICE, LIBERTY, EQUALITY and FRATERNITY, including social, economic and political justice, the golden goals set out in the Preamble of the Constitution, are to be achieved, the Indian Polity has to be educated with excellence — [P.A. Inamdar V. State of Maharashtra, (2005) 6 SCC 537].  
In the light of the aforementioned statement discuss the importance of the Preamble of the Constitution of India. 20
3. Directive principles and fundamental rights are to be harmoniously construed [Grih Kalyan Kendra V. Union of India (1991) SCC 611].  
In the light of the aforementioned statement discuss the scope and ambit of reading directive principles into fundamental rights under the Constitution of India. 20
4. Discuss the various facets of right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution of India with critical comments. 20
5. Discuss the contemporary utility of the basic structure doctrine as has been developed by the Apex Court in India. 20
6. Discuss various dimensions of the freedom of speech and expression under Indian Constitutional Law. 20
7. Judicial review of a proclamation under Article 356 would lie on any of the grounds upon which any executive determination which is found on subjective satisfaction can be questionable (Durga Das Basu, Constitutional Law of India, 1988, at P. 403).

In the light of the aforementioned view discuss the scope and ambit of power of judicial review under Article 356 of the Constitution of India. 20

**Please Turn Over**

17/01/2020

LM (I) - Legal Education etc. - 4

2019

**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.

20×2

1. Critically elucidate Indian Legal Education indicating its history and developments.
2. Explain methods of law teaching and discuss the method which you like most.
3. Discuss the systems of examinations and assessments in LL.B. courses with reference to the Rules of the Bar Council of India.
4. What do you understand by 'Clinical Legal studies'? Do you think the system of 'legal aid' is really effective in Educational Institutions in India?

**Group - B**

Answer *any two* questions.

5. Discuss various kinds of legal research and explain the advantages of empirical legal research. 20
  6. (a) Examine the importance of Hypothesis in legal research.  
(b) Discuss characteristics and sources of workable hypothesis in legal research. 10+10
  7. Discuss the significance of Research Design and explain essential steps of Research Design. 10+10
  8. Write short notes on the following : 10×2  
(a) Random Sampling method  
(b) Report writing.
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20/01/20

LM(I)-Law & Society in India-5

2019

**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. 'The law exists to serve the needs of the society which is governed by it. If the law is to play its allotted role of serving the needs of the society, it must reflect the ideas and ideologies of the society. It must keep time with the heartbeats of society and with needs and aspirations of the people. As the society changes, the law cannot remain immutable.' — Critically examine the above statement in Indian scenario. 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. Examine the development of Right to Privacy with special reference to India. Discuss as to how the conflict between Right to Privacy and Right to Information is resolved. 20
  4. Discuss the various safeguards provided for under the national and international instruments to tackle the problem of custodial atrocities and also discuss the role of Judiciary in this regard. 20
  5. There exists a wide gap between the Organized and Unorganized labourers in our country and this has made our system unequal in the eyes of law. — Examine the above statement. Do you think that the existing labour legislations can bridge this gap? Write your own views. 20
  6. 'Death penalty is degrading and contrary to the notion of human dignity; it is irrevocable and an expression of retributive justice which has no place in modern penology.' Do you support this view? Critically discuss how far death penalty is justified in India. 20
  7. Workmen's compensation has been enlarged, in some states into comprehensive system of industrial accident insurance. It is an important move towards the protection of the workers against ruin and the crippling of his earning capacity through accidents. Critically examine the above statement. 20
  8. Ombudsman a watchdog of the administration or the protector of the little-man was first developed in Sweden and soon became a cherished importable commodity the world over. — In the light of the above statement examine the role and importance of the institution of Lokpal in India. 20
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