

LL.M. Form
2021

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LL.M. (I) Advance Jurisprudence

2021

LL.M.
PART - I

ADVANCE JURISPRUDENCE
Paper - I
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. Define the term 'Jurisprudence' and discuss the nature, scope and utility of Jurisprudence 20
2. Explain the concept of 'customs' and critically examine the importance of customs as source of Law 20
3. Discuss the essential principles of the Natural Law Theory and highlight the revival of the Natural Law Theory with special reference to Jhon Finnis. 20
4. Critically explain the Analytical School of Law with special reference to the theories developed by Jhon. Austin 20
5. Discuss the concept of Legal Person with reference to the important theories in jurisprudential perspectives. 20
6. What do you understand by Post- Modern Jurisprudence? Discuss the important features of Post- Modern Jurisprudence. 20
7. Explain the concept of 'Feminism' with contributions of different theories and their applications in Indian perspective. 20
8. Write note on any two of the following: 10 X 2 = 20
 - a) Doctrine of Precedent.
 - b) Ownership
 - c) Rights and Duties
 - d) Critical Legal Studies

2021

LL.M.
PART - I

JUDICIAL PROCESS
Paper - II

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. Describe the concept of the term 'Judicial Process' and critically analyze its nature and scope. 20
2. Explain the scope and application of the doctrine of precedent with reference to the Constitution of India and differentiate between 'Ratio Decidendi' and 'Obiter Dicta'. 20
3. Discuss the contribution of Indian Judiciary in bringing social transformation in India with the reference to relevant landmark judgments. 20
4. Discuss the history and development of writs in Indian legal system highlighting different types of writs with nature of remedies available under the Constitution of India. 20
5. Discuss various facets of Bail Jurisprudence in India and critically analyze the concept of Anticipatory Bail with reference to relevant legal provisions and judicial decisions. 20
6. Write a note on Appeal Jurisdiction with reference to the Code of Civil Procedure and discuss the Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India with special reference to Article 136 of the Constitution of India. 20
7. Discuss the use and efficacy of law as a tool to achieve justice with the help of suitable examples. 20
8. Write short notes on any two of the following: 10 X 2 = 20
 - a) Concept of Dharma
 - b) Judicial Accountability
 - c) Distributive Justice
 - d) Public Interest Litigation

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LL.M.
PART - I

TRENDS IN INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
Paper - III

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 significance of the Preamble to the Constitution of India.
Do you think the Preamble is a part of our Constitution?
Answer with reference to relevant judicial decisions. 8 + 12 = 20
2. Critically evaluate the essential features of the Constitution of India with special reference to the doctrine of 'basic structure' as propounded and developed by Indian judiciary. 20
3. 'No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by Law'. - Discuss with reference to judicial decisions and examine the scope of article 21 of the Constitution of India. 2
4. Discuss the object and scope of article 19 highlighting principles of reasonable restrictions with reference to relevant judicial decisions. 20
5. Explain the relationship between the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy with reference to the Constitution of India and suitable judicial decisions. 2
6. Write a detail note on Public Interest Litigation. 20
7. Discuss the procedure for the amendment of the Constitution under Article 368 of the Constitution of India. Can Parliament amend Part -III of the Constitution? 20
8. Write note on any two of the following: 10 X 2 = 20
 - a) Right to Education
 - b) National Emergency
 - c) Federalism
 - d) Right to Religion

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LL.M.
PART - I

LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
Paper - IV

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. Critically explain Legal Education highlighting its history and development in Indian scenario. 2
2. Explain methods of law teaching. Discuss utility of lecture method in Law teaching identifying demerits with suggestions for reforms, if required.
3. Critically discuss the examination and assessment procedures in LL.B. and L.L.M. Courses with reference to Regulations made by University of Calcutta.
4. Do you think assessment procedures for Admission to Law Courses in Universities and Colleges in India should be modified? Give reasons to your answer.

Group - B
Answer any two questions

5. Describe the term 'Research Methodology'. Explain the nature and scope of non-doctrinal legal research and distinguish between Doctrinal and Non-doctrinal Legal Research. 5+10+5 =
6. What do you understand by the term Hypothesis? Discuss utility, characteristics and sources of Hypothesis in legal research. 5+15 =
7. Discuss the object of research design mentioning its essential steps for an excellent legal research.
8. Classify and explain the sources of legal research and critically examine the utility of computer, internet and network system in legal research.

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LL.M.
PART - I

LAW AND SOCIETY IN INDIA
Paper - V

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 in time with the heart beats of the society and with the 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. In the present era of Industrialisation and globalisation the percentage of unorganised sector worker is rapidly increasing. Are the present labour legislations really solving the problems and complexities of unorganised labour force in India? Give suggestions in this regard. 20
3. 'Right to development is a universal and inalienable right and integral part of Human Rights'.
- Critically analyse the above statement and examine the various dimensions of right to development in Indian context. 20
4. 'Right to know or right to information is one of the basic pillars of democracy'.
Critically examine the above statement in the light of recent development in the field. 20
5. Discuss briefly the recent changes in Criminal Justice System to combat Crime against Women and Children in India. 20
6. Critically examine the factors responsible for a transformation in the function and substance of contract, which are creating a widening gap between legal reality and traditional text-book approach. 20
7. '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 importance of the institution of Lokpal in India. 20
8. Write notes on any two of the following: 10 X 2 = 20
 - a) Judicial Review
 - b) Public Opinion
 - c) Consumerism
 - d) Social Security in Employment Laws