

Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P3350

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5545]-101

LL.M. (Semester - I)

LW-101: CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL ORDER - I

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any four questions.*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks i.e. 15 marks.*

- Q1)* Preamble to the Constitution of India is of extreme importance and the Constitution should be read and interpreted in the light of grand and noble vision expressed in the Preamble. Discuss.
- Q2)* Article 31 B provides that the Acts and Regulations mentioned in the Ninth Schedule shall not be deemed to be void, or even to have become void, in spite of any adverse Judicial pronouncement, on the ground that they are inconsistent with, or that take away or abridge, any of the Fundamental Rights. Critically analyse with case laws.
- Q3)* Article 13 of the Constitution of India defines the term “Law” and also places limitation upon the exercise of Legislative Power by the Legislature. Discuss along with the doctrines.
- Q4)* The right to life enshrined in Article 21 has been liberally interpreted so as to mean something more than mere survival and mere existence or animal existence. It therefore includes all those aspects of life which go to make a man’s life meaningful, complete and worth living. Justify.
- Q5)* Explain the fundamental right which is guaranteed in Article 20(2) which enunciates the principle of “double jeopardy”.
- Q6)* “Equality before the law” and “equal protection of laws” used in the Constitution under Part III, embody the concepts of the rule of law and of equal justice. Discuss.

P.T.O.

Q7) Explain the scope of freedom of movement envisioned under Article 19(1) of Indian Constitution in the light of decided landmark judicial pronouncements.

Q8) Write short notes : (Any Two)

- a) Preventive detention in Article 22
- b) Cultural and Educational Rights of Minorities
- c) Public Interest Litigation
- d) Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P3351

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5545]-102

LL.M (Semester - I)

**LW-102: LEGAL THEORY AND FEMINIST JURISPRUDENCE - I
(2017 Pattern)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any four questions.*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks.*

Q1) “The Theory of Natural Law advocated by Lon Fuller is based upon the doctrine of Internal Morality.” Comment. **[15]**

Q2) Kelsen’s Pune Theory suffers from certain anomaly or lacuna which cannot be made applicable to revolutionary regime. Explain. **[15]**

Q3) Explain Theory of Positivism as propounded by Prof. HLA Hart. **[15]**

Q4) Karl Lewllyn has relied upon the grand style to the adopted by the judges in their Decision-making Process. Explain American Legal Realism. **[15]**

Q5) Pound’s Social Engineering Theory has been also branded as Theory of Justice. Explain and point out its demerits, if any. **[15]**

Q6) Prof. John Finnis Theory of Natural Law is based on a combination of basic common goods and methodological requirements. Discuss. **[15]**

Q7) Describe nature of the Historical School of Law by Sir Henry Maine and point out its drawbacks. **[15]**

P.T.O.

Q8) Write short notes : (Any Two)

[15]

- a) Principle of Respect.
- b) Categorical Imperative.
- c) Basic Norm.
- d) Judicial Process.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P3352

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5545]-103

LL.M. (Semester - I)

**LW-103: LAW, SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION AND
JUDICIAL PROCESS IN INDIA - I**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any four questions.*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks i.e.15 Marks.*

- Q1)** Social justice is a dynamic devise to mitigate the sufferings of the poor, weak, dalits, tribals and deprived sections of the society and to elevate them to the level of equality to live a life with dignity of person. Explain.
- Q2)** Legislative process seeks not final truth, but an acceptable balance of community interests. Discuss the problems and perspectives in the law making process in India.
- Q3)** Freedom of speech plays a crucial role in the formation of public opinion of social, political and economic matters. Discuss the correlation between public opinion and law making.
- Q4)** Article 44 of the Constitution requires the State to endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India. Critically discuss.
- Q5)** The doctrine of protective discrimination embodied in Arts. 15 (4) and 16 (4) and the mandate of Art. 29 (2) cannot be stretched beyond a particular limit. Critically examine.
- Q6)** Notwithstanding our antipathy to caste and sub-regionalism, these are facts of life which cannot be wished away. Comment.
- Q7)** The concept of cooperative federalism has been promoted by the emergence of social welfare state. Discuss with reference to the current developments in India.

P.T.O.

Q8) Write short notes on : (Any Two)

- a) Parliamentary democracy
- b) Freedom of religion
- c) Local self government
- d) Law as the product of traditions and culture



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P4790

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5545]-104

LL.M. (Semester - I)

**LW - 104 : Research Methods and Legal Education - I
(2006 Pattern)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Attempt any Four.*
- 2) All Questions carry 15 marks each.*

Q1) Teaching Methods vary in terms of its advantage, lacunae and utility. Discuss in detail various teaching methods of Law with appropriate illustrations.

Q2) Curriculum Reforms in Legal Education is necessary in view of social Changes in order to cater to the needs of the society. Discuss in view of the latest Legislative developments.

Q3) Clinical Education gives hands on Experience to Law Students and gives students an opportunity to interact with the litigants.- Explain your opinion about effectiveness and impact of Clinical Legal Education in imparting Legal education.

Q4) The formation of Linguistic States has given impetus to create a divide amongst the Indian Population.- Comment with the help of relevant case-law.

Q5) Explain with the help of illustrations the nature of Law and Justice in Legal System with reference Marxian idea of dialectic Materialism.

Q6) Explain the importance of and inter-relationship between Facts, Concepts and Theory as an essential characteristics of scientific method of Legal Research.

P.T.O.

Q7) How far Survey of available Literature and Bibliography is necessary in Legal research? Explain with the help of appropriate example.

Q8) Write short-note on any Two :

- a) Role of Research in Post Graduate Teaching.
- b) Doctrinal Research.
- c) Importance of Publication of Article in Journal.
- d) Problems in the present Evaluation System.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P3355

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5545]-203

L.L.M. (Semester - II)

**LW - 203 : LAW, SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION AND
JUDICIAL PROCESS IN INDIA - II**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates :

- 1) *Attempt any four questions.*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks i.e. 15 marks each.*

Q1) Public interest litigation has relaxed the rigor of the Rule of Locus standi-
Examine this statement.

Q2) Comment on the view that judicial activism has brought about radical
transformation in the administration of justice in India.

Q3) Discuss the significant role of judicial process in protection of the under
privileged groups in the Country.

Q4) Critically narrate the techniques of judicial creativity.

Q5) What are the salient principles of John Rawl's theory of Justice?

Q6) Exclusion of judicial review and basic structure of the Constitution are
inconsistent with each other- present your views.

Q7) Dharma is the concept to secure social order and welfare of the people —
Comment.

Q8) Write short notes (Any two)

- a) Dependence Theory
- b) Stare Decisis
- c) Lok Adalat

▽▽▽▽

Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P3356

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5545]-204

First Year LL.M. (Semester - II)

**LW - 204 : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND LEGAL
EDUCATION - II
(2006 Pattern) (New Course)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates :

- 1) *Attempt any four questions.*
- 2) *All questions carry 15 marks each.*

Q1) What do you mean by ‘hypothesis’? Explain process of formulation of hypothesis and the problems which might be encountered by the researcher while formulating hypothesis.

Q2) “Research design is the blueprint of research explaining basic steps involved in research.” Comment.

Q3) Discuss in detail the utility of various Interview Techniques for data collection. Explain the merits and limitations of using interview techniques for data collection.

Q4) Explain in detail the content of research report and process of research report writing.

Q5) Discuss in brief the concept of Sampling. Enumerate the merits and demerits of different non-probability sampling techniques.

Q6) Discuss in detail various scaling techniques used for legal research.

Q7) Write short notes : (Any Two)

- a) Types of observation
- b) Case Study in Legal Research
- c) Content Analysis
- d) Survey as a method of research



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P3357

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5545]-301

LL.M. (Semester - III)

LW - 301 : INTERNATIONAL LAW AND PRACTICE

(2006 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates :

- 1) *All questions carry equal marks i.e. 15 each.*
- 2) *Attempt any four.*

Q1) Discuss in detail the efforts done under League of Nations and United Nations for codification of international Law and state the merits and demerits of Codification.

Q2) Trace the development of International Law from Law of Nation to modern International law.

Q3) Explain various modes by which the State Responsibility arises and evaluate the consequences of State Responsibility.

Q4) Examine International law of treaties in the light of various conventions and doctrines and examine the provisions under Indian Constitution in respect of International Treaty.

Q5) “The state does not come into existence unless it is recognized by the international community” Critically comment upon the statement explaining the Theories and Legal Effect of Recognition of states.

Q6) “Law of outer space is the most unregulated area under International Law” in the light of the statement critically examine the role of International Law in the area of peaceful Use of out Space.

P.T.O.

Q7) Critically evaluate the contribution of The United Nations Convention on Law of the sea 1982 in the development of the law of the sea.

Q8) Write notes on any two.

- a) Reservations under Treaties
- b) International Conventions as a Source of International Law
- c) Definition and Nature of International Law
- d) Continental Shelf



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P3358

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5545]-302

LL.M. (Semester - III)

**LW - 302 : INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS -
THEIR ROLE AND INTERNATIONAL LAW
(2006 Pattern)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates :

- 1) *Answer any four questions.*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks.*

Q1) “United Nations is the successor of League of Nations.” Explain this statement with the help of historical background of evolution of United Nations.

Q2) The General Assembly is essentially a deliberate body. Discuss composition, functions and powers of General Assembly as the principal organ of the United Nations.

Q3) Critically analyze the concept of Asylum with the help of famous cases.

Q4) Write a detailed note on the various Alternative Dispute Settlements Mechanism under the International Law.

Q5) “Most of the NGOs at international Level work for money and popularity.” Do you agree with this statement? Comment with special reference to western countries.

Q6) Discuss in detail the Concept of Collective Security under International Law.

Q7) Write Short Notes (any two)

- a) Extradition
- b) Diplomatic Agents
- c) Aliens

▽▽▽▽

Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P3359

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5545]-303

LL.M. (Semester - III)

**LW - 303 : PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LAW AND
PROCEDURE
(2006 Pattern)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates :

- 1) *Attempt any four questions.*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks.*

- Q1)** State the law relating to intoxication as laid down under the IPC? What is the justification for reducing criminal liability in case of intoxication?
- Q2)** Define criminal conspiracy? Examine the provisions relating to conspiracy under Indian penal code.
- Q3)** What is right of Private defence? What are the limitations to the exercise of the right of private defence of body and property?
- Q4)** Write a critical comment on right of accused person in criminal trial.
- Q5)** What are the essential conditions of the doctrine of necessity? Do you agree with the decision of the Court given in Queen vs. Dudley & Stephens (1884)14 QBD 273?
- Q6)** Define mistake and distinguish between mistake of fact and mistake of law. Substantiate your answer with appropriate illustrations and case laws.
- Q7)** Elaborate in detail various theories of fixing criminal liability of Corporation.
- Q8)** What is Abetment and discuss the provisions relating to abetment from the Indian Penal Code.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P3360

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5545]-304
LL.M. (Semester - III)
(LW - 304) CRIMINOLOGY
(2006 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates :

- 1) *Attempt any four questions.*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks.*

- Q1)** “Criminology may be regarded as a permanent guest which has to dine for its survival at the tables of others.” Discuss in the light of Nature of Criminology and its interdependence with other disciplines.
- Q2)** Discuss Notion of Deviance. Explain Sociological Perspectives to Crime and Deviation.
- Q3)** Comment on the Reformative Institutions available to Juveniles. Are they effective in dealing with Deviant Behaviour of Juveniles?
- Q4)** Communal violence in any form is a serious crime. Comment on the various forms of communal violence.
- Q5)** Karl Marx and William Bonger viewed economy as the root cause of crime. Do you agree that economic factors are related to crime?
- Q6)** Define Id, Ego and Super Ego. Explain in the light of Psychological theory of crime causation.
- Q7)** A person is born criminal. Explain in the light of Lombrosso’s classification of criminal.
- Q8)** Critically analyse the concept of victimology & role played by united nation to tackle the problems of victims of crime.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P3361

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5545]-305

LL.M. (Semester - III)

LW : 305 - LAW OF CONTRACTS

(2006 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates :

- 1) *Attempt any four questions.*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks i.e. 15 marks each.*

Q1) “A contract without consideration is void”. Discuss the statement with the help of decided cases. Are there any exceptions to this general rule?

Q2) “Compensation can be claimed for any loss or damage that arose naturally and in the usual course of things from the breach of contract”. Discuss the statement with the help of relevant case laws.

Q3) Define ‘Contract of Guarantee’ and discuss its important features? Also distinguish between a ‘Contract of Guarantee’ and a ‘Contract of Indemnity’.

Q4) Define ‘Contract of Sale’ and explain its essential elements. Also bring about the distinction between ‘Sale’ and ‘Agreement to Sell’.

Q5) What is the ‘Implied authority of partner as agent of the firm’? Are there any restrictions on the implied authority of the partner? Discuss.

Q6) Write short notes (Any Two)

- a) Bailee’s Lien
- b) Communication of offer and acceptance
- c) Rights of unpaid seller



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P3363

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5545]-307

Second Year LL.M.

**LW - 307 : TRADE UNIONISM AND COLLECTIVE
BARGAINING**

(2006 Pattern) (New) (Semester - III) (Revised)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates :

- 1) *Attempt any four questions.*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks.*

Q1) Critically examine role of Trade Unions in India in the Context of Economic Development.

Q2) Discuss the following :

- a) Types of Bargaining
- b) Theories of Collective Bargaining

Q3) "Lock-out can be described as the antithesis of a Strike. Just as a Strike is a weapon available to the Employees for enforcing their industrial demands, a lock-out is a weapon available to the Employer to persuade by a coercive process the employees to accept his demands." Comment.

Q4) In the light of provisions of Industrial Dispute Act 1947 examine the mechanism for the settlement of industrial dispute. How far the Act encourages the collective bargaining mechanism?

Q5) Critically analyze rights and liabilities of registered trade union under the Trade Union Act 1926.

Q6) State the provisions relating to 'Powers of Courts' under the Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Unions and Prevention of Unfair Labour Practices Act, 1971.

P.T.O.

Q7) “One Union One Industry is ideal for a strong Industrial Relation.” Do you agree? Give reasons and make suggestions.

Q8) Write short notes on the following :

- a) Work discipline
- b) Affiliation of unions to political parties



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P5119

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5545]-308

Second Year LL.M. (Semester - III)

LW - 308 : LAW RELATING TO SOCIAL SECURITY AND WAGES
(2006 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates :

- 1) *Attempt any four questions.*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks i.e. 15 each.*

Q1) Trace the origin and development of the social security in India.

Q2) “The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 gives adequate protection to women employees in terms of their health, safety and welfare”. Explain.

Q3) “The Provisions of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 aims to achieve the object of doing social justice to workmen employed in scheduled employment by prescribing minimum rates of wages for them.” In the light of this statement critically examine scheme of Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Q4) Examine the role of Trade Unions in achieving social security for the workers in the light of social security clauses in collective agreements.

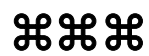
Q5) “The object of the Employee’s Provident Fund and (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1952 is to make some provisions for distant future of the Industrial Worker so that he is not put to unnecessary hardship after retirement.” Explain

P.T.O.

Q6) Explain the provisions relating to “Continuous Service’ and ‘Payment of Gratuity’ under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

Q7) Write Notes on any two:

- a) Theory of Notional Extension
- b) ILO
- c) Equal Pay for Equal Work



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P5547

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5545]-309

LL.M. (Semester - III)

LW-313 : ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS NATURE AND SCOPE

(2013 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :60

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any four questions.*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks.*

Q1) “The definitions propounded by different jurists of administrative law are neither complete nor satisfactory, either they are too broad or too short”. In the light of the above statement discuss various definitions of Administrative Law and also discuss the nature and scope of Administrative Law.

Q2) Examine doctrine of Rule of Law and its development in India and England.

Q3) Define ‘Delegated Legislation’. Do you think that delegation on legislative powers is democratic?

Q4) The Courts in India have developed Law on State Liability for the tortious act of it’s servant without expressly overruling some of the earlier decisions which defines State Liability in very narrow terms. Comment on the given statement citing appropriate case laws.

Q5) “Article 299 (1) has not been inserted in the Constitution for the sake of mere form but is embodied in the Constitution for the protection of the general public.” Comment with the help of appropriate case laws.

Q6) Discuss the ways in which Courts in India have controlled the discretionary power of administrative authorities with the help of fundamental rights.

Q7) Write a critical note on Separation of power theory and its reflection in Indian Legal System.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P3366

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5545]-403

LL.M. (Semester - IV)

**LW-406 : Protection and Enforcement of Human Rights in India
(2006 Pattern) (Revised)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates :

- 1) Attempt any four questions.*
- 2) All questions carry equal marks i.e. 15 marks.*

Q1) Discuss the expansion of Art 21 of the Indian Constitution Leading to the development of compensatory jurisprudence as a remedy for violation of Human Rights in India through judicial pronouncements.

Q2) “Uniform Civil Code is the need of the hour”. Explain this Statement in light of right to Equality.

Q3) The objective of the National Commission for Women is to represent the rights of women in India and to provide a voice for their issues and concerns. Explain in detail.

Q4) Part IV of the Constitution Of India depicts various economic, social and cultural rights and the same reflects in the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Comment.

Q5) Enumerate various provisions towards the abolition of bonded labour under Indian Constitution as well as other statutory provisions in the light of judicial approach in India.

P.T.O.

Q6) Analyze how far Indian constitution recognizes and protect the rights of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and suggest reforms if any.

Q7) Write notes on any two:

- a) Human Right Court
- b) National Commission for minorities
- c) Fundamental Duties.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P3367

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5545]-404

LL.M. (Semester - IV)

Second Year of Three Years Law Course

LAW

LW - 407 : Comparative Administrative Law

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions to the candidates :

- 1) *Attempt any four questions.*
- 2) *All questions carry 15 marks.*

Q1) Trace the evolution of the Administrative Law in the United States. Point out its nature, scope and content.

Q2) “The Sovereignty of Parliament is a peculiar feature of the British Constitution which exerts a constant and powerful influence”. In light of the above statement discuss consequences of Parliamentary Sovereignty in Britain.

Q3) “The British Constitution is founded on the ‘Rule of Law’ and Administrative Law is the area where this principle is to be seen in its most active operation.” Elaborate.

Q4) Discuss in detail the Judicial Control of Administrative Powers in England.

Q5) Discuss role of Parliamentary Commissioner in UK with special reference to the *Barlow Clowes affair*.

Q6) Examine critically the civil liberties available to an individual in the United Kingdom.

Q7) Examine grounds of judicial review of administrative action and remedies available in the USA.

