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**LL.M.**  
**2<sup>nd</sup> SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2014-15**  
**ADVANCE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

*Time : 3 Hours ]*

*[Max. Marks : 60*

**Note:** *This paper is divided into three sections A, B and C. Attempt all the sections as per instructions.*

**SECTION-A**

1. *Attempt all the questions:* *[1×10=10*
- (i) What is Legal Observation?
  - (ii) What is Seminar Method Teaching?
  - (iii) What do you mean by Sealing Technique?
  - (iv) What is Interpretation of Data?
  - (v) Sources of Legal Research.
  - (vi) "A problem will but is half solved".
  - (vii) Major steps involved in doing Legal Research.
  - (viii) Use of Computer in Legal Research.
  - (ix) What is Life History?
  - (x) What is Ouota Sampling?

**SECTION-B** (Short Answer type)

*Attempt any **two** questions of the following.* *[10×2=20*

- 2. What are Research Variables? On what basis the variables are selected for Research?
- 3. How do you define a Legal Research Problem? Give three examples to illustrate your answer.
- 4. Define Bibliography and its importance in context of Research Report.

**SECTION-C** (Long Answer type)

Attempt any **two** questions of the following.

[15×2=30]

5. "Hypothesis is a tentative supposition or provisional guess; which seems and explains the situation under observation". Comment.
6. Differentiate between Empirical and Non-empirical or Doctrinal research and merits and demerits of both.
7. "Much of the current research effort has no relevance to contemporary social and national problems and has failed to develop the research methodology of its own, appropriate to Indian situations". Discuss this statement in the light of socio-legal research in India.

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**LL.M.**

**2<sup>nd</sup> SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2014-15**  
**COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE COMMON LAW**  
**AND CIVIL LAW SYSTEM**

*Time : 3 Hours ]*

*[Max. Marks : 60*

**Note:** *This paper is divided into three sections A, B and C. Attempt all the sections as per instructions.*

**SECTION-A**

1. *Attempt all the questions.* *[1×10=10*

- (i) Discuss the Hierarchy of Criminal Courts in India.
- (ii) What is the procedure for the appointment of Public Prosecutor?
- (iii) Can a police officer seize stolen property?
- (iv) Can the police officer use force in making an arrest?
- (v) Whether the confession is admissible as an evidence?
- (vi) Discuss one most popular correctional programme.
- (vii) Whether the police officer has power to arrest a person to prevent the commission of cognizable offence.
- (viii) Explain Right to Legal Aid.
- (ix) Explain the admissibility of expert opinion.
- (x) Discuss in brief crown prosecution agency.

**SECTION-B (Short Answer type)**

*Attempt any two questions of the following.* *[10×2=20*

- 2. Discuss the role of the prosecutor and the judicial officer in investigation under the different prevailing system.
- 3. Discuss the provisions of law relating to confession in UK and India.

4. Discuss the evidentiary value of statements made to a police officer during the course of investigation.

**SECTION-C** (Long Answer type)

Attempt any **two** questions of the following.

[15×2=30]

5. What do you mean by Accusatory System of Trial? Discuss the rights of arrested person available in Accusatory System of Trial.
6. Explain Public Interest Litigation. To what extent Public Interest Litigation proved to be helpful in Criminal Prosecution? Discuss.
7. What do you mean by Probation? How far Judiciary has accepted and approved the probation as preventive measure to control crime?

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**LL.M.**

**2<sup>nd</sup> SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2014-15**  
**PUBLIC UTILITIES LAW, NATIONAL SECURITY & RULE**  
**OF LAW**

*Time : 3 Hours ]*

*[Max. Marks : 60*

**Note:** *This paper is divided into three sections A, B and C. Attempt all the sections as per instructions.*

**SECTION-A**

1. *Answer the following questions in very short:* *[1×10=10*

- (i) Meaning of Public Utility
- (ii) Which services come under Public Utility?
- (iii) Explain Public Order.
- (iv) What do you mean by rule of Law?
- (v) What do you understand by Preventive Detention Laws?
- (vi) Article 19 of Indian Constitution is related to \_\_\_\_\_
- (vii) Full form of TADA.
- (viii) Full form of ULPA.
- (ix) Kinds of Emergency.
- (x) What is Tribunal?

**SECTION-B** (Short Answer type)

*Attempt any **two** questions of the following.* *[10×2=20*

- 2. Explain meaning, evolution and pattern legislation of Public Utilities in India.
- 3. Discuss the contractual liability of Railways.
- 4. Write a brief note on Terrorism and related Laws.

**SECTION-C** (Long Answer type)

Attempt any **two** questions of the following. [15×2=30]

5. Discuss means and measures to control the private television channels to depict women in a derogatory and deplorable way keeping in view the right under Article 19(1)(a) read with Article 19(2).
6. Evaluate the creative role of supreme court of India particularly in up holding the rule of law.
7. Explain the provisions regarding National Emergency. What are the consequences of proclamation of National Emergency?

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