

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

Term-End Examinations, Dec., 2018

Programme: LL.M.

Session: 2018-19

Semester: First

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Course Title: Interpretation of Statutes

Max. Marks: 70

Course Code: SLM LAW 01 101 E 4105

Instructions:

1. Question no. 1 has seven sub-parts and students need to answer any four. Each sub-part carries three and half Marks.

2. Question no. 2 to 5 have three sub-parts and students need to answer any two sub parts of each question. Each sub-part carries seven marks.

Question No. 1. Respond to any 4 of the following by a short note: (4X3.5=14)

- Differentiate between interpretation and construction.
- Explain 'legislature's intention'
- Noscitur a sociis*.
- Ejusdem generis*.
- Role of Law Commission of India.
- Socio-welfare legislation in India.
- Statutes in *Bonam Partem*.

Question No. 2.

(2X7=14)

- "The words of a Statute are first understood in their natural, ordinary or popular sense unless there is something contrary in the context or object." Explain.
- Explain any three external aids to interpretation of statute.
- Explain with the help of cases— 'preamble to legislation' and 'marginal notes' as internal aids to construction.

Question No. 3

(2X7=14)

- Literal or Grammatical rule is said to be the safest rule of interpretations. Discuss with the help of decided cases.
- Discuss and illustrate the Golden Rule as applied to the interpretation of statutes. How far is this rule different from the Literal Rule?
- Discuss in detail with decided cases the 'Mischief Rule of Interpretation'.

Question No. 4.

(2X7=14)

- 'The welfare of an individual yields to that of the community'. Discuss the statement by highlighting the importance of maxim—'Salus populi est suprema lex' of statutory interpretation.
- "Special Acts are not repealed by general Acts unless there be some express reference to the previous legislation, or a necessary inconsistency in the two Acts standing together." Comment and substantiate your answer by citing relevant maxim of statutory interpretation.
- "The law does not compel the doing of impossibilities." Discuss in light with maxim— 'Lex non cogit ad impossibilia' of statutory interpretation.

- a) Elucidate the distinction between penal and remedial statutes and the rules of interpretation applicable to them. Discuss the current judicial trend in the interpretation of penal statutes.
- b) Elucidate strict construction of statutes? Also explain with the help of case law whether strict construction can be applied in construing the 'Taxing Statutes' and how?
- c) Critically examine the nature and importance of restrictive and beneficial construction by citing suitable examples.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

Term End Examinations, Dec 2018

Programme : LL.M

Semester : I

Course Title : Legal Education and Research Methodology

Course Code : SLM LAW 01 103 C 4105

Session: 2018-19

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

Note:

There are **total five questions** in this question paper and all are **compulsory**. Each Question carries **Fourteen Marks**.

Question no.1 has **seven sub parts** and students need to answer all. Each sub part carries **two Marks**.

Question number **Two to Five** have three sub parts and students need to answer **any two sub parts** of each question. Each sub part carries **seven marks**.

Question No1. Write Short notes on the following.

(7X2=14)

- a) Reflective Thinking
- b) Variable in data collection
- c) Sampling Error
- d) Example of Longitudinal Study
- e) Closed Question
- f) Postmodernism
- g) Participatory Observation

Question No.2

(2X7=14)

- a) What do you mean by research? What are various types of research? Give one example of title of topic from each type of research.
- b) What is plagiarism? What are the essential features of the UGC (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2018.
- c) Distinguish between inductive reasoning and deductive reasoning by giving suitable illustrations. And also discuss about the nature of legal reasoning applied by the common law judges and advocates.

Question No.3

(2X7=14)

- a) What's the significance of preparing a research synopsis/proposal in socio-legal research? What are the various parts of synopsis/proposal?. Give illustrations to support your answer.
- b) What's hypothesis? What's its relation with research problem? Give an illustration from a research work describing the research problem and research hypothesis used by the research.
- c) You want to write your LL.M. dissertation on the topic, '**A Socio-Legal Study of Plea Bargaining in Mahendergarh District of Haryana and the Right to Equal Access to Justice**'. Discuss and give details about the appropriate research methodology and methods you will apply in writing your dissertation.

Question No.4

(2X7=14)

- a) What do you mean by primary and secondary source in social science research? What primary and secondary materials you will consult in writing your Ph.D. thesis on the topic titled as, '**Protection of Human Rights through Judicial Activism an Evaluative Study of Prison Reforms in the State of Haryana**'?
- b) You want to undertake a sociological study on social exclusion and marginalization of women in Dalit and other backward communities in the District of Mahendergarh (Haryana). What variables you will use and which sampling method you will apply in conducting your research on this topic?
- c) The constitutional protection of the right to freedom of speech and expression aims to safeguard unpopular, socially disapproved and non-conforming expression rather than to protect popular, conforming, socially approved expressions. However, the Indian Supreme Court has been applying the community standard test to determine the constitutionality of restrictions over freedom of speech & expression on the ground of obscenity and indecency. You want to make a critical study of the underlying dilemma of the Indian Supreme Court on individual's right to freedom of speech and expression vs. maintaining community standard of decency and morality. For that purpose, what are the various strategies of data analysis and how you will proceed to examine the case law on the application of test of obscenity to explore the underlining ideological orientation of the Indian Supreme Court's judges on individual freedom of speech and expression vs community/state(majority's) standard.

Question No.5

(2x7=14)

- a) Prepare a bibliography of the following materials on the Blue Book Style.
1. Author: Shakti Vahini, Trafficking in India Report (2004), <http://www.shaktivahini.org>
 2. Author: Sushanta Kumar Sen; Book: The West Bengal Premises Tenancy Act, 1956; Edition: 5th; Publication: Eastern Law House, Calcutta, India; Year: 1970
 3. Author: Joan Riviere; Article: Womanliness as a Masquerade; in the Book: The Routledge Critical and Cultural Theory Reader; Editors: Neil Badmington and Julia Thomas; Publisher: Routledge, London; Page No.25-33; Year: 2008.
 4. Author: Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak; Article: A Literary Representation of the Subaltern: Mahashweta Devi's 'Stanadayini'. In book: Subaltern Studies V: Writings on South Asian History and Society; editor: Ranjit Guah; page no. 91-134; Publisher: Oxford University Press, New Delhi, India; Year: 1987.
 5. Authors: Vijayendra Rao, Indrani Gupta, Michael Lokshin, Smarajit Jana; Article: Sex Workers and the Cos of Safe Sex: the Compensating Differential for Condom Use among Calcutta Prostitutes; Journal: Journal of Development Economics 71(2):585-603. Publication year: 2003
 6. Author: Kevin J. H. Dettmar; Work: Introduction; in the book: A Companion to Modernist Literature and Culture; Editors: David Bradshaw and Kevin J. H. Dettmar; Publisher: Oxford: Blackwell Reference Online. www.blackwellreference.com/subscriber/tocnode.html?id=g9780631204350_chuknk-g97806312043502. Accessed 23 April 2013
- b) What is an annotated bibliography for a research paper? Give some examples.
- c) How will you cite the following works in footnote by using the Blue Book Citation Style?
1. Book: The History of English Before the Time of Edward 1,
Volume Number: Two
Author: Frederick Pollock and Frederic William Maitland
Publisher: Liberty Fund, Indianapolis
Page No.: 205-206
Originally Published: 2nd Edition, in 1898 by Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
 2. Article: Coercive Development
Author: Virginius Xaxa
Journal: Economic & Political Weekly
Date and Year: November 17, 2018
Volume No: Vol. 53, Issue No. 45
Page no:10 &11
 3. Appellant: Mrs. Maneka Gandhi, Repondent: Union of India (UOI) and Anr., Date of Decision: 25.01.1978; SCC Citaiton: (1978)1SCC248

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

End Semester Examinations Dec. 2018

Programme : Law

Session : 2018-19

Course Title : Indian Constitutional Law and Emerging Challenges

Max Time : 3 hours

Course Code : SLM LAW 01 102 C 4105

Max. Marks : 70

Semester: I

Instructions :

1. Question no. 1 has seven sub parts and students need to answer any four. Each sub-part carries three and half marks.
2. Question nos. 2 to 5 have three sub-parts and students need to answer any two sub-parts of each question. Each sub-part carries seven marks.

Question No. 1.

(4 × 3.5 = 14)

- (a) What is the nature of Indian Constitution?
- (b) What are the advantages of Presidential form of Government?
- (c) How President of India is elected?
- (d) What do you understand by collective responsibility?
- (e) Define Gender Justice.
- (f) Write short note on Freedom of movement.
- (g) What do you mean by Double Jeopardy?

Question No. 2.

(2 × 7 = 14)

- (a) What do you mean by Preamble? What are its contents? Is Preamble a part of Constitution? Discuss by citing case law on the subject.
- (b) What are the features of Parliamentary form of Government? Which type of Government is most suitable in India in the present scenario? Support your answer with reasons.
- (c) What do you mean by Rule of Law? Who has propounded the concept of Rule of Law? Discuss the position of Rule of Law under Indian Constitution.

Question No. 3.

(2 × 7 = 14)

- (a) Discuss the powers and position of President of India. Can he become dictator? If not, why?
- (b) Write a critical note on the rights of minorities as provided under Indian Constitution.
- (c) What do you mean by freedom of religion? Discuss the scope and limitations of the right of freedom of religion.

Question No. 4.

(2 × 7 = 14)

- (a) What do you understand by freedom of speech? Is this freedom absolute? If not, what restrictions can be imposed on the freedom of speech in our country?
- (b) "Equality before law and equal protection of law are the two sides of the same coin". Elucidate the statement in the light of right to equality as provided under Article 14 of the Constitution.
- (c) "Freedom of Press is part and parcel of the freedom of speech and expression provided under Article 19 (1) (a)". Do you agree? If so, discuss about the scope and limitations on the freedom of press by citing relevant case law.

Question No. 5.

(2 × 7 = 14)

- (a) Discuss various facets of Right to personal liberty by citing case laws.
- (b) Write a critical note on fundamental duties.
- (c) "There is a supremacy of Directive Principles of state policy over fundamental rights" Do you agree with this statement? If so, under what circumstances? Discuss by citing case laws.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

Term End Examinations, Dec., 2018

Programme:	LL.M.	Session: 2018-19
Semester:	First	Max. Time: 3 Hours
Course Title:	Jurisprudence (Comparative)	Max. Marks: 70
Course Code:	SLM LAW 01 101 C 4105	

Instructions:

1. Question no. 1 has seven sub-parts and students need to answer any four. Each sub-part carries three and half Marks.
2. Question no. 2 to 5 have three sub-parts and students need to answer any two sub parts of each question. Each sub-part carries seven marks.

Question No. 1. Write short notes on any four: (4X3.5=14)

- a) Precedents as source of law.
- b) Pure theory of law.
- c) Concept of 'Social Solidarity'.
- d) Revival of Natural Law.
- e) Briefly discuss the jurisprudential approach of 'Realistic School of thoughts'.
- f) Post-modernist jurisprudence.
- g) Jhering's social utilitarianism.

Question No. 2. (2X7=14)

- a) Discuss nature and scope of jurisprudence and distinguish it from law and legal theory.
- b) Write an essay on 'delegated legislation'.
- c) Critically examine the importance of custom as a source of law in present contemporary world. Also discuss ingredients of a valid custom?

Question No. 3. (2X7=14)

- a) Critically examine the Hart's theory of Primary and Secondary Rules.
- b) Discuss theory of utilitarianism as propounded by Jeremy Bentham. Also discuss constitutional utilitarianism in Indian context.
- c) Austin treated International Law as a positive morality. Critically analyse the statement by highlighting the command theory of Austin.

Question No. 4. (2X7=14)

- a) Law cannot be made, rather, it grows like language in the society. In light of the statement discuss the concept of 'volksgeist' and applicability of historical school of thoughts.
- b) Law is all about balancing the competing interest in the society. In view of the statement discuss Dean Roscoe Pound's theory of social engineering along with its criticism.
- c) Henry Sumner Maine characterizes the evolution towards progressive societies as a passage from status to contract. Critically examine the statement with the contribution made by Sir Henry Maine in the development of Historical School of Law.

Question No. 5. (2X7=14)

- a) The concept of 'Feminist Jurisprudence' aims to do justice to women. Elucidate the statement by citing suitable examples depicting disadvantaged status of women in India.
- b) Social contract theory is a political philosophy that questions the origins of society and the legitimacy of governmental control over individual people. Critically examine the statement in light with reformistic phase of Natural School of Law.
- c) Discuss various points of differences between Sociological School and Natural School of thought relating to their jurisprudential approach.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

End Semester Examinations Dec 2018

Programme: LL.M.

Session: 2018-19

Semester: III

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Course Title: Mass Media and Constitutional Democracy

Max. Marks: 70

Course Code: SLM LAW 01 302 E 4105

Instructions:

1. Question no. 1 has seven parts and students need to answer any four. Each part carries three and half Marks.

2. Question no. 2 to 5 have three parts and student need to answer any two parts of each question. Each part carries seven marks.

Q 1. Comment on any four of the followings: **(4X3.5=14)**

- a) Media as Fourth Estate
- b) Freedom of Press and Right to Information
- c) Contempt of parliament Privileges
- d) Media Trial
- e) Impact of Radio and television on society.
- f) Cross-media ownership and vertical integration in the media
- g) *Doctrine of Pith and Substance*

Q 2. **(2X7=14)**

- a) Media is known as an agency for inter-personal communication. Discuss the kinds of communication elaborately.
- b) Advertisement is considered as a part of freedom of speech and expression. Discuss the critically with the help of leading case of *Tata Press Ltd. v. MTNL* (1995) 5 SCC 139.
- c) Define and differentiate between Visual and Non-Visual Media. Discuss the impact of Visual and Non-Visual Media on the social behaviors of the people.

Q3. **(2X7=14)**

- a) In the age of information Technology, media plays an important role in educating the people and arouse confidence in them. Comment in the light of the Decency, Morality and law of Ethics.
- b) In democracy, people have the right to know what their representatives are doing both inside and outside of the Parliament. In this context discuss on the relationship of media and the parliamentary privileges.

- c) Define and differentiate between the Film and Press. Also the critical comment on the valid reasons of pre-censorship for film and excluding the Press from pre-censorship.

Q 4.

(2X7=14)

- a) The 21st century saw certain scientific innovations in the field of literature, science, technology and other related fields. Comment on the role of Film influencing the overall social structure of Indian Society.
- b) What is media Monopoly? Discuss the major factors involved in influencing the media monopoly.
- c) Discuss the advantage and disadvantages of commercial advertisement on Radio and Television with the help of reasonable restrictions.

Q 5.

(2X7=14)

- a) Define the defamation and obscenity with the help of decided case law and how Radio and Television can be prosecuted for defamation and obscenity?
- b) Discuss the doctrine of 'Colourable legislation' with the help of *Jagannath Baksh Singh v. State of UP*, AIR 1962 SC 1563.
- c) Discuss elaborately 'Predominance of Union Power' interpreting "the opening words of Article 246(1) 'Notwithstanding anything in clauses (2) and (3)', and the opening words of clause (3) 'Subject to clauses (1) and (2)', leaves not doubt..", with the help of case of *Prafulla kumar Mukherjee v. Bank of Commerce Ltd.* AIR 1947 PC 60.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

Term End Examinations, Dec 2018

Programme : LL.M

Session: 2018-19

Semester : III

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Course Title : International Law of Human Rights

Max. Marks: 70

Course Code : SLM LAW 01 303 E 4105

Note:

There are **total five questions** in this question paper and all are **compulsory**. Each Question carries **Fourteen Marks**.

Question no.1 has **seven sub parts** and students need to answer all. Each sub part carries **two Marks**.

Question number **Two to Five** have three sub parts and students need to answer **any two sub parts** of each question. Each sub part carries **seven marks**.

Question No1. Write notes on any 4 of the following:

(7X2=14)

- Generations of Human Rights
- Group Rights
- UN General Assembly 73rd Annual General Debate: Donald Trump's unilateral nationalism vs. Emmanuel Macron's multilateralism
- Definition of Human Rights in the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
- Will Cymlicka's theory of Multicultural Citizenship
- Extra-territorial Jurisdiction in the case of Violation of Human Rights
- Post WWII International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg and Promotion of Human Rights

Question No.2

(2X7=14)

- Are the state parties legally bound to implement the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights? Discuss and substantiate your view.
- What is International Human Rights Law? Which one provides the stronger basis for International Human Rights Law, customary international law or general principle of law recognized by the civilized nations?
- What is cultural relativism? Can cultural relativism be accommodated with the idea of universalism of international law of human rights? Elaborate and discuss critically.

Question No.3

(2X7=14)

- Write a critical note on the role of the International Court of Justice in the protection and enforcement of human rights.

- b) How the human rights treaty obligations are distinct from the obligations of other international treaties? Give illustrations.
- c) Compare the enforcement mechanism of the European Convention on Human Rights and African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

Question No.4

(2X7=14)

- a) What do you mean by reservation to HRs treaties? Discuss the legalist of reservation with the help of ICJ's advisory opinion in the reservation to Genocide Convention case and other cases.
- b) What is the R2P? How its different from humanitarian intervention for protection of human rights?
- c) Is the International Law of Human Rights enforceable against the non-state actors/multinational companies? How? Elaborate.

Question No.5

(2x7=14)

- a) Write a note on the ICJ advisory opinion on the Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory by Israel.
- b) What's the protection available for the minorities under the Internatinal Law of Human Rights.
- c) Critically discuss the postmoderninism and its challenge to the universalim of human rights.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

Term-End Examinations, Dec., 2018

Programme: LL.M.

Session: 2018-19

Semester: Third

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Course Title: Constitutionalism: Power of Judicial Review Max. Marks: 70

Course Code: SLM LAW 01 301 E 4105

Instructions:

1. Question no. 1 has seven sub-parts and students need to answer any four. Each sub-part carries three and half Marks.
2. Question no. 2 to 5 have three sub-parts and students need to answer any two sub parts of each question. Each sub-part carries seven marks.

Question No. 1. Write short notes on any four:

(4X3.5=14)

- a) Judicial activism in India.
- b) Confederation vis-à-vis federation.
- c) Abolition of untouchability in India.
- d) New trends in federalism.
- e) Human Rights as a limitation for governance.
- f) Constitutional morality.
- g) Gender justice.

Question No. 2.

(2X7=14)

- a) Explain the terms 'Constitutional law', 'Constitution of India' and 'Constitutionalism'.
- b) Discuss, the role of independent judiciary towards securing constitutionalism, in light with Indian experience.
- c) 'Judicial review' is necessary in federal constitutions and constitutions with limited government but the dilemma is that an unrepresentative and unaccountable institution trumps the will of the representatives of the people in legislature and executive. Critically examine the statement.

Question No. 3.

(2X7=14)

- a) How did Universal Declaration of Human Rights influence the Constituent Assembly of India in drafting Fundamental Rights?
- b) The Constitution of India has been made keeping the separation of powers doctrine in mind, but nowhere it has been explicitly stated by the Constitution itself. Do you agree with the statement? Elucidate.
- c) Explain how 'Rule of law' promotes constitutionalism? Also highlight New horizons of rule of law in India.

Question No. 4.

(2X7=14)

- a) Constitution of India is neither federal nor unitary but it is co-operative federalism. Discuss. What are the constraints in the path of development of co-operative federalism in India?
- b) Explain the essential ingredients of federalism. Do you call for a change in the setup of the Indian Constitution to make governance more effective? Comment.
- c) Do you agree with the view of some politicians that the higher judiciary has overreached by way of judicial activism and public interest litigations in India? Discuss.

Question No. 5.

(2X7=14)

- a) Secularism is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution of India and Parliament has no powers to dilute it in any way. Comment in light with some landmark judgments of Supreme Court of India.
- b) Critically analyse the constitutional provisions to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice by minority communities in India.
- c) Critically examine the constitutional security of 'Right to equality' *vis-a-vis* 'intelligible differentia' in India.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA
Term End Examinations, Nov/Dec 2018

Program: LL.M

Session: 2018-19

Semester: III

Max. Time: 3 hours

Course Title: General Principles of Criminal Law

Max. Marks: 70

Course Code: SLM LAW 01 301 C 4105

Instructions:

1. Question no. 1 has seven sub parts and students need to answer any four. Each sub part carries three and half (3.5) Marks.
2. Question no. 2 to 5 have three sub parts and students need to answer any two sub parts of each question. Each sub part carries seven (7) marks.

Question No. 1 Explain any four of the following:

(3.5X4=14)

- a) Constituents of crime.
- b) Differentiate between kidnapping and abduction.
- c) Working of CVC (Central vigilance commission).
- d) Person of unsound mind.
- e) 'Extortion'
- f) Section 114A of Indian Evidence Act 1872.
- g) Consent under section 90 of Indian Penal Code (IPC)

Question No. 2

(2X7=14)

- a) "There must be a mind at fault before there can be a crime." Elucidate. Also differentiate between mens rea under English and Indian law.
- b) Discuss the relevancy and reliability of facts and evidence under Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
- c) Discuss in detail the classes of criminal courts and their powers under Indian courts system.

Question No. 3

(2X7=14)

- a) A obtains property from Z by saying that your child is in the hands of my gang, and will be put to death unless you send us two crore of rupees. Discuss which offence has been committed in above example, also differentiate between extortion and decoity with the help of relevant case law.
- b) 'A' goes to the house of 'B' and finds a pen lying on the table. He believes that to be his own pen and therefore takes away the pen without the consent of 'B'. What offence,

if any, is committed by A? Comment. Also discuss points of difference between 'theft' and 'robbery.' Illustrate your answer.

- c) Discuss with the help of relevant case laws sexual offences under IPC. Also suggest methods to minimize sexual offences and also discuss the latest amendment for stringent punishment in case of children.

Question No. 4

(2X7=14)

- a) Discuss legal insanity with the help of relevant case Law and also discuss the relevance and need of sec. 86 IPC..
- b) Examine various provisions in IPC which deal with inchoate crimes in the light of decided cases and illustrations.
- c) Discuss the commencement and continuance of the Right of private defense of property with relevant case laws.

Question No. 5

(2X7=14)

- a) Discuss the need of Anti-corruption agencies, Critically examine the role of CBI in eradicating corruption in light of recent developments.
- b) Critically analyze the presumptions under Indian Evidence Act, 1872 with reference to sections 112, 113 A and 113 B.
- c) Can a magistrate pass an order u/s 173(8) of Cr.P.C. Critically analyze the powers of investigation officer u/s 173(8) of Cr.P.C. and the balancing suggested by Supreme Court with the help of relevant case laws?

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

Term End Examinations, Dec., 2018

Programme: Ph.D. (Law)

Session: 2018-19

Semester: Course work

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Course Title: Contemporary Issues in Law

Max. Marks: 60

Course Code: SLM LAW 02 102 C 4206

Instructions:

Students need to answer any five questions.

Each question carries equal marks.

1. Discuss the relationship of law with morality. Can law be separated from morality? Critically analyse morality enforcement with reference to issue of homosexuality and Euthanasia.
2. Critically analyse constitution 101st amendment act and the impact of GST on Indian business and industry sector.
3. Discuss economic approach to law with reference to Posner.
4. "I realized that the true function of a lawyer was to unite parties... The lesson was so indelibly burnt into me that a large part of my time during the twenty years of my practice as a lawyer was occupied in bringing about private compromise of hundreds of cases. I lost nothing thereby not even money; certainly not my soul". In light of this statement of Mahatma Gandhi, discuss the need and importance of ADR system for realising access to justice in India.
5. Elucidate the concept of 'Distributive Justice.'
6. Critically examine socio-legal aspects of Surrogacy in India.
7. "Consensual sex between adults in a private space, which is not harmful to women or children, cannot be denied as it is a matter of individual choice. Section 377 [IPC] results in discrimination and is violative of constitutional principles" Discuss in light with latest judgment pronounced by Supreme Court of India on the topic.
8. Write explanatory notes on any two of the following:
 - a. Inter-country adoption.
 - b. Issues relating to Real Estate in India.
 - c. Globalisation.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

End Semester Examinations Dec. 2018

Programme: Ph.D. Law

Session: 2018-19

Course Title: Legal Research and Methods

Max Time: 3 hours

Course Code: SLM LAW 02 101 C 3216

Max. Marks: 60

Semester: Course Work

Instructions:

1. Attempt any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

- Q. No. 1. What do you understand by Legal Research? What are various kinds of Legal Research? Which type of research is most appropriate in present era? Discuss.
- Q. No. 2. What do you understand by Research Design? What are the essential elements of Research Design? Also discuss the importance of Research Design in carrying out legal research.
- Q. No. 3. What are various modes of collection of Data for legal Research? Which mode of collection of data is more accurate? Support your answer with reasons.
- Q. No. 4. What are various tools involved in testing of Hypothesis? Discuss their application in testing of hypothesis.
- Q. No. 5. Discuss the evolution and development of legal Research in India. Also discuss about the various problems faced by the researcher in carrying out legal Research in our country.
- Q. No. 6. What do you understand by Plagiarism? Which action can be initiated against a researcher under the code of research ethics for plagiarism?
- Q. No. 7. What is the importance of internet in legal research? How a researcher can make the use of internet in legal research.
- Q. No. 8. Write a critical note on the use of use of legal Data base and E- books in legal research in present era.

