

**PARUL UNIVERSITY****FACULTY OF LAW****I-B.A. LLB./I-B.Com. LL.B./I-B.B.A. LL.B. Winter 2017 – 18 Examination****Semester: 1****Date: 11/12/ 2017****Subject Code: 17300102****Time: 10:30 am to 1:00 pm****Subject Name: Legal Methods & Moot Court [CC]****Total Marks: 60****Instructions:**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

**Q.1 Do as directed. (1 mark each. All Compulsory)**

**Choose the appropriate answer for question no. 1 to 5 given below and write the answer in the answer book. (05)**

- (1) Supreme Legislation means laws are directly enacted by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Government                      b. The Sovereign                      c. Prime Minister                      d. None
- (2) Procedural Justice expects \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Partial Process                      b. Arbitrary Process                      c. Principle of fairness                      d. all of these
- (3) Which research refers to scientific study and research that seeks to solve practical problems?  
a. Basic research                      b. Applied research                      c. Exploratory research                      d. None of these
- (4) A literature review requires  
a. Planning                      b. Good and clear writing                      c. Lot of rewriting                      d. All of these
- (5) If the researcher is concerned with finding out who, what, where, when or how much, then the study is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Exploratory                      b) Descriptive                      c) Empirical                      d) Causal

**State true or false for question no. 6 to 10 and write the answer in the answer book (05)**

- (6) Material sources of law deals about the matter from laws are derived.
- (7) Decisions of Supreme Courts of India are not binding on High Courts of State.
- (8) Subordinate legislation is subordinate to supreme authority.
- (9) Criminal law deals with acts which are prohibited by law.
- (10) Tort is not a civil wrong.

**Define the concept in one sentence for question no. 11 to 15. (05)**

- (11) Civil law.
- (12) Hypothesis.
- (13) Audi alteram partem.
- (14) Moot Court.
- (15) Precedent.

**Q.2 Write short notes on. (Each of three marks) (15)**

1. International Law.
2. Private Law and Public Law.
3. Differentiate in Civil law and criminal Law.
4. Concept of Moot Court, its Importance, objectives and need.
5. Importance of Legal Research.

**Q.3 A) Explain the nature of Law and various sources of Law. (08)****OR**

**A) Illustrate the concept of Justice according to Law and under the Indian Constitution. Explain types of Justice in short. (08)**

**B) Explain the hierarchy of courts in India. (07)**

**OR**

**B) Explain in detail the function and purposes of Law. (07)**

**Q.4 A) Explain the Citations. (04)**

- (i) Municipal Corporation of Delhi v. Subhagwanti, AIR 1966 S.C. 1750
- (ii) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, A.I.R. 1987 S.C. 1086
- (iii) Rudal Sah v. State of Bihar, A.I.R. 1983 S.C. 1086
- (iv) Bhim Sing v. State of J. & K., A.I.R. 1986 S.C. 494

**Give Full forms of : (i) SCC, (ii) GLH, (iii) (QB), (iv) BusLR, (v) AIR (vi) CrLJ (03)**

**B) Answer the following. (Any four; Each of two mark.)**

**(08)**

1. Distinguish between Doctrinal and Non-doctrinal research.
2. Give brief detail about historical development of Legal Profession.
3. Majority Judgment and Minority Judgment.
4. Functions and concept of Gram Nyayalaya.
5. Principles of Natural Justice.
6. Subordinate Legislation.