

Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P987

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[5337]-101

B.S.L. LL.B (Semester - X)

Fifth Year of Five Year Law Course

**(THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE 1973, THE  
JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF  
CHILDREN) ACT, 2000 AND PROBATION OF  
OFFENDERS ACT, 1958)  
(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *Attempt any 5 questions from question No.1 to 7.*
- 2) *Question No. 8 and 9 are compulsory.*
- 3) *Figures to the right Indicate full marks.*

**Q1)** Explain the scheme of granting Bail in non-bailable case under section 436 and 437 of the code. State the effect of delay in investigation or delay in commencement of trial on decisions of granting bail under the two aforementioned provisions. **[16]**

**Q2)** State the procedure for recording Confessions under section 164 of Criminal Procedure Code. What are the effects of contravention of section 164 of Criminal Procedure Code on the evidentiary value of confessions. **[16]**

**Q3)** Explain Arrest. Discuss under what circumstances arrest without warrant may become necessary. **[16]**

**Q4)** What is a 'Charge' ? Discuss the possibility of conviction of an accused for an offence he is not charged with. Illustrate your answer with specific reference to section 222 of the Criminal Procedure Code. **[16]**

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** Explain the provisions of Plea Bargaining in the code. Cite difficulties in implementation of plea bargaining in India. **[16]**

**Q6)** Explain the provisions of the code that enable the police to undertake preventive actions against commissions of cognizable offences. **[16]**

**Q7)** Discuss the grounds on which a revision jurisdiction can be invoked. Is there any bar prescribed for invoking the same ? Illustrate how the bar operates with specific instances of orders against which revision does not lie. **[16]**

**Q8)** Examine critically the aims and objectives of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. **[10]**

OR

Discuss in detail the role of Probation Officer under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. **[10]**

**Q9)** Discuss the provisions and judicial trend regarding proof of age under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. **[10]**

OR

Discuss the rehabilitation and social reintegration scheme provided under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. **[10]**



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

**P988**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5337]-102**

**B.S.L./B.A. LL.B. (Semester - X)**

**Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course**

**LAW**

**Company Law**

**(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 34)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) Question No. 9 (nine) is compulsory, which carries 20 marks.*
- 2) Out of the remaining attempt any 5 (five) questions, each of such question carries 16 marks.*

- Q1)** State & explain the provisions relating to formation of company under the Companies Act, 2013.
- Q2)** What is a Debenture? What are different kinds of Debentures? Explain the provisions relating to charge.
- Q3)** Discuss the Doctrine of Ultra vires vis-à-vis a company, the directors and the articles. What is the legal effect of ultra-vires acts?
- Q4)** Discuss modes of becoming member and grounds for cessation of membership in a company. Distinguish between a member and a shareholder.
- Q5)** Explain the 'Majority Rule and Minority Rights' with reference to Foss v. Harbottle.
- Q6)** Discuss the law relating to Reconstruction, Amalgamation, Compromise and Arrangements under the Companies Act, 2013.

***P.T.O.***

**Q7)** Discuss the term Corporate Personality in the light of decision given in Salomon v. A Salomon & Co. Ltd.

**Q8)** Discuss the meaning of Winding up of Company. Explain the role of Liquidator in Winding up of a Company.

**Q9)** Write notes on (Any Two) :

- a) Corporate Social Responsibility.
- b) Distinction between One Person Company and Public Company.
- c) Prospectus, Shelf Prospectus and Red herring Prospectus.
- d) Directors under the Companies Act, 2013.



Total No. of Questions : 3]

SEAT No. :

P 5332

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5337] - 103

**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - I)**

**First Year of Five Year Law Course**

**General Principles of Economics**

**(2017 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks :80*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*
- 2) *Give diagrams wherever necessary.*

**Q1)** Answer the following Questions ( Essay Type ) ( Any 2) **[40]**

- a) Define & explain the Law of Supply along with it's determinants?
- b) Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility?
- c) Explain the Price & Output Determination Under Monopolistic Competition?
- d) Explain the Law of Variable Proportions?

**Q2)** Answer the following Questions ( Short Essay Type) ( Any 2) **[30]**

- a) Explain the income, substitution & price effect by using an indifference curve.
- b) Define & explain the Types, Conditions and Degrees of price discrimination?
- c) Explain the Modern Theory of Rent?
- d) Explain the Law of Returns to Scale?

**Q3)** Answer the following Questions ( Short Answers) (Any 2) **[10]**

- a) Total Cost, Average Cost and Marginal Cost.
- b) Merger and Amalgamation.
- c) Product Differentiation & Selling Cost.
- d) Micro Economics & Macro Economics.





Total No. of Questions : 3]

SEAT No. :

**P5333**

[Total No. of Pages : 1

**[5337]-104**

**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - I)  
First Year of Five Year Law Course  
SOCIOLOGY  
(2017 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 80*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

**Q1)** Answer the following questions in detail (any two) **[40]**

- a) Discuss the meaning of socialization process, its stages and role of family.
- b) Define sociology. Explain the relationship of sociology with other sciences.
- c) Discuss the meaning, scope and development of social anthropology.
- d) Explain the role of social movements and its impact on law.

**Q2)** Answer the following questions (Any Two) **[30]**

- a) Explain the functions of religion in today's modern society.
- b) Explain the formal means of social control.
- c) Discuss the meaning, functions and types of culture.
- d) Explain the functions and dysfunctions of social stratification.

**Q3)** Write short notes on the following: (Any Two) **[10]**

- a) Relationship between sociology and law.
- b) Social legislations and family.
- c) Social class.
- d) Types of social mobility.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

**P991**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5337]-105**

**B.S.L. - LL.B. (Semester - X) (Paper - 37)**

**Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course**

**BANKING LAWS INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE  
INSTRUMENTS ACT (Optional (B))  
(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) All the questions are compulsory.*
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

**SECTION - I**

(Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881)

**Q1)** Discuss the provision relating to 'Noting and Protest' under the Negotiable Instruments Act. **[17]**

OR

State and explain provisions relating to 'Presentment of Negotiable Instruments' under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

**Q2)** Write short notes on any three of the following : **[18]**

- a) Holder in due course.
- b) Effect of endorsement.
- c) Instrument acquired after dishonor or when overdue.
- d) When, notice of dishonor is unnecessary.
- e) Payment in due course.

**P.T.O.**



## **SECTION - II**

(Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934)

**Q3)** Explain the provisions regarding 'Penalties' under the R.B.I. Act? [17]

OR

State and explain the powers of Reserve Bank relating to collection and furnishing of credit information.

**Q4)** Write short notes on the following (Any three) : [18]

- a) Nomination by depositors.
- b) National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operation) Fund.
- c) Transactions in foreign exchange.
- d) Auditors.
- e) Offences by companies.

## **SECTION - III**

(Banking Regulation Act, 1949)

**Q5)** State and explain provisions relating to "Acquisition of the undertaking of banking companies in certain cases". [15]

OR

Explain the provisions relating to 'Reserve fund' and 'Cash reserve' under the Banking Regulation Act.

**Q6)** Write short notes on the following (Any three) : [15]

- a) Prohibition of common directors.
- b) Production of documents of confidential nature.
- c) Licensing of banking companies.
- d) Prohibition of trading.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P992

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5337]-106

B.S.L./LL.B.

**Fifth Year of Five Year Law Course**  
**CO-OPERATIVE LAW**  
**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *Question No. 1, 7 and 8 is compulsory.*
- 2) *Attempt any three out of the remaining.*
- 3) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

**Q1)** Write detail note on important recommendations of the A. D. Gorwala Committee. **[15]**

OR

Discuss growth and development of co-operative movement in India through five yearly plans.

**Q2)** What are the provisions deals with the various kinds of disputes those can be referred to the Co-operative Court and parties in such disputes? **[20]**

**Q3)** Mentioning the procedure of winding up & set out grounds on which order of winding up of co-operative society can be passed by register under the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960. **[20]**

**Q4)** Write a detailed note on audit, inquiry, inspection and supervision under the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960. **[20]**

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** Write short notes on any two : **[20]**

- a) Offences and penalties under the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960.
- b) Annual general meeting (A.G.M.) under the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960.
- c) Management of societies under the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960.
- d) Rule of *damduppat* under the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960.

**Q6)** Discuss the provisions related to contempt of co-operative court and co-operative appellate court under the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960. **[20]**

**Q7)** State the liabilities of the promotor to the contents of an agreement of sale of flat under The Maharashtra Ownership Flats Act, 1963. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the particulars of deed of apartment under The Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act, 1970.

**Q8)** Write short notes on any two : **[10]**

- a) Object and applicability of Maharashtra Flat Ownership Act, 1970.
- b) Duties and liabilities of apartment owner
- c) By- laws under the Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act, 1970.
- d) Punishment for breach of duty The Maharashtra Flat Ownership Act, 1963.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P993

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5337]-107

V B.S.L./B.A. LL.B.

**Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course**  
**INVESTMENT & SECURITIES LAWS**  
**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

*Question No. 8 carry 20 marks and is compulsory and answer any five out of remaining carrying 16 marks.*

- Q1)** While tracing the growth of securities market in India what factors one can observe contributing the fast growth of the securities market in independent India.
- Q2)** Elucidate the reforms and regulatory measures to promote investor confidence in securities market.
- Q3)** When the board of a stock exchange be superseded by SEBI. Briefly explain the circumstances in which the board can be superseded?
- Q4)** Examine Pre-Independent and Post-Independent historical evolution of Securities Laws in India.
- Q5)** Enumerate the law relating Investment by Financial Institutions and Foreign Financial Institutions.
- Q6)** Examine the powers and functions of the SEBI (Board) under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

**P.T.O.**

**Q7)** Define Debenture and distinguish between debenture and share.

**Q8)** Write short notes on any two of the following :

- a) Derivatives.
- b) Main provisions of Depositories Act.
- c) Scheme of Primary Market, advantages and disadvantages to companies and investors.
- d) Mutual Funds.
- e) Initial public offer by companies.



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P949

[Total No. of Pages : 6

**[5337]-11**  
**B.S.L./B.A.LL.B. (Semester - I)**  
**First Year of Five Years Law Course**  
**GENERAL ENGLISH - I**  
**(2003 Pattern) (Paper - I)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:-*

- 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

**Q1) a)** Use the following phrases and idioms in your own sentences so as to bring out their meaning clearly. (Any 10) **[10]**

- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| i) Best of both worlds  | ii) To cry over spilt milk |
| iii) Behind bars        | iv) Jump on the bandwagon  |
| v) Once in a blue moon  | vi) Sit on the fence       |
| vii) In the interest of | viii) To iron out          |
| ix) To keep up with     | x) On a knife edge         |
| xi) To leap at          | xii) The lesser evil       |

**b)** Explain the following legal terms. (Any 5) **[10]**

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| i) Abetment     | ii) Codicil    |
| iii) Forgery    | iv) Discretion |
| v) Proviso      | vi) Testimony  |
| vii) Succession |                |

**Q2) a)** Do as directed. (Any 10) **[10]**

- i) Has he been allowed to enter the hall? (Give a short response)
- ii) We produced strong evidence against them. (Change the voice)
- iii) No team can always win the matches. (Make it interrogative)
- iv) If you do not inform your parents, they will have a wrong impression. (Use 'Unless')
- v) She has been playing tennis for years. (Add a question tag)

**P.T.O.**

- vi) Raunak will not pass up any chance. (Make a yes-no question)
  - vii) When she left the theatre, she was followed by some miscreant.  
(Make it compound)
  - viii) He has confessed his crime. (Make it complex)
  - ix) Dr. Gopinath can deliver better lectures than anyone. (Change the degree)
  - x) Rohan passed the degree and got a good job. (Make it simple)
  - xi) What a terrible movie it is! (Make it assertive)
  - xii) We love our mother. We will always take care of her. (Make it compound)
- b) Report the following into indirect speech. [5]
- Advocate: What is your case about?  
Client: Well, it is about the sale of my flat.  
Advocate: Whom did you sell it?  
Client: I sold it to a friend of mine.  
Advocate: How much did you sell it for?
- c) Correct the following sentences. (Any 5) [5]
- i) The age of my sister is 35 years old.
  - ii) All students are supposed to abide to the rules of the college.
  - iii) We went to UK in 1998.
  - iv) Happiness consists of contentment with one's lot.
  - v) The rice is my favourite food.
  - vi) He avoided to see me in the college.
  - vii) I am returning back from Goa on Monday.

**Q3) a)** Read the following passage carefully & answer the questions given below. [10]

“Critical thinking” is not synonymous with “good thinking,” “hard thinking,” “clear thinking,” “constructing arguments,” “problem solving,” or “thinking outside the box.” Critical thinking kicks in *after* you have done these and other kinds of thinking. It’s what you do when you think about thinking, specifically, when you evaluate the thinking you or someone else uses in arriving at a conclusion about something.

Unfortunately, critical thinking *won't* necessarily tell you whether you should get a dog or who to support for President, or whether there is global warming or why your car won't start. It can, however, help you spot a bad reason for getting a dog or voting for someone, or for thinking there is or isn't global warming or for this or that explanation of why your car won't start. Please notice we say it can do that, not that it *will*. In the end, reasoning may yield to self-interest, wishful thinking, desire for acceptance, or other temptations; and we may find it difficult to free our thinking from various cognitive biases, distortions, or blind spots. Just remember, reasoning that doesn't measure up to the standards set forth in this book is not worthy of acceptance. Reading the book thoughtfully, doing the exercises, and applying what you learn will be a good first step toward avoiding these problems.

To get good at tennis, golf, playing a musical instrument, or most other skills, you have to practice, and practice some more. It's the same way with critical thinking, and that's why we provide so many exercises. For some exercises, there is no such thing as only one correct answer, just as there is no such thing as only one correct way to serve a tennis ball. Some answers, however—just like tennis serves—are better than others and that is where your instructor comes in. In many exercises, answers you give that are different from your instructor's are not necessarily incorrect. Still, your instructor's answers will be well thought out, reliable, and worth your attention. We recommend taking advantage of his or her experience to improve your ability to think critically.

Questions:

- i) How is critical thinking different?
  - ii) How can critical thinking help us?
  - iii) What is critical thinking compared with?
  - iv) Give a suitable title to the passage?
- b) Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it. **[10]**

Vagueness plays a very important role in much that we do. In the law, for example, how we deal with vagueness is crucial. Whether the word "torture" applies to various types of interrogation techniques, especially including "waterboarding," for example, has been a serious issue for several years. Many former officials have claimed that these techniques did not count as torture, but many others have disagreed. (Some, who subjected themselves to the procedure, have disagreed rather violently.) Possibly more relevant to us and to you personally, whether a bit of driving is "reckless" or not may determine whether you pay a small fine or a large one—or even go to jail. Consider, too, the speed limits we are asked to observe on the highways. Ideally, the offense in question would be something like "driving too fast for the circumstances" rather



than driving faster than a particular speed. This is because what is safe at 80 miles per hour in one set of circumstances (midday, no traffic, clear weather, and dry roads) might be dangerously unsafe at 40 miles per hour in another (dark, heavy traffic, rain or fog, slick roads). But we have opted for set speed limits because “driving too fast” is a vague term, and we do not want to put our fate in the hands of patrol officers and judges who are in a position to make arbitrary decisions about whether it applies in our case. So, because we are afraid of the consequences of the vague concept, we sometimes get away with driving dangerously fast under bad circumstances and we are sometimes ticketed for driving over the posted limit when it is quite safe to do so.

Sometimes vagueness is just annoying. Suppose that it’s late and you’re looking for someone’s house and you’re given the following directions: “Go on down this street a ways ‘til you get to the first major intersection, make a sharp right, then, when the street starts to curve to the left, you’ll be there.” The vagueness in these directions is as likely to get your blood pressure up as it is to help you find your destination. (How do you decide that a particular intersection is “major.” for example?) Vagueness is often intentional, used as a means to avoid giving a clear, precise answer. Politicians often resort to vague statements if they don’t want their audience to know exactly where they stand. A vague answer to the question “Do you love me?” may mean there’s trouble ahead in the relationship.

Vagueness occurs to varying degrees, and it is difficult to the point of impossibility to get rid of it entirely. Fortunately, there is no need to get rid of it entirely. We live very comfortably with a certain amount of vagueness in most of what we say. “Butte City is a very small town” presents us with no problems under ordinary circumstances, despite the vagueness of “very small town.” “Darren has no school loans because his parents are rich” doesn’t tell us how much money the parents have, but it tells us enough to be useful. “Rich” and “small,” like “bald,” are vague concepts; there is no accepted clear line between the things to which they apply and those to which they don’t. Nonetheless, they are valuable notions; we get a lot of good use out of them.

- Q4)** a) Write a cohesive paragraph on any one of the following. **[10]**
- i) Rome was not built in a day.
  - ii) TV as a distraction
  - iii) Ragging- an inhuman act
- b) Write an application to a senior lawyer for internship. **[10]**

OR

Write a letter to an NGO stating that you want to help it in some way.

**Q5) a)** Write a précis of the following passage.

**[10]**

There are different kinds of thinking and other approaches to some of the mental challenges we face. Let's start with convergent and divergent thinking. Convergent thinking is our normal state. When we hear a suggestion, our instincts are to examine it, criticize it and analyse its consequences with particular emphasis on what might be wrong with it. We are trained at school and university to summarize, scrutinize and evaluate the works of authors, historians and scientists. It is easy and natural for us to focus in on a notion and examine it critically from various view points. We bring our own assumptions and mindset to bear and put the new idea into the framework of the world as we see it.

Divergent thinking, on the other hand, involves moving away from the core subject in a spread of directions. When we use divergent thinking we can generate all sorts of ideas that are not obviously connected with the original challenge or concept. We stretch the boundaries and let our imagination generate many different possibilities — including wild or unsound ideas. It is the counterpoint to convergent thinking, where we focus sharply on one target and narrow down our options to arrive at a chosen solution.

Convergent thinking allows us to use our knowledge to examine concepts and see where they fit. Unfortunately our natural tendency is to reject ideas if they are not aligned with our existing knowledge and belief systems. Divergent thinking involves considering all sorts of points of view-including the unconventional, the unfashionable, the ridiculous and the outlandish. It is an essential skill, which goes unpractised for many. There are times when we need the precision of convergent thinking and there are times when it is overly restrictive. The two main phases of a brainstorm meeting are good examples of how both methods can be employed in harmony.

OR

Translate the following passage into Marathi/Hindi.

**[10]**

Today we are living in an age of science. Human life has become dynamic as per the scientific progress. While reaching at the zenith of success and progress man is finding days, months, years and even his whole life very short day by day.

In the motion of this temptation every-one lost his health. The traditional tools of motion are inadequate to him. He feels need of more speedy appliances than the speed of his thoughts. The world has come too close because of the progress of information and technology. Every one's passion has increased to control over the whole world and information. This has created fierce competition in human life. This competition has burdened an unknown stress on human mind. Man has lost his natural life and living because of this stress. Surrounding stress and adverse physical and psychological effects has affected his daily life.

b) Summarise the following passage. [10]

Philosophers usually think of their discipline as one which discusses perennial, eternal problems-problems which arise as soon as one reflects. Some of these concern the difference between human beings and other beings, and are crystallized in questions concerning the relation between the mind and the body. Other problems concern the legitimation of claims to know, and are crystallized in questions concerning the "foundations" of knowledge. To discover these foundations is to discover something about the mind, and conversely.

Philosophy as a discipline thus sees itself as the attempt to underwrite or debunk claims to knowledge made by science, morality, art, or religion. It purports to do this on the basis of its special understanding of the nature of knowledge and of mind. Philosophy can be foundational in respect to the rest of culture because culture is the assemblage of claims to knowledge, and philosophy adjudicates such claims. It can do so because it understands the foundations of knowledge, and it finds these foundations in a study of man-as-knower, of the "mental processes" or the "activity of representation" which make knowledge possible.

To know is to represent accurately what is outside the mind; so to understand the possibility and nature of knowledge is to understand the way in which the mind is able to construct such representations. Philosophy's central concern is to be a general theory of representation, a theory which will divide culture up into the areas which represent reality well, those which represent it less well, and those which do not represent it at all (despite their pretense of doing so).



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P950

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5337]-12**  
**B.S.L./B.A.LL.B**  
**First Year of Five Year Law Course**  
**HISTORY (Semester - I)**  
**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:-*

- 1) Attempt any five questions of which Q.1 is compulsory.*
- 2) Each question carries equal marks.*
- 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

**Q1)** Write short notes on any four of the following:

- a) Duties of the village headman in ancient India.
- b) District administration in ancient India.
- c) Sufism
- d) Court system under the marathas during medieval times.
- e) Prarthana samaj
- f) Educational reforms of Lord William Bentinck. [20]

**Q2)** Explain the several theories of origin of the state in ancient India. [20]

**Q3)** Explain the Judicial administration of ancient India with special reference to the sources of law, the court system and judicial procedure. [20]

**Q4)** What was the impact of the muslim rule on the different aspects of the society in medieval India? [20]

**Q5)** Discuss critically the mansabdari system of the mughals. [20]

**Q6)** Discuss critically Lord Wellesley's subsidiary Alliance system. How did it help the british to expand their power in India? [20]

**P.T.O.**

**Q7)** "Lord Ripon was one of the liberal governor general of India." Explain. **[20]**

**Q8)** What were the causes of the failure of the Revolt of 1857 and its result? **[20]**

**Q9)** Discuss critically about the drain of wealth which took place from India to England by various ways. **[20]**



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P951

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5337]-13**  
**B.A. L.L.B**  
**ECONOMICS**  
**First Year of Five Year Law Course**  
**(2003 Pattern) (Semester I)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:-*

- 1) Question No. 1 is Compulsory.*
- 2) Attempt any four from the remaining.*
- 3) Give diagrams wherever necessary.*

**Q1)** Write Short Notes on Any Four:

- a) Sources of Agricultural Finance.
- b) Causes of Increasing Population.
- c) Causes of Unemployment.
- d) Money.
- e) Fixed Cost & Variable Cost.
- f) Planning Commission.

**Q2)** Explain the role of Agriculture in Indian Economy?

**Q3)** Explain the Law of Demand along with its determinants?

**Q4)** Explain the causes of High Birth Rate & Declining Death Rate?

**Q5)** 'Mixed Economy is a blend of socialism & capitalism' Explain?

**Q6)** Explain the various methods of measuring National Income along with difficulties?

**Q7)** Explain the Features, Advantages & Disadvantages of Partnership

**P.T.O.**

**Q8)** What is Monopolistic Competition ? Explain how price and output is determined?

**Q9)** Explain the various types & causes of Unemployment in India?

**Q10)** What is Economic Development ? Explain the features of developing countries?



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P952

[Total No. of Pages : 5

[5337]-21

B.A. LL.B

**First Year of Five Year Law Course  
GENERAL ENGLISH - II  
(Semester II) (2003 Pattern) (Theory)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:-*

- 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

**Q1) a)** Analyse the process of the word formation and mention the category of word formation of the following words (Any Ten) **[10]**

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| i) Statuesque  | vii) Filmcraft  |
| ii) Fanzine    | viii) JMFC      |
| iii) ANI       | ix) Purify      |
| iv) Foretell   | x) Walk         |
| v) Grass-green | xi) Taxi        |
| vi) Betrayal   | xii) Sub-judice |

**b)** Give synonyms of the following words (Any Five) **[5]**

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| i) Dramatic   | v) Withdraw |
| ii) Business  | vi) Zenith  |
| iii) Civility | vii) Yield  |
| iv) Austere   |             |

**c)** Give antonyms of the following. (Any Five) **[5]**

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| i) Apathy     | v) Weakness |
| ii) Untidy    | vi) Entire  |
| iii) Calm     | vii) Flout  |
| iv) Assonance |             |

**P.T.O.**



**Q2) a)** Use the following phrases and set expressions in your own sentences so as to bring out their meaning clearly. (Any Ten) **[10]**

- i) A hot potato
- ii) Add insult to injury
- iii) At the drop of a hat
- iv) Vis-à-vis
- v) Best thing since sliced bread
- vi) Cost an' arm and a leg
- vii) Devil's advocate
- viii) De facto
- ix) Feel a bit under the weather
- x) In personam
- xi) Ad nauseam
- xii) Hit the nail on the head

**b)** Give one word for the following expressions.(Any Ten) **[10]**

- i) A person who is confined to her/his own self.
- ii) One who assumes a false or bogus character to deceive others.
- iii) Money paid for securing the freedom of a captive.
- iv) Being any one of its kind
- v) Decreasing the value of a product in the market.
- vi) A glance at past events.
- vii) Living on both land and in water.
- viii) Policy drawn to secure compensation against loss, damage or death
- ix) A short story with a moral principle.
- x) To trespass on some else's property.
- xi) Happening once in two years.
- xii) An area over which an official has control to administer

**Q3) a)** Use the following cohesive devices and sentence connectors in your own sentences so as to bring out their meaning clearly. (Any Five) **[5]**

- i) On the contrary
- ii) After
- iii) So that
- iv) In case
- v) Thereof
- vi) Because
- vii) Granted

**b)** Correct the following sentences. (Any Five) **[5]**

- i) She not only missed the train but also the bus to Mumbai.
- ii) They availed of all the available facilities
- iii) Nowadays the milk cost Rs 40 a litre.
- iv) She has got a-job and works to Arun.
- v) She attended the national fifth moot court competition.
- vi) Curry and rice are the staple food of Indians.
- vii) Himani attempted most difficult question in the exam.

**c)** Summarise the following **[10]**

The first step must be to specify the subject matter. However, this turns out to be more complex than it appears at first sight. ‘Morality’ concerns the distinction between good and evil, and ‘morals’ are usually taken to refer to rules about what people ought to do and what they ought not to do. But, when we talk about ‘moral’ values or behaviour, we usually mean values that we see as ‘good’, or as how someone ‘ought’ to behave. Although — as we shall see — the mechanisms by which people come to hold moral values (in the sense of values seen as good) and behave in moral ways are similar in many respects to those by which immoral (in the sense of bad) values and behaviour are acquired, our main interest is with the former. Beyond that, morality comes within the province of several academic disciplines, and there seems to be little general agreement on its scope — or, indeed, on the terms used to discuss it. For most people, conventions and rights, morals and ethics are categories with no precise boundaries, and are used rather loosely in everyday speech. Dictionaries make no clear distinction between morals and ethics. In general, morals are concerned specifically with how other

human beings should be treated, while ethics is often used more broadly to include such issues as intellectual integrity. Some, however, use ethics to refer to a local group's set of values, and consider morality to concern issues applicable across groups. As indicated below, some authors do and others do not distinguish morals from conventions. While most probably, all agree that morality is primarily concerned with pro-social behaviour, cooperation and justice, a number of matters that some consider to involve morality are neglected by others. It would be tedious to attempt to survey these differences in opinion, but it is necessary to situate the approach taken here by brief references to salient aspects of some of them.

**Q4) a)** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below. **[15]**

It doesn't seem appropriate to advance an account of the origins of morality without defining the construct, but this is a daunting undertaking. To my knowledge no one has yet succeeded in accomplishing it in a manner that has stood up to critical reviews. Viewed psychologically, morality is a concept that people harbor in their heads. To understand what it means to them, we need to induce them to explicate it. The most obvious way of accomplishing this is to ask people to describe the phenomena they consider moral, then figure out what they have in common. The behaviors and traits that people consider moral tend to fit in five main categories — respect for authority, self-control, altruism, fairness, and honesty. However, people tend to conceptualize these pro-social forms of conduct in different ways, have different ideas about what makes them moral, and have difficulty explaining what they have in common.

Lawrence Kohlberg and other cognitive-developmental psychologists have employed another method of inducing people to explicate their implicit conceptions, or theories, of morality. They have asked people to decide how characters in imaginary scenarios should resolve hypothetical moral dilemmas and to justify the choices they make. After classifying the moral judgments people made to these dilemmas, Kohlberg and his colleagues concluded that people's conceptions of morality are organized in one of six systems of ideas, or implicit theories, which Kohlberg has called structures of moral reasoning. Cognitive-developmental psychologists have found that people's conceptions of morality improve as people get older, undergoing up to five qualitative changes that define stages of moral development. However, when my colleagues and I evaluated Kohlberg's model of morality, we found that

people often invoke different conceptions of morality in their everyday lives from those they invoke in response to the hypothetical moral dilemmas used by Kohlberg and his colleagues. A third approach to defining morality involves identifying the functions that people use conceptions of morality to achieve. In this approach, conceptions of morality are treated as instruments that people use to solve personal and interpersonal problems. For example, people use moral judgments to induce one another to conform to the moral norms of their cultures obeying the rules that uphold the social orders of their groups, resisting temptation, being honest and fair, helping others in need, and so on.

Questions:

- i) Why is it difficult to define morality?
  - ii) What are the five categories of moral behavior?
  - iii) What is Kohlberg's model of morality?
  - iv) What is the third approach of defining morality?
  - v) Give a suitable title & what is your idea of moral values as a student?
- b) Choose the correct word from those given in brackets. (Any five) [5]
- i) The president promulgated an ordinance/ordnance fifteen days ago.
  - ii) Just because of their providential/provident arrival, he was saved from drowing
  - iii) That is the outcome/comeout of the entire process.
  - iv) The organization applies a dual-dual policy to retain employees.
  - v) The new law has been designed/designated by the parliament to control cyber Crimes.
  - vi) He has made an ingenious/ingenuous excuse to remain absent.
  - vii) Your estimation/estimate as regards our trip is absolutely wrong.

**Q5) a) Write a report on a session of Lokadalat that von attended. [10]**

OR

Write a report on noise pollution in the Ganpati festival.

- b) Write an effective and cohesive essay on any one of the following. [10]
- i) Honesty is the best policy
  - ii) India's progress in information technology
  - iii) Abortion of foetus and India law



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P953

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5337]-22

B.A. L.L.B

First Year of Five Year Law Course

POLITICAL SCIENCE - I

Political Theory and Political Organization

(2003 Pattern) (Semester-II)

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:-*

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

**Q1)** What is State? Explain role of State in modern times. Discuss essential elements of state. **[20]**

**Q2)** Explain the conditions which are necessary for a federal state. Give its merits and demerits. Comment- "India as a Quasi-Federal State". **[20]**

**Q3)** Discuss Fabian Socialism and Syndicalism as schools of Socialism. Comment on India as a Democratic Socialistic state. **[20]**

**Q4)** Enumerate the characteristics and discuss the merits and demerits of Parliamentary System. **[20]**

**Q5)** Explain J.S. Mill's views on Liberty. Explain the relationship between Liberty and Equality. **[20]**

**Q6)** What is 'Public Opinion' State how is it formed? Explain the various agencies of the formation of Public Opinion. **[20]**

**Q7)** Explain 'Independence of Judiciary' Explain the conditions necessary for it's independence. State powers and functions of Judiciary. **[20]**

**P.T.O.**

**Q8)** Explain the contribution of Dadabhai Nowroji and M.G. Ranade to the socio political and legal reforms in India. [20]

**Q9)** Explain the composition, powers and functions of Legislature. [20]

**Q10)** Give short notes — [20]

- a) Nationalism
- b) Dictatorship
- c) St. Augustine's City of God
- d) Class War and End of Capitalism



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P954

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5337]-23**  
**B.A. L.L.B**  
**First Year of Five Years Law Course**  
**SOCIOLOGY**  
**(Semester - II)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:-*

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

*Q1)* 'Sociology is a science' Explain.

*Q2)* 'India is multi-religious, multi-linguistics, multi-regional, multi-cultural' Explain with appropriate examples

*Q3)* Discuss the impact of modernization on the marriage, family and caste system in Indian society

*Q4)* Discuss the Constitutional provision for promoting Secularism in India.

*Q5)* State the various means of social control and discuss informal means of social control

*Q6)* Discuss the relationship between society and law

*Q7)* Discuss the traditional and modern types of marriages in India

*Q8)* Explain the problems of urbanization

*Q9)* Discuss types and functions of government in India

**P.T.O.**

**Q10)** Write Short Notes on Any Four:

- a) Importance of sociology for law students
- b) Problems of minorities
- c) Functions of religion
- d) Causes of deviant behaviour
- e) Divorce
- f) Caste versus class





Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P955

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5337]-31**  
**B.S.L./B.A LL.B. (Semester - III)**  
**Second Year of Five Years Law Course**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE - II**  
**Foundations of Political Obligation**  
**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:-*

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

**Q1)** Explain the concepts of 'Power' & 'Authority'. Explain how Legitimacy is connected to 'Authority. Discuss Max Weber's views on Authority. [20]

**Q2)** Explain M.K. Gandhi as Philosophical Anarchist and State relevance of Gandhism today. [20]

**Q3)** Give Short Notes on any two: [20]

- a) Influence
- b) Idealism
- c) Aristotle's Classification of Government

**Q4)** What do you mean by Political Obligation? Give various theories of Political Obligation. [20]

**Q5)** What is Punishment? Why is it necessary? Discuss various theories of Punishment. [20]

**Q6)** Critically analyze the Social Contract Theory of John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau. [20]

**Q7)** Write note on Hegel as an Idealistic Philosopher. [20]

**P.T.O.**

**Q8)** Discuss Bentham as a Utilitarian Philosopher. Enumerate J.S. Mill's contribution to Utilitarian Theory. **[20]**

**Q9)** Critically discuss the views of Karl Marx on **[20]**

- a) State
- b) Extent of individual Obligation towards State.

**Q10)** Write Short Notes on any two: **[20]**

- a) Thomas Hobbes on Absolutism
- b) Fascism
- c) John Austin on Sovereignty



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P956

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5337]-32

B.A. L.L.B

Second Year of Five Years Law Course

POLITICAL SCIENCE - III

International Relations and Organization

(Semester - III) (2003 Pattern)

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:-*

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

**Q1)** Discuss the concept of 'Balance of Power' .Explain Alliances & Counter Alliances' and 'Armament & Disarmament' as the methods of establishing and maintaining Balance of Power. **[20]**

**Q2)** Is National Power absolute? Discuss the elements by which the National Power can be limited. **[20]**

**Q3)** Discuss the major obstacles in formation of World Community. **[20]**

**Q4)** Define Power and explain why Power is assumed to be the core idea in Politics. Discuss in brief the various elements of National Power. **[20]**

**Q5)** State and explain the various methods by which international peace can be obtained? **[20]**

**Q6)** State and explain the various characteristics of South and North countries and the nature of their rivalry. **[20]**

**Q7)** Explain the structure of UN and discuss its various organs in brief. **[20]**

**Q8)** What do you understand by the term 'Cold War'. Discuss nature and characteristics of Cold War, **[20]**

**P.T.O.**

**Q9)** Examine the role and significance of specialized agencies like ILO, UNESCO, WHO and FAO in furthering the cause of peace, development and rights of individuals. **[20]**

**Q10)** Explain any four — **[20]**

- a) Regional Organizations
- b) IMF
- c) Amnesty International
- d) IBRD
- e) WTO
- f) East West Conflict



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P957

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5337]-33**  
**BSL.LL.B**  
**LAW OF CONTRACT - I**  
**(Second Year of Five Year Law Course)**  
**(Semester - III) (2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:-*

- 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

**Q1)** Explain the principle laid down in any Two cases: **[16]**

- a) Derry V. Peek
- b) Mohoribibi v. Dharmadas Ghose
- c) Balfour V. Balfour

**Q2)** Write Short note on any two: **[16]**

- a) Privity of contract
- b) Void contract
- c) Discharge of contract by mutual consent

**Q3)** Define Acceptance. Explain the rules of a valid Acceptance. **[16]**

OR

What remedies are available to an aggrieved party on the Breach of contract?

**Q4)** State briefly the law relating to competence of parties to a contract. **[16]**

OR

Under the Indian Contract Act 1872 there are certain relation resembling to those created by contract. Explain.

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** Define free consent. Distinguish between Fraud & Misrepresentation. Explain when silence amounts to Fraud. **[16]**

OR

State in brief the provisions of the contract Act relating to the time and place of the performance of the contract.

**Q6)** Answer any Two of the following: **[20]**

- a) Power of the court to award compensation under sec. 21
- b) Personal bar to relief
- c) Injunction.



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P958

[Total No. of Pages : 6

[5337]-41

B.A. LL.B

Second Year of Five Year Law Course

LEGAL LANGUAGE

(Semester IV) (2003 Pattern) (Theory)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:-

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q1)** a) Analyse the process of the word formation and mention the process of word formation. (Any Ten) [10]

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| i) Retrospective | vii) Purify    |
| ii) Admittance   | viii) Smog     |
| iii) MHRD        | ix) Dance hall |
| iv) List         | x) Pleasure    |
| v) Upcoming      | xi) Heartfelt  |
| vi) Bus          | xii) Zigzag    |

b) Give synonyms of the following. (Any Five) [5]

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| i) Acute         | v) Enhance    |
| ii) Chance       | vi) Preserve  |
| iii) Commonplace | vii) Negative |
| iv) Axiom        |               |

c) Give antonyms of the following. (Any Five) [5]

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| i) Fabulous     | v) Direct      |
| ii) Meagre      | vi) Uniformity |
| iii) Favourable | vii) Energy    |
| iv) Disparity   |                |

**P.T.O.**

**Q2) a)** Use the following phrases and set expressions in your own sentences so as to bring out their meaning clearly. (Any Ten) **[10]**

- i) Off beam
- ii) Beat somebody at his/her game
- iii) At one's best
- iv) To dredge up
- v) Ad referendum
- vi) To get one's eye on
- vii) To make a fool of oneself
- viii) A priori
- ix) To get behind
- x) Back to back
- xi) In personam
- xii) Vox populi

**b)** Explain the following legal terms.(Any Five) **[10]**

- i) Consideration
- ii) Bailment
- iii) Goods
- iv) Document
- v) Appellant
- vi) Fundamental Rights
- vii) Rent

**Q3) a)** Use the following cohesive devices and sentence connectors in your own sentences so as to bring out their meaning clearly. (Any Five) **[5]**

- i) As
- ii) Provided
- iii) Notwithstanding
- iv) Thus
- v) Once
- vi) In Brief
- vii) Before



- b) Do you agree with the following statements? If yes, why? If no, why not?  
(Any one) [5]
- i) Live in relationship is against the institution of marriage.
  - ii) Life has become more complicated than ever before.
  - iii) We should bring back the joint family system.
- c) Write an essay on one of the following [10]
- i) Right to compulsory education
  - ii) Women Empowerment
  - iii) The Role of lawyer in the society

- Q4)** a) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below. [10]

The constitutional guarantee of speedy trial is an important safeguard to prevent undue and oppressive incarceration prior to trial; to minimize concern accompanying public accusation and to limit the possibilities that long delays will impair the ability of an accused to defend himself.

The right to a speedy trial is first mentioned in that landmark document of English law, the Magna Carta. The constitutional philosophy propounded as right to speedy trial has though grown in age by almost two and a half decades, the goal sought to be achieved is yet a far-off peak. It is a concept which deals with speedy disposal of cases to make the judiciary more effective and to impart justice as fast as possible. Article 21 declares that “no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure laid by law.” Justice Krishna Iyer while dealing with the bail petition in Babu Singh v. State of UP, remarked. Our justice system even in grave cases, suffers from slow motion syndrome which is lethal to ‘fair trial’ whatever the ultimate decision. Speedy justice is a component of social justice since the community, as a whole, is concerned in the criminal being condignly and finally punished within a reasonable time and the innocent being absolved from the inordinate ordeal of criminal proceedings. In Sheela Barse v. Union of India the court reaffirmed that speedy trial is to be a fundamental right. Right to speedy trial is a concept gaining recognition and importance day by day.

Legislature is an authority which makes the law & executive takes into consideration effective implementation of the legislations while judiciary implements it in practical life. The question is whether anyone is really serious and concerned about these problems. With the rapid growth in technological, industrial field and population, workload has increased on the judiciary system which calls for effective and rapid disposal of ever increasing cases but the effectiveness of the court is hampered badly.

Questions:

- i) What is a constitutional guarantee in the passage?
  - ii) What did Krishna Iyer say dealing with the bail petition?
  - iii) How do legislature, executive and judiciary differ from each other?
  - iv) Why is the court hampered?
- b) Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it. **[10]**

The Indian government has laid down laws in the Constitution like the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, and many others. In September 2006, the Indian government responded to the trafficking issue by creating a central anti-trafficking law enforcement “nodal cell,” The nodal cell is a federal two-person department responsible for collecting and performing analysis of data related to trafficking, identifying the causes of the problem. monitoring action taken by state governments, and holding meetings with state-level law enforcement. In 2007, three state governments established anti-trafficking police units, the first of this kind in the India.

The emerging scenarios are certainly positive but displaying full-page advertisements against child labour, women slaves. etc in national newspapers at periodic intervals is not enough. We have to wake up before it's too late. We can take up community surveillances which will help check ongoing trafficking activities. Establishing women's groups which will help take care of women in the underprivileged societies since women and girls are the most affected victims. We as the youth can take up initiatives to spread awareness programs in villages, local schools. among kids of the poor society and children suffering from parents and poor conditions where help can be provided.

Another initiative which can be taken up is the involvement of the trafficked victims and helping them tell their story so that this kind of inhuman treatment doesn't happen to others. Human trafficking lowers the value of human life: it brutalizes the society and violates our belief in the human capacity for a change. So let's work for a better future for our country and change something that India only talks about. Let's turn it into reality.

**Q5) a)** Write a précis of the following passage. **[10]**

Mercy is God's grace, a gift to the mankind which gives all an equal chance to mend ways and to correct a deviant behaviour. This might be why every civilised state has had a provision to pardon offenders in their criminal justice system to be exercised as an act of grace and humanity in proper cases. Without such a power of clemency, to be exercised by some functionary of the government, a country would be most imperfect and deficient in its political morality.

This rationale is further enunciated by Justice Holmes of US Supreme Court where he points out that pardon as of today is not an act of grace but is a constitutional scheme which when granted is determination of the ultimate authority that the public welfare will be served by inflicting less than what the judgement fixed.

The significance and need for clemency has been a source of debate from decades. Montesquieu believed in significance of clemency in the monarchical system. The power of pardon could be thought of as an archaic survivor of a bygone era where there existed an omnipotent ruler who as vested with powers to bestow his benevolence once in a while totally based on his whims and fancies.

Even today the reflections of the past can be seen in the provisions of our constitution. The constitution vests in the president and the governors of various states with the power to grant reprieves and pardons through its Article 72 and 161 respectively in addition to the commutation of sentences which may be also appropriated by the government under the provisions of CrPC and IPC. The presidential power acts as a safety valve in exceptional cases where the legal system fails to deliver a morally or politically unacceptable result and hence secures public welfare.

OR

Translate the following passage into Marathi/Hindi.

[10]

Violence against women is not a new phenomenon. women have to bear the burns of domestic, public, physical as well as emotional and mental violence against them, which affects her status in the society at the larger extent. The statistics of increasing crimes against women is shocking. where women are subjected to violence attacks i.e. foeticide. infanticide, medical neglect, child marriages, bride burning, sexual abuse of girl child. forced marriages, rapes, prostitution, sexual harassment at home as well as work places etc. In all the above cases women is considered as aggrieved person.

b) Draft a will in view of the provisions of the India Succession Act. [10]

OR

Draft a special power of Attorney.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P959

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5337]-42**  
**B.S.L./B.A.LL.B**  
**Second Year of Five Year Law Course**  
**LEGAL HISTORY**  
**HISTORY OF COURTS, LEGISLATURE & LEGAL**  
**PROFESSION IN INDIA**  
**(2003 Pattern) (Semester IV)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:-*

- 1) Answer any five questions.*
- 2) All questions carry equal marks.*
- 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

- Q1)* Discuss in detail the various stages of the development of courts and administration of justice in madras from 1639 to 1726. **[20]**
- Q2)* Discuss critically the judicial plan of 1772 introduced by Warren Hastings and its reforms in 1774. **[20]**
- Q3)* Examine critically the Patna case in detail. **[20]**
- Q4)* What is meant by codification of law? Why did the Charter Act of 1833 advocate it? **[20]**
- Q5)* What were the circumstances which led to the passing of the Indian councils Act , 1861? Discuss critically its provisions. **[20]**
- Q6)* Discuss the objects and provisions of Indian councils Act, 1909. **[20]**
- Q7)* Discuss critically the reforms introduced by Lord Cornwallis in the field of legal profession in 1793. **[20]**
- Q8)* "The Lok Adalats, family courts, tribunals and Legal Aid are new instruments of Justice created as a mechanism to resolve disputes outside the traditional judicial system." Explain. **[20]**

**P.T.O.**

**Q9)** Write notes on any two:

**[20]**

- a) Circuit courts.
- b) Second Law Commission
- c) The All India Bar Committee of 1923.
- d) Federal Court under the government of India Act, 1935



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P960

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5337]-43

II - B.S.L./BA LL.B

403 : LAW OF CONTRACT - II

(Semester - IV) (2003 Pattern) (Theory)

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:-*

- 1) *Question No. 9 is compulsory. Out of the remaining, answer any five questions.*
- 2) *Question No. 9 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 16 marks each.*

*Q1)* Explain the features of contract of guarantee. Elaborate on the different modes of discharge of surety from liability.

*Q2)* State the essentials of agency. Discuss the various modes of creation of agency.

*Q3)* Define Bailment. Comment on the rights and duties of the bailee. Substantiate your answer with appropriate case laws.

*Q4)* Explain the essentials of Pledge. Discuss the rights of Pawnee.

*Q5)* Discuss the provisions relating to incoming and out-going partners.

*Q6)* Elaborate on the rules regarding delivery of goods.

*Q7)* Discuss the nature and extent of liability of the partners towards the third parties.

*Q8)* Elucidate on the rights of the seller and buyer in case of breach of contract

**P.T.O.**

**Q9)** Write Short Notes: (Any Two)

- a) Rights of the Indemnity Holder
- b) Contract of Sale and Agreement to Sell
- c) Stoppage of goods in transit
- d) Implied Warranties





Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P961

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5337]-51

**B.S.L./B.A.LL.B. (Semester - V)**  
**Third Year of Five Years Law Course**  
**FAMILY LAW - I**  
**(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 13)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:-*

- 1) *Question No.10 is compulsory and carries 20 marks.*
- 2) *The remaining questions carry 16 marks each and out of them attempt any five.*

**Q1)** State the salient features of the 'Mitakshara' and the 'Dayabhaga' School.

**Q2)** Explain the provisions regarding the solemnization of marriage under the Special Marriage Act, 1954.

**Q3)** Discuss the different kinds of Talaq in detail.

**Q4)** Discuss in detail the grounds of divorce under Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936.

**Q5)** Explain the provisions regarding maintenance of wife under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act. 1956.

**Q6)** When can the restitution of conjugal rights be claimed under the Hindu marriage Act, 1955? Discuss with leading case law.

**Q7)** Define 'dower'. Discuss the rights of a Muslim wife for her unpaid 'dower'.

**Q8)** Discuss the different kinds of guardians under Hindu Law.

**P.T.O.**

**Q9)** State the object and main provisions of the Muslim women (protection of rights on divorce) Act. 1986.

**Q10)** Answer any four giving reasons:

- a) Usman, a Muslim male, wants to marry Zinat who is elder sister of his wife Aayesha. Can he do so?
- b) Saya and Sandip a Hindu couple want to dissolve their marriage as they feel that they are not made for each other. Advise them.
- c) Mahendra, a Hindu male, aged 45 wants to adopt a boy. Advise him.
- d) Sheela a Hindu female, leaves the matrimonial home of her husband Suresh, immediately after her marriage because she comes to know that he was already married to Radha. What is the legal remedy for Sheela?
- e) Surekha a Hindu girl, got married at the age of 14. At the age of 17 she wants to repudiate her marriage. Advise her.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P962

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5337]-52**  
**B.S.L/B.A. LL.B**  
**Third Year of Five Year Law Course**  
**LAW OF CRIMES**  
**(Semester V) (2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:-*

- 1) *Question no. 9 is compulsory and answer any five from the remaining.*
- 2) *Question no. 9 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 16 marks each.*

**Q1)** “Every murder is culpable homicide but every culpable homicide is not Murder.” Comment. **[16]**

**Q2)** Define ‘Common intention’ and ‘Common object’. What is the difference between section 34 and section 149 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860? Illustrate your answer with the help of leading case laws. **[16]**

**Q3)** Define Rape. Explain the said offence in context of the penal provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. **[16]**

**Q4)** What is defamation? What are the defences available for the offence of defamation? **[16]**

**Q5)** Explain in detail the various stages in the commission of crime. **[16]**

**Q6)** “Nothing is an offence which is done by a person of unsoundness of mind”. Comment. **[16]**

**Q7)** Discuss critically the Intra-Territorial and Extra-Territorial operation of Indian Penal Code. **[16]**

**P.T.O.**

**Q8)** Explain any two of the following:

**[16]**

- a) Intoxication
- b) Mischief
- c) Sedition
- d) House Trespass

**Q9)** Answer any four with appropriate reasons:

**[20]**

- a) 'A' compels 'B' to kill 'C' by putting 'B' in fear of instant death. Is 'B' liable for any offence?
- b) 'X' voluntarily burns a valuable security belonging to 'Z'. Discuss the liability of 'x'.
- c) 'A' has sexual intercourse with Mrs. 'B' with her consent but without the consent of her husband. Discuss A's liability.
- d) 'A' is at work with hatchet. The head flies off and kills a man who is standing by. Discuss A's liability.
- e) 'P' causes 'S' to go within a walled space, and locks 'S' in. Discuss P's liability.
- f) 'A' without Z's authority, affixes Z's seal to a document purporting to be a conveyance of an estate from 'Z' to 'A'. What offence A has committed?



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P963

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5337]-53**  
**B.S.L/BA.LL.B**  
**LABOUR LAWS (Theory)**  
**Third Year of Five Year Law Course**  
**(Semester V) (2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:-*

- 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

**Q1)** Define 'Industry and explains how Supreme Court has interpreted the definition of Industry' under the Industrial dispute Act, 1947. **[15]**

OR

Define 'Strike and Lock-out'. State the provisions relating illegal Strike and Lock-out under the Industrial dispute Act. 1947.

**Q2)** Analyse the provisions relating to 'Lay-off and Retrenchment' under the Industrial dispute Act, 1947. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the Powers and Jurisdiction of Labour Court under the Industrial dispute Act, 1947.

**Q3)** Examine the provisions relating to 'Safety of worker' under the Factories Act, 1948. **[20]**

OR

Discuss the role of Inspector under the Factories Act, 1948

**Q4)** Critically examine employer's liability to pay compensation under the Employees (Workmen's) Compensation Act,1923. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the Powers and Functions of Commissioner under the Employees (Workmen's) Compensation Act, 1923

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** State and explain the various Benefits assured to insured persons and their dependants under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. **[15]**

OR

Write notes on the following:

- a) E.S.I. Corporation
- b) E.S.I. Fund

**Q6)** What are the authorized deductions available under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. **[10]**

OR

Define 'Wages' as per the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. State the provisions relating to time of payment of wages.

**Q7)** Discuss the procedure for fixing and revising minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. **[10]**

OR

State the provisions relating to 'Claims' under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P964

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5337]-54

B.S.L

**Third Year of Five Year Law Course**  
**TRUST EQUITY & FIDUCIARY RELATIONSHIPS**  
**(Semester - V) (2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper(a))**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:-*

- 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

**Q1)** Define Trust and trace the development of trust under the Indian Trust Act?[15]

OR

Explain in detail the Duties & Liabilities of Trustees?

**Q2)** Define Trust under the Indian Trust Act,1882.What are the salient features of valid trust. [15]

OR

Explain and illustrate classification of trust under the Indian Trust Act,1882?

**Q3)** Explain any two: [10]

- a) Right of Beneficiary
- b) Trust and Agency.
- c) Trust and Contract

**Q4)** Discuss the provision of Bombay Public Trust Act relating to Powers and functions of charity commissioner? [15]

OR

What is Surcharge ? what are the Provisions relating to imposing the Surcharge under the Bombay Public Act, 1950?

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** Explain how changes in the books of trust at the Registration office are effected under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950? **[15]**

OR

Explain the various Provision regarding Public Trust Administration fund under the Bombay Public Trust Act.

**Q6)** Write a short note on any two: **[15]**

- a) Temple
- b) Math
- c) Charitable purpose

**Q7)** Discuss the nature, origin and growth of Equity. **[15]**

OR

Explain :

- a) Equity acts in persona
- b) He who seeks equity must do equity.





Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P965

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5337]-55**  
**B.S.L/BA LL.B**  
**Third Year of Five Year Law Course**  
**CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY**  
**(Semester V) (2003 Pattern) (Optional)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:-*

- 1) All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

**Q1)** Define Criminology. Whether Criminology is a science? Explain its nature, scope and practical utility. **[16]**

OR

Discuss in detail and evaluate the contribution of the typological school of criminology.

**Q2)** Explain White Collar Crime. Examine the impact and intensity of this crime on society. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the theory of Differential Association of Sutherland and point out the drawbacks of the theory if any.

**Q3)** Explain the various kinds of punishment. **[16]**

OR

“The transformation of India from police state into a welfare state after the Indian Independence has brought about a radical change in the activities of police.” Discuss the new role of police in the changed scenario.

**Q4)** The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, has greatly changed after the Nirbhaya case. Discuss in the light of recent amendments in the Act. **[16]**

OR

What is the role of Supreme Court of India in recognizing the rights of prisoners? Explain

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** “Rehabilitation of offenders is a problem faced by all societies since time immemorial.” What are the measures developed by the penologist in recent times? **[16]**

OR

State and explain the objectives of prison system. Discuss the philosophy of modern prison administration.

**Q6)** Short Notes (Any Two) **[20]**

- a) Parole and Probation
- b) Organized Crime
- c) Poverty as a cause of crime
- d) Drug Abuse and Legal Sanction



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P966

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5337]-56

**B.S.L./B.A.LL.B. (Semester - V)**

**Third Year of Five Years Law Course**

**WOMEN & LAW & LAW RELATING TO THE CHILD**

**(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper - (3))**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:-*

- 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

**SECTION - I**

(Women and Law)

**Q1)** State the protective provisions for women under Labour Laws. **[15]**

OR

Discuss in detail the scheme of Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

**Q2)** Discuss the legal provisions protecting working women from sexually Harassment. **[15]**

OR

Define 'Domestic Violence' under the Domestic Violence Act, 2005

**Q3)** Write a note on any two. **[20]**

- a) Uniform Civil Code.
- b) N.C.W.
- c) Reservation of seats for women.

**SECTION - II**

(Child and Law)

**Q4)** Discuss the object and functions of the National Commission for Child. **[15]**

OR

Discuss in detail the Constitutional protection for children in India.

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** Discuss in detail the provisions of the Child Marriage Act, 2006. **[15]**

OR

Examine the social and legal status of child in India.

**Q6)** Write a note on any two **[20]**

- a) Requisites of valid adoption.
- b) Observation homes.
- c) Right of free and compulsory education.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P967

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5337]-57**  
**BSL/B.A. LL.B**  
**Third Year of Five Year Law Course**  
**INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW**  
**(Semester V) (2003 Pattern) (Optional)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:-*

- 1) Question number 9 is compulsory. It carries 20 marks.*
- 2) Attempt any five out of the remaining. Each question carries 16 marks.*

*Q1)* Explain the nature and sources of International Economic Law.

*Q2)* Discuss the unification of the law of international sale of goods.

*Q3)* What is charter on Economic Rights and Duties of States (ERDS)? Discuss its contents.

*Q4)* Explain the types and role of Foreign Investment.

*Q5)* What is the objective GATT? Discuss the salient features of GATT, 1994?

*Q6)* Explain in detail:

- a) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (U.N.C.T .A.D.)
- b) World Intellectual Property Organization (W.I.P.O.)

*Q7)* Discuss the fundamental principles of 'Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.' (CERDS).

*Q8)* Examine the role played by International Court of Justice in settlement of International Economic Disputes.

**P.T.O.**

**Q9)** Write notes on any two:

- a) Geneva Protocol and Convention.
- b) Brussels Convention
- c) Anglo Iranian Oil Case ICJ Reports 1952
- d) New York Convention, 1958



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P968

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5337]-61**  
**BSL/B.A. LL.B**  
**THIRD YEAR OF FIVE YEAR LAW COURSE**  
**FAMILY LAW - II**  
**(Semester VI) (2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:-*

- 1) *Question No. 9 is compulsory.*
- 2) *Answer any five questions from the remaining.*

**Q1)** State and explain the important features of a valid will under Muslim personal law. **[16]**

**Q2)** State and explain the requisites of valid Wakf under Muslim law. **[16]**

**Q3)** Discuss the features of a joint family and joint family property. **[16]**

**Q4)** Explain the provisions relating to Election under Indian Succession Act 1925. **[16]**

**Q5)** What are the modes of a partition? When can a partition be re-opened? **[16]**

**Q6)** Discuss the provisions relating to succession of a male Hindu dying intestate under Hindu Succession Act 1956. **[16]**

**Q7)** What is Pre-emption? Explain the features of right of pre-emption under Muslim personal law. **[16]**

**P.T.O.**

**Q8)** Write a short note on any two of the following:

**[16]**

- a) Stridhan
- b) Doctrine of Increase (Aul) and Return (Radd)
- c) Co-parcenary

**Q9)** Answer the following with reasons (Any four)

**[20]**

- a) A female Hindu dies intestate leaving behind her two sons, husband, one grand son from deceased son, one brother and one sister. Divide the property among her heirs.
- b) Consolata, a Christian female, dies intestate leaving mother, one brother, one sister and two children from her deceased brother. Distribute the property.
- c) Rafikh, a Muslim by religion, gifted a house to Mohammed for life, and after the death of Mohammed to Akbar. Who will be entitled to get the benefit of the gift?
- d) Mr. Sharma, having his domicile in India, dies in Japan, leaving immovable property in India and movable property in U.S.A. and Australia. Discuss the laws that are applicable to distribute his property.
- e) Mr. Rajan bequeaths Rs. One lakh to Mr. Joy on condition that joy shall walk 100 miles in an hour. Is the bequest valid?





Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P969

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5337] - 62

III - B.S.L./B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VI)

Third Year of Five Years Law Course

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

(2003 Pattern)

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *Question No. 9 is compulsory. Out of the remaining, answer any five questions.*
- 2) *Question No. 9 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 16 marks each.*

**Q1)** 'The Preamble contains the fundamentals of the Constitution and serves several important purposes'. Discuss.

**Q2)** Article 19(1)(a) guarantees to all citizens the right to 'freedom of speech and expression'. Examine the scope of the right with reasonable restrictions as imposed under Article 19(2).

**Q3)** 'The Union Judiciary has been vested with important multi-faceted powers'. Explain the jurisdiction of the apex court as conferred by the Constitution.

**Q4)** Discuss the scope of the rights of the minorities to establish and administer educational institutions under Article 30 (1) of the Constitution. Substantiate your answer with appropriate judicial decisions.

**Q5)** Discuss the position of the Governor as envisaged in the Constitution.

**Q6)** With appropriate judicial pronouncements explain the rights available against arbitrary arrest and detention as enumerated under Article 22 of the Constitution.

**P.T.O.**

**Q7)** The Indian Parliament does not enjoy unfettered power to amend the Constitution. In light of the statement explain the power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution.

**Q8)** Discuss the Panchayat Raj System as enumerated under the Constitution.

**Q9)** Write short notes (any two):

- a) Freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse.
- b) Parliamentary Privileges.
- c) Failure of Constitutional Machinery.
- d) Doctrine of Eclipse.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P970

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5337] - 63

III B.S.L./B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VI)

LAW (Paper - 19)

**603 : Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Act, 1986  
(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *Question No. 9 is compulsory which carries 20 marks.*
- 2) *The remaining questions carry 16 marks each out of them attempt any five.*

*Q1)* Define and explain Defamation. What are its defences?

*Q2)* "All persons have the capacity to sue and be sued in tort". Explain.

*Q3)* How liability in tort can be discharged? Write in detail with relevant case laws.

*Q4)* 'Volenti Non Fit Injuria' is a good defence available with the defendant to exempt from the tortious liability in torts but has several limitations. Explain.

*Q5)* Write in detail about the concept of Nuisance in torts and various kinds of Nuisance in detail.

*Q6)* State the difference between 'Contributory Negligence and Composite Negligence'.

*Q7)* Discuss the tort relating to immovable property.

*Q8)* The State had always defended the claims of private persons in the cases of torts by raising the plea of 'Sovereign immunity'. Discuss.

*P.T.O.*

**Q9)** Explain the Jurisdiction and powers of District Forum & State Commission, under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

OR

Write short notes from the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (Any Four):

- a) Definition of Consumer.
- b) Definition of Service and Deficiency in Service.
- c) Rights of the Consumer.
- d) Unfair & Restrictive Trade Practices.
- e) National Commission.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P971

[Total No. of Pages : 3

[5337] - 64

**B.S.L./B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VI)**

**PRACTICAL TRAINING - III**

**Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers & Bar Bench Relations)**

**(Third Year of Five Years Law Course)**

**(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 20)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *Read the instructions before answering the questions.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

**SECTION - I**

(Question No. 1 is compulsory and answer **any two** from the remaining)

**Q1)** Write a Critical Comment on any two, give facts, issues raised, judgement and your comment: **[20]**

- a) Bhupinder Kumar Sharma Vs. Bar Association Pathankot (2002) 1 SCC 470.
- b) Radha Mohan Lal Vs. Rajasthan High Court (2003) 3 SCC 427.
- c) Prahlad Saran Gupta Vs. Bar Council of India (1997) 3 SCC 585.
- d) Prem Surana Vs. Additional Munsif and Judicial Magistrate AIR 2002 SC 2956.

**Q2)** Discuss the concept, need and importance of Professional Ethics for Advocates. **[15]**

**Q3)** Examine the powers and functions of State Bar Councils and Bar Council of India under the Advocates Act, 1961. **[15]**

**Q4)** State and explain the provisions relating to "Admission and Enrolment" of an advocate under the Advocates Act, 1961. **[15]**

**P.T.O.**

## SECTION - II

**Q5)** Discuss **any two** of the following reference to the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971: **[20]**

- a) Contempt of Court by Lawyers, Judges and State.
- b) Extent of punishment and remedies against the order of punishment in case of Contempt of Court.
- c) Defences available to Contemner.

## SECTION - III

(Attempt any two)

**Q6)** Journalise the following transactions in the Books of Mr. Amar for the Month of January 2017. **[15]**

1. Mr. Amar started business with cash 15,000/-, Furniture Rs. 25,000/-, and Building Rs. 20,000/-
2. Cash Purchases of Rs. 17,000/-
3. Cash sales of Rs. 13,000/-
4. Sold goods to Sohan of Rs. 55,000/-
5. Purchase stationary for Rs. 7,500/-
6. Paid salary by cheque Rs. 25,000/-
7. Withdraw cash of Rs. 19,000/- from office for personal use.
8. Received commission of Rs. 600/-
9. Purchase goods from Ram & Co. Rs. 50,000/- on credit.
10. Sold furniture of Rs. 20,000/-
11. Withdraw cash from Bank Rs. 33,000/-
12. Withdraw goods of Rs. 12,000/- from business for personal use.

**Q7)** From the Ledger balance prepare Trial Balance of Mr. Suraj as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017. **[15]**

Machinery	65,000	Advertisement	9,000
Stock as on 1.4.2016	45,000	Drawings	13,000
Insurance	1,000	Bills payable	35,000
Travelling expenses	500	Bills receivable	8,000
Purchases	17,000	Capital	23,000
Bad debts	1,000	Furniture	15,000
Sales	80,000	Discount received	2,500
Bank overdraft	18,000	Debtors	6,000
Creditors	22,000		

**Q8)** Short Notes :

**[15]**

- a) Types of Errors.
- b) Need and importance of Bank reconciliation statement.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P972

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5337] - 71

**B.S.L./B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VII)**  
**Fourth Year of Five Years Law Course**  
**LAW OF EVIDENCE**  
**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) Question No. 9 is compulsory.*
- 2) Attempt any five questions of the remaining.*
- 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

*Q1) Define the term evidence and state different kinds of evidence. [16]*

*Q2) Define fact, fact-in-issue and relevant fact and explain facts forming the parts of same transactions. [16]*

*Q3) What is Admission? Explain the relevancy of admission in civil cases. [16]*

*Q4) Define proved, Not Proved, Disproved, May Presume, Shall presume and Conclusive Proof. [16]*

*Q5) Discuss the relevancy of Motive, Preparation and Previous or subsequent conduct. [16]*

*Q6) Explain the Law relating to Examination of Witnesses. [16]*

*Q7) Explain the relevancy of Character Evidence. [16]*

*P.T.O.*



**Q8)** Discuss the law relating to exclusion of oral by documentary evidence. [16]

**Q9)** Write Notes on (Any Two): [20]

- a) Child Witness.
- b) Presumption as to abetment of suicide.
- c) Hostile Witness.
- d) Electronic Evidence.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P973

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5337] - 72

**B.S.L. LL.B. (Semester - VII)**

**Fourth Year of Five Year Law Course**

**ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

**(Including Laws for Protection of Wild Life and Other  
Living Creatures and other Animal Welfare)**

**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) Question No. 1 is compulsory. Out of remaining attempt any five.*
- 2) Question No. 1 carry 20 marks. The remaining questions carry 16 marks each.*

**Q1)** Write a note on (any two):

- a) Earth Summit.
- b) Pre-independence policy on Environment.
- c) Doctrine of Public Trust.

**Q2)** Analyze the nexus between Freedom of trade and protection guaranteed under Constitution vis-a vis the Environment Protection Law.

**Q3)** Elaborate the Convention on Climate change and the Indian Legislative response to it.

**Q4)** Discuss the decisive role of PIL in furtherance of environment protection.

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** Write short notes on:

- a) Polluter Pays Principle.
- b) Environment Impact Assessment.

**Q6)** Discuss the Aim, Object and the Legal Framework of the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972.

**Q7)** Discuss the Causes and Effects of Environmental Pollution also suggest the measures.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P974

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5337] - 73

**B.S.L./LL.B. (Semester - VII)**

**Fourth Year of Five Year Law Course**

**HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW**

**(Paper - 23) (2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

**Q1)** Define Human Rights. Discuss the importance of Human rights in today's context. **[15]**

OR

Explain the importance of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights with reference to part IV of the Indian Constitution.

**Q2)** Discuss Critically the Convention on the Rights of the Child for the protection and enforcement of Human Rights. **[15]**

OR

Critically examine the role of National Human Rights Commission as a mechanism for the enforcement of Human Rights.

**Q3)** Write notes on any two: **[10]**

- a) Rights to Equality.
- b) Rights of Women.
- c) Role of NGO's.
- d) Fundamental Duties.

**P.T.O.**

**Q4)** Whether International Law is a Law in the true sense of the term or not?  
Discuss the various theories of International Law as to its basis? **[15]**

OR

Discuss in detail the custom as a source of International Law. How it differs from treaty?

**Q5)** Discuss the relationship between International Law and Municipal Law. What are the various theories in this connection? **[15]**

OR

State and explain various subjects of International Law and place of individual in International Law.

**Q6)** Explain International law relating to jurisdiction of States and State jurisdiction according to the Universal Principles. **[15]**

OR

Explain in detail the law relating to State Responsibility.

**Q7)** Write notes on any three of the following: **[15]**

- a) International Court of Justice.
- b) War and UN Charter.
- c) Terrorism and United Nations.
- d) Vienna Convention on law of Treaties.
- e) General Assembly.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P975

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5337] - 74

**B.S.L. LL.B. (Semester - VII)**

**Fourth Year of Five Year Law Course**

**ARBITRATION & CONCILIATION**

**Arbitration, Conciliation and Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems**

**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *Question No. 8 is compulsory and answer any five from the remaining.*
- 2) *Question No. 8 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 16 marks each.*

**Q1)** Define Arbitral Award. Explain the provisions relating to challenge an arbitral award.

**Q2)** Explain the Arbitral Proceedings under Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996.

**Q3)** “Arbitration is not possible without an Arbitral Agreement”. Comment along with essentials of Arbitration Agreement under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996.

**Q4)** Explain the Composition, Jurisdiction, Functions and Powers of State Commission under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

**Q5)** Explain the different types of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. How is it beneficial over court litigation?

**Q6)** Explain how arbitrators can be appointed according to the provisions of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. Also discuss when court can appoint arbitrators.

**P.T.O.**

**Q7)** What is Conciliation? Explain briefly the provisions relating to conciliation proceedings under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996.

**Q8)** Write a note on **any Two**:

- a) Permanent Lok Adalat.
- b) Interim measures by the court.
- c) New York Convention.
- d) Foreign Award.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P976

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5337] - 81

**B.S.L./B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VIII)**  
**Fourth Year of Five Years Law Course**  
**JURISPRUDENCE**  
**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *Question No. 9 is compulsory. It carries 20 marks.*
- 2) *Attempt any five questions out of the remaining. Each question carries 16 marks.*

**Q1)** Explain the concept of 'Social Engineering' and Roscoe Pond's proposition of law as a science of social engineering. **[16]**

**Q2)** Explain American Legal Realism. Discuss it's impact on the Indian Legal System. **[16]**

**Q3)** "Law is command of sovereign to be obeyed by the bulk of the human society. Discuss the Austinian concept in the context of Indian Legal System. **[16]**

**Q4)** The doctrine of President is the life-blood of every legal system, which is to be viewed in the light of the concept of prospective overruling. Discuss. **[16]**

**Q5)** Legal personality is an artificial and technical creation of Law and exists only in contemplation of Law. Explain. **[16]**

**Q6)** What is the concept of possession? State various modes of acquisition of possession. **[16]**

**P.T.O.**



**Q7)** What is the concept of liability? Describe nature and kinds of liability. Explain various theories of liability. **[16]**

**Q8)** “Administration of justice has its roots in certain cardinal principles common to all legal systems”. Discuss in the light of theories of administration of criminal justice system. **[16]**

**Q9)** Write notes on any two: **[20]**

- a) Kinds of legal rights.
- b) Contribution of Historical school.
- c) Principle of *Lex-Divina*.
- d) Legal status of lower animal.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P977

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5337] - 82

**B.S.L./B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VIII)**

**Fourth Year of Five Year Law Course**

**Property Law**

**Including Transfer of Property Act and Easement Act**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) Question No. 9 is compulsory. Out of the remaining questions, answer any five questions.*
- 2) Question No. 9 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 16 marks each.*

**The Transfer of Property Act, 1882**

**Q1)** Discuss the Provision relating to 'Transfer for benefit of Unborn Person' with the help of appropriate illustration.

**Q2)** What is 'Vested Interest' & 'Contingent Interest'? Distinguish between 'Vested Interest' & 'Contingent Interest'?

**Q3)** Explain the Provision relating to 'Transfer by unauthorized person who subsequently acquires interest in property transferred' with the help of suitable example.

**Q4)** State and explain the Meaning and Scope of 'Doctrine of Part Performance' incorporated under the Act.

**Q5)** Define 'Mortgage'. Explain the various kinds of Mortgage.

**P.T.O.**

**Q6)** When ‘a Person is said to have Notice’ of a Fact? Explain the provisions relating to “Notice and Tender”.

**Q7)** Define ‘Lease’. How Leases are made? Discuss the Rights and Liabilities of Lessor and Lessee.

**Q8)** Define ‘Exchange’. Explain the Rights and Liabilities of Parties to an Exchange and distinguish between ‘Exchange’ and ‘Sale’.

### **The Indian Easements Act, 1882**

**Q9)** Write Short Notes on (Any Two):

- a) Acquisition of Easement by Prescription.
- b) Incidents of Easement.
- c) Suspension and Revival of Easements.
- d) Grant and Revocation of License.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P978

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5337] - 83

**B.S.L. LL.B. (Semester - VIII)**

**Fourth Year of Five Year Law Course**

**Optional Paper - 28 : COMPARATIVE LAW  
(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *Question No. 9 is compulsory and carries 20 marks.*
- 2) *Attempt any five questions out of the remaining. Each question carries 16 marks.*

**Q1)** State the importance of comparative law and discuss its origin and development.

**Q2)** Write Note on:

- a) Romanistic family.
- b) Germanic family.

**Q3)** Discuss in details upon the function, value and aim of Comparative Law.

**Q4)** “Law as a science cannot limit itself within national boundaries”. Comment.

**Q5)** Discuss in details upon the comparative dimensions of vicarious liability and strict liability.

**Q6)** “Comparative lawyer is a comparativist who must always look outside the law and must evaluate and discover thereupon the real intent of the law”. Comment.

**P.T.O.**

**Q7)** “Comparative law provides not only an aid and assistance to the legislator but also it helps as a tool in construction of law” Discuss the statement.

**Q8)** Explain the Precedential importance of judicial decisions in civil law system and common law system.

**Q9)** Write notes on any two:

- a) Need of Comparative law in legal Education.
- b) Invasion against right of personality.
- c) Characteristics of Nordic family.
- d) Problems relating to legal terminology.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P979

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5337] - 84

**B.S.L./LL.B. (Semester - VIII)**

**Fourth Year of Five Year Law Course**

**INSURANCE LAW**

**(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 28) (Optional paper (B))**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

**Q1)** What is insurance? What are the functions of insurance? **[16]**

OR

“The principles of misrepresentation and non-disclosure are more important in insurance contract, than others”. Explain. **[16]**

**Q2)** Explain doctrine of proximate cause. Illustrate with examples. **[16]**

OR

What is insurable interest? Explain its importance in life and non-life insurance. **[16]**

**Q3)** Can insurance policies be assigned? Explain with reference to the principles of general law and the provisions of the Insurance Act 1938. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the provision relating to Insurance Agents under the Insurance Act 1938. **[16]**

**P.T.O.**

**Q4)** What is the importance of Public Liability Insurance Act 1991? State its essential provisions. **[16]**

OR

Who can make nomination in respect of an insurance policy and in respect of which type of policy? How does nomination differ from devolution of property by succession? **[16]**

**Q5)** Write note with reference to Motor Vehicle Act 1988 (Any Two): **[16]**

- a) Hit and Run cases.
- b) No Fault liability.
- c) Compulsory third party insurance.
- d) Motor Accidental Claims Tribunal.

**Q6)** Write short notes on (Any Four): **[20]**

- a) Cover notes.
- b) Insurable Risks.
- c) Life Insurance Corporation of India.
- d) Section 45 of insurance Act (avoiding life insurance policy after 2 years for misstatement)
- e) Contribution.
- f) Utmost good faith.
- g) Surrender value.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P980

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5337] - 85

**B.S.L./LL.B. (Semester - VIII)**  
**Fourth Year of Five Year Law Course**  
**CONFLICT OF LAWS**  
**Optional (C) (2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) Question No. 9 is compulsory. It carries 20 marks.*
- 2) Attempt any five out of the remaining. Each question carries 16 marks.*

*Q1)* Discuss the meaning, nature, scope and unification of Private International Law.

*Q2)* Define and discuss the concept of domicile. Explain the general principles regarding domicile.

*Q3)* Explain the principles of choice of law regarding formal and essential validity of a marriage.

*Q4)* State the origin, nature and scope of the doctrine of Renvoi. Substantiate your answer with appropriate case laws.

*Q5)* Explain the principles of Private International Law applicable for succession of immovable property.

*Q6)* Discuss the principles of English and Indian law with respect to the matrimonial relief of divorce.

*P.T.O.*



**Q7)** Explain the proper law of contract in Private International Law with reference to decided cases.

**Q8)** Discuss the provisions of Indian law relating to recognition of foreign judgements and decree with the help of decided cases.

**Q9)** Write notes on any two:

- a) Difference between legitimacy and legitimation.
- b) Proper law of the tort.
- c) Money of account and money of payment.
- d) Characterization.



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P981

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5337] - 86

**B.S.L. LL.B. (Semester - VIII)**  
**Fourth Year of Five Year Law Course**  
**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWS**  
**(2003 Pattern) (Optional - (D))**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *Total number of questions 05 and all are compulsory.*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks i.e. 20 each.*

**Q1)** Define invention. Discuss the criteria of patentability in India. How novelty is different from non-obviousness?

OR

What amounts to infringement of patent? Explain the remedies available in case of infringement of Patent.

**Q2)** Explain the provisions for assignment and transmission of trade mark.

OR

Write a detail note on "Deceptive Similarity". Substantiate your answer with appropriate case laws. Also explain falsifying and falsely applying trade mark and remedies thereof.

**Q3)** Explain the works in which copyright subsists. Also state the meaning of copyright with respect to cinematograph film and sound recording.

OR

Explain in detail:

- a) Rights of Broadcasting organization.
- b) Performers rights.

**P.T.O.**

**Q4)** What do you mean by intellectual property? Why protection of intellectual property is required? How intellectual property right is different from tangible property right?

OR

Explain the essential requirements to qualify as Industrial Design under the Design Act, 2000. What amounts to Piracy of Registered Design? What are the rights of the registered proprietor if such piracy takes place?

**Q5)** Write Short Notes on (Any Four):

- a) Patent of addition.
- b) Patent Agent.
- c) Well Known trade marks.
- d) Honest concurrent use of trade mark.
- e) R.G. Anand v. Deluxe Films International.
- f) Moral Rights of authors.
- g) Geographical indications.
- h) Protection of plant varieties.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P982

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5337] - 87

**F.Y. B.S.L./LL.B. (Semester - VIII)**

**PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING, LEGAL AID AND PARA LEGAL SERVICES  
(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) Question No. 8 is compulsory. Out of remaining attempt any five questions.*
- 2) Question No. 8 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 16 marks each.*

**Q1)** Discuss the Role of N.G.O's in Protection of Rights of Consumers.

**Q2)** Discuss the various Constitutional and Statutory Provisions relating to Legal Aid.

**Q3)** Explain the Concept of Lok-Adalat and state its importance for settlement of disputes.

**Q4)** Explain in the light of Right to Speedy Trial in the light of Article 21 of the Constitution.

**Q5)** What is Public Interest Litigation explain? In the light of recent judicial decisions in the area of Protection of Human Rights.

**Q6)** Explain the different recommendation made by the Malimath Committee on Criminal Justice System.

**P.T.O.**

**Q7)** Explain the salient features of the Legal Services Authorities Act 1987.

**Q8)** Write Short Notes on (Any Four):

- a) Maharashtra Legal Services Authority.
- b) AD-HOC Courts.
- c) Article 39-A of the Constitution.
- d) Entitlement of Legal Services.
- e) Section 304 of Cr. PC.
- f) Use of Computers in Legal Profession.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P983

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5337] - 91

**B.S.L./B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IX)**

**(Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course)**

**THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE & LIMITATION ACT**

**(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 29)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *Question No. 9 is compulsory. Out of the remaining attempt any five.*
- 2) *Question No. 9 carries 20 marks and other questions carry 16 marks each.*

**Q1)** Discuss different stages of suit from its institution till its final determination. **[16]**

**Q2)** Explain the Doctrine of Res judicata in detail. Distinguish between Res judicata and Doctrine of Estoppel. **[16]**

**Q3)** Explain the provisions relating to the appearance and non-appearance of the parties and consequences thereof. What are the remedies for such consequences? **[16]**

**Q4)** Discuss the provisions relating to the order of 'Attachment before a Judgement' which can be passed by the court. **[16]**

**Q5)** Explain in detail the provisions relating to appeals. **[16]**

**Q6)** Explain how the object 'to Expedite the disposal of civil suit in proceeding so that justice may not be delayed' is achieved by amendment in C.P.C. 1908 w.e.f. 1-7-2002. **[16]**

**P.T.O.**

**Q7)** Who is an Indigent person? Explain the provisions for suits by Indigent persons. **[16]**

**Q8)** Explain (Any Two): **[16]**

- a) Cause of action.
- b) Caveat.
- c) Withdrawal and compromise of suit.

**Q9)** What is legal disability? State the protection provided under the limitation Act, to persons suffering from legal disability and its extent. **[20]**

OR

‘Once time has begun to run no subsequent disability stops it’ Discuss. **[20]**



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

**P984**

[Total No. of Pages : 3

**[5337]-92**

**V - B.S.L (Semester - IX)**

**LAW**

**Land Laws including Ceiling and other Local Laws  
(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

**SECTION - I**

**Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999**

**Q1)** “Court may fix standard rent and permitted Increase under Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999”. Comment **[15]**

OR

“No ejection ordinarily to be made if tenant pays or is ready and willing to pay Standard Rent and Permitted Interest under Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999”. Explain.

**Q2)** Write notes on any Two : **[15]**

- a) Definition of Rent.
- b) Recovery of possession for repair and re-entry under section 17.
- c) Permanent Structure.

**P.T.O.**



**SECTION - II**

**Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966**

- Q3)** What are record of Rights? What is mean by mutation entry? What particulars are required to be included in the Record of Rights? How far entries in the Record of Rights presumed to be correct? **[15]**

OR

Write detailed note on assessment and settlement of Land Revenue of Lands used for non-agricultural purposes.

- Q4)** How are the boundaries fixed and demarcated under the land revenue code? What is the effect of settlement of boundary. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the provision regarding removal of encroachment on land vesting in the government under the revenue code?

**SECTION - III**

**The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948**

- Q5)** What is Tillers Day? State the provision when tenant shall be deemed purchaser of land with reference to Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948. **[15]**

OR

What are the provisions of Appeal, Revision and Review Application under Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948?

- Q6)** Explain any Two : **[15]**
- a) Surrender.
  - b) Revisional Powers of Collector
  - c) Duties of Mamlatdar.

**SECTION - IV**

**The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holding) Act, 1961**

*Q7)* Write a short notes on any Two : [10]

- a) Determination of Compensation.
- b) Exempted Lands under the Act.
- c) Land held by Family Unit.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

**P985**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5337]-93**

**B.S.L./LL.B (Semester - IX)**

**Fifth Year of Five Year Law Course**

**INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES**

**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) Question No. 9 is compulsory. It carries 20 marks.*
- 2) Attempt any five questions out of the remaining. Each question carries 16 marks.*

**Q1)** Explain the rules of interpretation of Constitution as developed by the Supreme Court of India. **[16]**

**Q2)** Examine the general principles regarding statues affecting jurisdiction of courts. **[16]**

**Q3)** State and explain internal Aids of Interpretation of Statutes. **[16]**

**Q4)** Write a critical note on significance of parliamentary history, social political and economic development, reference to other statutes and contemporanea expositio. **[16]**

**Q5)** What is interpretation of statutes? Discuss the Mischief Rule with special reference to Haydon's case. **[16]**

**Q6)** Discuss the rules relating to commencement and operation of statutes. **[16]**

**P.T.O.**

**Q7)** What do you understand by penal statute? Explain principle of strict construction of penal statute. Comment on limits on strict construction of penal statute. **[16]**

**Q8)** Explain the rule of 'Same word same meaning' and 'Use of different words' with the help of relevant cases. **[16]**

**Q9)** Write short notes on **any four** of the following : **[20]**

- a) Words of rank.
- b) Legal fiction.
- c) Vicarious Liability in statutory offences.
- d) Remedial statutes.
- e) Conjunctive and disjunctive.
- f) Rule of Last Antecedent.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P986

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5337]-94

B.S.L., LL.B. (Semester - IX)

Fifth Year of Five Year Law Course

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

(2003 Pattern)

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) Question No. 9 is compulsory. Attempt any five questions out of the remaining.*
- 2) Question No. 9 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 16 marks each.*

*Q1)* Administrative Law has been characterised as the most “outstanding legal development of the twentieth century”. Explain.

*Q2)* Examine critically the doctrine of ‘Rule of Law’ and its contemporary significance in a welfare state.

*Q3)* What do you mean by Delegated Legislation? Write a critical comment on Judicial Control of Delegated Legislation in India.

*Q4)* Discuss in detail the ‘Rule Against Bias’ with the help of appropriate case laws.

*Q5)* What do you mean by Administrative Discretion? Discuss the grounds of Judicial Review of Administrative Discretion.

*Q6)* Discuss the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts in controlling Administrative Action.

*P.T.O.*

**Q7)** Explain the essential requirements to make the Government liable for contracts entered on its behalf.

**Q8)** Explain the constitution of State Information Commission. Discuss the term of office, condition of service and removal of Information Commissioner.

**Q9)** Write a Short Note on **ANY TWO** of the following :

- a) Commission of Inquiries.
- b) *Fair Hearing*.
- c) Ombudsman.
- d) Government privilege not to produce a document in legal proceedings.

