

Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P1100

[Total No. of Pages : 8

[4741] - 1

First Year - B.A. LL.B (Semester - I)

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 Ten) **[10]**

- i) To waste one's breath
- ii) By yourself
- iii) To trip up
- iv) At all times
- v) Spark off
- vi) Rise to the occasion
- vii) To pull round
- viii) To pop up
- ix) Night and day
- x) In the eyes of
- xi) On the drawing-board
- xii) A storm in a teacup

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

- i) Acquittal
- ii) Codicil
- iii) Caveat
- iv) Deed
- v) Pre-emption
- vi) Justice
- vii) Testimony

P.T.O.

- Q2) a) Do as directed. (Any Ten) [10]**
- i) Don't you disagree with all of us? (Give a short response)
 - ii) They lamented the death of their boss. (Change the voice)
 - iii) No man can serve God and Satan at the same time. (Make it interrogative)
 - iv) You come in time. You will be marked absent. (Use 'Unless')
 - v) Let's have food in the canteen. (Add a question tag)
 - vi) Someone called me last night. (Make a yes-no question)
 - vii) That she answered the question correctly pleased him a lot. (Make it compound)
 - viii) He liked my suggestion. (Make it complex)
 - ix) A foolish friend can be more dangerous than a wise enemy. (Change the degree)
 - x) He looks as if he were frightened. (Make it simple)
 - xi) What misfortunes he had to suffer! (Make it assertive)
 - xii) You must apologise. You will be punished for your blunder. (Make it compound)
- b) Report the following into indirect speech. [5]**
- Vaishnavi : Wow! You have got revolutionary ideas. You are great.
- Madhura : Thank you for your nice words but unfortunately people ignore me and don't take my ideas seriously.
- Nishad : Madhura, you are joking. Nobody does that but you have gathered a wrong impression. Because we can't afford to downplay a person like you.
- Madhura : Stop it. You are pulling my leg.
- Ditya : Madhura, don't get angry. Hey, are you crying?
- Madhura : No, I am not.
- Trishya : That's great. This is how you have to be.

- c) Correct the following sentences. (Any Five) [5]
- i) My family is going to USA for a month.
 - ii) He has had his specs repaired yesterday.
 - iii) I don't know why are they going back to their home town.
 - iv) The child had been a deaf since birth.
 - v) These machines are destroying the ability of our thinking.
 - vi) I prefer going for a walk than watching a film.
 - vii) Raju is cleverer of the two boys.

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

Nearly everyone has goals in life, but not everyone is able to achieve them. A goal is something that you want to achieve. It is ultimately what you are willing to work for. Goals should be positive and something you really want. Your goals should also be realistic, or possible to reach. Nisha set a goal to start a pet-sitting business. After thinking about her goal, she realized it was not realistic because she is allergic to animal hair!

Like road signs, goals give you direction, keeping you focused on where you want to go. Goals can also help you see what you achieved- and did not achieve. People who set goals and work to achieve them are much more likely to gain success and satisfaction in life. Without goals, it is easy just to drift along, letting circumstances control your future.

Some goals, like trying out for the school play or applying for a parttime job, are short-term goals or goals that can be accomplished in the near future. Finishing high school, going to college, starting your own business, and getting married are examples of long-term goals.

Long-term goals are more far-reaching and take longer to achieve. Both short- and long-term goals are important. Short-term goals, such as reading a book, cleaning your room, or writing a letter, are easier to complete than long-term goals. By setting and reaching short term goals, you gain a sense of accomplishment. Short-term goals can also serve as stepping stones to long-term goals. As a Chinese proverb says, "The journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step."

There are also flexible and fixed goals. Both flexible and fixed goals can be either short- or long-term. A flexible goal is one that has an outcome, but no time limit. Saving money would be an example of a flexible goal. When you are in the habit of saving your money for the future, you may or may not have a specific way you want to spend it. A fixed goal means that the outcome has a specific date or time, such as saving a specific amount of money for your best friend's birthday gift. Understanding the ways that you may need or want to spend your money will help you decide how to use it when the time comes. Deciding ahead if something is flexible or fixed helps you manage your time and meet your goal.

It is important to recognize the goals that you want to achieve and the path you need to follow to achieve them. Some goals require more preparation than others. Almost all goals have more than one step before you can achieve them. When you work toward a large goal, it may be useful to have several smaller goals that you can achieve gradually on the way to the larger goal. Stay positive and celebrate your accomplishments with something that will keep you motivated.

- i) Why should goals be realistic?
 - ii) How does setting goals matter in life?
 - iii) What are the categories of goals? Give their examples.
 - iv) Why is it important to recognize the goals?
- b) Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it. **[10]**

Logical argument is equally relevant to ideas and practices of 'due process' in the day-to-day operation of the common law system. In civil proceedings plaintiffs have to assert their right to legal redress, and call for the issue of court orders against defendants. These arguments are set out in documents issued by court officers, and are met by counter-arguments (in similar documents) issued by defendants.

In criminal cases, the onus is upon the arresting (or summoning) authority to provide the accused with justification of the charge in question. If the accused is charged with an indictable offence, a preliminary hearing may be held before a magistrate. The Prosecution produces its evidence in order to establish that it has a plausible ('prima facie') case against the accused. The magistrate is called upon to provide a logical assessment of the strength of the prosecution case, to decide whether the evidence is sufficient, the argument strong enough, to warrant putting the accused to trial.

In civil cases, the onus is upon the plaintiff (or their representative) to persuade the court (judge), through logical argument, that the facts they allege are true on a balance of probabilities, and together with relevant legal principles and precedents support and justify the issuing of a particular order of the court (typically requiring that they receive some sort of compensation from the defendant).

Meanwhile, the defendant tries to refute such claims with logical arguments of their own. In criminal cases, the prosecution must prove the accused's guilt beyond reasonable doubt. A particularly strong logical argument is, or should be, required to establish such guilt.

The role of magistrate or judge is that of assessing the strength of the competing arguments, for and against defendant or accused. This is sometimes said to be a largely 'passive' role. But it involves active construction of arguments to justify a particular verdict. Jurors (In England/USA) will discuss and debate among themselves before arriving at some agreed structure of argument, though they are not required to provide public justification for their final conclusion.

Judges are expected to provide written outlines of the processes of logical reasoning leading to and justifying their conclusions. In particular, they are expected to clearly identify established general rules or principles applied, and the justification for such application in the case in question. Starting law students learn to look for the 'ratio decidendi', that is, the 'rule of law expressly or impliedly treated by the judge as a necessary step in reaching his/her conclusion, having regard to the line of reasoning adopted by him/her'. Such written judgments, and transcripts of court proceedings, can, in turn, become the basis for appeals, involving logical criticisms of the arguments in question.

In all of these cases it would seem to be vitally important that good arguments prevail over bad. This depends upon the parties concerned being able to clearly and consistently distinguish good arguments from bad, to identify and criticise the bad and to develop and defend good arguments of their own.

- Q4) a)** Write a cohesive paragraph on any one of the following. [10]
- i) Use of social media for positive purpose
 - ii) The significance of elections in Democracy
 - iii) The virtue of patience
- b) Write an application to a Law college for the post of Assistant Professor. [10]

OR

Write a letter of invitation to an eminent lawyer to deliver a lecture in your college.

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

More broadly speaking, the milieus in which children spend their early years exert a very strong impact on the standards by which they subsequently judge the world around them. Whether in relation to fashion, food, geographical environment, or manner of speaking, models initially encountered by children continue to affect their tastes and preferences indefinitely, and these preferences prove very difficult to change. Closely related to standards of taste are an emerging set of beliefs about which behaviours are good and which values are to be cherished.

In most cases, these standards initially reflect quite faithfully the value system encountered at home, at temple, and at preschool or elementary school. Values with respect to behaviour (you should not steal, you should salute the flag) and sets of beliefs (my country, right or wrong, all mommies are perfect, God is monitoring all of your actions) often exert a very powerful effect on children's actions and reactions. In some cultures, a line is drawn early between the moral sphere, where violations merit severe sanctions, and the conventional sphere, where practices are simply a matter of taste or custom; in other cultures, all practices are evaluated along a single dimension of morality. Even-and perhaps especially-when children are not conscious of the source and of the

controversy surrounding these beliefs and values, unfortunate clashes may occur when they meet others raised with a contrasting set of values. Children carry around in their consciousness a large number of scripts, stereotypes, models, and beliefs. Examined analytically, these conceptual schemas may harbour many internal contradictions: Boys are better than girls versus I love my mother and hate my father; teachers are mean and bossy versus I want to be a teacher when I grow up. Rarely, however, are these contradictions noted, and even when they are, they rarely trouble the child. I would suggest, further, that adults carry about with them a similar set of conflicting statements and sentiments (for example, in the political sphere) whose contradictory nature rarely proves troublesome in everyday life. It should be apparent, however, that contradictory perspectives can interfere with formal learning.

OR

Translate the following passage into Marathi/English.

It is easy to identify people who accept responsibility. It shows in their words and in their actions. Responsible people say things like, "Let me help," "I'll do it," or "I made a mistake, and I'll correct it if I can." Responsible people do not need to be reminded or pressured to do a job. They simply work to accomplish things that need to be done. They keep their own and others' best interests in mind.

Think about ways those in your family show responsibility. Manasi's grandmother asked her to help make chapati for their community center's fundraiser. Manasi's grandmother has arthritis, which makes it hard for her to knead the flour as tightly as it needs to be. Manasi respects her grandmother and enjoys listening to stories of her childhood. Manasi could have gone to a movie with her friends, but she decided to help her grandmother instead. How does your family responsibility influence your decisions? Every day you have dozens of ways to show whether you are responsible. Do you keep promises and avoid gossip? Do you refuse to be pressured into negative behaviour and activities? Do you try to get the most out of school? How do you choose friends and activities that reflect your personal values?

- b) Summarise the following passage. [10]

Humans are classifiers. This is one way we make sense of the world. We name the variety of actions with verbs, the variety of objects with nouns. The words we use intrinsically set boundaries. We like to put things in boxes, both physically and verbally, for it unclutters the world, makes order out of what would otherwise be chaos. If we can name something and put it into a category, we can learn to deal with it appropriately. Things that resist classification and want to sit on the borderlines make us uncomfortable. They are messy. We try to push them into one box or the other. So as civilization developed, as some people were able to leave off ploughing, sowing, reaping, and building long enough to contemplate the world, they put the living things of the world into neat categories and gave them names. Even in quite primitive societies, as the biologist Ernst Mayr noted, the native people often have become so well acquainted with the birds around them as to identify all the species distinguished later by modern ornithologists.

The dual activity of putting living things into neat, labelled boxes and telling stories to explain their origins satisfied human curiosity for a long time. For many cultures and people, it still does. But as modern science developed in Europe, especially in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, some observers began to have their doubts, to think in different directions. One source of this newer thinking undoubtedly was the rise of scientific classification, called taxonomy or systematics. Of course, it had been obvious for a long time that living things fit into categories. It is a common place that there are birds of many kinds, fishes of many kinds, trees of many kinds. Our modern way of thinking about such categorization began with the Swedish naturalist Karl von Linné, usually called by his latinized name Carolus Linnaeus. Linnaeus invented the system we now use of putting species into small groups called genera (singular, genus), of putting similar genera into families, and so on up the hierarchy to the great kingdoms, originally a plant kingdom and an animal kingdom. Still, for Linnaeus and other naturalists of his time and some time to come, there was no question about the origin of all these species; God had created them and there were just as many species as God had seen fit to create.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1141

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 1001

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

**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) What is first information report? Discuss the evidentiary value of FIR. Is delay in filing an FIR fatal to the prosecution? **[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) Enumerate the condition precedents for granting anticipatory bail. On what grounds would the courts typically reject grant of anticipatory bail? **[16]**

Q4) Does the code confer power on the Police to conduct search of place without warrant? Elucidate the general provisions regarding searches under the code. **[16]**

Q5) What are the possibilities of filing appeals against the death sentence passed by the High court? Enumerate the provisions to allow postponement of execution of the sentence in order to facilitate such appeals. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q6) Discuss, giving illustrations, the principle of ‘autrefois acquit’ and ‘autrefois convict’ as incorporated in the code. **[16]**

Q7) Enumerate situations and provisions regarding control of public demonstrations when police may consider preventive actions? **[16]**

Q8) Discuss the concept of Probation envisaged under Probation of Offenders Act 1958. **[10]**

OR

Can the offender failing to observe conditions of Bond be sentenced for his original offence if granted probation? Support your answer with relevant provisions under the Probation of Offenders Act 1958.

Q9) Discuss the Special Provisions regarding grant of Bail under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of children) Act 2000. **[10]**

OR

Discuss the rehabilitation and social reintegration scheme envisioned under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of children) Act 2000.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1813

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 1002

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

COMPANY LAW

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Question Number 9 (nine) is compulsory, which carries 20 marks.*
- 2) Out of the remaining attempt any 5 (five) questions, each of such questions carries 16 marks.*

Q1) Define 'Company'. Discuss the characteristics of Company and distinguished between Company and Partnership.

Q2) Define 'Director'. Explain the position of the Director in the Management of the Company.

Q3) Discuss the law relating to reconstruction and amalgamation of the Companies.

Q4) Define 'Prospectus'. What is the object of Prospectus? Discuss the contents of Prospectus.

Q5) Explain the role of Liquidator in the Winding-up of a Company.

Q6) Define 'Shares' and discuss the law relating to issue, allotment, forfeiture and transmission of Shares.

Q7) Explain the rule laid down in Foss v/s Harbottle Case.

P.T.O.

Q8) Discuss the various kinds of Debentures.

Q9) Write note on any two:

- a) Quorum.
- b) Doctrine of Ultra-vires.
- c) Different kinds of Meetings.
- d) Fixed and Floating Charges.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P1142

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 1003

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

DRAFTING, PLEADING & CONVEYANCING

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Question No. 10 is compulsory. Out of the remaining attempt any five.*
- 2) Question No. 10 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 16 marks each.*

Q1) Draft a Plaint on behalf of the Plaintiff for Recovery of Money, for the payment of work done.

Q2) Draft a Written Statement on behalf of the tenant in a Suit for Eviction under Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999.

Q3) Draft an application for Compensation under Motor Vehicles Act 1988.

Q4) Draft a Petition for Judicial separation on behalf of husband.

Q5) Draft a private criminal complaint against husband and in-laws under Section 498 A of Indian Penal Code.

Q6) Draft a Petition for Writ of 'Habeas Corpus' under Art 226 of the Constitution of India to file Before the Hon'ble High Court.

P.T.O.

Q7) Draft a Memorandum of Appeal against the order of conviction passed by J.M.F.C.

Q8) Draft a Sale Deed for purchasing a flat between Mr. A and M/S. SG a developer.

Q9) Draft a Deed for Dissolution of Partnership firm.

Q10) Draft **any two** of the following applications for :

- a) Anticipatory Bail.
- b) Bringing Legal Heirs on record before Civil Court Sr. Division.
- c) Attachment of the property before judgment.
- d) Amendment of Written Statement.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1143

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 1004

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

LAW OF TAXATION

(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper - 37(A))

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) “The incidence of Income – Tax depends on the Residential status of an Assessee”. Comment. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the definitions of Income, Person, Previous Year and Assessment Year under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Q2) Discuss the Provisions relating to Set off & Carry Forward of Losses under the Income tax Act, 1961. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 regarding Assessment of Individual.

Q3) Define ‘Salaries’. What are the permissible deductions in computing income from Salary under the Income Tax Act, 1961? **[15]**

OR

What is Annual Value of House Properties? Explain various deductions u/s 24 of Income from house Properties.

P.T.O.

Q4) Write Short Notes (Any three) : **[15]**

- a) Refunds of the Income Tax
- b) Appeals
- c) Agriculture Income
- d) Income from Other Sources
- e) Fringe Benefits

Q5) Discuss the provisions relating to deemed Assets u/s 4 of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957 **[15]**

OR

Enumerate assets which are exempted from wealth Tax Act, 1957.

Q6) Explain any 3 of the following: **[25]**

- a) Levy and Collection of Excise Duty
- b) Non- Reversal of CENVAT credit
- c) Adjudication of Confiscations and Penalties
- d) Utilisation of Consumer welfare Fund
- e) Definition of Manufacture



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1144

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 1005

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

**BANKING LAWS INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT
(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 37) (Optional (b))**

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

(Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881)

Q1) Explain the various provisions regarding “presumptions” as to the Negotiable Instruments Act. **[17]**

OR

Define the term “Bill of Exchange” and explain the difference between bill of exchange and cheque.

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

- a) Notice of dishonour.
- b) Reasonable Time.
- c) Inchoate Instrument
- d) Kinds of Indorsement.
- e) Discharge from liability on negotiable instrument.

P.T.O.

SECTION - II
(The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934)

Q3) Explain the provisions regarding offences and penalties under the R.B.I. Act. [17]

OR

Explain the provisions regarding Non Banking Financial Institutions under the R.B.I. Act.

Q4) Write notes on any three of the following : [18]

- a) Liquidations of Banks.
- b) Issue Department.
- c) Maintenance of percentage of assets and penalties.
- d) Central Board.
- e) Inspection.

SECTION - III
(Banking Regulation Act, 1950)

Q5) Explain the provisions of appeals under the Banking Regulation Act. [15]

OR

What are the powers of the Reserve Bank to control over the management of the Banking companies?

Q6) Write notes on any three of the following : [15]

- a) Types of Banks.
- b) Reconstruction and amalgamation.
- c) Opening of new and transfer of existing places of Banking companies.
- d) Reserve fund and cash reserves.
- e) Constitution and Powers of Tribunal.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1145

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 1006

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

(Fifth Year of the Five Year Law Course)

CO-OPERATIVE LAW

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 37)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) Discuss the various stages of development of co-operative movement in India through Five-year plans. **[16]**

Q2) Who can be admitted as a member of a Society? What are the rights and duties of different kinds of members? **[16]**

Q3) What are the grounds of winding up of a society? How the liquidation proceedings are terminated? **[16]**

Q4) Explain the 'general liabilities of promoter' under the Maharashtra Ownership Flats Act, 1963. **[16]**

Q5) Explain the provisions of the M.C.S. Act, 1960 regarding Annual general meeting and special general meeting. **[16]**

Q6) Examine the provisions of M.C.S. Act, 1960 regarding audit, Inquiry and inspection of a society. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q7) Explain the procedure of amendment of bye-laws of a society as provided in M.C.S. Act, 1960. **[16]**

Q8) Explain the procedure for dealing with contempt of co-operative court and co-operative appellate court as provided in M.C.S. Act, 1960. **[16]**

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

- a) Principles of co-operation.
- b) Offences and penalties under the M.C.S. Act.
- c) Common areas and facilities under the Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act, 1970.
- d) Particulars of 'Deed of Declaration' under the M.A.O. Act, 1970.
- e) Definition of 'Apartment' under the M.A.O. Act.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P1146

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 1007

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

INVESTMENT AND SECURITIES LAWS
(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 37) (Optional (D))

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

- 1) *Question number 8 is compulsory. Answer any five of the remaining.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) Write a brief note on : [16]

- a) Pre-Independent history of securities laws in India.
- b) The need of securities laws.

Q2) What are the types of instruments that are traded on the stock exchange? Explain which securities are considered as Ownership instruments. [16]

Q3) What is 'Depository'? Enumerate the key features of the Depository system in India. [16]

Q4) What are mutual funds? What are the advantages of mutual funds investment. [16]

Q5) What are secondary markets? Explain in detail the players of the secondary markets. [16]

P.T.O.

Q6) What are the provisions on the Securities (Contract & Regulation) Act regarding the derecognition of the Stock Exchange? When is the governing body of the stock exchange superseded by the Central government? **[16]**

Q7) What are the powers and functions of SEBI? **[16]**

Q8) Write Short Notes on any **four** of the following : **[20]**

- a) Badla Contracts and future contracts.
- b) Misstatements in the prospectus.
- c) Recognition of Stock Exchange.
- d) Over the Counter Exchange of India.
- e) Rating Agencies.



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P1105

[Total No. of Pages : 7

[4741] - 101
I - B. S. L. (Semester - I)
GENERAL ENGLISH - I
(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) a) Use the following phrases and idioms in your own sentences so as to bring out their meaning clearly (Any Ten) : **[10]**

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| i) At sixes and sevens | ii) To turn the tables |
| iii) Play false | iv) Summer friends |
| v) Oil one's hands | vi) Roll up one's sleeves |
| vii) On the alert | viii) Narrow circumstances |
| ix) Cook the account | x) Evening star |
| xi) A dark horse | xii) By virtue of |

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

- i) Argument
- ii) Complainant
- iii) Prosecute
- iv) Revocation
- v) Sabotage
- vi) Testimony
- vii) Wage

P.T.O.

- Q2) a) Do as directed (Any Ten) : [10]**
- i) Not a word was spoken by the criminal in self-defence. (Change the voice)
 - ii) Does anything succeed like success? (Rewrite it as Negative)
 - iii) Nothing terrible has happened. (Add a question tag)
 - iv) Rabindra Nath Tagore is one of the greatest poets of India. (Change the degree)
 - v) The robber with all his accomplices was/were killed. (Choose the correct form of the verb)
 - vi) Who can deny that work is worship? (Make it Assertive)
 - vii) No one can be expected to submit for ever to injustice. (Make Interrogative)
 - viii) I wish I had never committed such crime. (Make it Exclamatory)
 - ix) Some additional courts should be established in India for speedy justice. (Give short response)
 - x) The policeman ran after the thief. He caught him.(Make it Simple)
 - xi) He was found guilty. He was hanged. (Make it Complex)
 - xii) God made the country. Man made the town.(Make it Compound)
- b) Report the following into indirect speech : [5]**
- Lawyer : State your name.
- Rajesh : Rajesh Arora.
- Lawyer : Rajesh, do you work in a School?
- Rajesh : Yes, I am the maintenance man.
- Lawyer : Did you find anything when you cleaned the boys' bathroom on April 19?
- Rajesh : Yes, I found an empty carton in the trash can.
- Lawyer : Yes. Rajesh, what time did you find the empty carton?
- Rajesh : When I cleaned up after school -- about 4:00 p.m.
- Lawyer : You have no idea who put it there, do you?
- Rajesh : No.
- Lawyer : Thank you.

- c) Correct the following sentences : (Any Five) : [5]
- i) Everyone of the witness was rude.
 - ii) His answer was such which I expected.
 - iii) It was an extremely unique performance.
 - iv) They found that he is dishonest.
 - v) He has been reading from three hours.
 - vi) Death is preferable than dishonour.
 - vii) No sooner he had gone than it began to rain.

Q3) a) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below : [10]

Rule of law is a constitutional and parliamentary term. It means absolute supremacy or predominance of regular law as opposed to the influence of arbitrary power, equality before the law or the equal subjection of all classes to the ordinary law courts. It is a significant Anglo- American doctrine implying that no man is punishable or can be lawfully made to suffer in body or goods except for a distinct breach of law established in the ordinary legal manner before the ordinary court of the land. It permeates the entire fabric of the Constitution and indeed forms one of its basic features. It excludes arbitrariness; it postulates “intelligence without passion and reason freed from desire”. The rule of law is a concept that a government is limited by legal norms or a written constitution.”

It probably originated in medieval time in the belief that the law, whether divine or man-made ought to rule the world. One development of this was the idea that certain fundamental laws are unalterable by even the government, an idea itself connected with ideas of natural law. The doctrine of rule of law is ascribed to Dicey whose writings in 1885 on the British Constitution included three distinct though kindred ideas in rule of law - absence of arbitrary power, equality before law and

individual liberties. Referring to the Habeas Corpus, Dicey said that it was “worth a hundred constitutional articles guaranteeing individual liberty.”

Rule of law does not mean rule according to statutory law because such a law may itself be harsh inequitable, discriminatory or unjust. It connotes some higher kind of law which is reasonable, just and non-discriminatory. Rule of law today envisages not arbitrary power but controlled power. The Indian Constitution by and large seeks to promote rule of law through many of its provisions. The Supreme Court has invoked the rule of law several times in its pronouncements to emphasise certain Constitutional values and principles. A significant derivative from “rule of law” is “judicial review”.

- i) What does Rule of Law mean? When did this concept originate?
 - ii) According to Dicey, what are the ideas in Rule of Law?
 - iii) Presently, what does Rule of Law connote?
 - iv) Why has the Supreme Court invoked the Rule of Law several times?
- b) Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it : **[10]**

Unemployment in the modern society which is built on the capitalist system is a necessary evil. The capitalist grows richer and richer with the concentration of wealth in his hands at the expense of the poor. The feudal system of old was unjust and cruel. But it had no employment problems to face. The Socialist system of Russia or China has no unemployment because the Capitalist, which has selfish aim of exploitation, does not exist. Industry is State-owned. The state guarantees work, food and clothing to everyone. Industry is run for the benefit of workers themselves. Production is always planned. Since returns of production in the shape of wealth are distributed amongst the workers themselves, their purchasing power also increases. Hence, they can consume more and more of goods manufactured. The socialist system does not seek to glut the market to ruin the worker. Thus, unemployment

is unheard of in Soviet Russia. We read practically daily in papers, figures of unemployment in a wealthy country like America or a highly industrialized country like England. The capitalist system has to face many crises. These crises are responsible for unemployment. When a slump or a depression comes, the capitalist owner of the industry, who runs it with a profit motive, closes it down at a moment's notice. Thousands are thrown out of jobs and are left either to starve on the roadside or to live on Government doles. The problem of the unemployment can be solved either by discarding machines altogether and reverting to the economy of good old time or by eliminating the Capitalist and running the machines for the benefit of workers. All industry should be nationalized. The government should have a planned economy. Unemployment is a great curse. It wrecks society. It turns law-abiding and honest men into criminals and robbers. In fact, it brings on the surface the evil side of human character. It is a great danger to the government itself. Soon this discontent gives place to agitation against the Government. Agitation may result in political unrest or a revolution. A wise Government will always keep an eye on the employed and keep down their number as much as it can.

- Q4)** a) Write a cohesive paragraph on Any One of the following : **[10]**
- i) Money is the root of all evils.
 - ii) The friend who deceived you.
 - iii) Value of discipline in life
- b) Write an application for the post of Assistant Professor in a Law College. **[10]**

OR

Write a letter to the owner of your flat to extend the rental agreement for one year.

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

The value of a University for educational purposes lies not principally in its examination, not even wholly in its teaching, however admirable that teaching may be. It lies and must lie, in the collision of minds between student and student. We learn at all times of life but perhaps most when we are young much from our contemporaries as from anybody else and when we are young, we learn from our contemporaries what no Professor, however eminent can teach us. Therefore, it is that while I admire that lives- admirable beyond any power of mine to express my admiration- of those solitary students who, under great difficulties come up to Edinburgh or some other University and without intercourse with their fellows, doggedly and perseveringly pursue their studies- very often under serious pressure of home difficulties- their course however admirable is not course which can give them to the fullest those great advantages which are possessed by those whose lot is more happily cast than theirs. I, therefore associate myself entirely with what Lord Rosebery said as to athletics. I do not think that the athletic movement has been overdone. I believe, on the contrary, that the intercourse between students which it has produced, organizations to which it has given birth and the good fellowship which it has secured are of infinite educational value.

OR

Translate the following passage into Marathi/Hindi :

The village life has to be touched at all points, the economic, the hygienic, the social and the political. The immediate solution of economic distress is, undoubtedly, the wheel in the vast majority of cases. It at once adds to the income of the villages and keeps them from mischief. The hygienic includes insanitation and disease. Here, the student is expected to work with his own body and labour to dig trenches for burying excreta and other refuse and turning them into manure for cleaning wells and tanks for building easy embankments, removing rubbish and generally to make the villages more habitable. The village worker has also to touch the social side and gently persuade the people to give up bad customs and bad habits, such as untouchability, infant marriages, unequal matches, drink and drug evil and many local superstitions. Lastly comes the political part. Here, the worker will study the political grievances of the villagers and teach them the dignity of freedom, self-reliance and self-help in everything.

b) Summarise the following passage :

[10]

It is an old saying that knowledge is power. Education is an instrument which imparts knowledge and therefore, indirectly controls power. Therefore, ever since the dawn of civilization persons in power have tried to supervise or control education. It has been the handmaid of the ruling class. During the Christian era, the ecclesiastics controlled the institution of education and diffused among the people the gospel of the Bible and religious teachings. These gospels and teachings were no other than a philosophy for the maintenance of the existing society. It thought the poor man to be meek and to learn his bread with the sweat of his brow, while the priests and the landlords lived in luxury and fought duels for the slightest offence. During the Renaissance, education passed more from the clutches of the priest into the hands of the prince. In other words, it became more secular. It was also to the growth of the nation, states and powerful monarch who united the country under their rule. Thus, under the control of the monarch, education began to devise and preach the infallibility of its master, the monarch or king. It also invested and supported fantastic theories like the Divine Right theory and that the king can do no wrong etc.. With the advent of the industrial revolution, education took a different turn and had to please the new masters. It now no longer remained the privilege of the baron class but was thrown open to the new rich merchant class of society. Yet education was still confined to the few elite. The philosophy which was in vogue during this period was that 'Laissez Faire' restricting the function of the State to a mere keeping of law and order while, on the other hand, in practice the law of the jungle prevailed in the form of free competition and the survival of the fittest.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1106

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 102
I - B.S.L. (Semester - I)
HISTORY
(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 : **[20]**

- a) Popular Courts.
- b) Reasons for the disappearance of Republics in ancient India.
- c) Sufism.
- d) Role of press in the 19th century in India.
- e) Brahma Samaj.
- f) Ilbert Bill controversy.

Q2) Explain the Judicial Administration of ancient India with special reference to the sources of law, the court system and judicial procedure. **[20]**

Q3) Describe the provincial, divisional and district administration during ancient times in India. **[20]**

Q4) Discuss critically Mughal Religious Policy in India. **[20]**

Q5) Explain critically Land Revenue System under Marathas in medieval times. **[20]**

P.T.O.

- Q6)** Trace the development of modern education during the 19th century in India and its impact on it. **[20]**
- Q7)** Discuss critically the socio-religious reforms that took place under the leadership of Swami Dayanand Saraswati. **[20]**
- Q8)** Discuss critically how the political power was used by the British authorities in draining the wealth of India to England. **[20]**
- Q9)** Explain the causes of failure of the Revolt of 1857 and its consequences. **[20]**



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P1107

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 103

I - B.S.L. (Semester - I)

ECONOMICS

(2003 Pattern)

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) Opportunity Cost.
- b) Disguised Unemployment.
- c) Co-operative Organisation.
- d) Determinants of Demand.
- e) Monopoly Market.
- f) Labour Productivity.

Q2) Explain the Law of Supply with its assumptions and exceptions?

Q3) What is Partnership ? Explain it's features?

Q4) Define & explain the various causes of poverty and measures to reduce it?

Q5) Explain the importance of industrial sector in economic development?

Q6) What is Money? Explain the various functions of Money?

Q7) What is Monopoly Market? Explain the method for price and output determination?

P.T.O.

Q8) Explain the role & features of agriculture in India?

Q9) What is National Income? Explain the various methods & difficulties in measuring it?

Q10) Explain the objectives & functions of IMF?



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1257

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 2
B.A. LL.B. (Semester - I)
HISTORY
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum 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 :

[20]

- a) Saptanga theory
- b) Sufism
- c) Dnyaneshwar
- d) Orientalists and Anglicists controversy.
- e) Social reforms of william Bentinck.
- f) Hunter Commission.

Q2) Discuss critically the nature and sources of law and also means of proof as stated in ancient Indian sources. **[20]**

Q3) What were the powers and duties of the kings in ancient India? **[20]**

Q4) Discuss critically the 'Mansabdari system of the Mughals. **[20]**

Q5) Explain the judicial administration under Vijayanagar Rulers during medieval period. **[20]**

Q6) What were the causes of the failure of the Revolt of 1857 and its result? **[20]**

P.T.O.

- Q7)* Discuss critically Lord Wellesley's Subsidiary Alliance system. How did it help the British to expand their power in India? [20]
- Q8)* Discuss the role of M. G. Ranade and Prarthana Samaj during the socio - religious reform movement in India. [20]
- Q9)* What was the impact of British rule on Indian Economy? How did the development of modern industries take place during British period? [20]



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P1108

[Total No. of Pages : 7

[4741] - 201

**I - BSL (Semester - II)
GENERAL ENGLISH - 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) Grammarian | ii) Sightsee |
| iii) APP | iv) Higgledy-piggledy |
| v) Reminiscence | vi) Showbiz |
| vii) Northward | viii) Account |
| ix) Outlaw | x) Tax |
| xi) Interact | xii) NIC |
- b) Give synonyms of the following words. (Any Five) **[5]**
- i) Wisdom
 - ii) Narrator
 - iii) Punishment
 - iv) Chronic
 - v) Testy
 - vi) Bribe
 - vii) Brag
- c) Give antonyms of the following. (Any Five) **[5]**
- i) Nadir
 - ii) Promising
 - iii) Believe
 - iv) Remove
 - v) Timid
 - vi) Meagre
 - vii) Plain

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) Across board | ii) To rip off |
| iii) To eat one's words | iv) Sine quo non |
| v) To fall by the wayside | vi) Per capita |
| vii) A slap on the wrist | viii) Alter ego |
| ix) The primrose path | x) Ad infinitum |
| xi) To take the plunge | xii) Ex parte |

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

- i) A person who attacks popular beliefs and customs.
- ii) An imaginary name assumed by the author.
- iii) Sending back a fugitive foreign criminal to the country where he has committed a crime.
- iv) A law court which deals with the cases related to young criminals
- v) Wilful destruction of works of art or public property.
- vi) A person who always doubts the truth of a claim.
- vii) The art of beautiful handwriting.
- viii) A vote of all people of a country or region taken on a particular matter.
- ix) That which never fails.
- x) The statistical study of elections and trends in voting.
- xi) One who performs daring gymnastic feats.
- xii) A written record of some important person based on his personal knowledge.

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) In the meantime

ii) In case

iii) Whereas

iv) Since

v) Herein

vi) Nevertheless

vii) Now

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

i) I and you could go to the same place for our further studies.

ii) Hardly I had closed my eyes when I began to imagine strange shapes.

iii) A thousand rupees are all the money I have now.

iv) My work is no business of you.

v) Agreement may be terminated with a notice.

vi) I heard her to open the door and go out.

vii) He needs a friend to play.

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

Each society is on a continuous journey from backward conditions to progressive stages confronting obstructions from some factions of its structure. It cannot afford to be stagnant at any stage. It needs to shed its retrogressive customs, beliefs and other practices and has to move forward to an enlightened form through reforms in a relative manner.

But reforms do not take place overnight. They demand lots of efforts to present the true picture of the society by meticulously deploying various strong channels of communication. Literature is one such powerful channel of communication which brings up social problems in the form of protest and change. If one looks at Indian society which is steeped in diversity, one finds that it has begotten its own evils in the form of caste structure, gender bias, and abominable superstitions leading to sufferings in the lives of Indians. Similarly one finds that the curse of poverty has also become a cause of agony in the lives of Indians and it is a cause of solemn concern for many. These social ailments appear to be barriers in the progress of Indian society leading up to a felicitous social structure. Thinkers and social reformers like Rajaram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekananda, Jyotibha Phule posited social reforms based on contemporary values without losing underlying faith in social institutions and tried to enlighten the minds of Indians through their ideas and views. At the same time Indian Writing in English also focused on ineradicably inequitable social structure in Preindependent India. It is definitely true that writers of this era manifest their interest in the fight against the Colonisers but their writings also reflect the grave problems of the institutions of Indian society. Interestingly, much of the protest against these dreadful defects comes from novelists.

Among other novelists, Bhabani Bhattacharya and Mulk Raj Anand, though hailing from diverse social and cultural orientation and writing during the period of freedom struggle, are at the forefront to express their anger at the social evils. R. K. Narayan delineates every situation in the life of Indians in an ironical manner. But these two writers show a robust impulse to reprove the social institutions for their contemptible shortcomings causing misery in the lives of the poor, the deprived and the underprivileged. William Faulkner expresses the same concern in a precise way and makes a remark, "Never be afraid to raise your voice for honesty and truth and compassion against injustice and lying and greed. If people all over the world.. .would do this, it would change the earth."

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

Bail, in law, means the procurement of release from prison of a person awaiting trial or an appeal, by the deposit of security to ensure his submission at the required time to legal authority. The monetary value of the security, known also as the bail, or, more accurately, the bail bond, is set by the court having jurisdiction over the prisoner. The security may be cash, the papers giving title to property, or the bond of private persons or means or of a professional bondsman or bonding company. Failure of the person released on bail to surrender himself at the appointed time results in forfeiture of the security. The law lexicon defines bail as the security for the appearance of the accused person on which he is released pending trial or investigation. Courts have greater discretion to grant or deny bail in the case of persons under criminal arrest, e.g., it is usually refused when the accused is charged with homicide.

What is contemplated by bail is to “procure the release of a person from legal custody, by undertaking that he/she shall appear at the time and place designated and submit him/herself to the jurisdiction and judgment of the court.”

A reading of the above definition make it evident that money need not be a concomitant of the bail system. The majority of the population in rural India lives in the thrall of poverty and destitution, and does not even have the money to earn one square meal a day. Yet, they are still expected to serve a surety even though they have been charged with a bailable offence where the accused is entitled to secure bail as a matter of right. As a result, a poor man languishes behind bars, subject to the atrocities of the jail authorities rubbing shoulders with hardened criminals and effectively being treated as a convict.

The offences committed by an accused fall under two categories such as bailable offences and non-bailable offences. Bailable offences are offences mentioned in the Schedule-I of the Indian Penal code as bailable

offences. When any person accused for a bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by police officer or is brought before a Court, he must be released on bail, if a request for bail is made. In case of a bailable offence, bail is a matter of right. If such officer or Court thinks it fit, such person may be released on a personal bond without sureties. If for any reason, the police does not give bail, the arrested person must be produced before a Magistrate within 24 hours of arrest.

In case a person is accused of a non-bailable offence, it is a matter of discretion of the court to grant or refuse bail and an application has to be made in court to grant bail. A person will not be released if there are reasonable grounds for believing that he seems to be guilty of an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life; (or) such offence is a cognizable offence and he had been previously convicted of an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for seven years or more, or he had been previously convicted on two or more occasions of a non-bailable and cognizable offence. However a person under the age of sixteen years or a woman or a sick or infirm person may be released on bail. If, at any time after the trial of a person accused of a non-bailable offence and before judgment is delivered, the Court feels that the accused is not guilty of any such offence, it shall release the accused on bail.

- i) What is the meaning of bail in law?
- ii) What are the specific features of security relating to the bail?
- iii) What is the procedure when some person is arrested for a bailable offence?
- iv) How does the court exercise discretion in granting the bail to the person accused of a non-bailable offence?
- v) Do you agree with the author of the passage on the point that money should not be a concomitant factor in the bail system? Why or why not?

- b) Choose the correct word from those given in brackets. (Any five) [5]
- i) Harneet is gracious/graceful to all her neighbours.
 - ii) No one could prophesy/prophesy the tsunami earthquake.
 - iii) We made a forceful/forcible argument in our moot court competition.
 - iv) The referee needed all his strength to prise/price two boxers apart.
 - v) A few employees have a habit of giving ingenious/ingenuous excuses.
 - vi) A person of duel/dual policy cannot be relied upon.
 - vii) The questions were elemental/elementary to pass the test.

Q5) a) Frame a report on a Lecture Series on Social Issues conducted in your college. [10]

OR

Write a report on the inadequate sanitary facilities in your area.

- b) Write an effective and cohesive essay on anyone of the following. [10]
- i) Justice Delayed, Justice Denied
 - ii) Cultural Values and Modernism
 - iii) Equality before Law



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P1109

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 202

I - B.S.L. (Semester - II)

POLITICAL SCIENCE - I

**Political Theory and Political Organization
(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 Social Contract Theory given by Hobbes and Locke with regard to origin of state.

Q2) Explain the concepts Rights, Law and Justice.

Q3) Explain any two :

- a) J.S. Mill as a liberal Philosopher
- b) India with Dictatorship
- c) Devine Origin Theory

OR

“Credit of adopting Marxism in Soviet Union goes to Lenin.” - Comment.

Q4) What is a federal state. Give its essential features along with merits and demerits.

OR

Discuss the contribution of St. Augustine and St. Aquinas to the Medieval philosophy and jurisprudence.

Q5) Discuss Guild socialism and Syndicalism as school of Democratic Socialism.

P.T.O.

Q6) Explain the composition of legislature and discuss its powers and functions.

OR

Explain Class Struggle and Surplus value theory given by Karl Marx.

Q7) Explain importance of free and fair elections. Discuss different methods of representation.

OR

Explain Rousseau's Social contract theory and explain 'General Will'

Q8) What is 'Public Opinion'? State the importance of Public Opinion in a democratic state like India. Discuss its formation.

Q9) Discuss characteristics, merits and demerits of Parliamentary form of Government.

OR

Discuss the powers and functions of Judiciary and explain the conditions necessary for its independence.

Q10) Explain any four :

- a) Military Rule
- b) Theory of Separation of power
- c) Welfare State
- d) Dadabhai Nawroji
- e) Difference between State and Society
- f) Marxist Theory of origin of State
- g) Liberty



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1110

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 203

I - B.S.L. (Semester - II)

SOCIOLOGY

(2003 Pattern)

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 of society”, Explain.

Q2) Discuss the importance of social control and the types of formal control with examples.

Q3) Describe the scope of sociology.

Q4) Give information about the Indian Muslims and Christians and the constitutional provisions related to minorities.

Q5) Define modernization. Discuss the impact of modernization on ‘family’ and ‘caste system.’

Q6) Explain the importance of ‘marriage’ as an institution. Mention the different types of marriage.

Q7) “Family is an association as well as an institution” Explain. Describe the functions of family in modern society.

P.T.O.

Q8) Discuss the problems of scheduled castes. Describe the constitutional provisions for their upliftment.

Q9) Describe how unity in diversity can contribute towards national integration.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P1101

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 3
F.Y. B.A. LL.B (Semester - I)
ECONOMICS
(2003 Pattern) (Paper - III)

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) Collective Bargaining.
- b) Co-operative Organisation.
- c) National Income.
- d) Reserve Bank of India.
- e) Determinants of Demand.
- f) Economic Planning.

Q2) Define & explain various causes of poverty and measures to reduce level of poverty?

Q3) Explain the features, Advantages & Disadvantages of Partnership?

Q4) Define & Explain the various elasticities of demand?

Q5) Explain the role & importance of Private Sector in India?

P.T.O.

- Q6)* Explain the importance of Agriculture in Indian Economy?
- Q7)* Explain the functions of Commercial Banks in India?
- Q8)* Explain the objectives and functions of International Monetary Fund?
- Q9)* What is Monopolistic Competition? Explain how price and output is determined in Short run & Long run?
- Q10)* Define & Explain the various methods of measuring National Income along with difficulties involved in measuring it?



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P1111

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 301

II Year - B.S.L. (Semester - III)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Foundations of Political Obligations
(2003 Pattern) (Paper - II)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Explain concepts :

- a) Power
- b) Authority and
- c) Legitimacy

Discuss Robert Dahl's analysis of the term influence. State man weber's classification of 'Authority'.

Q2) Critically discuss Hegel as and 'Idealist' Philosopher.

OR

Explain the contributions of Anistotle to the modern philosophy.

Q3) 'Roussean became famous for his concept of general will'. Discuss.

OR

Explain the various theories of Political obligation.

Q4) Critically explain Karl Marx's views on State. Discuss Lenins contributions to marxism as a political leader.

P.T.O.

Q5) Discuss the 'utilitarian' philosophy in the light of Bentham's & J. S. Mill's contributions to it. Comment on its relevance to Indian law.

Q6) What is a totalitarian state? Explain the ideologies of fascism & Nazism. Can such ideologies emerge in India? Comment.

Q7) Define sovereignty. Distinguish between political & Legal sovereignty. State John Austin's theory of legal sovereignty.

Q8) How did Mahatma Gandhi want to build 'Ram Rajya'? Is it relevant today?

Q9) Explain the difference between the utilitarian and Retribution theories of punishment. Should a juvenile delinquent be given death penalty? Comment.

Q10) Short Notes (Any four) :

- a) John Locke as a liberal philosopher.
- b) Hobbes's views on 'State of nature'.
- c) Important Political obligation
- d) Neo-Gandhism.
- e) Karl Marx's views on 'law' and 'Bureaucracy'.
- f) Pluralism.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P1112

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 302

II - B.S.L. (Semester - III)

POLITICAL SCIENCE - III

International Relations and Organizations
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) Define National Power. Discuss science and technology, military, population and geography as important determinants of National Power.

Q2) Explain - National Power is not absolute. Discuss various limitations on National Power.

Q3) Discuss the North South rivalry. What are the main difficulties in resolving it?

Q4) Explain with illustrations, diplomatic means of resolving international disputes.

Q5) What is Balance of Power? Is it outdated? Explain.

Q6) Critically discuss why World community can never become a reality.

Q7) Is disarmament the only way to achieve international peace? Discuss.

Q8) Discuss FAO, WHO, UNICEF and ILO as specialized agencies of the UNO.

P.T.O.

Q9) With illustrations explain the role of General Assembly and Security Council in international security and peace.

Q10) Write Short notes on any 4 :

- a) SAARC
- b) Alliances
- c) OAS
- d) Arab League
- e) World Bank
- f) NIEO
- g) Amnesty International



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1113

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 303

II - B.S.L. (Semester - III)

LAW OF CONTRACT-I

(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 principles laid down in any two cases : **[16]**

- a) Allcard v. Skinner
- b) Derry v. Peek
- c) Krell v. Henry

Q2) Write short notes on any two : **[16]**

- a) Intention to create legal relationship
- b) Lawful object
- c) Revocation of proposal

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

OR

What are the rules relating to Contingent Contract.

Q4) What are the rules of law relating to time and place of performance of a contract? **[16]**

OR

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

P.T.O.

Q5) What are Quasi contract? Enumerate the quasi contract dealt with under Indian Contract Act,1872. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the effect of supervening impossibility on the performance of a contract.

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

- a) Rescission
- b) Power to award compensation under sec. 21 of the specific Relief Act
- c) What is specific performance? In what cases a specific Performance of a contract be enforced?



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P1102

[Total No. of Pages : 7

[4741] - 4

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

GENERAL ENGLISH - II

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

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| i) Co-author | ii) Hyper |
| iii) Need | iv) Bollywood |
| v) Stopwatch | vi) Willy willy |
| vii) Graduation | viii) Pen knife |
| ix) PNR | x) Kickboxer |
| xi) Memo | xii) Underdeveloped |

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

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| i) Assault | ii) Prohibit |
| iii) Fright | iv) Gratitude |
| v) Implicit | vi) Fraudulent |
| vii) Persecute | |

P.T.O.

- c) Give antonyms of the following (Any Five) : [5]
- i) Prudent
 - ii) Rebellious
 - iii) Admiration
 - iv) Confess
 - v) Prosper
 - vi) Vicious
 - vii) Firm

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) Cook up the account
- ii) Accomplished in
- iii) Ad infinitum
- iv) Be in the air
- v) At stake
- vi) Bona vacantia
- vii) Give a slip
- viii) Thrust one's nose into
- ix) Culpa lata
- x) Live by one's wits
- xi) Lis pendens
- xii) Vox populi

- b) Give one word for the following expressions (Any Ten) : **[10]**
- i) The body of rules and guidelines within which society requires its judges to administer justice
 - ii) Statement of a witness in a court
 - iii) A person who spends money lavishly
 - iv) To withdraw from an agreement
 - v) Theft of literary or research work of someone else
 - vi) Right or privilege to vote in an election
 - vii) A lover of mankind
 - viii) To urge another person to do evil
 - ix) A speech given without preparation
 - x) Having two wives or two husbands at the same time
 - xi) A person who does something for pleasure and not as an occupation
 - xii) A written document given on oath

- 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) Whereas
 - ii) Scarcely
 - iii) However
 - iv) And
 - v) Finally
 - vi) Since
 - vii) If

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

- i) It is better to be late than never.
- ii) He has given his examination.
- iii) I do not know who are you.
- iv) Burn the lamp.
- v) English is an universal language.
- vi) The students come to the college at 8 a.m.
- vii) They left Pune with bag and baggage.

c) Summarise the following passage : [10]

Freedom is a sweet-sounding word. Nearly all of us love to use it or to hear it used. Even if we do not quite understand what it means, we feel it stands for something fine and courageous. And so it does. It stands for something precious too; something for which men and women in every part of the world have struggled and suffered and gone bravely even to their death. It is really worth our while to know clearly what freedom is and why it has been valued so highly. We shall ourselves thereby come to value it and not lose it by our carelessness. At one time, it used to be said, 'All men are born free' but we can say now that is not true at all for nature binds us in all sorts of ways. The new-born baby is not free; not even as free as the newborn calf and much less than the new born mosquito. The young mosquito is soon able to fly away; the calf begins to walk in a few days but a human baby takes at least a year even to crawl. He slowly wins his freedom by increase of strength and skill. It does not come to him in any other way. Press is regarded as one of the pillars of democracy as it acts as a watchdog of the three organs of democracy. Though freedom of speech and expression is enjoyed by the citizens, there are many instances where the press has to face difficulties as well. In the past, in the Tehelka Case, the portal Tehelka.com was forced to shut down completely & its journalists were continuously harassed as the journalists exposed the 'scam' in the defence ministry. There are many instances where journalists are threatened and even assaulted at times.

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

The internet interconnects innumerable smaller groups of linked computer networks. The internet is not a physical or tangible entity but a super and connecting network. Some networks are closed networks not connected to other computers or networks. Many networks are connected to other networks which permit each computer in any network to communicate with computers on any networks in the system. Today's crime reports reveal that many cyber crimes are committed by aid and assistance of internet and cell phones. Now the legal fraternity is also affected in view of the revolution in the field of information technology. Many members of the Bench and Bar experienced this revolution immensely useful in respect of knowledge and in reference of case law and precedent. The so-called information brought out by the computers, internet and cyber space create the complicated wave in jurisprudence. So far as Cyber space is concerned, anyone with access to the internet may take advantage of a wide variety of communication and information retrieval methods. These methods are constantly evolving and difficult to be categorized precisely.

The most relevant to the subject is electronic mail, automatic mailing list services, newsgroups, chat rooms and the world- wide- web. All these methods can be used to transmit text, sound, pictures and moving video images. All of these taken together constitute a unique medium known to its users as Cyber Space located not in one particular geographical location but available to anyone, anywhere in the globe with access to internet. The information Technology Act of 2000 and rules particularly Cyber Regulation Appellate Tribunal Rules of 2000 made under such Act deal with the Cyber Crime and procedures and regulations. The other laws like Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and the Evidence Act are supplemental to such law. However, the present form of police system is not familiar with cyber crime and they need training to be familiar with the "modus operandi" of cyber

crimes. It is the need of the hour that the efficiency of the police system in all ranks should be upgraded in terms of cyber crimes. The immoral lethal minds of criminals take advantage of inefficient police system.

- i) How does internet work and how are cyber crimes committed?
 - ii) Has technology affected the legal world? How?
 - iii) Which methods can be used to transmit text, sound, pictures and moving video images?
 - iv) What are the laws and rules to deal with the Cyber Crime?
 - v) How do criminals take advantage of inefficient police system?
- b) Choose the correct word from those given in brackets (Any Five): [5]
- i) The new law was (designated/designed) as Prevention of Terrorism Act.
 - ii) The defence lawyer put forward a (coherent/inherent) argument to support his case.
 - iii) A teacher's duty is not just to (import/impart) information to the students but also to rouse their curiosity.
 - iv) The labour union took a (anonymous/unanimous) decision to call off the strike.
 - v) It is (sensitive/sensible) to start early when you have to catch a train.
 - vi) Being the second most (populous/ popular) country in the world, India has not yet been able to achieve high standards of living for all its people.
 - vii) She wanted her children to grow up to be (virtuous/virtual) and well behaved.

- Q5) a)** Write a report on the meeting of Education Minister with the students of Savitribai Phule Pune University. **[10]**

OR

Write a report on workshop on 'Communication Skills for Lawyers' organized in your college.

- b) Write an effective and cohesive essay on any one of the following : **[10]**
- i) Judicial System in India
 - ii) Freedom of Expression and Media
 - iii) Competition is a rude but effective motivation



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P1114

[Total No. of Pages : 7

[4741] - 401

IInd Year - B.S.L. (Semester - IV)

LEGAL LANGUAGE

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

- i) Polygamy
- ii) Trustee
- iii) Bookcase
- iv) Microsoft
- v) PNR
- vi) Sign
- vii) Walk
- viii) Itsy bitsy
- ix) Pickpocket
- x) Slavery
- xi) Extraordinary
- xii) Oxbridge

P.T.O.

- b) Give synonyms of the following (Any Five) : [5]
- i) Annul
 - ii) Efficient
 - iii) Potent
 - iv) Vicious
 - v) Callous
 - vi) Discreet
 - vii) Skeptical
- c) Give antonyms of the following (Any Five) : [5]
- i) Judicious
 - ii) Confute
 - iii) Spendthrift
 - iv) Impeach
 - v) Famous
 - vi) Imbecility
 - vii) Mar
- 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) Against a rainy day
 - ii) Behind one's back
 - iii) End in smoke
 - iv) Play false
 - v) Nuts and bolts
 - vi) Give away
 - vii) Ab ante
 - viii) Bona vacantia
 - ix) Ex- officio
 - x) In memorium
 - xi) Suo motu
 - xii) Uphill task

- b) Explain the following legal terms (Any Five) : [10]
- i) Testatrix
 - ii) Adverse Witness
 - iii) Bequeath
 - iv) Codicil
 - v) Deponent
 - vi) Mandamus
 - vii) Restitution
- 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) Whenever
 - ii) Actually
 - iii) Hardly
 - iv) So far as
 - v) So that
 - vi) Unless
 - vii) Therefore
- b) Do you agree with the following statement if yes, why? If no, why not? (Any one) : [5]
- i) Presently, women are really empowered in India.
 - ii) All examinations should be made online.
 - iii) People have become overly dependent on technology.
- c) Write an essay on anyone of the following : [10]
- i) Black Money: Absence of Law or Political Will
 - ii) Domestic verses Western Culture
 - iii) Need for Election Law Reforms in India

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

Intellectual property is sui generis. It is a class by itself apart from the traditional concepts of property like movable and immovable. It is intangible. It is creation of human intellect or mind. It protects applications of ideas and information that are of commercial value. It relates to certain specific piece of information which can be transformed into tangible objects. The characteristic of intellectual property is that rights granted are essentially negative. They are rights to stop others doing certain things. In other words the rights stop pirates, counterfeiters, imitators and even in some cases third parties who have independently reached the same ideas from exploiting them without the licence of the right owner. There are certain ancillary rights. Such rights confer positive entitlements, such as the right to be granted a patent or register a trademark upon fulfilling the requisite conditions. Intellectual property may be divided into three broad categories- industrial property, copyright property and neighbouring rights. In the category of industrial or commercial property rights relating to patents in inventions in all fields of human endeavour, trademarks, servicemarks and commercial names and designs are included. In the second category are rights relating to literary, artistic and scientific works. In third category are rights relating to performances of performing artists, phonograms, broadcasts, computer programmes, software etc. The protection of intellectual property has both national and international perspective. At national level Patents are granted with object to reward for creations and innovations as well as recognition to the intellectual labour and skill of the inventors and to provide some incentives to the inventors, encourage further scientific research, new technology and industrial production of the nation and disclosure of the invention so as to make it available to the people in general in the shortest possible time. At the international level the object of patents are to protect the intellectual property which would benefit the whole human kind and prevent abuse at international level through spreading economic imperialism, violating the national sovereignty and to have uniformity and the necessity of checking piracy of intellectual

property and avoiding unfair competition and malpractice. With a view to achieve the aforesaid objectives many organizations like WTO, GATT and TRIPS are working and many international conventions have been adopted in this regard.

- i) What is intellectual property and what does it protect?
 - ii) What are the categories of Intellectual property?
 - iii) What is the object of patents at the international level?
 - iv) Which organizations are working to protect Intellectual property?
- b) Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it : **[10]**

The Law of Evidence is a unique piece of legislation with very few amendments since its enactment in 1872. The word 'evidence' means to show clearly, to make plainly certain and to prove. It signifies that which demonstrates, makes clear or ascertains the truth of every fact or point in issue, either on the one side or the other. It includes all the legal means, exclusive of mere argument which tend to prove or disprove any matter of fact, the truth of which is submitted to judicial investigations. The Law of Evidence underlies the whole practice of law in every field capable of leading in litigation. It bears the same relation to the judicial investigation as logic to reasoning. Law may be divided into two branches that is substantive law which defines rights, duties, liabilities and punishment and adjective law which is commonly called as procedural law. The adjective law defines the procedure, pleading, drafting and proof etc. by which the substantive law is applied to practice. The Law of Evidence is an adjective and procedural law. It is the most important branch of adjective law. The object of this Act is the establishment of relevant facts by proper legal means to the satisfaction of the Court and includes disproof. It is to legal practice what logic is to all reasoning. Therefore, without this Act, trials might be infinitely prolonged to the great detriment of the public and vexation and expense of suitors. This Act determines as what sort of facts may be proved in order to establish the existence of that which is defined by the substantive law as conclusive, what sort of proof is to be given of those facts, who is to give it and how is to be given. Thus this act means anything by which any alleged matter of fact is either established or disproved. The law of evidence is the lex fori which governs the Courts. Whether a witness is competent or not whether a certain matter requires to be proved by writing or not whether certain evidence proves a certain fact or not, that is to be determined by the Law of the country where the question arises, where the Court sits to enforce it.

Q5) a) Write a précis of the following passage :

[10]

An independent and impartial judiciary forms the cornerstone of every truly democratic government. The Rule of Law is a basic requirement of such governments; and the maintenance of the Rule of Law is unthinkable without a system of judicial administration presided over by judges who will apply the law without fear or favour to the high and the low, the rich and the poor. Questions often arise in such State of the powers of the State represented by its administrative officials to affect the rights of the individual citizen. The modern welfare State, with its labyrinth of all pervasive laws restricting the citizens' activities, invariably needs independent adjudicators alert to protect the citizen from unjustified State action. Different States may evolve different systems, suitable to their genius to afford such protection. Britain has developed a jurisprudence which enables the citizen by appropriate writs to approach the courts of law for the enforcement of his rights to liberty and property. France has created a system of administrative tribunals for redress against illegal executive action. Whatever the procedure devised, their aim must be to provide remedies easily available to the citizen for the assertion of his rights against the executive before tribunals in whose impartiality and sense of justice the citizen has complete confidence.

The need for the support of the Rule of Law by an efficient and independent judiciary becomes imperative when the Constitution of the country is a written Constitution with a federal structure. As we know, a federal system of government predicates parallel governments with limited powers operating in the same territory in different fields. Their respective fields of power are demarcated by the Constitution. The functioning of parallel governments with limited powers makes it essential that there should exist a competent and impartial authority to adjudicate on the limits of their powers whenever conflicts arise between the Central government and the units or between the units themselves.

OR

Translate the following passage into Marathi! Hindi:

Article 14 guarantees to every person the right not to be denied equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws. The first expression 'equality before the law' which is taken from the English Common law, is a declaration of equality of all persons within the territory of india; implying thereby the absence of any special privilege in favour of any individual. Every person, whatever be his rank or position, is subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts. Professor Dicey in explaining the concept of legal equality as operating in England, said: "With us every official from the Prime- Minister down to a constable or a collector of taxes, is under some responsibility for every act done without any legal justification as any other citizen." The second expression, the equal protection of the laws, which is rather a corollary of the first expression and is based on the last clause of the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the American Constitution, directs that equal protection shall be secured to all persons within the territorial jurisdiction of the union in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges without favouritism or discrimination. It has been said that 'the equal protection of the laws is a pledge of protection or guarantee of equal laws.

- b) Draft Lease- Deed for a period of 99 yrs. taking into consideration the provision of Transfer of Property Act. [10]

OR

Draft a Special Power of Attorney.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1258

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741]-402

II B.S.L. (Semester - IV)

LEGAL HISTORY

History of Courts, Legislature and Legal Profession in India

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - II)

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) Describe the salient features of the early administration of justice in Bombay till 1726. **[20]**

Q2) What is the important contribution of the charter of 1726 to judicial administration in the presidency towns? Explain. **[20]**

Q3) Examine critically the provisions of the Regulating Act, 1773. **[20]**

Q4) "Lord Cornwallis laid down the foundation of Legal System in India". Discuss. **[20]**

Q5) What do you understand by codification of Law? Why did the Charter Act of 1833 advocate it? **[20]**

Q6) "The Indian Councils Act of 1861 marked an important step in the constitutional history of India by introducing representative institutions and legislative devolution". Explain. **[20]**

P.T.O.

Q7) Discuss critically the Government of India Act, 1919. **[20]**

Q8) Explain the salient features of Advocates Act, 1961. **[20]**

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

- a) The Trial of Raja Nand Kumar.
- b) Charter of 1813.
- c) All India Bar Committee of 1951 and its Report of 1953.
- d) Modern Judicial System under the present Constitution.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1115

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 403
II - B.S.L. (Semester - IV)
LAW OF CONTRACT - II
(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 relations of the partners with the third parties with reference to nature and extent of liability of the firm for acts of a partner. **[17]**

OR

What is the mode of determining existence of Partnership? Discuss with special reference to the ratio laid down in Cox vs Hickman.

Q2) In detail explain the essentials of Partnership. Distinguish Partnership from Hindu Undivided Family and Company. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the Rights and Duties of Partners as between themselves

Q3) What is the doctrine of "Caveat Emptor"? Discuss the exceptions to this doctrine? **[16]**

OR

Explain the rule "Nemo Dat Quod Non Habet". Discuss exceptions to this rule.

Q4) Write short notes on **any three** : **[18]**

- a) Unpaid Seller's right of lien.
- b) Hire-purchase agreement.
- c) Distinguish between Sale and Agreement to Sell.
- d) Remedies available to the seller against the buyer.
- e) Auction Sale.
- f) Explain transfer of property with reference to :
 - i) Specific Goods in a deliverable state.
 - ii) Specific Goods not in a deliverable state.

P.T.O.

Q5) Explain the features of contract of agency. Discuss the rules of a valid ratification as one of the modes of creation of agency. **[17]**

OR

Define Pledge. Discuss the rights and duties of Pawnor and Pawnee

Q6) Explain types of Bailment. Discuss the rights and duties of Bailor and Bailee. **[16]**

OR

Distinguish between Indemnity and Guarantee. Explain the rights of Indemnity Holder and Surety with reference to Contract of Indemnity and Contract of Guarantee respectively.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P1103

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 5

Frist Year B.A. LL.B. (Semester - II)

POLITICAL SCIENCE - I

**Political Theory and Political Organization
(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 Nation, Nationalism and Internationalism. **[20]**

Q2) “Credit of adopting Marxism in Soviet Union goes to Lenin.” - Comment. **[20]**

Q3) Explain any two : **[20]**
a) Right to Property with respect to Locke.
b) Political thoughts of Dadabhai Nawroji.
c) Divine Origin Theory with respect to Origin of State.

OR

Explain J.S. Mills views on Liberty. Comment on the relationship between Liberty and Equality.

Q4) State and explain Monarchy, Dictatorship and Military Rule as different forms of Government. Out of these types which is suitable for India in present scenario. Comment. **[20]**

OR

Discuss Social Contract Theory with regard to origin of State.

Q5) “U.S. President is the most powerful Executive in the world.” - Comment. **[20]**

P.T.O.

Q6) Discuss Plato as an Ideal Philosopher. **[20]**

OR

Discuss the contribution of St. Augustine to the Medieval Philosophy and Jurisprudence.

Q7) What is a federal State. Give its essential features along with merits and demerits. **[20]**

Q8) Discuss Syndicalism & Fabian Socialism as school of Democratic Socialism. **[20]**

Q9) What do you mean by sovereignty? Discuss its features. Explain Rousseau's view towards Sovereignty. **[20]**

OR

What is Judicial Review? Explain the powers and functions of Judiciary.

Q10) Explain any four : **[20]**

- a) Universal Adult Franchise
- b) G.K. Gokhale
- c) Theory of Separation of power
- d) Welfare State
- e) Marxist Theory of origin of State
- f) Patriarchal Theory of origin of State



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P1116

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 501

III - B.S.L. (Semester - V)

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) Discuss in detail the sources of Hindu Law.

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

Q3) Discuss the essentials and effects of valid Adoption.

Q4) Discuss and distinguish between void and voidable marriage under The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

Q5) State the present position of law relating to maintenance for Muslim wife.

Q6) Write a detailed note on "Parsi Matrimonial Courts".

Q7) Explain the grounds of divorce under The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939.

Q8) Discuss in detail the kinds and powers of guardians under Muslim Law.

P.T.O.

Q9) State the essential conditions of a valid Parsi Marriage, under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act,1936.

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

- a) X and Y a Hindu couple want to dissolve their marriage within a period of six months from the date of their marriage. Advise them.
- b) Hasan a Muslim married man wants to marry with Noori-who is sister of his wife Nafisa. Can he do so.
- c) A and B both Parsi married under Special Marriage Act,1954 without performing Ashirwad ceremony. Is their marriage valid?
- d) Ruksana and Rahim registered their marriage under Special Marriage Act,1954. Rahim married again with Sayra. Now Ruksana wants to dissolve her marriage on account of second marriage of her husband. State the legal provisions covering this marriage.
- e) Robin and Nancy both friends belonging to Christian religion married in 1997. In 2003 Robin converted into Muslim religion and marries with Hasina a Muslim woman. State the legal remedy available to Nancy.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1117

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 502

III - B.S.L. (Semester - V)

LAW OF CRIMES

(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 various kinds of punishment awarded under the Indian Penal Code. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the offences relating to marriage under Indian Penal Code.

Q2) Explain Criminal breach of trust, misappropriation and cheating under Indian Penal Code. **[16]**

OR

Explain the offence of theft and distinguish it with Robbery under the provisions of Indian Penal Code.

Q3) What is 'Unlawful assembly', 'Rioting' and 'Affray'. How they are punishable under Indian Penal Code.? **[16]**

OR

Write a critical comments on Various Stages of Commission of an Contemplated Criminal Offence.

OR

Define Consent. Explain the law relating to consent under the chapter of General Exceptions of Indian Penal Code.

P.T.O.

Q4) Discuss fully the provisions pertaining to defamation. **[16]**

OR

Define hurt and discuss the cases in which it amounts to grievous hurt under Indian Penal Code.

Q5) Write short notes on Any two: **[16]**

- a) Defence of Insanity
- b) Mensrea in Indian Penal Code
- c) Culpable Homicide
- d) Right of Private Defense of Body.

Q6) Answer Any four by giving reason's. **[20]**

- a) 'A' makes false entry in his shop-book for the purpose of using it as corroborative evidence in a court of justice, what offence A had committed.
- b) 'A' stabs with knife to 'B' under grave and sudden Provocation. 'B' survives, has 'A' committed any offence.
- c) 'A' offers a bribe to 'B' a public servant as a reward for showing some favour in the exercise of 'B's official functions. 'B' refuses to accept the bribe. Discuss 'A's liability.
- d) 'A' threatens to publish a defamatory pamphlet against 'B' unless the latter 'B' gives money. Discuss 'A's liability.?
- e) 'A' in a great fire, pull down the House of 'C' to prevent fire from spreading and with intention to save human life and property. Has 'A' committed any offence?



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P1259

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741]-503

III - B.S.L. (Semester - V)

LABOUR 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.*

Q1) State the various authorities for the Investigation and Settlement of Industrial Disputes under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. **[15]**

OR

Examine the powers and duties of Conciliation Officers under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Q2) What are the condition precedent to a Strike and Lock-out under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. **[15]**

OR

Explain 'Award' and 'Settlement'. When and under what circumstances does an award made under the Industrial Disputes Act become enforceable?

Q3) Explain with illustrative cases the meaning of Accident arising out of and in the course of employment under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. **[15]**

OR

What are the circumstances in which an employer is not liable to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

P.T.O.

Q4) State the provisions of The Factories Act, 1948. Attempt any four of the following : **[20]**

- a) Manufacturing Process.
- b) Definition of worker.
- c) Powers of the Inspector.
- d) Safety Provisions.
- e) Compulsory Disclosure of Information by the Occupier.
- f) Annual Leave with Wages.

Q5) Discuss the provisions relating to “Constitution of Employees Insurance Court” and matters to be decided by the Employees’ Insurance Court under the Employees’ State Insurance Act, 1948. **[15]**

OR

What is the Employee’s State Insurance Fund? Discuss the provisions regarding the purpose on which the fund may be spent? What are the benefits are insured under the E.S.I. Act, 1948?

Q6) Explain procedure for Fixing and Revising Minimum Wages under the Minimum Wages Act? **[10]**

OR

State the process and powers of the authorities under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Q7) Discuss the purpose of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. What is the remedy in case of Non-Payment of Wages under Payment Wages Act, 1936? **[10]**

OR

Define ‘Wages’ as per Payment of Wages Act, 1936. State the provisions relating to time of Payment of Wages.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P1118

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 504

III - B.S.L. (Semester - V)

TRUST, EQUITY & FIDUCIARY RELATIONSHIPS

(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) Discuss the liabilities and non-liability of trustee under the Indian Trust Act, 1882. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the Rights & Duties of a trustee under the Indian Trust Act 1882.

Q2) Define Trust. What do you understand revocation of trust? When a trust be revoked. **[15]**

OR

Define trust. Also compare it with other relationships under Indian Trust Act, 1882.

Q3) Explain any Two of the following : **[10]**

- a) Appointments of trustee
- b) Right of beneficiary
- c) Cestuique trust

Q4) What are the provisions made for filing a suit against trust? **[15]**

OR

What is "charitable purpose" under the provisions of Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950? Discuss with the help of case laws.

P.T.O.

Q5) Define the term “public Trust” & discuss the provision relating to suspension, removal & dismissal of trustee of a public Trust under Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. **[15]**

OR

Elaborate the procedure & powers of charity commissioner to frame, amalgamate & modify schemes.

Q6) Write short notes on any Two : **[15]**

- a) Math.
- b) Offences and penalties.
- c) Principles of fiduciary relationship.

Q7) Write short notes on any three : **[15]**

- a) Equity looks to the intent rather than to the form.
- b) Where the equities are equal, the first in time shall prevail.
- c) Equity will not suffer a wrong without a remedy.
- d) Equality is equity.

OR

Discuss the origin & development of equity.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1119

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 505

**III - B.S.L. (Semester - V)
CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY
(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper - 2)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) Discuss the inter-relationship between criminology, penology and criminal law. **[16]**

OR

Examine the Neo-classical, and Classical schools of Criminology, and their contribution to the development of modern criminology.

Q2) “In the causation of crime there is usually no single factor but a combination of factors working together, mutually stimulating and supplementing each other.’ Comment. **[16]**

OR

White Collar crimes are inflicts much higher level of damage to the society than traditional crimes.” Discuss problems of enforcement of measures to control these crimes.

Q3) Examine the importance of modern Prison Administration, in the reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the concept of probation. How does it differ from parole? Discuss these techniques in the context of reformation of offenders.

P.T.O.

Q4) Critically examine the causes of Juvenile Delinquency in India. Explain the salient features of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children Act), 2000. **[16]**

OR

Analyze the various theories of punishment and their applicability in modern administration of criminal justice.

Q5) Explain fully the Role of Police in 'administration of Justice'. Discuss the traditional and modern role of the Police. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the Positive School of Criminology with special reference to contribution made by Cesare Lombroso.

Q6) Write notes on any two : **[20]**

- a) Cartographic school of criminology
- b) Concept of Victimology
- c) Drug Abuse and Crime
- d) Social Control theories



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1120

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 506

III - B.S.L. (Semester - V)

WOMEN & LAW & LAW RELATING TO THE CHILD

(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper - (3)(Paper - 11)

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 constitution and functions of the National Commission for Women. **[15]**

OR

State the protective provisions for women under Labour Laws.

Q2) Discuss the legal provisions protecting women from sexually harassment at work place. **[15]**

OR

Explain in detail a scheme of Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

Q3) Write a notes on **any two** : **[20]**

- a) Uniform Civil Code.
- b) Domestic Violence.
- c) Commission of Sati (Prevention Act), 1987.

P.T.O.

SECTION - II
(Child and Law)

Q4) Evaluate the laws pertaining to restraint of child marriage in India. [15]

OR

State the Constitutional protection for children in India.

Q5) Discuss the object and functions of the National Commission for Child. [15]

OR

Examine the social and legal status of child in India.

Q6) Write notes on **any two:** [20]

- a) Child under litigation.
- b) Human Rights of Children.
- c) Legal control over Child Labour.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1121

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 507

III - B.S.L. (Semester - V)

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW

(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper (d))

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Explain the main principles and objectives of GATT. **[16]**

Q2) Explain the types and role of Foreign Investment. **[16]**

Q3) Explain the role and effectiveness of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. (UNCTAD) **[16]**

Q4) Discuss the sources of International Economic Law. **[16]**

Q5) What are the objectives and functions of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development? **[16]**

Q6) Explain the Jurisdiction of International court of Justice for the settlement of International Economic Disputes. **[16]**

Q7) What are the objectives and functions of International Monetary Fund (I.M.F)? **[16]**

P.T.O

Q8) What is charter on Economic Rights and Duties of States (ERDS)? Discuss its contents. **[16]**

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

- a) Anglo-Iranian oil comp. case.
- b) New Economic Order (NEO).
- c) Monetary gold case (Preliminary Question) I.C.J. Reports, 1954.
- d) Bill of Lading.
- e) Trade and environment.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P1104

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 6

B.A. - LL.B. (Semester - II)

SOCIOLOGY

(New)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Explain the Scope of Sociology.

Q2) Discuss law as an effective means of Social Control and Social Change. Give illustrations.

Q3) Define religion. Discuss the functions of religion with reference to modern changing society.

Q4) Discuss the nature of Indian plural society and its implication for national integration.

Q5) Explain the impact of modernization on family, marriage and village-community.

Q6) Mention the legislative measures to achieve the constitutional goals of 'equality' and 'liberty'.

Q7) What are the functions of family in modern times?

Q8) What is social stratification? Differentiate between 'Caste' and 'Class' Systems.

P.T.O.

Q9) Which are the important labour laws in India?

Q10) Write short notes on any four :

- a) Urbanization
- b) Westernization
- c) Human Society
- d) Tribal community
- e) Types of marriage
- f) Sociology of Law



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1122

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 601

III - B.S.L. (Semester - VI)

FAMILY LAW - II

(2003 Pattern)

Time :3Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) State and Explain the Essential Features of the Coparcenary. Discuss Rights and Duties of the Coparceners and changes effected in the Concept of Coparcenary by the Latest Amendment under the Hindu Law. **[16]**

OR

Discuss General Rules of Succession in case of Female Hindu dying intestate under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

Q2) Discuss the Concept of 'Streedhan' under the Hindu Law. **[16]**

OR

State and explain the General Rules of Succession in Case of Hindu Male dying intestate under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

Q3) State and Explain different rules governing 'Wills' under the Muslim Law. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the Essentials of valid Gift under the Muslim Law.

Q4) State and Explain the Provisions relating to 'Domicile' under the Indian Succession Act, 1925. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the Special Rules of Succession for Parsi dying intestate under the Indian Succession Act, 1925.

P.T.O

Q5) Write Short Notes on: (Any Three) :

[18]

- a) Partition.
- b) Principles of Inheritance under the Muslim Law.
- c) Execution of Unprivileged Will.
- d) Lapse of Legacy.

Q6) Answer the Following with Reasons: (Any Three) :

[18]

- a) 'A' a Hindu dies leaving behind Two Sons i.e. 'B' & 'C' and Three Sons namely X, Y & Z of Pre-deceased Son 'D'. 'D' had accepted Islam during the lifetime of 'A'. 'X' was born to 'D' before he becomes a Convert and 'Y' & 'Z' were born to 'D' after his Conversion. Who are entitled to succeed the Property of 'A'? How?
- b) Testator says "I bequeath goods to A," or "I bequeath to A," or "I leave to 'A' all the goods mentioned in the Schedule" and no Schedule is found, or "I bequeath "money," "wheat," "oil,"" or the like, without saying How Much. Discuss the Effect of such Bequest.
- c) 'A' can perceive what is going on in his immediate neighbourhood, and can answer familiar questions, but has not a competent understanding as to the nature of his property, or the persons who are of kindred to him, or in whose favour it would be proper that he should make his will. Whether 'A' can make a valid Will? If Yes/No, How?
- d) 'A' a Christian dies intestate leaving behind his Mother and One Child of a deceased Sister i.e. Mary and Two Children of a deceased Brother i.e. George. Distribute the Property.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1123

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 602

III - B.S.L. (Semester - VI)

Third Year of Five Year Law Course

CONSTITUTIONAL 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. All other questions carry 16 marks each.*

Q1) Elaborate the phrases “Equality before Law” and “Equal protection of laws” as mentioned in Art. 14 of the Constitution.

Q2) Discuss the concept of ‘public interest litigation’ and elaborate the meaning of “appropriate proceedings.”

Q3) “The right to freedom of religion is not an absolute right but it includes right to keep silence and propagate religion without allurements and coercion.” Examine the above statement in the light of constitutional provisions and judicial pronouncements.

Q4) Discuss critically the restrictions imposed by the Constitution on the State’s power to impose taxes.

Q5) Discuss the inter-relationship between Articles 14, 19 and 21 of the Constitution as enunciated in *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* (AIR 1978 SC 597).

Q6) What are the grounds on which a proclamation of Emergency under Art.352 of the Constitution can be issued? What are the legal consequences of emergency proclaimed by the President under Art 352?

P.T.O.

Q7) Describe the power of Parliament to legislate on any subject in the State list. What is the consequence of inconsistency between the laws made by Parliament and those made by the legislature of State on the same subject of State list?

Q8) Examine critically the liability of Government for the torts. Substantiate your answer with relevant and appropriate case laws.

Q9) Write short note on any two of the following :

- a) Anti defection law.
- b) Office of profit.
- c) Advisory jurisdiction of Supreme Court.
- d) Citizenship.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1124

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 603

III - B.S.L. (Semester - VI)

LAW OF TORTS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 1986

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 19)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question No. 9 (Nine) is compulsory. Out of the remaining, attempt any five questions.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) Define “Tort” and distinguish it from “Contract and Crime”. **[16]**

Q2) Illustrate the Judicial and Extra-Judicial Remedies available under Law of Torts. **[16]**

Q3) State the essentials of defamation and defenses in detail. **[16]**

Q4) Write any two of the following : **[16]**

- a) Assault and Battery.
- b) Act and Omission.
- c) Malicious Proceedings.
- d) Trespass to Land.

Q5) Discuss the “Nuisance” and differentiate between Public and Private Nuisance along with relevant case laws. **[16]**

Q6) Elaborate the general defenses available under law of torts. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q7) Explain the principle of Vicarious Liability of State with recent judicial pronouncements. **[16]**

Q8) State the essential ingredients of Negligence and available defences with landmark judgments. **[16]**

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

- a) Composition and Jurisdiction of National Commission.
- b) Definition of 'Consumer' and 'Service'.
- c) Centre and State Consumer Protection Councils.
- d) Procedure on admission of Complaint.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P1125

[Total No. of Pages : 3

[4741] - 604

III - B.S.L. (Semester - VI)

**PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, ACCOUNTANCY FOR
LAWYERS AND BAR BENCH RELATIONS**

Practical Training - III

(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, judgment and your comment : **[20]**

- a) M. Veerabhadra Rao V. Tek Chand. (1984) Supplement SCC 571.
- b) Brajendra Nath Bhargava V. Ramchandra Kaslival. (1998) 9 SCC 266.
- c) Prem Surana V. Additional Munsif and Judicial Magistrate. AIR 2002 SC 2956.
- d) Suresh Chandra Poddar V. Dhani Ram Others. (2002) 1 SCC 766.

Q2) 'Professional Ethics may be defined as code of conduct written for regulating the behavior of a practicing advocate'. Comment. **[15]**

Q3) State and explain the provisions relating to "Admission and Enrolment" of an advocate under the Advocates Act, 1961. **[15]**

Q4) Write notes on : **[15]**

- a) Development of Legal Profession during british period.
- b) Right of Pre-audience.

P.T.O.

SECTION - II

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

- a) Origin and development of Contempt law in India.
- b) Criminal Contempt of Court.
- c) Defences available to Contemner in any proceedings for Contempt of Court.

SECTION - III

(Answer any two of the following questions)

Q6) Record the following transactions in three column cash book of Mr. Jatin for the month of May 2013 : **[15]**

- 1) 1/05/2013 Cash In Hand Rs. 6,500. Bank Overdraft Rs. 7,800
- 2) 3/05/2013 Cash Sales Rs. 20,000 at 10% Cash Discount
- 3) 7/05/2013 Received Rs. 1,800 from Sneha in full settlement of Rs. 2,000 by cheque
- 4) 9/05/2013 Purchased Furniture Rs. 12,000 from Akash Traders and paid Rs. 5,000 by cheque immediately
- 5) 15/05/2013 Cash deposited in bank A/c Rs. 4,000
- 6) 19/05/2013 Received Dividend in bank A/c Rs. 1,000
- 7) 23/05/2013 Purchased Goods worth Rs. 15,000 at 5% trade discount and 2% cash discount
- 8) 27/05/2013 Received commission Rs. 500
- 9) 31/05/2013 Paid Wages Rs. 500 and Salary Rs. 1,500 by cheque

Q7) On 31st March 2013 cash book of Laxmi Stores showed a credit balance of Rs 18,300 but the passbook showed a different balance. On comparing the cash book with the passbook following discrepancies were noticed. Prepare Bank Reconciliation statement : **[15]**

- 1) Cheque deposited but not collected Rs. 12,450
- 2) Cheque issued but not yet presented for payment Rs. 7,800
- 3) Bank has debited interest Rs. 790 not recorded in the cash book
- 4) Bank collected dividend Rs. 1,000 shown in passbook only
- 5) Mr. Sohail the customer has directly deposited in our bank account Rs. 2,500 not recorded in cash book yet.
- 6) Bank paid telephone bill Rs. 800 on standing instructions debited in passbook only.

Q8) Write notes on : **[15]**

- a) Types of Accounts rules of debit and credit for each type of Account.
- b) Types of Error.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P1126

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 701

IV - B.S.L. (Semester - VII)

LAW OF EVIDENCE

(2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

- 1) *Attempt any five questions from Q. No. 1 to Q. No. 7 carrying 16 marks each.*
- 2) *Q.No. 8 carrying 20 marks is compulsory.*

Q1) Define evidence. Explain the principles governing circumstantial evidence with the help of decided cases.

Q2) Explain the concept of confession in detail.

Q3) What do you mean by estoppel? Distinguish between estoppel and waiver and estoppel and res judicata.

Q4) Discuss the circumstances under which oral evidence is excluded by documentary evidence.

Q5) Discuss competency to testify as a witness.

Q6) Discuss the relevancy of character in evidence.

Q7) Explain various presumptions as to documents.

P.T.O.

Q8) Write Notes on (Any Four) :

- a) Probate
- b) Res gestae
- c) Cross examination
- d) Accomplice
- e) Electronic record
- f) Hearsay evidence



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1127

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 702

IV - B.S.L. (Semester - VII)

Fourth Year of The Five Year Law Course

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

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

(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) Explain General Powers of the Central Government under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 with reference to Aims and Objects of the Act.

Q2) "Right to wholesome environment has immense importance in right to life". Discuss the statement with the help of relevant constitutional provisions.

Q3) Explain the concept of 'Sustainable Development' with the help of decided cases.

Q4) Critically analyze Salient Features of the 'Stockholm Conference on Human Environment, 1972.

Q5) Discuss Powers and Functions of various 'Boards' functioning under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

P.T.O.

Q6) Explain the Provisions relating to ‘Establishment, Jurisdiction and Powers of National Environment Appellate Authority’ under the National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997.

Q7) “Pre- Independence Policies and Post-Independence Policies in the field of environment protection have greater impact but still environment protection is always a matter of concern”. Comment.

Q8) Discuss Provisions relating to ‘Sanctuaries, National Parks and Closed Areas’ under the ‘Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972’

Q9) Write short notes on: (Any Two)

- a) The Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) Rules, 2000
- b) Causes and Effects of Environmental Pollution
- c) Silent Valley Project
- d) Rio Declaration



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P1128

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 703

IV - B.S.L. (Semester - VII)

Fourth Year of New Five Year Law Course

HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 23)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) Discuss the origin, nature and development of Human Rights. [15]

OR

Discuss the salient features of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Q2) Discuss the relationship between International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Indian Constitution. [15]

OR

Evaluate the enforcement mechanism available in India for the protection of Human Rights.

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

- a) Rights to Tribal's
- b) Role of Media
- c) NGO & Human Rights
- d) Eminent Domain

P.T.O.

Q4) What are the main sources of International Law? Discuss Custom and Treaties as important Sources of International Law. **[15]**

OR

Explain the responsibility of State for the Protection of Delinquency under International Law.

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

OR

Explain the doctrine of State Succession. Write the details about rights and liabilities arising out of State Succession.

Q6) Discuss the various ways of Peaceful settlement of International Dispute. **[15]**

OR

What are the basic purposes and principles of United Nations?

Q7) Write notes on any two : **[15]**

- a) War Crimes
- b) ICJ
- c) Asylum
- d) Calvo-clause



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P1129

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 704

IV - B.S.L. (Semester - VII)

Fourth Year of Five Years Law Course

**ARBITRATION, CONCILIATION AND ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE
RESOLUTION SYSTEM**

(2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) Explain the salient features of Alternative Dispute Resolution System and Judicial Dispute Resolution System.

Q2) Describe the concept of Arbitration agreement under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996.

Q3) Narrate the provisions relating to finality and enforcement of Arbitration Award.

Q4) Explain the provision relating to Jurisdiction of Arbitral Tribunal.

Q5) Consumer Protection Act envisages three tier grievance redressal systems, explain.

Q6) Explain the role of Lok Adalat for the settlement of dispute under the Legal Services Authorities Act 1987.

P.T.O.

Q7) Examine the provision relating to appointment of Arbitrator and grounds for challenge?

Q8) Write a note on any two:

- a) Family Court.
- b) Interim measures by Arbitral Tribunal
- c) Naya Panchayat
- d) Conciliation



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P3494

[Total No. of Pages : 8

[4763] - 8

F.Y. B.A. (External)

ECONOMICS

G - 1 : Indian Economy - Problems and Prospects

(2013 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions :-

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

Q1) Attempt any one question of the following. **[20]**

- a) State and explain the causes of growing population in India.
- b) Compare Indian Economy with developed Economy.

Q2) Attempt any one question of the following. **[20]**

- a) What is poverty? Explain the causes of poverty in India.
- b) Explain the defects of Agricultural Marketing in India and give the measures to remove it.

Q3) Attempt any one question of the following. **[20]**

- a) State and explain the growth and problems of Small Scale Industries.
- b) What is Economic planning? Explain the need of Economic planning.

P.T.O.

Q4) Attempt any one question of the following. **[20]**

- a) Explain the causes of Industrial dispute and give measures for settlement of an Industrial dispute.
- b) Explain the causes of regional imbalance in Maharashtra and write the measures to reduce it.

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

- a) Sex composition
- b) Green Revolution
- c) New Economic Reforms.
- d) Co-operative movement in Maharashtra.



Total No. of Questions : 5]

P3494

4763] - 8

F.Y. B.A. (External)

अर्थशास्त्र

G - 1 : भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था – समस्या आणि भवितव्य

(2013 पॅटर्न)

(मराठी रूपांतर)

वेळ : 3 तास]

[एकूण गुण : 100

- सूचना :- 1) सर्व प्रश्न सोडविणे आवश्यक आहे.
2) उजवीकडील अंक प्रश्नांचे गुण दर्शवितात.
3) संदर्भासाठी मूळ इंग्रजी प्रश्नपत्रिका पहावी.

-
- प्रश्न 1) खालीलपैकी कोणताही एक प्रश्न सोडवा. [20]
अ) भारतातील लोकसंख्या वाढीची कारणे सांगून स्पष्ट करा.
ब) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेची विकसित अर्थव्यवस्थेशी तुलना करा.
- प्रश्न 2) खालीलपैकी कोणताही एक प्रश्न सोडवा. [20]
अ) दारिद्र्य म्हणजे काय ? भारतातील दारिद्र्याची कारणे स्पष्ट करा.
ब) भारतातील शेतमाल विक्री व्यवस्थेतील दोष सांगून ते दूर करण्यासाठीच्या उपाय योजना सांगा.
- प्रश्न 3) खालीलपैकी कोणताही एक प्रश्न सोडवा. [20]
अ) लघुउद्योगांची वृद्धी आणि समस्या सांगून स्पष्ट करा.
ब) आर्थिक नियोजन म्हणजे काय ? आर्थिक नियोजनाची आवश्यकता स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 4) खालीलपैकी कोणताही एक प्रश्न सोडवा. [20]

- अ) औद्योगिक कलहाची कारणे स्पष्ट करा आणि औद्योगिक कलह निवारणासाठी उपाय योजना सांगा.
- ब) महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची कारणे स्पष्ट करा आणि तो कमी करण्यासाठी उपाय सांगा.

प्रश्न 5) टीपा लिहा (कोणत्याही दोन) [20]

- अ) भारतातील स्त्री - पुरुष प्रमाण.
- ब) हरित क्रांती.
- क) नवीन आर्थिक सुधारणा.
- ड) महाराष्ट्रातील सहकारी चळवळ.



Total No. of Questions : 5]

P3494

4763] - 8
F.Y. B.A. (External)
ECONOMICS
G - 1 : Agricultural Economics
(2013 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions:-

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

Q1) Attempt any one question of the following. **[20]**

- a) What is Agricultural Economics? Explain the Nature and scope of Agricultural Economics.
- b) What is Agricultural Productivity? Give the causes of Low Agricultural Productivity.

Q2) Attempt any one question of the following. **[20]**

- a) What are the causes of farmer's suicide in India? Give the measures to prevent farmer's suicide.
- b) Explain the defects of Agricultural Marketing in India and give the measures to remove it.

Q3) Attempt any one question of the following. **[20]**

- a) Define Agricultural Labour. Explain the features of Agricultural Labour.
- b) State and explain the problems of Agricultural finance.

Q4) Attempt any one of the following. **[20]**

- a) Explain the objectives and functions of World Trade Organisation. (W.T.O.)
- b) Explain the reasons of Drought and give remedies to control over Drought.

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

- a) Types of Agricultural Labour
- b) Second Green Revolution.
- c) Food Security
- d) Importance of Irrigation.



Total No. of Questions : 5]

P3494

[4763] - 8
F.Y. B.A. (External)
अर्थशास्त्र
G - 1 : कृषी अर्थशास्त्र
(2013 पॅटर्न)
(मराठी रूपांतर)

वेळ : 3 तास]

[एकूण गुण : 100

- सूचना :- 1) सर्व प्रश्न सोडविणे आवश्यक आहे.
2) उजवीकडील अंक गुण दर्शवितात.
3) संदर्भासाठी मूळ इंग्रजी प्रश्नपत्रिका पहावी.
-

प्रश्न 1) खालीलपैकी कोणताही एक प्रश्न सोडवा. [20]

- अ) कृषी अर्थशास्त्र म्हणजे काय ? कृषी अर्थशास्त्राचे स्वरूप आणि व्याप्ती स्पष्ट करा.
ब) शेतीची उत्पादकता म्हणजे काय ? शेतीच्या अल्प उत्पादकतेची कारणे द्या.

प्रश्न 2) खालीलपैकी कोणताही एक प्रश्न सोडवा. [20]

- अ) भारतातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्येची कारणे कोणती ? शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या दूर करण्याचे उपाय द्या.
ब) भारतातील शेतमाल विक्री व्यवस्थेतील दोष स्पष्ट करा. आणि ते दूर करण्यासाठीच्या उपाय योजना द्या.

प्रश्न 3) खालीलपैकी कोणताही एक प्रश्न सोडवा. [20]

- अ) शेतमजुराची व्याख्या द्या. शेतमजुराची वैशिष्ट्ये स्पष्ट करा.
ब) कृषि वित्तपुरवठ्याच्या समस्या सांगून स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 4) खालीलपैकी कोणताही एक प्रश्न सोडवा. [20]

- अ) जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेची उद्दिष्टे आणि कार्ये स्पष्ट करा.
- ब) दुष्काळाची कारणे स्पष्ट करा. आणि दुष्काळ नियंत्रित करण्यासाठीच्या उपाय योजना द्या.

प्रश्न 5) टीपा लिहा (कोणत्याही दोन) [20]

- अ) शेतमजुराचे प्रकार
- ब) दुसरी हरित क्रांती
- क) अन्नसुरक्षा
- ड) जलसिंचनाचे महत्व



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1130

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 801

IV - B.S.L. (Semester - VIII)

(5 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 out of the remaining. Each question carries 16 marks.*

Q1) Discuss Theory of Natural Law in the light of appropriate case laws.

Q2) Critically discuss Austin's Theory of Command of the Sovereign' in the context of a politically organized society. Discuss its relevance in modern legal systems.

Q3) Define Jurisprudence as advocated by various jurists. Discuss the nature scope and utility of Jurisprudence.

Q4) Art. 141 of the Indian Constitution confers a Constitutional status on the Doctrine of Precedent. Comment and elaborate on the circumstances that destroy the binding force of Judicial Precedents.

Q5) Explain the concept of 'Social Engineering' and Roscoe Pond's proposition of Law as a science of Social Engineering.

Q6) Discuss the classification of Legal Rights in the context of the Hohfeldian model.

P.T.O.

Q7) Discuss the Doctrine of Liability and point out its changing facets with the help of judicial decisions.

Q8) Legal Personality is an artificial and technical creation of Law and exists only in contemplation of Law. Explain.

Q9) Write short notes on any two:

- a) Obligation
- b) Mediate and Immediate Possession
- c) Legal Realism
- d) Modes of acquiring property



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1131

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 802

IV - B.S.L. (Semester - VIII)

PROPERTY LAWS

PROPERTY LAW INCLUDING TRANSFER OF PROPERTY
ACT & EASEMENT ACT

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

- 1) *Question No. 9 is compulsory. Out of the remaining, attempt 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)* Define the term ‘Transfer of Property’? Discuss Essentials of valid transfer and State What Property may be transferred and What Property may not be transferred?
- Q2)* Whether the ‘Property can be transferred in favour of an Unborn Person’? Discuss with the help of relevant Provision.
- Q3)* State and Explain ‘Rule against Perpetuity’ and Exception to it, if any?
- Q4)* Discuss the Provision relating to “Transfer by unauthorized person who subsequently acquires interest in property transferred” with the help of appropriate Illustration.
- Q5)* State and Explain the Meaning and Scope of ‘Doctrine of Part Performance’ incorporated under the Act.

P.T.O.

Q6) Write Short Note on:

- a) Contribution
- b) Prohibition of Tacking

Q7) Explain the Law relating to 'Exchange'. Discuss the Rights and Liabilities of the Parties to an Exchange. Distinguish between 'Sale' and 'Exchange'.

Q8) Define the term 'Lease'? State and Explain Rights and Liabilities of Lessor and Lessee.

The Indian Easement Act, 1882

Q9) Write Short Notes on: (Any Two)

- a) Definition and Essentials of Easement
- b) Incidents of Easements
- c) Extinction, Suspension and Revival of Easements
- d) Definition and Essentials of License



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1132

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 803

IV - B.S.L. (Semester - VIII)

COMPARATIVE LAW

(2003 Pattern) (Optional (A))

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

- 1) Question No. 1 containing 20 is Compulsory. Out of the remaining, attempt any five.*
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) Write Notes on any Two : **[20]**

- a) Comparative dimension of Offer and acceptance
- b) Sources of Comparative law
- c) Principles of Stantibus in Anglo-American and Continental Legal System.

Q2) Discuss various definitions of Comparative Law and analyze whether it can be viewed as a science or a form of legal technique? **[16]**

Q3) State the Practical Benefits of Comparative Method. **[16]**

Q4) Explain the following: **[16]**

- a) Common Law Family
- b) Marxism and Leninism

Q5) State and explain Comparative Law as a tool for Construction and Unification of law . **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q6) Distinguish between Comparative Law and Legal History. **[16]**

Q7) Differentiate between Comparative Law and Private International Law along with the similarities if any. **[16]**

Q8) Explain Value of Judicial decision in Civil Law system and Common and Common Law system with a Comparative analysis of Different Legal Systems. **[16]**

Q9) Write notes on : **[16]**

- a) The Problem of Legal terminology
- b) Rule of Law



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1133

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 804

IV - B.S.L. (Semester - VIII)

Fourth Year of the Five Year Law Course

INSURANCE LAW

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 28) (Optional (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) Discuss the importance of insurance to individuals, an industrial establishment, the industry and the Indian economy. **[16]**

OR

Examine the various modes of formation and of discharge of an insurance contract.

Q2) What is 'insurable interest'? Explain its importance in life and non-life insurance. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the law relating to assignment of insurance policies.

Q3) What is the function and role of the IRDA in protection of consumers of insurance? **[16]**

OR

Explain the provisions about voting rights and capital structure under the Insurance Act 1938.

P.T.O.

Q4) Explain with reference to the Motor Vehicles Act (**any two**) [16]

- a) Compulsory third-party insurance.
- b) No-fault liability.
- c) Certificate of insurance.
- d) Transfer of certificate.

Q5) Who can do the business of insurance in India ? Discuss the procedure for registration of an insurer. [16]

OR

Explain the legislative scheme of the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963.

Q6) Write short notes on **any four** : [20]

- a) Pure and Speculative Risks.
- b) Compulsory public liability insurance.
- c) Non-disclosure of facts and its effect.
- d) Proposal for insurance.
- e) Excepted perils.
- f) Moral Hazard.
- g) Surrender value.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1134

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 805

IV - B.S.L. (Semester - VIII)

CONFLICT OF LAWS

(2003 Pattern) (Optional - C)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

- 1) Question No. 9 is compulsory and it carries 20 marks.*
- 2) Attempt any five from remaining questions carrying 16 marks each.*

Q1) Discuss the origin and development of Conflict of laws and distinguish between private and public international law.

Q2) Explain the different theories of Unity of Bankruptcy in conflict of laws.

Q3) To what extent do Indian Courts recognise foreign decree of Divorce? Discuss.

Q4) Explain the theories of proper law of contract.

Q5) What is classification? Explain the basis for classification.

Q6) Enumerate the rules in respect of Foreign Adoption.

Q7) How domicile of dependents are decided under Private International Law? Explain.

P.T.O.

Q8) Explain any two:-

- a) Philips v. Eyre
- b) Coolier v. Rivaz
- c) Boys v. Chaplin

Q9) Write notes on any two:

- a) Public Policy as a limit on the application of Foreign Laws.
- b) Money of account and money of payment.
- c) Doctrine of Renvoi.
- d) Status of corporation.



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P1135

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 806

IV - B.S.L. (Semester - VIII)
IV Year of New 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.*
- 2) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 3) *All questions carry equal marks i.e. 20 each.*

Q1) Describe the nature of Copyright with respect to each work.

OR

Explain the law relating to assignment and licences of copyright.

Q2) What amounts to infringement of patent? Also state the remedies available in case of infringement of patent.

OR

Discuss the provisions relating to surrender and revocation of patents.

Q3) Explain the procedure for registration of trade mark.

OR

Distinguish between 'Infringement' and 'Passing off' of trademarks. Explain the defences available in case of infringement and passing off. Substantiate your answer with relevant case laws.

Q4) What is Design? Which designs can be registered? Explain the rights conferred by registration of designs.

OR

Intellectual property is a property which differs from ordinary tangible property. Discuss.

P.T.O.

Q5) Write notes on any four :

- a) Effect of Copyright (Amendment) Act, 2012 on rights of disabled persons.
- b) Rights of performers.
- c) Anticipation (Patents Act, 1970).
- d) Controller of patents.
- e) Honest concurrent use.
- f) Well known trade marks.
- g) Geographical Indications.
- h) Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Designs.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1136

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 807

IV - B.S.L. (Semester - VII & VIII)

4th Year New 5 Year Law Course

**PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING, LEGAL AID AND
PARA-LEGAL SERVICES**

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 27)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) Explain in detail the composition and functions of State Legal Service Authority under Legal Service Authorities Act, 1987.

Q2) Evaluate the development of Legal System in India from Panchayat Raj to Legal Aid by Courts.

Q3) Explain the provisions under Legal service Authorities Act, 1987 regarding Entitlement of Legal Services.

Q4) "Public Interest Litigation is an instrument for administration of justice is to be used properly & in proper cases." Discuss the use and misuse of PIL with the help of judicial pronouncement.

Q5) Explain the role of NGO's in the protection of Human Rights, Consumer matters and Family Matters.

P.T.O.

Q6) Explain the working of Lok-Adalats in India. Give a detailed note on establishment, powers and functions of Lok-Adalat under Legal Service Authorities Act, 1987.

Q7) Explain the Malimath committee Recommendation in respect of justice to victim and role of police in investigation.

Q8) Explain the term 'Amicus Curiae' and discuss the role played by 'Amicus Curiae' in adjudication.

Q9) Write notes on any four of the following:

- a) Award of Permanent Lok – Adalat.
- b) Use of computers for lawyers.
- c) Advantages of Para Legal Training.
- d) Speedy Trial
- e) Object of Legal Literacy.
- f) Public Interest Litigation and under trial prisoners.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1137

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 901

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

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND LIMITATION ACT

(2003 Pattern) (Paper No. 29)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

- 1) *Question no. 1 is compulsory, out of the remaining, attempt Any Five.*
- 2) *Question no. 1 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 16 marks each.*

Q1) Discuss Any Four with reference to the Limitation Act 1963.

- a) Postponement of Limitation
- b) Continuing breach and Tort.
- c) Plea of Limitation
- d) Condo nation of Delay.
- e) Exclusion of time.

Q2) State and Explain the classification of Jurisdiction of Civil Courts.

Q3) Explain the Written Statement filed by defendant as set off or counter claim.

Q4) Explain in detailed the consequences of Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.

Q5) Explain the powers of civil court to appointment of Receiver Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and what are the powers and functions of the Receiver.

P.T.O.

Q6) Explain the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 regarding 'Reference', 'Review' and 'Revision'.

Q7) Explain in detailed provisions pertaining to different Modes of Execution of Decree.

Q8) Write short notes on any two of the following.

- a) Place of Suing
- b) Modes of Service of Summons
- c) Powers of Receiver

Q9) Write short notes on any four

- a) Inter-pleader Suit
- b) Exparte Decree
- c) Joinder and Misjoinder of parties to suit
- d) Mesne profit.
- e) Appeal



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P1138

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 902

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

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) When the members of armed forces of the union, scientist or their successor in interest are entitled to recover possession of premises required for occupation. [15]

OR

What are different premises exempt from the application of the act? How exemption are classified.

Q2) Explain any two: [15]

- a) Fixation of standard rent and permitted increase
- b) Definition of tenant.
- c) Relief against forfeiture.

SECTION - II

Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966

Q3) Explain the power and duties of revenue officer under the M.L.R. code, 1966. [15]

OR

Examine the provisions relating to appeal, revision and review under the code.

P.T.O.

- Q4)** Write a short notes on any two. **[15]**
- a) Relinquishment of alienated land
 - b) Permission for non-agricultural use
 - c) Boundary and boundary marks

SECTION - III

The Bombay Tenancy & Agricultural Land Act, 1948

- Q5)** What is mean by surrender. What are the requites of valid surrender. State the procedure to be followed for a valid surrender. **[15]**

OR

State and explain the provisions relating to landlord's right to terminate tenancy for personal cultivation and non-agricultural purpose.

- Q6)** Explain any two of the following : **[15]**
- a) Duties of Mamlatdar
 - b) Tiller's day
 - c) Ceiling area and economic holding

SECTION - IV

The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holding) Act 1961

- Q7)** Write a short notes on any two of the following : **[10]**
- a) Constitution and reconstitution of tribunal
 - b) Determination and apportionment of compensation
 - c) Land held by family unit



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1139

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 903

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

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Question No. 9 is compulsory; out of the remaining attempt any five.*
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) What do you understand by interpretation of statute? Discuss Golden Rule of Interpretation with decided case laws. [16]

Q2) State and explain the internal aids to interpretation of statute. How do they differ from external aids of interpretation? [16]

Q3) What are mandatory & directory principles? State the rules for interpreting them with decided case laws. [16]

Q4) Examine the general principles of interpreting statutes affecting jurisdiction of courts. [16]

Q5) Discuss principles governing penal statutes with recent case laws. [16]

Q6) State and explain the rules of interpreting Remedial statutes. Support your answer with relevant case laws. [16]

P.T.O.

Q7) “Constitution is but the declaration of will of people and must be interpreted liberally and not in a narrow spirit.” Comment. **[16]**

Q8) Discuss the rules relating to commencement and operation of statutes. **[16]**

Q9) Short Notes (Any Four) : **[20]**

- a) Mischief Rule
- b) Legal fiction
- c) Non Obstante Clause
- d) Consequences of Repeal
- e) Rules of Taxing Statute
- f) Effect of Expiry of Temporary Statutes.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1140

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4741] - 904

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

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Discuss the significance of Administrative Law in Modern Welfare State. [16]

Q2) What do you mean by "Administrative Discretion"? Discuss the grounds for judicial review of Administrative Discretion. [16]

Q3) What do you mean by Delegated Legislation? Critically examine the constitutional validity of Delegated Legislation. [16]

Q4) Write a critical comment on the judicial control of Administrative action through Writs in India. [16]

Q5) Critically examine the doctrine of Bias with appropriate case laws. [16]

Q6) Discuss the Contractual Liability of the state in India. [16]

P.T.O.

Q7) What do you mean by Ombudsman? Discuss the need of Ombudsman in a modern democratic state. **[16]**

Q8) Write a critical comment on Right to Information Act, 2005. **[16]**

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

- a) Sovereign and Non-Sovereign Function of state
- b) Rule of Law
- c) Administrative Tribunal
- d) Commission of Inquiry

