

Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P1373

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4941]-1001

B.S.L.

Fifth Year of Five Year Law Course

Code of Criminal Procedure, Juvenile Justice [Care and protection  
of Children] Act and Probation of offenders Act.

(2003 Pattern)

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** Explain the procedure prescribed for trial of an offence before the court of session. **[16]**

OR

Explain the procedure that is adopted for the trial of a summon case and a Warrant case.

**Q2)** What do you mean by appeal, revision and review? Discuss the powers of the appellate court under Code of Criminal Procedure. **[16]**

OR

Explain the circumstances under which a magistrate is empowered to remove public nuisance according to criminal procedure code. What provisions have been made for the police to take preventive actions?

**Q3)** What are the general principles relating to Search? Can the police search without a search warrant? When can any court issue a search warrant? **[16]**

OR

What do you understand by Anticipatory bail? When is it granted and when it may be refused? What is the difference between the general provisions of anticipatory bail and regular bail?

**Q4)** Explain the circumstances in which two or more persons may be charged and tried together. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the law relating to maintenance under Cr.P.C? Substantiate your answer with appropriate case laws.

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** Write Note on any two of the following. **[16]**

- a) Right of Arrested Person.
- b) Officer in-charge of a police station.
- c) Compensation to the accused where the accusation against him was found to be without reasonable ground.
- d) Judicial Magistrates, Metropolitan Magistrates and Executive Magistrates.

**Q6)** Describe the main features of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000. Who is a child in need to care and protection? **[10]**

OR

What protections are given by the legislature and the judiciary to juvenile delinquents? State the orders that can be passed for delinquent children under this act.

**Q7)** Discuss aims and objectives of Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. State the powers of the court regarding release of certain offenders on probation of good behavior under this act. **[10]**

OR

Section 360 of Cr.PC and Sec 4 of Probation of Offenders Act both empower the court to release a convicted offender on probation of good behavior. Which section has overriding effect? Critically examine both the provisions.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1374

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941]-1002**  
**B.S.L. (Semester - X)**  
**Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course**  
**COMPANY LAW (Paper - 34)**  
**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** Who can be a member of a Company? Discuss the mode of becoming member and provisions regarding cessation of membership.

**Q2)** Discuss the law relating to reconstruction, amalgamation, Compromise and arrangements.

**Q3)** What is the relationship between doctrine of Ultra-vires and indoor management?

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

**Q5)** Discuss the meaning of Winding-up and explain the rights, duties and liabilities of Liquidator.

**Q6)** Explain different kinds of Meetings.

**Q7)** Define Shares and discuss the law relating to issue, allotment, forfeiture and transmission of shares.

**Q8)** Explain the rule laid down in Foss v/s Harbottle.

**P.T.O.**

**Q9)** Write notes (Any two)

- a) Pre-incorporation of Contracts
- b) Fiduciary duties of directors.
- c) Kinds of Debentures.
- d) Share capital.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P1375

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941]-1003**  
**B.S.L. (Semester - X)**  
**Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course**  
**Drafting, Pleading and 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 Suit for Partition of Joint Hindu Family property.

**Q2)** Draft a written Statement in a Suit for Recovery of Money, for the payment of work done.

**Q3)** Draft petition for Divorce by mutual consent under the Hindu marriage Act 1955

**Q4)** Draft a Private criminal complaint against the publisher of a News paper for Defamatory matter published in the News paper.

**Q5)** Draft an Interlocutory application to Attach the property of the defendant before judgment, in a Suit for recovery of money.

**Q6)** Draft a Petition for Writ of 'Quo-Warranto 'under Article 226 of the Constitution of India to file before the Hon'ble High Court.

**Q7)** Draft a Notice to a Government Authority under Section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code.

**Q8)** Draft a Deed of Mortgage to obtain a loan of Rs.500,000/- for expansion of business.

**P.T.O.**

**Q9)** Draft a Deed of Will to bequeath the property of the testator.

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

- a) Application for Adjournment under O.17 R.1.
- b) Application for appointment of commission.
- c) Application for calling of witness under Cr.Pc.
- d) Application for Amendment of Plaint.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1376

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941]-1004**  
**B.S.L. (Semester - X)**  
**Fifth Year of Five Year Law Course**  
**LAW OF TAXATION (Optional Paper)**  
**(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)** Discuss the definitions of Income, Person, previous year and assessment year under the Income tax act, 1961. **[15]**

OR

Explain the provisions regarding clubbing of income under the income tax act. 1961.

**Q2)** Discuss the rules of Income tax act for valuing the following perquisites:**[15]**

- a) Rent free furnished house
- b) Free gas, electricity and water.
- c) Facility of domestic servants.

OR

Discuss the provisions regarding residential status of an individual under the Income tax act,1961.

**Q3)** Explain the provisions of set - off and carry forward and set off of losses under different heads of Income. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the provisions regarding 'Assessment of individual under the Income tax act,1961.

**P.T.O.**

**Q4)** Write short notes (any two) **[15]**

- a) Agricultural income.
- b) Appeal.
- c) Recovery of tax.
- d) Best Judgement Assessment.

**Q5)** Discuss the definitions of 'Net wealth, valuation date, assessee' under the wealth tax act, 1957. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the provisions regarding 'Deemed assets' under the wealth tax act, 1957.

**Q6)** Explain any three with reference to central excise act, 1944. **[25]**

- a) Claim for refund of duty
- b) Adjudication of confiscations.
- c) Powers of central excise officers.
- d) Non-reversal of CENVAT credit.
- e) Offences and penalties.





Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1377

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941]-1005**  
**B.S.L. (Semester - X)**  
**Fifth Year of Five Year Law Course**  
**BANKING LAWS INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT**  
**(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**

**(NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT 1881)**

**Q1)** Define the term 'Holder in due course'. What are the privileges of the holder in due course? **[17]**

OR

How the parties to the negotiable instrument are discharged from their liability?

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

- a) Dishonour of cheque
- b) Bills in sets
- c) Presumptions
- d) Kinds of endorsements
- e) Maturity of the instrument

**SECTION - II**

**(RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ACT 1934)**

**Q3)** State the provisions relating to : **[17]**

- a) Right to issue bank notes
- b) Denominations of notes and legal tender character of notes under the R.B.I Act.

OR

Explain the following with reference to the RBI Act.

- a) Transactions in foreign exchange and issue demand bills.
- b) Procedure for furnishing credit information of banking companies.

**P.T.O.**

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

- a) Offences by companies under the R.B.I Act.
- b) Reserve bank as banker to the banks.
- c) Net owned funds.
- d) National industrial credit fund and housing credit fund.
- e) Rural credit and development.

**SECTION - III**

**(BANKING REGULATION ACT 1949)**

**Q5) Examine the powers and functions of the reserve bank under the banking regulation act. [15]**

OR

Examine the provisions relating to 'suspension of business and winding up of banking companies, under the Banking Regulation Act.

**Q6) Write notes on any three: [15]**

- a) Public examination of directors & auditors.
- b) Release of contents of safety lockers
- c) Constitution and powers of tribunal
- d) Preferential payments to depositors
- e) Prohibition of floating charge on assets



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1378

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941]-1006**  
**B.S.L (Semester - X)**  
**Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course**  
**CO-OPERATIVE LAWS (Optional Paper)**  
**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *Question number 9 is compulsory attempt any five out of the remaining questions.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicates full marks.*

**Q1)** "Co-operation has good points of capitalistic as well as socialistic forms of organisation and acts as a balancing factor among these economic systems" discuss. **[16]**

**Q2)** Discuss the conditions and procedure of registration of Societies. **[16]**

**Q3)** State and explain the rights, duties and privileges of a society. **[16]**

**Q4)** Explain the provisions under the maharashtra co-op. societies act. 1960 regarding. **[16]**

- a) Annual general meeting
- b) Special general meeting

**Q5)** What are the general liabilities of a promoter under the maharashtra ownership flats Act. 1963? **[16]**

**Q6)** State the grounds of winding up of a society. How the liquidation proceedings are terminated? **[16]**

**Q7)** Explain the provisions under section 73 - G of the Maharashtra co-op. societies act. 1960, regarding election of specified societies. **[16]**

**P.T.O.**

**Q8)** Discuss how the principle of voluntary and open membership of a society is recognised under the Maharashtra co-op. societies Act, 1960. **[16]**

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

- a) Common profits and expenses under the Maharashtra Apartment ownership Act. 1970.
- b) Definition of apartment
- c) Deed of apartment
- d) Principles of co-operation
- e) Expulsion



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P1379

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941]-1007**  
**B.S.L. (Semester - X)**  
**Fifth Year of Five year Law Course (Optional Paper)**  
**INVESTMENT & SECURITIES LAWS**  
**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *Question No. 8 is compulsory and it carries 20 marks*
- 2) *Answer any 5 of the remaining questions which carry 16 marks each.*

**Q1)** Write a note on:

- a) Capital Market
- b) Money Market.

**Q2)** What is private placement? What is the manner in which a Private Limited company can raise capital?

**Q3)** What are debt Instruments? Elaborate and explain any two.

**Q4)** What are the procedures of corporatisation and demutualisation of stock exchanges? What are the advantages of corporatisation?

**Q5)** What is a secondary market? What are the features of a secondary market? What are its advantages?

**Q6)** Explain the need of market intermediaries in a primary market. Who are the market intermediaries in the primary market? Explain in detail.

**Q7)** When can appeal be filed to Securities Appellate Tribunal? What orders can be made by Securities Appellate Tribunal? Where does the appeal lie from the orders of Securities Appellate Tribunal?

**P.T.O.**

**Q8)** Write Short notes on any four:

- a) Advantages to companies for listing in Stock exchanges
- b) Depository
- c) Derivatives
- d) Debenture
- e) Information Memorandum
- f) Securities



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1337

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941] - 102**  
**B.S.L. (Semester - I)**  
**First Year of Five Year Law Course**  
**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) Village autonomy in ancient India.
- b) Namdeo
- c) Woods dispatch of 1854
- d) Prarthana Samaj
- e) Vernacular Press Act of 1878
- f) Local self government under Lord Ripon.

**Q2)** State the different theories regarding the origin of the state in ancient India.**[20]**

**Q3)** What were the different sources of law and stages of judicial administration in ancient India? **[20]**

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

**P.T.O.**

- Q5)** “Akbar established Mughal empire on sound foundation, while Aurangzeb was responsible for its disintegration”. Explain with reference to Mughal religious policy. **[20]**
- Q6)** Discuss the various factors responsible for the development of ‘Nationalism’ in India. **[20]**
- Q7)** Explain critically the role played by Raja Rammohan Roy as the father of modern India. **[20]**
- Q8)** Explain the various measures adopted by Lord Dalhousie to expand British empire in India. **[20]**
- Q9)** What were the economic consequences of British rule in India? **[20]**





Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

**P1338**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941] - 103**  
**First Year B.S.L. (Semester - I)**  
**(Five Year Course)**  
**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) Disguised Unemployment.
- b) Planning Commission.
- c) International Monetary Fund.
- d) Causes of Population Explosion.
- e) Causes of Poverty.
- f) Partnership Firm.

**Q2)** Explain the Law of Demand along with its determinants?

**Q3)** Explain the importance of Industrial Sector in economic development?

**Q4)** Explain the functions of Reserve Bank of India?

**Q5)** Define & Explain the functions of Money?

**Q6)** Explain the causes of High Birth Rate & Declining Death Rate?

**P.T.O.**

**Q7)** Explain the causes of low agricultural productivity and suggest some measures to improve it.

**Q8)** Explain the role of Public Sector in India?

**Q9)** Define and explain the various types & causes of unemployment?

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



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P1340

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941] - 202**  
**B.S.L. (Semester - II)**  
**First Year of Five Year Law Course**  
**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)** Discuss Force Theory and Divine origin theory with regard to origin of State. **[20]**

**Q2)** Explain the concepts a) Law b) Liberty **[20]**

**Q3)** Explain any two - **[20]**  
a) Nationalism  
b) Rousseau on General Will  
c) Features of Unitary State

OR

Explain Locke's model of Social Contract Theory with its critics. **[20]**

**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 Law making Process in India with respect to Ordinary Bill. **[20]**

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** Discuss the powers and functions of Executive. **[20]**

**Q6)** Explain the composition of legislature and discuss its powers and functions. **[20]**

OR

Explain the concepts - a) Rights b) justice **[20]**

**Q7)** Discuss St. Thomas Aquinas as a Scholastic philosopher. **[20]**

OR

Explain the Characteristics, Merits and Demerits of Democracy. **[20]**

**Q8)** What is 'Public Opinion'? State the importance of Public Opinion in a democratic state like India. Discuss elements required for its formation. **[20]**

**Q9)** What do you mean by sovereignty? Discuss different kinds of Sovereignty. **[20]**

OR

What is representation? Discuss different types of Representation. **[20]**

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

- a) Karl Marx's Doctrine of Class Struggle.
- b) Judicial Review.
- c) Patriarchal Theory of origin of state.
- d) Criticism of Social Contract theory given by Thomas Hobbes.
- e) Difference between State and Government.
- f) Hobbes on State of Nature.
- g) Features of Bicameralism.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

**P1341**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941] - 203**

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

**(Five Year Course)**

**SOCIOLOGY (New)**

*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)* Write a detailed note on political institution with regard to the functions of Government.
- Q3)* Define family and discuss the changing functions of family in modern society.
- Q4)* Explain the nature of urbanization in India and features of urban community.
- Q5)* Explain the concept of religion with its functions in modern times.
- Q6)* Describe the social legislation with regard to ‘untouchability’ and state the ‘labour laws’ to improve the conditions of our work - force.
- Q7)* Discuss the relation of sociology with law and its importance as a course of Study.
- Q8)* Explain India as a plural society. What are their implications for National integration?

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

**Q9)** Define human society and explain its features.

**Q10)** Write short notes on any four -

- a) Secularism
- b) Causes of Social Deviation
- c) Change from caste to class.
- d) Modernization.
- e) Norms as controller of human behaviour.
- f) Law and social change.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P1342

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4941] - 301

B.S.L. (Semester - III)

Second Year of Five Year Law Course

POLITICAL SCIENCE - II

Foundations of Political Obligation

(2003 Pattern)

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks :100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** Explain the concepts 'Power' & 'Authority' in detail. Distinguish between them and state Max Weber's Classification of Authority.

**Q2)** What do you mean by Political Obligation? Why individual should obey the State? Discuss any two theories of Political Obligation.

**Q3)** Give Short Notes on any Two:

- a) Influence
- b) Moral Obligation
- c) Features of Fascism
- d) Sources of legitimacy

OR

Explain causes of rise of Nazism? Discuss basic features of Nazism. Do you find any chances of rise of such totalitarian Ideology in India?

**Q4)** Distinguish between Legal and Political Sovereignty. Give John Austin's Theory of Sovereignty.

**Q5)** Discuss the Non-Violent State of Mahatma Gandhi. Give its relevance today.

P.T.O.

**Q6)** Explain in brief, the various theories of Punishment. Should Death Penalty be abolished? - Comment.

**Q7)** Explain - Aristotle's views on State and Government. Give its relevance today.

OR

Explain Karl Marx's views on State and Law. Give its relevance today.

**Q8)** Discuss Bentham as a Utilitarian Philosopher.

**Q9)** "Rousseau became famous for his concept of General Will" - Comment.

**Q10)** Write Short Notes on any four.

- a) Thomas Hobbes - State of Nature
- b) Robert Dahl's views on Influence.
- c) Karl Marx's views on State.
- d) Characteristics of Legitimacy.
- e) Hegel.
- f) John Lock's Liberal views.
- g) Neo - Gandhism
- h) Short comings of Reformatory Theory of Punishment.





Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P1343

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941] - 302**  
**Second Year B.S.L. (Semester - III)**  
**(Five Year Course)**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE (Paper - 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. Bring out the importance of geography, morale, leadership and ideology as determinants of National Power.
- Q2)* Critically analyze the limitations on National Power.
- Q3)* Evaluate the various issues in the North - South conflict.
- Q4)* 'War is not the only solution of settling international disputes' - Comment.
- Q5)* What do you mean by Balance of Power? Explain the techniques of Balance of Power. Is it relevant today? Comment.
- Q6)* Discuss critically the contribution of UNO to World Peace.
- Q7)* What are the major obstacles in the process of world community?
- Q8)* Define disarmament. Discuss the efforts being taken towards the disarmament process.

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

**Q9)** Explain (any four) :

- a) NATO
- b) Collective Security
- c) ECOSOC
- d) World Bank
- e) ILO
- f) WHO
- g) Warsaw Pact

**Q10)** Write Short Notes on (any four) :

- a) ICJ
- b) International Red Cross
- c) UNICEF
- d) Amnesty International
- e) UNESCO
- f) SAARC
- g) WTO



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1344

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4941] - 303

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

(Five Year Course)

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 principle laid down in any two cases : **[16]**

- a) Carlill v/s Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.
- b) Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co. v/s Selfridge & Co.
- c) Chinnayya v/s Rammayya

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

- a) Void Agreements
- b) Performance of Contract
- c) Novation

**Q3)** Define Offer. What are the essentials of a valid Offer? **[16]**

OR

“An agreement without Consideration is void”. Discuss.

**Q4)** What is free consent? Distinguish between Coercion and Undue Influence. **[16]**

OR

“Minor’s agreement is void”. Discuss.

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** State the remedies available to the aggrieved person in case of Breach of Contract. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the provisions relating to Quasi Contract under Indian Contract Act.

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

- a) Preventive Relief
- b) Rescission of Contract
- c) Rectification of Contract



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P1345

[Total No. of Pages : 6

**[4941] - 401**  
**II - B.S.L. (Semester - IV)**  
**(Five Year Course)**  
**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 10) **[10]**

- |                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| i) Dishonorable | vii) Stepping Stone |
| ii) Foretell    | viii) Drawback      |
| iii) Excellence | ix) Tec             |
| iv) Helipad     | x) POTA             |
| v) Newscast     | xi) Control         |
| vi) Travelogue  | xii) Humdrum        |

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

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| i) Lust        | v) Sacred    |
| ii) Injunction | vi) Veracity |
| iii) Fidelity  | vii) Woeful  |
| iv) Rebellious |              |

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

- i) Hostility
- ii) Judicious
- iii) Probity
- iv) Release
- v) Traitor
- vi) Slander
- vii) Vicious

**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 10) : **[10]**

- i) At one's fingers end
- ii) Alibi
- iii) Bury the hatchet
- iv) Abide by
- v) Latin and Greek
- vi) In rem
- vii) Set one's face against
- viii) Put up with
- ix) To open a person's eye
- x) Pari passu
- xi) Sub rosa
- xii) Prima facie

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

- i) Copyright
- ii) Jurisdiction
- iii) Mortgage
- iv) Sedition
- v) Testimony
- vi) Vulnerable
- vii) Felony

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

- i) Because
- ii) Considering
- iii) Likewise
- iv) Provided
- v) That
- vi) With reference to
- vii) Ultimately

b) Do you agree with the following statement if yes, why? If no, why not? (Any one) **[5]**

- i) Life was better when technology was less.
- ii) Harsh punishments are more effective in reducing crimes.
- iii) Modern technology has increased material wealth but not happiness.

- c) Write an essay on anyone of the following: [10]
- i) Caste system in India
  - ii) Freedom of Speech and Expression
  - iii) Net Neutrality: Advantages and Disadvantages

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

The woman plays a role of mother, sister and daughter in this world. They are part of the society and nation. A family is not happy and strong until the women enacting the important role of mother, housewife or daughter are themselves not happy. In recent years, the protection of women has been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women. The recent Law on the “Protection of Women against Domestic Violence” satisfies the long pending demand of the women activists.

The Constitution of India grants equality to women in various fields of life and various efforts are being made by the government, non-government organizations and Human Rights Institutions to protect the rights of women. The condition of educated women in urban areas who are aware of their rights and duties has really changed yet a large number of women in India, living in rural areas are still either ill equipped or not in a position to propel themselves out of their traditionally unsatisfactory socio-economic conditions. They are poor, uneducated and insufficiently trained. A mere legal approach by way of special laws and enhanced punishment cannot check increasing atrocities on women. Women can be brought at par with men only after providing them in practice all social, economic and political equality and equal rights and through educational empowerment. Education is the best instrument of bringing awareness in any society to include women in the mainstream of development. At the same time, women have to come forward to struggle for their rights. Thus, by strengthening women’s role in economic, social, political and cultural life and providing equal opportunities and share in the fruits of development only, the status of women can be raised.

- i) What is the role of a woman in the society?
- ii) At present, what is the status of women in India?
- iii) What efforts have been taken by the government to empower women?
- iv) According to you, how can the condition of women be improved in India?

- b) Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it: [10]

Law plays a pivotal role in the reconstruction of the society. The Constitution of India came into being in the middle of 20<sup>th</sup> century. It was adopted and enacted on twenty-sixth day of November, 1949. Indian Constitution is secular, democratic and republic. Though it secures to all citizens justice, liberty, equality and fraternity yet most of us do not have the basic knowledge of our Constitution. The legal education in India requires a radical change. The knowledge of our rights and duties must be transmitted to the students through proper legal education. The scope and method of legal education has to be planned carefully. The teachers, lawyers and eminent jurists can play an important role in the formulation of policies. The study of law must be linked with other social sciences, it can give a better version and the citizens can be saved from committing illegal actions. The legal language is the main essence of legal education. Therefore, good dictionary of law, journals, general and reference books must be made available to the students at low cost. The scientific knowledge of law is the need of the time. The method of teaching must be a dialogue. It is the best mode for getting positive result in legal orientation.

The teaching method also needs to be improved. The lectures delivered must be illustrated with the important cases. The practical knowledge of law and its application in our mundane life has to be properly communicated. Group discussion, seminars, court visits, mock court, tutorials, drafting of cases and practical training must be given to the students of law. The law student must visit the Courts and observe the important judgements. Legal reporting must also be a part of their curriculum. Financial assistance should be provided by the Bar Council of India to the weaker section of students.

Legal education can remove social and religious tensions and provide national solidarity. It can bring about a social change and can be used as an instrument of social control. It is based on living ideas of dates and factual information. It can be applied to solve social problem in a pragmatic manner.



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

[10]

When India gained its Independence in 1947, the framers of the Constitution had a tremendous task to do. They had to put together a Constitution that not only preserved political unity but also acknowledged and promoted cultural and linguistic diversity. The Constitution contains detailed provisions regarding the language problem. Although the framers of the Constitution of India always intended to make room for all of its linguistically, religiously and ethnically diverse communities and to make special provisions related to language, the initial proposition to promote Hindi as a National Language was not only unpopular but dangerous (leading to many riots) because many people in the south and other parts of India believed that it would impose on them a northern identity. The government responded by modifying the National Language Policy. Hindi was made an “Official” rather than the National Language; English was made an Associate Official Language; and other regional languages were given official language status in order for them to exist equally along with the other two official languages. The Linguistic re-organisation of states into linguistic entities was another step towards promoting and maintaining linguistic diversity so that linguistic minorities should be offered opportunities for political and economic growth with no feeling of discrimination or neglect. Another initiative (a result of many years of planning) was the Three Language Formula (TLF) in education, devised in order to encourage and preserve linguistic diversity by providing linguistic minorities means to acquire link languages and also to guarantee them the right to education in their own mother tongue.

OR

Translate the following passage into Marathi/Hindi:

It is now universally recognized that the difference between the fundamental rights and the directive principles lies in this that the fundamental rights are primarily aimed at assuring political freedom to the citizens by protecting them against excessive State action while the directive principles are aimed at securing social and economic freedoms by appropriate action. The fundamental rights are intended to foster the ideal of a political democracy and to prevent the establishment of authoritarian rule but they are of no value unless they can be enforced by

resort to courts, so they are made justiciable. However, notwithstanding their great importance the directive principles can not in their nature of things be enforced in a court of law. It is unimaginable that any court can compel a legislature to make a law. If the court can compel Parliament to make laws then Parliamentary democracy would soon be reduced to a oligarchy of judges. It is for this reason that the Constitution says that the directive principles shall not be enforceable by the court.

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

OR

Draft a General Power of Attorney.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1346

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4941] - 402

B.S.L. (Semester - IV)

Second Year of Five Year Law Course

LEGAL HISTORY (Paper - II)

History of Courts, Legislature and Legal Profession in India

(2003 Pattern)

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks :100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** Discuss in detail the various stages of the development of courts and administration of justice in Madras from 1639 to 1726. **[20]**

**Q2)** Explain the composition and powers of Mayor's courts established under the charter of 1726. **[20]**

**Q3)** How did the Act of settlement of 1781 try to remove the causes of conflict between the Supreme Court and Supreme Council? Discuss. **[20]**

**Q4)** Discuss the role of the Privy Council in the judicial administration in India. **[20]**

**Q5)** "The Indian High Courts Act, 1861 unified the parallel system of courts and their jurisdiction". Explain. **[20]**

**Q6)** Discuss the objects and provisions of Indian Councils Act, 1909 (Morley - Minto Reforms). **[20]**

**P.T.O.**

**Q7)** Discuss the composition and powers of the Provincial Legislatures under the government of India Act, 1935. **[20]**

**Q8)** Trace the development of Legal Profession in India in Company's Courts. **[20]**

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

- a) All India Legislature under the Act of 1833.
- b) Federal Court under the government of India Act, 1935.
- c) Punishments to Advocates for misconduct under the Advocate's Act, 1961.
- d) Theory of Precedent.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1347

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4941] - 403

B.S. L. (Semester - IV)

Second Year of Five Year Law Course

LAW OF CONTRACT - II

(2003 Pattern)

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks :100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *All Question are Compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

**Q1)** What is dissolution of the firm? Discuss the rights and liabilities of the partners, post dissolution of partnership firm. **[17]**

OR

Explain the doctrine and scope of implied authority of a partner.

**Q2)** Some persons share the profits of a Partnership Firm yet may not be called as partners. Comment. **[16]**

OR

Explain the rights and duties of Partners interse.

**Q3)** Explain Implied Conditions and Warranties under the Sale of Goods Act 1930. **[16]**

OR

“No person can give what he himself has not got”. Discuss.

**P.T.O.**

- Q4)** Write short notes on any three: **[18]**
- a) Explain the types of goods & effects of perishing of goods.
  - b) Auction Sale.
  - c) C.I.F and F.O.B contracts.
  - d) Remedies to the Buyer against the Seller.
  - e) Distinguish between Sale and Agreement to Sell.
  - f) Unpaid Seller's right of resale.

- Q5)** Define Pledge. Discuss the rights and duties of Pawnor and Pawnee. **[16]**

OR

Explain the essentials of contract of guarantee. The liability of the Surety is co - extensive with that of the Principal Debtor. Discuss.

- Q6)** Enumerate the essential features of agency. Determine the various modes of termination of agency. **[17]**

OR

Define Bailment. Explain the rights and duties of Bailee.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P1348

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941] - 501**  
**B.S. L. (Semester - V)**  
**Third Year of Five Year Law Course**  
**FAMILY LAW - I**  
**(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 questions.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

*Q1)* State the different schools under Hindu & Muslim Law. **[16]**

*Q2)* Write a detail note on Papsi Matrimonial Courts. **[16]**

*Q3)* What are the essential conditions for Sahih marriage under Muslim Law.**[16]**

*Q4)* State the changes in the law of divorce under Christian Law. **[16]**

*Q5)* Who are entitled to claim maintenance under Hindu Adoptions & Maintenance Act, 1956. **[16]**

*Q6)* Discuss the different kinds of guardians under Muslim law. **[16]**

*Q7)* Discuss the various grounds of divorce available to Hindu wife under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. **[16]**

**P.T.O.**

**Q8)** Explain the provisions regarding divorce by mutual consent under all Personal Laws. **[16]**

**Q9)** Discuss the provision for solemnization of Christian Marriage. **[16]**

**Q10)** Answer any four giving reasons. **[20]**

- a) Geeta wants to adopt child at the age of 65. Can she? advice her.
- b) Shakil wants to marry Shahin who is younger sister of his wife. advice him.
- c) Mugdha & Jai want to marry without performing religious ceremonies. Can they do so. how?
- d) Gorakh 80 years aged hindu male is unable to maintain himself. From whom he can claim maintenance?
- e) Sagar and sarita aged 12 & 9 years, brother & sister are not happy with their step mother. Do they have any remedy? against whom?





Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1349

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4941] - 502

B.S. L. (Semester - V)

Third Year of Five Year Law Course

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)* Discuss the offences relating to Marriage.

[16]

OR

The goal of Punishment is Curative. The accent is more on rehabilitation rather than retributive. Explain the various kinds of punishment provided under the Indian Penal Code.

[16]

*Q2)* What is 'Unlawful Assembly', Rioting and Affray. How they are Punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

[16]

OR

Explain criminal breach of Trust, misappropriation and cheating.

[16]

*Q3)* Discuss the offences relating to Elections under the Indian Penal Code.[16]

OR

"Rape is considered as one of the heinous crimes against humanity".  
Comments.

[16]

*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. **[16]**

**Q5)** Write Short Notes on Any Two: **[16]**

- a) Defence of Insanity
- b) Meansrea
- c) Culpable Homicide
- d) Right of Private Defence of Body

**Q6)** Answer Any Four by giving reasons. **[20]**

- a) '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?
- b) 'A' shoots 'Z' with the intention of Killing. 'A' dies in consequence. What offence 'A' has committed?
- c) 'A' stabs with knife to 'B' under grave and sudden provocation. 'B' survives, has 'A' committed any offence.
- d) A bribe to 'B', 'B' is 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 for offering bribe.
- e) 'A' threatens to publish a defamatory pamphlet against 'B' unless the latter 'B' gives money. Discuss A's liability.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

**P1350**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941] - 503**

**Third Year B.S.L. (Semester - V)**

**(Five Year Course)**

**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)** Define Retrenchment and discuss the conditions precedent to Retrenchment of workmen under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. **[15]**

OR

What is a 'Industrial Dispute' under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. Whether Individual Dispute per se becomes an Industrial Dispute?

**Q2)** Define 'Strike' and examines the provisions related to Strike and Lock-Out under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the Power and Jurisdiction of Labour Court under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

**Q3)** Explain the theory of notional extension of employer's premises. Discuss with relevant cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the Powers of Commissioner under the Workman's Compensation Act, 1923.

**P.T.O.**

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

- a) Welfare Measures
- b) Hazardous Process
- c) Definition of 'Factory'
- d) Annual leave with wages
- e) Employment of Young Persons
- f) Penal Provisions

**Q5)** Examine the powers and functions of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. **[15]**

OR

Explain the payment of contribution and recovery of unpaid contribution under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

**Q6)** Write note on any one of the following : **[10]**

- a) Kinds of deductions under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
- b) 'Wages' as per Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

**Q7)** Write note on any one of the following : **[10]**

- a) Procedure for fixing and revising minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
- b) Powers of the inspector under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

**P1351**

[Total No. of Pages : 3

**[4941]-504**

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

**Third Year of Five Year Law Course**

**TRUST, EQUITY & FIDUCIARY RELATIONSHIPS**

**(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Maximum Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** Define Trust. What do you understand Revocation of trust? When a trust can be revoked. **[15]**

- a) Introduction
- b) Meaning of Revocation of trust
- c) When trust can be Revoked
- d) Conclusion

OR

Enumerate the essential certainties for the creation of a valid trust under the Indian Trust Act, 1882. **[15]**

- a) Introduction
- b) Meaning of trust
- c) Essential certainties for the creation of a valid trust
- d) Conclusion

**Q2)** Explain the various obligations in the nature of trust under the Indian Trust Act, 1882. **[15]**

- a) Introduction
- b) Meaning of trust
- c) Obligations in the nature of trusts
- d) Conclusion

**P.T.O.**

OR

Discuss the provisions to 'Disabilities of Trustee' under the Indian Trust Act, 1882. [15]

- a) Introduction
- b) Meaning of trust
- c) Disabilities of Trustee
- d) Conclusion

**Q3)** Write short notes on any Two: [10]

- a) Trust and Bailment
- b) Trust and Agency
- c) Trust and Ownership

**Q4)** Discuss the offences and Penalties under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. [15]

- a) Introduction
- b) Object of the Act
- c) Offences and Penalties under the act
- d) Conclusion

OR

Explain the importance of the Charity Commissioner as the supreme controller of the public trust activities. [15]

- a) Introduction
- b) Object of Bombay Public Trust Act.
- c) Powers of Charity Commissioner
- d) Conclusion

**Q5)** Explain the various provisions regarding Public Trust Administration Fund under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. [15]

- a) Introduction
- b) Provisions regarding public trust administration fund
- c) Conclusion

OR

What is surcharge? How Surcharge is imposed as per the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. [15]

- a) Introduction
- b) Meaning of Surcharge
- c) How Surcharge is imposed
- d) Conclusion

**Q6)** Write a notes on any two. [15]

- a) Charitable purpose
- b) Math
- c) Budget, Account and Audit

**Q7)** Define the term 'equity' and trace the development of equity in England. [15]

- a) Introduction
- b) Meaning of Equity
- c) Origin of Equity
- d) Development of Equity
- e) Conclusion

OR

Write notes on

- a) He who comes into Equity must come with clean hands. [15]
- b) Where there is equal equity, law shall prevail



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

**P1352**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941]-505**

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

**Third Year of Five Year Law Course  
CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY  
(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Maximum 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

Crime arises out of combination of factors working together. Discuss the multiple approach theory of crime causation.

**Q2)** “The central thesis of the Sociological School is that criminal behavior results from the same processes as other social behavior.” Comment in the light of Sutherlands theory of crime causation. **[16]**

OR

“A White Collar Criminal is a person of the upper socio-economic class who violates the criminal law in the course of his occupational or professional activities”. Comment.

**Q3)** “That incarceration of undertrials who had virtually spent their period of sentence was clearly illegal and blatant violation of their fundamental rights guaranteed under Art. 21 of Constitution”. In the light of above statement discuss the problems of undertrial prisoners and contribution of Supreme Court in developing the rights of prisoners. **[16]**

OR

Critically analyse the police organization in India. Give suggestions to improve and restructure the organization.

**P.T.O.**



**Q4)** State & explain various kinds of punishment. **[16]**

OR

Critically examine causes of Juvenile delinquency in India.

**Q5)** Critically examine the contribution of classical & Neo- classical schools to the science of criminology. **[16]**

OR

What is Recidivism? Discuss its causes and measures to control it.

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

- a) Reformative Theory
- b) Parole and Probation
- c) Open Air Prison
- d) Cartographic School



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1353

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4941]-506

B.S.L. (Semester- V)

Third Year of Five Year Law Course

WOMEN & LAW & LAW RELATING TO THE CHILD

(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper (C))

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum 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)** How far the constitutional safeguards are effective in protecting Indian Women. **[15]**

OR

What are the provisions under different labour laws for working women.

**Q2)** Critically evaluate the provisions of Domestic Violence Act, 2005. **[15]**

OR

Write a detail note on judicial response to rape laws in India.

**Q3)** Write notes on any two. **[20]**

- a) Forced Prostitution.
- b) Reservation of seats for women.
- c) Sexual harassment of working women.
- d) Commission of sati (Prevention) Act, 1987.

**SECTION-II**

**(Child and Law)**

**Q4)** State the status of a child under all personal laws. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the provisions of the commission for protection of child rights Act, 2005.

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** Write a detail note on various International Conventions Protecting rights of the children. **[15]**

OR

Explain the scheme & measures for rehabilitation for juvenile delinquents under the Juvenile justice Act, 2000.

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

- a) The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
- b) Child under litigation
- c) Sexual abuse of a child
- d) Child & the constitution of India.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

**P1354**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941]-507**

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

**Third Year of Five Year Law Course**

**INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW**

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

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Maximum 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 the different theories of International Law?

**Q2)** Explain the advantages and disadvantages of International Trade?

**Q3)** Explain the functions of the UNESCO for the peace and promotion of International Cooperation?

**Q4)** Explain the Special features of the International Labour Organisation (ILO)?

**Q5)** Explain the role and effectiveness of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)?

**Q6)** Explain the Unification of the law of International Sale of Goods?

**Q7)** Explain the important features of International Development Association?

**Q8)** Explain the main provisions of World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)?

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

**Q9)** Write a short notes on any four of the following:

- a) Salient features of GATT 1994
- b) Barcelona Traction Case (New Application)
- c) The Hague Draft Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters
- d) Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits and the International Chamber of Commerce
- e) Conventions for Enforcement of Arbitration Awards
- f) Jurisdiction of International Court of Justice (I.C.J.)



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

**P1355**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941]-601**  
**B.S.L. (Semester- VI)**  
**Third Year of Five Years Law Course**  
**FAMILY LAW - II**  
**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Maximum Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Figure to the right indicates full marks.*

**Q1)** Explain the special provisions relating to Parsi succession. **[16]**

OR

Who is Karta? What are his powers and duties?

**Q2)** Define privileged will. Explain the provision relating to execution of privileged will. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the significance of Stridhan under Hindu law.

**Q3)** What is joint family? Discuss the various kinds of property included under joint family property. **[16]**

OR

State and explain the requisites of valid Wakf under Muslim law.

**Q4)** Discuss the essential elements of valid Hiba under Muslim law. **[16]**

OR

Explain the provisions relating to Election under the Indian Succession Act 1925.

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** Write a note on any three

**[18]**

- a) Pre.-emption
- b) Doctrine of Increase(Aul) and Return (Radd)
- c) Pious obligation
- d) Ademption of legacy
- e) Domicile

**Q6)** Answer the following with reasons (Any three)

**[18]**

- a) A Female Hindu dies intestate leaving behind her father, mother, three daughters, one brother and her husband. Divide the property among her heirs.
- b) Antony a Christian dies intestate leaving three children Rosy, Grasy and Albert. Rosy and Albert are survived, Grasy died leaving three children. Distribute the property.
- c) An estate is bequeathed to A on the condition that he shall put life to the dead body. What is the effect of bequest?
- d) A, having his domicile in India, dies in U.S.A, leaving immovable property in India and movable properties in Canada, France and Australia. Which law regulating succession to deceased person's immovable and movable properties?



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

**P1356**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941]-602**

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

**Third Year of Five Year Law Course**

**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**

**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Maximum 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)** Discuss in detail the salient features of the Constitution.

**Q2)** The main object of Article 13 is to secure paramountcy of the Constitution with regard to fundamental rights. Substantiate your answer with appropriate case laws.

**Q3)** Elaborate on the concept of secularism and its relationship with the right of freedom of religion under the Indian Constitution.

**Q4)** Article 19(1)(a) guarantees to all citizens the right to 'freedom of speech and expression, Examine the scope of the right with reasonable restrictions as imposed under Article19(2).

**Q5)** Explain the jurisdiction of the High Courts as embodied in the Constitution

**Q6)** The reincarnation of Article 21 which *Maneka Gandhi's* case brought about has been exerting a deep impact on contemporary constitutional jurisprudence. Discuss the scope of Art 21 in light of judicial pronouncements.

**Q7)** Explain the modes of Acquisition and Termination of Citizenship under the Citizenship Act.

**P.T.O.**



**Q8)** Comment on the National Emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution.

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

- a) Uniform Civil Code.
- b) Right against Exploitation.
- c) Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- d) Inter and Intra State trade commerce and intercourse.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1357

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4941]-603

B.S.L. (Semester- VI)

Thrid Year of Five Years Law Course

LAW OF TORTS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 19)

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Maximum Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** “Alone damage has no stand for claim injury has to be necessarily shown” comment on the statement. **[16]**

OR

“Right to sue though a general rule has some exceptions”. Comment with reference to law of Torts.

**Q2)** What do you mean by “Act of State”? How it is available as a defence for the wrong committed by the State or its servant? Write with relevant case laws **[16]**

OR

Discuss the maxim Volenti non fit injuria’ are there any limitations on the maxim? Support your answer with relevant illustrations and cases.

**Q3)** Define and distinguish. **[16]**

- a) Nuisance and Negligence.
- b) Tort and Breach of Contract and Crime.

OR

Discuss in details various judicial and extra- judicial remedies available against tort.

**Q4)** Discuss and differentiate between “Assault & Battery”. Whether the tort of Assault and Battery can be justified? **[16]**

**P.T.O.**

OR

Explain "Malicious Prosecution" Explain the essential ingredients of the same. Support answer with relevant illustrations.

**Q5)** Write Notes on any Two. **[16]**

- a) Donoghue v/s Stevenson.
- b) Libel and slander.
- c) Malfeasance, misfeasance and non-feasance.
- d) Actio Personalis moritur cum persona.

**Q6)** Discuss in details the procedure for filing a complaint before the Consumer forum. also discuss the provisions for 'Appeal to the State Commission, National Commission and Apex Court under the C.P.Act. **[20]**

OR

Discuss in the light of various decisions by the Indian Judiciary the deficiency in service' by doctors covered by the C.P.Act, 1986. Support some of the decisions to your answer.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

**P1358**

[Total No. of Pages : 3

**[4941]-604**

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

**Third Year of Five Year Law Course**

**Practical Training - III: Professional Ethics, Accountancy for  
Lawyers and Bar Bench Relations.**

**(New Course)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Maximum Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**SECTION - I**

**(Question No. 1 is Compulsory and answer Any Two out of Questions 2, 3 and 4)**

**Q1)** Write a critical comment on any two. Give facts, issues raised, judgment and your comment: - **[20]**

- a) V. P. Kumarvelu V. Bar Council of India (1997) 4 SCC 266
- b) Ramon Services Pvt. Ltd. V. Subash Kapoor. (2001) 2 SCC 365
- c) BrajendraNath Bhargava V. Ramchandra Kaslival. (1998)9 SCC 266.
- d) Suresh Chandra Poddar V. Dhani Ram Others. (2002) 1 SCC 766.

**Q2)** Discuss the provisions relating to “Admission and Enrolment” of an advocate under the Advocates Act, 1961. **[15]**

**Q3)** Discuss the duties of an advocate towards his colleagues, public and court. **[15]**

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

**Q4)** Explain the concept of 'Professional Misconduct' with help of relevant case laws. Also state the procedure to be followed by disciplinary committee of State Bar Council in case of a complaint of Professional Misconduct made against an advocate. **[15]**

### **SECTION-II**

**Q5)** Discuss Any Two of the following with reference to the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 **[20]**

- a) Meaning and kinds of Contempt of Court.
- b) Contempt of Court by Lawyers, Judges and State.
- c) Defenses available to Contemnor in proceedings for Contempt of Court.

### **SECTION - III**

(Answer Any Two of the following questions)

**Q6)** Prepare Bank Reconciliation Statement from the following details:- **[15]**

Kalpataru Traders cash book showed debit balance of Rs. 16,540 as on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2015. Detailed examination of cash & passbook revealed the following:

- a) Cheques received from Pune Traders Rs 23500/- and Rs 18900/- are deposited but only first cheque of Rs 23500/- is credited to bank A/c
- b) Cheque issued but not yet presented for payment Rs 10200
- c) Interest credited by bank not recorded in cash book Rs 780/-
- d) Bank has paid electricity bill of Rs. 1250/- on standing instruction but same is not yet recorded in the cash book.
- e) Amount directly deposited by the customer Rs 4500/- not recorded in cash book as on date.

**Q7)** Prepare Cash Book for the month of April 2015 from the following particulars: **[15]**

Date	Details	Amount (Rs.)
April 01	Cash in hand	17,600
3	Purchased Goods for cash from Vishesh Traders	7,500
06	Sold Goods to Rohan	6,000
10	Wages paid in cash	5,00
15	Cash paid to Neena	3,500
17	Cash sales	10,000
19	Commission paid	7,00
21	Cash received from Teena	1,500
25	Furniture Purchased for cash	1,700
28	Rent paid	3,000
30	Paid Electricity bill in cash	1,300

**Q8)** Define the term "Book Keeping". Also discuss its objectives, importance and utility. **[15]**



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

**P1359**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941]-701**  
**B.S.L. (Semester- VII)**  
**Fourth Year of Five year law course**  
**LAW OF EVIDENCE**  
**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Maximum Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** What is mean by Burden of Proof? Explain the law relating to Burden of proof **[16]**

OR

Define fact and explain the relevancy of facts connected with the fact-in-issue

**Q2)** Discuss the law relating to statements made under special circumstances. **[16]**

OR

Statements made by the persons who cannot be called as a witness. Discuss

**Q3)** Explain the Relevancy of the Judgments of Court of justice **[16]**

OR

Define Admission and explain the relevancy of admissions in civil cases

**Q4)** Discuss the law relating to facts which need not be proved **[16]**

OR

Explain the concept of opinion of experts and states its evidentiary value.

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** Discuss the Various presumptions under indian Evidence Act. **[16]**

OR

Explain the law relating to estoppels with the help of suitable cases.

**Q6)** Write Notes on (Any Two). **[20]**

- a) Electronic Evidence
- b) Confession to Police
- c) Public Document
- d) Examination-in-chief





Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1380

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941]-702**  
**B.S.L. (Semester - VII)**  
**Fourth Year of Five Years 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)** Define the term 'Environmental Pollution? State and Explain various Causes and Effects of the Environmental Pollution.

**Q2)** Discuss the contribution of Public Interest Litigations in Environmental Protection.

**Q3)** Define the term 'Biological Diversity'? State the Objects of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and Explain how far the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 has achieved the Objects laid down in the Convention on Biological Diversity (C.B.D.)

**Q4)** What do you mean by 'Water Pollution'? State and Explain the Provisions relating to 'Powers and Functions of Boards' under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

**Q5)** "Pre-Independence and Post-Independence Policies in the field of Environment Protection has greater impact but still Environment Protection is always a matter of concern." Discuss.

**Q6)** Discuss the Provisions relating to 'Establishment, Jurisdiction and Powers of Authority' under the National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997.

**P.T.O.**

**Q7)** Define the term 'Wildlife'? State and Explain the Provisions relating to the 'Authorities to be Appointed or Constituted' under the Wild Life (Protection) Act,1972.

**Q8)** What is 'Forest-Produce'? Explain the Kinds of Forest under the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and State the Importance of Forest Preservation as a contribution to the Environment Protection.

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

- a) Precautionary and Polluter-Pays Principle
- b) Nairobi Declarations, 1982
- c) Tehri Dam Project
- d) Convention on Climate Change, 1992



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

**P1360**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941]-703**

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

**Fourth Year of Five Year Law Course**

**HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW**

**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Maximum Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *All question are compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicates full marks.*

**Q1)** Human rights are inalienable and universal. Explain its nature concept and development. **[15]**

OR

The human rights contain in the UDHR are fundamental in a moral sense and are individual interdepently and interrelate. Discuss

**Q2)** Critically examine the role of National human rights Commission as an enforcement of human rights Mechanism. **[15]**

OR

The Covenant of civil and political rights provide for civil rights of individual. Explain scheme of the covenant.

**Q3)** Write short note on any two: **[10]**

- a) Right of children
- b) Fundamental duties
- c) Rights of disable person

**Q4)** Explain various sources of International law. Discuss treaty as an important source of international law. **[15]**

OR

Critically examine the views of jurist as the entities to be subject of international law not only states but also other non entities are subject of International law.

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** Discuss the scope and the limitation of territorial jurisdiction. **[15]**

OR

The two Hague conventions the covenant of league of Nation and the United Nation charter have provided measures for peaceful settlement of International disputes. Discuss

**Q6)** Explain the creation of treaties and steps involved to formation of treaties. **[15]**

OR

Explain the privilege and immunities available to Diplomatic agents under International law.

**Q7)** Write short note on any two: **[15]**

- a) Calvo doctrine
- b) Hijacking
- c) War crime
- d) Security council.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P1361

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4941]-704

IV - BSL. (Semester - VII)

Fourth Year of Five Years Course

ARBITRATION, CONCILIATION AND ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE  
RESOLUTION SYSTEMS

(2003 Pattern)

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:-*

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

**Q1)** Describe the composition of Arbitral Tribunal under Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

**Q2)** Explain the provisions relating to working function of State Commission under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

**Q3)** Define the term Arbitration Agreement. What are the essentials of Arbitration Agreement?

**Q4)** What are the advantages of Alternative Dispute Resolution System when compare to litigation?

**Q5)** Explain the role of Lok Adalat as a mechanism of alternative dispute resolution system.

**Q6)** Explain the provisions relating to making of Arbitral Award under Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

**P.T.O.**

**Q7)** Describe the role of conciliator in conducting conciliation proceedings under Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996.

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

- a) Interim measures by Arbitral Tribunal
- b) Statement of claims and defense
- c) Restrictive Trade Practice under Consumer Protection Act 1986
- d) Mediation



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

**P1362**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941]-801**

**BSL (Semester - VIII)**

**Fourth Year of Five Years Law Course**

**JURISPRUDENCE**

**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:-*

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

*Q1)* "Jurisprudence means a consideration of the ethical and social merits of legal rules." - Roscoe Pound. Explain.

*Q2)* Critically discuss various versions of Natural Law Theory.

*Q3)* Discuss the important propositions of Historical School of Law.

*Q4)* Explain critically Kelson's Pure Theory of Law.

*Q5)* "Bindingness or authoritativeness of decision emanates not from the whole judgment but only from the ratio decidendi." Describe the nature of Doctrine of Precedent in India.

*Q6)* Explain the notion of administration of justice in civil matters.

*Q7)* Explain the Hohfeldian classification of legal rights with suitable illustrations.

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

**Q8)** Discuss the concept and importance of possession. Also state various modes of acquisition of possession.

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

- a) Subordinate Legislation.
- b) Obligations
- c) Balancing of competing interests.
- d) Corporate personality.





Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1363

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941]-802**  
**B.S.L. (Semester-VIII)**  
**Fourth Year of Five Years Law Course**  
**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 ‘Immovable Property’? Discuss the things which have been judicially construed as included in the Immovable Property.
- Q2)* Define the term ‘Transfer of Property’? Discuss the essentials of valid transfer and State what property may be transferred & what property may not be transferred?
- Q3)* Discuss the conditions required for making transfer for the benefit of an Unborn Person with the help of appropriate illustration.
- Q4)* “The protection of ‘Doctrine of Part Performance is not by way of Sword but by way of Shield.” Discuss.
- Q5)* Define ‘Sale’ and ‘Contract of Sale’? Discuss Rights and Liabilities of the Buyer and Seller before and after completion of Sale.

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

**Q6)** Define 'Mortgage'? Explain Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagor and Mortgagee.

**Q7)** Define 'Lease'? Discuss the Rights and Liabilities of Lessor and Lessee.

**Q8)** Define 'Exchange'? State and Explain the Rights and Liabilities of parties to an Exchange.

**The Indian Easement Act, 1882**

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

- a) Definition & Essentials of Easement
- b) Incidents of Easements
- c) Extinction of Easement
- d) Ingredients of License



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

**P1364**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941]-803**  
**B.S.L. (Semester-VIII)**  
**Fourth Year of Five Year Law Course**  
**COMPARATIVE LAW**  
**(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 in brief the various functions and purposes of comparative law.*

*Q2) Discuss the origin and development of comparative law in the civil law system.*

*Q3) Discuss the distinct features of the Civil Law system.*

*Q4) Discuss in brief the Romano - Germanic legal system.*

*Q5) Write Note on :*

- a) Hybrid Legal System*
- b) Glossators*

*Q6) Discuss the distinct features of the Nordic legal system.*

*Q7) Discuss the sources of law and explain the significance of Precedents in the civil law system and the common law system.*

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

**Q8)** Discuss the approaches to statutory interpretation in the civil law system.

**Q9)** Write Notes on any four :

- a) Comparative law as a tool for unification of law
- b) Precedents early roman legal system
- c) Comparative law and Private International law
- d) Principal features of contracts in Roman law
- e) Objects of comparative law



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

**P1365**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941]-804**  
**B.S.L. (Semester-VIII)**  
**4<sup>th</sup> Year of the New 5 Year Law Course**  
**INSURANCE LAW (Optional Paper)**  
**(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)** Discuss the important features of a contract of life-insurance. **[16]**

OR

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

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

OR

Explain the principle of indemnity in insurance, and its corollary of subrogation. **[16]**

**Q3)** Discuss the provisions relating to registration of insurers under the Insurance Act. **[16]**

OR

What is the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority ? What is its role and function in protecting consumers of insurance? **[16]**

**Q4)** Discuss the provisions of the Insurance Act concerning investment of assets and prohibition of loans. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the provisions relating to insurance agents under the Insurance Act. **[16]**

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

**Q5)** Explain in detail the provisions about no-fault liability under the Motor Vehicles Act. **[16]**

OR

Write notes on:

- a) Hit and Run Accidents
- b) Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal

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

- a) Life Insurance Corporation of India
- b) Brokers
- c) Contribution
- d) Assignment of life insurance policies
- e) Proposal
- f) General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act 1972
- g) Public Liability Insurance
- h) Tariff and detariffication



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

**P1366**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941]-805**  
**B.S.L. (Semester-VIII)**  
**Fourth Year of Five Years Law Course**  
**CONFLICT OF LAWS (Optional - paper)**  
**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:-*

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

**Q1)** Define Private International Law. How does it differ from Public International Law? Explain the modern theories of Private International Law.

**Q2)** Explain the doctrine of Renvoi with the help of appropriate case laws.

**Q3)** Explain legitimation and legitimacy. How do they differ from each other? State different methods whereby legitimation may take place.

**Q4)** Explain the proper law of contract in Private International Law with reference to decided cases.

**Q5)** Critically evaluate the double actionability rule under the common law for the choice of applicable law in torts. Discuss relevant judicial decisions.

**Q6)** What do you understand by 'domicile'? Differentiate between domicile of choice and domicile of origin referring to judicial decisions.

**Q7)** Discuss the provisions of Indian law relating to recognition of foreign judgements and decree with the help of decided cases.

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

**Q8)** How are movables and immovable distinguished under Private International Law? Examine the principles of Private International Law applicable for the assignment of intangible movables.

**Q9)** Write notes on any two

- a) Classification.
- b) Bremer v. Freeman.
- c) Grounds of judicial separation under English law and Indian law.
- d) Hyde v. Hyde.





Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

**P1367**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941]-806**  
**B.S.L. (Semester-VIII)**  
**4<sup>th</sup> Year of the New 5 Year Law Course**  
**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW (Optional Paper)**  
**(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)** "Intellectual Property is the most basic form of property because a man uses nothing to produce it other than his mind". Explain. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the Salient features of copyright & Designs as Intellectual Property. **[16]**

**Q2)** Define Invention. Which inventions are not patentable? **[16]**

OR

An obligation is imposed on a patentee to work the patent in India on a commercial scale & to the fullest extent. Discuss the provisions of the Patent Act, 1970 which ensure it. **[16]**

**Q3)** Who is the first owner of copyright? What are the various rights conferred by copyright? **[16]**

OR

Explain the law relating to assignment, transmission & relinquishment of copyright. **[16]**

**Q4)** Explain the concept of deceptive similarity with the help of decided cases. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the difference between infringement and passing - off with reference to Trade Marks Act, 1999. **[16]**

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** What is a design? Explain the procedure for registration of a design. [16]

OR

What amounts to piracy of Registered Design? What are the rights of Registered Proprietor in case of Piracy of Designs? [16]

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

- a) Rights of a Patentee.
- b) Patent of Addition.
- c) Performer's rights.
- d) Term of Copyright.
- e) Certification Marks.
- f) Effect of Registration of a Trade Mark.
- g) Geographical Indications.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

**P1368**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941]-807**

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

**Fourth Year of Five Years Law Course**

**Public Interest Lawyering, Legal aid and Para-Legal Services**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:-*

- 1) *Question number 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)** “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.
- Q2)** “The Supreme Court has played an important role in evolving principles of right to speedy Trial.” Discuss the principles evolved by the judiciary through various judicial decisions for speedy trial.
- Q3)** Explain the provisions regarding Entitlement of Legal Services under Legal service Authorities Act, 1987.
- Q4)** Distinguish between PIL and Representative Suit .What is the difference between Public interest Litigation and Private Interest Litigation?
- Q5)** What does it mean by Legal Aid. Explain the role of Legal Aid Centers in providing free legal aid and Advice.
- Q6)** What is the object of Legal Literacy? Explain the significance of Legal Literacy Camps to promote Legal Literacy awareness.
- Q7)** Explain in detail the object and salient features of Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

**P.T.O.**

**Q8)** Write Notes :

- a) Advantages of Para Legal Training
- b) Permanant Lok Adalat

**Q9)** Write notes on any Two of the following;

- a) NGO & Human Rights
- b) Public Interest Litigation with special reference to Protection of women.
- c) Amicus Curiae
- d) Advocates Duty to render Legal Aid.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

**P1369**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941]-901**  
**B.S.L. (Semester-IX)**  
**Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course**  
**THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE & LIMITATION ACT**  
**(2003 Pattern)**

*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) Limitation bars the right but does not extinguish it.
- b) Acquisition of Easement by Prescription in case of Private Land.
- c) Exclusion of the Time in Legal Proceedings.
- d) Bar of Limitation
- e) Effect of Acknowledgement in writing.

**Q2)** Discuss the provisions relating to Issue and Service of Summons under the Code of Civil procedure, 1908.

**Q3)** Who is an 'Indigent Person' Explain the provisions for suits by indigent persons.

**Q4)** What is Settlement of dispute outside the court? Explain the different modes of settlement of disputes under section 89 of Civil Procedure Code.

**Q5)** Explain the provisions in regards to institution of suits and different stages of Civil trial.

**P.T.O.**

**Q6)** Discuss the powers of the Civil Court with respect to the ‘Discovery’ and ‘Inspection’?

**Q7)** Explain in detail the provisions relating to a suit by or against minors and persons of Unsound mind.

**Q8)** Explain in detail the Powers of the Civil court with respect to Arrest and Detention in Civil Prison.

**Q9)** Write short notes on any four :

- a) Preliminary and Final Decree
- b) Mesne profit.
- c) Affidavit
- d) Attachment before Judgment
- e) Costs



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P1370

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4941]-902

B.S.L. (Semester - IX)

Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course

**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)** State and explain the various grounds on which the landlord may recover possession of premises from his tenant. **[15]**

OR

Explain the 'Competent Authority' under the Act, and its power of summary disposal of matters.

**Q2)** What are the important changes effected by the new rent control Act. 1999?**[15]**

OR

Define standard Rent. When the court can fix the standard rent and permitted increase?

SECTION -II

**MAHARASHTRA LAND REVENUE CODE, 1966**

**Q3)** How the rates of assessment of lands used for non-agricultural purpose are determined? Which lands are exempt from the payment of such assessment? **[15]**

OR

How are the boundaries fixed and demarcated under the Land Revenue Code? What is the effect of settlement of boundary.

**P.T.O.**

**Q4)** Explain any Two :

[15]

- a) Record of Rights
- b) Wajib-ul-arz
- c) Encroachments on land

SECTION- III

**THE BOMBAY TENANCY AND AGRICULTURAL LANDS ACT, 1948**

**Q5)** What is mean by “Purchase price”? How the Purchase Price determined?  
How the payment of purchase is made by the tenant? [15]

OR

Discuss power of State Government to assume management of estate of Landholder.

**Q6)** What are the Duties and Powers of Agricultural Land Tribunal under the Act.[15]

OR

Define Land. Explain the provisions relating to Termination of tenancy for default of tenant.

SECTION-IV

**THE MAHARASHTRA AGRICULTURAL LANDS (CEILING ON HOLDING) ACT, 1961**

**Q7)** Write a short notes on any Two of the Following :

[10]

- a) Submission of Returns
- b) Ceiling Area
- c) Distribution of Surplus Land.





Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1371

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[4941]-903**  
**B.S.L (Semester - IX)**  
**Fifth Year of Five Year Law Course**  
**INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES**  
**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** “Then the office of all the Judges is always to make such construction as shall suppress the mischief, and advanced the remedy” Comment. **[16]**

**Q2)** Explain the utility of Definition, Marginal notes, Proviso, Schedule and Preamble in interpretation the statutes. **[16]**

**Q3)** Explain the rule of 'Same word same meaning' and 'Use of different words' with the help of relevant cases. **[16]**

**Q4)** What are the general principles of interpreting statutes affecting jurisdiction of courts? Explain with relevant cases. **[16]**

**Q5)** Explain the rules of interpretation of consolidating and codifying statute. **[16]**

**Q6)** Explain the rules of Commencement and Operation of Statutes. **[16]**

**Q7)** Discuss the Principles governing Penal Statutes. Elaborate your answer with suitable case laws. **[16]**

**Q8)** “Constitutional provision must be construed not in a narrow and constricted sense but in a wide and liberal manner” Comment. **[16]**

**P.T.O.**

**Q9) Short Notes (Any Four)**

**[20]**

- a) Golden Rule
- b) Dictionary
- c) Remedial Statute
- d) Effects of Expiry of Statute
- e) Taxing Statute
- f) Non Obsolete Clause



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1372

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4941]-904

B.S.L.

Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

(2003 Pattern) (Semester - IX)

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

*Q1)* Administrative law is the law relating to the Administration. It determines organization, powers and duties of Administrative Authorities.” - Ivor Jennings. Comment.

*Q2)* Critically explain the Doctrine of Rule of Law.

*Q3)* ”Delegated Legislation is a technique of modern administration and it is regarded as useful, inevitable and indispensable.” Discuss.

*Q4)* Examine the Principles of Natural Justice with the help of relevant case laws.

*Q5)* State and explain various kinds of writs.

*Q6)* Explain the nature and scope of Commission of Inquiry under Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952.

*Q7)* Critically examine the law relating to Contractual Liability of State with relevant case laws.

*Q8)* Write a detailed note on State Information Commission established under the Right to Information Act, 2005.

*P.T.O.*

**Q9)** Write notes on any two

- a) Administrative Discretion.
- b) Administrative Tribunal.
- c) Lokpal and Lokayukta
- d) Government Privileges in Legal Proceedings.

