

Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P1166

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 1001

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

Fifth Year of Five Years 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 indicate full marks.*

Q1) What are points of distinctions between 'cognizable' and 'Non- cognizable' offences? Ascertain probable parameters of classifying offences between these two categories. **[16]**

OR

Explain distinction between 'Investigation' and 'Inquiry'. Cite any three examples where inquiry is provided for in the scheme of Code of Criminal procedure.

Q2) Explain arrest. Enumerate circumstances in which effectuating arrest without warrant may become necessary. **[16]**

OR

Explain powers of executive magistrates under section 144 of the code and discuss if any remedies are available to challenge the orders so passed. Enumerate the grounds on which such orders could be challenged.

Q3) What are the consequences of errors in Framing of Charge? Can such errors be rectified? **[16]**

OR

Explain the concept of bail in anticipation of arrest. Discuss in detail, the procedural safeguards designed to prevent abuse of this facility.

P.T.O.

Q4) Explain broadly the distinction between the trials conducted by the court of sessions and the trial of a warrant case, conducted by the Magistrate. [16]

OR

List out the beneficiaries envisaged under the provisions of Section 125 of the code. Discuss the rationale behind inclusion of each of such class of beneficiaries.

Q5) Discuss the law of Plea bargaining in India, as inserted by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2005 in the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973. [16]

OR

What is the territorial extent and scope of applicability of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?

Q6) Discuss the aims and objectives of Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. Examine the powers of the court regarding release of certain offenders on probation of good behavior under the Probation of Offenders Act. [10]

OR

Discuss the functions and duties of the Probation officer under the Probation of Offenders Act 1958.

Q7) What are causes of Juvenile Delinquency? What are the protections given by the Judiciary and the legislature to juvenile delinquents? [10]

OR

Write a detail distinction between 'Child in need of care and protection' and 'child in conflict with law' under Juvenile Justice Care and Protection Act.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1167

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 1002

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

Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course

COMPANY LAW

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Question No. 9 is compulsory, which carries 20 marks.*
- 2) Attempt any 5 out of the remaining, each of such questions carries 16 marks.*
- 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) Define 'Director'. Explain their position, rights, duties and liabilities.

Q2) Define 'Company'. What are the various kinds of Companies.

Q3) Discuss the law relating to reconstruction, amalgamation, compromises and arrangements.

Q4) Explain the provisions regarding winding up by the court.

Q5) Explain the meaning of Share-capital and discuss the various kinds of share-capital.

Q6) Define 'Prospectus'. What is the object of prospectus? Discuss the contents of prospectus.

Q7) What are the rules regarding appointment of an Auditor? Discuss the rights, powers and liabilities of auditor.

P.T.O.

Q8) What is the law to prevent oppression and mismanagement in companies.

Q9) Write notes on any two :

- a) Memorandum of Association.
- b) Doctrine of Indoor Management.
- c) Minutes.



Total No. of Questions : 11]

SEAT No. :

P1168

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 1003

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

Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course

DRAFTING, PLEADING & CONVEYANCING

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

1) Question No. 11 is compulsory. It carries 20 marks.

2) Out of the remaining attempt any five. Each question carries 16 marks.

Q1) Draft a suit for specific performance of Contract.

Q2) Draft a petition for restitution of Conjugal Rights under Hindu Marriage Act 1955.

Q3) Draft a money suit for recovery of money given as a hand loan by Mr. X to Mr. Y his friend for which a promissory note was signed by Mr. in favour of Mr. X.

Q4) For harassment by the school management to the child draft a legal notice on behalf of parents of the child in violation of his Right to Education.

Q5) Draft a written statement for mesne profit.

Q6) Draft a Deed of leave and License.

Q7) Draft a complaint for defamation on behalf of Mr. X a reputed person against Mr. Y who intended to malign the image and reputation of Mr. X in the eye of public.

Q8) Write an application before the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 for compensation under the Act.

P.T.O.

Q9) Draft an adoption deed by imagining your own facts.

Q10) Write applications :

- a) Application for stay of execution.
- b) Application for setting aside Ex-Parte Order.

Q11) Write notes on any two :

- a) Bail application.
- b) Writ of Habeas Corpus.
- c) General Power of Attorney.
- d) Promissory Note.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1169

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 1004

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

Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course

LAW OF TAXATION (Optional)

(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) Discuss the provisions regarding 'search & seizure' under the income tax Act, 1961. **[15]**

OR

Define agricultural income, dividend, person, income under the income tax Act, 1961.

Q2) Explain the provision relating to 'Assessment' under the income tax Act, 1961. **[15]**

OR

Explain the provisions regarding exempted income under the income tax Act, 1961.

Q3) Discuss the powers of income tax authorities under the income tax Act, 1961. **[15]**

OR

Which deductions are allowed in computing taxable income under the head of "Income from other sources"? Explain.

P.T.O.

Q4) Explain any two of the following : [15]

- a) Self assessment.
- b) Refunds.
- c) Tax deduction at source.
- d) Notice of demand.

Q5) Critically examine the definitions of assets under the wealth tax Act, 1957.[15]

OR

Enumerate the assets which are exempted from wealth tax.

Q6) Explain any three of the following : [25]

- a) Define goods & Excisable goods.
- b) Procedure in respect of registration.
- c) Concept of MRP based excise duty.
- d) Concept of Manufacture.
- e) Concept of Tariff value.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1170

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 1005

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

Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course

BANKING LAWS INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE

INSTRUMENTS ACT (Optional)

(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 holder in due course under the Negotiable Instruments Act? **[17]**

OR

What are the essential characteristics of a negotiable instrument? State the different kinds of negotiable instruments.

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

- a) Noting and protest.
- b) Bills in sets.
- c) Discharge from liability.
- d) Payment in due course.
- e) Presentment of negotiable instrument.

SECTION - II

(The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934)

Q3) State and explain the business which the Reserve Bank is authorised to carry on and transact. **[17]**

OR

P.T.O.

Explain the following with reference to RBI Act :

- a) Procedure for furnishing credit information.
- b) Requirement of registration and net owned fund.

Q4) Write Short Notes on any three of the following: **[18]**

- a) Offences by banking companies.
- b) Non Banking Financial Institutions.
- c) Central Board.
- d) Powers and Duties of Auditors.
- e) Right to issue Bank Notes.

SECTION - III

(Banking Regulation Act 1949)

Q5) Explain the following : **[15]**

- a) Acquisition of undertakings of banking companies in certain cases
- b) Constitution, powers and procedure of Tribunal

OR

What are the provisions in the Banking Regulation Act, regarding the power of the Reserve Bank to control over the management of banking companies.

Q6) Write Short Notes on any three of the following : **[15]**

- a) Business not permitted for banking companies.
- b) Audit.
- c) Amalgamation of banks.
- d) Inspection.
- e) Constitution of the Board of Directors.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1171

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 1006

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

Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course

CO-OPERATIVE LAW

(2003 Pattern) (Optional)

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) State and explain the fundamental principles of co-operation. **[16]**

Q2) What are the various provisions under the Maharashtra co-op. societies Act, 1960 regarding amalgamation, transfer, division and conversion of societies. **[16]**

Q3) What do you mean by 'bye-laws' of a society? Explain the procedure for the amendment of the bye-laws. **[16]**

Q4) Who can be admitted as a member of a society? Explain the duties and rights of the different kinds of members. **[16]**

Q5) "The Registrar has wide powers of supervision, guidance and control over the societies". Discuss. **[16]**

Q6) Explain the salient features of the Maharashtra ownership flats Act, 1963. **[16]**

Q7) Explain in detail the provisions under the Maharashtra co-op societies Act, regarding offences and penalties. **[16]**

Q8) Explain the procedure for dealing with the contempt of court of the co-operative court and co-op appellate court. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q9) Write notes on any four of the following :

[20]

- a) Object of the Maharashtra apartment ownership Act, 1970.
- b) Deed of declaration under the Maharashtra apartment ownership Act, 1970.
- c) Common expenses & common profits under the M.A.O. Act, 1970.
- d) Appeals.
- e) Registration of societies.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1172

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 1007

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

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) What is a capital market? What is the need for capital Market? What is the function of a capital market?

Q2) What is the meaning of Red Herring Prospectus? When is it required to be filed? Is it mandatory for a company to file a red herring prospectus? Explain in detail the differences between a red herring prospectus and a prospectus

Q3) What are Capital Instruments? Explain and discuss any two.

Q4) What are the provisions of Securities Contract and Regulation Act regarding the functioning of Stock Exchange?

Q5) Define and explain “securities” . What are marketable securities? Ennumerate the securities that can be traded on the stock exchange

Q6) Write a note on Merchant Bankers. How are they regulated by SEBI?

Q7) What is a Depository? What are the advantages of dematerialisation of Shares? How are depositories regulated by SEBI?

P.T.O.

Q8) What are the types of preference shares that can be issued by a company?
Are they traded on the stock exchanges? Explain.

Q9) Write Short notes on any four :

- a) Shelf Prospectus.
- b) Mutual Funds.
- c) Broker.
- d) Lead Manager.
- e) Call Option and Put Option.
- f) Corporate Governance.
- g) Independent Director.



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P1130

[Total No. of Pages : 7

[4841] - 101

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

First Year of Five Years Law Course

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 10) [10]

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| i) To hail from | ii) Turn one's back on |
| iii) To one's fingertips | iv) Be gunning for somebody |
| v) Left, right, and centre | vi) At a low ebb |
| vii) Move heaven and earth | viii) A nail in somebody's coffin |
| ix) Right away/off | x) To set in |
| xi) To throw over | xii) To slack off |

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

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| i) Recidivism | ii) Approver |
| iii) Precedent | iv) Natural justice |
| v) Corroboration | vi) Cause of action |
| vii) Alimony | |

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

- i) Who does not want to live a life of comforts? (Make it assertive)
- ii) She is one of the best athletes in the country. (Change the degree)
- iii) No one will deny that he is innocent. (Make it positive)
- iv) Full moon is coming/ has come/was coming after every month. (Choose the right form of the verb)
- v) He has drawn a beautiful picture. (Make it exclamatory)
- vi) You will help me write the assignments. I will show you around. (Make it conditional)

P.T.O.

- vii) I can't solve this problem. (Give a short response)
 - viii) He cannot speak well. He cannot write well. (Make it compound)
 - ix) She is creating problems in order to delay the whole process. (Make it complex)
 - x) They are being punished by their parents for coming late. (Change the voice)
 - xi) He is intelligent and he will land a good job. (Make it simple)
 - xii) Your brother has got a bad back. (Add a question tag)
- b) **Report the following into indirect -speech.** [5]
- Nitin : What sorts of house are you looking for?
 Ravindra : A fairly bigger in size but an affordable one.
 Nitin : You don't want to buy a new house?
 Ravindra : It's not a matter of choice, Nitin. New houses are completely out of our price range.
 Nitin : Anyway, if you need any help from me, let me know.
 Ravindra : Yes, thank you.
- c) **Correct the following sentences. (Any 5)** [5]
- i) Mr Menon has invited me to the dinner today.
 - ii) Leaning on the compound, a snake bit me.
 - iii) The President as well as the members are responsible for this loss.
 - iv) Not many of us succeed to achieve our ambitions.
 - v) Happiness consists of contentment with one's lot.
 - vi) Your's is the best painting in the exhibition.
 - vii) When capital punishment was abolished, people thought that murders will become more numerous.

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

Each of the competencies in reading, writing, mathematics, and science is known as a core academic skill. Speaking and listening are basic communication skills. These skills are the tools, or building blocks, for learning. You will need the skills you learn in school to succeed in just about every workplace you can think of, from an accounting firm to a mechanic's garage.

Workers need to be able to understand what they read, summarize the information, and apply it to their jobs. You use reading skills to read and interpret written text, including newspapers, magazines, instruction manuals, encyclopedias, dictionaries, and maps. Most jobs require a variety of reading skills. Higher-level jobs may also call for the ability to read financial reports, technical journals, architectural plans, or legal documents.

At work, writing skills are used to communicate information, ideas, thoughts, and messages in written form. All occupations require the completion of job applications, business forms, and correspondence, such as written letters and e-mail. Higher-level jobs may also require the ability to take notes and write reports, speeches and journal articles. The widespread use of computer-based communication has resulted in an increased need for clear writing skills and good grammar.

As an employee, you will likely be expected to know how to add, subtract, multiply, and divide. You also might have to work with decimals, fractions and percentages and know how to use a calculator. A combination of math and reading skills is needed to figure out such things as wages, credit card expenses, bank statements, and budgets.

Science skills help you understand everyday physical and chemical reactions that occur at home and at work. For example, Suman used her knowledge of chemistry and her reading and math skills to develop a set of safety procedures for handling chemicals at work. She used her writing skills to document the new procedures. All four skills helped her research the situation, communicate the procedures to others, and calculate what it would cost to implement, or carry out, the new procedures. But you do not need to be in a scientific field to benefit from science. Loggers, for example, need to have a basic understanding of physics to protect themselves on the job and ensure that the trees they cut fall in the right direction.

Speaking skills are needed to organize ideas and communicate to individuals, small groups, and large groups. Much verbal communication in the workplace takes place in person, over the phone, through e-mail, and in meetings. Verbal communication is most effective when you present information in an organized way and in a clear voice. In any organization, you will need to talk to co-workers and communicate issues and ideas to your supervisors. If you get promoted, you may have people who work under your direction. Speaking skills are important in all three types of work relationships.

Effective listening skills help you understand another person's entire message. People do not always say everything that they are thinking or feeling. Besides the words being said, an effective listener pays attention to the speaker's tone of voice and body language. This allows the listener to discover the hidden messages, the feelings and attitudes the speaker does not say aloud. When listening to others, it is important to show them that you understand what they are saying, whether you agree with them or not. When people are focused on getting their own ideas across, they often fail to hear what someone else is saying.

- i) How do you look at the reading skill?
 - ii) Why is it necessary for an employee to have the writing skill?
 - iii) What is the importance of listening?
 - iv) What is the significance of the skills to be successful?
- b) Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it. [10]**

The primary meaning of the term rule of law is that everything must be done according to law. Every act of governmental power, i.e. every act which affects the legal rights, duties or liberties of any person must be shown to have a strictly legal pedigree. This is the principle of legality. But the rule of law demands more than mere legality. This is manifested by the fact that through the maxim “*Quod principi placuit legis habet vigorem*” i.e. a sovereign will have the force of law. This is perfectly a legal principle, yet it impresses rule by arbitrary power rather than ascertainable law. So every act of the sovereign must be in accordance and conformity with the constitution.

The secondary meaning of the rule of law is that the government should be conducted within a framework of recognized rules and principles which restrict discretionary powers. An essential part of rule of law thus is a system of rules for preventing the abuse of discretionary powers. The rule of restriction has to be put upon the discretionary powers as a matter of degree.

A third meaning of rule of law, though it is a corollary of the first meaning, is that disputes as to legality of the acts of government are to be decided by the judges who are independent of the executive. Such right to carry on a dispute with the government before the ordinary court manned by judges of highest independence is an important element of rule of law.

A fourth meaning is that law should be even handed between the government and the citizen. The government should not enjoy unnecessary privileges or exceptions from ordinary laws. In principle all public authorities should be subject to all normal duties and liabilities, which are not inconsistent with their governmental functions.

- Q4) a) Write a cohesive paragraph on anyone of the following : [10]**
- i) The importance of logical reasoning for lawyers
 - ii) Ragging - a menace
 - iii) The principle of equality
- b) Write a letter to the Municipal Corporation on the condition of roads in your town. [10]**

OR

Draft a letter to your teacher requesting him to conduct revision classes.

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

Human beings differ from lower organisms in two crucial respects, and these can be said to characterize our peculiar form of intelligence. First, we humans have the capacity to join together two or more of these originally separate mechanisms or systems in order to perform a new task. For example, the reading of an alphabetic language links the human capacity to recognize distinctive visual forms (b, a, d) with the capacity to analyze sound streams into their component parts (which can be transcribed as /buh/aah/duh/duh/). This linking capacity, which (so far as we know) was mobilized only a few thousand years ago, has radically increased the intellectual compass of the species. Second, it is possible for human beings to become aware of the operation of such mechanisms and to use that knowledge productively. Thus, in learning to read an alphabetic system, humans gain conscious access to the properties of our phonological system; they “sound out” words and connect particular sounds to particular graphic symbols (in English the squiggle a makes the sound /aah/or/ah/or/ay/).

The development of intelligence in our species consists of ever-greater access to elements of our cognitive repertory. So, for example, humans can not only learn to read an alphabetic system but can learn to appreciate the nature of the grapheme-phoneme mechanism that undergirds reading. They can draw on this understanding to learn new languages, to devise their own artificial languages, and even to come to understand the operation of natural and artificial languages in the style of a Chomskian linguist.

With more or less effort, most human beings seem able to master the operations involved in a skill like reading. Those who find it especially difficult to couple their auditory and visual analytic systems, or to

attain some kind of access to the principles that underlie sound organization, end up at a distinct disadvantage in a realm of human activity that has attained enormous importance. Recently we have come to call these people “dyslexic.” Dyslexics would not be recognized in an illiterate society or in a society where reading occurs with ideographs, but if a person at risk for dyslexia is born into a literate society that happens to use an alphabetic system, he must somehow overcome his limitations if he wishes to participate fully in his culture.

OR

Translate the following passage into Marathi/Hindi : [10]

To lead others, you must learn certain skills. Sometimes being a follower first can teach you how to be a good leader later. As a follower, you can observe leadership skills in action and practice them at home, at school, and with your friends. The following are some of the skills you need as a leader.

First, leaders have to have management skills. Effective leaders can manage time, money, and other team resources. They know what must be done and what resources their team needs to meet its goals. They manage human resources by using the skills and talents of everyone in the group.

Second, leaders should possess motivational skills. Effective leaders are skilled at motivating others to take action. As leader of the school’s debate team, Mike uses praise and encouragement to motivate his team to work hard. Mike’s motivational skills helped his team earn first place at the state competition.

Third, leaders should be really good in communication skills. Leaders are able to explain the goals of the team and each team member’s specific job. Leaders not only talk to but also listen to team members and respond to their suggestions, problems, concerns, and feelings.

And fourthly, leaders need to have problem-solving skills. The problem-solving skills of leaders help them solve the varied problems they encounter. They use decision-making skills and are willing to look for new ways to achieve goals. For example, a good leader can solve problems among team members that might divide the group. The leader’s solution helps the team move forward toward its goals.

b) **Summarise the following passage.** [10]

By teaching summarizing and note-taking techniques, teachers can enhance students' ability to synthesize and organize information in a way that captures the main ideas and supporting details. Both summarizing and note taking help students process information.

Summarizing is primarily about distilling information, finding patterns, filling in the missing parts, and synthesizing the information into a condensed form. There are several generalizations from the research on developing summarizing skills. The research makes clear that students must engage in three activities when effectively summarizing: deleting information, substituting information, and keeping information. Moreover, to successfully engage in these three activities, students must analyze the information at a fairly deep level. Research also indicates that familiarity with the structure of the information being summarized makes the process easier.

Like summarizing, note taking asks students to identify key information and restate that information in their own words. There are three main generalizations we can draw from the research on note taking: first, the least effective way to take notes is verbatim. Trying to record everything that is heard or read does not give students a chance to synthesize the information presented. This does not mean that students should take limited notes; in fact, the more notes they take, the better. It is important, however, that notes be specific to the learning goals outlined by the teacher. Second, students should consider notes to be work in progress; they should be regularly reviewed, revised, and added to as a student's grasp of the content grows. And third, students should use their notes as study guides. A set of clear, well-organized notes can be a powerful tool for test preparation.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1131

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 102
First Year B.S.L.
First Year of Five Years Law Course
HISTORY
(2003 Pattern) (Semester - I)

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) Aims of the state in ancient India.
- b) The various land tenures under Vijayanagar Rulers.
- c) The role of Christian missionaries in the 19th century in India.
- d) Doctrine of lapse.
- e) Economic drain theory of Dadabhai Naoroji.
- f) Ilbert Bill controversy.

Q2) Discuss critically about the legal institutions and the judicial procedure as stated in the ancient Indian sources of law. [20]

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

Q4) What is Bhakti? What is the contribution of various medieval saints in the upliftment of the society? [20]

Q5) Discuss the salient features of agrarian system under Marathas during medieval period. [20]

Q6) Describe in detail the measures adopted for the development of modern education and its impact under British rule in India. [20]

P.T.O.

Q7) Discuss the socio-religious reforms brought about by Swami Dayanand Saraswati through Arya Samaj. [20]

Q8) Give the causes of Carnatic wars and also the reasons for the success of the English against their French rivals in India. [20]

Q9) “Lord William Bentinck was a liberal and progressive Governor general of India.” Explain with reference to his reforms. [20]



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P1132

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 103

I - B.S.L.

First Year of Five Years Law Course

ECONOMICS

(2003 Pattern) (Semester - I)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Write short notes on Any Four :

- a) Disguised Unemployment.
- b) Fixed Cost & Variable Cost.
- c) Money.
- d) Labour Productivity.
- e) Clearing House.
- f) Causes of Poverty.

Q2) Explain the causes of population explosion in India.

Q3) Explain the objectives and functions of IBRD.

Q4) What is Economic Development? Explain the features of developing countries.

Q5) What is Monopoly? Explain how price and output is determined?

Q6) Explain the features, Advantages & Disadvantages of sole proprietorship?

Q7) Define & Explain the various methods of measuring National income along with difficulties involved in measuring it.

P.T.O.

Q8) Explain the functions of Reserve Bank of India.

Q9) Explain the importance of Agriculture in Indian Economy.

Q10) Define & Explain the functions of Money.



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P1133

[Total No. of Pages : 7

[4841] - 201
I - B.S.L.
(Five Year Course)
GENERAL ENGLISH - II
(2003 Pattern) (Semester - II)

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 10) : **[10]**

- i) Proactive
- ii) Brainstorm
- iii) Runway
- iv) Plane
- v) JMFC
- vi) e-mail
- vii) Healthy
- viii) Sportscast
- ix) Walkie talkie
- x) Touch
- xi) Countersign
- xii) Breakup

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

- i) Admonish
- ii) Confute
- iii) Dissonance
- iv) Infuriate
- v) Fallacious
- vi) Impeach
- vii) Logical

P.T.O.

- c) Give antonyms of the following (Any 5): [5]
- i) Monotonous
 - ii) Oppressive
 - iii) Specious
 - iv) Refute
 - v) Persevere
 - vi) Absolve
 - vii) Grand
- 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) An open question
 - ii) Give away
 - iii) In loco parentis
 - iv) On and on
 - v) In deep water
 - vi) Inter se
 - vii) Status quo
 - viii) Call in question
 - ix) Behind one's back
 - x) De facto
 - xi) Ex- parte
 - xii) Too many irons in the fire
- b) Give one word for the following expressions (Any 10): [10]
- i) An Assembly of listeners
 - ii) A pamphlet or booklet containing information about something
 - iii) Willful destruction of property, works of art etc.

- iv) That which happens once in two years
- v) Total repudiation of the obligations of marriage
- vi) Removal of objectionable part of a book
- vii) Opinion contrary to accepted doctrines
- viii) A person who is sound in judgment
- ix) One who is very particular about small details
- x) The publication in permanent form of a statement which tends to damage the reputation of a person
- xi) Omission in a document
- xii) Intentional abandonment of a right

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) Even if
- ii) Still
- iii) Whoever
- iv) As far as
- v) Unless
- vi) While
- vii) With reference to

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

- i) Being a very hot day, I stayed indoors.
- ii) He is weak at grammar.
- iii) No sooner he heard the news, he returned.
- iv) Two hundred rupees are to be paid to him.
- v) The criminal was hung.
- vi) He lived there for a day.
- vii) I doubt that he will pass.

- c) Summarise 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 the judges who will apply the law without fear of 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 jurisprudence which enables the citizen by appropriate writs to approach the courts of law for the enforcement of his/her 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/her 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 the 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.

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

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language or any other status. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and inalienable. They should not be taken away except in specific situations and according to due process. For example, the right to liberty may be restricted if a person is found guilty of a crime by a court of law. The availability and protection of human rights are actually possible in a democratic system. The Constitution of democratic India definitely guarantees equal rights to both men and women. Improvement in the condition of women after independence, various laws for the development and welfare, designing of plans and policies are no doubt on increase but they lack positive impact on women. In reality, the majority of women population in the country is victim to violation of human rights. Women are continuously facing discrimination both at visible and invisible levels and have been left on the margin. They have been unsuccessful in reaping the equal benefits of development. International human rights law lays down obligations of Governments to act in certain ways or to refrain from certain acts in order to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals or groups.

In recent years, the empowerment of women has been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women. In India the empowerment process has already begun. We are now, witnessing a steady improvement in the enrollment of women in the schools and colleges and even in the professional colleges. The reproductive health status and general health status are better when compared to their health status in the earlier decades. In this decade, women are entering into the job market in increasing number and also venturing to become entrepreneurs. They are entering even into the non-traditional sectors like the police, defence, administration, media and research fields. Various laws have been enacted so far to protect women from various

crimes. The law on the “Protection of Women against Domestic Violence” satisfies the long pending demand of the women activists. In the political field, the reservation for women in local administration is a step towards political empowerment. When 33% reservation for women in parliament becomes a reality, women’s voice will be heard in the highest forum of democracy and greater number of women will participate in the law making process. Furthermore, The Sexual Harassment of Women at Work-place Act 2013 will not only enhance female empowerment but also ensure complete devotion of the feminine to her work.

- i) What are human rights? Can they be taken away by anyone?
 - ii) What does International Human Rights Law lay down?
 - iii) What is the position of women in this decade?
 - iv) What efforts have been taken by the government to empower women in India?
 - v) Do you think that women are really empowered in India?
- b) Choose the correct word from those given in brackets (Any 5): [5]
- i) The president was in an (expensive/expansive) mood and mixed freely with all the invitees.
 - ii) Her musical (sensitivity/sensibility) helped her to spot talented young singers.
 - iii) Though she had to move into a new house far away, she did not wish to (severe/sever) her links with all her friends here.
 - iv) All foreigners have to (comply/compile) with the rules of this country.
 - v) You have to be (proficient/efficient) in the use of computers if you want a good job.
 - vi) She made a (favourite/favourable) impression on the interviewers.
 - vii) Her report was put together (competently/competitively).

- Q5) a)** Write a report on a Rally organized by your college to create awareness about cleanliness in the society. **[10]**

OR

Write a report on a seminar you attended on 'Right to Information Act 2005'.

- b)** Write an effective and cohesive essay on any one of the following:**[10]**
- i) Population in India: Boon or curse
 - ii) India's rise as a global power
 - iii) Actions speak louder than words



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P1134

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 202

I - B.S.L.

(Five Year Course)

POLITICAL SCIENCE - I

Political Theory and Political Organization

(2003 Pattern) (Semester - II)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Explain the Social Contract Theory given by Hobbes and Locke with regard to origin of State. **[20]**

Q2) Define State and discuss in details the elements required to form a State. **[20]**

Q3) Explain any two : **[20]**

- a) Nation and Nationalism.
- b) Liberal thoughts in India.
- c) General Will.

OR

Explain concepts- Rights, Law, Equality

Q4) Discuss the merits and demerits of Federal State. Comment - India as a Quasi-federal State. **[20]**

OR

Discuss with criticism the Divine Origin and Patriarchal Theory with respect to Origin of State.

Q5) Discuss Guild Socialism and Syndicalism as school of Democratic Socialism. **[20]**

P.T.O.

Q6) Discuss the powers and functions of Indian Prime Minister and compare him with U.S. President. [20]

OR

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

Q7) Explain the concepts - Judicial Review and independence of Judiciary. [20]

Q8) What is 'Public Opinion'? State its importance in a democratic country like India. Discuss various agencies responsible for formation of Public Opinion. [20]

Q9) Explain various doctrines of Karl Marx. [20]

OR

Explain importance of free and fair elections. Discuss different methods of representation with their merits.

Q10) Explain any four : [20]

- a) India with Dictatorship.
- b) Collective Responsibility.
- c) Force Theory with respect to Origin of State.
- d) Difference between State and Government.
- e) MahadevGovindRanade.
- f) Importance of Democracy.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P1135

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 203

I - B.S.L.

First Year of Five Years Law Course

SOCIOLOGY

(Semester - II)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Explain in brief the scope of sociology.

Q2) Explain law as means of social control and social change.

Q3) Define religion. Explain the importance of religion in modern changing society.

Q4) State the challenges and factors hindering National integration.

Q5) Discuss the impact of modernization on village community and the institution of marriage.

Q6) Describe the causes of deviance and its impact on society.

Q7) Describe important 'labour laws' and also the constitutional provisions for promoting 'secularism' in India.

Q8) What is social stratification? Compare the Indian stratification systems of 'caste' and 'class'.

P.T.O.

Q9) Define the institution of marriage and also mention the various types of marriage.

Q10) Write short notes on any four :

- a) Traditionalism.
- b) Divorce.
- c) Scientific nature of sociology.
- d) Functions of Government.
- e) Legal provision for controlling the practice of untouchability.
- f) Westernization.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P1136

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 301

II - B.S.L. (Semester - III & IV)
Second Year of Five Year Law Course
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.
- c) Legitimacy.

Discuss how they are related to one another. Examine Robert Dahl's analyses of 'Influence' as a generic term.

Q2) Discuss the various obligations that an individual has towards the state. Is obligation to the state absolute? Comment. Explain the various theories of political obligation.

Q3) Examine John Locke's social contract theory as liberal philosophy.

Q4) Write on any two :

- a) General-Will.
- b) Karl Marx on 'state'
- c) Aristotle's 'Best state' & 'Best constitution'.

Q5) Explain Bentham as an utilitarian philosophy. How did J.S. Mill modify Benthamism.

P.T.O.

Q6) Discuss critically John Austin's theory of sovereignty. Distinguish between political and legal sovereignty.

Q7) Explain the rise and ideologies of fascism & Nazism. Are they relevant for India? Comment.

Q8) How did Vinoba Bhave contribute to Gandhism? Is Mahatma Gandhi's 'Satyagraha movement' relevant today? Comment.

Q9) How did Marxism spread in Russia? Discuss Lenin's contributions to Marxian thoughts. 'Is Karl Marx an astrologer today? Comment.

Q10) Short notes on any four :

- a) Reformatory theory of punishment.
- b) Hegel on 'state'.
- c) Max Weber on 'Authority'.
- d) Marxist thought in India.
- e) Retributive theory of punishment.
- f) Thomas Hobbes 'State of Nature'.
- g) Ramrajya.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P1137

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 302

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

(Second Year of Five Years Law Course)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

International Relations and Organisations

(2003 Pattern) (Theory) (Paper - III)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Discuss the various determinants of national power and explain the impact of technology, natural resources and industry as determinants of National Power.

Q2) Discuss with illustrations - 'International law and international morality effectively limit the National power'.

Q3) Discuss the various issues involved in the North-South conflict and hence bring out its impact on the world peace.

Q4) Explain the meaning of International Dispute. Discuss with illustrations political means of resolving international disputes.

Q5) Define disarmament. Discuss its role for achieving international peace.

Q6) The 'Balance of power' concept is still not out-dated. Justify.

Q7) Explain how the creation of world community is affected by - international interest, national interest, and fanaticism.

P.T.O.

Q8) Explain the role and function of security council and general assembly as the organs of UNO.

Q9) Write on any two:

- a) ILO
- b) UNESCO
- c) SAARC
- d) East-West Conflict

Q10) Write short notes on (any four) :

- a) NATO
- b) ECOSOC
- c) International NGOs
- d) WHO
- e) Diplomacy
- f) FAO
- g) ICJ



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1138

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 303

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

Second Year of Five Years Law 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) Mohiribibi v/s Dharamdas Ghosh.
- b) Weeks v/s Tybald.
- c) Felthouse v/s Bindley.

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

- a) Wagering Agreements.
- b) Time as a essence of the Contract.
- c) Unlawful and Illegal Agreements.

Q3) A Contract is defined as “An agreement enforceable by Law”. Discuss.**[16]**

OR

Explain the term Consideration and state the exceptions to the rule “No Consideration No Contract”.

Q4) Discuss Free Consent with appropriate case laws. **[16]**

OR

What are the principles usually followed to assess damages for Breach of Contract?

P.T.O.

Q5) Discuss the “Quasi Contracts” under the Indian Contract Act. **[16]**

OR

What is meant by Discharge of Contract? And what are the various ways in which a Contract may be discharged?

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

- a) Rescission of Contract
- b) Preventive Relief
- c) Power to award Compensation under Sec. 21 of the Specific Relief Act.



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P1139

[Total No. of Pages : 7

[4841] - 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) Pamphlet
- ii) Dethrone
- iii) Safeguard
- iv) Biopic
- v) JMFC
- vi) Viva
- vii) Catch
- viii) Caretaker
- ix) Itsy bitsy
- x) Jailbird
- xi) Otherwise
- xii) Plane

P.T.O.

- b) Give synonyms of the following (Any 5): [5]
- i) Efficient
 - ii) Falsify
 - iii) Jeopardize
 - iv) Freedom
 - v) Potent
 - vi) Spendthrift
 - vii) Vicious
- c) Give antonyms of the following (Any 5): [5]
- i) Infringe
 - ii) Judicious
 - iii) Persevere
 - iv) Offensive
 - v) Specious
 - vi) Withdraw
 - vii) Rebellious
- 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) Fall from grace
 - ii) Hit the nail on the head
 - iii) Carry out
 - iv) Out of spirits
 - v) Stand in one's way
 - vi) Animus possidendi
 - vii) Sub rosa
 - viii) Man of world
 - ix) To beat the air
 - x) Lis pendens
 - xi) Non compos mentis
 - xii) Without an exception

- b) Explain the following legal terms (Any 5): [10]
- i) Deponent
 - ii) Covet
 - iii) Extortion
 - iv) Jurisdiction
 - v) Negligence
 - vi) Recital
 - 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 5): [5]
- i) Even if
 - ii) As soon as
 - iii) On the whole
 - iv) So long as
 - v) Whenever
 - vi) Otherwise
 - vii) Therefore
- b) Do you agree with the following statement if yes, why? If no,why? (Any one) [5]
- i) Online learning is as good as face-to-face learning.
 - ii) Technology has made us lonelier.
 - iii) Housewives should get salary for their work.
- c) Write an essay on any one of the following: [10]
- i) Human Rights.
 - ii) The power and responsibility of Press.
 - iii) Command of Language in the Profession of Law.

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

Every voter wants an honest and efficient candidate to win the elections and represent him in the Houses but it rarely happens in India. The reason being that once a candidate wins the election, he forgets public service and concentrates towards making money at all costs and by all means. Their aim is to win the next election and hold on to their power and position and they are willing to adopt all methods whether fair or unfair, to do so. Good governance and upliftment of society take a back seat. Lack of education and poverty of the majority of the electorate causes them to be misled easily by the candidates and instead of casting votes based upon the candidates' credentials, they do so for those who belong to their own caste or have the muscle power or have made false promises to them. The need for electoral reforms has been felt by one and all but when the law making body or the executive itself is embedded into corruption, who would do the needful? If the corruption is to be rooted out, the electorate needs to be educated about their responsibility of electing the right candidate based upon his credentials and because of incentives promised or the caste that he belongs to. In order to ensure integrity of our constitution and have fair elections, it has become imperative that the voters be empowered to reject all the candidates if they are not upto the mark. But the problem is that the awareness regarding the option of 'no votes' is very low and also the choice of this option does not impact the overall outcome of the elections. The tainted and those with criminal records should not be allowed to contest the elections. The cap on election expenses should be raised from the current cap of Rs. 25 lakhs for Lok Sabha and Rs. 10 lakhs for assembly elections and also the election accounts need to be properly scrutinized. This will help in curbing the flow of black money into election campaigns. Empowering the electorate through an option of recalling elected representatives and moving towards a system of proportional representation -where legislators are elected on the basis of percentage of votes won in a grouping of constituencies could help in reforming the electoral process. The electoral process is the foundation of a democracy and strengthening it is the key to enhancing the quality of governance.

- i) Why is voter's expectation of an honest and efficient candidate to win the elections not fulfilled? What is the aim of a candidate after winning the election?
 - ii) On what basis do the most of Indian voters decide to cast their votes?
 - iii) What is required to root out the corruption from the society?
 - iv) How can the electorate be empowered?
- b) Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it: **[10]**

The use of computer in law is of recent origin. At present, computer is helping law experts in knowledge acquisition, knowledge representation and knowledge utilization. The potential of the use of computers in law is enormous. The law texts, verdicts and jurisprudence are the lawyer's most important implements. Computers may be used as the storage and retrieval of information at greater range and depth. They can assist practitioners by timing and conducting interviews with clients. They can reduce work of conveyancing and patent searches and in drafting documents and letters of a routine nature. They assist with the task of crowd control and the detention and prevention of crime. Law has to keep pace with the development of information technology. Cyber and internet system has brought many problems. Cyber crimes are different from ordinary crimes. It is easy to learn cyber crimes. Moreover, it requires only a small resource as compared to the resultant damage caused by the commission of crimes; they can be committed in a jurisdiction without the criminal being physically present in it and it is clearly illegal and benefit of doubt need not be given to the accused. There are cases of hacking, network packet sniffers, man-in-the middle attacks, fraud on internet, e-mails scams, credit card fraud, fraud by online investment newsletters and bulletin boards, virus, pornography on internet etc. The Information Technology Act, 2000 provides for punishment for the cyber crimes.

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

One of the major problems India has to face is that of unemployment. It is a serious problem and can not be ignored. It has to be remembered that merely giving some kind of occupation to a large number of people does not ultimately increase employment or lessen unemployment. Employment comes from newer and more effective means of wealth production. The whole experience and history of past two hundred years shows that it comes through the growth of technological methods. We can not effectively deal with problem of unemployment without technological progress. Every country which boasts of full employment today is the country which is technologically advanced has unemployment or under employment. Therefore, if India has to advance, she must advance in science and technology. The fact is that our poverty is due to our backwardness in science and technology. If we remedy that backwardness we create not only wealth but also employment.

OR

Translate the following passage into Marathi/ Hindi:

During ancient times, the Hindu Law had flexibility and an inherent capacity to grow. The methods usually employed for the purpose of growth of the law were the process of interpretation and the assimilation of customs. After the introduction of the British Pattern of justice in India, these traditional instrumentalities of legal change and growth ceased to operate. New customs could not be recognized by the courts because of the theory that a custom could be enforceable only if was ancient. The process of commenting the powerful technique by which the Hindu jurists like Vijaneshwara and Jimutvahana shaped and moulded the ancient law to keep pace with the needs of contemporary society is simply not available today. A new interpretation of an old text would not be acceptable to the courts howsoever eminent the

interpreter may be. The courts thus remain bound by the authority of the dead jurists. During the British period, the growth of Hindu Law came to be fossilized.

- b) Draft a Gift-Deed in respect of movable and immovable property taking into consideration legal recitals. **[10]**

OR

Draft a Special Power of Attorney.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1140

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 402

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

Second Year of Five Year Law Course

LEGAL HISTORY

History of Courts, Legislature & 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) Discuss critically the judicial plan of 1772 introduced by Warren Hastings and its reforms in 1774. **[20]**

Q2) Examine critically the patna case in detail. **[20]**

Q3) "In 1790 lord cornwallis took a great step forward to reform the existing Muslim Criminal laws and Criminal Judicature". Explain. **[20]**

Q4) What were the circumstances which led to the passing of the Indian Councils Act, 1861? Discuss critically its provisions. **[20]**

Q5) Explain the impact of Privy Council's Jurisdiction over Indian legal system. **[20]**

Q6) How far the provincial autonomy was achieved under the government of India Act, 1935? Explain. **[20]**

Q7) Discuss critically the reforms introduced by lord cornwallis in the field of legal profession in 1793. **[20]**

P.T.O.

Q8) Trace the development of Law Reporting in India. **[20]**

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

- a) The Mayor's court at Madras of 1687.
- b) Cossijurah case.
- c) Contribution of first law commission under lord Macaulay.
- d) Chamier committee of 1923 and its Report of 1924.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1141

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 403

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

Second Year of Five Years 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 firm? Discuss various modes of dissolution of firm. [17]

OR

Discuss the position of a 'Minor' admitted to the benefits of partnership firm

Q2) Discuss the position of incoming and out-going partners. [16]

OR

Discuss the provisions of Partnership Act with reference to registration of firms.

Q3) Explain transfer of property. Summarize the provisions regarding transfer of property in various types of goods. [17]

OR

With reference to performance of contract by seller explain the rules regarding delivery of goods.

P.T.O.

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

- a) Suit by Buyer against the Seller.
- b) Doctrine of “Caveat Emptor”.
- c) Implied Warranties.
- d) Goods as subject matter of contract of sale.
- e) Explain any three exceptions to “Nemo dat quod non habet”.
- f) Stoppage of goods in transit.

Q5) Discuss the rights and duties of Pawnor and Pawnee Distinguish between Pledge and Bailment. **[16]**

OR

What are the essentials of contract of guarantee. Explain the modes of discharge of surety from liability.

Q6) Define bailment. Explain the rights and duties of Bailee. **[16]**

OR

Briefly state the features of contract of agency? Explain the rights and duties of an agent towards his Principal.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P1142

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 501

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

(Five Year Course)

FAMILY LAW - I

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 13)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

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

Q2) Differentiate between 'Nikah' and 'Muta' marriage.

Q3) What are the grounds for divorce under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act.

Q4) Discuss the provisions regarding a valid adoption under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act.

Q5) Discuss the kinds of guardianship namely 'Jabar' and "Hiznat' under the Muslim Law.

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

Q7) Define 'Talaq'. Discuss 'Talaq-e-Tafweez', 'Khula' and 'Mubaraat'.

Q8) Discuss in detail the law relating to 'Dower'under Muslim Law.

P.T.O.

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

Q10) Answer any four giving reasons :

- a) Abdul and Amina, a Muslim aged couple in unable to maintain themselves. State the legal remedy available to them, if any.
- b) Manmohan, a Hindu social worker is 33years old. He wants to adopt a girl child of 14 years. Advise him.
- c) Saddam a Muslim male, divorces his wife, Haseena, by Talaq-ul-Biddat. After one month he wants to remarry her. Can he do so?
- d) Chitra a Hindu girl, is a victim of child marriage. At the age of 19 she wants to repudiate her marriage. Advise her.
- e) Aniket wants to marry his cousin, Anushka. State the provisions under all personal laws regarding their marriage.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1143

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 502

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

(Five Year 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.

Q2) What is 'Unlawful assembly', 'Rioting' and 'Affray'. How they are punishable under Indian Penal Code.

[16]

OR

Explain Criminal breach of trust, misappropriation and cheating under Indian Penal Code.

Q3) Write a critical comments on Various Stages of Commission of an Contemplated Criminal Offence.

[16]

OR

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

P.T.O.

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

OR

Define grievous hurt and discuss the cases in which it amounts to 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' shoots 'Z' with the intention of Killing. A dies in consequence. What offence 'A' has 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. :

P1144

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 503

III - 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) Defines 'Industry' and explains how Supreme Court has interpreted the definition of Industry under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947? **[15]**

OR

Write a note on legal controls on lay-offs, retrenchment and closure.

Q2) Discuss the legality and efficacy of Strike and Lock-Outs as a coercive weapon either in the hands of the employers or employees to demonstrate their respective strength and compel the unwilling party to resume negotiations to settle the dispute between the employers and employees.**[15]**

OR

Discuss the requirements under the Industrial Dispute Act to constitute an Industrial dispute. Critically examine and state whether an individual dispute can become an Industrial Dispute, discuss with case law.

Q3) Define partial and total disablement under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. Clarify and distinguishes between partial and total disablement. **[15]**

OR

With the help of decided cases discuss the liability of employer 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) Working Hours.
- b) Safety Measures.
- c) Provisions Related to Health.
- d) Employment of 'Women' and 'Young Person'.
- e) Occupier's Specific Responsibility in Relation to Hazardous Process.
- f) Certifying Surgeons.

Q5) Write short notes on any TWO of the following : **[15]**

- a) Employees State Insurance Fund.
- b) The Employees State Insurance Corporation.
- c) Benefits Assured to Insured Person.

Q6) Discuss remedy available under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 on non-payment of wages. Also explain the purpose of the Act. **[10]**

OR

Explain the authorities under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

Q7) State the provisions relating to 'Claims' under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. **[10]**

OR

Explain the Scheme & Objectives of Minimum Wages Act, 1948.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P1145

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 504

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

Third Year of Five Years Law Course

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) Explain & illustrate Classification of Trust. **[15]**

OR

Explain the various obligations in the nature of Trust under the Indian Trust Act, 1882.

Q2) Discuss the Provisions of 'Disabilities of Trustee' **[15]**

OR

Discuss the Rights and Liabilities of the Beneficiary.

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

- a) Three Certainties of Trust.
- b) Duties of Trustee.
- c) Extinction of Trust.

Q4) Elaborate the Procedure and Powers of the Charity Commissioner to frame, Amalgamate and Modify the Schemes under Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. **[15]**

OR

Explain the Provisions relating to Budget, Account & Audit under Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950.

P.T.O.

Q5) Explain the Provisions relating to alienation of Trust Property under Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. **[15]**

OR

What is Charitable Purpose under the provisions of Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950.

Q6) Writes a Short Notes on any Three : **[15]**

- a) Dharmada
- b) Temple
- c) Public Trust Administration Fund.
- d) Math

Q7) “Fiduciary Relationship had greater role to play in Trusteeship & Professional transaction”, Comment. **[15]**

OR

Writes a Short Notes on any Three

- a) Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without a remedy.
- b) Equity Acts in Personam.
- c) Delay Defects Equity.
- d) He who seeks equity must do equity.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1146

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 505
III - B.S.L.
(Five Year Course)
CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY
(2003 Pattern) (Optional)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Discuss whether Criminology is a science? What is the nature and scope of Criminology and its relation to other social sciences. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the contribution of the classical and Neo-classical schools of Criminology as the explanation for criminal behavior.

Q2) Analyze the concept of Recidivism. Discuss the causes and strategies to control this phenomenon. **[16]**

OR

Analyze the concept of 'Criminal hygiene' in the context of the theories of punishment.

Q3) Discuss in detail the role of the police organization in India. What are the hurdles faced by the police in achieving their goals? **[16]**

OR

Discuss the correctional philosophy adopted by modern prison administration systems during the last few decades.

Q4) What are the various types of White Collar Crimes? Enumerate the various steps taken by the Indian Legislature to curb this menace. **[16]**

OR

Explain the Sociological theory of crime causation.

P.T.O.

Q5) State and explain the various kinds of punishments.

[16]

OR

Discuss the different approaches to deal effectively with crime and delinquency.

Q6) Write short notes on any two :

[20]

- a) Habitual Offenders.
- b) Rights of prisoners.
- c) Born Criminal.
- d) Psychological School of Criminology.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1147

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 506

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

(Five Year Course)

WOMEN & LAW & LAW RELATING TO THE CHILD

(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper (3))

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

SECTION - I

(Women and Law)

Q1) Discuss the Constitutional safeguards for Women.

[15]

OR

State the legal control over the employment of women in India.

Q2) State the object and important provisions of Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956.

[15]

OR

Explain the need for Uniform Civil Code.

Q3) Write short notes on any two :

[20]

- a) N.C.W.
- b) Reservation of seats for Women.
- c) Dowry prohibition Act, 1961.

P.T.O.

SECTION - II
(Child and Law)

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

OR

Discuss the object and functions of the National Commission for Child.

Q5) Discuss the nature and functions of various institutions for juvenile delinquents established under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act,2000. [15]

OR

State the Constitutional protection for children in India

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

- a) Right of children to free education.
- b) Social and Legal status of child.
- c) Child Labour-a socio legal problem.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1148

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 507

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

Third Year of Five Years Law Course

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW

(2003 Pattern) (Optional)

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) Define the term 'International Economic Law' and explain its nature and development

Q2) Explain the objectives, purposes and Principles of UNO.

Q3) Explain the features of UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration,1985.

Q4) Explain the salient features of the GATT, 1994.

Q5) Write a detailed note on role of International Court of Justice for settlement of International Economic Disputes.

Q6) Discuss the provisions of Bern Convention for protection of Literary and Artistic work.

Q7) Explain the role of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

P.T.O.

Q8) Discuss the functions of International Finance Corporation (IFC).

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

- a) New York Convention, 1958.
- b) Functions of IBRD.
- c) NIEO.
- d) US-Iran Claims.
- e) Security Council.
- f) Norwegian Case.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1149

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 601

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

Third Year of Five Years Law Course

FAMILY LAW - 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) Discuss the general principles of inheritance under the Muslim Law. [16]

OR

Define 'Hiba' and discuss the essentials of valid 'Hiba' under the Muslim Law.

Q2) Explain the rules of succession in respect of Hindu male and female dying intestate under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. [16]

OR

Explain the doctrine of Election?

Q3) What is Domicile? Discuss the kinds of Domicile? [16]

OR

State and Explain the classification of property under the Hindu Law.

Q4) Explain the rules regarding intestate succession among Christians under the Indian Succession Act, 1925? [16]

OR

What are the general rules of inheritance in case of a Parsi dying intestate under the Indian Succession Act, 1925?

P.T.O.

Q5) Write notes on: (Any Three) :

[18]

- a) Wakf.
- b) Conditional Bequest.
- c) Ademption of Legacies.
- d) Coparcenary.
- e) Reopening of Partition and Reunion.

Q6) Answer the following with reasons: (Any Three)

[18]

- a) 'A', a Medical Officer attached to a regiment, is actually employed in an expedition. Whether 'A' can make a privileged will? If Yes, How? If No, How?
- b) A Hindu male 'H' dies intestate in 2000, leaving behind his widow W1, whom he had married in 1990, and a son S, from her. He married W2 in 1994, while his first marriage was subsisting and a daughter D was born to him from W2. Distribute his property.
- c) A bequeaths 10,000 rupees to his niece, if she deserts her husband. Whether the Bequest is Valid or Void? How?
- d) A, a Christian dies intestate leaving behind his Mother, his Brothers John and Henry, and also one child of a deceased Sister, Mary, and two children of George, a deceased Brother of the half blood who was the Son of his Father but not of his Mother. Distribute the shares.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1150

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 602

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

Third Year of Five Years Law Course

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question no. 9 is compulsory. It carries 20 Marks.*
- 2) *Attempt any 5 out of the remaining. Each question carries 16 marks.*

Q1) Critically examine the scope of the provisions of Arts. 19(1)(g) and 301 both of which guarantee the freedom of trade and commerce.

Q2) Discuss in detail the various kinds of Emergency under the Indian Constitution.

Q3) Critically appreciate the nature of federal structure adopted by the Indian Constitution.

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

Q5) Evaluate the constitutional safeguards against detention made under a law providing for Preventive Detention.

Q6) Examine the Right of Minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. Substantiate your answer with appropriate case laws.

Q7) "A very fascinating aspect of Art.14 which the courts in Indian have developed over time is that Art. 14 embodies 'a guarantee against arbitrariness' on the part of the Administration." Critically elaborate the above statement.

P.T.O.

Q8) Discuss the meaning, object, purpose and scope of the Preamble of India.

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

- a) Doctrine of Pith and Substance.
- b) Freedom of Movement and Residence.
- c) Fundamental duties.
- d) Powers of Governor.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1151

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 603

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

Third Year of Five Year Law Course

LAW OF TORTS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION 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 mark.*

Q1) “A tort is a civil wrong other than a breach of contract for which the remedy is a common law action for “unliquidated damages.” Comment. **[16]**

OR

How the tort can be discharged? Explain various modes of discharging torts.

Q2) State the concept of Vicarious Liability and elaborate its role with reference to relationship of “Owner and Independent Contractor & Principal and Agent”. **[16]**

OR

Elaborate the term Negligence. Discuss also the defences available in an action for negligence.

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

- a) Legal remedy and extra Judicial remedy.
- b) Injuria Sine Damno and Damnum Sine Injuria.

OR

“Nuisance is a part of Private and public life”. Comment and State the remedies available against such nuisances.

P.T.O.

Q4) Compare the “Rule of Strict Liability” in Ryland v. Fletcher with the “Rule of “Absolute liability” as evolved by the Indian Supreme Court. Trace the need of such evolution in Indian scene. **[16]**

OR

State the essential ingredients for proving Defamation. Differentiate between” Libel and Slander” with suitable illustrations.

Q5) Write notes on any Two : **[16]**

- a) Doctrine of remoteness of damage.
- b) False imprisonment.
- c) Volenti Non-fit Injuria.
- d) Res Ipsa Loquitur.

Q6) Define who is a “Consumer” as per the C.P.Act, 1986. Is there any time limit prescribed for filing complaint by such consumer. What is the remedy available to such consumer if suit is not filed within the limitation period? **[20]**

OR

Explain with reference to C.P.Act, 1986 the role conferred on the District Forum, State and National Commission in the cause of the Consumers.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P1152

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 701

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

Fourth Year of Five Years Law Course

LAW OF EVIDENCE

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Q. No.8 is compulsory. Out of the remaining attempt any five questions.*
- 2) *Q. No. 1 to 7 carry 16 marks each. Q.No.8 carries 20 marks.*

Q1) Discuss the concept of dying declaration.

Q2) Explain the provisions relating to confession. Distinguish between admission and Confession.

Q3) 'Documents must be proved by primary evidence'. Explain. What are the exceptions to the Said rule?

Q4) Discuss the concept of public documents.

Q5) Explain the concept of burden of proof with the help of decided cases.

Q6) Discuss the concept of estoppel.

Q7) Explain the exclusion of oral by documentary evidence.

P.T.O.

Q8) Write Notes on (Any Four) :

- a) Judicial proceedings.
- b) Evidentiary value of FIR.
- c) Proved.
- d) Dog tracking.
- e) Res gestae.
- f) Judge or magistrate as witness.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1153

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 702

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

Fourth Year of the Fifth Year Law Course

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

**(Including Laws For the 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.*
- 2) *Attempt any five questions out of the remaining.*
- 3) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) Comment on the role of Environmental Law in curbing environmental degradation in any form. **[16]**

Q2) “Public interest litigations have contributed immensely in protection of environment”. Give your comment with supporting cases **[16]**

Q3) Stockholm conference on Environment, 1972 had preciously contributed in the cause of environment. Discuss in details. **[16]**

Q4) “Many stringent provisions are laid down for protection of environment under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 but the objectives could not be achieved unless the will of the people and implementation without failure supports those provisions”. If the statement is fair? Discuss. **[16]**

Q5) Discuss the various legal issues involved in the much debated “Narmada valley project”. **[16]**

Q6) “Protection of environment requires the mandatory assessment of big projects through environment Impact Assessment”. Discuss and support the answer with the relevant cases on the issue. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q7) Pollution of Noise cannot be controlled unless the awareness is there in the people at large. Comment with reference to legal and Constitutional provisions on this pollution. **[16]**

Q8) Discuss the Wild life (Protection) Act, 1972 with reference to statutory framework it has in protection wild animals, plants and their habitats. **[16]**

Q9) Write Short Notes on any Two : **[20]**

- a) Authorities under the Water and Air Pollution Control Act.
- b) Indian Religions and Environment protection.
- c) National Environment Appellate Authority.
- d) Bhopal Genocide.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P1154

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 703

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

Fourth Year of Five Years Law Course

HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

(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 origin and development of Human Rights. State the classification of Human Rights. **[15]**

OR

Write an Essay on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948.

Q2) Examine the International Covenant on Economic, social and cultural rights has lead path for the development of the societies. **[15]**

OR

Explain the Powers and functions of the National Human Rights Commission

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

- a) The Rights of Child
- b) The Rights of Tribals
- c) N.G.O.
- d) International Covenant

P.T.O.

Q4) Enumerate the Various sources of International Law and asses their comparative Importance. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the relationship between international Law and Municipal Law by referring to English and American Legal system. Discuss the Various theories in this connection.

Q5) Discuss briefly the principles of state responsibility for international delinquency. Is there a state responsibility for the protection of aliens? **[15]**

OR

Examine the correctness of the proposition that the obligation of a treaty is perpetual unless a time limit is stipulated.

Q6) Give an account of the constitution and Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes.

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

- a) Achievements of UNO
- b) Piracy
- c) Ratification of Treaties
- d) Double Nationality



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P1155

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 704

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

Fourth Year of Fifth Year Law Course

ARBITRATION, CONCILIATION AND ALTERNATIVE
DISPUTES RESOLUTION SYSTEMS

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question 8 is compulsory.*
- 2) *Out of the remaining answer any 5 questions.*
- 3) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) What are the essential feature of an 'arbitration agreement' under Arbitration and conciliation Act 1996? [16]

Q2) What is the procedure for appointment of arbitrators and how many number of arbitrators can be appointed? [16]

Q3) What are the grounds for setting aside arbitral award by the court? [16]

Q4) What are the different steps to be taken for conduct of arbitral proceedings. [16]

Q5) Critically examine the role of conciliator in settlement of disputes under part III of 1996 Act? [16]

Q6) Consumer Protection Act, 1986 envisages a three-tier grievance Redressal system comment. [16]

P.T.O.

Q7) Discuss the role of 'Lokadalat' as an effective mechanism of A.D.R. [16]

Q8) Write short notes on any two : [20]

- a) Permanent lokadalat.
- b) Family court.
- c) Naya Panchayat.
- d) Mediation.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1156

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 801

IV - B.S.L. (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.*
- 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) Jurisprudence is a science of Law analyzing essential principles. Discuss.

Q2) The theory of Natural Law has witnessed various changes in its growth and grown with the changing time. Illustrate and state its impact on the Indian legal system.

Q3) Realism is not a philosophy, but an approach to interpret the nature of Law. Elucidate.

Q4) What is Stare Decisis? Discuss the scope of Article 141 of the Indian Constitution in this Context.

Q5) Discuss Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law.

Q6) Define 'Ownership' and discuss its essentials.

Q7) Discuss the nature of Legal Personality of a Corporation. Also explain the extent of its Liability.

P.T.O.

Q8) Discuss the classification of Legal Rights in the context of Hohfeldian model.

Q9) Write short notes on any two :

- a) Principle of Participation.
- b) Vicarious Liability.
- c) Acquisition of Possession.
- d) Theories of punishment.
- e) Primary and secondary rules.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1157

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 802

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

(Five Year Course)

**PROPERTY LAW INCLUDING TRANSFER OF PROPERTY
ACT & EASEMENT ACT**

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question Nine is compulsory. Out of the remaining attempt any Five Questions.*
- 2) *Question Nine carries 20 marks & all other question carry sixteen marks each.*

The Transfer of Property Act, 1882

Q1) “The Definition of the term ‘Immovable Property’ in the Transfer of Property Act is a negative definition and is neither comprehensive nor exhaustive.” Discuss.

Q2) ‘No person can transfer to another a right or title greater than what he himself possesses.’ Explain the rule with Exception, if any’.

Q3) Explain the doctrine of ‘Part-Performance’ & Exception to it, if any and State the difference between the English and Indian Law.

Q4) Define ‘Sale’ and ‘Contract of Sale’. Discuss the rights and liabilities of seller and buyer before and after the completion of sale.

Q5) What are the essentials of valid ‘Lease’? Discuss the Rights and Liabilities of Lessor and Lessee. Distinguish between Lease and Licence.

P.T.O.

Q6) Write note on :

- a) “Redeem up” and “Foreclose down”
- b) Subrogation

Q7) Write note on :

- a) Onerous Gift
- b) Actionable Claim

Q8) Define the concept of ‘Charge’. How does it differ from Mortgage?

The Indian Easements Act, 1882

Q9) Write notes on (Any Two) :

- a) Easement & Dominant and Serviant Heritages and Owners.
- b) Imposition, Acquisition and Transfer of Easement.
- c) Extinction, Suspension and Revival of Easements.
- d) Who may grant License and Revocation of License.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1158

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 803

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

(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) Define Comparative law. Discuss the significance of comparative law as an aid to judicial process with the help of Indian cases.

Q2) Write Note on :

- a) Parent legal Family.
- b) Criteria used to classify legal systems.

Q3) Discuss the major pitfalls that lie in the wait for any comparative lawyer.

Q4) Discuss the legal history of the Roman legal system.

Q5) Discuss the Status of judicial decisions in the French legal system.

Q6) Discuss the comparative dimensions of strict liability in the German Law and the Indian law.

Q7) Discuss the various stages in the formation of a contract under the French legal system.

P.T.O.

Q8) Discuss the distinct features of the German Civil Code.

Q9) Write short notes on any four :

- a) Reasons for reception of the Roman law by the German legal system.
- b) Form of French judgment.
- c) Wigmore classification of comparative law.
- d) The Pandectists.
- e) Use of comparative law to the students.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1159

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 804

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

Fourth Year of the Five Year Law Course

INSURANCE LAW

(2003 Pattern) (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) Explain how contracts of life and non-life insurance are formed. **[16]**

OR

The principle of indemnity is of the essence of a contract of non-life insurance. Comment.

Q2) Can the policy benefits in life and non-life insurance be assigned? Explain with examples. **[16]**

OR

Explain why a contract of insurance is described as one of 'utmost good faith'. What are its consequences?

Q3) Explain the law regarding investment of assets by insurers and prohibition of loans. **[16]**

OR

Who can do the business of insurance in India? Discuss the procedure for registration of an insurer.

P.T.O.

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

- a) Compensation on structured formula basis.
- b) Hit-and-run cases.
- c) No-fault liability.
- d) Compulsory third party insurance.

Q5) What is the function and role of the IRDA ? **[16]**

OR

Explain the important provisions of the Public Liability Insurance Act.

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

- a) Catastrophic losses.
- b) Licence to work as insurance agent.
- c) General Insurance Corporation.
- d) Limits of indemnity.
- e) Return of Premium.
- f) Tariff.
- g) Subrogation.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1160

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 805

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

Fourth Year of Five Years Law Course

CONFLICT OF LAWS

(2003 Pattern) (Optional (C))

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) What is Private International Law? Explain in detail the stages In a “conflict of laws” case.

Q2) Explain the principles of choice of law regarding formal and essential validity of a marriage.

Q3) “The problem of ascertaining the ‘lexcausae’ is more perplexing in the case of contracts than in any other topic”. Comment.

Q4) Discuss the principles followed under English and Indian law as regards the matrimonial relief of divorce.

Q5) Explain the different theories of Unity of Bankruptcy in Conflict of Laws.

Q6) Explain the different kinds of domicile. Discuss relevant decisions.

Q7) Examine the issues under Private International Law relating to inter-country adoptions. Explain the provisions of the Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoption, 1993.

P.T.O.

Q8) Explain the principles of Private International Law with respect to intestate in succession to movable and immovable property.

Q9) Write short notes on any two :

- a) Limitations on the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgements.
- b) Characterisation
- c) Philips v. Eyre
- d) Boys v. Chaplin



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1161

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 806

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

4th Year of the 5 Year Law Course

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

(2003 Pattern) (Optional (D))

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 meaning, nature, scope and characteristics of intellectual property. **[16]**

OR

Explain the remedies available to the owners of intellectual property in case of its infringement with specific reference to patents, copyright, trade mark and designs.

Q2) Grant of patent does not guarantee its validity. Explain. **[16]**

OR

Explain the law relating to licences i.e. voluntary and compulsory licences under the Patents Act, 1970.

Q3) Explain the procedure for registration of copyright. Also discuss various authorities established under the Copyright Act, 1957. **[16]**

OR

What amounts to infringement of copyright? Also state the acts which do not constitute infringement of copyright.

P.T.O.

Q4) State and explain the conditions for registration of trade marks. **[16]**

OR

Explain the rights conferred by registration of trade marks.

Q5) Write a detailed note on controller of designs and his powers. **[16]**

OR

Explain the copyright in registered designs. What amounts to piracy of copyright in design? Also state the provisions for restoration of registered designs.

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

- a) Patent agent.
- b) Term of copyright.
- c) Honest and concurrent use of trade mark.
- d) Geographical indications.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1162

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 807

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

Fourth Year of Five Years Law Course

**PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING, LEGAL AID & PARA
LEGAL SERVICES**

(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 question carry 16 marks.*

Q1) Discuss the constitution and function of the National Legal Services Authority under Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

Q2) Discuss the provisions of Permanent Lok-Adalat under Legal Services authorities Act, 1987

Q3) Discuss the object and concept of Amicus Curiae.

Q4) “A person coming to the court through a PIL petition should not only come with clean hands but with clean heart and clean object.” Discuss the statement in the light of various case laws.

Q5) Discuss the role of Para-Legal Services in Legal Education.

Q6) Explain the role of Non-Governmental Organization for the protection of Human Rights.

Q7) Distinguish between PIL, Private Interest Litigation and Representative suit.

P.T.O.

Q8) Discuss the recommendations of Malimath committee on simplifying Judicial procedure & practices in Criminal Justice System.

Q9) Explain (Any Two) :

- a) Legal system from Panchayat Raj to Legal Aid by Courts.
- b) Writs under Arti. 32 & 226 of Constitution.
- c) Use of computer in Legal Education and Legal Profession
- d) Adhoc-Courts.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1163

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 901

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

Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND LIMITATION 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.*

Q1) Write any two :

[20]

- a) Effect of fraud or mistake.
- b) Legal disability.
- c) Computation of period of limitation.

Q2) What is temporary injunction? What are the various kinds of cases in which temporary injunction may be granted? **[16]**

OR

What are the various ways in which a summons can be served upon in a civil suit?

Q3) Explain the rules of pleadings in case of a civil suit.

[16]

OR

‘Every suit shall be instituted in the court of the lowest grade competent to try it.’ Explain.

Q4) What do you understand by Res- judicata? Compare it with ‘res subjudice’ and ‘estoppel’. **[16]**

OR

What are the questions that can be determined by the court executing the decree?

P.T.O.

Q5) Write notes on (any two) : **[16]**

- a) Attachment before judgement.
- b) kinds of jurisdiction.
- c) Withdrawal and adjustment of suits.
- d) Hearing of a suit.

Q6) Write short notes on (any four) : **[16]**

- a) Settlement of disputes outside the court.
- b) Kinds of decrees.
- c) Written statement.
- d) Admission.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P1164

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 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

(The Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999)

Q1) What are the important changes effected by the Maharashtra Rent Control Act 1999. **[15]**

OR

“Court may fix standard Rent and Permitted Increase under the Maharashtra rent control Act, 1999”. Comment.

Q2) Write Short Notes on any two : **[15]**

- a) Recovery of possession for Repair and re-entry u/sec. 17.
- b) Discontinuance of essential supply and service.
- c) Licensee and paying guest.

SECTION - II

(Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966)

Q3) Who are the important Revenue officers in the state? What are their power and duties? **[15]**

OR

Write a detailed note on Assessment and Settlement of Land Revenue of Lands used for Non Agricultural purpose.

P.T.O.

Q4) Write Short Notes on any two : [15]

- a) Permission for Non Agricultural Use.
- b) Register of Mutation.
- c) Fixation and demarcation of boundaries.

SECTION - III

(The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948)

Q5) What is meant by surrender? What are the requisites of valid surrender? State the procedure to be followed for valid surrender. [15]

OR

What is meant by purchase price? How the purchase price is determined and how the payment of purchase price is made by the tenant?

Q6) Write Short Notes on any two : [15]

- a) Duties of Mamlatdar.
- b) Duties of tribunal.
- c) Termination of management u/sec.61.

SECTION - IV

(The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) Act, 1961)

Q7) Write Short Notes on any two : [10]

- a) Collector's declaration regarding Surplus Land and its effect.
- b) Failure to submit returns to collector.
- c) Ceiling limit.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1293

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 903

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

(Fifth Year of Five Years 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) Discuss the rule of 'Ejusdem generis' and 'Noscitur a sociis' with help of relevant cases. **[16]**

Q2) State & explain the consequences of Expiry and Repeal of statutes with the help of suitable cases. **[16]**

Q3) What do you understand by interpretation of statute? Discuss the Literal rule of interpretation of statutes. **[16]**

Q4) Explain the external aids of interpretation. Discuss how they differ from internal aids. **[16]**

Q5) Examine the principles of statutes affecting jurisdiction of courts with relevant case laws. **[16]**

Q6) Explain the rules governing interpretation of fiscal statutes. **[16]**

Q7) Discuss the principles of interpreting the constitution. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q8) State and explain the rule of Liberal construction of Remedial Statutes. [16]

Q9) Short Notes (Any Four) [20]

- a) Consolidating Statutes
- b) Means Rea in Statutory offences
- c) Mischief Rule
- d) Rule of Last Antecedent
- e) Operation of Statute
- f) Rule of Last Antecedent



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1165

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4841] - 904

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

Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question No. 9 is compulsory.*
- 2) *Attempt any 5 out of the remaining.*
- 3) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) Examine the nature and scope of Administrative Law with the help of the Definition given by different scholars. **[16]**

Q2) Examine critically the doctrine of Rule of Law and its contemporary significance in a welfare state. **[16]**

Q3) Discuss in detail the nature and scope of the institution of Lokayukta. **[16]**

Q4) How does the court controls the excessive exercise of Administrative discretion? Substantiate your answer with appropriate case laws. **[16]**

Q5) Discuss the nature, scope and procedure of Commission of Inquiry in India. **[16]**

Q6) Write a critical note on the distinction between Sovereign and non sovereign functions of the state in contemporary society. **[16]**

Q7) Critically analyse the reason for growth of Delegated legislation in modern welfare state. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q8) Write critically the powers and functions of a State Commission of Right to Information in India. **[16]**

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

- a) Separation of power Theory.
- b) Audi Alterem Partem.
- c) Contractual Liability of State.
- d) Writ of Mandamus.

