

Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

**P5296**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5040] - 1**

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

**First Year of Three Year Law Course**

**FAMILY LAWS - I**

**(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) Discuss various sources of Muslim Law.*

*Q2) What are the grounds of divorce available to a Hindu under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?*

*Q3) When a widowed daughter - in - law can claim maintenance from the father-in-law and upto what extent?*

*Q4) State the essential conditions of a valid adoption among Hindus according to the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956.*

*Q5) Discuss the provisions under Special Marriage Act, 1954 and Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 for registration of marriage.*

*Q6) Who can appoint a testamentary guardian under Hindu Law? Distinguish between natural guardian and testamentary guardian.*

*Q7) Discuss the provisions regarding divorce by mutual consent under the Parsi Marriage Act and Special Marriage Act.*

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

**Q8)** Write short notes (any two):

- a) Prompt and deferred dower
- b) Maintenance of children and aged parents
- c) Custom as a source of law under Hindu Law
- d) Valid acknowledgement under Muslim Law

**Q9) Solve any Four.**

- a) Zubeda, a muslim girl, is married to Anwar, a muslim boy under the special Marriage Act, 1954. Anwar wants to marry Zarina, another Muslim girl in Nikah Form. Can he marry?
- b) Meenal a 28 year old unmarried Hindu women wants to adopt a male child of 14 years of age, advise her.
- c) Anish and Neela, both Parsi marry under the Parsi marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 without performing Ashirwad Ceremony. Is the marriage valid?
- d) Q, Muslim has four wives, A,B, C and D.Q divorces, A after consummation of marriage with her. After 15 days of divorce, A wants to marry another man and Q wants marry A's sister. Advise A and Q.
- e) Jane, a Christian woman files a petition for Divorce. Her husband prays for Maintenance pendent lite. Will he succeed?
- f) Mr. Sameer and Ms. Sajal gave notice for solemnization of marriage under Special marriage Act 1954.The marriage is solemnized between Mr. Sameer and Mr. Sajal before marriage officer and when one friend of Ms. Sajal is present, as witness. Is the marriage solemnized as per law?



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

**P922**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5041]-101**

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

**Fifth year of Five Years Law Course**

**The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, the Juvenile Justice**

**(Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and Probation of Offenders Act,1958**

**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) Question number 8 & 9 are compulsory Attempt any five out of the remaining.*
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

**Q1)** What is First Information Report (FIR)? Explain evidentiary value of FIR in Criminal Trial? Discuss the effect of delay in lodging FIR. **[16]**

**Q2)** Discuss in detail the procedure for Summary trial. **[16]**

**Q3)** “Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into and tried by the court within whose jurisdiction it was committed”. Comment. **[16]**

**Q4)** Discuss the provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure relating to disposal of property pending trial and at the conclusion of trial. **[16]**

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

- a) Cognizable and non-Cognizable Offences
- b) Compoundable and Non-Compoundable Offences
- c) Examination of accused under section 313 of CrPC.

**P.T.O.**

**Q6)** Discuss the provisions of CrPC regarding Right of Maintenance. Can a Muslim women claim maintenance under these provisions? Explain in the light of judicial decisions. **[16]**

**Q7)** Attempt the following (any two): **[16]**

- a) Summons case and Warrant case
- b) Contents of Charge
- c) Rights of Arrested Person

**Q8)** Critically evaluate the role of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as a reformatory measure. Discuss the recent amendment to this Act. **[10]**

OR

Discuss the provisions regarding proof of age under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. Analyze in the light of recent judicial decisions. **[10]**

**Q9)** Briefly narrate the various provisions of probation of Offenders Act, 1958. **[10]**

OR

Attempt the following: **[10]**

- a) Duties of Probation Officer
- b) Procedure in case of offenders failing to observe conditions of bond.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

**P923**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5041]-102**

**B.S.L / B.A.LL.B**

**Fifth year of Five Years Law Course**

**COMPANY LAW (Semester - X)**

**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) Question number 9 is compulsory, Which carries 20 marks.*
- 2) Attempt any 5 out of the remaining; each of such questions carries 16 marks.*

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

*Q2)* What is the relationship between doctrine of ultra vires and indoor management.

*Q3)* "Director plays a pivotal role in the management of the Company". Discuss the Position of a Director with appropriate case laws.

*Q4)* What is 'Shares'? Explain various types of shares.

*Q5)* Explain the meaning of oppression and mismanagement. What are the remedies available in such cases?

*Q6)* Discuss law relating to General Meetings.

*Q7)* Define Debentures as borrowed capital of a company along with their various types.

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

**Q8)** What is a role Liquidator has to play in the Winding-up.

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

- a) Lifting of corporate veil,
- b) Dividend.
- c) Fixed and floating charges.
- d) Promoter.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

**P924**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5041]-103**

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

**Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course**

**Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing**

**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *Question No.10 is compulsory, out of the remaining attempt Any Five.*
- 2) *Question No.10 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 16 marks each.*

**Q1)** Draft a Plaint on behalf of Plaintiff for the removal of Encroachment made by the defendant.

**Q2)** Draft a Say on behalf of Husband in the complaint filed by wife under Domestic Violence Act.

**Q3)** Draft a Maintenance application on behalf of Old aged Parents against Son U/S 125 OF Criminal Procedure Code.

**Q4)** Draft a writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India to issue necessary direction to the state to control and protect the life of Innocent peoples died in road accidents due to Rash and Negligent driving.

**Q5)** Draft a Sale Deed on behalf of Purchaser in respect of C.T.S.No.456 situated at Pune within the limits of Pune Municipal Corporation.

**Q6)** Draft a Partition Deed of ancestral property between all members of the Family.

**P.T.O.**

**Q7)** Draft an Adoption deed as per the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956.

**Q8)** Draft Will Deed on behalf of 'A' of his Self acquired property in favour of Public Trust.

**Q9) Draft an application for (Any two)**

- a) Setting aside the order of "Dismiss for Default."
- b) Bail Application
- c) To bring Legal heirs on Record.





Total No. of Questions : 6]  
**P925**

SEAT No. :

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5041]-104**  
**B.S.L./B.A.LL.B. (Semester - X)**  
**Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course**  
**LAW OF TAXATION (THEORY)**  
**(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*

**PART-I**

**Q1)** How would you determine the residential status of an individual? Explain.[15]

OR

Enumerate any ten items of income which do not form part of total income.

**Q2)** Define annual value? State the deductions that are allowed from the annual value in computing the income from House Property. [15]

OR

State the provisions relating to 'Payment & Recovery of Tax' Under the income tax act, 1961.

**Q3)** State the provisions regarding 'Appeal & Revision 'Under the income tax act, 1961. [15]

OR

Explain the provisions regarding clubbing of income Under the income tax act, 1961

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

**Q4) Write Short Notes (Any Three)**

**[15]**

- i) Assessee
- ii) Rectification of Mistake
- iii) Agricultural Income
- iv) Payment of Advance Tax
- v) Best Judgement Assessment

**PART - II**

**Q5) Explain any two with reference to the Wealth tax act, 1957**

**[15]**

- i) Definition of assets
- ii) Net Wealth
- iii) Self Assessment.
- iv) Refunds.

**PART - III**

**Q6) Explain any three with reference to the central excise act, 1944**

**[25]**

- i) Levy & Collection of excise duty.
- ii) Powers of central excise officers
- iii) Consumer Welfare Fund
- iv) Presumption as to documents.
- v) Offences & Penalties.



Total No. of Questions :6]

SEAT No. :

P 926

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5041]-105

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

Fifth Year of five yeras Law course

**Banking Laws including Negotiable Instruments Act**

**(Optional (b))(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**SECTION - I**

*(Negotiable Instruments Act,1881)*

**Q1)** State and explain the law relating to dishonor of cheque.

**[17]**

**OR**

What is endorsement? What is the liability of endorser and how the liability of endorser is discharged?

Discuss in detail the types of endorsement.

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

**[18]**

- a) Instrument acquired after dishonor or when overdue
- b) Inchoate stamped instrument
- c) When presentment of negotiable instrument is unnecessary
- d) Bills in sets
- e) Payment in due course

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

## **SECTION - II**

(Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934)

**Q3)** Discuss the provisions relating to Collection and Furnishing of Credit Information under the Reserve Bank of India Act. **[15]**

**OR**

What are the Businesses which the bank may transact and which may not transact under the Reserve Bank of India Act?

**Q4)** Write short notes on the following : (Any Four) **[20]**

- a) Nomination by depositors
- b) Power of Reserve Bank to determine policy and issue directions to NBFC
- c) Transactions in foreign exchange
- d) Liability of Issue Department
- e) Power of Bank to depute its employees to other institutions

## **SECTION - III**

(Banking Regulation Act, 1949)

**Q5)** Explain the provisions relating to 'Reserve fund' and 'Cash reserve' under the Banking Regulation Act. **[15]**

**OR**

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

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

- a) Prohibition on common directors
- b) Audit
- c) Tribunal to have powers of civil court
- d) Prohibition of trading



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

**P927**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5041] - 106**

**B.S.L./B.A.LL.B.**

**FIFTH YEAR OF FIVE YEARS LAW COURSE (Semester -X)**

**CO-OPERATIVE LAW**

**(2003 PATTERN)(Optional -(C))**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** Discuss the various stages of development of Co-Operative legislation in India. [16]

**Q2)** Discuss the important recommendations of the A.D.Gorwala Committee on rural credit in India. [16]

**Q3)** Discuss the Provisions under the Maharashtra Co-Op. Societies act,1960, regarding the Annual general meeting and special general meeting. [16]

**Q4)** State and Explain the salient features of Maharashtra ownership flats Act, 1963. [16]

**Q5)** Explain the provisions regarding Audit, Inquiry, Inspection and supervision under the Maharashtra co-op Societies Act, 1960 [16]

**Q6)** Explain provisions and prodedure of election of specified societies under section 73-G of the M.C.S Act,1960. [16]

**Q7)** What are the Powers of Liquidator under the M.C.S. Act, 1960? [16]

**P.T.O.**

**Q8)** Discuss how the principle of voluntary and open membership of a society is recognised under the M.C.S. Act,1960. [16]

**Q9)** Write notes on **any Four** of the following:-

a) Object of the Maharashtra Apartment ownership Act,1970

b) Deed of declaration under M.A.O.Act. 1970.

c) Common areas and facilities under the M.A.O. Act, 1970

d) Appeals

e) Expulsion of members.

[20]



Total No. of Questions :8]

SEAT No. :

P 928

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5041]-107

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

Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course

**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)** How has the securities market developed since independence? What are the factors that have led to this development?

**Q2)** What are the provisions of the Listing Agreements with regard to issue of Prospectus?

**Q3)** Write a note on :

- a) Securities
- b) Debentures
- c) Derivatives

**Q4)** What are the provisions of Securities and Contract Regulation Act regarding the recognition and derecognition of a Stock Exchange?

**Q5)**“The securities market has two interdependent and inseparable segments.,the new issues (primary) market and the stock (Secondary)market”.Explain

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

**Q7)** What are the functions and duties of SEBI?Explain the role of SEBI in investor protection.

**P.T.O.**

**Q8)** Write short notes on any four.

- a) Call and put Options
- b) Derivatives
- c) Mutual Funds
- d) Credit Rating Agencies
- e) Future Contracts
- f) Over the Counter Exchange of India.





Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

**P885**

[Total No. of Pages : 7

**[5041]- 11**

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

**First Year of Five Years Law Course**

**GENERAL ENGLISH - I**

**(2003 Pattern) (Paper - I)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

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

- |                      |                             |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| i) By accident       | ii) To carry through        |
| iii) Behind bars     | iv) Hold fast to            |
| v) Hand in hand      | vi) Add insult to injury    |
| vii) Be left over    | viii) In the nature of      |
| ix) A necessary evil | x) To keep one's nose clean |
| xi) In principle     | xii) To take up             |

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

- i) Intimidation
- ii) Sabotage
- iii) Warrant
- iv) Defendant
- v) Conspiracy
- vi) Arbitration
- vii) Appeal

**P.T.O.**

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

- i) Did you try to talk to him? (Give a short response)
- ii) She has shared her experience. (Change the voice)
- iii) India can never afford to be stagnant. (Make it interrogative)
- iv) If she does not want to sell it, we cannot buy it. (Use 'Unless')
- v) It is raining heavily. (Add a question tag)
- vi) She is absolutely perfect for this task. (Make a yes-no question)
- vii) Although Smith tried hard, he could not win the gold medal. (Make it compound)
- viii) You cannot make an omelette without breaking eggs. (Make it complex)
- ix) Mr Ghosh is one of the best authors in Indian Writing in English. (Change the degree)
- x) He is intellectual and he works hard. (Make it simple)
- xi) How bad the house looks! (Make it assertive)
- xii) We have planned a trip. We will make it successful. (Make it compound)

**b) Report the following into indirect speech. [5]**

Lawyer: Is it your ancestral property?

Client: No, it is self-acquired.

Lawyer: How is it self-acquired?

Client: My father purchased it from a gentle man twenty years ago.

Lawyer: Have you got the sale-deed of the property?

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

- i) India is trying to be independent in manufacturing weapons since long.
- ii) The doctor suggested to take a long holiday.
- iii) I met a person from USA.
- iv) I will buy a new car and a new flat, if I win the lottery.
- v) She is running a mile every day.
- vi) As far as my account is concerned, she will carry forward it.
- vii) I saw a great documentary in TV last night.

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

Judicial process is the method of attaining justice which seeks to achieve the desirables, and prohibit undesirables. Justice is itself an irrational concept. However in a layman word justice means absence of fear which is possible only when there is a lack of arbitrariness, freedom of liberty, and equal access to the quick affordable satisfactory credible dispute settlement forum. The essence of justice lies in Rule of law which requires that law of land is stable and not arbitrary that is to say, law is not ruled by the changing government rather the government and its instrumentalities are ruled by the law. In the modern times there are two interpretations of the Rule of law, the first the more traditional view is that of the plenary adhering to the rules of the laws while the second view allows the encompassing of the ideal rules based on criteria of morality and justice within its province. Modern states follow the second principle of rule of law because a law which is stable becomes oppressive after some time, due to its failure to satisfy the needs of the progressive society.

The ideal notion of the rule of law can be traced in ancient Indian legal system which laid greater emphasis on the duty, by making the king as the head of administration. Dharma in ancient India did not denote any kind of religion or right but only the performance of the duties. Everyone had to perform his assigned Dharmas (Duties) .The duties assigned to the king was known as Rajadharma which was a combination of several Dharmas, hence it was considered as very pious and supreme Dharma. Although the king was the fountain head of the administration of justice, his powers were limited by the norms of Rajadharma . He neither could impose arbitrary taxes nor could favour his relatives, and if he deviated from the performance of the norms of Rajadharma, the punishment prescribed for him was thousands times more than an ordinary individual. There was no distinction between weaker and stronger and the weaker was able to prevail over stronger with the assistance of the king if his rights or liberty was encroached. This duty approach setup of Rajadharma was distorted with the coming of the Mughals and subsequently after the coming of Britishers.

**Questions:**

- i) What is justice?
- ii) What are the interpretations of rule of law?
- iii) How did the rule of law appear in the ancient India?
- iv) What is necessary to secure justice?

**b) Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it. [10]**

He moulds the law so as to best serve the requirements of the society. The methods of philosophy, history, sociology and analogy are the tools using which a judge performs his duty. Using these methods, he fulfils his obligations towards the society which require him to give his view, his notion of law.

The judge who moulds the law by the method of philosophy may be satisfying an intellectual craving for symmetry of form and substance. But he is doing something more. He is keeping the law true in its response to a deep seated and imperious sentiment. By the method of philosophy, the judge makes use of his own reasoning and standards of public good. Under this method, the judge makes use of his own inner sub conscious element and gives to the society his own notion of right and wrong, of just and unjust, of equality, fairness and justice.

By the method of history, it is meant that the judge makes use of the past decisions. He follows the doctrine of precedent. He compares the case he has in hand with the past decisions and makes use of the one which most closely resemble with the one he has to decide. The doctrine of precedent is based on the principle that like should be treated alike and that there is stability and certainty in law. However, while dealing with the precedents, the judge has to distinguish between those which are liberal and beneficial for the future and those which are oppressive to the society. The judge has to choose those precedents which best serve the purpose of the society.

According to Cardozo, the method of sociology demands that within the narrow range of choice, the judge shall search for social justice. The judge has to see that his work leads to the attainment of social order. He has to provide for the welfare of the society. The judge has kept the welfare of the society as the ultimate aim of his work. He cannot attempt an action which would not be beneficial for the society at large.

By the method of analogy, it means that the judge makes use of the alien jurisprudences. It is a case where the judge borrows from other jurisprudences. While borrowing from other jurisprudences, the judge has to make use of the similarity in laws and prevailing social conditions of the region from where he borrows the provisions. The judge compares the case with similar problems in other regions. In the case of *Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerala*, the Supreme Court of India made use of the law prevailing in other countries to decide the issue. In this case, the Supreme Court made reference of the similar cases decided by the courts in Australia and U.S.A. to deal with the special case of a particular sect.

- Q4) a) Write a cohesive paragraph on any one of the following. [10]**
- i) Healthy diet
  - ii) Career opportunities in law
  - iii) Following the traffic rules
- b) Write an application for internship with a senior lawyer. [10]**

OR

**Write a letter to the Municipal Commissioner/CEO requesting him to organize a street play competition on environmental issues.**

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

The ultimate aim of all law is to bring about social order. The judge is an important member of the legal institution. He plays an important role in shaping the law to serve the social interest. For a judge, law is never static.

A judge is empowered to review the various provisions of law. He is an independent and impartial authority which can verify the reasonableness of a law. Being independent from the influence of the executive and the legislative machinery, a judge can form an unbiased opinion on any question of law.

A social problem requires a solution and judges have the role of resolving disputes. While settling a dispute, the judge is also required to take into consideration the various social requirements. Amongst the various options being available before him, a judge has to choose the one which best serves the interests of the society.

The welfare of the society must be the guiding force for a judge when he sits to perform his duty. His obligation towards the society is to fulfill the various social requirements of justice, order and security. He has to give the welfare of the society a paramount place while dealing with any issue. Being the interpreter of the society of its sense of law and justice, the judge has to be careful in his work as his decisions determine the rights and obligations of various members of the society and affect the people at large.

The judge provides for social order during his job as an interpreter. The various ways in which he can provide for social order are by the methods of interpretation, supplying of omissions, suggesting and recommending changes and new regulations and also through mediation process. These are the techniques by which a judge brings about social order.

OR

**Translate the following passage into Marathi/Hindi. [10]**

Human rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person. Law enforcement officials shall at all times respect and obey the law. Law enforcement officials shall at all times fulfill the duty imposed on them by law, by serving the community and by protecting all persons against illegal acts, consistent with the high degree of responsibility required by their profession.

Law enforcement officials shall not commit any act of corruption. They shall rigorously oppose and combat all such acts. They shall respect and protect human dignity and maintain and uphold the human rights of all persons. They shall report violations of those laws, codes and sets of principles which protect and promote human rights. All police action shall respect the principles of legality, necessity, non discrimination, proportionality and humanity.

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

For lawyers, preparation is essential, but it would be surprising to learn how many trial lawyers fail to observe this basic principle. A lawyer must prepare in order to know what topics to cover. A lawyer must prepare because the jury will assess his or her depth of knowledge and commitment to the case by the demonstrated ability to handle the details of cross-examination. If the lawyer appears vague on the details, the jurors may conclude that they, too, should be unconcerned about the finer points of the case. Thorough preparation also will ensure that the witness appreciates the lawyer's competence. Under such circumstances, the witness will be less willing to take advantage of the lawyer's lack of first-hand knowledge. It takes hard work, but dividends flow.

For a plaintiff's cross-examination, preparation involves digging into every relevant background fact. This includes employment history, medical history, prior statements, and every other important detail. The cross-examination of the plaintiff can be a pivotal point at trial. Jurors tend to pay special attention to this encounter because they recognize that it focuses the essential controversy of the case -- a battle between the plaintiff and the defendant. A prepared and effectively accomplished cross-examination of the plaintiff, perhaps more than any other event at trial, can increase significantly the chances of a defense verdict. Unfortunately, an unprepared and poorly accomplished cross-examination can produce the opposite result.

Because many cases are decided by expert testimony, an attorney should prepare thoroughly for the cross-examination of an opposing expert. Generally, significant amounts of information must be gathered in advance of cross-examination. As a starting point, it is important to master the deposition taken in the case at hand because that deposition represents the greatest opportunity for impeachment. However, one should review depositions of the expert taken in other cases and be prepared to use them as well. Experts sometimes forget what they say from deposition to deposition; this is particularly true for the professional witness. In addition, expert witness databases are available from which to gather background information on a particular expert. It is also a good idea to contact lawyers who have encountered the expert. This creates an opportunity to build upon the good efforts of others. Finally, it is important to obtain all of the expert's prior writings and to subpoena the expert's entire case file, including correspondence and other materials exchanged with opposing counsel or third parties. In this regard, check for advertisements or expert listings and carefully review all aspects of the expert's curriculum vitae to ensure that he or she has been accurate in every material respect.





Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

**P886**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5041]-12**

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

**First Year of Five years Law Course**

**HISTORY**

**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1) Write short notes on any four of the following: [20]**

- a) Functions of the state in ancient India.
- b) Saptang Theory.
- c) Court system under the Maratha rule.
- d) Vernacular Press Act, 1878.
- e) Doctrine of Lapse.
- f) Hunter Commission.

**Q2) Give an account of village administration in ancient India. [20]**

**Q3) Explain the several theories of origin of the state. [20]**

**Q4) Give details of the judicial administration of the Vijayanagar rulers. [20]**

**P.T.O.**



**Q5)** Explain the impact of islam in India. [20]

**Q6)** “Lord Wellesley transformed the British Empire in India into the British Empire of India.” Explain. [20]

**Q7)** State the Area of revolt and the causes of failure of Revolt of 1857. [20]

**Q8)** Explain the impact of British rule on Indian economy with the theory of drain of wealth. [20]

**Q9)** Give an account of the contribution of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Brahmo Samaj to socio-religious Reforms. [20]



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

**P887**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5041]-13**

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

**First Year of Five Years Law Course**

**ECONOMICS**

**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1) Write short notes on Any Four :**

- a) Planning Commission.
- b) Collective Bargaining.
- c) National Income.
- d) Reserve Bank of India.
- e) Economic Planning.
- f) IBRD

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

**Q3) Explain the causes of High Birth Rate & Declining Death Rate?**

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

**Q5) Explain the Features, Advantages & Disadvantages of Partnership?**

**Q6) Explain the objectives and functions of International Monetary Fund?**

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

**Q7)** What is Monopolistic Competition? Explain price and output determination in Short run & Long run?

**Q8)** Explain the causes of low agricultural productivity and suggest some measures to improve it?

**Q9)** Explain the functions of Commercial Bank in India?

**Q10)** Explain the role & importance of Public Sector in India?



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

**P5294**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5041] - 2

**First Year B.A.LL.B.**

**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 of the following.

**[20]**

- a) Kautilya's Arthshastra.
- b) Provincial administration in ancient India.
- c) Aurangzeb's religious policy.
- d) Queen's proclamation of 1858.
- e) Social reforms of William Bentinck.
- f) Role of press in freedom struggle.

**Q2)** Explain the nature, aims and functions of state in ancient India.

**[20]**

**Q3)** Describe the nature of law and legal institutions in ancient India.

**[20]**

**Q4)** Explain the Bhakti and Sufi movement.

**[20]**

**P.T.O.**

- Q5)** Examine the policy of expansion adopted by Lord Dalhousie. [20]
- Q6)** 'Lord Ripon was one of the Liberal Governor General'. Explain. [20]
- Q7)** Explain the impact of British rule on Indian economy with the theory of drain of wealth. [20]
- Q8)** Explain socio-religious movement of Prarthanasamaj. [20]
- Q9)** Discuss critically the development of modern education in India in the 19th century. [20]



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

**P888**

[Total No. of Pages : 6

**[5041]- 21**

**B. S.L./B.A. LL.B.**

**First Year of The Five Years Law 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 word formation and mention the category of the following words: (Any 10) **[10]**

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| i) Apathy         | ii) Rational    |
| iii) Hitch-hiking | iv) Info        |
| v) Interfaith     | vi) Wisdom      |
| vii) Control      | viii) Riff-raff |
| ix) Netiquette    | x) Forex        |
| xi) Comment       | xii) M.S.C.W.   |

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

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| i) Protest    | ii) Analysis  |
| iii) Detect   | iv) Attribute |
| v) Assignment | vi) Veracity  |
| vii) Strive   |               |

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

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| i) Abhor     | ii) Hypocrisy |
| iii) Slander | iv) Imbecile  |
| v) Dreary    | vi) Err       |
| vii) Onerous |               |

**P.T.O.**

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

- i) Pull someone's leg.
- ii) Keep the ball rolling
- iii) Ad rem
- iv) Play the race card
- v) Compos mentis
- vi) Sui juris
- vii) Face in the crowd
- viii) Sub Poena
- ix) Inter alia
- x) Nose in the air
- xi) Lock horns with
- xii) Break the ice

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

- i) A place that provides refuge.
- ii) The absence of law and order.
- iii) Property or money bestowed as a permanent fund
- iv) Going from one place to another.
- v) Things which are indispensable for living.
- vi) A machine used especially as a lie detector.
- vii) Incapable of being corrected.
- viii) The statistical study of elections and trends in voting.
- ix) One who looks at the dark side of things.
- x) Set of fundamental principles according to which a nation is constituted and governed.
- xi) Murder of an infant.
- xii) One who is honorably discharged from service

**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) another reason is
- ii) on the contrary
- iii) in my opinion
- iv) equally
- v) next
- vi) owing to
- vii) to sum up

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

- i) Hardly the sun had risen when we set out.
- ii) Walking along the road, the bus ran over the old man.
- iii) I am not used to drive in busy streets.
- iv) The smell of flowers bring back memories.
- v) I enjoy during the holidays.
- vi) Unless you do not apologise, you will not be admitted to class.
- vii) This is the lady whose all sons are in the army.

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

STUDIES serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight, is in privateness and retiring; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgment, and disposition of business. For expert men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best, from those that are learned. To spend too much time in studies is sloth; to use them too much for ornament, is affectation; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humor of a scholar. They perfect nature, and are perfected by experience: for natural abilities are like natural plants, that need pruning, by study; and studies themselves, do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience. Crafty men contemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them; for they teach not their own use; but that is wisdom without them, and above them, won by observation. Read not to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to



weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books also may be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others; but that would be only in the less important arguments and the meaner sort of books, else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things. Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man. And therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit: and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know, that he doth not. Bowling is good for the stone and reins; shooting for the lungs, gentle walking for the stomach; riding for the head; and the like. So if a man's wit be wandering, let him study the mathematics; for in demonstrations, if his wit be called away never so little, he must begin again.

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

Lawyers provide information services, and effective communication skills are a hallmark of good lawyers. Because lawyers have sworn a professional oath, they are expected to communicate at a higher standard than members of the general population. In a competitive job market, a degree that highlights your core competencies and skills is not enough to get you a job. Employers are now looking for candidates with not only the right attitude, but also the right aptitude while hiring. Here are some of the essential skills that fresh graduates will need to cultivate to secure a job.

The most significant step towards getting through the interview process is to polish your communication skills, both written and verbal. This is the best way to stand out in the crowded candidate market and it also aids in building a strong professional network.

It is not just the academic record and domain expertise that matter these days, but also your proficiency to be a leader that companies look out for. Not everyone can master this skill; however, one can work on building their inherent leadership qualities by taking initiatives and responsibility.

Good interpersonal skills are a key to securing your dream job. Having this skill reflects that you are sociable and can work harmoniously with others. Interviewers will most likely test your ability of being a team player through questions relating to real-life scenarios. Some interviewers give a lot of importance to the extra-curricular abilities of the interviewee - excellence in sports, participation in student organization activities, community assistance roles with NGOs, etc.- to judge the individual's ability to work in teams and inspire innovative ideas. Impromptu thinking and problem solving skills are the qualities that prospective employers look for in candidates. So it is essential to build on these capabilities and flaunt them when you present yourself in the job market as this will help you gain bonus points. It is vital for a candidate to come across as independent and not someone who needs to be pushed for a task to be completed. In addition to this, out-of-the-box thinking and innovative ideas can get you the competitive corporate advantage. Interviewers will also try to gauge if a candidate is open to maintaining a continuous learning curve to re-skill themselves in a dynamic workplace and stay ahead. Interviewers are impressed not with how much you know, but with how well you can convince the opposite person to think and accept your point of view. By demonstrating the right qualities and by marketing yourself efficiently, you can certainly land your first big career break!

- i) What are the various skill sets that employers look for in a candidate?
  - ii) What is the best way to stand out among others? How will you work on improving your communication skills?
  - iii) How do interviewers test your ability to work in a team?
  - iv) What does 'Out of the box thinking' mean?—Can you give an example?
  - v) 'Law is a communicative Profession'—Elaborate.
- b) Choose the correct word from those given in brackets (Any 5) **[5]**
- i) We inflicted/afflicted a humiliating defeat on the visiting team.
  - ii) A member of an academy is an academic/academician.
  - iii) A professor feels enervating/energized after five continuous lectures.

- iv) According to the coach, Pranav is an upcoming/up- and- coming young cricketer.
- v) It is very hot; very unusual weather/climate for this time of year.
- vi) The politician didn't want to lose/loose the election this time.
- vii) Priya appraised/apprised the car carefully before offering to buy it.

**Q5) a)** Write a report on the 'Business Expo' held in Mumbai recently to mark 'The Make in India' week. **[10]**

OR

Report on a 'Helmet awareness Drive' conducted by the Pune Police.

- b)** Write an effective and cohesive essay on any one of the following: **[10]**
- i) Importance of an effective Disaster management.
  - ii) With greater power comes greater responsibility.
  - iii) Is Gross National Happiness more important than the GDP?



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

**P889**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5041]-22**  
**B.S.L/ B.A.LL.B (Semester - II)**  
**First Year of Five Years Law Course**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**Political Theory & Political Organization**  
**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** Explain the Social Contract Theory given by Locke with regard to origin of state with its critics.

**Q2)** Define state discuss its importance in modern times. Explain various elements as a requisite to form a state.

**Q3)** Explain any two:-

- a. Equality
- b. Comment on India with Dictatorship
- c. Force Theory of origin of state

OR

Explain the legislative process in india with reference to Ordinary Bill.

**Q4)** Explain characteristic features of Federal Government and discuss its merits and demerits.

OR

Explain the Matriarchal and Patriarchal Theory of Origin of State with its criticisms.

**Q5)** Discuss Fabian Socialism and Syndicalism as school of Democratic Socialism.

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

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

OR

Critically Examine the Class Struggle and Surplus value theory given by Karl Marx.

**Q7)** “Powers and functions assigned to Indian Political Head are not unlimited”  
Comment.

OR

Define Nationalism and discuss various factors responsible for the rise of Nationalism.

**Q8)** What is ‘Public Opinion’? State and explain various agencies responsible formation of sound Public Opinion.

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

OR

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

**Q10)** Explain any four -

- a) Plato’s Theory of justice
- b) Theory of Separation of power
- c) Hobbes’s views on human Nature
- d) General Will
- e) Sources of Law
- f) Types of sovereignty
- g) Rights



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

**P890**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5041] - 23**

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

**First year of Five Years Law Course**

**SOCIOLOGY**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** Discuss the nature of Sociology.

**Q2)** What are problems of Urbanization in India.

**Q3)** State the informal means of social control. Explain how these means can help in controlling human behaviour.

**Q4)** Explain the types of social stratification practised in India.

**Q5)** What are the Constitutional Provision for Promoting Secularism in India.

**Q6)** "India is Unity in Diversity" Comment.

**Q7)** Discuss the meaning, causes and effect of divorce on individual, family and Society.

**Q8)** Discuss the problems of Minorities in india.Explain the Constitutional Provisions adopted by the Government for their Upliftment.

**P.T.O.**

**Q9)** Explain the meaning of social change. Discuss Law as a factor of social change.

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

- a) Importance of Sociology for law students.
- b) Impact of modernization on family.
- c) Functions of religion.
- d) Labour laws.
- e) Deviant behaviour.
- f) Constitutional goals.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

**P5295**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5041] - 3

**FY. BA. LL.B. (Semester - I)**

**First Year of Five Year Law Course**

**ECONOMICS**

**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time :3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks :100*

*Instructions to the candidates:-*

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

**Q1)** Write short Notes on Any four :

- a) Causes of Population Explosion
- b) Partnership Firm
- c) National Income
- d) Reserve Bank of India
- e) Fixed Cost & Variable Cost
- f) Money

**Q2)** What is Monopoly? Explain how price and output is determined in short run & Long run?

**Q3)** Explain the objectives and functions of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development?

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

**P.T.O.**



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

*Q6)* Define & Explain the various methods of measuring National Income along with difficulties involved in measuring it?

*Q7)* What is Economic Development? Explain the features of developed countries?

*Q8)* Explain the Law of Demand along with its determinants?

*Q9)* Explain the Features, Advantages & Disadvantages of Joint Stock Company?

*Q10)* Explain the functions of Commercial Banks in India?



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

**P891**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5041]-31**

**B.S. L./B.A. LL.B.**

**SECOND YEAR OF FIVE YEARS LAW COURSE(Semester -III)**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE -II**

**FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL OBLIGATIONS**

**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** Explain Robert Dahl's views on the concept 'Influence' Discuss the different attributes of 'Power' and 'Authority'. **[20]**

**Q2)** What are the reasons for the individual's Political obligation towards the state? Is it absolute? Briefly discuss various theories of Political Obligation. **[20]**

**Q3)** Explain Aristotle's views on - **[20]**

- a) Best State, Best Constitution
- b) Slavery
- c) Classification of Government

**OR**

Explain Gandhiji's views on - **[20]**

- a) Truth
- b) Nonviolence
- c) Ramrajya
- d) Satyagraha

**Q4)** State the reasons for the rise of Fascism and Nazism in Central Europe? Discuss features of both the ideologies. Can India become a Fascist State? Comment. **[20]**

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** Distinguish between Legal and Political Sovereignty. Give John Austin's Theory of Sovereignty. [20]

**Q6)** Critically examine Bentham's Philosophy of Utilitarianism. [20]

**Q7)** What is Punishment? Explain Reformatory Theory of Punishment. Should India abolish death Punishment - Comment. [20]

**Q8)** Explain how Marxism was adopted in Russia. Discuss Lenin's contribution in Marxism. [20]

**OR**

Explain Karl Marx's views on State and Law. Give its relevance today. [20]

**Q9)** Discuss Hegel as an 'Idealist Philosopher.' [20]

**OR**

"Rousseau became famous for his concept of General Will"-Comment.[20]

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

- a) Thomas Hobbes - State of Nature [20]
- b) Max Weber
- c) Pluralism
- d) Neo- Gandhism
- e) Role of State in modern times
- f) Civil Legitimacy
- g) Retributive Theory of Punishment.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

**P892**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5041] - 32**

**B.S.L./B.A.LL.B**

**SECOND YEAR OF FIVE YEARS LAW COURSE**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE (Semester - III)**

**International Relations And Organizations (Paper - III)**

**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** Define National Power and discuss geography, leadership and ideology as important elements of National Power.

**Q2)** Critically analyze various limitations on national power.

**Q3)** Give meaning, nature, characteristics and impact of cold war.

**Q4)** Critically evaluate the contribution of UNO in securing world peace.

**Q5)** What do you understand by the term 'World Community'? Do you find any obstacles in its establishment?

**Q6)** State and explain the various characteristics of south and north countries and explain the nature of rivalry among them in brief.

**Q7)** State and explain the various ways by which international wars can be avoided?

**P.T.O.**

**Q8)** What do you understand by the term ‘Disarmament’? Discuss its various types and throw light on need or reasons for disarmament.

**Q9)** Short note on **any two**.

- a) Balance of Power
- b) Population as element of National Power
- c) New International Economic Order
- d) Collective Security

**Q10)** Explain **Any Four**:

- a.) WHO
- b.) WTO
- c.) NATO
- d.) ICJ
- e.) FAO
- f.) SAARC



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

**P893**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5041]-33**

**B.S.L./B.A.LL.B (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) Question No. 6 carries 20marks.All other questions carry 16mark each.*

**Q1)** Explain the principle laid down in any **TWO** cases. **[16]**

- a) Chinnaya v. Rammaya
- b) Allcard v.Skinner
- c) Hadley v.Baxandale

**Q2)** Write a short notes on any **TWO** **[16]**

- a) Minor's Agreement
- b) Contingent contract
- c) Privity of contract
- d) Types of Consideration

**Q3)** What is offer? When it is complete? State the rules of a valid offer? **[16]**

**OR**

What is Misrepresentation? Distinguish it from Fraud.

**P.T.O.**

**Q4)** “An agreement enforceable by Law is a Contract” Explain [16]

**OR**

What are Void agreements & Void contracts? Is the party who has received some benefits under a void contract bound to restore it to other party.

**Q5)** What do you understand by Performance of a contract? [16]

**OR**

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

**Q6)** Answer any **TWO** of the following [20]

- a) Personal Bar to relief
- b) Who obtain specific performance
- c) Injunction
- d) Contract which cannot be specifically enforced



Total No. of Questions : 5]

**P894**

SEAT No. :

[Total No. of Pages : 6

**[5041]- 41**

**B.S.L. / B.A. LL.B.**

**Second Year of Five Years Law Course**

**LEGAL LANGUAGE**

**(2003 Pattern) (Semester - IV)**

*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(Any10) **[10]**

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| i) Noteworthy    | ii) Crime Reporter |
| iii) Ultramodern | iv) Cineplex       |
| v) Eve teasing   | vi) Picturesque    |
| vii) SCC         | viii) Interest     |
| ix) Polytheism   | x) Knick knack     |
| xi) Ad           | xii) Hi-tech       |

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

- i) Affable
- ii) Clemency
- iii) Defamation
- iv) Dissonance
- v) Firm
- vi) Indolent
- vii) Offensive

**P.T.O.**



- c) Give antonyms of the following (Any 5): [5]
- i) Authentic
  - ii) Compromise
  - iii) Enrage
  - iv) Hypothetical
  - v) Manifest
  - vi) Penury
  - vii) Tumult

**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) Bring someone to book
- ii) Cry over spilt milk
- iii) Suo motu
- iv) Pro tempore
- v) Break with
- vi) Riding high
- vii) En route
- viii) Stand in one's way
- ix) Every trick in the book
- x) Pass through
- xi) Modus operandi
- xii) Vox populi

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

- i) Acquittal
- ii) Charge sheet
- iii) Deponent
- iv) Intestate
- v) Misappropriation
- vi) Parole
- 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) Before
- ii) In addition to
- iii) Meanwhile
- iv) On the contrary
- v) Till
- vi) Whatever
- vii) Undoubtedly

- b) Do you agree with the following statement if yes, why? If no, why not? (Any one) [5]
- i) Technology has made people less creative.
  - ii) Minor should be tried for murder.
  - iii) Western culture promotes divorce.
- c) Write an essay on any one of the following: [10]
- i) Digital India
  - ii) Impact of Internet on our daily Life: Pros and Cons
  - iii) Legal Education in India

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

Words are the lawyers' tools of trade. The future of any client depends upon the words used by the lawyer in the document. A word may mean one thing in one context and another thing in other context. This provides full scope to the lawyer. As a lawyer, one must have a distinctive vocabulary which uses the words from outside the general language and words which are part of the general language but which have radically different meanings in legal and general usage.

Legal drafting is special, important and different from most other forms of language. Legal Language suffers from certain problems such as multi-meanings, ambiguity, verbosity and other limitations. Ideas should be expressed in unambiguous language that is an ideal and a difficult position to be achieved. Legal Language of India is based on Anglo legal system. Therefore, many Latin words are still being used, such as ab initio, status quo, sine die etc.. Legal English is a technical language. Therefore, it becomes difficult for an Indian to understand it. The Law Commission of India in its 14<sup>th</sup> report had said: "The legal system which has been applied in india since two centuries, though originated from the British system but it evolved and developed in Indian situation and now it has settled its roots in Indian lands. To think about fundamental change now at this stage, it would be devastating and disastrous for our future."

- i) What is importance of words in legal profession?
  - ii) What problems does legal language suffer from?
  - iii) Why are many foreign words still used in legal language in India?
  - iv) Why is legal language difficult for an Indian to understand?
- b) Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it: **[10]**

The development of a country depends on its system of education. It is the prime factor in bringing about a social change. Education has dual role to play. It generates the spirit of enquiry and is a process of socialization. In the past, the traditional pattern of education was important. In the present age of technological advancement, the education system has brought about a rapid social change in the realm of life style. The political factor has also contributed in the process of socialization. Education also brings about the structural changes in society by stimulating the value based information skills. Education has increased the pace of literacy programmes and is the vital mover in this direction. In the post independence period, the growth of education brought about the political consciousness. The chief elements in the process of socialization are the agents, text of education, social environment and distribution of social, economic and political power in the society. The agents of socialization process of education include the teachers, administrative heads, leaders, managers, trustees of educational institutes.

There is relationship between the educated and uneducated in the society. The socializing agents started including larger contingents for the middle class and lower class educated. The medium of instruction also changed and regional languages spurred a rapid phase of socialization. This is an age of modernization and the need for trained and skilled man-power is the essential factor. Therefore, to bring about a positive phase of socialization, it is important to introduce innovation in the realm of teaching aid and knowledge transmission method. If higher education is the key player in the process of socialization, we must seriously reorganize the strategy of its management. The higher education must prepare new pattern for giving a quality of life that is sustainable.

**Q5) a)** Write a precis of the following passage:

**[10]**

The term ‘consumer protection’ has undergone several changes with growing consumerism and modification of the common law doctrine of “Caveat Emptor” i.e. let the buyer beware which permits the seller not to shoulder his liability as it shifts the whole of responsibility on the buyer. The growing socio-economic culture pushed helpless consumer to become easy target of unscrupulous exploitation by traders and manufacturers. In our country, the consumer movement started in 1960 which travelled a long distance to reach to the middle class consumers in 1980. The making of consumer protection commenced in January 1986 with an All India Seminar held in New Delhi. In this seminar, the representatives of the State Government, Central Ministers and voluntary consumer organizations had actively participated. Consequently, legislative attempts began. But it was feasible to pursue or to redress consumer’s grievance through expensive machinery of litigation, it was realized to have statutes dealing exclusively and practically with the consumer’s protection. Thus the result of legislative activism resulted into incorporation of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. This Act provides a consumer a very economical remedy by way of speedy three tier system of redressal of grievance. The Act contains no provision as to court fees and necessity of engaging lawyers. Thus the parties can file complaint themselves or through any representative. Under the Act Consumer has also an option to file a complaint through recognized consumer association. Though, the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 is in force since 1986, it is yet to reach to the common man as intended under the said Act. It is mainly due to lack of educational awareness of right of consumers. Hence, we need to accelerate the consumer awareness to make this act more purposeful. Specially, the consumers from rural area should be made aware of this Act.

OR

Translate the following passage into Marathi Hindi:

The right of admission into an educational institution is a right which an individual citizen has as a citizen and not as a member of any community or class of citizens. Hence, a school run by a minority, if it is aided by State funds can not refuse admission to children belonging to other communities. But a minority community may reserve upto 50 percent of seats for the members of its own community in an educational institution established and administered by it even if the institution is getting aid

from the State. The State, however, can not direct minority educational institutions to restrict admission to the members of their own communities. A Bombay government circular order directing the schools with English medium to admit only AngloIndian and citizens of non-Asiatic descent in the classes taught in English was held ultra-virus because the order denied to all pupils whose mother-tongue was not English. The order would not be valid even if the object for making it is the promotion or advancement of the national language.

- b) Draft a legal and valid Sale Deed for transfer of house property. [10]

OR

Draft a legal and valid Will under the Indian succession Act.



Total No. of Questions : 09]

SEAT No. :

**P895**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5041] - 42**

**B.S.L / B.A.LLB (Semester - IV)**

**Second Year of Five Years Law Course**

**LEGAL HISTORY (Paper-II)**

**History of courts, Legislature & Legal profession in India  
(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks :100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** Discuss the administration of justice and development of courts in Madras before 1726. **[20]**

**Q2)** How did the Act of settlement of 1781 try to remove the causes of conflict between the Supreme Court and the Supreme Council. **[20]**

**Q3)** Evaluate the Judicial reforms introduced by Lord Cornwallis in the year 1793. **[20]**

**Q4)** The Charter of 1833 began the process of unification of the legislative and judicial functions of Government. Explain. **[20]**

**Q5)** Discuss critically the provisions of Indian Councils Act of 1861. **[20]**

**Q6)** Write notes on the following ; **[20]**

- a) State the composition of the Second Law Commission and the Contribution made by it in the field of law. .
- b) The special powers and responsibilities of Governors under the Act of 1935.

**P.T.O.**

**Q7)** Discuss in detail the appointment of the Indian Bar Committee of 1923 and the Indian Bar Councils Act of 1926. **[20]**

**Q8)** “The Indian Constitution has provided an unified and integrated judicial system.” Explain with reference to modern court system. **[20]**

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

- a) Judicial powers conferred by the charter of 1661.
- b) The theory of precedent.
- c) The Indian Law Report Act ,1875.
- d) Legal Aid in modern India.

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Total No. of Questions : 09]

SEAT No. :

P896

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5041] - 43

**B.S.L./B.A. LL.B (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) *Question No.9 is compulsory. Out of the remaining,answer any five questions*
- 2) *Question No. 9 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 16 marks each.*

*Q1)* “There can be no valid contract of guarantee, unless there is someone primarily liable” In light of this statement explain the liability of the Principal Debtor and Surety.

*Q2)* Define bailment. What are the essentials features of a contract of bailment?

*Q3)* State the essentials of agency. Discuss the various modes of creation of agency.

*Q4)* Define Pledge. Discuss the rights and duties of Pawnor and Pawnee.

*Q5)* What is the mode of determining existence of Partnership? Discuss with special reference to the ratio laid down in Cox vs Hickman.

*Q6)* Explain rights of unpaid seller with reference to lien and stoppage of goods in transit.

**P.T.O.**



**Q7)** Discuss the rights and liabilities of incoming and out-going partners.

**Q8)** Explain Implied Conditions and Warranties under the Sale of Goods Act 1930

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

- a) Contract of Indemnity
- b) Hire-Purchase agreement
- c) Seller's rights against the Buyer
- d) Difference between Partnership and Hindu Undivided Family.

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Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P897

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5041] - 51

**B.S.L. / B.A.LL.B (Semester - V)**  
**Third Year of Five Years Law course**  
**FAMILY LAWS - I**  
**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks :100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

*Q1)* Discuss & distinguish between two main schools of Muslim Law.

*Q2)* State the grounds of divorce under the Special Marriage Act, 1954.

*Q3)* Explain the provisions regarding solemnization of valid Christian marriage.

*Q4)* State the essential conditions of a valid Parsi marriage, under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936.

*Q5)* Discuss different kinds of guardians along with their power under Hindu Law.

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

*Q7)* What are the grounds for judicial separation under the Hindu Marriage Act,1954

*Q8)* State the object and main provisions of the Muslim women (protection of rights on divorce) Act, 1986.

**P.T.O.**

**Q9)** Distinguish between Hindu Marriage and Nikah.

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

- a) Radhemohan, a financially rich bachelor Hindu aged 30 years wants to adopt a son aged 14 years. Advise him.
- b) Anis and Taslima are married under Muslim Law. Anis wants to marry Taslima's younger sister-Salima. Can he do so?
- c) X and Y a Hindu couple got married in March 1987, within few months they realised that they cannot stay together so they decided to end their marriage. Advise them.
- d) Sushila left her husband because he is suffering from virulent form of Leprosy. She wants to claim maintenance from her husband. Can she.?
- e) John, a Christian male wants to marry with his niece who is elder than him. Advise them.

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Total No. of Questions : 6]

**P2931**

SEAT No. :

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5041]-52**  
**B.S.L. (Semester - V)**  
**Third Year of Five Year Law Course**  
**LAW OF CRIMES**  
**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** Explain the offences of unlawful assembly and rioting in detail. **[16]**

OR

Elaborate on the provisions related to sexual offences under the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

**Q2)** Discuss critically the exceptions enumerated to section 300 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. **[16]**

OR

Explain 'mens rea'. How far the doctrine of *mens rea* is applicable to the Indian Penal Code, 1860?

**Q3)** What is robbery? When does theft and extortion amount to robbery? **[16]**

OR

Explain the provisions regarding hurt and grievous hurt under the Indian Penal Code, 1960.

**Q4)** Explain the 'Right of Private defense of Property'. **[16]**

OR

What is defamation? What are the defenses available for the offence of defamation?

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** Write short notes on any two

**[16]**

- a) Dowry Death
- b) Cheating
- c) Intoxication as a defense
- d) Adultery

**Q6)** Answer any four by giving reasons:

**[20]**

- a) 'A' compels 'B' to kill 'C' by putting 'B' in fear of instant death 'B' kills 'C'. Discuss 'B's liability.
- b) 'A', in India instigate 'B', a foreigner to commit murder in Srilanka. Discuss 'A's liability.
- c) 'A' voluntarily burns valuable security belonging to 'Z', has 'A' committed any offence? Explain his liability.
- d) 'A', causes 'Z' to go within a walled space and then quickly put a lock to cause 'Z' locked in. What offence, 'A' has committed?
- e) 'A', shoots 'Z' with the intention of killing. A dies in consequence. What offence 'A' has committed?



Total No. of Questions : 07]

SEAT No. :

P898

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5041] - 53

**B.S.L / B.A. LL.B (Semester - V)**  
**Third Year of Five Years Law 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)** Examine the provisions regarding alteration of conditions of service and dismissal or discharge of workmen during pendency of proceedings before authorities under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. **[15]**

OR

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

**Q2)** Define 'Strikes' and 'Lockouts' under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Explain as to when strikes and lockouts become illegal under the Act. **[15]**

OR

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

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

OR

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

**P.T.O.**

- Q4)** State the provisions of The Factories Act, 1948. Attempt any four of the following [20]
- a) Manufacturing Process
  - b) Right of the workers to warn against imminent danger.
  - c) Certificate of fitness
  - d) Notice of periods of work for adult workers under sec. 61 of the Act.
  - e) Compulsory Disclosure of Information by the Occupier
  - f) Annual Leave with Wages

- Q5)** State and explain the various benefits assured to the insured employees and their dependents under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [15]

OR

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

- Q6)** Explain fully the object and scope of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. [10]

OR

Discuss the procedure for fixing or revising minimum wages under Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

- Q7)** Explain the authorities under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 [10]

OR

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

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Total No. of Questions : 07]

SEAT No. :

**P899**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5041] - 54**

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

**Third Year of Five Years Law course**

**TRUST, EQUITY & FIDUCIARY RELATIONSHIPS**

**(2003 Pattern) (optional paper)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks :100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** State the requirements for valid trust. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the Rights and Powers of Trustee under Indian Trust Act,1882

**Q2)** Discuss the grounds for Discharge of Trust **[15]**

OR

Explain in detail the Rights and Liabilities of Beneficiary.

**Q3)** write a short notes on any **Two** **[10]**

- a) Trust and contract
- b) Kinds of trust
- c) Disabilities of trustee

**Q4)** What is 'Charitable Purpose' under the Bombay Public Trust Act 1950?  
Discuss with the help of case law. **[15]**

OR

What is Dharmada? Explain the provisions of appropriation of Dharmada sums under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950.

**P.T.O.**



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

OR

Discuss the provisions relating to the registration of public Trust under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950.

**Q6)** write a short notes on any **Two** **[15]**

- a) Order of Surcharge
- b) Principles of Fiduciary Relationship
- c) Temple

**Q7)** Explain the concept of Equity **[15]**

OR

Explain the Following

- a) Equity will not suffer without a wrong
- b) Equity looks to the intent rather than to the form

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Total No. of Questions : 06]

SEAT No. :

P900

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5041] - 55

**B.S.L. / B.A.LL.B (Semester - V)**  
**Third Year of Five Years Law 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 the positive school of criminology with special reference to the contribution by Cesare Lombroso. **[16]**

OR

Define Criminology. Discuss its nature, scope and relation of criminology to other social sciences.

**Q2)** "White Collar crimes inflict much higher level of damage to the society than traditional crimes." Discuss in detail problems of enforcement of measures to control these crimes. **[16]**

OR

Explain the concept of recidivism. What are the causes and what measures can be taken to curtail the same.

**Q3)** Explain the role of Police in controlling as well as preventing the crime in society. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the prison problems & prison reforms in India.

**Q4)** State & explain various theories of Punishment. Which theory according to you is best in present day scenario? **[16]**

OR

Discuss the concept of Probation. How does it differ from parole? What have been the difficulties in the successful application of this technique for reform of offenders?

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** Discuss multiple factor theory of crime causation. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the theory of 'Differential Association' as expounded by Sutherland. Point out the drawbacks of this theory if any.

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

- a) Organized crime
- b) Rights of Victims
- c) Rights of prisoners
- d) Drug Abuse and Crime

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Total No. of Questions : 06]

SEAT No. :

P901

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5041] - 56

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

**Third Year of Five Years Law Course**

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

**(2003 Pattern) (optional Paper-III)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks :100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**SECTION-I**

**(Women and Law)**

**Q1)** State the constitution and functions of the National Commission for Women. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the Constitutional provisions protecting women under various Articles.

**Q2)** Discuss the Indian laws giving protection to women against domestic violence. **[15]**

OR

State the protective provisions for women under Labour Laws.

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

- a) Uniform Civil Code.
- b) 'Dowry prohibition' and the Law.
- c) Child under Personal Laws.

**P.T.O.**

**SECTION -II**  
**(Child and Law)**

**Q4)** State the legal control over child labour under the Child Labour (Prevention and Regulating) Act, 1987. **[15]**

OR

State the Constitutional protection for children in India.

**Q5)** Evaluate the laws pertaining to restraint of child marriage in India. **[15]**

OR

Enumerate the provisions of C.P.C.,1908 dealing with the child under litigation.

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

- a) Rights of children to free education.
- b) National Commission for Child.
- c) Children and Human Rights

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Total No. of Questions : 09]

SEAT No. :

**P902**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5041] - 57**

**B.S.L. / B.A.LL.B (Semester - V)  
Third Year of Five Years Law course  
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW  
(2003 Pattern) (optional Paper)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks :100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

*Q1)* Is International law a true law. Explain with the help of relevant theories. **[16]**

*Q2)* Define International Economic Law. Explain in detail the sources of International Economic Law. **[16]**

*Q3)* Explain the origin and development of the New International Economic Order (NIEO), and its impact on the world economic relations. **[16]**

*Q4)* What is the role the function of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) **[16]**

*Q5)* What is the objective and the main principles of GATT? Explain with the salient features of GATT 1994. **[16]**

*Q6)* What are the dispute resolution mechanisms under the International Economic Law? Explain in detail. **[16]**

**P.T.O.**

**Q7)** What is the significance of the International Convention on the Bill of Lading which are the relevant provisions. **[16]**

**Q8)** Explain the salient features of the Convention for enforcement of Arbitration Award. **[16]**

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

- a) WTO and Trading system
- b) The World Bank guidelines.
- c) Organisation for Economic Co Operation and Development ( OCED).
- d) The International Monetary Fund.

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Total No. of Questions : 06]

SEAT No. :

P903

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5041] - 61

**B.S.L. / B.A.LL.B (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 indicates full marks.*

**Q1)** Discuss the provisions relating to male dying intestate under the Hindu Succession Act 1956 **[16]**

OR

Define legacy. Explain the different types of legacy.

**Q2)** What is partition? Discuss the various modes of effecting partition under the Hindu law **[16]**

OR

Explain the features of right of pre-emption under Muslim law.

**Q3)** Explain briefly provisions regarding intestate succession among Christian. **[16]**

OR

State and explain briefly principles relating to domicile under the Indian Succession Act 1925.

**Q4)** Explain various types of bequest under the Indian Succession Act 1925. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the law relating to appointment, removal, power and duties of Mutawali under Muslim personal law.

**P.T.O.**



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

**[18]**

- a) Stridhan
- b) Marz-ul-maut
- c) Election
- d) Privileged will
- c) Co-parcenary

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

**[18]**

- a) A Muslim male owns a house, make a gift to B of the house and of the right to use a stair-case by him jointly with the owner of an adjoining house. Is gift valid?
- b) A male Hindu dies intestate, leaving father, brother, sister and predeceased sister's daughter. Distribute the property among his heirs.
- c) X, an Indian domiciled goes to Canada for his service, intends to reside permanently in Canada. Discuss the domicile of X.
- d) Z bequeaths his estate to Y on condition that he shall divorce his wife. Whether bequest is valid?

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Total No. of Questions : 09]

SEAT No. :

**P904**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5041] - 62**

**B.S.L. / B.A. LL.B (Semester - VI)**  
**Third Year of five Years Law Course**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**  
**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks :100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

*Q1) Discuss in detail the salient features of the Constitution.*

*Q2) The provisions under Article 13 ensure protection of the fundamental rights and consider any law “inconsistent with or in derogation of the fundamental rights” as void. Substantiate your answer with appropriate case laws.*

*Q3) The right under Article 25 is subjected to public order, morality and health. Comment*

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

*Q5) ‘The Union Judiciary has been vested with important multi-faceted powers.’ Explain the jurisdiction of the apex court as conferred by the Constitution.*

*Q6) Discuss at length the Administrative Relations between the Union and the States.*

**P.T.O.**

**Q7)** Critically evaluate the role of Election Commission in India.

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

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

- a) Money Bill
- b) Double Jeopardy
- c) Right against Exploitation
- d) Functions and Powers of the Governor

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Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

**P905**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5041] - 63**

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

**Third Year of Five Years Law Course**

**LAW OF TORTS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT,1986**

**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates :*

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

*Q1)* How negligence is an independent tort? Discuss the principles of 'Res Ipsa Loquitor' in detail.

*Q2)* Elaborate the difference between 'Trespass' & 'Nuisance'. Discuss the concept of 'Nuisance' and several Defences available to the defendant under law of Tort.

*Q3)* 'Defamation is the injury to the reputation of a person'. Critically analyze the statement.

*Q4)* Explain the principles 'Injuria Sine Damno' and 'Damnum Sine Injuria' with the help of decided case under Indian and English Laws.

*Q5)* Discuss the law relating to the liability of master for the act of servant.

*Q6)* What are the general defences available to the defendant to exempt from the tortious liability under law of tort?

*Q7)* Define 'Conversion'. Discuss various modes of conversion and what are the defences available against an action conversion?

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

**Q8)** What is false imprisonment and battery? What are the remedies available for the same?

**Q9)** Explain in detail the Consumer Protection Redressal Agencies its Compositions. Jurisdiction and Procedure mentioned under The Consumer Protection Act,1986.

OR

Write Short notes on the following under Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

- a) Definition of Complaint and Complainant.
- b) Rights of the Consumer and Consumer Protection Council.
- c) Unfair Trade Practices.
- d) Definition of Service and Deficiency in Service.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P906

[Total No. of Pages : 3

[5041] - 64

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

**Third Year of Five Years Law Course**

**Practical Training III (Professional Ethics, Accountancy for lawyers  
& Bar Bench Relations)**

**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates :*

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

**SECTION - I**

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

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

- a) Shambhu Ram Yadav Vs. Hanumandas Khattri AIR 2001 SC 2509.
- b) Bhupinder Kumar Sharma Vs. Bar Association Pathankot (2002) ISCC 470.
- c) M. Veerabhadra Rao V. Tek Chand. (1984) Supplement SCC 571.
- d) Brajendra Nath Bhargava V. Ramchandra Kaslival. (1998) 9 SCC 266.

**Q2)** State and explain the provisions relating to "Admission and Enrolment" of an advocate under the Advocates Act, 1961. **[15]**

**Q3)** 'Professional Ethics may be defined as code of conduct written for regulating the behavior of a practicing advocate'. Comment. **[15]**

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

- a) Development of Legal Profession in modern era.
- b) Right of Advocates under Advocate Act of 1961.

**P.T.O.**

## SECTION - II

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

- a) Origin and development of Contempt law in India.
- b) Criminal Contempt of Court and judicial pronouncements.
- c) Defences available to Contemner in case of Criminal contempt out side the court.

## SECTION - III

(Answer **any two** of the following questions)

**Q6)** Prepare Simple Cash Book of Vishwanath from the following transactions. March 2016 **[15]**

- a) Cash in Hand Rs. 25,000
- b) Received Cash on account from Sameer Rs. 10,000
- c) Purchased Furniture Rs. 10,500
- d) Insurance Premium Paid Rs. 2,500
- e) Sold Goods for Cash Rs. 20,000
- f) Received Dividend Rs. 4,500
- g) Purchased Postal stamps Rs. 550
- h) Purchased Goods for Cash from Agarwal & Co. Rs. 7000 @ 5% Trade Discount
- i) Cash paid to Ramesh Rs. 2500 on account
- j) Paid Rent Rs. 8,500
- k) Goods distributed as free samples Rs.1500
- l) Deposited into Bank Rs. 4,000
- m) Paid salary to office staff Rs. 20,000

**Q7)** From the following ledger balances Prepare Trial Balance of Shri Vallabh as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016. **[15]**

Particulars	Amount Rs.	Particulars	Amount Rs.
Machinery	100000	Factory Rent	4600
Stock 1.4.2015	20000	Advertisement	1000
Insurance	5000	Sales Return	2800
Travelling Expenses	3600	Drawings	12000
Purchases	49300	Purchase Return	4800
Bad Debts	1200	Bills payable	17300
Sales	77500	Capital	100000
Bank Loan	76000	Furniture	36000
Bank Overdraft	36000	Salary	3200
Sundry Debtors	120800	Printing & Stationary	1400
Wages	1800	Office Rent	3000
Discount allowed	1500	Discount Received	2000
Creditors	52000	R.D.D	1600

**Q8)** Write Short Notes on the following. **[15]**

- a) Cash Discount and Trade Discount
- b) Need and Importance of Bank Reconciliation Statement





Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :   
[Total No. of Pages : 2

**P907**

**[5041] - 71**

**B.S.L/B.A.LL.B**

**Fourth Year of Five Years Law Course**

**LAW OF EVIDENCE**

**(2003 Pattern) (Semester - VII)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates :*

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

**Q1)** Define fact, fact-in-issue and relevant fact and explain facts forming the parts of same transactions. **[16]**

OR

Define proved, Not Proved, Disproved, May Presume, Shall presume and Conclusive Proof.

**Q2)** What is Admission? Explain the relevancy of admission in civil cases.**[16]**

OR

Define the term evidence and state different kinds of evidence.

**Q3)** Explain the different provisions relating to character evidence. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the law relating to exclusion of oral by documentary evidence

**Q4)** Define Public Document and explain the law relating to public document.**[16]**

OR

Explain the various presumptions relating to documents under Indian Evidence Act, 1872

**P.T.O.**

**Q5) Discuss the law relating to privileged communications [16]**

OR

Cross-examination of a witness is a doubled edged weapon. Explain

**Q6) Write Notes on (Any two) [20]**

- a) Child Witness
- b) Presumption as to abetment of suicide
- c) Accomplice
- d) Plea of Alibi



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :   
[Total No. of Pages : 2

**P908**

**[5041] - 72**  
**B.S.L/B.A.LL.B**  
**Fourth Year of Five Year Law Course**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**  
**Including Laws for Protection of Wild Life and Other Living**  
**Creatures and Other Animal Welfare**  
**(2003 Pattern) (Semester - VII)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates :*

- 1) *Question no.1 is compulsory Out of remaining Six attempt any Five.*
- 2) *Question 1 Carry 20 Marks. The remaining Questions carry 16 Marks each.*

**Q1)** Write a detailed note on Any Two.

- a) The Indian Forest Act, 1927 Provisions pertaining to Protection of Forest.
- b) Post Independence Policies on Environment.
- c) Silent Valley Project.

**Q2)** What is Environment Law? Explain The Need and importance of this law in Current Social Context.

**Q3)** Explain the Concept of 'Sustainable Development' and development of the Doctrine through important Judicial Decisions.

**Q4)** Write at length the Rio Declaration and its effect on Indian Environmental Law.

**Q5)** Write short notes on :

- a) Polluter Pays Principle.
- b) Fundamental Duties and Environment Protection.

**P.T.O.**

**Q6)** Discuss the decisive role of Public Interest Litigation in Development of Environment Protection.

**Q7)** Enumerate the Framework of the Wild-life Protection Act, 1972; What are the penalties and Liabilities prescribed under it?



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :   
[Total No. of Pages : 2

**P909**

**[5041] - 73**

**B.S.L/B.A.LL.B**

**Fourth Year of Five Years Law Course**

**HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW**

**(2003 Pattern) (Semester - VII)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates :*

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

**Q1)** Explain the Rights of Minorities adopted in the declaration on the Rights of Persons belonging to National or Ethnic. Religious or Linguistic minorities by the General Assembly. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the Rights of Child contained in the Convention of 1989

**Q2)** Explain the obligation of State Parties which have agreed to pursue all appropriate means without delay to follow the eliminating discrimination against women **[15]**

OR

Explain the powers and function of the U N Human Rights Council

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

- a) Crime of Apartheid
- b) Older person
- c) Migrant workers

**P.T.O.**

**Q4)** International law is the vanishing Point of jurisprudence Examine [15]

**OR**

Explain the sources of International Law. Does the Resolution of the General Assembly of United Nation possess legal character?

**Q5)** Explain the kinds of state Succession and what are the consequence of the State Succession [15]

**OR**

Define Extradition. Explain the Exceptions to the Political offences.

**Q6)** Termination of treaties does not necessarily mean termination of treaties in all the cases discuss [15]

**OR**

What are the aim and purpose of the United Nation? Explain

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

- a) Hijacking
- b) De facto recognition
- c) World Health Organization
- d) Taber Doctrine and Estrada Doctrine



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

**P910**

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5041] - 74

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

**Fourth Year of Five Years Law Course**

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

**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates :*

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

*Q1)* Explain the characteristic features of Arbitration and Conciliation Act,1996.

*Q2)* Describe the provisions related to jurisdiction of arbitral tribunal under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

*Q3)* Discuss the provisions, related to 'recourse against arbitral award' under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

*Q4)* Explain the necessity of Family Court along with its powers and procedure.

*Q5)* What is 'Lok Adalat'? Discuss its role in dispute resolution along with its Powers, Jurisdiction and Procedure.

*Q6)* Discuss the provisions relating to Composition, Jurisdiction and Powers of 'District Forum' under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

*Q7)* Explain the provisions regarding the Administrative Tribunal under Art. 323 (A) and 323 (B) of the Indian constitution.

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

- a) Mediation and Negotiation
- b) Foreign award
- c) UNCITRAL model law
- d) Powers of arbitral tribunal

Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

**P911**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5041] - 81**

**B.S.L/B.A. LL.B**

**Fourth Year of Five Years Law Course**

**JURISPRUDENCE**

**(2003 Pattern) (Semester - VIII)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates :*

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

*Q1)* Discuss concept of Possession. Examine critically the different kinds and modes of possession.

*Q2)* Examine critically Austin's "Command Theory of Law".

*Q3)* Discuss legislation as a source of law. What are the relative advantages and disadvantages of legislation and precedent as a source of law.

*Q4)* Explain the concept of liability and discuss different kinds of liabilities?

*Q5)* Discuss Maine's contribution in Historical school of jurisprudence.

*Q6)* Discuss fully the Natural Law Theory and its influence on Indian Legal System.

*Q7)* Describe the nature of American Legal Realism and its relevance in Indian Law.

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



**Q8)** Discuss the concept of corporation aggregate and corporation sole in detail.

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

- a) Essential Elements of Rights.
- b) Social Engineering Theory.
- c) Criminal Administration of Justice.
- d) Concept of Property & Modes of Acquisition of Property.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**P912**

**[5041] - 82**

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

**Fourth Year of Five Years Law Course**

**Property law Including Transfer of Property Act and Easement Act  
(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates :*

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

**The Transfer of Property Act, 1882**

- Q1)** "The definition of expression 'immovable property' in this Act is a negative definition and is neither comprehensive nor exhaustive." Discuss the statement with the help of appropriate illustrations.
- Q2)** "A person cannot approbate and reprobate the same transaction, or blow hot and cold at the same time." Explain.
- Q3)** "The 'Doctrine of Part Performance' can be used both as a Sword and a Shield Under English Law. However, it can be used only as a Shield in India." Discuss.
- Q4)** Define the term 'Sale' & 'Contract of Sale'. State and Explain the Rights and Liabilities of Seller and Buyer before and after completion of Sale.
- Q5)** What is 'Vested Interest' & 'Contingent Interest'? Distinguish between 'Vested Interest' & 'Contingent Interest'
- Q6)** State and explain the Concept of 'Charge' and distinguish between 'Charge' and 'Mortgage'.

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

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

**Q8)** What is 'Exchange'? Discuss the Rights and Liabilities of Parties to an Exchange and distinguish between 'Exchange' and 'Sale'.

**The Indian Easements Act, 1882**

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

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



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :   
[Total No. of Pages : 2

**P913**

**[5041] - 83**

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

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates :*

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

*Q1) Enlighten upon the origin and development of comparative law.*

*Q2) Write Note on:*

- a) Romanistic family*
- b) Germanic family*

*Q3) Elaborate on Comparative law as a device for law reforms.*

*Q4) Explain the aid and assistance provided by the Comparative law to a legislator. Also stress upon it as a tool for unification of law.*

*Q5) Highlight the value of judicial decisions in civil law system and the Common law system.*

*Q6) Discuss the formation of contracts, offer and acceptance with reference to French legal system.*

*Q7) Comment upon the weakness which comparative lawyer faced while dealing with diverse legal terminologies used in the different legal system.*

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

**Q8)** Discuss in details the difference between Private and Public International Law with Reference to Comparative law.

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

- a) Sources of English Law
- b) Principle in "Rylands vs. Fletcher"
- c) Jury Trial
- d) Nordic Family



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :   
[Total No. of Pages : 2

**P914**

**[5041] - 84**

**B.S.L/B.A.LL.B**

**INSURANCE LAWS**

**Fourth Year of The Five Year Law Course**

**(2003 Pattern) (Semester - VIII) (Optional - B)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates :*

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

**Q1) What is a contract of insurance? What are its essential elements? [16]**

OR

The essence of a contract of insurance is that it is a contract of indemnity.  
Comment

**Q2) Discuss the rules governing assignment of policy benefits in life and non-life insurance. How is assignment related to principles of indemnity and insurable interest? [16]**

OR

Law demands a higher standard of good faith in a contract of insurance.  
Discuss.

**Q3) State and explain the law regarding investment of assets by insurer and prohibition of loans. [16]**

OR

Who can do the business of insurance in India? Discuss the provisions 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) No-fault Liability
- c) Right of an insurer to defend claims
- d) Certificate of Insurance

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

OR

Explain the legislative scheme of the Public Liability Insurance Act.

**Q6)** Write short Notes on (Any four) [20]

- a) Limits of indemnity
- b) Proximate cause
- c) Valued policies
- d) Proposal
- e) Catastrophic losses
- f) Licence to act as insurance agent
- g) General Insurance Corporation
- h) Tariff



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

**P915**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5041]-85**

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

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

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

*Q2)* Explain the notion of 'Charaterisation'. Explain the process of characterisation and its problems.

*Q3)* Examine the rules of choice of Law regarding the formal validity of marriage.

*Q4)* What are the theoretical models for choice of applicable law in the case of Tort? Explain the Indian position with the help of decided cases.

*Q5)* To what extent do the Indian courts recognise decrees of divorce by a foreign court?

*Q6)* Explain the provisions relating to Negotiable Instrument under Indian and English Private International Law.

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



**Q7)** “Adoption may give rise to complicated problems in the conflict of laws”  
Explain.

**Q8)** Examine the principles of private international law applicable to the succession of immovable property.

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

- a) Kinds of jurisdiction.
- b) Legitimacy and legitimation.
- c) Theory of proper law of contract.
- d) Collier v/s Rivaz.



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

**P916**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5041]-86**

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

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *Total number of questions 5*
- 2) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 3) *All questions carry equal marks i.e 20 each.*

**Q1)** Explain the provisions relating to assignment and licence (voluntary and compulsory) under the Patents Act, 1970.

OR

Explain the provisions relating to use of inventions for the purpose of government and the acquisition of inventions.

**Q2)** Describe the procedure for registration of copyright. State the powers and functions of authorities established under the Copyright Act, 1957.

OR

Explain in detail :-

- a) Copyright Societies.
- b) Ownership of Copyright.

**Q3)** Explain the benefits conferred by the registration of trade mark. Discuss the provisions regarding duration, renewal, Removal and restoration of registration.

OR

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

**P.T.O.**

**Q4)** Define “Copyright in registered design” under Designs Act, 2000 How it differs from copyright in work? Also state the acts which amount to piracy of registered designs and remedies thereof.

OR

Legal protection of intellectual property and effective enforcement of such laws encourages innovation, investment and economic development. Explain.

**Q5)** Write notes on any four :-

- a) Anticipation Test (The Patents Act, 1970)
- b) Authors special right.
- c) Eastern book company and Ors.V.D.B Modak and Anr (2008).
- d) Honest and Concurrent use (The Trade Marks Act,1999)
- e) Geographical Indications.
- f) Plant Varieties.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

**P917**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5041]-87**

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

**Fourth Year of Five Years Law Course**

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

**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

*Q1)* Discuss the development of public Interest Litigation in India through the relaxation of 'Locus Standi rule. Explain the development in the area of Under Trial Prisoners through the Public Interest Litigation.

*Q2)* Discuss the recommendation of Malimath Committee in respect of Criminal Justice System.

*Q3)* Explain the object and working of Lok adalat in India. Discuss in detail the Constitution, Powers and functions of Lok adalat under Legal Service Authorities Act, 1987.

*Q4)* Define Legal Literacy and discuss the various Legal Literacy Awareness measures in India.

*Q5)* Legal Aid gives social interpretations to various principles and doctrines like Equity, Rule of Law, and Social Justice etc, Explain the concept of Legal aid with the help of Supreme Court's decisions on Legal Aid.

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

**Q6)** Discuss the composition, power and function of National Legal Service Authority under Legal Service Authorities Act, 1987.

**Q7)** Explain the detail the origin, concept and role of 'Amicus' Curaie' in justice delivery system.

**Q8)** Explain the following :-

- a) Ad-hoc Courts
- b) Advocates Duty to render Legal Aid

**Q9)** Write notes on any two of the following :-

- a) Speedy Trial.
- b) Legal Aid Clinics in Law Schools.
- c) Constitutional remedies under Art 32 and Art 226 of Constitution of India.
- d) Use of Computers for Law Students.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

**P918**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5041]-91**

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

**Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course**

**The Code of Civil Procedure & Limitation Act.**

**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

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

- a) Legal Disability.
- b) Effect of Acknowledgement in writing.
- c) Continuous running of time.
- d) Easement by Prescription in case of Govt. Land.
- e) Effect of fraud or mistake.

*Q2) Explain in detail the Powers of the Civil court with respect to Arrest and Detention.*

*Q3) Explain the Written Statement filed by defendant as Set-off or Counter claim.*

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

*Q5) Explain detail provisions with respect to Appearance of Parties and consequence of Non- appearance.*

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

**Q6)** Discuss the provisions regarding Temporary Injunction and what are the Consequences of disobedience or breach of Injunction?

**Q7)** Explain detailed provisions of different Modes of Execution of Decree.

**Q8)** Explain the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 regarding 'Reference', 'Review' and 'Revision'.

**Q9) Write short Notes on any Four**

- a) Inter-pleader Suit
- b) Recognised Agent
- c) Ex parte Decree
- d) Res judicata
- e) Stay of Suit



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P919

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5041]-92

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

**Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course**

**LAND LAWS INCLUDING CEILING AND OTHER LOCAL LAWS  
(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**SECTION - I**

**Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999**

**Q1)** Explain the 'Competant Authority' under the Act and it's power of summary disposal of matters. **[15]**

OR

What are the important changes effected by the new rent control Act of 1999?

**Q2)** Define 'Standard Rent'. When the court can fix the Standard Rent and Permitted Increase. **[15]**

OR

What are the different provisions regarding jurisdiction of courts and Appeals under the rent Act?

**SECTION - II**

**MAHARASHTRA LAND REVENUE CODE, 1966**

**Q3)** How are the Boundaries fixed and Demarcated under the Land Revenue Code? What is the effect of settlement of boundary? **[15]**

OR

Explain the various provisions of Appeal, Revision and Review under the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966.

**P.T.O.**



- Q4) Explain any Two:** [15]
- Record of rights
  - Wajib-UI-Arz
  - Nistar Patrak

**SECTION - III**

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

- Q5) What is mean by ‘Surrender’? What are requisites of valid Surrender? State the procedure to be followed for vali Surrender.** [15]

OR

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

- Q6) Write a notes on any Three** [15]

- Agriculturist
- Restriction on transfer of lands
- Ceiling area and Economic holding
- Power and Duties of Agricultural Land Tribunal
- Permission for non agricultural purpose

**SECTION - IV**

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

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

- Land held by Family unit
- Land exempt from the provision of the act
- Failure to submit returns to Collector



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

**P920**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5041]-93**

**B.S.L / B.A.LL.B (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 number 9 is compulsory; Out of the remaining attempt any five.*
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

*Q1)* Write a critical note on significance of external aids to the interpretation of statutes. **[16]**

*Q2)* Discuss the salient features of the general Clauses Act, 1897. **[16]**

*Q3)* Write a detailed note on retrospective operation of statute and its effect. **[16]**

*Q4)* Examine the principles of Interpretation of Taxing Statutes. **[16]**

*Q5)* What is interpretation of statutes? Discuss the mischief rule with special reference to Heydon's case. **[16]**

*Q6)* What do you mean by repeal of statute? What is the effect of repeal? How such statutes are interpreted? **[16]**

**P.T.O.**

**Q7)** Beneficial construction of widest amplitude must be adopted for interpreting the constitution.” Comment. **[16]**

**Q8)** Write a critical note on the general principles of Interpretation of statutes affecting jurisdiction of courts. **[16]**

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

- a) Same word same meaning
- b) Doctrine of eclipse
- c) Statute must be read as whole in its context
- d) Beneficial construction.
- e) Golden rule of Interpretation of statutes.
- f) Preamble



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

**P921**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**[5041]-94**

**B.S.L / B.A.LL.B (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 number 9 is compulsory. Attempt any five out of the remaining questions.*
- 2) *Question No.9 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 16 marks each.*

**Q1)** What is Administrative Law? What are the merits and demerits of Administrative Law? Also state the reasons for the growth of Administrative Law.

**Q2)** Critically examine the Development of Delegated Legislation, in the back ground of Separation of Powers theory.

**Q3)** What do you understand by the term “Natural Justice”? What is the Scope of the rule of “audi alteram partem”?

**Q4)** What is “Administrative Action”? How Administrative functions of the executives differs from quasi - judicial functions and ‘rule making functions’ of the executives.

**Q5)** Critically examine the Law relating to the tortious liability of the state.

**Q6)** Discuss the Lokpal institution in India with referance to latest enactment.

**P.T.O.**

**Q7)** Discuss the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India and High Courts under Article 32 and 226 of the Constitution of India.

**Q8)** What are the duties of Public Information officer under the Right to Information Act, 2005, and describe the procedure for obtaining information under the Right To Information Act, 2005.

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

- a) Rule of Law
- b) Tribunals
- c) Government's Privilege in Legal Proceeding to withhold a document.
- d) Commission of Inquiry

