

Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P116

[Total No. of Pages : 7

[5237]-11

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

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

- Q1) a)** Use the following phrases and idioms in your own sentences so as to bring out their meaning clearly. (Any 10) **[10]**
- i) Day after day
 - ii) To fit in with
 - iii) To put an end to
 - iv) At the longest
 - v) To fall flat
 - vi) In effect
 - vii) Be left over
 - viii) Sweet talk
 - ix) Somebody's pride and joy
 - x) At a time
 - xi) Through and through
 - xii) To wave aside
- b)** Explain the following legal terms. (Any 5) **[10]**
- i) Confession
 - ii) Promisor
 - iii) Chargesheet
 - iv) Suit
 - v) Forgery
 - vi) Prosecution
 - vii) Remand

P.T.O

- Q2) a) Do as directed. (Any 10) [10]**
- i) Do I have to help you? (Give a short response)
 - ii) Smith prepared notes for the exam. (Change the voice)
 - iii) The mistake of law can never be ignored. (Make it interrogative)
 - iv) If you won't write the paper properly, you will not pass. (Use 'Unless')
 - v) She left the job. (Add a question tag)
 - vi) She is perfectly fit for this assignment. (Make a yes-no question)
 - vii) While Raman was playing tabla, Rama was dancing. (Make it compound)
 - viii) You committed a crime. You were punished. (Make it complex)
 - ix) He is friendlier than anyone in the class. (Change the degree)
 - x) In case it rains, you can take an umbrella. (Make it simple)
 - xi) How sorry he was about his own behaviour! (Make it assertive)
 - xii) They bought a new house. They moved into it. (Make it compound)
- b) Report the following into indirect speech. [5]**
- Lawyer: Can you tell me how the fight between you took place?
Client: Actually he attacked me first.
Lawyer: Give me the details properly.
Client: Do you mean the details of the entire episode?
Lawyer: Yes, I need all the details.
- c) Correct the following sentences. (Any 5) [5]**
- i) She did not yet resolve the problem.
 - ii) Can you give me an advice on this legal issue?
 - iii) You and I am going to get an opportunity.
 - iv) So they did it as I told them.
 - v) I am remembering that event.
 - vi) I like eating chocolate milk.
 - vii) I know she never listens me.

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

Compared with the progress of modern science, evolution is too slow and error prone. We are entering a period of time when scientists will be able to greatly surpass natural selection.

First, genetic engineering will allow doctors to modify existing genes or entirely replace genes to remove genetic defects, treat diseases, and augment natural abilities. For instance, plants and animals could be modified to yield better, healthier, and more food. What if your eyesight could be fixed without surgery? What if all your future children would be guaranteed not to get your original bad genes of poor vision or a genetic disease? What if people choose to have their vision enhanced to be far greater than the natural human range, such as a bird's vision? How about people with the reflexes and speed of a cat? Now imagine if a large number of our children had perfect memory thanks to genetic modification. These children would find school very easy and would most likely be far more successful than their parents.

Second, cybernetics could artificially replace human body parts. People could replace limbs with fully functional machines that would seamlessly be directly connected to the human brain. The human brain could be enhanced too. Imagine if people could immediately look up information just by thinking about it. For example, people would instantly know what to do in medical emergencies or how to solve complex problems that they never encountered before, by relying on the knowledge and experience of other people. Eventually, people could become far more intelligent, knowledgeable, and capable than anybody who has ever lived before. Eventually this could lead to completely artificial and intelligent life forms that are not limited to evolution at all, since they would not have any organic parts. Instead, they could just upgrade themselves.

Next, non-intelligence and non-sentient (sentient means self aware or self conscious) animals would become an intelligent and sentient species through various methods. This very possible idea is called 'uplifting'. Humanity could artificially uplift lowly species to the ranks of civilized and productive people, for better or worse. Imagine the philosophy, music, and literature that intelligent animals, such as cats and dolphins, would invent. I am sure they would be creative in ways that humans are not... yet. These methods of leapfrogging evolution will ultimately create hyper-intelligent super beings that are far more capable than human beings.

Hopefully these future people will care more for humanity than we do for less fortunate people. May be these super beings will be able to solve some of the world's greatest problems, such as global warming, pollution free energy, diseases, etc.

The only problem that I see with these methods of artificial evolution is that the variety or diversity of people would lessen. The more people become alike, then the less likely we would have another Mozart or Einstein if we start restricting variation in our children before they are even born. As a result, our children will be geniuses but not unique.

Whatever methods that humanity will use to go beyond natural evolution, the purpose should always be to better humanity, our children, and ourselves.

Questions:

- i) What would be the effect of the advancement in genetic engineering?
 - ii) What changes will take place due to cybernetics?
 - iii) What kinds of human beings will be created by these methods of evolution?
 - iv) Specify the problems and concerns envisaged by the author?
- b) Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it. **[10]**

The authors are mainly concerned with visual signals: facial expression, gaze, head and body posture, hand movements, interpersonal distance and spacing; other non-verbal signals such as the intonation and pace of speech, and dress, are covered more briefly.

Posture and spacing set the scene for an interaction between people. Under classroom conditions, use of space, personal distance, touch and posture are related. The message they convey depends on what else is happening at the time; they often indicate the intensity with which the main signal is being sent.

Gaze indicates attention and involvement. In most cases people do not look at each other continuously; the appropriate level of gaze varies between situations.

Facial expression plays a major role in conveying feelings. It can also be used to indicate to listeners what they should feel about the subject being discussed. Intonation, like facial expression, can be used to show listeners how they should respond to what is being said. It can convey enthusiasm, authority and so on, but it also plays a major role in stressing the main and subsidiary elements of an explanation or argument.

Timing in speech sends similar messages. Timing between speakers, especially the time a speaker or questioner is prepared to wait for a response (wait time), indicates aspects of the relationship such as the degree of respect for the other's contribution.

Hand movements fall into three main groups: wielding movements such as picking up and moving things, which do not have a communicative purpose; speech-related gestures which convey messages about the subject that is being talked about; and relationship oriented signals. Under classroom conditions many of the latter are signals of dominance or control.

Q4) a) Write a cohesive paragraph on any one of the following. **[10]**

- i) Addiction to smart phones
- ii) Use of English in courts
- iii) Tit for tat

b) Write an application for the post of Legal Advisor in a bank. **[10]**

OR

Write a letter to the District Magistrate to organise various programmes to create awareness about elections in public.

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

Traditionally, the lawyer and client relationship has been an unequal one, with the lawyer generally in an authoritarian and often paternalistic role. It was largely assumed that the lawyer's specialist body of knowledge entitled him or her literally to lay down the law: to tell the client what he or she could and could not do without too much concern for what the client wanted. A more benign version of the same approach is that of the paternalist, still authoritarian but now claiming to know what is in the client's best interests, assuming (or insisting upon) the course of action that he or she thinks best. The end result in both cases is that different options are not necessarily explained to the client, client choice is regarded as irrelevant and the lawyer takes over.

It can be a very attractive proposition for clients to hand over all their problems to a professional for a solution. This traditional form of the lawyer and client relationship has been largely self-perpetuating until relatively recently. There are a number of reasons for what is a discernible change in client expectations, for example, in relation to the process of

decision making. In the early 1990s, the traditional paternalistic approach of ‘your lawyer (or doctor) knows best’ began to be challenged.

Only in the last decade or so has attention focused on the skills professionals need in addition to their mastery of a specialist body of knowledge. In particular, clients have started to insist that their legal advisers demonstrate better communication skills. Clients today are better informed and less accepting, or, as professionals might say, more demanding. They want to be listened to, to know what is going on and to have some say in decisions based on information supplied by the professionals. Nevertheless, client demand for a more equal partnership with their legal advisers has not, in itself, brought about change. The impetus for change, however, can be attributed at least in part to the steady increase in client complaints; and, subsequently, the introduction of direct training in skills into legal education.

OR

Translate the following passage into Marathi/Hindi.

Interviews come in many shapes and sizes depending on their function. Most interviews are for the purpose of selecting someone for a job vacancy. The employer, senior managers or human resources (often abbreviated to HR) staff will meet with possible candidates, ask them a series of questions and then decide which person to offer the job to. Not all interviews are to do with applying for jobs though. For example, you may be interviewed to become a college student or to secure a place on a training course, to start voluntary work or to join a social club or society. Starting a new job does not necessarily mean that you have done your last interview for a while either. Many of us will be frequently interviewed once we are in a job, or studying on a course, by our supervisors, managers or tutors. These interviews can have a variety of purposes: to appraise or review our progress; to monitor our performance in the job; to consider specific projects; to help us plan our future development: to resolve work or study problems and sometimes for mediation or disciplinary matters if work difficulties persist.

b) Summarise the following passage. [10]

Spoken language was the first form of communication between human beings. It came long before written language, and writing is a transcript of speech, not vice versa. This more primitive form of communication still provides the most direct access to other minds. The reason why people prefer to listen to a spoken explanation is that it

seems to need less effort to understand than the more formal medium of writing. Yet some speakers try to make speech as close to writing as possible, and destroy its freshness and immediacy. Speaking is the direct route from one mind to another, and is the way we usually choose when we want to ask a question, or give an explanation. Research shows that ideas and information are more easily understood and processed through speech than through writing.

Unless they are pretending to be formal, people usually speak in a style which is more direct, and easier to understand, than the style in which they write; speech makes the personal interaction more immediate. One of the reasons is that when speaking, interest and enthusiasm in the listeners are generated by non-verbal, as well as by verbal, signals. The variety and impact of the message are heightened by the presence of another person. Listeners also feel more secure when they can see the person who is giving them new information. Their judgement of the validity of the message, the competence, and the depth of knowledge of the speaker is easier if non-verbal clues, as well as verbal clues, are available. There are many reasons why speaking is the best of the communication channels. It is not always used, largely because people are afraid of their inexperience and inability to speak well. Yet practice and study can provide the skill needed to use this most direct path into the minds of others. It is worth the effort to become an effective speaker.



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P117

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237]-12

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

HISTORY

First Year of Five Years Law Course

(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) Aims of the state in ancient India
- b) Village headman in ancient India
- c) Sufism
- d) Court system under the Vijayanagar rule
- e) Local self government
- f) M.G. Ranade

Q2) Describe Republics in ancient India. Why did they disappear? **[20]**

Q3) Critically examine the legal institutions in ancient India. **[20]**

Q4) Explain the mansabdari system of Mughals. **[20]**

Q5) Give details of the judicial administration of the Marathas of medieval times. **[20]**

P.T.O

Q6) “Lord William Bentinck was liberal and progressive Governor General of India.” Explain with reference to his reforms. **[20]**

Q7) Describe Carnatic wars in brief and causes for failure of the French and the success of the British. **[20]**

Q8) Discuss the causes and area of revolt of 1857. **[20]**

Q9) Describe in general the impact of British rule in India. **[20]**



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P118

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237]-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) Causes of Population Explosion.
- b) Sole Proprietorship.
- c) Planning Commission.
- d) Disguised Unemployment.
- e) Economic Planning.
- f) International Monetary Fund.

Q2) Explain the Law of Supply along with its assumptions & exceptions.

Q3) Explain the Features, Advantages & Disadvantages of Partnership.

Q4) Explain the causes of low agricultural productivity and suggest some measures.

Q5) Explain the role & importance of Industrial sector in economic development.

P.T.O.

Q6) Define & Explain the functions of Money.

Q7) Explain the role & importance of Public Sector in India.

Q8) Explain price and output determination under Monopolistic Competition.

Q9) Explain the functions of Reserve Bank of India.

Q10) Explain the objectives and functions of IBRD.



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P119

[Total No. of Pages : 7

[5237]-21

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

First Year of Five Year 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) Language
- ii) Apostate
- iii) Commune
- iv) PAC
- v) Breathalyzer
- vi) Hullabaloo
- vii) Lordship
- viii) Doorstep
- ix) Flu
- x) Politician
- xi) Apps
- xii) Profit

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

[5]

- i) Efficient
- ii) Sample
- iii) Contingent
- iv) Indictment
- v) Refund
- vi) Domain
- vii) Conspirator

P.T.O

- c) Give Antonyms of the following: (Any 5) [5]
- i) Boundless
 - ii) Defer
 - iii) Nonchalant
 - iv) Conformist
 - v) Depreciation
 - vi) Redeem
 - vii) Veteran

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

- i) Drive someone up the wall.
- ii) Res Integra
- iii) Give a hand
- iv) Nudum Pactum
- v) Cross your mind
- vi) Not on speaking terms
- vii) Locus standi
- viii) Per annum
- ix) Keep one's nose to the grindstone
- x) Call on the carpet
- xi) Hit the books
- xii) Pro bono

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

- i) Allowability as judicial proof.
- ii) Test to prove majority on the floor of the House for a crucial decision.
- iii) Repurchase or purchase by a company of its outstanding shares.
- iv) Act of stripping a currency unit of its status as legal tender
- v) The basic physical & organizational structures and facilities like roads, buildings etc.

- vi) A person who is guided and supported by an older & experienced person
- vii) One who is sued by the plaintiff.
- viii) A person who campaigns to bring about political or social change.
- ix) A reversal or check in progress
- x) The act of compelling observance of or compliance with a law, rule or obligation.
- xi) Process of voting in an election.
- xii) A person who flees or escapes.

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) Furthermore
- ii) Equally
- iii) Whereas
- iv) Alternatively
- v) Still
- vi) As a rule
- vii) Secondly

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

- i) I am very much happy studying law.
- ii) I feel the economy will improve.
- iii) I laid down in my bed and went to sleep.
- iv) Why not you try this idea?
- v) I will transfer you to the concerned person.
- vi) I am more happier today after securing a distinction.
- vii) I am more helpful of my three sisters.

c) Summarise the following passage.

[10]

In the era of the emoticon, who wants to hear bombastic language when a simple image can capture an emotion?

Most spoken English lessons advocate “thinking in English” to enable greater fluency in the language. Although I have been thinking in English since my childhood, long before I knew its importance, I find it a little funny now! How do you even think with words? The dark cave of our brain gets lit now and then by flashes of thought, in the form of images, mostly. As young learners we have all experienced that visual inputs tend to linger with us for a while longer than audio inputs. Even as we got older, we were advised to use colours in our handwritten notes than writing in monochromatic blue or black, in order to aid memory. These are clear indicators of the limitations of language, if you’d call it that. Our online chatting sessions are greatly enlivened by the use of emoticons that are all the rage these days. There is no dearth of these emojis. There are even research institutes dedicated to studying their patterns of use. Nearly every known human experience and reaction has an electronic equivalent in the form of these cute emoticons that have evolved from simple smiley faces.

Looks like the Grammar Nazis are doomed, for more than punctuation marks: everyday folks now look out for emoticons at the end or between a text messages to fully grasp the meaning that the sender implied (including sometimes sarcasm). As I have come to grasp it, they endear to us by their visual force and the straightforward injection of information to the mind by means of simple yet clever wordplay. That language evolved from pictographic cave-markings is common knowledge. What if all the learning we acquired through language will require unlearning by the replacement of images or visual data? After all, the purpose of language is communication, and as long as the receiving end gets the message, who really cares about the medium? Who wants to hear bombastic language when a simple image can capture an emotion?

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

In every area of society, ethics plays a major role in decision making. Personal integrity and ethical choices can influence a successful life and career. Many societal views correlate ethics with integrity. Integrity is the single most important attribute a person can have; a trait that can be a powerful weapon. Compromising personal principles in any way impacts your ability to conduct life in a moral fashion. A person's core values reflect honesty and truth and focuses on the ability to make the right and just decision.

Ethics is the study and examination of what constitutes good or bad conduct. Ethics is the classification of specific behaviors as right or wrong within a person's personal or profession life. Ethical behavior provides the guidelines which are the foundation for success or failure in each person's life.

Events that arise from ethical issues can build or destroy a person's reputation or career. Values, beliefs, education, and experiences provide an ethical foundation in your life. Most societal values center on ethical behaviors in people and because of this; we look at others unfavorably when unethical behaviors are exhibited. There is evidence that teaching children at an early age is the most effective time to reinforce ethics. The issue is that the teaching of ethics must be learned by the child and reinforced by the parents. The parents and role models need to teach by example through direction and offering children choices. Taking a proactive part in moral guidelines will shape and lead the person into adulthood and their life as a productive member of society.

Parents need to establish good solid values and make sure children adhere to certain rules, morals, and conduct. If a parent has impractical expectations or no rules. they will fail at producing a child who will be trustworthy, honest, and moral.

Within the ideal of ethics there are distinctive traits and morals one must possess in their professional life apart from integrity. Honest is being able to be creditable and trustworthy as an officer. Honest officers are essential and their worth is beyond measure. Values are a measure of a person's standards or qualities. Courage is overcoming a person's fear to do the right thing, even if it is not the most accepted thing. Civility is

being respectful and polite to all citizens encountered by law enforcement. The comparison between both personal and professional ethics correlates to the same values and beliefs in both instances. These two areas build a foundation and if there is corruption in either area it will adversely influence the other. Therefore, we must all maintain a solid personal and professional ethical basis if we are to promote the ideal of ethics and morals in our personal and professional lives.

- i) Describe Ethics as described by the author in your own words.
 - ii) Events that arise from ethical issues can build or destroy a person's reputation or career - Explain.
 - iii) What is the role of parents in instilling core values in children?
 - iv) What does the writer say about professional ethics?
 - v) Give two examples of values that have been embedded in you since childhood and as a future lawyer how will you be professionally ethical?
- b) Choose the correct word from those given in brackets. (Any 5) **[5]**
- i) If I have a choice, I have an alternate/alternative.
 - ii) The cumulative /accumulative effect of two years of drought in the village caused the villagers to migrate.
 - iii) I think I will lay/lie down for a nap.
 - iv) The enormity/enormousness of the crime was ghastly.
 - v) At the beginning of the calendar/calender year ,we usually visit our relatives.
 - vi) With her complacent/complaisant attitude, she was no fun to work with.
 - vii) The police wanted to know how the murderer disposed of/off the body.

- Q5) a)** Write a report on a seminar on 'Greener Pune in 2022' conducted in Pune by the Pune Municipal corporation. **[10]**

OR

Write a report on a one day workshop for lawyers on 'Legislative drafting' conducted in your college recently.

- b)** Write an effective and cohesive essay on any one of the following: **[10]**
- i) Consumer rights awareness.
 - ii) A cashless society-advantages and disadvantages.
 - iii) The role of the Media in building the nation.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P120

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237]-22

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

First Year of Five Years Law Course

POLITICAL SCIENCE - I

Political Theory and Political Organization

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

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

Q2) Discuss the concepts Rights and Law. **[20]**

Q3) “Credit of adopting Marxism in Soviet Union goes to Lenin.” - Comment **[20]**

Q4) Discuss the contribution of St. Augustine and St. Aquinas to the Medieval philosophy and jurisprudence. **[20]**

Q5) Explain the composition of legislature and discuss its powers and functions. **[20]**

Q6) Explain importance of free and fair elections. Discuss different methods of representation with their merits. **[20]**

OR

Explain various doctrines of Karl Marx. **[20]**

P.T.O

Q7) What is 'Public Opinion'? State the importance of Public Opinion in a democratic state like India. Discuss its formation. **[20]**

Q8) Discuss characteristics, merits and defects of Parliamentary form of executive. **[20]**

Q9) Discuss the powers and functions of Judiciary and explain the conditions necessary for its independence. **[20]**

Q10) Explain any four **[4 × 5 = 20]**

- a) Dictatorship
- b) Theory of Separation of power
- c) Welfare State
- d) Difference between State and Society
- e) Divine Origin Theory



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P121

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237]-23

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

SOCIOLOGY

(2003 Pattern) (Semester - II)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Discuss the meaning, nature and scope of Sociology.

Q2) Explain the meaning of social order. Discuss the causes of deviant behaviour and its implications.

Q3) Discuss the various means of social control.

Q4) Explain the significance of Sociology for law students.

Q5) Elaborate the functions and dysfunctions of religion in India.

Q6) Discuss the relationship between society and law.

Q7) What are the problems faced by minorities? Discuss the Constitutional provisions for them.

Q8) Explain the meaning of modernization and westernization . Discuss the impact of modernization on family, caste and class in the Indian society.

P.T.O

Q9) “India is unity in diversity”- Comment.

Q10) Write Short Notes on Any Four:

- a) Labour law
- b) Secularism
- c) Society
- d) Rural- Urban extent
- e) Law as a means for social change
- f) Types of marriages



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P122

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[5237]-31

B.S.L. B.A. LL.B (Semester - III)
Second Year of Five Year Law Course
POLITICAL SCIENCE - II
Foundations of Political Obligation
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Explain Aristotle's Philosophy on State in his major contribution 'Politics' [20]

Q2) Explain with criticisms Deterrent, Retributive and reformative theories of punishment. [20]

Q3) Give Gandhi's views on any of the two: [2 × 10]

- a) Role of State
- b) Satyagraha
- c) Civil Disobedience
- d) Law

OR

'Benito Mussolini' and 'Adolf Hitler' were the worshippers of totalitarianism.
- Comment. [20]

Q4) Distinguish between Legal and Political Sovereignty. Discuss Monistic view towards Sovereignty. [20]

Q5) What do you mean by 'Power', 'Authority' & 'Legitimacy'. Are they similar concepts? Explain with illustrations [20]

P.T.O

Q6) Explain Karl Marx as an Anarchist. **[20]**

Q7) What is Political Obligation? Give various theories of Political Obligation. **[20]**

Q8) Write note on Hegelian Idealism. **[20]**

Q9) State and Compare Social Contract Theories by Thomas Hobbes and John Lock. State their contribution in modern philosophy and jurisprudence. **[20]**

Q10) Write Short Notes on any four. **[4 × 5]**

- a) Kinds of legitimacy
- b) Robert Dahl's views on Influence
- c) General Will
- d) Coercion and Reward as a method of exercising power
- e) J.S. Mill's Individualism



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P124

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237]-33

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

Second Year of Five Year Law Course

LAW OF CONTRACT (Paper - I)

(2003 Pattern) (Semester - III)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

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

- a) Harvey V. Facie
- b) Powel V. Lee
- c) Krell V. Henry

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

- a) Void Agreement
- b) Time and place of performance
- c) Quasi contract

Q3) Enumerate the ingredient of 'Free Consent' and Discuss the various ingredients of 'Undue Influence' with suitable illustrations. **[16]**

OR

Explain the term 'Consideration' and state the exceptions to the rule, "No Consideration No Contract"?

Q4) What is meant by Discharge of contract and what are the various ways in which a contract may be Discharged. **[16]**

OR

"Minor's agreement is void". Discuss

P.T.O

Q5) Define Acceptance. Discuss the legal rules for valid Acceptance. [16]

OR

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

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

- a) Rescission of contract
- b) What is specific performance? In what cases a specific performance of contract be enforced?
- c) Rectification of Instruments.



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P125

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B.S.L./B.A. LL.B. (Semester - IV)
Second Year of Five Years Law Course
LEGAL LANGUAGE
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

- Q1) a)** Analyse the following words and mention the process of the word formation (Any 10) **[10]**
- i) Research
 - ii) Lockup
 - iii) Cross claim
 - iv) Praiseworthy
 - v) Hard
 - vi) ID
 - vii) Long life
 - viii) ICJ
 - ix) Hanky panky
 - x) Wish
 - xi) Wikipedia
 - xii) Victory
- b)** Give synonyms of the following (Any 5): **[5]**
- i) Pronounce
 - ii) Indigent
 - iii) Knavery
 - iv) Greedy
 - v) Fright
 - vi) Fallacious
 - vii) Encumbrance

P.T.O

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

- i) Docile
- ii) Complainant
- iii) Dissonance
- iv) Futile
- v) Injurious
- vi) Malicious
- vii) Probity

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) To throw light upon
- ii) In hot blood
- iii) Give a false colouring
- iv) Faux pas
- v) Inter alia
- vi) Long for
- vii) Pass through
- viii) Lis pendens
- ix) Bona vacantia
- x) Prima facie
- xi) End in smoke
- xii) In the air

- b) Explain the following legal terms (Any 5): [10]
- i) Alibi
 - ii) Bequeath
 - iii) Legacy
 - iv) Revocation
 - v) Treason
 - vi) Warrant
 - vii) Judicature
- 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) Whereas
 - ii) Still
 - iii) And
 - iv) Ultimately
 - v) Even though
 - vi) Meanwhile
 - vii) But
- b) Do you agree with the following statement if yes,why? If no,why not? (Any one) [5]
- i) Demonetization can solve problem of corruption in India.
 - ii) The people who commit heinous crimes deserve death penalty.
 - iii) Government should decide limit for expenditure in marriages in India.
- c) Write an essay on anyone of the following: [10]
- i) Juvenile Crimes in India
 - ii) Law and Society
 - iii) Impact of Technology on Indian Culture

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

The twin concern for the nature and the human kind are part of single ecosystem such as if the harm is made to nature or environment, it ultimately harms the other i.e. human, Nowadays, land and common environmental resources are used in the ways that do not take amount of the environment; as a consequence, it is often reversible deterioration in the environment. Deforestation and pollution of rivers, for example not only affect nature but also the way in which human beings live. Today, we know that it is clearly futile to monitor the cleanliness of atmosphere, water and soil without curbing those who pollute them. An understanding of the simple systematic rule, 'think globally and act locally' must be addressed to every citizen a necessity of citizenship. Today environment concern ranges from social climate to the biosphere, from various kinds of pollution to climate change and vanishing bio-diversity from water disposal, air and water pollution, public health concern to the field of nature and natural resource in all its diversity and complexity. The expanding global economy destroys ecosystem. Evidence of these can be seen in the shrinking forest, eroding soil, falling water level, rising temperature, melting glacier, disappearing plant and animal species, collapse of local ecosystem massively with each passing year. In such scenario, a mere declaration of fundamental rights is meaningless unless there is effective machinery for the enforcement of right. It is the remedy which makes the right real. If there is no remedy, there is no right at all. Our Constitution has incorporated a long list of fundamental rights which also provides an effective remedy for the enforcement of the right under article 32 of the Constitution. In order to function effectively, the civil society group should ascertain certain rights in order to give systematic education on the environment and also to participate in the inflammation of environment regulation. This principle also recognizes the right of citizens to participate in the process of making public decision concerning the environment either by expressing their opinion or by having recourse to law or by participating in collective advisory body. Thus, Environment is a science closest to the nature. In the field of environment law, the judiciary plays the most important role than the legislature. The contribution of the Supreme Court of India in protecting the environment and ecology has been phenomenal.

- i) Whom does deterioration in the environment affect?
 - ii) What does the rule 'Think globally and act locally' mean with reference to passage?
 - iii) What is the effect of expanding global economy? What are the evidences of it?
 - iv) What is the role of judiciary in the field of environment law?
- b) Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it: **[10]**

Legal writing is stuffy, pompous, wordy, artificial, often ungrammatical, jargon-filled and pretentious. Verbose writing creates confusion in the minds of the readers specially laymen. An advocate should always use words as provide instant understanding to the reader and his aim must be to persuade the judge with good, lucid, forceful English that is grammatical, clearly written and read naturally. Poor English is not tolerated by judges and when written down becomes an unnecessary distraction on the page. Advocates should know how to use English properly. In an endeavor to counteract the negative effects of legalese, there has developed a trend toward 'plain English'. It began as a consumer movement to simplify the language of the law so that the public can understand documents that they may be required to sign, such as apartment deed, rental agreement, leases, insurance policies, or promissory notes. The plain English movement has had had a salutary effect as well within the legal process. Jurors do not always understand fully the instructions given to them by judges. Most of the time, the difficulty is not so much due to vocabulary items, but due to particular types of grammatical constructions, such as the occurrence of multiple negatives and the excessive use of passive sentences and of nominalizations.

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

Domestic violence sometimes referred to domestic abuse occurs when a family member, parent or the partner attempts to physically or psychologically dominate another. Domestic violence often refers to violence between spouses but can also include co-habitant and non-married intimate partner. To simplify, domestic violence is physical, sexual,

economic or physiological abuse directed towards one's spouse, partner or other family member within household. The definition refers to the gender base root of violence, recognizing that violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanism by which women are forced into subordinate position compared with men. Domestic violence occurs in all cultures, people of all races, ethnicity, religions and classes. The protection of women from domestic violence act 2005 came into force in India on 26th October, 2006. Primarily, Domestic Violence Act is meant to provide protection to the wife or female, live-in partner from violence at the hand of husband or male live-in partner or relative. Domestic Violence Act also tends in protection of women who are sisters or mothers. The main purpose of this act is to protect more effectively the rights of women guaranteed under the Constitution. The Indian Constitution is the original source of all rights of women. The principle of gender equality has been emphasized in the Indian Constitution, its preamble, fundamental rights, fundamental duties and directive principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women but also empowers the state to adopt positive measures in favour of women. India has also satisfied various International Conventions and Human Right Committees to secure equal rights of women. Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 is indeed a very,useful tool for women who are victim of violence. There is no doubt that with this Act, a whole Pandora box of litigations will be thrown open and all the degradation, brutality and cruelty against women that has been carefully swept under the carpet for centuries in our old rich heritage is going to be exposed. Therefore, this act could definitely be helpful in putting an end to all the degradation and Drutality.

OR

Translate the following passage into Marathi/Hindi.

[10]

Article 14 guarantees to every person the right not to be denied equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws. The first expression 'equality before the law' which is taken from the English Common law is a declaration of equality of all persons within the territory of India, implying thereby the absence of any special privilege in favour of any individual. Every person whatever be his rank or position is subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts. Professor Dicey in explaining the concept of legal equality as operating in England said: "With us every official from the Prime Minister down to a constable or a collector of taxes is under the some responsibility for every act done without any

legal justification as any other citizen.” The second expression, the equal protection of the laws which is rather a corollary of the first expression and is based on the last clause of the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the American Constitution, directs that equal protection shall be secured to all persons within the territorial jurisdiction of the union in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges without favouritism or discrimination. It has been said that ‘the equal protection of the laws is a pledge of protection or guarantee of equal laws.

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

OR

Draft a Special Power of Attorney.



Total No. of Questions :9]

SEAT No. :

P126

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237] - 42

B.S.L. / B.A. LL.B (Semester IV)
Second Year of Five Years Law Course
LEGAL HISTORY (Paper - II)
History of Courts, Legislature and Legal Profession in India
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

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

Q2) "The Charter of 1726 is characterised as judicial charter." Explain. **[20]**

Q3) Discuss critically Patna case. **[20]**

Q4) "The Indian Councils Act of 1861 made a beginning in representative institutions and legislative devolution." Explain. **[20]**

Q5) Trace the development of Law Reporting in India. **[20]**

Q6) What were the powers and special responsibilities of the Governor General under the Government of India Act, 1935? **[20]**

Q7) Discuss the importance of Lok Adalats, Family Courts and Legal Aid as efforts to improve the present judicial system. **[20]**

P.T.O

Q8) Discuss critically the working of All India Bar Committee of 1951 and its Report of 1953. **[20]**

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

- a) Choultry court.
- b) Sadar Adalats.
- c) Charter Act of 1813.
- d) Codification



Total No. of Questions :9]

SEAT No. :

P127

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237] - 43

B.S.L./B.A. LL.B (Semester - IV)
Second year of Five years Law Course
LAW OF CONTRACT - II
(2003 Pattern) (theory)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) The liability of the surety is co-extensive with that of the principal Debtor.
Discuss

Q2) Define bailment. Discuss the rights and duties of bailee.

Q3) Explain the features of contract of Agency. Elaborate on the essentials of a valid ratification.

Q4) "A person who is neither the owner, nor having the authority from the owner for pledging the goods, but having possession with the owner's consent can make a valid pledge" Comment.

Q5) Is registration of firm compulsory? What is the procedure for the registration of a firm? What are the consequences of non-registration of a firm?

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

Q7) Explain the position of a minor in a partnership firm.

P.T.O

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) Auction Sale
- d) Difference between Partnership and Hindu Undivided Family.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P128

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237] - 51

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

FAMILY LAW - I (Paper - 13)

Third Year of Five Years Law Course

(2003 Pattern) (Semester V)

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 and distinguish between the two main schools of Hindu law.

Q2) State the essential conditions of a valid parsi marriage, under the parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936.

Q3) Define 'Dower'. Discuss the rights of a Muslim wife for her unpaid 'Dower'.

Q4) State the powers and kinds of guardians under Muslim law.

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

Q6) State the various grounds of divorce available to Hindu wife under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

Q7) State the grounds of divorce under the special Marriage Act, 1954.

P.T.O

Q8) Explain the provisions of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 regarding maintenance to a female Hindu.

Q9) Discuss the procedure of solemnization of Christian marriage under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.

Q10) Answer any four giving reasons :

- a) Radha a Hindu unmarried female aged 40 years wants to adopt a daughter. Advise her.
- b) Azhar and Tabassum, both Muslim, married under Muslim Law. Now Azhar wants to marry Tabassum's younger sister Taniya. Can he do so?
- c) Anuradha and Alok, both are Hindu, they want to marry without ceremony. Advise them.
- d) X, a Hindu wife takes divorce from her husband on the ground of Adultery. They have a daughter of 5 years of age. Who will have the custody of child.
- e) Anaya and Ashok got married under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 without performing 'Saptapadi'. State the legal effects of marriage.



Total No. of Questions :6]

SEAT No. :

P129

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237] - 52

B.S.L. / B.A. LL.B. (Semester V)
Third Year of Five Years Law Course
LAW OF CRIMES
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Question No. 1 to 5 carry 16 marks each. Question No. 6 carry 20 marks.*

Q1) What is Abetment? Explain the important provisions of the Indian Penal Code in respect of this offence.

OR

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

Q2) Define Rape. Explain the offence in context of the penal provisions under Indian Penal Code.

OR

What is Criminal Trespass? Distinguish between House Trespass and House breaking.

Q3) Define Cheating. Give detailed account of the offence of cheating under Indian Penal Code.

OR

"Ignorance of fact is an excuse; Ignorance of law is no excuse". Elucidate.

Q4) Explain the offences 'Wrongful restraint' and 'Wrongful confinement' and distinguish between them.

OR

Explain the offence hurt & grievous hurt and distinguish between them.

P.T.O

Q5) Write Short Notes on Any two :

- a) Adultery
- b) Motive and intention
- c) Sedition
- d) Dowry Death

Q6) Answer any four by giving reasons :

- a) 'A' intentionally pulls up a woman's veil without her consent. What offence 'A' has committed?
- b) 'X' finds a valuable ring, not knowing to whom it belongs. 'X' sells it immediately without attempting to discover the owner. Discuss 'X' s liability.
- c) 'W' is carried off by a tiger. 'A' fires at the tiger in good faith for 'W's benefit 'A's bullet gives 'W', a mortal wound. Has 'A' committed any offence.
- d) 'P' places men with fire-arms at the outlets of a building and tells 'H' that they will fire at 'H' if he attempts to leave the building. Discuss 'P's liability.
- e) 'B' who is a citizen of India, commits a murder in U.S.A. Whether he can be tried and convicted of murder in any place of India?



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P130

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237] - 53

B.S.L. / B.A. LLB (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) Defines 'Industry' and explains how supreme Court has interpreted the definition of Industry under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947? **[15]**

OR

Write a note on legal controls on lay-Offs, Retrenchment and Closure.

Q2) Enumerate the provision related to reference of disputes to boards, courts or tribunals under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947? **[15]**

OR

Discuss in detail different authorities under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. What are the powers and duties of such authorities?

Q3) Describe the provisions related to Appeal and Recovery under the Workmen Compensation Act, 1923. **[15]**

OR

Define term 'Workmen' and explain various types of disablements under the Workmen's Compensation Act 1923.

Q4) State the provisions of The Factories Act, 1948. Write note on any two of the following. **[20]**

- i) Working hours for young, children and women Workers.
- ii) Factory Inspector & his powers.
- iii) General duties of occupier.

P.T.O

Q5) What is the Employee's State Insurance Fund? What are the benefits which an insured employee is entitled to get under the ESI Act, 1948? **[15]**

OR

What is the adjudicative mechanism of disputes and claims provided under the Employee's State Insurance Act, 1948.

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

OR

Discuss the provisions regarding the penalties for various offences under payment of wages Act, 1936

Q7) Explain the concept of 'Minimum Wage' and describe the procedure for fixation and revision of minimum wage under the minimum wages Act, 1948. **[10]**

OR

What are the objectives of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948?



Total No. of Questions :7]

SEAT No. :

P131

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237] - 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 (a))

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Explain in detail creation of trust under the Indian Trust Act. 1882. **[15]**

OR

Define Trust. Compare it with other relationship under the Indian Trust Act, 1882.

Q2) Discuss the provision for "Disabilities of the Trustees" under the Indian Trust Act, 1882. **[15]**

OR

How is Trust extinguished?

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

- 1) Rights of Trustee
- 2) Vacating the office of trustees
- 3) Principles of Fiduciary Relationship

Q4) Discuss the provision Relating to the Registration of Public Trust Under Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. **[15]**

OR

What is "Charitable Purpose" under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. Discuss with the help of case laws.

P.T.O

Q5) What is Dharmada? Explain the Provision of appropriation of Dharmada sums under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. **[15]**

OR

Examine the Power & Duties of deputy charity commissioner under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950.

Q6) Write Short Note on any two: **[15]**

- 1) Investment of Public Trust money.
- 2) General Duties of Committees.
- 3) Doctrine of cypress.

Q7) Discuss the Origin and Development of Equity. **[15]**

OR

Explain,

- a) Equality is Equity.
- b) Equity will not suffer wrong without remedy.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P132

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237] - 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 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? **[16]**

OR

Discuss the contribution of the supreme court in the developing the Rights of Victims with the help of relevant cases.

Q2) Discuss the inter relationship between criminology, Penology and Criminal law. **[16]**

OR

Critically evaluate Bonger's theory of crime causation.

Q3) Examine the Neo-classical, Classical and Cartographic Schools of Criminology and their contribution to development of Modern Criminology. **[16]**

OR

Punishment is the expression of an instinct of vengeance or the expression of a desire of vengeance. In the light of above statement, explain various theories of punishment and which theory according to you is most appropriate for controlling crime.

P.T.O

Q4) Trace the evolution of the Open Prison system. Discuss the merits and demerits of the system in India. **[16]**

OR

Explain fully the role of Police in 'Administration of Justice'.

Q5) "A white Collar Criminal is a person of the upper socio-economic class who violates the criminal law in the course of his occupational or professional activities." Comment. **[16]**

OR

"Organised Crime are unlawful misadventure which is carried on by a boss, his lieutenants & operators who form a hierarchical structure for a specific period." Comment.

Q6) Short Notes (any two) **[20]**

- a) Theory of 'Differential Association'
- b) Recidivism
- c) Rights of an accused
- d) Juvenile delinquency.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P133

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237] - 56

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

Third Year of Five Years Law Course

WOMEN & LAW & LAW RELATING TO THE CHILD

(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper - 3)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

SECTION - I

(Women and Law)

Q1) Discuss the Indian laws giving protection to women against domestic violence. **[15]**

OR

State the constitution and functions of the National Commission for Women.

Q2) Discuss the object and important provisions of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the legal Provisions Protecting women from sexually harassment at work place.

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

- a) Reservation of seats for women in local Bodies.
- b) Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
- c) Object of Section 125 of the Cr. P. C.

P.T.O

SECTION - II

(Child and Law)

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

OR

State the Constitutional protection for children in India.

Q5) Enumerate the provisions of C.P.C., 1908 dealing with the child under litigation. **[15]**

OR

State the legal control over Child Labour under the Child Labour (Prevention and Regulating) Act, 1987.

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

- a) Rights of Children to free education.
- b) National Commission for Child.
- c) Legal Protection to Juvenile Delinquents.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P134

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237] - 57

B.S.L. / B.A. LL.B. (Semester - V)
Third Year of Five Years Law Course
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW
(2003 Pattern) (Optional)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

- Q1)* Define the term "International Economic Law." Explain in detail the nature and sources of "International Economic Law."
- Q2)* Discuss the Fundamental principles of "Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States." (CERDS)
- Q3)* Examine the role played by International Court of Justice in settlement of International Economic Disputes.
- Q4)* State and explain the role of Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.
- Q5)* Examine the Hague Draft Convention on the recognition and enforcement of Foreign Judgements in Civil and Commercial matters.
- Q6)* Explain the provisions of Paris Convention and Bern Convention dealing with protection of Industrial Property and Literary and Artistic work.
- Q7)* Describe the objectives and functions of International Monetary Fund.

P.T.O.

Q8) Explain :

- a) Private International Law vis-à-vis Public International Law
- b) Theories of International Law

Q9) Write notes on (Any two) :

- a) Types of foreign investments.
- b) World Bank Guidelines
- c) Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits
- d) International Chamber of Commerce.



Total No. of Questions :9]

SEAT No. :

P135

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237] - 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) *Question No.9 is compulsory.*
- 2) *Answer any five questions from the remaining.*

Q1) Discuss the provisions relating to succession of female Hindu dying intestate Under Hindu Succession Act. 1956. **[16]**

Q2) What is partition? Who are entitled to partition? What are their shares? **[16]**

Q3) Explain void bequest under Indian Succession Act. 1925. **[16]**

Q4) Explain the effect of section 6 of Hindu Succession Act. 1956 prior to the Amendment of 2005 and after the Amendment. Act 2005. **[16]**

Q5) Explain the general principles relating to muslim law of inheritance. **[16]**

Q6) Define a privileged will. Explain the provision relating to execution of a privileged will. **[16]**

Q7) Explain the essential elements of valid Hiba under muslim law. **[16]**

Q8) Write a short note on any two of the following : **[16]**

- a) Pre-emption

P.T.O

- b) Marz-ul-maut
- c) Election

Q9) Answer the following with reasons. (any four)

[20]

- a) Mr. Abraham, a muslim male owns a house, make a gift to Mr. Abrar of his house and of the right to use a stair - case by him jointly with the owner of an adjoining house. Is the gift valid?
- b) A male Hindu dies intestate, leaving his mother, his widow, brother, sister and predeceased sister's daughter. Distribute the property among his heirs.
- c) A intends to bequeath his estate to B on the condition that, B Shall divorce his wife. Is this bequest valid?
- d) Anthony, a christian male dies intestate leaving behind him, his father, mother, one brother and one sister. Distribute his property among his legal heirs.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P136

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237] - 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 the salient features of the Indian Constitution.

Q2) 'The Indian Federal System contains some novel provisions which are not found in other Federations'. Comment.

Q3) Define the term 'State' under Article 12 of the Indian Constitution. Examine the scope of the words 'other authorities' with appropriate case laws.

Q4) The expressions, 'equality before law' and 'equal protection of laws' do not convey the same thing even if there may be much in common between them. Elaborate.

Q5) 'Article 20 confers Constitutional protection to persons charged with crime'. Substantiate your answer with relevant case laws.

Q6) Comment on the National Emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution.

Q7) Discuss the powers and functions of the President as enumerated in the Constitution.

P.T.O.

Q8) Explain the jurisdiction of the High Courts as enumerated under the Constitution.

Q9) Write Short Notes (Any two) :

- a) Uniform Civil Code
- b) Doctrine of Severability
- c) Election Commission
- d) Repugnancy



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P137

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237]-63

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

LAW

Third Year of Five Years Law Course

Laws of Torts and Consumer Protection Act, 1986

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 19)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Define 'Tort'. Discuss 'Injuria Sine Damno' and 'Damnum Sine Injuria' with appropriate case laws. Differentiate it from a 'Contract' and 'Crime'.

Q2) What is the liability in case of Abuse of Legal Procedure under the Law of Torts?

Q3) Define Negligence. Discuss the concept of 'Res Ipsa Loqitor' in detail with relevant case laws.

Q4) Discuss the rule of Strict and Absolute Liability. State the difference between Strict and Absolute Liability with the help of appropriate case laws.

Q5) Write in detail judicial and extra-judicial remedies available to the plaintiff under the law of Torts.

Q6) Define and explain Defamation. What are its defences?

Q7) State various modes of discharge of torts.

Q8) Discuss the liability for trespass to immovable property and movable property in detail.

P.T.O.

Q9) Discuss the object, composition and procedure of District, State and National Consumer Protection Council in detail under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

OR

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

- a) Complaint and Complainant
- b) Service and Deficiency in service
- c) Composition and Jurisdiction of State Commission
- d) Procedure on admission of Complaint before the District Forum
- e) Unfair Trade Practices



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P138

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[5237]-64

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

Third Year of Five Years Law Course

PRACTICAL TRAINING - III

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

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 20)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

SECTION - I

(Question No.01 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) D. P. Chadha Vs. P. N. Mishra AIR (2001) 2 SCC 457.
- B) V. P. Kumaravelu Vs. Bar Council of India (1997) 4 SCC 266.
- C) Suresh Chandra Poddar Vs. Dhani Ram and others (2002) 1 SCC 766.
- D) Harish Chandra Tiwari Vs. Baiju AIR 2002 SC 548.

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

Q3) What is Professional Misconduct ? Explain the powers and procedure to be followed by disciplinary committee of State Bar Council in case of a complaint of Professional Misconduct made against an Advocate. **[15]**

Q4) Professional Ethics may be defined as code of Conduct written for regulating the behavior of a practicing advocate Explain. **[15]**

P.T.O.

SECTION - II

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

- A) Origin and development of Contempt law in India.
- B) Meaning and kinds of Contempt of Court.
- C) Defences available to Contemner.

SECTION - III

(Attempt any two)

Q6) Prepare Cash book for the month of February 2016 from the following Particulars ; **[15]**

| Date | Particulars | Amt. | Date | Particulars | Amt. |
|------|-----------------------|--------|------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Cash in hand | 12,000 | 15 | Purchase furniture for cash | 5,000 |
| 2 | Sold goods on cash | 5,500 | 18 | Commission paid | 2,500 |
| 4 | Wages paid to workers | 500 | 21 | Rent Paid | 500 |
| 5 | Cash paid to Seema | 4,000 | 25 | Paid electricity bill | 700 |
| 8 | Cash Purchases | 8,000 | 27 | Sold goods to Mr. Madhav | 7,500 |
| 10 | Sold old Machinery | 4,000 | 28 | Dividend received | 800 |

Q7) Prepare Bank Reconciliation Statement from the following details. **[15]**

Pass Book of MOON & co showed a favorable balance of Rs. 15,000/- as on 31st March 2017. On comparing the cash book with pass book following differences were noticed.

- 1) Cheque issued but not yet presented for payment Rs. 7,000/-.
- 2) Interest credited by bank , but not recorded in the cash book Rs. 1,500/-
- 3) Cheque deposited but not collected Rs.6,000/-.
- 4) Amount directly deposited by the customer Rs. 2,500/- not recorded in the cash book
- 5) Bank collected Dividend of Rs. 500/-
- 6) Bank has paid electricity bill Rs. 550/- & LIC premium of Rs. 2200/-

Q8) Short Notes : **[15]**

- A) Subsidiary Books
- B) Cash discount & trade discount



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P139

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237]-71

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

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question no. 9 is compulsory.*
- 2) *Attempt any five questions of the remaining.*
- 3) *Figures to the rights indicates full marks.*

Q1) Discuss the law relating to privileged communications. **[16]**

Q2) Cross-examination of a witness is a doubled edged weapon. Explain. **[16]**

Q3) Define Public Document and explain the law relating to public document. **[16]**

Q4) Explain the different provisions relating to character evidence. **[16]**

Q5) Define proved, Not Proved, Disproved, May Presume, Shall presume and Conclusive Proof. **[16]**

Q6) Define fact, fact-in-issue and relevant fact and explain facts forming the parts of same transactions. **[16]**

Q7) Discuss in Detail the concept of circumstantial evidence and state its evidentiary value. **[16]**

Q8) Discuss the relevancy of Motive, Preparation and Previous or subsequent conduct. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q9) Write Notes on (Any two) :

[20]

- a) Dumb Witness
- b) Electronic Evidence
- c) Confession leading to discovery of facts



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P140

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237]-72
B.S.L./B.A. LL.B
Fourth Year of Five Years Law Course
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
Including Laws for Protection of Wild life and
Other Living Creatures and Other Animal Welfare
(2003 Pattern) (Semester - VII) (Paper - 22)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Write notes on **any Two** :

- a) Post Independence Policies on Environment
- b) Stockholm Declaration
- c) Tehri Dam Project

Q2) Enumerate the Constitutional principles seeking protection of Environment with reference to appropriate Case Laws.

Q3) What is Environmental Law? Write the need and importance of the Law in current Social, Economic, Religious Context.

Q4) What is the Legal framework for prevention and control of water pollution under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 2002?

Q5) Write Short Notes on :

- a) National Environmental Appellate Authority Act 1997.
- b) Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) Rules, 2000.

P.T.O.

Q6) Discuss the Concept of Sustainable Development in context of the current environment concerns. Whether Environment Law has an anti-development approach?

Q7) Convention on Biological Diversity has mandated enactment in the Biodiversity Act, discuss the features of the enactment and relevance of the convention.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P141

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237]-73

B.S.L./B.A. LL.B (Semester - VII)
Fourth Year of New Five Year Law Course
Human Rights And International Law
(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 23)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Discuss the development of Human Rights Law through the United Nations declaration & covenants. **[15]**

OR

Explain the salient feature of the Universal declaration of Human Rights.

Q2) Write a brief note on International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966. **[15]**

OR

Explain the salient feature of the protection of Human Rights Act 1993.

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

- a) Children Right
- b) Distinction between Fundamental Rights & Directive principles of state policy.
- c) Eminent Domain

Q4) Is International Law a Law? Do you agree with the view that "International Law is the Vanishing point of Jurisprudence. **[15]**

OR

Explain the various sources of International Law as mentioned on the statute of International Court of Justice.

P.T.O.

Q5) Explain the relationship between International Law and Municipal Law. What is the Indian practice in this regard. **[15]**

OR

Explain the extend of liability of the successor state for the acts of its predecessor.

Q6) Define “An International Treaty” briefly explain the various stages in the formation of an International Treaty. **[15]**

OR

Explain the various Modes of Peaceful settlement of International Disputes.

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

- a) Stateless Person
- b) Asylum
- c) Security Council
- d) Customs



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P142

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237]-74

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

Foruth Year of Five Year 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 each.*

Q1) Describe the Composition, Powers and Jurisdiction of District Forum under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

Q2) Define Arbitral Award. Explain the provisions relating to form and contents of Arbitral Award.

Q3) When a court can refer matter to arbitration under Section 8 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996?

Q4) Examine the provisions relating to appointment of Arbitrator and grounds for challenge?

Q5) LokAdalat is one of the important alternative dispute resolution systems'. Explain it in detail and compare LokAdalat with Permanent LokAdalat.

P.T.O.

Q6) Explain briefly the conduct of Arbitral Proceedings under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

Q7) Narrate the provisions relating to Jurisdiction of Arbitral Tribunal.

Q8) Write a Short note on any Two :

- a) Conciliation
- b) Mediation
- c) Administrative Tribunal
- d) Family Court



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P143

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237]-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; out of remaining attempt any five.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) What is Stare Decisis? Discuss the scope of Article 141 of the Indian Constitution in this context. **[16]**

Q2) Explain the concept of 'Social Engineering' and Roscoe Pond's proposition of Law as a science of Social Engineering. **[16]**

Q3) Discuss the Doctrine of Tortious liability and point out it's changing facets with the help of judicial decisions. **[16]**

Q4) Explain the concept of 'Volkgeist' and Savigny's Theory of Law. **[16]**

Q5) Law is a Command of Sovereign to be obeyed by the bulk of the human society. Discuss the Austinian concept in the context of Indian Legal System. **[16]**

Q6) Discuss the nature of personality of a corporation. Also explain the extent of it's liability. **[16]**

Q7) Critically discuss the emergence and core meaning of legal realism. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q8) Write a critical note on the classification of Legal Rights in the context of the Hohfeldian model. **[16]**

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

- a) Primary and secondary rules
- b) Modes of acquiring property
- c) Doctrine of overruling and prospective overruling
- d) Obligation
- e) Kinds of property



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P144

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237]-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 the remaining questions, answer any five questions.*
- 2) *Question No. 9 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 16 marks each.*

The Transfer of Property Act, 1882

- Q1)** Define the term 'Transfer of Property'. Discuss what property may be transferred and what property may not be transferred with the help of relevant Provisions.
- Q2)** State and explain the 'Rule against Perpetuity' and Exception to it, if any?
- Q3)** Discuss the 'Doctrine of Election' with the help of appropriate illustration.
- Q4)** Explain the 'Doctrine of Lis-Pendens' embodied in the Act and Exception to it, if any?
- Q5)** Discuss the Provisions relating to 'Charge' and distinguish between 'Charge' & 'Mortgage'.
- Q6)** Define the term 'Lease'. Explain the Rights and Liabilities of Lessor and Lessee.

P.T.O.

Q7) Define the term 'Exchange'. Discuss the Rights and Liabilities of Parties to an Exchange.

Q8) Define the term 'Actionable Claim'. Explain the relevant Provisions relating to 'Transfer of Actionable Claims'.

The Indian Easements Act, 1882

Q9) Write Short Notes on : (Any Two)

- a) Continuous and Discontinuous, Apparent and Non-Apparent Easements
- b) Disturbance of Easements
- c) Extinction of Easement
- d) License when deemed Revoked



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P145

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237]-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) Question no. 9 is compulsory and carries 20 marks.*
- 2) Attempt any five questions out of the remaining. Each question carries 16 marks.*

Q1) What do you understand by Comparative law ? Discuss its advantages.

Q2) Write Note on :

- a) Romanistic family
- b) Germanic legal family

Q3) Evaluate Comparative law as an instrument contributing towards law reforms.

Q4) Discuss on the importance of Judicial decisions in Civil law system and the Common law system.

Q5) Elaborate upon the comparative dimensions of law relating to strict liability and the vicarious liability.

Q6) "Comparative law has been expressed as a Cinderella of legal Sciences". Comment upon the statement.

Q7) Explain fully the Scandinavian legal system.

P.T.O.

Q8) “Comparative law operates as a tool for the unification of law” Discuss.

Q9) Write notes on any two :

- a) Private International Law & Comparative Law
- b) Sources of English Law
- c) Jury Trial
- d) Code Napoleon



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P146

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237]-84

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

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

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) “Law demands a higher standard of Good Faith in a contract of Insurance”.
Discuss. **[16]**

OR

State and explain various kinds of Insurance.

Q2) Explain the principle of indemnity in insurance law, and its application in life and non-life insurance. **[16]**

OR

Explain how a contract of fire insurance is formed. Discuss the important contract principles applicable to it.

Q3) Discuss the Provision relating to registration of Insurer under the Insurance Act 1938. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the role of IRDA in controlling Insurance Industry and protecting the consumers.

Q4) Discuss the law relating to Assignment of insurance policies. **[16]**

OR

What is the law relating to commission to insurance Agents, their rights, duties, functions (including corporate Agents)?

P.T.O.

Q5) What is the provision relating to compulsory insurance under the Motor Vehicle Act 1988? **[16]**

OR

Discuss the three types of applications that can be made for the compensation for the loss caused by an accident arising from the use of Motor Vehicle 1988?

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

- a) Types of risks.
- b) Brokers.
- c) Catastrophic losses.
- d) Premium.
- e) Deposits with the Reserve Bank of India
- f) Insurable interest in marine insurance.
- g) Compulsory public liability insurance.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P147

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237]-85

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

Four Year of Five Years Law Course

CONFLICT OF LAW

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

Q2) Explain the notion of ‘Characterisation’. Explain the process of characterisation and its problems.

Q3) “Adoption may give rise to complicated problems in the conflict of Laws” Explain.

Q4) Explain the different theories of Unity of Bankruptcy in Conflict of Laws.

Q5) How the movables and immovable are distinguished under Private International Law? Examine the principles of Private International Law applicable to the assignment of intangible movables.

Q6) Explain legitimisation and legitimacy. How do they differ from each other? State different methods where by legitimisation may take place.

P.T.O.

Q7) 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.

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

Q9) Write notes on (any two) :-

- a) Theories of Proper Law of Contract.
- b) Classification
- c) Doctrine of Renvoi
- d) Hague Convention on the celebration and recognition of validity of marriages, 1978.



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P148

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[5237]-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 05 and all are compulsory.*
- 2) All questions carry equal marks i.e 20 each.*

Q1) Define invention. Discuss the patentable and non-patentable inventions in India with appropriate illustrations.

OR

What is revocation of patent? Who can revoke the patent? Explain the grounds for revocation of patents.

Q2) Explain the procedure for registration of trade mark.

OR

What amounts to infringement of trade mark? State the civil and criminal remedies available in case of infringement of trade mark.

Q3) Explain the procedure for registration of copyright. What are the effects of registration of copyright?

OR

Explain the law relating to assignment and licensing of copyright.

P.T.O.

Q4) “Intellectual property right is territorial right”. Analyse. How intellectual property system protects and promotes investment?

OR

What is Design? Describe the procedure for registration of designs under the Design Act, 2000? What is the term of registered design?

Q5) Write short notes on any four :-

- a) Anticipation (with respect to the Patents Act, 1970)
- b) Convention Application (with respect to the Patents Act, 1970)
- c) Functions of trade mark
- d) Certification marks
- e) Term of copyright
- f) Copyright Board
- g) Geographical indications
- h) Integrated circuits.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P149

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237]-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) (Paper - 27)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Explain in detail the object and salient features of Legal Services Authorities Act 1987.

Q2) What is the meaning of Para Legal Training.? State and discuss the advantages of Para Legal Training.

Q3) Discuss in detail the importance and use of computers in Legal Education and Legal Profession and Legal Research.

Q4) Explain the provisions regarding Entitlement of Legal Services under Legal service Authorities Act, 1987.

Q5) “Free Legal Aid has been held to be necessary adjunct of Rule of Law and Equal Justice”. Explain the object and importance of Legal Aid with reference to the provisions under constitution of India.

Q6) “The Indian Judiciary has evolved important principles of Environmental Law through Public Interest Litigation.” Discuss the development of environmental Jurisprudence through PIL.

P.T.O.

Q7) Evaluate the role of Non Governmental Organization in providing Legal Aid and protection of Human Rights in order to ensure that justice reaches to the grass root level.

Q8) Write Notes

- a) Speedy Trial
- b) Concept and role of Lok-Adalat in India for Settlement of Disputes

Q9) Write notes on any two of the following :

- a) Malimath committee Recommendation in respect of justice to victim
- b) Public Interest Litigation with reference to Under Trial Prisoners
- c) Objects of Legal Literacy
- d) The role played by 'Amicus Curiae' in adjudication.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P150

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237]-91

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

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND LIMITATION ACT

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 29)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

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

- a) Exclusion of the Time in Legal Proceedings.
- b) Legal Disability.
- c) Continuous running of time.
- d) Bar of Limitation.
- e) Effect of acknowledgement in writing.

Q2) Explain 'Decree'? What are kinds of 'Decree'? Explain the difference between Decree and Order.

Q3) Explain Res-Judicata? Distinguish it with Res-Subjudice.

Q4) Explain the detail the provisions relating to a suit by or against minors and persons of unsound mind.

Q5) What is temporary injunction? What are the various kinds of cases in which temporary injunction may be granted?

P.T.O.

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

Q7) What is the procedure for filing an appeal from original decree? In which circumstances can be decree of the suit be stayed in appeal?

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

- a) Modes of service of summons.
- b) Court Commissioner.
- c) Kinds of Jurisdictions.

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

- a) Kinds of Decrees.
- b) Adjourment.
- c) Written Statement.
- d) Appeal.
- e) Caveat.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P151

[Total No. of Pages : 3

[5237]-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) What are the different premises which are exempt from the application of the Act? How exemption are classified? **[15]**

OR

What is Relief against Forfeiture available under section 15 of the Act?

Q2) Write a short notes on any **Three** : **[15]**

- a) Permanent structure
- b) Recovery of possession for Repair and Re-entry
- c) Sub tenant become tenant on determination of tenancy
- d) Jurisdiction of courts
- e) Provision regarding appeals under section 34

P.T.O.

SECTION - II

Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966

Q3) What are the important revenue officer's in the state? What are their powers and duties under the code? [15]

OR

Discuss the provisions regarding removal of Encroachment on land vesting in the Government under the revenue code.

Q4) Write a detailed note on Assessment and Settlement of land revenue of lands used for Agriculture purpose. [15]

OR

What are the provisions when a person wants to construct a water course through land belonging to another person?

SECTION - III

The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948

Q5) Write a detailed note on jurisdiction, procedure, duties and powers of Agricultural Lands Tribunal under the Act. [15]

OR

Discuss the provisions of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 relating to landlord's right to terminate tenancy for personal cultivation and non agricultural purpose.

Q6) Write a short notes on any **Three** :

[15]

- a) Sale of agricultural land to a particular person
- b) Surrender of tenancy
- c) Farm Building
- d) Alluvial Land
- e) Use of land other than Agriculture purpose

SECTION - IV

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

Q7) Write a short notes on any **Two** of the following .

[10]

- a) Appeal before Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal
- b) Failure to submit returns
- c) Determination of compensation



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P152

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237]-93

B.S.L. (Semester - IX)

Fifth Year of Five Year Law Course

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Discuss the salient features of the General Clauses Act, 1897. [16]

Q2) Discuss the 'Internal Aids' to the construction, with the help of recent judgments. [16]

Q3) "Taxing statutes are strictly construed." Discuss. [16]

Q4) State and explain the rules of interpreting 'Remedial Statutes'. Support your answer with relevant case laws. [16]

Q5) Discuss the following: [16]

- a) Rule of last antecedent
- b) Mandatory and directory provisions

Q6) Elaborate the rules of interpreting penal statutes. [16]

P.T.O.

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

Q8) Write an elaborate note on commencement & operation of statute. **[16]**

Q9) Write short notes on : (Any four) **[20]**

- a) Statute must be read as a whole
- b) Social, Political & Economic developments
- c) The extent of exclusion of jurisdiction of the court
- d) Consequences of repeal
- e) Words of rank
- f) Mischief Rule



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P153

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237]-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 no. 09 is compulsory. attempt any five questions out of the remaining.*
- 2) *Question no.09 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 16 marks each.*

Q1) “Administrative Law deals with nature of powers of the administration and the manner in which the powers are exercised but does not go into the examination of the content of those exercised powers” Explain.

Q2) The aim of the doctrine of ‘Separation of Powers’ is to guard against tyrannical and arbitrary power of the State. Discuss.

Q3) Define Delegated Legislation and write a critical note on constitutionality of Delegated Legislation in India.

Q4) What is an Administrative Tribunal? Discuss nature need and growth of Administrative Tribunal in India.

Q5) “Administrative Discretion is to be exercised by the administrative authorities strictly in accordance with law and not otherwise” Comment.

P.T.O.

Q6) Discuss the Judicial Control of Administrative Action through Writs in India.

Q7) Discuss the various privileges available to the Government in legal proceedings.

Q8) What is Information? What is right to information under the Right to Information Act, 2005. Also describe the procedure to seek information under the Right to Information Act, 2005.

Q9) Write a short Note on **ANY TWO** of the followings.

- a) Commission of Inquiries.
- b) Contractual liability of Government.
- c) Doctrine of legitimate expectation.
- d) Lokpal.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P154

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237]-101

B.S.L. / B.A. LL.B (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) Attempt any 05 questions from question no. 1 to 7.*
- 2) Question no.08 and 09 are compulsory.*
- 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) Discuss the procedure that the magistrate should follow while recording a Confession Statement in the course of investigation. What if the procedure prescribed is not followed by the magistrate? **[16]**

Q2) What is 'Summary Trial'? Who can conduct summary trials? What offences may be tried summarily? **[16]**

Q3) What is first information report? Discuss the evidentiary value of FIR. Does delay in filing an FIR affect on Prosecution? **[16]**

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

Q5) Explain importance of 'Framing of Charge' for a fair criminal trial. Can a criminal trial be conducted without formally framing a charge? **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q6) Explain in detail the provisions governing appeal against inadequacy of sentence. **[16]**

Q7) Discuss the rules as to deciding the territorial jurisdiction of a criminal court for inquiring into or trying any offence. **[16]**

Q8) Discuss the functions and duties of the Probation officer under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. **[10]**

OR

Discuss the aims and objectives of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. Examine the power of the court regarding release of certain offenders on probation of good conduct under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. **[10]**

Q9) Distinguish between 'Child in need of care and protection' and Child in conflict with law' under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. **[10]**

OR

Discuss the special provisions regarding grant of Bail under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. **[10]**



Total No. of Questions : 9]

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

Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course

Company Law (Paper - II)

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

Question no. 09 carry 20 marks and is compulsory and answer any five out of remaining carrying 16 marks.

Q1) Explain the characteristic features of company with relevant case laws.

Q2) Enumerate the contents of memorandum of association and the process of its alteration.

Q3) What are the various types of prospectus in a company and what should be the contents of a valid prospectus?

Q4) What are the positions of directors in a company?

Q5) Explain in detail the kinds of share capital in a company?

Q6) What is general meeting and explain various types of general meetings?

P.T.O.

Q7) Explain the kinds of winding up and explain in detailed the voluntary winding of companies.

Q8) Write detailed note on an auditor of a company.

Q9) Short notes (answer any two) :

- a) Doctrine of indoor management.
- b) Kinds of debentures.
- c) National Company Law Tribunal.
- d) Charges and deposits.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P156

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[5237]-103

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

Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course

Drafting Pleading and Conveyancing

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 36)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Draft a Complaint on behalf of plaintiff in a suit for Declaration of title and Permanent Injunction.

Q2) Draft a Written Statement on behalf of Defendant in a suit for Recovery of money filed by plaintiff.

Q3) Draft a petition for Judicial Separation on behalf of Husband.

Q4) Draft a Consumer Complaint on behalf of complainant under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

Q5) Draft a Petition for Writ of Mandamus under Article 226 of the Constitution of India before Hon'ble Court against Municipal Authority.

Q6) Draft a Private Criminal Complaint under section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

P.T.O.

Q7) Draft a Sale Deed for purchasing a flat.

Q8) Draft a Will of a Hindu in respect of his self-acquired property.

Q9) Draft a Deed for Dissolution of Partnership Firm.

Q10) Draft any two of the following Applications for :-

- a) Anticipatory Bail.
- b) Appointment of Court Receiver to collect rent.
- c) Promissory Note.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P157

[Total No. of Pages : 2

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**B.S.L / B.A. LL.B. (Semester -X)
Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course
Law of Taxation (Optional Paper)
(2003 Pattern)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) What is Capital Gain? What are various types of Capital gain? How these Capital Gains are computed under Income Tax Act? **[15]**

OR

Discuss provisions regarding Income Tax Authorities and their powers under Income Tax Act?

Q2) Enumerate items of income under the head "Income from other sources"? **[15]**

OR

What are the provision regarding Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) for Professional Fees and Payment to Contractors?

Q3) Define the term Perquisite? Illustrate with example the valuation of perquisite of Car Facilities? **[15]**

P.T.O.

Q4) Write short note any two from the following **[15]**

- a) Self Assessment and Best Judgment Assessment
- b) House Rent Allowance
- c) Donations under Section 80 G
- d) Inter Head and Inter Source Set off of Losses

Q5) Examine the provisions regarding Deemed Assets under Wealth Tax Act,1957.

OR

Explain the provision relating to Appeals, Revisions and References under Wealth Tax Act, 1957. **[15]**

Q6) Explain any **THREE** with reference to Central Excise Act, 1944 **[25]**

- a) Cenvat Credit on Capital goods
- b) Power of Central Excise officer
- c) E-filing of Returns
- d) Consumer Welfare Fund and utilization of the fund
- e) Procedure for obtaining Registration



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

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[Total No. of Pages : 3

[5237]-105

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

Fifth Year of Five Year Law Course

Banking Laws Including Negotiable Instruments Act

(Optional(B))(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

SECTION - I

Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881

Q1) When parties to the negotiable instruments discharge from their liability? Explain with the help of provisions of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. **[17]**

OR

Discuss provisions relating to 'Notice of Dishonour' and state when notice of dishonor is unnecessary

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

- a) Endorsement
- b) Holder in due Course
- c) When presentment is unnecessary
- d) Bill of exchange
- e) Bills in sets

P.T.O.

SECTION - II
Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

Q3) What are the various funds and purposes of the fund and contribution by RBI in the funds that Reserve Bank of India has constituted under the General Provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act? **[17]**

OR

Discuss the provisions relating to composition, functions, disqualification, removal, and meetings of the Central Board and local Boards of RBI under the Reserve Bank of India Act..

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

- a) Liquidations of banks
- b) Maintenance of percentage of assets
- c) Liabilities of the Issue Department
- d) Disclosure of credit information prohibited.
- e) Power to issue search warrant.

SECTION - III
Banking Regulation Act, 1949

Q5) State and explain public examination of Directors in Auditors in case of speedy disposal of winding up proceeding under the Banking Regulation Act. **[15]**

OR

Define the term 'Banking and discuss the provisions requirement as to minimum paid up capital and reserves under the Banking Regulation Act.1949

Q6) Write short notes on the following : (Any three)

[15]

- a) Restrictions on nature of subsidiary companies
- b) Release of contents of safety lockers
- c) Cognizance of offences
- d) Tribunals to have powers of Civil Court



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P159

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5237]-106

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

Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course

CO - OPERATIVE LAW

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question no. 8 and 9 is compulsory.*
- 2) *Attempt any five out of the remaining.*
- 3) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) Discuss the Evaluation of Co-operative law in India during the Post-Independence era. **[15]**

Q2) Explain the powers conferred upon the Registrar of Cooperative Societies while undertaking the task of an Inquiry. **[15]**

Q3) Explain the procedure prescribed for the amalgamation of Co-operative Society under the law. Explain with the help of decided case laws. **[15]**

Q4) What constitutes Co-operative Dispute? Who are the parties to a dispute?**[15]**

Q5) Explain the powers of liquidator with the help of decided case laws. **[15]**

Q6) Write any two short notes :- **[15]**

- a) Open and Active Membership.
- b) Special general body meeting
- c) Inquiry by registrar
- d) No confidence motion against officers of the society

P.T.O.

Q7) What is the scope and meaning of Appeal according to the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960. Explain with the help of decided case laws.[15]

Q8) Discuss special liabilities of promoter under The Maharashtra Ownership Flats Act, 1963. [15]

OR

Distinguish between formation of the co-operative housing Society and formation of apartment. Which is superior and why?

Q9) Write any two short notes [10]

- a) Manager not to cut off, withheld, curtail or reduce essential supply or service
- b) Duties and liabilities of apartment owner
- c) Common area and facilities under the Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act, 1970.
- d) Offences by companies under The Maharashtra Flat Ownership Act, 1963.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P160

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

Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course

INVESTMENT AND SECURITIES LAWS

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Trace the growth of Indian securities market after independence. What factors triggered the growth of the securities market?

Q2) Who is an 'underwriter'? Explain his role and function.

Q3) Define the terms 'Securities' and 'Stock Exchange' under the Securities Contract (Regulation) Act, 1956.

Q4) Define share and distinguish between shares and debentures.

Q5) What are the powers of the Central Government superseding of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)?

P.T.O.

Q6) State and explain the classification of securities.

Q7) Explain the main provisions of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act,1956.

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

- a) Over the exchange counter of India
- b) Badla contract
- c) Prospectus
- d) Derivatives
- e) Government Securities

