

Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P2237

[Total No. of Pages : 7

[5544] - 101
BSL/B.A. LL.B (Semester - I)
First Year of Five Year Law Course
General English - I
(2003 Pattern) (Paper - I)

Time : 03.00 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) All in all | ii) To clear up |
| iii) Back to back | iv) At the end of the day |
| v) To hold on | vi) By oneself |
| vii) To keep back | |
| viii) Throw out the baby with the bathwater | |
| ix) On the ground | x) In action |
| xi) The primrose path | xii) Beside the mark |

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

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| i) Hostile witness | ii) Pleint |
| iii) FIR | iv) Precedent |
| v) Investigation | vi) Trespass |
| vii) Defamation | |

P.T.O.

Q2) a) Do as directed. (Any 10)

[10]

- i) Who does not want to be successful in life'? (Make it assertive)
- ii) Sam is not as tall as Shyam. (Change the degree)
- iii) A small section of our society is still illiterate. (Make it negative)
- iv) They are playing/have been playing/have played football since 4 o'clock. (Choose the right verb)
- v) Artificial Intelligence is really a wonderful movie.
(Make it exclamatory)
- vi) He continues to practise writing every day. He will become a good writer one day. (Make it conditional)
- vii) Have you ever been treated properly by your friends?
(Give a short response)
- viii) Riding a bike for hours, he felt too much tired. (Make it compound)
- ix) I will win the lottery. I will donate some amount to charities.
(Make it complex)
- x) I will write a letter to the Prime Minister. (Change the voice)
- xi) I am an engineer. I have to work for ten hours every day.
(Make it simple)
- xii) She was watching a documentary on TV. (Add a question tag)

b) Report the following into indirect speech

[5]

Asha: I want to borrow some book from the library.

Nisha: Which book do you want to borrow?

Asha: It is an anthology of poems by Tagore.

Nisha: It is good. Do you like his writing?

Asha: Of course! He is one of my favourite Indian authors.

c) Correct the following sentences. (Any 5)

[5]

i) Either you or I are going to lose money.

- ii) She is more elder than anyone in the family.
- iii) Bending on the wall, the snake bit me on the right leg.
- iv) He purchased a trouser from that shop.
- v) I don't know when will the guest arrive.
- vi) If you were a genius, you could have won the Moot Court competition.
- vii) I hope he will fall ill.

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

The market for legal services is now extremely competitive. Clients assume or are entitled to assume, that lawyers have professional knowledge and competence in the law and are now looking for something more in their legal adviser. What matters to clients, and ensures not only their loyalty but also whether or not they will recommend you to others, is how they are treated. Are they treated with respect, listened to, kept informed and charged a fair and reasonable amount? Are their concerns understood? Clients from industry and business expect their legal advisers to have some commercial awareness so that they are able to assist such clients to achieve their business objectives. Equally, clients are more likely to feel satisfied with the legal advice they are given if there is a feeling of understanding and empathy between their lawyer and themselves.

In this competitive climate, market forces have compelled solicitors to focus on clients' needs, interests and preferences. You may be the greatest living expert in your field but if you cannot establish a good relationship with clients they will go else where. The relationship extends to everyone in your firm who has contact with clients, in particular the switchboard operators, receptionists and secretaries, who are usually the first point of contact and have long been overlooked and undervalued. Solicitors are now having to learn how to manage their businesses and their staff and require a whole range of skills to do this successfully. To compete in the legal services marketplace they need to be able to communicate effectively with their clients, their colleagues and their staff

Interviewing and counselling skills are central to this process. The trend in lawyer/client relations is now clearly towards a more collaborative, symmetrical relationship. This change does not detract in any way from what it means to be a professional, but is an acknowledgment that problem solving requires both the expertise of the lawyer and the contribution of the client.

The concept of professionalism encompasses certain ideas and ideals. First that you have reached the required standard of education and training in a specialist body of knowledge. Secondly, that you are a fit and proper person to be a member of that profession, that is, that you are to be trusted. Thirdly, a professional attitude should mean that you are committed to providing a service rather than just making a profit. In return, a professional person receives recognition, status and is generally well rewarded financially.

Questions:

- i) Why is the market for legal services more competitive?
 - ii) What is necessary for lawyers in the competitive climate in their field?
 - iii) What is the concept of professionalism?
 - iv) Give a suitable title to the passage?
- b) Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it. **[10]**

There are seven basics that never change, the key responsibilities of leadership in any organization. On a scale of 1 to 10, your ability in each of these seven areas determines your value to yourself and your contribution to your organization.

The number-one reason for business and executive failure is the inability to achieve the sales, growth, and profitability goals for which the leader is responsible. Setting and achieving business goals embraces every part of strategic and market planning, including products, services, people, productivity, promotion, finances and competitive responses. We will touch on these critical factors in the pages ahead.

The second responsibility is about what Peter Drucker said, the purpose of a business is to "create and keep a customer." Only through continuous innovation of products, services, processes, and promotional methods can companies create and keep customers. As Bruce Henderson

of the Boston Consulting Group wrote, "All strategic planning is market planning."

The third one is about the problem solving and decision making skills that you absolutely must master to be an effective leader. Remember, a goal unachieved is merely a problem unsolved. A sales target unachieved is a problem unsolved. The only obstacles that stand between you and the business success you desire are problems, difficulties, hindrances, and barriers. Your ability to go over, under, or around these problems is central to your success. The fourth is about setting priorities. One of the most important jobs you do is to deploy limited resources, especially of people and money, into those areas where they can make the greatest contribution to the success of the enterprise.

Next the person in charge should be a role model. Throughout the ages, the example that you establish in your character, attitude, personality, and work habits, and especially the way you treat other people, sets the tone for your department or organization. You do not raise morale in an organization: it always filters down from the top. There are no bad soldiers under a good general. The sixth depends upon inspiration and motivation. You must motivate others to follow your vision, to support and achieve the goals and objectives that you have set, to buy into the mission of the organization as you see it. Today, getting others to follow you takes more than command and control. You have to earn their trust, respect, and confidence. In the final analysis, your ability to get the results that are expected of you is the critical factor that determines your success.

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

- i) All that glitters is not gold.
- ii) Use of WhatsApp- an addiction
- iii) Respect for every religion

b) Write a letter to a Municipal Authority on the problem of sanitation in your area. **[10]**

OR

Write an application for internship in a Legal firm. **[10]**

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OR

Write an application for internship in a Legal firm. **[10]**

Q5) a) Write a precis of the following passage.

[10]

It is an inevitable part of a person's culture, conditioning and experience to have prejudices against some and bias in favour of others. Prejudice is usually based on ignorance, while bias is based on knowledge or perceived knowledge. We are more likely to favour those who share similarities with ourselves, for example, common experiences of background, education and shared interests.

It is not surprising that the most effective interviews often occur where both parties share similar backgrounds or interests. Sometimes, however, a new problem arises when it appears that interviewer and interviewee share much in common and build an early rapport. For example, research conducted with pupil barristers showed that they were more likely to believe people who sounded well educated. It is not a coincidence that the most successful fraudsters are those who adopt titles of some sort, whether aristocratic, something related to the armed forces or 'Professor' or 'Doctor'. provided they have accents to match. This is another example of how unconscious bias may be exploited. We have to accept that we will have both prejudices and biases, but what we do about them is another matter. In particular, we have a clear responsibility to identify the causes of any negative reactions we might have towards our clients. The first thing is to be aware of our prejudices in order that we can manage them.

OR

Translate the following passage into Marathi/Hindi.

[10]

Effective communication therefore requires a high level of self-awareness. Note that self-awareness is not the same as being self-conscious, which unlike self-awareness, often impedes communication because the interviewer is thinking about him or herself and not the client. Only when we know ourselves well including knowing our prejudices and biases - can we begin to develop relationships of trust based on openness and integrity. Effective communication also requires empathy. In order to create a rapport, it is necessary to empathise with the client. This does not mean the same as sympathising, which suggests agreement or accord, or sometimes pity. To empathise means to put yourself in the client's shoes. This is sometimes difficult for professionals to do because developing objectivity is often seen as an important part of the professional role.

b) Summarise the following passage.

[10]

Education is not a material that can be distributed among the students. Effective and enriching education is the foundation of student's development. When the objectives of education are realized, then true personality development will take place. Regular interactions among children, parents, teachers, and society enhance personality growth. Positive approach and healthy environment of educational institution lead to adding value to students' personality.

The major objective of education is to acquire an all-round personality development of students. Preparing students to face challenges in day to day life has become an important goal of today's education. It is only through a programme of personality development that one can break the shackles of traditional closed-door approach to education. In 2020, India is going to be a nation of youth. The children of primary schools today will be the generation of 2020. At this juncture, study of 'personality development as a separate subject will provide each child with an independent thought and identity. Constructivist teaching approach is the basis of this subject. Teaching of the subject of soft skills coupled with enriching self experience will help the students to build all-round personality in future. This would further lead to a strong, powerful young India.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P2238

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5544] - 102

B.S.L/BA.LLB (Semester - I)
First Year of Five Years Law Course
HISTORY
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 03.00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

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

- a) Sruti, smriti and customary law.
- b) Village autonomy in ancient India.
- c) Religious policy of Akbar.
- d) Role of macaulay in the development of modern education.
- e) Vernacular Press Act, 1878.
- f) Local Self government.

Q2) Explain the working of the republics in ancient India and the reasons for their disappearance. **[20]**

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

Q4) Describe the medieval Hindu and muslim society with special reference to the status and position of women. **[20]**

Q5) Discuss critically the mansabdari system of the mughals. **[20]**

Q6) Explain the expansionist policy adopted by lord Dalhousie to extend the British power in India. **[20]**

P.T.O.

Q7) Discuss the role of swami dayanand saraswati and his arya samaj during the socio-religious movement in India. **[20]**

Q8) Examine critically the nature and causes for the outbreak of the revolt of 1857. **[20]**

Q9) "The british rule in India was a blessing or a curse?" Justify your answer by giving reasons. **[20]**



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P2239

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5544] - 103

B.S.L./B.A.LL.B.(Semester - I)
First Year of Five Year Law Course
ECONOMICS

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) International Monetary Fund.
- b) Economic Planning.
- c) Causes of Poverty.
- d) National Income.
- e) Disguised Unemployment.
- f) Labour Productivity.

Q2) Explain the functions of Reserve Bank of India?

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

Q4) Define and explain the various types & causes of unemployment?

Q5) Define & explain various causes of poverty and measures to reduce level of poverty?

P.T.O.

Q6) Explain the role & importance of Private Sector in India?

Q7) Explain the objectives and functions of International Monetary Fund?

Q8) What is Economic Development? Explain the features of developing countries?

Q9) What is Monopoly ? Explain how price and output is determined?

Q10) Define & Explain the various methods of measuring National Income along with difficulties involved in measuring it?



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P2240

[Total No. of Pages : 5

[5544] - 201

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

GENERAL ENGLISH - II

(2003 Pattern) (Theory)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) a) Analyse the process of the word formation and mention the category of word formation of the following words. (Any Ten) [10]

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| i) Disco | ii) Make |
| iii) Locker | iv) Insistence |
| v) Typewrite | vi) Descale |
| vii) BRICS | viii) Technicality |
| ix) Flipflop | x) Paratroops |
| xi) Tear gas | xii) Widen |

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

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| i) Disputable | ii) Eccentric |
| iii) Advantage | iv) Prove |
| v) Glow | vi) Forgery |
| vii) Nameless | |

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

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| i) Gloomy | ii) Mythical |
| iii) Fault | iv) Automatic |
| v) Spiritual | vi) Bore |
| vii) Crucial | |

P.T.O.

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

- i) Price war
- ii) Ab initio
- iii) Run over
- iv) Have a soft spot for
- v) Thrills and spills
- vi) Amicus curiae
- vii) Make one's hair stand on end
- viii) Beneath one's dignity
- ix) A matter of life and death
- x) Mala fides
- xi) Every nook and cranny
- xii) Sine die

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

- i) A person in charge of a museum.
- ii) Word for word.
- iii) An amount of money as compensation for loss or damage.
- iv) A person who is interested in pre-historic remains or ancient buildings.
- v) A speech made without any advance preparation.
- vi) One who does not believe in the existence of God.
- vii) To urge another person to do an evil.
- viii) Something which never fails.
- ix) Somebody attacking popular beliefs and customs.
- x) An agreement between two persons on the sale of property.
- xi) Something which cannot be avoided.
- xii) To authenticate a document by signing as a witness.

Q3) a) Use the following Cohesive devices & sentence connectors in your own sentences so as to bring out their meaning clearly (any five) **[5]**

- i) But
- ii) Secondly
- iii) While
- iv) Wherein
- v) Nevertheless
- vi) Either ... or
- vii) Thereby

- b) Correct the following sentences (Any 5) [5]
- i) Hardly I had seen the thief, he disappeared.
 - ii) She is knowing the entire structure.
 - iii) I heard him to knock on the door.
 - iv) Game that you played was boring.
 - v) Beside his friends, he invited his staff to the function.
 - vi) He is working in this factory since 1998.
 - vii) Did the medicine had any effect on you?

- c) Summarise the following passage. [10]

Most systems of philosophy have something to say both about knowledge and about conduct. Nevertheless, when we talk of “a philosophy,” it is usually neither a logical nor an ethical doctrine that we are thinking of. The central and principal part of philosophy is that which tries to deal, not with any part or aspect of reality, but with the whole, and to provide us with a comprehensive picture of what the universe is in its completeness. This third branch of philosophy, which is concerned with the general nature of reality, was called “first philosophy” by Aristotle, and is now generally known as Metaphysics. Under this head come discussions about the nature of Matter and of Mind and how they are related, of the existence and nature of God, of the freedom of the human will, of the immortality of the soul.

Now as to the proper place of metaphysics in the scheme of human knowledge, philosophers themselves dispute fiercely. Some of them regard metaphysics as the greatest, the most important, the most fundamental of all the varieties of human knowledge, the “queen of the sciences” whose laws all other branches of thought must obey. But there are others who deny that there is such a branch of knowledge at all, and use the word “metaphysical” as a term of abuse carrying the imputation of emptiness and sophistry. These philosophers do not, of course, mean that the problems called “metaphysical” are silly or unimportant. Their complaint is about the way these problems are handled by professed “metaphysicians.” The dispute is a dispute about method.

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

Like most other people from the Western world, I grew up believing that children acquire morals through socialization and cultural indoctrination. I assumed that infants are born fundamentally selfish and immoral but are taught to be moral by parents and other socializing agents who induce them to internalize the moral norms of their cultures. Although there is much merit in this folk account of how people acquire morals, I came to decide that it is incomplete and, therefore, misleading. It tells part of the story, but it leaves out important chapters. One limitation of folk accounts of the acquisition of morality is that they do not begin at the beginning. Granted, they may begin at the beginning of children's lives, but they fail to explain how the moral norms that children internalize originated in the first place. When you think about it, this is a significant oversight because in these accounts moral norms constitute the content of children's sense of morality. You might say that children learn their morals from their parents, who learned them from their parents, who learned them from their parents, and so on back through the generations. But how did these morals originate in the first place? Who was the first person to say, "This is right, and that is wrong" and why? To account for the acquisition of a sense of morality, we need to explain how moral norms originated, why people originally created them, and why people preach them to others.

Some moral norms are universal, and others are culturally relative; some moral norms are stable, whereas others undergo changes over time. Why? For example, why do people from one era believe that slavery is right and that homosexuality is wrong; whereas people from another era believe the opposite? What causes variations in moral norms within cultures? Why, for example, do some people believe that capital punishment, abortion, and euthanasia are moral, and other people believe that they are immoral? Perhaps the most serious limitation of folk accounts of the acquisition of morality is that they portray children as relatively passive recipients of moral ideas that are poured or stamped into them by others. Many people assume that teaching children what is moral is similar to teaching them other things, such as vocabulary, arithmetic, and history. Adults, who possess more knowledge than children do, teach them the facts of the matter; and children, who have a thirst for knowledge, are motivated to learn these facts from adults. However, as every parent knows, there is something wrong with this picture. Children do not passively accept their parents' moral injunctions.

Questions:

- i) How do children acquire morals?
 - ii) Whom do children learn morals from?
 - iii) How are moral norms?
 - iv) What do you think children passively acquire morals?
 - v) Give a suitable title to the passage.
- b) Choose the correct word from those given in brackets. (Any five) [5]
- i) It would be sensible/sensitive to deal with the matter quickly.
 - ii) There was dissent/descent among the members in the committee.
 - iii) The neighbour is gracious/graceful to every member of the family.
 - iv) All of us remained altogether/all together in the stadium.
 - v) Not a single statement is exceptional/exceptionable in the present context.
 - vi) They complimented/complemented her for her great success.
 - vii) I would like to deliver a speak/talk on this issue.

Q5) a) Write a report on a seminar conducted by Savithribai Phule Pune University "Changing Trends in Media". [10]

OR

Prepare a report on a programme 'Reading Day' organized in a village.

- b) Write an effective and cohesive essay on anyone of the following. [10]
- i) Overuse of social media.
 - ii) Different types of pollution and environment laws.
 - iii) The era of information technology.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P2241

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5544] - 202

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

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Political Theory and Political Organization
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 03 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

- Q1) Explain in short the various theories of Origin of State. [20]
- Q2) Discuss the contribution of St. Augustine and St. Aquinas in medieval philosophy. [20]
- Q3) Explain J.S. Mill's views on Liberty. Comment on the relationship between Liberty and Equality. [20]
- Q4) Discuss various elements essential to form a State and differentiate between State and Government. [20]
- Q5) Explain the powers and functions of Judiciary. What is Judicial Review? [20]
- Q6) Distinguish between Presidential and Parliamentary type of Executives. Give merits and de-merits of both forms. [20]
- Q7) Explain various doctrines of Karl Marx. [20]
- Q8) What is 'Public Opinion'? State the importance of Public Opinion in a democratic state like India. Discuss its formation. [20]

P.T.O.

Q9) Differentiate between Unitary and Federal State.

[20]

Q10) Write short notes

[20]

- a) Military Rule
- b) Theory of Separation of powers
- c) General will
- d) Bicameral Legislature



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P2242

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5544] - 203
B.A. LL.B (Semester - II)
SOCIOLOGY
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 03.00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Define Sociology. Explain its scope.

Q2) 'Man is a social animal' Explain. What are the problems of social order in modern society?

Q3) Discuss the informal means of social control with appropriate examples.

Q4) Explain the functions and dysfunctions of religion.

Q5) 'Law as a means of social change' Discuss.

Q6) Critically evaluate the constitutional provisions for the upliftment Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe.

Q7) Discuss the laws to control 'Untouchability' and 'Exploitation of labours' in India.

Q8) Explain the concept of modernization . Discuss the impact of modernization on caste, marriage and village.

P.T.O.

Q9) "India is a plural society"- Explain.

Q10) Write Short Notes on Any Four:

- a) Types of families
- b) Impact of urbanization
- c) Deviant behaviour
- d) Political institutions
- e) Caste system
- f) Sociology of law



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P2243

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5544] - 301
BSL/B.A. LL.B (Semester - III)
Second Year or Five Year Law Course
Political Science - II
Foundations of Political Obligation
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 03.00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

- Q1)* Discuss the term 'Political Obligation'? What kind of Political Obligation towards the State is expected from an individual? [20]
- Q2)* Explain Karl Marx's views on State and Law. Give relevance of his views today. [20]
- Q3)* What is Utilitarianism? Explain Bentham as an Utilitarian. [20]
- Q4)* Discuss the Non-Violent State of Mahatma Gandhi. Give its relevance today [20]
- Q5)* Modern Democracy's routes can be traced in Rousseau concept of General Will Comment. [20]
- Q6)* What were the causes of rise of Nazi ideology? Discuss the basic features of Nazism. [20]
- Q7)* Discuss John Austin's views towards Sovereignty. Elaborate the difference between legal and political sovereignty. [20]

P.T.O.

Q8) Explain the concepts 'Power' & 'Authority' in detail. Distinguish between them and state Max Weber's Classification of Authority. [20]

Q9) Explain in brief, the various theories of Punishment. Should Death Penalty in India be abolished? Comment [20]

Q10) Write Short Notes on any two [20]

- a) Legitimacy
- b) Hegel
- c) Classification of Government by Aristotle



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P2244

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5544] - 302

Second Year B.A. LL.B (Semester - III)
POLITICAL SCIENCE - III
International Relations and 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)* What is National Power? Discuss Population, Geography , Military power & Economic organization as elements of National Power. [20]
- Q2)* Explain the term 'South and North' rivalry? Discuss the nature and main issues of this rivalry. [20]
- Q3)* State and explain the various methods by which international disputes can be resolved peacefully? [20]
- Q4)* Write a detailed note on - Disarmament as an effective tool for establishing world peace. [20]
- Q5)* Define and explain the concept of 'World Community'? Do you find any obstacles in its establishment? [20]
- Q6)* What do you understand by the term 'Cold War'? Discuss the nature and characteristics of Cold War. [20]
- Q7)* Discuss the various limitations on National Power. [20]

P.T.O.

Q8) Critically evaluate the contribution of UN in securing world peace. [20]

Q9) State and explain the role and importance of international NGOs and Regional Organizations like SAARC & EU in the process of development. [20]

Q10) Explain any four- [20]

- a) WHO
- b) WTO
- c) NATO
- d) UNESCO
- e) OPEC
- f) ILO



Total No. of Questions : 5]
P2246

SEAT No. :

[Total No. of Pages : 7

[5544] - 401
B.S.L./B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IV)
Second Year of Five Year Law Course
LEGAL LANGUAGE
(2003 Pattern) (Theory)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) a) Analyse the process of the word formation and mention the process of word formation. (Any Ten) **[10]**

- i) Lucky
- ii) Flipflop
- iii) Sameness
- iv) Underground
- v) Generous
- vi) VC
- vii) Agency
- viii) Camcorder
- ix) Neo-nazi
- x) Heterogeneous
- xi) Fast
- xii) Scarecrow

PTO.

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

- i) Conceal
- ii) Engage
- iii) Dynamic
- iv) Narrator
- v) Menace
- vi) Radiant
- vii) Obstacle

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

- i) Physical
- ii) Half-hearted
- iii) Release
- iv) Difference
- v) Bold
- vi) Fundamental
- vii) Vague

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

- i) To make up one's mind
- ii) To get away with
- iii) Ab initio
- iv) To hold off
- v) A matter of life and death
- vi) At the mercy of
- vii) Modus operandi
- viii) Give somebody a hard time
- ix) A bad dream

x) Par excellence

xi) Amount to

xii) Status quo

b) Explain the following legal terms. (Any Five)

[10]

i) Tenant

ii) Indemnity

iii) Sale deed

iv) Defendant

v) Injunction

vi) Dying declaration

vii) Lease

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

i) Whereby

ii) But

iii) So far as

iv) As if

v) When

vi) However

vii) Yet

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

i) Nowadays reading is no longer an interesting thing of life.

ii) No culture can survive without religion.

iii) We shall not trust friends completely.

c) Write an essay on one of the following. [10]

i) Materialism and its limits

ii) Right to freedom of speech and expression and its misuse

iii) The role of judiciary

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

Article 72 and 161 vest in the executive the humane and vast jurisdiction to remit, reprieve, respite, commute and pardon criminals on whom judicial sentences may have been imposed. The constitutional provisions implicitly allow for a two-tier process of seeking pardon, first from the state governor and then from the President at the center. It is clear from the constitution that like other powers of the president and the governor, the power to pardon is also to be exercised on the advice of council of ministers which means the president yet again acts out as a rubber stamp fulfilling a prerogative as under the constitution.

However, the power of pardon even if it is being wielded by the highest executive authority needs to be exercised in good faith, with intelligent and informed care and honesty for public welfare. Furthermore, the power to grant pardon is coupled with the duty to act fairly and reasonably. All public power, including constitution power, should never be exercised arbitrarily or malafide and ordinarily, guidelines for fair and equal execution are guarantors of the valid play of powers. The Supreme Court has expressed the need to make rules for the guidance in exercise of pardoning power while keeping a large residuary power to meet any special circumstances or sudden developments.

However, later the same court held that Article 72 has a wide ambit and is indicative enough that it coupled with previous case laws are sufficient and that no precise or clearly defined guidelines are required. Thus, the power of pardon remains unbridled with wide discretion provided to the executive. Moreover, from times immemorial the power of pardon has not so much been an act of grace as a tool of monetary and political aggrandizement. From the outset, the pardon was abused for personal gain. The systematic abuse of the pardoning power and the arbitrary and irrelevant reasons supporting issuance is nothing new to the system.

The Supreme Court observed in 1976 that a President gripped by communal frenzy and directing commutation on religious or community consideration alone, requires to be kept in check. As a remedy, it was thought essential to vest in the courts the power to review such decisions.

Questions:

- i) What are Article 72 and 161 of the Constitution?
- ii) How is the executive authority expected to exercise the power of pardon?
- iii) How is the power of pardon used in the absence of specific guidelines?
- iv) What is the major observation of the Supreme Court in 1976?

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

The degree of civilization in a society can be judged by entering its prisons. A society cannot be recognized as a civilized society unless it treats the prisoners with sympathy and affection. This treatment is not possible till the society recognizes and accepts their basic human rights and the fundamental rights. A prisoner, be he a convict or under trial or a detenu. does not cease to be a human being. Even when lodged in jail, he continues to enjoy all his basic human rights and fundamental rights including the right to life guaranteed to him under the Constitution. On being convicted of crime and deprived of their liberty in accordance with the procedure established by law, prisoners shall retain the residue of the Constitutional rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 stipulates that "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment". Article 21 of the Constitution of India, which recognizes that the right to life includes a right to live with human dignity and not mere animal existence, strengthens this mandate. Thus, a prison atmosphere can be accepted as civilized only if it recognizes the basic human rights and the constitutional rights of the prisoners and makes efforts for the effective and meaningful enjoyment of the same by means of prison reforms.

The rights mentioned below are enjoyed by the prisoners while serving their sentence. In *State of Maharashtra V. Prabhakar*, aid of Article 21 was made available perhaps for the first time to a prisoner while dealing with the question of his right of reading and writing books while in jail. *Suresh Chandra vs. State of Gujarat* saw this court stating about penological innovation in the shape of parole to check recidivism because of which liberal use of the same was recommended. In *Charles Sobraj's* case it was stated that this Court would intervene even in prison administration when constitutional rights or statutory prescriptions are transgressed to the injury of a prisoner. In that case the complaint was against incarcerator torture. In *Prem Shankar v. Delhi Administration*, the court remarked about prohibition of putting of under trial prisoners in leg-irons. In *Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee representing undertrial Prisoners v. Union of India*, the court directed for the release of those undertrial prisoners who were languishing in jail for a period exceeding half of the punishment provided in the NDPS Act, 1985.

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

The form of domestic violence is most common of all. One of the reasons for it being so prevalent is the orthodox and idiotic mindset of the society

that women are physically and emotionally weaker than men. Though women today have proved themselves in almost every field of life affirming that they are no less than men, the reports of violence against them are much larger in number than against men. The possible reasons are many and are diversified over the length and breadth of the country. According to United Nation Population Fund Report, around two-third of married Indian women are victims of domestic violence and as many as 70 per cent of married women in India between the age of 15 and 49 are victims of beating, rape or forced sex. In India, more than 55 percent of the women suffer from domestic violence, especially in the states of Bihar, U.P., M.P. and other northern states.

The most common causes for women stalking and battering include dissatisfaction with the dowry and exploiting women for more of it, arguing with the partner, refusing to have sex with him, neglecting children, going out of home without telling the partner, not cooking properly or on time, indulging in extra marital affairs, not looking after in-laws etc. In some cases infertility in females also leads to their assault by the family members. The greed for dowry, desire for a male child and alcoholism of the spouse are major factors of domestic violence against women in rural areas. There have been gruesome reports of young bride being burnt alive or subjected to continuous harassment for not bringing home the amount of demanded dowry. Women in India also admit to hitting or beating because of their suspicion about the husband's sexual involvement with other women. The Tandoor Murder Case of Naina Sahni in New Delhi in the year 1995 is one such dreadful incident of a woman being killed and then burnt in a Tandoor by his husband. This incidence was an outcome of suspicion of extra marital affairs of Naina Sahni which led to marital discord and domestic violence against her.

OR

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

India is a country of million customs and communities. India is home to many famous religions and cultures in the world. Throughout India's history, religion has been an important part of the country's culture. Religious diversity and religious tolerance are both established in the country by the law and custom India is a country that has secularism enshrined in its Constitution yet there is a contradiction in this whole concept of secularism, particularly when it is interpreted in the personal laws of its citizens. It becomes a confusing melting pot when Hindus,

Muslims, Christians and Parsees have different personal laws pertaining to marriage, adoption, guardianship, divorce, succession and so on. Each community in India has their own personal laws in case of marriage and divorce. These religious communities co-exist as part of one country yet the family laws in India differs from one religion to another. The reason is that the customs, social usage and religious interpretation of these communities as practiced in their personal lives depend hugely on the religion they were born in and that which they practice in the Indian society.

b) Draft a general power of attorney. [10]

OR

Draft a lease deed of a flat for a period of five years considering the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act.



Total No. of Questions : 9]
P2247

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

[5544] - 402
B.S.L/B.A. LL.B.
Second Year of Five Year Law Course
LEGAL HISTORY
History of Courts Legislature & Legal Profession in India
(2003 Pattern) (Semester - IV) (Paper - II)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

- 1) *Answer any five questions.*
 - 2) *All questions carry equal marks.*
 - 3) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*
- Q1)** Explain the circumstances leading to the passing of the charter of 1726 and discuss its judicial importance. **[20]**
- Q2)** Examine critically the provisions of the Regulating Act of 1773. **[20]**
- Q3)** "In 1790 Lord Cornwallis took a great step forward to reform the existing Muslim criminal laws and criminal Judicature". Explain. **[20]**
- Q4)** "Section 53 of the charter Act of 1833 is characterised as the main spring in the law reforms in India." Discuss. Explain briefly how the object of codification was achieved. **[20]**
- Q5)** Discuss the system of, "Dyarchy" under the government of India Act, 1919. **[20]**
- Q6)** Discuss the composition and powers of the provincial Legislatures under the government of India Act, 1935. **[20]**

PTO.

Q7) Trace the development of Legal profession in India in company's courts. [20]

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

Q9) Write notes on any two :- [20]

- a) Admiralty court in Madras before 1726.
- b) Adalat system.
- c) Charter of 1813.
- d) Communal Electorates under the Act of 1909.



Total No. of Questions : 10]
P2248

SEAT No. :

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5544] - 501
B.S.L./B.A. LL.B. (Semester - V)
Third Year of Five Year Law Course
FAMILY LAW - I
(2003 Pattern) (Paper 13)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

- Q1)** Discuss in detail the source of Hindu Law.
- Q2)** Explain the provisions regarding solemnization of marriage under The Special Marriage Act, 1954.
- Q3)** Discuss in detail the grounds of divorce under Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936.
- Q4)** State the present position of law relating to maintenance for Muslim wife.
- Q5)** Distinguish between Nikah and Muta marriage.
- Q6)** Explain the various grounds of divorce under the Divorce (Amendment) Act, 2001.
- Q7)** Discuss the different kinds of guardians under Muslim Law.

P.T.O.

Q8) State the grounds of divorce under Special Marriage Act, 1954.

Q9) Explain the provisions under different statute under which a Hindu wife can claim maintenance.

Q10) Answer any four giving reasons :

- a) A and B a Hindu couple want to dissolve their marriage within a period of three months from the date of their marriage. Advise them.
- b) Ratna a Hindu girl wants to marry a Parsi male Adil. Advise her.
- c) Neeta and Nitin orthodox Hindu friends got married by exchanging garlands only. State the validity of their marriage.
- d) Laila, aged 35 a Hindu dancing female wants to adopt a girl child. Can she?
- e) Salman, a Muslim male got married with Hina, a muslim female undergoing Iddat period. State the legal effects of this marriage.



Total No. of Questions : 9]
P2249

SEAT No. :

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5544] - 502

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

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

- Q1)** Explain the detail the offences of kidnapping and abduction along with distinctions between these two offences. **[16]**
- Q2)** What is abetment to suicide and attempt to commit suicide? How are they punishable? **[16]**
- Q3)** Discuss critically the exceptions enumerated to section 300 of the Indian Penal Code. **[16]**
- Q4)** Explain the provisions regarding hurt and grievous hurt under the Indian Penal Code. **[16]**
- Q5)** What is Force? In what circumstances a person is said to use criminal force? Distinguish between criminal force and Assault. **[16]**
- Q6)** Define Consent. Explain the law relating to consent under the chapter of 'General Exceptions' of Indian Penal Code. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q7) Explain the various theories of Punishment. Briefly state different kinds of punishment awarded under the Indian Penal Code. [16]

Q8) Explain any two of the following: [16]

- a) Public Servant
- b) Bigamy
- c) Common intention and common object
- d) Dacoity

Q9) Answer any four with appropriate reasons: [20]

- a) 'Y' threatens to publish a defamatory pamphlet against 'B' unless the 'B' gives money. Discuss Y's liability.
- b) 'A' is a person of unsound mind. He kills 'B'. Discuss A's liability.
- c) 'P' a citizen of India, kills 'B' at Landon. He is arrested at Pune. Whether court at Pune has jurisdiction to try him?
- d) 'A' draws a picture of 'Z' running away with B's watch intending it to be believed that 'Z' stolen B's watch. Discuss A's liability.
- e) 'X' finds a ring on the road while going to the college. 'A' picks it and sells for Rs. 500. Discuss X's liability.
- f) 'Y' commits house trespass by entering Z's house through a window. Discuss Y's liability.



Total No. of Questions : 7]
P2250

SEAT No. :

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5544] - 503
B.S.L/B.A. LL.B. (Semester - V)
Third Year of Five Year Law Course
LABOUR LAWS
(2003 Pattern) (Theory)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) Define 'Industrial Dispute' under the Industrial dispute Act, 1947. [15]

OR

Examine the powers and duties of Conciliation Officer under the Industrial dispute Act, 1947.

Q2) Define 'Strike and Lock - out' and state the provisions relating illegal Strike and Lock - out under the Industrial dispute Act, 1947. [15]

OR

What is 'award' under the Industrial dispute Act, 1947? Explain the provisions relating to commencement and period of operation of an award.

Q3) Examine the provisions relating to 'Health and Welfare of worker' under the Factories Act, 1948. [20]

OR

State the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948. Attempt any TWO of the following

- a) Manufacturing Process.
- b) Working Hours
- c) Certifying Surgeons

P.T.O.

Q4) What are the circumstances in which an Employer is and is not liable to pay compensation under the Employees (Workmen's) Compensation Act, 1923. **[15]**

OR

Define 'Partial and Total disablement' under the Employees (Work men's) Compensation Act, 1923. Clarify and distinguishes between partial and total disablement.

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

- a) E.S.I. Court
- b) Medical Benefit Council
- c) E.S.I. Fund

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

OR

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

Q7) Explain the scheme and objectives of Minimum Wages Act, 1948. **[10]**

OR

Explain the powers of appropriate Government in the matter of fixing minimum rate of wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.



Total No. of Questions : 7]
P2251

SEAT No. :

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5544] - 504
B.S.L./B.A.LLB. (Semester - V)
Third Year of Five Year Law Course
LAW
TRUST EQUITY AND FIDUCIARY RELATIONSHIPS
(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper (a))

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) Discuss the Rights and Liabilities of beneficiary. **[15]**

OR

Explain the liabilities of Trustee under the Indian Trust Act, 1882.

Q2) Discuss the Rights and Duties of Trustee. **[15]**

OR

Explain the Essentials for creating the valid trust under the Indian Trust Act, 1882.

Q3) Distinguish between (Any Two) **[10]**

- a) Trust and Contract
- b) Trust and Wakf
- c) Trust and Bailment

PTO.

- Q4)** What is “charitable purpose” under the provision of Bombay public Trust Act, 1950. Discuss with the help of case laws. **[15]**

OR

Examine the Duties and Powers of Deputy Charity Commissioner under the Bombay public Trust Act, 1950.

- Q5)** Elaborate the procedure and power of Charity Commissioner to frame, Amalgate and modify schemes. **[15]**

OR

Explain the provision relating to Budget, Account and Audit under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950.

- Q6)** State the procedure and importance of registration of public trust under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. **[15]**

OR

What is Dharmada? Explain the provision of Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950 relating to appropriation of Dharmada sums.

- Q7)** Explain the Nature, Origin and Growth of Equity. **[15]**

OR

Explain the nature and scope of Fiduciary Relationship.



Total No. of Questions : 9]
P2255

SEAT No. :

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5544] - 601
BSL. / B.A.LL.B (Semester - VI)
Third Year of Five Year Law Course
Family Law - II
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

- 1) *Question number 9 is compulsory.*
- 2) *Answer any five questions from the remaining.*

- Q1)** Discuss the provisions relating to succession of a male Hindu dying intestate under Hindu Succession Act. 1956. [16]
- Q2)** Discuss the law relating to appointment, removal, power and duties of Mutawali under Muslim personal law. [16]
- Q3)** Discuss the features of a joint family and joint family property. [16]
- Q4)** Explain void bequest under Indian Succession Act 1925. [16]
- Q5)** What is Pre - emption? Explain the features of right of pre - emption under Muslim personal law. [16]
- Q6)** Define a privileged will. Explain the provision relating to execution of a privileged will. [16]

PTO.

Q7) Explain the concept and significance of Stridhan under Hindu Law. [16]

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

- a) Marz - ul - maut
- b) Doctrine of Election
- c) Demonstrative Legacy

Q9) Answer the following with reasons (Any Four) [20]

- a) Sham, a Parsi male dies intestate leaving behind his widow and widow of a lineal descendant Distribute the property among his heirs.
- b) Mr. Anil bequeathed to Mr. Shubham his golden chain. Later Anil converted the gold chain into gold coin. State the effect of legacy.
- c) Rajani A female Hindu dies intestate leaving behind her two sons, husband, one grandson from deceased son, one brother and one sister. Divide the property among her heirs.
- d) Sibi. a Christian male dies intestate leaving behind him, his father, mother, one brother and one sister Distribute his property among his legal heirs.
- e) Mr. Rohan bequeaths Rs. one lakh to Mr. Joy on condition that joy shall walk 100 miles in an hour is the bequest valid?



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P2257

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5544] - 603

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

Third Year of Five Years Law Course

LAW

Law of Torts & Consumer Protection Act, 1986

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

- Q1) Elaborate the 'Rule in Rylands v. Fletcher' in detail and discuss various exceptions to it.
- Q2) Discuss the concept of 'Nuisance' and its several defenses available to the defendant.
- Q3) What are the general defences available to the defendant to exempt from the tortious liability under law of tort?
- Q4) Explain the essentials of law of torts and the principles 'Injuria Sine Damno' and 'Damnum Sine Injuria' with the help of decided cases under Indian and English Laws.
- Q5) Give details about the capacity to sue and to be sued in tort.
- Q6) Whether State is liable for the act of their employees? What is the present scenario of it?

P.T.O.

- Q7) What is false imprisonment and battery? What are the remedies available for the same?
- Q8) What are the various judicial and extra-judicial remedies available under the law of torts?
- Q9) Explain in detail the Composition and Jurisdiction of the District Forum and the procedure on receipt of complaint under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

OR

Writes short notes on the following under Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

- a) National Commission.
- b) Rights of the Consumer.
- c) Definition of Consumer.
- d) Definition of Service and Deficiency in Service.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2258

[Total No. of Pages : 3

[5544] - 604

Third Year B.S.L. (Semester - VI)

PRACTICAL TRAINING - III

Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers & Bar Bench Relations
(2003 Pattern) (New)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

SECTION - I

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

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

- a) P.D. Khandekar V. Bar Council Maharashtra. (1984) 2 SCC 556.
- b) Prahlad Saran Gupta V. Bar Council of India. (1997) 3 SCC 585.
- c) Ramon Services Pvt. Ltd. V. Subash Kapoor. (2001) 2 SCC 365.
- d) Harish Chandra Tiwari V. Baiju. AIR 2002 SC 548.

Q2) Discuss the concept, need and importance of Professional Ethics in India. [15]

Q3) Write notes on : [15]

- a) Right to Practice under the Advocates Act, 1961.
- b) Advocates are allowed to go on Strike, Comments.

Q4) Examine the powers and functions of State Bar Councils and Bar Council of India under the Advocates Act, 1961. [15]

P.T.O.

SECTION - II

Q5) Discuss any two of the following : [20]

- a) Role of Bar-Bench Relationship.
- b) Administration of Justice in the light of Contempt of Court Act.
- c) Extent of Punishment and remedies against the order of punishment in case of Contempt of Court.

SECTION - III

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

Q6) Journalise the following transactions in the books of Mr. Harlikar 2016 [15]

- Jan. 1 Mr. Harlikar received Rs. 40,000 from his Uncle as a gift and deposited the same into the account of business Bank of India A/c.
- Jan. 2 Purchased goods of Rs. 10,000 from Vinay.
- Jan. 5 Sold Goods on credit to Suman for Rs. 15,000.
- Jan. 6 Purchased goods for Cash Rs. 6,000.
- Jan. 9 Remitted cash to Abhinay Rs. 9,800 and received discount Rs. 200.
- Jan. 12 Purchased Machinery from Bhatia & Co. Rs. 30,000 and half the amount paid immediately.
- Jan. 16 Paid for repairs to Machinery Rs. 400.
- Jan. 18 Withdrawn from bank Rs. 5,000 for personal use.
- Jan. 21 Received commission of Rs. 700.
- Jan. 22 Paid Insurance Premium Rs. 1,100.
- Jan. 25 Uninsured goods worth Rs. 1,000 destroyed by fire.
- Jan. 26 Taxes paid in cash Rs. 4,500
- Jan. 29 Paid for Proprietor's house rent Rs. 9,000.
- Jan. 31 Paid Salary by Cheque Rs. 11,000.

Q7) On 31st January 2016 the Pass Book of Medha Traders showed a favourable balance of Rs. 10,000. On comparing the Pass Book with the cash book following differences were discovered. **[15]**

- a) Cheques deposited with the Bank on 27th January 2016 but collected by Bank on 5th February 2016 Rs. 4,000.
- b) Bank paid Electricity charges Rs. 180 directly not appear in the cash book.
- c) Cheque issued Rs. 1,500 but not presented to the Bank for payment.
- d) Bank credited interest on Fixed Deposit Rs. 250 and has charged Rs. 50 for dishonor of the cheque. These transaction do not appear in the Cash Book.
- e) The debit column of Bank in the Cash Book is undercast by Rs. 100.
- f) Bank collected Dividend on Shares Rs. 400 but not entered in the Cash Book.

Prepare Bank Reconciliation Statement.

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

- a) Types of Errors.
- b) Classification of Accounts and Rules of Accounts.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P2259

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5544] - 701

IV - B.SL./B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VII)

Fourth Year of Five Year Law Course

LAW OF EVIDENCE

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Define Admission and explain the relevancy of admissions in civil cases.

Q2) What is mean by Burden of Proof? Explain the law relating to Burden of proof.

Q3) Explain the Relevancy of the Judgements of Court of justice.

Q4) Discuss the various presumptions under Indian Evidence Act.

Q5) Explain the law relating to competency and compellability of witnesses.

Q6) Accomplice is untrustworthy of credit unless corroborated in material particulars. Explain.

Q7) Discuss the law relating to exclusion of oral by documentary evidence.

P.T.O.

Q8) Explain the Law relating to Examination of Witnesses.

Q9) Write Notes on (Any Two) :

- a) Plea of Alibi.
- b) Res Gestae.
- c) Shall Presume.
- d) Conclusive Proof.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2260

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5544] - 702

IV - B.SL. LL.B. (Semester - VII)

Fourth Year of Five Year Course

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

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

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question No. 1 is compulsory. Out of remaining, attempt any five.*
- 2) *Question No. 1 carry 20 marks. The remaining questions carry 16 marks each.*

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

- a) National Environmental Appellate Authority Act 1997.
- b) Pre-Independence Policy on Environment.
- c) Nairobi Declaration, 1982.

Q2) Discuss the causes and effects of Environmental Pollution also suggest the measures for control of the same.

Q3) Enumerate Constitutional Principles relating to Environment Protection with the help of relevant cases.

Q4) Discuss the concept of 'Development' in Light of Environmental Concerns. Whether Environmental Law is against Development.

P.T.O.

Q5) Write Short Notes on :

- a) Functions of the Central Board under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- b) The Narmada Valley Project.

Q6) Explain important role of Judiciary towards protection of Environment through PIL.

Q7) Discuss the relevance of Stockholm Conference on Human Environment, 1972 in development of Indian Environmental Law protecting and preserving Environment.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P2263

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5544] - 801

B.SL./B.A. LL.B (Semester - VIII)

Fourth Year of Five Year Law Course

JURISPRUDENCE

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) "Natural Law theory has undergone great changes in trends in it's evolution from ancient to modern period". Discuss the growth and development of Natural law in the light of above statement. [16]

Q2) "Jurisprudence is the grammar of Law". Describe the nature, scope and significance of jurisprudence. [16]

Q3) "A legal system comprises of a combination of set of rules, wherein rules of recognition is the ultimate criterion of validity of all others". Explain this proposition of Prof. H.L.A. Hart with suitable illustrations. [16]

Q4) Legislation is the most effective source of law. Comment. [16]

Q5) Discuss the doctrine of liability and point out it's changing facets with the help of judicial decisions. [16]

P.T.O.

Q6) Discuss the nature of legal personality of corporation. Explain the extent of its liability. [16]

Q7) Write an elaborate note on the Hohfeldian classification of legal rights. [16]

Q8) Define possession. Comment on "Possession is nine out of ten points in law". [16]

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

- a) Title.
- b) Doctrine of overruling.
- c) Kinds of ownership.
- d) Legal status of unborn person.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P2264

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5544] - 802

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)** "Property of any kind may be transferred, except as otherwise provided by this Act or by any other Law for the time being in force". Discuss the statement with the help of Relevant Provisions.
- Q2)** State and explain the 'Rule against Perpetuity' and Exceptions to it, if any.
- Q3)** Discuss the provision relating to 'Transfer by unauthorized person who subsequently acquires interest in property transferred' with the help of suitable example.
- Q4)** Explain the 'Doctrine of Lis Pendens' embodied in the Act and Exception to it, if any.

P.T.O.

Q5) What is 'Mortgage'? Discuss different kinds of Mortgage.

Q6) Define the term 'Lease'. State and explain various ways of determination of Lease.

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

Q8) Define the term 'Actionable Claim' and explain the Provisions relating to 'Transfer of Actionable Claims'.

The Indian Easements Act, 1882

Q9) Write Short Notes on (Any Two) :

- a) Kinds of Easement.
- b) Incidents of Easement.
- c) Imposition, Acquisition and Transfer of Easements.
- d) Definition and Essentials of License.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P2271

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5544] - 902

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 exempted from the application of the Act? [15]

OR

Explain the "competent authority" under the Act & its power of summary disposal of matter.

Q2) Write short notes on any Two : [15]

- a) Landlord not to cut off essential supply or service.
- b) Jurisdiction of courts.
- c) Tenancy agreement to be compulsory registered.

SECTION - II

Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966

Q3) Discuss the provision regarding Encroachment. [15]

OR

Examine the provision relating to Appeal, Revision and Review.

P.T.O.

Q4) Write a short notes on any Two : [15]

- a) Power and Duties of revenue officer.
- b) Nistar Patrak.
- c) Crooked Boundaries.

SECTION - III

The Maharashtra Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948

Q5) Discuss the powers of State Government to assume the management of agricultural land. [15]

OR

What is mean by Surrender? What are the requisites of valid surrender? State the procedure to be followed for a valid surrender.

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

- a) Duties and Powers of Tribunal.
- b) Revisional Power of Collector.
- c) Ceiling Area and Economic Holding.

SECTION - IV

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

Q7) Write short notes on any Two of the following : [10]

- a) Submission of returns.
- b) Payment of compensation.
- c) Exempted land.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P2272

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5544] - 903

B.SL./B.A. LL.B (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. It carries 20 marks.*
- 2) *Attempt any five questions out of the remaining. Each question carries 16 marks.*

Q1) Examine the rules of Interpretation of Penal Statutes. **[16]**

Q2) "The rule of literal construction is considered to be the first principle of interpretation". Comment. **[16]**

Q3) Discuss the salient features of the General Clauses Act, 1897. **[16]**

Q4) "Beneficial construction of widest amplitude must be adopted for interpreting the Constitution". Comment. **[16]**

Q5) What do you mean by statutory Interpretation? Why a statute needs interpretation? Discuss the objects of interpretation of statutes. **[16]**

Q6) Discuss the rules relating to commencement and operation of statutes. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q7) Discuss the rule of 'Ejusdem generis' and 'Noscitur a sociis' with the help of relevant cases. [16]

Q8) Explain utility of Preamble, Definition, Marginal notes, Proviso, Illustration and Schedule in interpretation of statutes. [16]

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

- a) Golden Rule.
- b) Operation of statutes.
- c) Mandatory and directory provisions.
- d) Fiscal statutes.
- e) Non-obstante clause.
- f) Same word same meaning.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P2277

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5544] - 1004

B.S.L. (Semester - X)

Fifth Year of Five Year Law Course

LAW OF TAXATION (Optional Paper)

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Explain in brief the provisions relating to “Carry forward and set off of losses” under Income Tax Act 1961. **[15]**

OR

Enumerate any 3 deductions eligible to assessee under section 80 (Chapter VI-A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961?

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) Perquisite Medical facility.
- d) Capital Assets under Capital Gain.

Q5) Examine the provisions regarding Deemed Assets under Wealth Tax Act, 1957. **[15]**

OR

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

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

- a) Excisable Goods.
- b) Jurisdiction and Powers of settlement commission.
- c) Manufacture and deemed manufacture.
- d) Bonds under Central Excise Act.
- e) Best Judgment Assessment.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P2280

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5544]-1007

Fifth Year B.S.L. LL.B. (Semester - X)
INVESTMENT & SECURITIES LAWS (Paper (d))
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question Number 8 is compulsory. It carries 20 marks.*
- 2) *Answer any five out of the remaining carrying 16 marks each.*

Q1) Examine the Pre-Independence history of securities laws in India.

Q2) Define the term 'Securities'. Explain the types of securities.

Q3) Write notes on:

- a) Badla Contract and Future Contract.
- b) Advantages of Credit Rating to Investor and company.

Q4) Explain the Depository system in India and the role of each participant in the Depository system.

Q5) Who are the players in the primary market and secondary market? What is their role in the respective markets?

Q6) Examine the law relating to Investment in Mutual Funds.

Q7) What is the rationale and process for demutualization and corporatization of Stock Exchanges?

P.T.O.

Q8) Write Short Notes on any four:

- a) Powers of SEBI
- b) Securities Appellate Tribunal
- c) Initial Public Offer by a Company
- d) Investor Protection
- e) Call and Put Options
- f) Debt Instruments

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