

Total No. of Questions—5]

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[5645]-101

First Year — B.A. LL.B. (I Sem.) EXAMINATION, 2019

GENERAL ENGLISH-I

(Paper I)

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :- (i) All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. (a) Use the following phrases and idioms in your own sentences so as to bring out their meaning clearly. (Any 10) [10]
- (i) To call for
 - (ii) At gunpoint
 - (iii) To batter something down
 - (iv) Like a knife through butter
 - (v) At the very outset
 - (vi) To hot up
 - (vii) Make a hash of
 - (viii) Eyeball to eyeball

P.T.O.

(ix) Cross one's fingers

(x) To explain oneself

(xi) In agreement

(xii) To hold down.

(b) Explain the following legal terms (any *five*) : [10]

(i) Abduction

(ii) Waiver

(iii) Appeal

(iv) Statute

(v) Injunction

(vi) Sedition

(vii) Misrepresentation

2. (a) Do as directed. (any 10) [10]

(i) They had lost their money. (Add a question tag)

(ii) Unless he works for eight hours, he will not get any money. (Use If not)

(iii) She has told me a lie. (Change the voice)

(iv) Ranjana has been spending/spent/is spending money on watching movies since 2008. (Choose the right verb)

- (v) They have postponed the exam for a week. (Make a Wh Question)
- (vi) China is not as powerful as America. (Change the Degree)
- (vii) She wrote a paper. She published it in a newspaper. (Make it compound)
- (viii) Because I was a minor, I was not allowed to cast a vote. (Make it simple)
- (ix) Have you had your breakfast ? (Give a short response)
- (x) He cleared CET and he got admission to a law college. (Make it complex)
- (xi) Though they practiced a lot, they couldn't win the match. (Make it simple)
- (xii) Submit the paper now. (Make it interrogative)

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

Suhas : Shall we play cricket ?

Suman : I'm sorry but I cannot play as I am not feeling well.

Suyash : Sorry to hear that.

Suhas : You go back home and take enough rest.

Suman : Yes, it is really necessary.

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

(i) I promise I pay you tomorrow.

(ii) I know she is not understanding me.

(iii) She tied a knot with a black long ribbon.

(iv) I am born in Mumbai.

(v) The life is difficult.

(vi) He died from cancer.

(vii) I met a person which looks very strange.

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

The classic definition of myth from folklore studies finds clearest delineation in William Bascom's article "The Forms of Folklore: Prose Narratives" where myths are defined as tales believed as true, usually sacred, set in the distant past or other worlds or parts of the world, and with extra-human, inhuman, or heroic characters. Such myths, often described as "cosmogonic," or "origin" myths, function to provide order or cosmology, based on "cosmic" from the Greek *kosmos* meaning order. Cosmology's concern with the order of the universe finds narrative, symbolic expression in myths, which thus often help establish important

values or aspects of a culture's worldview. For many people, myths remain value-laden discourse that explain much about human nature.

Both myths and science offer explanations of the cosmos. A key difference is that information about the universe presented in myths is not testable, whereas science is designed to be tested repeatedly. Science also depends on cumulative, frequently updated knowledge, whereas myth is based on passed down stories and beliefs. Myths may change over time, particularly after contact with other cultures, but they do not change and adapt to new periods and technological developments in the same way science does. Myths may be enacted through rituals and believed in absolutely, but they usually do not have physical effects in the real world, as in leading to new technology for building cars or providing medical treatment. People may believe they are cured through faith, and they may find important value-laden sentiments in myths, but these "real world results" are neither empirical nor usually repeatable (two standard criteria for science). Although science differs from myth in offering actual, testable control over the environment and producing real, repeatable results in the world, science is NOT completely divorced from myth. Many scientific theories are presented or understood in narrative form, which often end up sounding

remarkably mythic, as scholars like Stephen Jay Gould and Gregory Schrempp have discussed.

Myths were considered by Victorian scholars as survivals of previous times (perhaps decayed or reflective of “primitive” ancestors who took them literally). Some saw them as evidence for social evolutionary theories of the 19th century. These Victorian scholars (like E. B. Tylor) believed that humans in all cultures progress through stages of evolution from “savagery” to “barbarism” and finally to “civilization.” This final, most advanced stage was of course best represented by the men (Victorians) writing the theories.

Questions :

- (i) How does Bascom define ‘myth’ ?
- (ii) What is the main function of origin myths ?
- (iii) What is the key difference between myth and science ?
- (iv) How were myths looked at by Victorians ?

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

Linguistic competence is a term used by speech experts and anthropologists to describe how language is defined within a community of speakers. This term applies to mastering the combination of sounds, syntax and semantics known as the grammar of a language. People with such competence have

learned to utilize the grammar of their spoken language to generate an unlimited amount of statements. This term is distinct from the concept of communicative competence, which determines what is socially appropriate speech.

This concept was first developed by linguist Noam Chomsky in the mid-1960s. Chomsky developed several theories aimed at describing how language was acquired and functioned within a culture. Linguistic competence is part of a larger theory of linguistic behavior known as universal grammar, which explains language as a natural ability with which children are born and which becomes refined as they develop. This theory lies in contrast with the idea that speech is strictly a learned behavior.

Chomsky's theory of generative grammar contained several key concepts about language, including linguistic competence, linguistic performance and communicative competence. Chomsky defined linguistic competence as an idealized understanding of the rules and construction of a given language. This includes the distinct sounds used in the language, the combination of these sounds, the creation of sentences and the interpretation of a sentence. Once a speaker masters this set of rules, he or she can use this grammar to produce new phrases that will be understood by all speakers of the same language.

Linguistic performance and communicative competence are concepts related to linguistic competence but are applied to language as it is actually used rather than as an ideal construct. Linguistic performance is the practical application of speech with the grammatical flaws and mistakes that exist among real-world speakers. This allows speakers to understand each other despite grammatical flaws and differences in dialect. Communicative competence refers to the rules that govern the kinds of speech allowed within the cultural context.

4. (a) Write a cohesive paragraph on any *one* of the following : [10]
- (i) Advantages of social media
 - (ii) What is demonetization ?
 - (iii) Domestic violence.
- (b) Write an application for internship with a legal firm. [10]

Or

Write a letter to the Principal of a Law College regarding your participation in an Essay Writing competition to be held in his/her college. [10]

5. (a) Write a précis of the following passage. [10]
- “Final Solutions” has a powerful contemporary resonance as it addresses an issue of utmost concern to our society, i.e.

the issue of communalism. The play presents different shades of the communalist attitude prevalent among Hindus and Muslims in its attempt to underline the stereotypes and clichés influencing the collective sensibility of one community against another.

What distinguishes this work from other plays written on the subject is that it is neither sentimental in its appeal nor simplified in its approach. It advances the objective candour of a social scientist while presenting a mosaic of diverse attitudes towards religious identity that often plunges the country into inhuman strife. Yet the issue is not moralised, as the demons of communal hatred are located not out on the street but deep within us.

The play moves from the partition to the present day communal riots. It probes into the religious bigotry by examining the attitudes of three generations of a middle-class Gujarati business family, Hardika, the grandmother, is obsessed with her father's murder during the partition turmoil and the betrayal by a Muslim friend, Zarine. Her son, Ramnik Gandhi, is haunted by the knowledge his fortunes were founded on a shop of Zarine's father, which was burnt down by his kinsmen.

Hardika's daughter-in-law, Aruna, lives by the strict code of the Hindu Samskar and the granddaughter, Smita, cannot allow herself a relationship with a Muslim boy. The pulls and counter-pulls of the family are exposed when two Muslim boys, Babban

and Javed, seek shelter in their house on being chased by a baying Hindu mob. Babban is a moderate while Javed is an aggressive youth. After a nightlong exchange of judgements and retorts between the characters, tolerance and forgetfulness emerge as the only possible solution of the crisis. Thus, the play becomes a timely reminder of the conflicts raging not only in India but in other parts of the world.

Or

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

To understand what motivates you, you'll need to understand what is important to you. If you have never thought about this question, do it now. Consider issues such as family, relationships, learning/school, grades, work, aspirations, achievement, Status, money, travel, social causes, social life, following a dream, etc. People's goals and desires grow from their values and beliefs. Once you have made your personal list, begin to think about how the items relate to one another. Are some issues more important to you than others? Are some more important in the short-term while others are more important in the long term? Are they linked in some critical way? These issues and relationships are always alive inside us. By becoming consciously aware of them, you can begin to modify, control and understand them.

(b) Summarise the following passage. [10]

Many pre-law students and others are curious about the differences between legal reasoning and other styles of reasoning. When undergraduates begin law school, law professors will tell these new law students that they need to learn how to “think like a lawyer.” What is legal reasoning and what does it really mean to “think like a lawyer” ?

Legal scholars generally agree that legal reasoning is the thinking process by which lawyers argue and judges decide actual cases. According to Brian Porto and others, legal reasoning is a process comprised of three separate components. Those components are Reasoning by Analogy, Linguistic Analysis and Judicial Discretion.

It has been my experience as a lawyer and a judge that the first component, Reasoning by Analogy, is the most common method of reasoning used by the legal profession. (e.g. The case at bar is like the previously decided case of Smith v. Jones.) It involves finding cases or principles that courts have already decided and arguing that the case under discussion is similar to that prior case (*stare decisis*) or Principle.

For example, in *Texas v. Johnson* the defendant Johnson burned the American flag to protest President Reagan’s re-nomination.

The question became whether this act of burning the flag was speech protected under the First Amendment. The argument is that this action is political speech just as writing a letter to the editor of a newspaper decrying the President's foreign policy is political speech. Both are examples of speech protected by the First Amendment. The first is a form of speech that is known as expressive conduct, "sufficiently imbued with a communicative element." The latter is simply written speech. Because both forms of speech send a political message which is readily understandable by others, both are protected from governmental interference under the First Amendment.

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First Year B.S.L./B.A. LL.B. (I Sem.) EXAMINATION, 2019

First Year of Five Years Law Course

HISTORY

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) Attempt any *five* questions of which Q. 1 is compulsory.

(ii) Each question carries equal marks.

(iii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. Write short notes on any *four* of the following : [20]
 - (a) Functions of the state in ancient India
 - (b) Saptang theory
 - (c) Court system under the Maratha rule
 - (d) Vernacular Press Act, 1878
 - (e) Doctrine of lapse
 - (f) Hunter commission.
2. Give an account of village administration in ancient India. [20]
3. Explain the several theories of origin of the state [20]
4. Give details of the judicial administration of the Vijayanagar Empire. [20]
5. Explain the impact of Islam in India. [20]
6. Discuss the Wellesley's subsidiary alliance system. [20]

P.T.O.

7. State the area of revolt and the causes of failure of Revolt of 1857. [20]
8. Explain the impact of British rule on Indian economy with the theory of drain of wealth. [20]
9. Give an account of the contribution of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Brahmo Samaj to socio-religious reforms. [20]

Total No. of Questions—10]

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B.A. LL.B. (I Semester) EXAMINATION, 2019

103 : ECONOMICS

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

- N.B. :-**
- (i) Question No. 1 is compulsory.
 - (ii) Attempt any *four* from the remaining.
 - (iii) Give diagrams wherever necessary.

1. Write short notes on any *four* :
 - (a) Collective Bargaining
 - (b) IBRD
 - (c) Fixed Cost and Variable Cost
 - (d) Labour Productivity
 - (e) National Income
 - (f) Clearing House.
2. Explain the features, advantages and disadvantages of Sole Proprietorship.
3. What is Monopolistic Competition ? Explain how price and output is determined in Short-run and Long-run.

P.T.O.

4. Explain the objectives and functions of International Monetary Fund.
5. Define and explain the various elasticities of demand.
6. Explain the functions of Commercial Banks in India.
7. Explain the causes of population explosion in India.
8. Define and explain various causes of poverty and measures to reduce level of poverty.
9. Explain the role and importance of Public Sector in India.
10. Define and explain the various methods of measuring National Income along with difficulties involved in measuring it.

Total No. of Questions—5]

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B.S.L./B.A. LL.B.-II (Second Semester) EXAMINATION, 2019

First Year of the Five Year Law Course

GENERAL ENGLISH-II

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) *All* questions are compulsory.

(ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. (a) Analyse the process of word formation and mention the category of the following words (any 10) : [10]
- (i) Anatomy
 - (ii) Archival
 - (iii) Basketball
 - (iv) SEBI
 - (v) Brexit
 - (vi) Monogamy
 - (vii) Happiness
 - (viii) Demand
 - (ix) Finmin
 - (x) Neonatal
 - (xi) Hush-hush
 - (xii) Rehab.

P.T.O.

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

- (i) Governance
- (ii) Quarantine
- (iii) Perilous
- (iv) Harass
- (v) Temperamental
- (vi) Statement
- (vii) Complaisant.

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

- (i) Superfluous
- (ii) Hypothetical
- (iii) Pantheism
- (iv) Serious
- (v) Neutral
- (vi) Quit
- (vii) Detained.

2. (a) Use the following phrases and set Expressions in your own sentences so as to bring out their meaning clearly (any 10) : [10]

- (i) Loud and clear
- (ii) Faux pas
- (iii) Slip your mind
- (iv) De jure
- (v) On the same wavelength
- (vi) Throw in the sponge
- (vii) Cul de sac

- (viii) Ne plus ultra
- (ix) Par for the course
- (x) At loggerheads
- (xi) Food for thought
- (xii) Pro bono.

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

- (i) Following or conforming to traditional or generally accepted beliefs.
- (ii) Not supporting either side in a conflict.
- (iii) Temporary leave from prison that every convict is entitled to by way of right.
- (iv) Notice of death in newspapers
- (v) Department of government which it was intended should interpret and administer the law.
- (vi) Quality of having a modest or low view of one's importance.
- (vii) Liable to be called to account.
- (viii) One who spreads rumours.
- (ix) The process of putting a decision or plan into effect.
- (x) A plan of action designed to achieve a long term aim.
- (xi) An aim or desired result.
- (xii) A formal and organized choice by vote of a person for political office or other position.

3. (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) Similarly
- (ii) Even though

- (iii) In fact
- (iv) For example
- (v) To begin with
- (vi) Otherwise
- (vii) Finally.

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

- (i) I'll just go and come.
- (ii) Please do the needful.
- (iii) Not only he lost the election but also the deposit.
- (iv) Each and every student in this college hope for a new facility by next year.
- (v) Never give your PIN number to anyone.
- (vi) I asked for her book, but she did not lend me.
- (vii) The thief drank too much before he robbed a bank.

(c) Summarise the following passage : [10]

Writer Jonathan Keates considers emails a poor substitute for a handwritten correspondence. First of all the letter is supposedly a dying form in our own time — replaced theoretically by the email, the text, Skype, by ordinary conversations on our mobiles, et cetera. It no longer has the importance that it used to have but it is, I think, an irreplaceable form.

Apart from anything else, it's physical. Letters actually have a sort of physical quality to them. They're different colours and shapes. You feel almost like stroking them and taking them for a walk and feeding them. They have this independent life, as it were. Each letter has a personality in a way which, I think, one can't necessarily say for emails. The other thing, generally, about letters is that they allow us into a person's intimate life. We are snooping. And the really good letter declares the personality, in a wide but at the same time intimate way.

Really good letter writers, if they are writers themselves — novelists like Henry James, or poets like Byron — often rival their own creations in their letters. Their letters are as good as their novels or poems. So the letter itself becomes a literary form by instinct on the part of the writer. Their letters say, “Look at me. I am alone with the sheet of paper and the pen” — Evelyn Waugh sometimes used the typewriter, but in all the other cases it was the pen — “This is how I am. Take me or leave me.” It’s the immediacy of it, the unbuttoned quality of it that we love.

But anyone who is a decent letter writer has — however much they may deny it — a little voice at the back of their mind which says, “Someone else is going to read this letter in a later generation.” There is always the slight quality of writing for posterity, even though you are writing for the moment, and for one person, and as intimately as you possibly can. For the majority of written letters, even if the person is not a creative writer, I think there is something that wishes, if the letter is any good, that it will endure beyond a few hours and not end up in the waste paper basket.

4. (a) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below : [15]

Legislative drafting is done by the legislative departments of Governments and it is legislation that controls and regulates the conduct of citizens. Legislative draftsmen are necessary and have to develop the skills of drafting. The draftsman is not the author of the legislative policy; he merely tries to transform the legislative policy into words. The legislative policy is made by the political executive who belongs to the political party which is ruling the legislature or by the monarch who reigns over the country. The draftsman must, therefore, digest the legislative policy fully before he produces the instrument

of legislation which can achieve the legislative purpose. This is different from 'interpretation' of legislation.

"The process by which a Judge (or indeed any person, lawyer or layman (who has occasion to search for the meaning of a statute)) construes from the words of a statute book a meaning which he either believes to be that of the legislature, or which he proposes to attribute to it, is called interpretation". Words in any language are not scientific symbols having any precise or definite meaning, and language is but an imperfect medium to convey one's thought, much less of a large assembly consisting of persons of various shades of opinion. It is impossible even for the most imaginative legislature to forestall exhaustively all the situations and circumstances that may emerge after enacting a statute where its application is called for.

A statute as enacted cannot be explained by the individual opinions of the legislators, or even by a resolution of the entire legislature. After the enacting process is over, the legislature becomes *functus officio* so far as the particular statute is concerned, so that it cannot itself interpret it. It can, however, amend the statute by introducing explanations as to the meaning of words in the legislation previously enacted.

Legislative definitions may deviate from reality or dictionary meanings so much that a 'building' may include an open platform having no wall or roof, and a 'brick kiln' may be excluded from the meaning of that word. For example, it is impossible to define when 'maintenance' of a machine ends and 'repair' starts or where 'repair' of a house ends and 'reconstruction' begins. Lord Cranworth LC said : "There is no possibility of mistaking midnight for noon; but at what precise moment twilight becomes darkness is hard to determine" "No draftsman can envisage all the circumstances which may possibly arise in the course of human conduct. From time to time, therefore, events occur which are either within the plain words of the statute or are yet outside its evident purpose or vice versa. This

is the battleground on which are fought the battles between the literal constructionists and purposive constructionists." Statutes like the taxation laws are quite complex and run into very many clauses, provisos, explanations and exemptions that it makes it extremely difficult for anybody to understand the meaning of the words much less the legislative intention.

Questions :

- (i) What do you understand by legislative drafting and what is the role of the legislative draftsman ?
 - (ii) What is interpretation ? Explain in your own words with an example.
 - (iii) Can statutes be easily explained ? Give reasons.
 - (iv) 'Legislative definitions may deviate from reality' — explain.
 - (v) Do you think legal language could be made less complicated — Justify your answer with *two* examples.
- (b) Choose the correct word from those given in brackets (any *five*) : [5]
- (i) I always prefer the isle/aisle seat when travelling long distance.
 - (ii) The internet has made it easy for scientists to collaborate/corroborate on projects.
 - (iii) Pune traffic will be very smooth if only people conform/confirm to traffic rules.
 - (iv) The judge granted divorce on the premises/premise that the husband had committed adultery.
 - (v) Those who have made a mark in life generally are veracious/voracious readers.
 - (vi) Who's/whose responsible for the mess that has been created ?
 - (vii) The famous/infamous dacoit was ultimately caught by the special police squad.

5. (a) Write a report on a 'Pune Heritage Walk' that you undertook organized by Pune Municipal Corporation and Janwani. [10]

Or

Write a report on a seminar on 'Ethics in public life' conducted by 'Savithribai Phule Pune University'.

- (b) Write an effective and cohesive essay on any *one* of the following. [10]

- (i) Should exit polls be banned.
- (ii) Should educational qualification be made compulsory for politicians ?
- (iii) Role of technology in developing India.

Total No. of Questions—10]

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[5645]-202

I B.A., LL.B. (Second Semester) EXAMINATION, 2019

POLITICAL SCIENCE—I

(202 : Political Theory and Political Organization)

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) Attempt any *five* questions.

(ii) *All* questions carry equal marks.

1. Explain Divine Origin, Force and Marxist theories of origin of State in brief. [20]
2. Explain the concepts Nation, Nationalism and Internationalism. [20]
3. Explain J.S. Mill's views on Liberty. Comment on the relationship between Liberty and Equality. [20]
4. State and explain Monarchy, Dictatorship and Military rule as different forms of Government. Which form out of these do you find suitable for India in present scenario ? Comment. [20]
5. Distinguish between Presidential and Parliamentary type of Executives. [20]
6. Explain the composition of legislature and discuss its powers and

P.T.O.

functions. [20]

Or

Define state and discuss elements of state in detail. [20]

7. Explain the characteristics, merits and demerits of Democracy. [20]

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

9. What do you understand by the term 'Sovereignty' ? Discuss its features. Explain Austin's theory of sovereignty. [20]

10. Explain any *four* : [4×5=20]

(a) Plato as an Idealist Philosopher

(b) Theory of Separation of power

(c) G.K. Gokhale

(d) Sources of Law

(e) General Will.

Total No. of Questions—10]

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[5645]-203

B.A. LL.B. (II Sem.) EXAMINATION, 2019

SOCIOLOGY

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) Attempt any five questions.

(ii) All questions carry equal marks.

1. Discuss scope of Sociology.
2. Define social stratification. Differentiate between Caste and Class.
3. Discuss the changing nature of Indian society with special reference to westernization and modernization
4. What are the Constitutional provision for promoting Secularism in India.
5. "India is Plural society". Comment.
6. Discuss the importance of Sociology for law students.
7. Discuss the problems of Minorities in India. Explain the Constitutional provisions adopted by the Government for their upliftment.
8. Explain the meaning, causes and implications of deviance.

P.T.O.

9. State the informal means of social control. Explain how these means can help in controlling human behaviour.
10. Write short notes on any *four* :
- (a) Social change and law
 - (b) Untouchability
 - (c) Divorce
 - (d) Problems of urbanization
 - (e) Human society
 - (f) Equality and Liberty.

Total No. of Questions—10]

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[5645]-301

II-B.A. LL.B. (III Sem.) EXAMINATION, 2019

POLITICAL SCIENCE-II

(Foundations of Political Obligation)

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) Attempt any *five* questions.

(ii) *All* questions carry equal marks.

1. State and explain views of Plato and Aristotle on : [20]
(a) State
(b) Extent of individual obligation towards State.
2. Explain M.K. Gandhi as Philosophical Anarchist and state its relevance today. [20]
3. Give short notes on any *two* : [2×10]
(1) Economic Power
(2) Significance of legitimacy
(3) Express your view on - Political Obligation
(4) Aristotle Classification of Government.

Or

Distinguish between Legal and Political Sovereignty. Give Monistic Theory of Sovereignty. [20]

4. Critically analyse the Social Contract Theory by John Locke and Jean Jack Rousseau with critics. [20]

P.T.O.

5. Discuss various theories of Punishment with their limitations. [20]
6. Write a note on Hegel as an Idealistic Philosopher. [20]
7. State and explain the concepts of 'Power' and 'Authority'. Explain how legitimacy is connected to 'Authority' ? Discuss Max Weber's views on authority. [20]
8. Define Political Obligation. Explain various theories of Political Obligation. [20]
9. Discuss Bentham as a Utilitarian Philosopher. [20]
10. Write short notes on any *four* : [5×4]
- (1) Need of Punishment
 - (2) Robert Dahl's views on Influence
 - (3) General Will
 - (4) Explain Obedience to laws as an obligation on individuals
 - (5) J.S. Mill's Individualism.

Total No. of Questions—10]

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[5645]-302

III-BA. LL.B. (III Sem.) EXAMINATION, 2019

Political Science Paper III

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) Attempt any *five* questions.

(ii) Each question carries equal marks i.e. **20** marks.

1. State and explain the role and importance of international NGOs and regional organizations of United Nations Organization.
2. What is National Power ? Discuss any *four* elements of National Power.
3. What is 'World Community' ? Do you find any obstacles in its establishment ?
4. What do you understand by the term 'Cold War' ? Discuss nature and characteristics of Cold War.
5. Critically analyze various limitations on national power.
6. Critically evaluate the contribution of UNO in securing world peace.
7. Explain the term 'South and North' rivalry ? Discuss the nature of this rivalry.

P.T.O.

8. State and explain the various methods by which international disputes can be resolved pacifically ?
9. Write note on Disarmament as an effective tool for establishing world peace.
10. Explain any *four* :
- (a) WHO
 - (b) WTO
 - (c) ICJ
 - (d) OPEC
 - (e) SAARC.

Total No. of Questions—6]

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[5645]-303

II-B.S.L. (III Semester) EXAMINATION, 2019

LAW OF CONTRACT—I

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. Explain the principle laid down in any *two* cases : [16]
 - (a) Krell Vs. Henry
 - (b) Powell Vs. Lee
 - (c) Balfour Vs. Balfour.

2. Write short notes on any *two* : [16]
 - (a) Coercion
 - (b) Consensus-ad-idem
 - (c) Unlawful agreement.

3. What agreements are Contracts according to the Law of Contract in India ? [16]

Or

Discuss the rule that “a stranger to Contract cannot sue on the Contract”. Also explain the exception to this rule.

P.T.O.

4. State briefly the law relating to competence of parties to a Contract. [16]

Or

What is meant by Breach of Contract ? Describe the various remedies in case of Breach of Contract.

5. Under Indian Contract Act, there are certain relations resemble those created by Contract. Explain. [16]

Or

Discuss the law relating to effect to Mistake on Contracts.

6. Answer any *two* of the following : [20]
- (a) Rectification of Contract
 - (b) Cases in which Specific Performance of Contract is enforceable
 - (c) Injunction.

Total No. of Questions—5]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—10

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[5645]-401

B.A. LL.B.-II (Fourth Semester) EXAMINATION, 2019

LEGAL LANGUAGE

(Theory)

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. (a) Analyse the process of the word formation and mention the process of word formation (any ten) : [10]
- (i) Contradistinction
 - (ii) Typically
 - (iii) Stocktaking
 - (iv) Riprap
 - (v) Anti-clockwise
 - (vi) Tigon
 - (vii) Longish
 - (viii) NIA
 - (ix) Diversity
 - (x) Afterbirth
 - (xi) Make
 - (xii) Brunch.

P.T.O.

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

- (i) General
- (ii) Wholesome
- (iii) Mythical
- (iv) Prompt
- (v) Civility
- (vi) Complimentary
- (vii) Capacity.

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

- (i) Dull
- (ii) Peace
- (iii) Colourless
- (iv) Stable
- (v) Decelerate
- (vi) Disobey
- (vii) Simple.

2. (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 doze off
- (ii) Shut the door in someone's face
- (iii) In camera

- (iv) At the end of the day
- (v) To fall flat
- (vi) To the ground
- (vii) In limine
- (viii) To make an issue of
- (ix) Lex loci
- (x) To leave off
- (xi) Keep one's mouth shut
- (xii) Ex officio.

(b) Explain the following legal terms (any *five*) : [10]

- (i) Offer
- (ii) Conciliation
- (iii) Will
- (iv) Jurisdiction
- (v) Prosecution
- (vi) Liability
- (vii) Transfer.

3. (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) Hereby

- (ii) Secondly
- (iii) Accordingly
- (iv) Still
- (v) Not only ... but also
- (vi) Even if
- (vi) Whereupon.

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

- (i) Credulous nature of Indians is responsible for the rise of sham Babas (Ram Rahim and others)
- (ii) Undergraduate students should have a compulsory subject of social activities.
- (iii) All children should be taught two to three languages from the beginning.

(c) Write an essay on *one* of the following : [10]

- (i) Books — the best friends of human beings
- (ii) The role of the Constitution in India
- (iii) Justice delayed justice denied.

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

It is hard to imagine that a world which talks about love, peace and brotherhood amongst fellow human beings has a

dark secret staring and mocking at its true reality. India is listed in the Tier II list of the UN which includes countries which have failed to combat human trafficking. The concept of trafficking denotes a trade in something that should not be traded in. Human trafficking as defined by the UN is, "the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or service, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs."

It is a really sad situation which India is facing. In almost every city there are certain parts filled with brothels. Human trafficking includes sexual exploitation, labour trafficking, etc. Nowadays even cross-border human trafficking is prevalent. India has a huge population and because of that and our dwindling economy many people live below the poverty line. The smugglers and traffickers promise them a better life — a ray of hope, jobs as domestic servants, in the film world or in factories. They can offer them money, pleasure trip invitations or false promises of marriage.

The main targets are the people who lack job opportunities, who have been victim to regional imbalances or social

discrimination, mentally disturbed, or the people who have growing deprivation and are from the marginalized communities or people caught in debt bondages or because their parents think that their children are burden and sell them off — in simple words — the poor, helpless people are the ones who are exploited the most.

It has now become an organized institution and we as youth have to do everything to remove this social vice from our country because the deliberate institutionalized trafficking of human life is the greatest degradation to the dignity of human personality. Human trafficking happens because of a simple concept which the traffickers believe in — that the human body is an expendable, reusable “commodity”. Several things happen during a “human being sale” from selecting, tricking, intimidation and deception of the victim to the transportation of them to the “location”. Then comes the possible change to the “central place” where the actual trafficking takes place in large numbers, there are many elements involved.

Questions :

- (i) What is human trafficking ?
 - (ii) What is the main reason of human trafficking ?
 - (iii) Who are the victims of trafficking ?
 - (iv) What exactly happens during human trafficking ?
- (b) Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it : [10]
- In our country Judiciary is known as the independent wing

of government. This Independent Judiciary has two roles; one is the traditional role i.e. to interpret the laws and another is judicial activism i.e. to go beyond the statute and to exercise the discretionary power to provide justice.

Basically the traditional role of the judiciary is interpretation of statutory and constitutional provisions for providing justice. The judiciary is the system of courts that interprets and applies the law in the name of the state. The judiciary also provides a mechanism for the resolution of disputes. Under the doctrine of the separation of powers, the judiciary generally does not make law or enforce law but rather interprets law and applies it to the facts of each case. This branch of government is often tasked with ensuring equal justice under law. It usually consists of a court of final appeal (called the "supreme court" or "constitutional court"), together with lower courts. In a democracy, the role of judiciary is crucial. Judiciary is a faithful keeper of the constitutional assurances. An independent and impartial judiciary can make the legal system vibrant. Our Indian judiciary can be regarded as a creative judiciary. Credibility of judicial process ultimately depends on the manner of doing administration of justice.

Law is powerless and requires a strong agency to maintain its existence. The level of implementation and the capability of the executor determine the fate of law. During the recent past, the term 'Judicial Activism' has assumed immense significance. It may be defined as dynamic process of judicial outlook in

a changing society. The Judicial Activism mainly stems from the failure of the other two wings of the state. When the democratic institutions are extinct or moribund court activism is the only hope of justice for the citizens. Where the government fails to govern, the civil services is neither civil nor service, the police is more an oppressor than a guardian of law, parliament is a costly debating society, the judiciary only remains the last hope for the people. Thus, judicial activism is all about providing a good governance and ensuring the safety, security and welfare of the society.

5. (a) Write a précis of the following passage : [10]

Poverty has an obvious close relation with child labour. The population of poor people in India is very high. As per the latest report of the Planning Commission about 22 per cent people live below poverty line. It is the child labour who supplies with money, sometimes essential for the survival of the family. The combination of poverty and lack of social security network form the basis of the even harsher type of child labour-bonded child labour. It forms a vicious cycle which often results from the lack of proper credit facilities.

It is this need which provides space to the local moneylender. The high interest rates of moneylender trap the innocent child to work as bonded labour. For an average of two thousand rupees, parents exchange their child's labour to local moneylender. Since the earnings of bonded child labourers are less than

the interests on the loans, these bonded children are forced to work, while interests on their loans accumulate. A bonded child can be released only when his parents pay lump sum payment, which is extremely difficult for the poor. It is really an irony that even if bonded child labourers are released, the same condition of poverty that caused the initial debt can cause people to slip back into bondage.

It is poverty that forces a child to earn money to support his family. Though it is prevalent in the whole of the country, the problem is acute in socio-economically weaker States like UP, Bihar, Orissa, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh and North-Eastern States. Besides poverty, lack of education, and accessible sources of credit forces poor parents to engage their children as child labour. The big challenge for India, as a developing country is to provide nutrition, education and health care to these children.

Or

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

In Railway Board Vs. Chandrima Das, the Supreme court awarded compensation to the victim. It was a case of gang-rape of a Bangladeshi national by the employees of the Indian Railway in a room at Yatriniwas at Howrah station. These employees managed the 'Yatriniwas' the government contended that it could not be held liable under the law of torts as the offence was not committed during the course of official duty. However, Hon'ble court didn't accepted this argument and stated that

the employees of union of Indian, who are deputed to run the railways and to manage the establishment, including the Railways station and Yatriniwas are essential components of the government machinery which carries on the commercial activity. If any such employee commits an act of tort, the Union Government of which they are the employees can, subject to other legal requirement being satisfied be held vicariously liable in damages to the person wronged by the those employees. The victim was awarded by Supreme Court with a compensation of Rs. 10 lakhs for being gang raped in Yatriniwas of railway. Since the right is available to non-citizens also, the reach of the right is very wide.

- (b) Draft a sale deed of agriculture land considering the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act. [10]

Or

Draft a gift deed of both movable and immovable property.

Total No. of Questions—9]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—2

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[5645]-402

B.S.L./BA. LL.B. (IV Sem.) EXAMINATION, 2019

Second Year of Five Year Law Course

LEGAL HISTORY

(History of Courts, Legislature and Legal Profession in India)

Paper II

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) Answer any *five* questions.

(ii) *All* questions carry equal marks.

(iii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. Discuss the administration of justice, development of courts in Bombay Before 1726. [20]
2. “The passing of the Regulating Act, 1773 led to the conflict between Executive and Judiciary.” Explain. [20]
3. Evaluate the reforms introduced by Lord Cornwallis in the field of Judicial Administration in 1790. [20]
4. “The Indian High Courts Act of 1861 united the dual system of courts and their jurisdiction.” Explain. [20]
5. Explain the appointment and recommendations of the Third Law Commission. [20]

P.T.O.

6. Examine critically the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1919. [20]
7. Discuss critically the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926. [20]
8. Trace the development of Law Reporting in India. [20]
9. Write notes on any *two* : [20]
- (a) Choultry court
 - (b) Shimpy woman case
 - (c) Charter of 1813
 - (d) The contribution of First Law Commission under Lord Macaulay.

Total No. of Questions : 3]

SEAT No. :

P4920

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[5645]-1403

B.A. LL.B. (Semester - IV)
Second Year Five Year Law Course
BA 0493 : LAW AND ECONOMICS
(2017 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 80

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Follow all the instructions given below for each question.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*
- 3) *Give diagrams wherever necessary.*

Q1) Answer the following questions in detail. (Any 3) : [45]

- a) Explain Various Factors of Pricing Elaborate the Different theories of Wages.
- b) Explain Karl Marx & Locke's Economic Theory of property.
- c) Explain Development of Law & Economics. What is the Interrelationship of Law & Economics.
- d) Elaborate concept of Collective Bargaining & Role of Trade Unions in Raising Wages.

Q2) Answer the following questions in detail. (Any 2) : [20]

- a) Explain Law & Economics as a Pillar of Legal Education. What is your opinion on Lawyers should study Economics.
- b) What is Agrarian Reform? Elaborate the Economic Implications on Agrarian Reforms.
- c) What is the Concept of Bargaining? What is the difference between Bargaining & non-Bargaining.
- d) Discuss Pareto & Hicks Theory.

Q3) Write short notes (Any 3) : [15]

- a) Niti Aayog.
- b) role of FEMA.
- c) Role of law in economics.
- d) Impact of Liberalization & Privatization.



Total No. of Questions—9]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—2

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[5645]-403

II B.S.L./BA. LL.B. (IV Sem.) EXAMINATION, 2019

LAW OF CONTRACT-II

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :- (i) Question No. 9 is compulsory. Out of the remaining, answer any *five* questions.

(ii) Question No. 9 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 16 marks each.

1. Explain the essential of contract of Bailment. Comment on the rights and duties of Bailee.
2. Define Contract of Guarantee. Discuss the rights of the Surety against the Principal Debtor, Creditor and Co-sureties
3. Explain the characteristics of contract of agency. Elaborate on agency by ratification.
4. Explain the essential ingredients of Pledge. Discuss the rights and duties of Pawnor and Pawnee.
5. Discuss in detail the rights of Unpaid Seller according to Sale of Goods Act, 1930.

P.T.O.

6. Elaborate on the position of Minors in a Partnership Firm.
7. Explain the remedies of the seller and the buyer in case of breach of contract by the other, under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930.
8. Elucidate on the procedure for registration of the partnership firm. State the effects of non-registration of the firm.
9. Write short notes on (any *two*) :
 - (a) Contract of Indemnity
 - (b) Doctrine of Caveat Emptor
 - (c) Hire-purchase agreement
 - (d) Sub-Agent and Substituted Agent.

Total No. of Questions—10]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—2

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[5645]-501

III-B.S.L. (Fifth Semester) EXAMINATION, 2019

FAMILY LAW—I

Paper-13

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

- N.B. :-** (i) Question No. 10 is compulsory and carries 20 marks.
(ii) The remaining questions carry 16 marks each and out of them attempt any five

Q.1] Discuss in detail the sources of Hindu Law.

Q.2] State the powers and kinds of guardians under Hindu Law.

Q.3] State the object and main provisions of The Muslim Women
(Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986.

Q.4] Explain the provisions regarding solemnization of valid Christian marriage.

Q.5] Discuss the essentials of 'valid adoption'.

Q.6] Distinguish between Hindu Marriage and Nikah.

Q.7] Explain the different kinds of Talaq.

Q.8] What are the grounds for divorce under The Parsi Marriage and Divorce
Act, 1936.

P.T.O.

Q.9] What are the grounds for judicial separation under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1954.

Q.10] Answer **any four** giving reasons:

- a) Sunil and Savita, both Hindu, aged 28 and 32 respectively who are cousins, married each others. Is their marriage valid?
- b) Sushila, a Hindu wife left her husband because he converted to Muslim faith. She wants to claim maintenance from her husband. Can she..?
- c) Salman, a Muslim husband, divorces his wife-Sameena, by Talaq-ul-Biddat. What are the legal effects of it?
- d) Johnson, a Christian male wants to marry with Nisha, a Hindu girl. Advise him.
- e) Ramesh and Rashmi a Hindu couple got married in March 2007, within three months they realised that they cannot be happy with each other so they decided to end their marriage. Advise them.

Q.9] What are the grounds for judicial separation under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1954.

Q.10] Answer **any four** giving reasons:

- a) Sunil and Savita, both Hindu, aged 28 and 32 respectively who are cousins, married each others. Is their marriage valid?
- b) Sushila, a Hindu wife left her husband because he converted to Muslim faith. She wants to claim maintenance from her husband. Can she..?
- c) Salman, a Muslim husband, divorces his wife-Sameena, by Talaq-ul-Biddat. What are the legal effects of it?
- d) Johnson, a Christian male wants to marry with Nisha, a Hindu girl. Advise him.
- e) Ramesh and Rashmi a Hindu couple got married in March 2007, within three months they realised that they cannot be happy with each other so they decided to end their marriage. Advise them.

Total No. of Questions—6]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—2

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[5645]-502

B.S.L. (V Semester) EXAMINATION, 2019

(Third Year of Five Year Course)

LAW OF CRIMES

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Q. Nos. 1 to 5 carry 16 marks each. Q. No. 6 carries 20 marks.

1. Explain the various theories of punishments. Also state different kinds of punishments awarded under the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Or

“Nothing is an offence which is done by a person of unsoundness of mind”. Comment.

2. Define the offence of defamation and discuss exceptions to it.

Or

Discuss in detail the Intra-Territorial and Extra-Territorial operation of Indian Penal Code, 1860.

3. Distinguish between ‘Mistake of Law’ and ‘Mistake of Fact’ in the light of the maxim *ignorantia facti doth excusat. ignorantia juris non excusat.*’

Or

Explain in detail the offence of Bigamy under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 with appropriate illustrations.

P.T.O.

4. Distinguish between murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Substantiate your answer with appropriate illustrations.

Or

What is Force ? In what circumstances a person is said to use Criminal force ? Distinguish between Criminal Force and Assault.

5. Write short notes on any *two* :

- (a) Offence against State
- (b) Rioting and Affray
- (c) Accident
- (d) Dacoity.

6. Answer any *four* by giving reasons :

- (a) 'P' instigates 'S' to give false evidence. 'S' in consequence of the instigation commits that offence. What offence 'P' has committed.
- (b) 'Z' without any excuse fires a loaded cannon into a crowd of persons and kills one of them. What is liability of 'Z' ?
- (c) 'A' who is citizen of India kills 'B' at London. Whether court in India has jurisdiction to try him ?
- (d) 'X' forcibly carries or entices 'B' away from his home in order that 'B' may be murdered. Discuss liability of 'X'.
- (e) 'C' falsely pretending to be in the Civil Service, intentionally deceives 'Z', and thus dishonestly induces 'Z' to let him have on credit goods for which he does not mean to pay. Discuss liability of 'C'.

Total No. of Questions—7]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—2

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[5645]-503

B.S.L./B.A.L.L.B. (V Sem.) EXAMINATION, 2019

Third Year of Five Years Law Course

LABOUR LAWS

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) *All* questions are compulsory.

(ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. Discuss the Powers and Jurisdiction of Industrial Tribunal under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. [15]

Or

Write a note on Legal Controls on Lay-off and Retrenchment under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

2. Discuss the provisions relating to 'Strike and Lock-out' under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. [15]

Or

Discuss the definitions of 'Workman' and 'Industrial Dispute' under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

3. State the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948. Attempt any *two* of the following : [20]

- (a) Welfare Provisions
(b) Annual Leave with wages
(c) Inspector
(d) Provisions related to Health.

P.T.O.

4. Write notes on the following (any *two*) : [15]
- (a) Types of Disability
 - (b) Doctrine of Notional Extension
 - (c) Commissioner

5. What are the various benefits available under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [15]

Or

Describe the constitution, powers and procedure of the E.S.I. Courts under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

6. Explain the Lawful deductions under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. [10]

Or

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

7. Critically examine the provisions relating to 'Claims' under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. [10]

Or

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

Total No. of Questions—7]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—2

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[5645]-504

III B.S.L. (Fifth Semester) EXAMINATION, 2019
TRUST EQUITY AND FIDUCIARY RELATIONSHIPS
(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. How is Trust Extinguished ? [15]

Or

State and explain kinds of Trust.

2. Define Trust. What do you understand by obligation in the nature of trusts ? [15]

Or

Explain the rights and powers of Trustee.

3. Distinguish between (any two) : [10]

(a) Trust and Ownership

(b) Trust and Contract

(c) Trust and Agency

4. Discuss the provisions relating to the registration of public trust under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. [15]

P.T.O.

Or

Explain the provisions relating to Alienation of trust property under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950.

5. Explain in detail special provision with respect to Religious and Charitable Institution. [15]

Or

What are the provisions made for filing a suit against a Trust ?

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

Or

Discuss the provisions of Bombay Public Trust Act, relating to powers and functions of Charity Commissioner.

7. Write short notes on any *three* : [15]
- (a) Delay defeats equity
 - (b) He who comes into equity come with clean hands
 - (c) Equity acts in personam
 - (d) Equality is Equity

Or

'The fiduciary character of a person may be in the consequence of a commercial or a proprietary relation to another or it may arise out of personal or domestic consideration.' Explain.

Total No. of Questions—6]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—2

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[5645]-505

III-B.S.L./B.A. LL.B. (Fifth Semester) EXAMINATION, 2019

505 : CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY

(Optional)

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. Explain the White Collar Crime. Examine the impact and intensity of this crime on society. [16]

Or

“It is true to say that all theories regarding crime causation are outdated and a need for a new theory is need of the day.” Comment.

2. Define Criminology. Discuss its nature, scope and relation of criminology to other social sciences. [16]

Or

Discuss the role, function and utility of the police organization in India. Discuss the changing nature of the functions and their duty towards the society.

3. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of open prison system in India. [16]

P.T.O.

Or

What is Recidivism ? What are the causes and measures to curtail high rates of recidivism ?

4. What is Parole ? Distinguish it from Probation and state whether they are useful as a technique for reformation of offenders. [16]

Or

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, has greatly changed after the Nirbhaya case. Discuss in the light of recent amendments of the Act.

5. Explain the various kinds of Punishment. [16]

Or

Explain the economic factor in criminality and its contribution to the science of criminology.

6. Write short notes on (any two) : [20]

- (a) Rights of Victims
- (b) Typological School of Criminology
- (c) Rights of Accused
- (d) Organised crime

Total No. of Questions—6]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—2

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[5645]-506

III B.S.L LL.B (Fifth Semester) EXAMINATION, 2019
WOMEN & LAW AND LAW RELATING TO THE CHILD
(Optional Paper(3))
(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

- N.B. :—** (i) All questions are compulsory.
(ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

SECTION-I

(Women and Law)

1. Discuss the various Articles under Indian Constitution protecting women. [15]

Or

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

2. Write a detailed note on the need for Uniform Civil Code. [15]

Or

Explain in detail a scheme of Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

3. Write notes on (any two) : [20]

- (a) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.
(b) Reservation of seats for women.
(c) 'Dowry prohibition' and the Law.

P.T.O.

SECTION-II
(Child and Law)

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

Or

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

5. State the legal provisions regarding Rights of the Children For Free and Compulsory Education. [15]

Or

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

6. Write notes on (any *two*) [20]
- (a) Social and Legal status of child.
 - (b) Juvenile Delinquency and the Law.
 - (c) Children and Human Rights.

Total No. of Questions—9]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—2

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[5645]-507

III B.A. LL.B/B.S.L. LL.B (Fifth Semester) EXAMINATION, 2019

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) Question number 9 is compulsory. It carries 20 marks.
(ii) Attempt any *five* out of the remaining. Each question carries 16 marks.

1. What is "International Economic Law ?" Critically examine the nature, scope and sources of "International Economic Law."
2. Discuss the contribution of International Court of Justice in settlement of International Economic Disputes.
3. Explain the Hague Draft Convention on the recognition and enforcement of Foreign Judgments in Civil and Commercial matters.
4. Examine the role and features of the International Labour Organization (ILO).
5. Describe the objectives and functions of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

P.T.O.

6. Explain Bill of Lading. Discuss the provisions of International Conventions governing Bill of Lading.
7. Discuss the contents of charter on Economic Rights and Duties of States (ERDS).
8. Describe the objective and salient features of GATT, 1994.
9. Write notes on any *two* :
 - (a) World Intellectual Property Organization (W.I.P.O.)
 - (b) Geneva Protocol and Convention
 - (c) Anglo Iranian Oil Case ICJ Reports 1952
 - (d) New International Economic Order

Total No. of Questions—9]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—2

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[5645]-601

III B.S.L. LL.B/B.A.LL.B (VI Semester) EXAMINATION, 2019

(Third Year of Five Years Course)

FAMILY LAW-II

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) Q. No. 9 is compulsory.

(ii) Answer any *five* questions from the remaining.

1. State and explain the important features of a valid will under Muslim Personal Law. [16]
2. Explain the provisions relating to Election under Indian Succession Act, 1925. [16]
3. Discuss the provisions relating to succession of female Hindu dying intestate under Hindu Succession Act, 1956. [16]
4. Explain the general principles relating to Muslim law of inheritance. [16]
5. What is partition ? Who are entitled to partition ? What are their shares ? [16]
6. Define legacy. Explain the types of legacy under Indian Succession Act, 1925. [16]
7. State and explain briefly the provisions relating to acquiring domicile under Indian Succession Act, 1925. [16]

P.T.O.

8. Write notes on any *two* of the following : [16]
- (1) Privileged will
 - (2) Pre-emption
 - (3) Pious Obligation.
9. Answer the following with reasons (any *four*) : [20]
- (a) Sirin, a Christian female dies intestate leaving mother, one brother, one sister and two children from her deceased brother. Distribute the property.
 - (b) A intends to bequeath his estate to B on the condition that, B shall divorce his wife. Is this bequest valid ?
 - (c) Parvathi, a female Hindu dies intestate leaving her husband, a sister, a brother, son of pre-deceased son and one daughter. Distribute the property among her legal heirs.
 - (d) Mr. Raj, whose domicile of origin is in France, comes to reside in India under an assignment with Central government for a certain number of years. It is his permanent intention to reside in India. What is the effect on his domicile ?

Total No. of Questions—9]

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[5645]-602

III-B.S.L. (Sixth Semester) EXAMINATION, 2019

Third Year of Five Year Law Course

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) Question No. 9 is compulsory. Out of the remaining, answer any *five* questions.

(ii) Question No. 9 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 16 marks each.

- Q1) 'The Preamble embodies in a solemn form all the ideals and aspirations for which the country had struggled during the British regime' Discuss
- Q2) The expressions, 'equality before law' and 'equal protection of laws' do not mean the same thing even if there may be much in common between them. Explain the statement with appropriate case laws.
- Q3) Critically examine the relationship of fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy.
- Q4) Discuss at length the Constitutional and Statutory basis of Citizenship in India?
- Q5) 'The Union Judiciary has been vested with important multi-faceted powers.' Explain the jurisdiction of the apex court as conferred by the Constitution
- Q6) In light of judicial pronouncements explain the powers and functions of the Centre with reference to failure of Constitutional machinery in a state.
- Q7) Discuss the position of the President as envisaged in the Constitution.

P.T.O.

- Q8) The distribution of the legislative power between the centre and the states is the most important characteristic of a federal Constitution. Comment
- Q9) Write short notes (any two)
- a) Doctrine of Severability
 - b) Fundamental duties
 - c) Money Bill
 - d) Election Commission

Total No. of Questions—9]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—2

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[5645]-603

B.S.L. LL.B. III (VI Sem.) EXAMINATION, 2019
LAW OF TORTS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 1986
(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

- N.B. :—** (i) Question No. 9 is compulsory, which carries 20 marks.
(ii) The remaining questions carry 16 marks each, out of them attempt any five.

1. Explain the essential elements of a Tort and differentiate it from Law of Contract, Law of Crime and Law of Trust in detail.
2. What are the various judicial and extra-judicial remedies available under the law of torts ?
3. 'Sovereignty' as a defence for the state has been diluted to a greater extent. Comment with supporting cases.
4. Elaborate the concept of 'Trespass to Land and Person' in detail.
5. Donoghue Vs. Stevenson is a landmark judgment for the Negligence. Critically analyze the concept of Negligence.
6. "Defamation is the injury to the reputation of a person". Explain

P.T.O.

7. Elaborate the 'Rule in Rylands Vs. Fletcher' in detail and discuss its various exceptions to it.
8. 'The Rule in Baker Vs. Bolton' has several exceptions under the law of torts. Explain.
9. Explain in detail various Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

Or

Write short notes from Consumer Protection Act, 1986 :

- (a) Objects of the Central Council
- (b) Unfair Trade Practices
- (c) Definition of Service and Deficiency in Service
- (d) Complainant and Complaint.

Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P4902

[Total No. of Pages : 3

[5645]- 604

B.S.L./B.A.LLB

Third Year of Five year Law Course

PRACTICAL TRAINING - III

Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers & Bar Bench Relations

(2003 Pattern) (Semester - VI) (Paper -20)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :-

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

SECTION - I

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

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

- a) Prahlad Saran Gupta V. Bar Council of India (1997) 3 S.C.C 585
- b) V.P.Kumaravalu V. Bar Council of India (1997) 4 S.C.C 226
- c) Radha Mohan Lal V. Rajasthan High Court (2003) 3 S.C.C 42
- d) Suresh Chandra Poddar V. Dhani Ram and others (2002) 1 S.C.C 776

Q2) Trace the development of Legal profession in India. Also discuss in brief the need and importance of Professional Ethics in India. **[15]**

Q3) Write notes on: **[15]**

- a) Rights to Practice.
- b) Duties of Advocate towards his client and Court.

P.T.O.

Q4) Examine the Powers and functions of State Bar Council under the Advocates Act 1961. [15]

SECTION - II

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

- a) Role of Bar - Bench relationship.
- b) Explain in detail Civil and Criminal Contempt of Court.
- c) What are the defences open to a Contemnor in Criminal Contempt and Civil Contempt.

SECTION - III

(Answer any two of the following questions)

Q6) Journalise the following transactions in the books of Mrs Aishwarya for the month of May 2019. [15]

- a) Started business with a cash of Rs. 50,000.
- b) Opened bank account in bank of India by depositing Rs. 20,000.
- c) Purchased goods worth Rs. 10,000 on credit from Priyanka and company.
- d) Sold goods for cash Rs, 5,000 to Abhishek enterprises.
- e) Paid salary for the month Rs. 11,500 by cheque.
- f) Paid for Printing and stationery Rs. 550.
- g) Purchased Motor cycle for Rs. 45,000 from Salman Motor services by cheque.
- h) Paid for office rent Rs. 5,000 by cash.
- i) Sold goods worth Rs. 47,000 on credit to Sridevi.
- j) Withdraw cash from the bank Rs. 10,000.

Q7) on 31st December 2018 Lakhani and company's cash book showed a balance of Rs. 17,800 **[15]**

From the following particulars prepare bank reconciliation statement showing the balance as per bank pass book as on 31st December 2018.

- a) Cheques deposited into bank but not cleared and credited before 31st December amounted to Rs. 8,950.
- b) Cheques issued on 31st December but presented for payment on the 7th January 2019 amounted to Rs. 6,750.
- c) Purchases of securities of Rs. 4,000 by bank on behalf of Lakhani and company appeared in pass book only.
- d) Interest Rs. 95 was credited in the passbook but was entered in the cash book as Rs. 59.
- e) Bank charges Rs. 45 were recorded in the passbook but no entry was made in the cash book.

Q8) Write notes on the following: **[15]**

- a) Simple Cash book.
- b) Classification of Accounts and Rules of Accounts.



Total No. of Questions—9]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—2

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[5645]-701

IV-B.S.L.L.B. (VII Semester) EXAMINATION, 2019

(Fourth Year of New Five Year Law Course)

LAW OF EVIDENCE

Paper-21

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

- N.B. :-** (i) Question No. 9 is compulsory and *five* answer questions from the remaining.
- (ii) Question No. 9 carries **20** marks and all other questions carry **16** marks each.

1. Define Fact, Facts in issue and Relevant Fact. Explain the relevancy of 'facts which are the occasion, cause or effect of facts in issue' with the help of appropriate illustration.
2. Discuss the provisions relating to confession and distinguish between admission and confession.
3. Explain the law relating to admissibility of statements by persons who cannot be called as witnesses.
4. "The contents of documents may be proved either by primary or by secondary evidence". Elucidate.
5. Define the term 'Document'. Explain the provisions relating to public and private documents.
6. Discuss the law relating to 'exclusion of oral by documentary evidence' and Exceptions to it, if any.

P.T.O.

7. Define Burden of Proof. Explain the provisions relating to burden of proof.
8. What does the term 'Estoppel' mean? Discuss various kinds of estoppel.
9. Write Short Notes on: **(Any Four)**
 - (i) Professional communications
 - (ii) Cross-examination
 - (iii) Refreshing memory
 - (iv) Child witness
 - (v) Presumption as to dowry death
 - (vi) Oral evidence

Total No. of Questions—9]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—2

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[5645]-702

IV-B.S.L. (VII Semester) EXAMINATION, 2019

(Fourth Year of the Five Year Law Course)

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

(Including Laws for Protection of Wildlife and Other Living
Creatures Including Animal Welfare)

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) Q. No. 9 is compulsory. Out of the remaining, answer
any *five* questions.

(ii) Q. No. 9 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry
16 marks each.

1. State and explain the nature, scope, need and application of environment law.
2. "Right to wholesome environment has immense importance in Right to Life." Discuss the statement with reference to Provisions in Constitution of India.
3. Discuss the concept of 'Sustainable Development' with the help of judicial decisions.
4. Comment upon the salient features of the 'Stockholm Conference on Human Environment, 1972' and critically analyze its contribution, if any in the field of Environmental Protection.
5. Define the terms 'Air Pollution' and 'Air Pollutants' ? State and explain provisions relating to 'Powers and Functions of Boards' under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

P.T.O.

6. 'Big Projects are the need but they involve several impediments and threats too.' Discuss the important environmental issues involved in 'Silent Valley Project'.
7. Discuss in detail the 'Environment Impact Assessment' and state its importance in environment protection and preservation.
8. Trace the Pre-Independence and Post-Independence Policies for Environment Protection in India.
9. Write short notes on (any *two*) :
 - (i) Convention on Biological Diversity.
 - (ii) Reserved Forests under the Indian Forest Act, 1927.
 - (iii) Jurisdiction and powers of the authority under the National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997.
 - (iv) Central Zoo Authority and Recognition of Zoos under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

Total No. of Questions—8]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—2

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[5645]-704

IV B.S.L. LL.B. (Seventh Semester) EXAMINATION, 2019

(Fourth Year of Five Years Course)

ARBITRATION, CONCILIATION AND ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE

RESOLUTION SYSTEMS

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) Question No. 8 is compulsory and answer any *five* from the remaining.

(ii) Question No. 8 carries **20** marks and all other questions carry **16** marks each.

1. Explain the procedure for appointment of Conciliator. Discuss the role of conciliator under Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
2. Explain the Arbitral Proceedings under Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
3. Explain the different types of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. How is it beneficial over court litigation ?
4. Examine the provisions regarding the Administrative Tribunal under Article 323-A and 323-B of the Indian Constitution.
5. Explain the grounds available for challenging arbitral award under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

P.T.O.

6. Explain the Composition, Jurisdiction and Functions of Permanent Lok Adalat under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.
7. Explain the provisions relating to appointment of Arbitrator under Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
8. Write notes on any *two* :
 - (a) Challenge of Arbitrator
 - (b) Interim measures by the court
 - (c) National Commission
 - (d) Foreign Award

Total No. of Questions—9]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—2

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[5645]-801

B.S.L. (VIII Semester) EXAMINATION, 2019

Fourth Year of Five Year Law Course

JURISPRUDENCE

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) Question No. 9 is compulsory. Out of remaining attempt any five.

(ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q. 1) "Realism is not a philosophy, but an approach to interpret the nature of Law". Elucidate.

[16]

Q. 2) Define Jurisprudence as advocated by various jurists. Discuss the nature, scope and utility of jurisprudence.

[16]

Q.3) "A legal system comprises of a combination of set of rules, wherein rules of recognition is the ultimate criterion of validity of all other rules." – Prof. H.L.A. Hart. Explain this proposition with suitable illustrations.

[16]

Q. 4) Discuss Roscoe Pound's Social Engineering Theory in the light of relevant provisions of Indian Constitution.

[16]

Q. 5) The doctrine of Strict Liability has undergone a change due to certain factors in modern times. Discuss the theory and differentiate it from that of Absolute Liability.

[16]

Q. 6) What do you understand by legal right ? State and explain kinds and characteristics of legal rights.

[16]

P.T.O.

Q. 7) Doctrine of Precedent is the life blood of every legal system, which is to be viewed in the light of concept of prospective overruling. Discuss. [16]

Q. 8) Discuss Theory of Natural Law by John Finnis. [16]

Q. 9) Write notes on any two : [20]

- a) Theories of punishment
- b) Kinds of possession and possessory remedies
- c) Criminal Justice and it's purpose
- d) Valid custom
- e) Acquisition of possession

Total No. of Questions—9]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—2

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[5645]-802

IV-B.S.L. (VIII Semester) EXAMINATION, 2019

(Five Year Course)

PROPERTY LAW INCLUDING TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT
AND EASEMENT ACT

(Paper-26)

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) Q. No. 9 is compulsory. Out of the remaining, answer any *five* questions.

(ii) Q. No. 9 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 16 marks each.

The Transfer of Property Act, 1882

1. Define the term 'Transfer of Property'. Discuss the essentials of a valid transfer.
2. Elucidate the 'Rule against Perpetuity' and Exceptions to it, if any.
3. Explain the provisions relating 'conditional transfer' with the help of appropriate illustrations.
4. Discuss the doctrine of Lis-Pendens and Exception to it, if any.
5. State and explain the Rights and Liabilities of Seller and Buyer before and after completion of sale.
6. Write a note on 'Marshalling' and 'Contribution'.

P.T.O.

7. Define 'Lease' and discuss the Rights and Liabilities of Lessor and Lessee.
8. What does the term 'Actionable Claim' mean ? Discuss the provisions relating to transfer of actionable claim.

The Indian Easement Act, 1882

9. Write short notes on (any *two*) :
 - (i) Types of Easement
 - (ii) Extinction of Easements
 - (iii) Incidents of Easements
 - (iv) Revocation of License.

Total No. of Questions—9]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—2

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[5645]-803

Fourth Year B.S.L. (VIII Sem.) EXAMINATION, 2019

Paper—Optional

COMPARATIVE LAW

Paper 28

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) Question No. 9 is compulsory. Out of the remaining questions attempt any *five*.

(ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. What is Comparative Law ? Discuss nature, scope and object of Comparative Law. [16]
2. What do you mean by 'Mixed Legal System' ? Discuss quality of 'Mixed Legal System'. [16]
3. Explain the characteristics of Romano-Germanic Family and Common Law Family. [16]
4. Explain comparative dimensions of Strict Liability and Vicarious Liability. [16]
5. Enumerate and explain various sources of English Law. [16]

P.T.O.

6. "Comparative lawyers must look outside the law." Discuss in detail. [16]
7. Whether Comparative Law helps legislator ? Explain its utility for unification of Law. [16]
8. Explain the following : [16]
- (a) Jury Trial
 - (b) Legal system having mixed features.
9. Write notes on (any two) : [20]
- (a) Comparative law and legal history
 - (b) Nordic family of jurist
 - (c) Methods of studying Comparative Law
 - (d) Rule of law.

Total No. of Questions—6]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—2

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[5645]-804

B.S.L. IV (VIII Sem.) EXAMINATION, 2019

Fourth Year of Five Year Law Course

INSURANCE LAW

(Optional Paper)

Paper 28

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. Discuss the important contract law principles applicable to a contract of general Insurance. [16]

Or

Explain concept Insurance. What are the functions of Insurance ?

2. Explain the principle of indemnity and subrogation in Insurance. [16]

Or

What is insurable interest ? What is the important in life and non-life insurance ?

3. Who can make nomination in respect of an insurance policy and in respect of which type of policy ? How does a nomination differ from devolution of property succession. [16]

Or

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

P.T.O.

4. What is Public Liability Insurance ? What are the objects of the public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 and how far they achieved ?

Or

What is the law relating to commission to insurance Agents ?

5. 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 ?

Or

What are the provision relating to compulsory insurance under the Motor Vehicle Act ?

6. Write short notes on (any *four*) :
- (a) Insurable interest in marine insurance
 - (b) Premium
 - (c) Types of risks
 - (d) Brokers
 - (e) Speculative risks
 - (f) Catastrophic losses
 - (g) Excepted periles
 - (h) Fire insurance policies.

Total No. of Questions—9]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—2

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[5645]-805

IV B.S.L. LL.B./B.A. LL.B. (VIII Sem.) EXAMINATION, 2019

CONFLICT OF LAWS

(Optional Paper)

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) Question 9 is compulsory. It carries 20 marks.

(ii) Attempt any *five* from the remaining questions carrying 16 marks each.

1. Define Private International Law. How does it differ from Public International Law ? Discuss the nature and scope of private international law.
2. What is domicile of origin and domicile of choice ? When does a person get back his domicile of origin ? Substantiate your answer with judicial decisions.
3. Examine the rules of Private International Law governing the formal and essential validity of marriage.
4. Examine the circumstances in which the courts in India recognize and enforce the foreign judgments.
5. What is Characterization ? Explain the necessity and various theories for characterization under Private International Law.

P.T.O.

6. Examine the law relating to recognition of foreign adoptions under the private international law.
7. Explain the rules relating to intestate succession to movable and immovable property under private international law.
8. Examine the conditions in which a foreign tort is actionable.
9. Write notes on any *two* :
 - (a) Efforts for unification of private international law
 - (b) *Cammell Vs. Bewell*
 - (c) Capacity to contract
 - (d) *Renvoi*.

Total No. of Questions—5]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—2

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[5645]-806

IV B.S.L. LL.B. (VIII Sem.) EXAMINATION, 2019

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWS

(Optional Paper)

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) Total number of questions 5.

(ii) All questions are compulsory.

(iii) All questions carry equal marks i.e. 20 marks each.

1. Explain the procedure for grant of patent.

Or

Explain the law relating to opposition to the grant of patent.

2. Discuss the provisions relating voluntary and compulsory licenses relating to copyright.

Or

Explain the law regarding rights of broadcasting organization and performer's rights.

3. State and explain the absolute and relative grounds for refusal of registration of Trademark.

Or

How passing off differs from infringement of trademark ? Explain the civil and criminal remedies available in case of infringement of trademark.

P.T.O.

4. Define Intellectual Property. How does it differ from other properties ?
Explain the economic importance of intellectual property.

Or

What is Design ? Which designs can be reregistered under the Designs Act, 2000 ? What are the rights of registered proprietor of design ?

5. Write notes on any *four* :

- (a) Patent Agent
- (b) Patent of addition
- (c) Moral rights of author
- (d) Artistic work
- (e) Collective mark
- (f) IPAB
- (g) Geographical indication
- (h) Plant Variety.

Total No. of Questions—9]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—2

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[5645]-807

B.S.L. LL.B. (VIII Sem.) EXAMINATION, 2019
PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING, LEGAL AID AND
PARA-LEGAL SERVICES
(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) Question No. 9 is compulsory. Out of the remaining attempt any *five* questions.

(ii) Questions No. 9 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 16 marks each.

1. 'Public Interest Litigation has been evolved with a view to bring justice within the easy reach of poor and disadvantaged sections of the community'. Comment upon the statement explaining the development and growth of Public Interest Litigation in India.
2. Explain the concept of Legal Aid and discuss the role of Legal Aid Centers in Law Colleges in providing free Legal Aid and Advice.
3. Discuss the recommendation of Malimath Committee on simplifying judicial procedure and practices in Criminal Justice System.
4. Discuss the constitution and functions of National Legal Services Authorities under Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

P.T.O.

5. Explain the provisions relating to organization, cognizance of cases and Award of Lok Adalat under Legal Services Authorities Act 1987. Discuss the role of Lok-Adalat in settlement of dispute.
6. Explain the concept of 'Amicus Curiae'. Analyze the role played by Amicus Curiae in justice delivery system with the help of appropriate examples.
7. "The Supreme Court has played an important role in evolving the right to speedy trial." Comment with the help of appropriate judicial pronouncement.
8. Distinguish between Public Interest Litigation, Private Interest Litigation and Representative Suit.
9. Write detailed notes on (any *two*) :
 - (a) Role of NGO in protection of Human rights
 - (b) Entitlement of Legal Services
 - (c) Ad-hoc Courts
 - (d) Legal Literacy and Legal Education in India.

Total No. of Questions—9]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—2

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[5645]-901

V-B.S.L. (IX Semester) EXAMINATION, 2019

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND LIMITATION ACT

Paper-29

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

- N.B. :-** (i) Question No. 1 is compulsory out of the remaining attempt any *five*.
- (ii) 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.

- Continuous running of time.
- Effect of acknowledgement in writing.
- Legal Disability.
- Acquisition of Easement by Prescription.
- Limitation bars the right but not extinguish it.

Q2) Define the term 'pleadings'. State importance of pleadings and fundamental rules for the same.

Q3) Discuss the powers of the Civil Court in regards to the 'Discovery' and 'Inspection'.

Q4) Explain the provisions relating to a suit by or against government.

Q5) Discuss the provisions relating to Issue and Service of SUMMONS under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Q6) What is Inter-Pleader Suit ? Explain the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908.

P.T.O.

Q7) Explain in detail provisions pertaining to different Modes of Execution of Decree.

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

- a) Written Statement and Counter Claim.
- b) Place of Suing.
- c) Settlement of Dispute.

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

- a) Pecuniary Jurisdiction of Civil Court.
- b) Mesne Profit
- c) Garnishee Order.
- d) Power and duties of Commission.
- e) Costs.

Total No. of Questions—7]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—3

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[5645]-902

Fifth Year B.S.L. (IX Semester) EXAMINATION, 2019
LAND LAWS INCLUDING CEILING AND OTHER LOCAL LAWS
(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Figures to the right indicate marks.

Section-I

The Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999

1. Define Standard Rent. When does the court fix. The Standard Rent and the Permitted Increases under The Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999 ?

Or

Discuss the grounds under which the landlord is entitled to recover possession from the tenant under Section 16 of Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999. [15]

2. Discuss the provisions related to Appointment, Jurisdiction and Procedure for disposal of application before Competent Authority under Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999.

Or

Write a salient features of the Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999. [15]

P.T.O.

Section-II

The Maharashtra Land Revenue Act, 1999

3. Define 'Land' and 'Land Revenue' with relevant cases under The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code 1966.

Or

Discuss power and duties of Revenue Officers under The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966. [15]

4. Discuss the provisions related to permission for non-agriculture use of land and its procedure for obtaining N.A. certificate under Maharashtra Land Revenue Code 1966.

Or

Write a detailed note on construction of water course land belonging to other person under The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966. [15]

Section-III

The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948

5. Discuss the provisions related to Appeal, Revision, Review application under The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948.

Or

Discuss the duties and powers of Mamlatdar and Tribunal under The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948. [15]

6. Discuss powers of the state government to assume management of agricultural lands under The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1948.

Or

State the provisions relating to landlords right to terminate tenancy for personal cultivation and non-agricultural purpose under the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948. [15]

Section-IV

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

Write short notes on (any two) :

[10]

- (a) Class of land
- (b) Land held by family unit
- (c) Distribution of surplus land
- (d) Payment of compensation.

Total No. of Questions—9]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—2

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[5645]-903

B.S.L. (IX Sem.) EXAMINATION, 2019

Fifth Year of Five Year Law Course

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :- (i) Question No. 9 is compulsory; out of remaining attempt any *five*.

(ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. What do you mean by Statutory Interpretation ? Why does a statute need interpretation ? Discuss the objects of interpretation of statutes. [16]
2. State and explain external aids to construction. [16]
3. What are mandatory and directory principles ? State the rules for interpreting them with decided case laws. [16]
4. Examine the rules of interpretation of 'Penal Statutes'. [16]
5. Explain the general principles of interpretation of statutes affecting jurisdiction of courts. [16]
6. What do you mean by 'Repeal of Statute' ? What is the effect of repeal ? [16]

P.T.O.

7. Explain the rules of interpretation of constitutional documents as developed by the courts. [16]
8. Discuss the literal rule of interpretation. Also discuss modified form of literal rule. [16]
9. Write short notes on (any *four*) : [20]
- (a) Significance of punctuations and illustrations in construction
 - (b) Mens Rea in statutory offences
 - (c) Retrospective operation
 - (d) Golden rule of interpretation
 - (e) Perpetual and Temporary statutes
 - (f) Reddendo singular singulis.

Total No. of Questions—9]

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[5645]-904

B.S.L./B.A., LL.B. (IX Sem.) EXAMINATION, 2019

Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) Question No. 9 is compulsory. Attempt any *five* questions out of the remaining.

(ii) Question No. 9 carries **20** marks and all other questions carry **16** marks each.

1. Discuss the nature, scope and necessity of Administrative Law in today's modern circumstances.
2. Define Delegated Legislation and write a critical note on constitutionality of Delegated Legislation in India.
3. Discuss the necessary ingredients of the rule of fair hearing with the help of relevant case laws.
4. "Administrative Discretion is to be exercised by administrative authorities strictly in accordance with law and not otherwise." Comment.
5. Explain the powers of "Commission" under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952.
6. Discuss the 'Tortious Liability of the State' with the help of relevant case law.

P.T.O.

7. Explain the nature, functions and jurisdiction of Lokpal in India.
8. Discuss in detail the nature and scope of the "Right to Information" conferred by the Right to Information Act, 2005.
9. Write short notes on (any *two*) :
 - (a) Rule of law
 - (b) Government privilege in legal proceedings to withhold a document
 - (c) Parliamentary control of delegated legislation
 - (d) Writ of certiorari.

Total No. of Questions—9]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—2

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[5645]-1001

B.S.L./B.A.LL.B. (X Semester) EXAMINATION, 2019

(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 : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :- (i) Q. Nos. 8 and 9 are compulsory. Attempt any *five* out of the remaining.

(ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. Discuss the provisions of Cr.P.C. regarding Right of Maintenance. Can Muslim women claim maintenance under these provisions ? Explain in the light of Judicial decisions. [16]
2. Does the code confer power on the police to conduct search of place without warrant ? Elucidate the general provisions regarding searches under the code. [16]
3. What is First Information Report (FIR) ? Explain evidentiary value of FIR in Criminal Trial ? Discuss the effect of delay in lodging FIR. [16]
4. Attempt the following (any *two*) : [16]
 - (a) Summons case and Warrant case
 - (b) Contents of Charge
 - (c) Rights of Arrested Person.

P.T.O.

5. Explain in detail the law relating to tender of pardon, under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973. [16]
6. What is appeal ? What are the provisions for filing first appeal and second appeal ? [16]
7. Discuss the Hierarchy, Constiution and Powers of various Criminal courts constituted under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. [16]
8. Critically evaluate the role of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as a reformatory measure. Discuss the recent amendment to this Act. [10]

Or

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

9. Briefly narrate the various provisions of Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. [10]

Or

Explain the offences in which a court can and cannot grant the benefit of the probation. [10]

Total No. of Questions—9]

[Total No. of Printed Page—1

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[5645]-1002

B.S.L. (Tenth Semester) EXAMINATION, 2019

COMPANY LAW

Paper-II

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— Question No. 9 carry 20 marks and is compulsory and answer and *five* out of remaining carrying 16 marks.

1. Explain how independent corporate existence is that characteristic of a company which leads to every other characteristic.
2. Explain in detail doctrine of ultra vires it with relevant case laws.
3. Who is director and explain the independent director.
4. Write detailed note on various types of securities in a company.
5. Enumerate the rule prescribed in Foss v. Harbottle case.
6. Explain in detail the procedure of meetings.
7. What are the concepts and procedure of compromises, arrangements and amalgamations in company?
8. Explain in detail winding up by Tribunal.
9. Short notes (any two):
 - a. National Company Law Tribunal.
 - b. Appointment of auditors.
 - c. Revival and rehabilitation of sick companies
 - d. Oppression and mismanagement.

[5645]—1002

Total No. of Questions—10]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—2

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[5645]-1003

V-B.S.L. (X Semester) EXAMINATION, 2019

DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCING (Theory)

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) Question No. 10 is compulsory. Out of the remaining attempt any five.

(ii) Question No. 10 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 16 marks each.

1. Draft a Legal Notice for under Section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
2. Draft a Written Statement on behalf of Defendant in a suit for Recovery of money filed by plaintiff.
3. Draft a petition for Judicial Separation on behalf of Wife.
4. Draft a Consumer Complaint on behalf of complainant for Deficiency in Service against the Hospital under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

P.T.O.

5. Draft a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus under Article 226 of the Constitution of India before Hon'ble Court against Police Authority.
6. Draft an application on behalf of Wife for claiming maintenance from her husband.
7. Draft a Gift Deed in respect of a flat.
8. Draft a Will of a Hindu in respect of his self-acquired property.
9. Draft a Lease Deed in respect of a Shop.
10. Draft any *two* of the following applications for :
 - (a) Indemnity Bond
 - (b) Appointment of Court Receiver to collect rent
 - (c) Promissory Note
 - (d) Caveat Application under section 148-A.

Total No. of Questions—6]

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[5645]-1004

B.S.L. (X Sem.) EXAMINATION, 2019

Fifth Year of Five Year Law Course

LAW OF TAXATION

(Optional Paper)

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. Enumerate any **15** items of income which are exempted from tax under Income Tax Act, 1961 ? [15]

Or

Explain different kinds of Provident Funds. What is the tax treatment available under Income Tax Act, 1961 in case of each of them ?

2. Enumerate in detail "Receipts without consideration treated as income" under the head "Income from other sources". [15]

Or

Give in detail the process of "Set off and Carry Forward of Losses" under Income Tax Act, 1961.

3. Explain in brief the provisions relating to "Clubbing of Income" under Income Tax Act, 1961 ? [15]

P.T.O.

4. Write short notes any *two* from the following : [15]
- (a) Agriculture Income
 - (b) Various types of Income Tax Returns
 - (c) Advance Payment of Tax
 - (d) Penalties

5. Examine the provisions regarding Exempt Assets under Wealth Tax Act, 1957. [15]

Or

Explain the provisions relating to Assessment under Wealth Tax Act, 1957.

6. Explain any *three* with reference to Central Excise Act, 1944 : [25]
- (a) Transaction value in Excise
 - (b) Input goods for Cenvat Credit
 - (c) Procedure for demand of Excise duty
 - (d) Excise concession to SSI units
 - (e) Penalties and offences.

Total No. of Questions—6]

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[5645]-1005

Fifth Year B.S.L. LL.B. (X Sem.) EXAMINATION, 2019
BANKING LAWS INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT
(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :- (i) All the questions are compulsory.

(ii) Figures to the right indicate full mark.

Section I

(Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881)

1. Why Negotiable Instruments have known as principal instruments in making payments and to fulfill commercial liabilities in India ? Discuss the essential features of Negotiable Instruments. [17]

Or

Critically examine the provisions relating to Material alteration in the negotiable instrument. What alterations in negotiable instruments are allowed under the NI Act, 1881 ?

2. Write notes on any *three* of the following : [18]
- (a) Inchoate stamped instrument
 - (b) Negotiation by delivery
 - (c) When presentment of instrument unnecessary
 - (d) Noting
 - (e) Set of Bills.

P.T.O.

Section II

(Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934)

3. Discuss the provisions relating to Incorporation Capital, Management and Business of Reserve Bank of India under the RBI Act, 1934. [17]

Or

Discuss the various central banking functions of RBI under the RBI Act, 1934.

4. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : [18]

- (a) Liabilities of the Issue Department
- (b) Legal tender character of notes
- (c) Disclosure of Credit information prohibited
- (d) Protection of action taken in good faith
- (e) Offences by companies.

Section III

(Banking Regulation Act, 1949)

5. What do you mean by 'subsidiary company' ? Discuss the restrictions on the nature of subsidiary companies under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. [15]

Or

State and explain the restrictions on opening of new and transfer of existing places of business by banking companies.

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

- (a) Audit
- (b) Reserve fund
- (c) Disposal of non-banking assets
- (d) Release of contents of safety lockers.

Total No. of Questions—9]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—2

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[5645]-1006

Fifth Year B.S.L. (X Sem.) EXAMINATION, 2019

CO-OPERATIVE LAW

(Optional Paper)

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :- (i) Question Nos. 8 and 9 are compulsory.

(ii) Attempt any *five* out of the remaining.

(iii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. Write a detailed note on important recommendations of the A.D. Gorwala Committee. [15]
2. Explain briefly historical development of co-operative legislation in India. [15]
3. What are the provisions that deal with the various kinds of disputes that can be referred to the Co-operative Court and regarding parties in such disputes ? [15]
4. Explain the procedure of winding up and set out grounds on which order of winding up of co-operative society can be passed by register under the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960. [15]
5. Write a detailed note on audit, inquiry, inspection and supervision under the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960. [15]

P.T.O.

6. Write any *two* short notes : [15]
- (A) Limit on interest in certain cases (Rule of *damduppat*)
 - (B) Revisionary powers of state government and registrar
 - (C) Appeal against interlocutory order
 - (D) Procedure for deduction of loan from salary to meet society's claim in certain cases.

7. Discuss the provisions related to contempt of co-operative court and co-operative appellate court under the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960. [15]

8. State the duties and liabilities of flat taker under the Maharashtra Ownership Flats Act, 1963. [15]

Or

Discuss the particulars of deed of declaration under the Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act, 1970.

9. Write any *two* short notes : [10]
- (A) Object and applicability of Maharashtra Flat Ownership Act, 1970.
 - (B) By-laws and their contents
 - (C) Deemed conveyance
 - (D) Offences by promoters under the Maharashtra Flat Ownership Act, 1963.

Total No. of Questions—9]

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[5645]-1007

V B.S.L. LL.B. (X Sem.) EXAMINATION, 2019

37 : INVESTMENT AND SECURITIES LAWS

(Optional Paper)

(2003 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

N.B. :— (i) Question 9 is compulsory. It carries 20 marks.

(ii) Out of the remaining questions, answer any *five* questions and each such question carries 16 marks.

1. Explain in detail the history of capital markets in India.
2. What is the need for securities legislation and investor protection in India ? What are the provisions under the securities law for investor protection ?
3. Examine the penal provisions for mis-statement in prospectus.
4. What are the advantages of listing of shares on the stock exchange ?
5. Explain the provision relating to inbound investment in India i.e. incorporation of joint venture and wholly-owned subsidiary company in India.
6. Explain the role of intermediaries in primary market.

P.T.O.

7. Examine the powers and functions of Securities Appellate Tribunal.
8. Explain in detail the concept of owned securities and borrowed securities.
9. Write notes on any *two* :
 - (a) OCTEL
 - (b) Stop Delivery Contract
 - (c) Derivatives
 - (d) Investment by Foreign Financial Investment.