

Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P204

[Total No. of Pages : 8

[4344]-101

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

GENERAL ENGLISH - I

(2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

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

- i) Arm in arm
- ii) At daggers drawn
- iii) Bring to light
- iv) Give a false colouring
- v) In the air
- vi) Man of the words
- vii) Out of hand
- viii) Play false
- ix) Set the Thames on fire
- x) Thrust one's nose into
- xi) To break the ice
- xii) Under one's wings

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

- i) Acquittal
- ii) Plaintiff
- iii) Euthanasia
- iv) Jurisdiction

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- v) Misappropriation
- vi) Oath
- vii) Perjury

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

- i) People generally prefer wealth to health. (Change the voice)
- ii) As soon as the plane landed, there was a loud explosion. (Rewrite it as Negative)
- iii) Let us go to the court. (Add a question tag)
- iv) No other metal is as costly as gold. (Change the degree)
- v) The lecturer with ten students is/are coming. (Choose the correct form of the verb)
- vi) Can man ever prosper without the help of God? (Make it Assertive)
- vii) Everybody knows the value of discipline. (Make Interrogative)
- viii) It is a very foolish suggestion. (Make it Exclamatory)
- ix) Social networking sites have affected the youngsters badly. (Give short response)
- x) Although we are willing to help you, we are unable to do so. (Make it Simple)
- xi) People make propaganda against politicians to defame them. (Make it Complex)
- xii) Due to the accident at the railway crossing, the police were unable to clear the traffic. (Make it Compound)

b) Report the following into indirect speech : [5]

A: “Was any kind of pressure or intimidation exercised to your knowledge to make the people join the Land League?”

B: “No, things were done in a very regular way. A notice was posted up asking the people to come and join the League. Those who wished to do so then came and paid their subscription.

A: “Did you use the words in your speech that the man who does not join the League deserves to go down to the cold, dead damnation of disgrace.”

B: "It is possible."

A: "Did you use the expression in order to frighten the people?"

B: I suppose it was in order to induce them to join the League.

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

i) I prefer this scheme than that.

ii) The leader as well as his party men have been arrested.

iii) All which glitters is not gold.

iv) He will always help poor.

v) One must not praise himself.

vi) I have passed the examination two years ago.

vii) This is the most unique occasion in the history of our college.

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

Women like men are the best creation of the world. Men and women complete the human personality. In Hindu mythology, women are termed as Ardhangini and westerners honour them by calling them better half. In early age and more particularly in matriarchal society women enjoyed dignified and respectful status. The concept of "Mother Goddess" was the eternal symbol of life. Women like earth give life, sustenance and strength to humanity. In Vedic period women enjoyed status equal to man. But this status of equality did not last long. By and by matriarchal society gave way to patriarchal society. The superiority of men over the women was established. The status of women throughout the world has been and still is that of subordination. Their personality was treated as having been merged with the personality of their husbands. They could not own property on their name. They did not have voting right. With the march of civilization, reforms became imperative. The women were given

voting right and legal personality of their own with right to sue or be sued. In India, even Britishers passed many laws to recognize and save the status and interest of women. Widow Remarriage Act and Abolition of Sati System is prominent among them. In post independence era gender bias has been tried to be eradicated. The Constitution itself prohibits discrimination on the ground of sex. It enables State to make protective measures for women, maternity care, equal pay for equal work irrespective of sex. Many laws have been enacted to restore the equal position of women with men. Many efforts have been made to enforce the dignity of the women by making stringent punishment for dowry death. But due to lack of commitment and societal awareness no meaningful objective is achieved.

- i) What are women termed in Hindu mythology and Western culture?
 - ii) How was the status of women in matriarchal society and in Vedic period?
 - iii) Which laws did the Britishers pass in India to improve condition of women?
 - iv) Do you think that at present, women are really empowered in India?
- b) Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it: **[10]**

There are two kinds of writers concerned with history, the scholars and the popularizers. The scholars spend their time excavating small fragments of the past. A popularizer may be anyone from an upright and learned man to a mere propagandist; but usually he is the latter. It is not for the scholars, borrowing with their noses deep in the past and their eyes dimmed to the pale light of the archives to notice who is making use of the material they industriously scratch up. Nor is it for them to give any guidance as to how it is to be used. Very different is the position of the popularizers. They have to use, digest and redeliver the material in a form palatable in the public. Some of them have no conscious idea

beyond that of writing a readable book, others have a very definite idea of teaching a political or moral lesson through their book. In both these groups there are frauds. But as far as the world is concerned, only the vices and virtues of the second group have borne fruit. Historians should always draw moral. If the accurate and highly trained once fail to do so, the unscrupulous and unqualified popularizers will do for them. The historian who neglects the education of his public is responsible in a way, for the false propaganda to which they go instead. The high-minded historians will never have the monopoly of the historian's profession or of the public ear but they should always continue their fight for a hearing.

- Q4)** a) Write a cohesive paragraph on Any One of the following : **[10]**
- i) Man is an architect of his own fate.
 - ii) The secret of success.
 - iii) Reading as means of education.
- b) Write a letter to the Registrar of a University requesting him for a duplicate copy of your Law Degree: **[10]**

OR

Write a letter to the owner of your apartment to extend the rental agreement for one year.

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

Death penalty entangles unavoidable element of suffering and humiliation. If delay occurs in the execution of death penalty, it causes severe mental anguish to the person awaiting death which is cruel and inhuman. At international level, with the endeavours of the UNO General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, a second optional protocol to the international covenant on civil and political rights has been adopted, by which State parties to the covenant, took an additional

obligation of abolishing the death penalty. This protocol came into force on July 11, 1991. Earlier, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights had also recognized individual person's valuable right to life. But, it is to be seen that on question of enforcement the international protocol/covenant are weak as its implementation depends upon the desirability of the signatory State. In our country, in this context, it is a well settled legal position that the death penalty may be awarded only in the case of the rarest of rare cases and the Hon'ble Judge of the Supreme Court Mr. Krishna Iyyer had propounded key verdict that in criminal trial possibility of imposing death penalty should be only if the nature and manner of offence committed fall Courts have followed this magic judicial note resulting in undeclared abolition of death penalty although death penalty has not been removed from Indian Penal Laws.

OR

Translate the following passage into Marathi/Hindi :

Indian farmers in the western state of Maharashtra now address their suicide notes to the Prime Minister and President, hoping that their words will affect circumstances facing their fellow farmers. The Vidarbha region of India's Maharashtra state is seen as the epicenter of a farmer suicide crisis that has gripped India's cash crop farmers for more than a decade. Statistics compiled by the Indian government reveal that 241,679 farmers in India committed suicide between 1995 and 2009. These farmers and their families are among the victims of India's longstanding agrarian crisis—a crisis that demands the attention of the Indian government, which, to date, has failed to meet its obligation to ensure farmers' human rights. The magnitude of the number of Indian farmers who have committed suicide must not eclipse the fact that an intensely individual tragedy lies behind each and every one of these deaths. These tragedies haunt the

families of the casualties of India's agrarian crisis in ways that are inescapable. The financial struggles associated with these deaths do not end with the farmer's suicide. In many cases, the surviving family must shoulder the debt, often forcing children to leave school in order to further support the family. Even more reliant on the farm than ever, these young farmers begin buying even more seeds in the hopes of a successful harvest, and become trapped in debt themselves. The surviving widow, who often inherits her husband's debt, may also take their own lives out of similar desperation.

b) Summarise the following passage? [10]

The right to go on strike is regarded as a weapon in the hands of workers to fight against exploitation by the employers. The workers organize themselves into Trade Unions for safeguarding their interests. If the demands put forward by workers, say, for a rise in wages or emoluments for provision of amenities, or for re-instatement of workers and for other demands of workers, Trade Unions organize a strike to force the employers to come to terms. The government enacted laws, setting up machinery for solving industrial disputes and specifying the conditions under which the workers can go on strike. Gherao is comparatively a new practice, based on the Gandhian thought. The workers physically surround the employer; do not allow him to move till he redresses their grievances. Gherao is simply sheer savagery. Unfortunately, the workers do not realize to what hardships and inconveniences the public are subjected, as a result of their strike. Strikes in essential services cause serious dislocation of economic activity and paralyse the normal functioning of society. There is loss of national output and income which country can not afford. The strikes and gheraos are

not only confined to the industrial and the commercial sectors, they have invaded educational institutions. Recently, the Supreme Court decided that the employees have no right to strike and the management can remove such workers from service who go on strike illegally. This judgment is considered to be axing on the privileges of the workers and started phased agitation against the judgment of the Supreme Court. The political parties which fought for the cause of the workers are fighting to amend the Constitution to incorporate the right to work and the right for employment. The tussle is going on and the future will decide the fate of the working class.



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P205

[Total No. of Pages : 7

[4344]-201

I - B.S.L. (Semester - II)
GENERAL ENGLISH - II
(2003 Pattern) (Theory)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

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

- i) Baxster
- ii) Electrician
- iii) Depend
- iv) Profit
- v) FICCI
- vi) Irradiate
- vii) Postpone
- viii) Reference
- ix) Lovey-dovey
- x) Grad
- xi) SCC
- xii) Bit

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

- i) Breath-taking
- ii) Sarcasm
- iii) Failure
- iv) Mythical

P.T.O.

- v) Indemnify
 - vi) Serve
 - vii) Lustily
- c) Give antonyms of the following (Any Five) : [5]
- i) Revenue
 - ii) Honeyed
 - iii) Overworked
 - iv) Grow
 - v) Indecent
 - vi) Effect
 - vii) Mean
- Q2)** a) Use the following phrases and set expressions in your own sentences so as to bring out their meaning clearly. (Any Ten) : [10]
- i) To lay aside
 - ii) To run the gauntlet
 - iii) To the detriment of
 - iv) Under fire
 - v) Ultra vires
 - vi) Push the boundaries
 - vii) De novo
 - viii) Mala fide
 - ix) Ad infinitum
 - x) To shift for oneself
 - xi) To ease off
 - xii) Locus standi
- b) Give one word for the following expressions (Any Ten) : [10]
- i) A child born after the death of its father.
 - ii) A person who murders somebody important for money or political reasons.

- iii) That which cannot be seen through.
- iv) A law promulgated by the President.
- v) A person appointed to count votes especially in a parliament.
- vi) An institution for the reformation of young offenders.
- vii) A round about way of expression.
- viii) A collection of special words with their meaning.
- ix) An imagined place where everything is ideal.
- x) Economic system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners.
- xi) To authenticate a document by signing as a witness.
- xii) To call before a court to answer a criminal charge.

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

- i) However
- ii) Nonetheless
- iii) As far as
- iv) Considering
- v) So that
- vi) Provided that
- vii) Yet

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

- i) I know to operate that machine.
- ii) He is another of my brother-in-law.
- iii) He avoided to see me.
- iv) The rice is the staple food of people in the Southern India.
- v) Roma had gone to Sidney last December.
- vi) We shall meet to discuss about this subject.
- vii) Have you any other order for me than this?

c) Summarise the following passage : [10]

One of the most often overlooked aspects of leadership is the need for pursuit. Great leaders are never satisfied with traditional practice, static thinking, conventional wisdom, or common performance. In fact, the best leaders are simply uncomfortable with anything that embraces the status quo. Leadership is pursuit – pursuit of excellence, of elegance, of truth, of what’s next, of what if, of change, of value, of results, of relationships, of service, of knowledge, and of something bigger than themselves.

Here’s the thing – pursuit leads to attainment. What you pursue will determine the paths you travel, the people you associate with, the character you develop and ultimately, what you do or don’t achieve. Having a mindset focused on pursuit is so critical to leadership that lacking this one quality can sentence you to mediocrity or even obsolescence. The manner, method, and motivation behind any pursuit is what sets truly great leaders apart from the masses. If you want to become a great leader, become a great pursuer.

A failure to embrace pursuit is to cede opportunity to others. A leader’s failure to pursue clarity leaves them amidst the fog. Their failure to pursue creativity relegates them to the routine and mundane. Their failure to pursue talent sentences them to a world of isolation. Their failure to pursue change approves apathy. Their failure to pursue wisdom and discernment, subjects them to distraction and folly. Their failure to pursue character leaves a question mark on their integrity. Let me put this as simply as I can – you cannot attain what you do not pursue. Smart leaders understand it’s not just enough to pursue, but pursuit must be

intentional, focused, consistent, aggressive and unyielding. You must pursue the right things, for the right reasons, and at the right times. Perhaps most of all, the best forms of pursuit enlist others in the chase. Pursuit in its purest form is highly collaborative, very inclusive and easily transferable. Pursuit operates at greatest strength when it leverages velocity and scale.

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

The procedure for giving a gift is found under Section 123 of the Transfer of Property Act, which provides two sets of procedures depending on the nature of the property. If the property is immovable, then the transfer must be affected by way of a registered instrument signed by or on behalf of the donor and effected by at least two witnesses. Registration here, although necessary, is a formality that makes the title good. However, when the gift deed is accepted by the donee prior to registration, the gift is complete and effective.

On the other hand, if the property is movable, the transfer may be made either by way of a registered instrument, as in the case of immovable property, or by mere delivery of the property. The delivery contemplated here is the same as the delivery of goods that have been sold. Therefore, if a gift of a movable property is purported to be made by the donor and accepted by the donee but there is no delivery, then the gift is incomplete and ineffective. A monetary bonus is a gift of movable property and must be completed by delivery in order to be valid.

Section 124 of the TOPA provides that a gift that comprises of both existing and future property is void as to the latter. Section 122 of the TOPA requires that in order for a gift to be valid, it must relate to movable or immovable property existing at the time of the transfer. Therefore, future property cannot be transferred by way of gift. Section 125 of the TOPA further provides that if a gift is made to two or more donees, of whom one does not accept, then the gift is void to the extent of the interest which that donee would have acquired had he accepted. This prevents the gift from failing with respect to all of the donees simply because one of them did not accept. The portion that remains because of such non-acceptance reverts back to the donor.

A gift revocable – in whole or in part – at the mere will of the donor, is void to that extent. The condition to which the gift is subject can be a condition precedent or a condition subsequent. However, it should not be vague, illegal, immoral, opposed to public policy, or inherently impossible to perform. A gift may also be revoked in any case where a contract may be rescinded. Therefore, if a gift is obtained under undue influence, it may be revoked unless it is affirmed expressly or impliedly.

Gifts may be attached with obligations. Under Section 127 of the TOPA, if a person is gifted several things by a single transfer of which one is burdened by an obligation, he can take no part of the gift unless he accepts it fully. However, if the several things are gifted by two or more separate and independent transfers, then the donee can choose one and reject the other although the former may be beneficial and the latter, onerous. Finally, if an onerous gift is made to a person incompetent

to contract, his acceptance will not bind him to the obligation. However, if he becomes competent subsequently and retains the property despite being aware of the obligation, he becomes bound to perform it. As you may have realised, a minor is not bound by the obligation. On attaining majority, he will have the right to avoid the gift. However, if he continues to hold the property knowing of the obligation, he is bound to abide by it. Further, if such a person dies before attaining majority, then the gift remains valid and passes on to his heirs and the donor has no claim over it.

- i) How does the gift of movable property take place?
 - ii) What is essential in case of the gift of immovable property?
 - iii) Under what circumstances can the gift of property be revoked?
 - iv) What happens when one of the donees refuses to accept the gift?
 - v) What do you think what an onerous gift is?
- b) Choose the correct word from those given in brackets (Any five): [5]
- i) They should find an amiable/amicable solution to their problem.
 - ii) Do you have any important event in this calendar/calendar year?
 - iii) The judge rewarded /awarded a large cash settlement.
 - iv) These days big people are deified/defied by their hangers-on.
 - v) He made a few imperial/imperious gestures towards me.
 - vi) Our teacher deprecated/depreciated our negative attitude.
 - vii) Everyone is expected to know their limits/limitations.

Q5) a) Write a report on a workshop on Yoga Lessons held in your town. [10]

OR

Report on a Rally on 'Save the Girl Child' organized in your city.

- b) Write an effective and cohesive essay on any one of the following :[10]
- i) Should the Age of Juvenile Offenders be Changed?
 - ii) Freedom of Media and Moral Policing.
 - iii) Communication Skills and Legal Profession.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P206

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4344] - 202
I - B.S.L. - LL.B. (Semester - II)
POLITICAL SCIENCE - I
Political Theory and Political Organization
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) Define State and explain the essential elements of 'State'.

Q2) Critically explain Plato's philosophy of 'Ideal State' and discuss its relevance today.

Q3) Explain any two :

- a) J.S.Mill as a liberal philosopher.
- b) St.Augustine's 'City of God'.
- c) G.K.Gokhale.
- d) India with Military Rule - Comment.

OR

Explain the contributions of Dadabhai Nowroji and M.G.Ranade to the socio-political and legal reforms in India.

Q4) Discuss Fabian Socialism and Syndicalism as schools of Democratic Socialism. Is India a democratic - Socialistic state? Comment.

OR

State and explain various theories of origin of State.

Q5) Lenin was adopter and adapter of Marxism in Soviet Union. Discuss.

Q6) Explain J.S.Mills views on Liberty. Comment on relationship between liberty and equality.

OR

Explain the concepts - Liberty, Fraternity, Law and Justice.

P.T.O.

Q7) Distinguish between Federal and Unitary state. Explain the basic features of federal state. Discuss India as Quasi federal state.

OR

Give the characteristic features of the Parliamentary and Presidential forms of government. Also discuss their merits and demerits.

Q8) What do you understand by independence of judiciary. Explain the conditions necessary for its independence.

Q9) Explain Monarchy and Dictatorship as different forms of government. Out of these two do you find any of these two forms suitable to India in present scenario. Comment.

OR

What is Public Opinion? Explain its various agencies. In a democratic State how significant is Public Opinion?

Q10) Give short notes on any four :

- a) Universal Adult Franchise.
- b) Separation of Powers.
- c) Sovereignty.
- d) Hobbes.
- e) Judicial Review.
- f) Law.
- g) St. Thomas Aquinas.
- h) Nation, Nationalism and Internationalism.



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P207

[Total No. of Pages : 8

[4344] - 401
II - B.S.L. - LL.B. (Semester - IV)
LEGAL LANGUAGE
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) a) Analyse the following words and mention the process of the word formation (any ten) : **[10]**

- i) Eye-witness
- ii) Disinvestment
- iii) Respect
- iv) Exam
- v) Faction
- vi) GAAR
- vii) Humdrum
- viii) Proactive
- ix) Lessee
- x) Sunrise
- xi) Politeness
- xii) Slanguage

P.T.O.

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

i) Admonish

ii) Calamity

iii) Deference

iv) Flout

v) Jeopardize

vi) Judicious

vii) Refute

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

i) Debar

ii) Ubiquitous

iii) Famous

iv) Plaintiff

v) Global

vi) Serene

vii) Noxious

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

i) Beat about the bush

ii) Prima facie

iii) Easy money

iv) Behind the scenes

v) suo motu

vi) To beat the air

vii) By and by

viii) ad infinitum

ix) mens rea

x) Summer friends

xi) ex gratia

xii) res integra

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

i) Aggrieved

ii) Encumbrance

iii) Deponent

iv) Incompetent

v) Judicature

vi) Overrule

vii) Redemption

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

i) Whereas

ii) Till

iii) On the other hand

iv) Yet

v) Provided

vi) And

vii) Similarly

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

i) Election Process in India needs to be changed.

ii) Online education is as good as learning in the classroom.

iii) Should children who commit violent crimes be tried as adults?

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

i) Indian Legal System : Problems and Challenges.

ii) Right to Education.

iii) Delay in Providing Justice.

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

It is strange that a democratic country such as India does not trust one of the most important administration organs of its elected government - the police. The ruling elite and middle class citizens see them as political decoys and blame politicians for not letting the police play their rightful roles in the society. The lower income classes, of course, feel intimidated by them and in constant fear of their convenient authority. It follows that there is a grim lack of understanding about the nature and functions of the police in the country. The problems of the Indian police which run as deep as the design, structure, culture, and leadership remain hidden. Police personnel in India usually subscribe to two kinds of violations. The first is corruption against individuals or institutions which usually targets the income or livelihood of the victim. Traffic police extort money from drivers on a daily basis. Even hawkers, street vendors and small time shopkeepers are familiar with the demands from the local police station. They are forced to pay weekly payments (haftas) or suffer extortion at the hands of policemen at frequent intervals simply to operate their business. Registration of cases, too, requires a bribe to the police station in charge. The second category of criminal conduct practiced by the police is that of physical coercion against suspects of crime or agitators. This misconduct is usually targeted at lower income groups. These groups are regularly subject to harsh physical treatment and even the innocent run the risk of having false cases registered against them. All custodial deaths are largely those of poor or lower class people. The criminal justice system and in particular, the police have remained unchanged for the last 140 years. There has been no difference in the behavioural aspect of police personnel either. Police personnel see themselves as rulers and guardians of the state, emphasizing order maintenance rather than service to the people. India is a nation where bureaucrats of every rank indulge in notorious dealings undaunted by the police, the so called enforcers of law and order, because these officials are practised in the art of bribery and influence. The criminalisation of politics has affected police performance more than that of any other State institution. While there are numerous provisions in the Constitution of India along with other laws, most of these provisions are not implemented. It is usually the poor and deprived sections of the society who are victims of custodial crimes and police atrocities. The increasing and excessive workload of the police is a chief factor contributing to this situation. Third degree torture is usually assumed to be a short-cut method

of investigation by the police. The inability to cope with the rising crime rate and hierarchical pressures from above to generate quick results often compels police to practice third-degree torture methods. Those subjected to such brutal interrogations often break down and confess to crimes they may not have committed. It is needless to emphasize that accountability, transparency and access to information are imperative as safeguards to prevent any abuse of the power to arrest a citizen.

- i) What is the attitude of ruling elite and middle class citizens towards police?
 - ii) What are the two kinds of violations which Police personnel in India usually subscribe to?
 - iii) How do the Police personnel see themselves?
 - iv) Why do police personnel practise third-degree torture methods of investigation?
- b) Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it : **[10]**

Democracy is regarded as the best form of the government. It is so because it provides an opportunity for the self governance. In democracy the key of power lies in the hands of the people. In India, we have a parliamentary democratic set up at centre which is headed by the Prime Minister and his council of ministers. Likewise, we have democratic set up at State level headed by the Chief Minister and the council of Ministers. There are many postulates of the successful functioning of a democratic set up. It requires democratic society i.e. a society with ingrained quality of being governed democratically. Democracy can function well only if public opinion is vigilant; citizens think rightly and leaders are selfless nation builders. Moreover, successful functioning of democratic government depends on the existence of strong opposition. Strong opposition keeps government within the bounds of norms and checks for taking decision. Similarly, the press - the fourth estate plays a vital role in enlightening and educating the people and exposing the misdeeds of the government. Lastly, right to vote and free and fair election is the backbone of democracy. This precious right may be undermined and negated if the elections are not ensured in free and fair way. Democracy may crumble down due to unawakened public opinion, misguided and swayed choices in the name of community and caste.

Q5) a) Write a précis of the following passage :

[10]

Freedom is a sweet sounding word. Nearly all of us love to use it or to hear it used even if we do not quite understand what it means, we feel it stands for something fine and courageous and so it does. It stands for something precious too; something for which men and women in every part of the world have struggled and suffered and gone bravely even to their death. If we enjoy any freedom now, it is partly due to them. So it is really worthwhile to know clearly what freedom is and why it has been valued so highly. We shall ourselves thereby come to value it and lose it by our carelessness. At one time it used to be said that “All men are born free” but we can see now that is not true at all, for nature binds us in all sorts of ways. Everything that surrounds us has a tendency to limit our freedom. The body and the mind which are our tools for living in the world limit freedom. How? If we do not feed our body properly, it will get ill and die. But surely our thoughts are free? Not at all. Suppose, we have been brought up in a country where everyone believes that people of a particular colour or race or people of a particular caste or class or people of a particular religion are better than all others, our mind also will grow up with those ideas. If we want to change, we will need determination, knowledge and action to make our mind free. Fortunately, young people naturally want to be free. Sometimes the older people are blamed for making the youngsters grow up with narrow ideas. As young people are always coming into the world to take the place of the old, the human race goes on struggling for freedom. The struggle has continued for a long time and we have made a good deal of progress, although we have still a long way to go.

OR

Translate the following passage into Marathi/Hindi :

Legal education is essentially a multi-purpose education which can develop the human resources and idealism needed to strengthen the legal system. Law is an essential medium of change. Knowledge of law increases one's understanding of public affairs. Its study promotes accuracy of the expression, facility in arguments and skill in interpreting the written words, as well as some understanding of social values. It is pivotal duty of everyone to know the law. Ignorance of law is not innocence and it cannot be excused. Thus, legal education is imperative not only to produce good lawyers but also to create cultured law abiding citizens, who are inculcated with concepts of human values and human rights. Legal education and quality of law graduates have great impact on the quality of judiciary - bar and bench. Legal education is also substantively relevant for other spheres of national life related to law-making and law-enforcing, governance and administration, corporate legal

counselling and alternative dispute resolution. Besides, lawyers, judges and law-graduates have a social responsibility towards the people at large to facilitate their access to justice, not only by way of application of law, but also by promoting mass legal awareness, sensitizing people about national issues, upholding and propagating, thereby, social values of law.

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

OR

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

☒ ☒ ☒ ☒

Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P208

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4344] - 402

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

LEGAL HISTORY

History of Courts, Legislature and Legal Profession in India
(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 11)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

- Q1)** Discuss in detail the various stages of the development of courts and administration of justice in Madras from 1639 to 1726.
- Q2)** Examine critically the judicial plan of 1790 introduced by Lord Cornwallis to reorganize the criminal Judicature in India.
- Q3)** Give the reasons for the passing of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861. Discuss in brief the composition and powers of the High Courts under the Act.
- Q4)** Write short notes on the following :
- a) Patna case.
 - b) Adalat System.
- Q5)** Examine critically the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1919.
- Q6)** “The charter Act of 1833 began the process of unification of the legislature and judicial functions of government”. Comment.
- Q7)** Discuss the following :
- a) Indian Councils Act, 1861.
 - b) Functions of the State Bar Council under the Advocates Act, 1961.
- Q8)** Discuss critically the role and contribution of privy council to Indian Legal System.

P.T.O.

Q9) Write short notes on the following (any two) :

- a) Administration of justice in Calcutta before 1726.
- b) Development of Legal Profession in India.
- c) Cossijurah case.
- d) Federal Court under the Government of India Act, 1935.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P209

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[4344] - 403
II - B.S.L. (Semester - IV)
LAW OF CONTRACT - II
(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 12)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) Explain the doctrine and scope of implied authority of a partner. **[17]**

OR

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

Q2) What is dissolution of firm? Discuss various modes of dissolution of firm. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the rights and duties of Partners interse.

Q3) Explain the rights of unpaid seller with relevant case laws. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the essentials of Contract of Sale.

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

- a) Explain the types of goods & effects of perishing of goods.
- b) Sale by Sample.
- c) Remedies to Seller against the Buyer.
- d) Caveat Emptor.
- e) Implied Warranties.

Q5) Explain the modes of creation of Agency. **[17]**

OR

What is Bailment? Discuss the rights and duties of Bailee.

Q6) "The liability of surety is co-extensive with that of the principal debtor"
Comment. **[16]**

OR

Define pledge. What are the essentials features of a valid pledge?



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P210

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4344] - 502

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

LAW OF CRIMES

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 14)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) “Actus non facit reum nisi mensit rea” is the Cardinal Principle of Criminal Law Comment. **[16]**

OR

Discuss critically the Intra-Territorial and Extra - Territorial operation of Indian Penal Code 1860.

Q2) What is Force? In what circumstances a person is said to use Criminal force? Distinguish between Criminal Force and Assault? **[16]**

OR

Explain Criminal breach of trust, misappropriation and cheating.

Q3) “Every Murder is culpable homicide but every Culpable homicide is not murder” Comment. **[16]**

OR

Discuss fully the provisions pertaining to Defamation Under Indian Penal Code.

Q4) Define Consent? Explain the law relating to consent under the chapter of General Exception's of Indian Penal Code. **[16]**

OR

Explain the offence of Theft. When does it amounts to Robbery?

P.T.O.

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

- a) Mc. Naghun's Rule of Insanity.
- b) Theories of Punishment.
- c) Kidnapping & Abduction.
- d) Criminal Conspiracy.

Q6) Answer any four by giving reasons : **[20]**

- a) 'A' Commits House trespass by entering Z's house through a Window. Discuss 'A' s liability.
- b) 'A' an officer of a Court of Justice, is being ordered by a Court of Justice to arrest 'Y'; after due enquiry believing Z to be Y arrested Z. Has 'A' committed any offence.
- c) 'A' finds a valuable ring, not knowing to whom it belongs. 'A' sells it immediately without attempting to discover the owner. Discuss the liability of 'A'.
- d) 'A' intentionally pulls up a women's veil without her consent. Whether 'A' has committed any offence?
- e) 'A' shoots 'Z' with the intention of Killing. 'A' dies in consequences what offence 'A' has committed?



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P211

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4344] - 503

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

LABOUR LAWS

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 15)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) What is the adjudicative mechanism of disputes and claims provided under the E.S.I. Act, 1948? **[15]**

OR

How are the Inspectors appointed under the E.S.I. Act, 1948, and what are their functions and duties

Q2) Lock-out is the weapon in the hands of the Employers. Discuss various provisions relating to Lock-out under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. **[15]**

OR

Define 'Industrial Dispute' under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. Whether an individual dispute per se becomes an Industrial dispute.

Q3) Explain clearly the machinery that exists under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 for the settlement of Industrial disputes. **[15]**

OR

Analyse the provisions relating to 'Lay - off' and "Retrenchment" under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Q4) State and explain the provisions relating to 'Safety of worker' under the Factories Act, 1948. **[20]**

OR

Discuss the provisions relating to Health of the workers under the Factories Act, 1948.

P.T.O.

Q5) Discuss the employer's liability to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the defences available to an employer to saddle away his liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

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

- a) Kinds of Deductions under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
- b) Penalty for offences under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
- c) Procedure for fixing and revising minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
- d) Fixing hours for a normal working day under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P212

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4344] - 505

III - B.S.L. LL.B. (Semester - V)
CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY
(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper - (B))

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) Criminology is the body of knowledge dealing with the making of laws, breaking of laws, and reaction towards breaking of laws. Discuss. [16]

OR

Critically evaluate Lombroso's theory of 'Born Criminal'. Examine its relevance and contribution to modern criminology.

Q2) Critically examine the causes of Juvenile delinquency in India. What are the legal provisions to control the same. [16]

OR

Discuss the role of the Supreme Court in developing the rights prisoners with the help of relevant case law.

Q3) What is Recidivism. What the causes and measure to curtail high rates of recidivism? [16]

OR

Write a critical note on the police organization in India. Discuss measures to solve the problems of the police and improve and restructure the organization.

Q4) Discuss the concept of 'White Collar Crime' in the light of Sutherland's analysis of the same. [16]

OR

Evaluate the various theories of Punishment.

P.T.O.

Q5) What is Parole? Distinguish it from Probation and state whether they are useful as techniques for reformation of offenders. **[16]**

OR

Explain the impact of economic institutions on criminally and their contribution to the science of criminology.

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

- a) Open prison system.
- b) Kinds of punishments.
- c) Classical School.
- d) National Police Commission.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P213

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4344] - 601
III - B.S.L. (Semester - VI)
FAMILY LAW - II
(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 17)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) State and explain the Essentials Features of the Coparcenary. Discuss the Rights and Duties of the Coparceners. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the General Principles of Inheritance under the Muslim Law. Explain the Doctrine of Increase (Aul) and Return (Radd).

Q2) What is Partition? Discuss various Modes of effecting a Partition under the Hindu Law. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the Essentials of Valid Gift under the Muslim Law.

Q3) State and explain the Special Rules of Succession for Parsi dying intestate under the Indian Succession Act, 1925? **[16]**

OR

Discuss the rules of succession in case of Hindu Female dying intestate.

Q4) Define Wakf. Discuss the Duties and Liabilities of 'Mutawali'. **[16]**

OR

State and explain the General Principles governing the Intestate Succession among Christian.

Q5) Write short notes on (any three) : **[18]**

- a) Election.
- b) Son's Pious Obligation.
- c) Pre-Emption.
- d) Streedhan and Women's Estate.
- e) Conditional Bequests.

P.T.O.

Q6) Answer the following with reasons (any three) : **[18]**

- a) 'H' a Hindu Male dies intestate leaving his Father, Mother, Brother, Two Widows, Three Son's and Three Daughter's. Distribute the property.
- b) A bequeaths to B - "the sum of 1,000 rupees, in a certain chest" : "all the horses in my stable". At the death of A, no money is found in the chest, and no horses in the stable. Discuss the effect of Legacy.
- c) 'A' a Christian dies intestate leaving three children, John, Mary and Henry; John died, leaving Four Children, and Mary died, leaving One Child, and Henry alone survived the Father. Distribute the Property.
- d) A, whose Domicile of Origin is in England, proceeds to India, where he settles as a Barrister, intending to reside in India during the remainder of his life. Discuss about 'A's Domicile.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P214

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4344] - 602
III - B.S.L. LL.B. (Semester - VI)
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

- Q1)** Discuss salient features of Indian Constitution.
- Q2)** Is Preamble part of the Constitution of India? Examine the values enshrined in the Preamble. Substantiate your answer with appropriate case laws.
- Q3)** The most significant expression used in Art. 12 is “other authority”. This expression is not defined in the Constitution. It is the Supreme Court, as the Apex Court, defined this term. Discuss the approach of Supreme Court in defining the term “other authority”.
- Q4)** “Article 16 (4) constitutes a very significant exception to the principle of equality embodied in Art. 16 (1)”. Discuss the above statement in detail with the help of relevant case laws and constitutional amendments.
- Q5)** Discuss the importance of guarantee of freedom of speech and expression in liberal democracy. Examine the various facets of freedom of speech and expression as recognized by Indian Supreme Court in last 6 decades.
- Q6)** “A Proclamation of emergency under Art 352 affects the Fundamental Rights of the people very drastically”. Comment critically.
- Q7)** Discuss in detail with the help of relevant judicial decisions the Anti-Defection Law in India.
- Q8)** Discuss the composition, power and jurisdiction of Indian Supreme Court.

P.T.O.

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

- a) Finance Commission.
- b) Citizenship.
- c) Doctrine of Eclipse.
- d) Protection against Arrest.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P215

[Total No. of Pages : 3

[4344] - 604

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

PRACTICAL TRAINING - III (PROFESSIONAL ETHICS
ACCOUNTANCY FOR LAWYERS AND BAR - BENCH RELATIONS)
(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 20)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) Discuss any two of the following : **[16]**

- a) Concept, need and importance of professional Ethics.
- b) Duties of an advocate towards client and duty to Render Legal Aid.
- c) Vakalatnama.

Q2) State the provisions relating to 'Conduct of Advocates' under the Advocates Act, 1961. **[18]**

OR

Discuss the following :

- a) Functions of the Bar Council of India. **[8]**
- b) Senior and other advocates. **[6]**
- c) Disqualification for enrolment. **[4]**

Q3) Examine the civil and criminal contempt of court with the help of decided cases. **[18]**

OR

Discuss the following with reference to contempt of courts Act, 1971.

- a) Defences available to the contemner. **[10]**
- b) Punishment for contempt of court and limitation for actions for contempt. **[8]**

Q4) Comment on any two of the following cases : **[18]**

a) Harish Chandra Tiwari

vs.

Baiju AIR 2002 S.C.548

P.T.O.

Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P216

[Total No. of Page : 1

[4344] - 701

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

LAW OF EVIDENCE

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

- Q1)** Define evidence. Discuss the concept of circumstantial evidence.
- Q2)** Explain the admissibility of tape recorded evidence as a document with the help of judicial decisions.
- Q3)** Explain the order of examination provided under Indian Evidence Act.
- Q4)** What do you mean by estoppel? Discuss various kinds of estoppel.
- Q5)** What is a dying declaration? Explain the reliability of dying declaration recorded by a magistrate, by a doctor and by a police officer.
- Q6)** Who are called experts? Discuss the value of opinion of chemical analyzer, ballistic expert and handwriting expert.
- Q7)** Discuss the evidentiary value of extra judicial confession.
- Q8)** Write notes on (any four) :
- a) Identification Parade.
 - b) Natural witness.
 - c) Professional communications.
 - d) Admission.
 - e) Admissibility of electronic records.
 - f) Relevancy of character.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P217

[Total No. of Page : 1

[4344] - 803
IV - B.S.L. - LL.B. (Semester - VIII)
(Five Year Law Course)
COMPARATIVE LAW
(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper 28(a))

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

- Q1)** What is comparative law? Discuss nature, scope and object of Comparative Law.
- Q2)** Whether comparative law can be used as a tool of construction in the interpretation of domestic law?
- Q3)** What are distinguishing features of common law system and civil law system? Discuss value of judicial decisions in these legal systems.
- Q4)** Distinguish Comparative law with Public International Law and Private International Law.
- Q5)** Explain comparative dimensions of strict liability and vicarious liability.
- Q6)** “Comparative lawyers must look outside the law”. Discuss in detail.
- Q7)** Compare following Legal Systems :
- a) Romanistic Family.
 - b) Germanic Legal Family.
- Q8)** What do you mean by ‘Mixed Legal Systems’? Discuss Quality of Mixed legal systems.
- Q9)** Short notes (any two) :
- a) Origin and development of comparative law.
 - b) Nordic family of jurists.
 - c) Comparative law and legal history.
 - d) Comparative dimensions of offer and acceptance.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P218

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4344] - 901

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

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND LIMITATION ACT

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 29)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) Discuss any four with reference to the Limitation Act 1963. **[20]**

- a) Legal Disability.
- b) Limitation bars the right but not extinguish it.
- c) Continuous running of time.
- d) Exclusion of the Time in Legal Proceedings.
- e) Acquisition of Easement by Prescription.

Q2) What do you understand by Res-Judicata? Compare it with res-subjudice.

Q3) "Every suit shall be instituted in the Court of lowest grade competent to try it". Explain the provision's in regards to institution of suits and stages of Civil suit.

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

Q5) Discuss the provisions relating to Issue of service of Summons on a dependent under the Code of Civil procedure, 1908.

Q6) Who is an 'Indigent Person' explain the provisions for suits by indigent persons.

Q7) Explain the provisions in regards to Temporary Injunction and give the instances in which cases temporary injunction is granted?

P.T.O.

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

- a) Settlement of dispute outside the court.
- b) Types of Decree.
- c) Interpleader Suit.

Q9) Write short notes on any four :

- a) Written Statement.
- b) Power and duties of Commissioner.
- c) Adjournment.
- d) Costs.
- e) Garnishee Order.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P219

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[4344] - 903
V - B.S.L. (Semester - IX)
Fifth Year of the Five Year Law Course
INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES
(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 31)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

- Q1)** “The rule of literal construction is considered to be the first principle of interpretation”. Comment. **[16]**
- Q2)** State and explain external aids to construction. **[16]**
- Q3)** Discuss the following :
- a) Rule of last antecedent. **[6]**
 - b) Mandatory and directory provisions. **[10]**
- Q4)** Examine the general principles regarding statutes affecting jurisdiction of courts. **[16]**
- Q5)** “Taxing statutes are strictly construed”. Discuss. **[16]**
- Q6)** Distinguish between remedial and penal statutes. **[16]**
- Q7)** Examine the general rules of construction under the general clauses act, 1897. **[16]**
- Q8)** “Beneficial construction of widest amplitude must be adopted for interpreting the constitution”. Comment. **[16]**
- Q9)** Write short notes on any two of the following : **[20]**
- a) Operation of statutes.
 - b) Harmonious construction.
 - c) Mischief rule.
 - d) Internal aids to construction.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P220

[Total No. of Page : 1

[4344] - 1002
V - B.S.L. - LL.B. (Semester - X)
COMPANY LAW
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) Define Company and explain its characteristics. Distinguish Company from Partnership.

Q2) Critically analyze the Doctrine of Indoor Management. Are there any exceptions to it?

Q3) Explain the position of a 'Director' under Company Law. What are the duties and liabilities of Directors?

Q4) Define 'Prospectus'. What is the object of prospectus? Discuss the contents of prospectus.

Q5) Discuss the rule laid down in 'Foss v/s Harbottle'.

Q6) What is meant by winding up of a company? Discuss various types of winding up procedures.

Q7) Explain different kinds of meetings.

Q8) Define share capital and discuss various kinds of Share Capital.

Q9) Write notes on any two :

- a) Role of Auditor.
- b) Doctrine of Lifting of Corporate Veil.
- c) Kinds of Debentures.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P221

[Total No. of Page : 1

[4344] - 1006
V - B.S.L. (Semester - X)
(Fifth Year of the Five Year Law Course)
CO - OPERATIVE LAW
(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper - 37(C))

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

- 1) *Question No. 8 is compulsory. Attempt any 5 (Five) of the remaining questions.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

- Q1)** “Co-operation has good points of capitalistic as well as socialistic forms of organization and acts as a balancing factor among these economic systems”. Discuss. **[16]**
- Q2)** Who can be admitted as a member of a society? Explain the rights liabilities of different kinds of members. **[16]**
- Q3)** Write in detail the provisions under the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960 regarding Annual General Meeting and Special General Meeting. **[16]**
- Q4)** Explain the provisions of election of specified societies under Section 73G of the M.C.S. Act. **[16]**
- Q5)** State the grounds of winding up of a society. How the liquidation proceedings are terminated? **[16]**
- Q6)** Explain the important recommendations of A.D. Gorwala committee on the Rural Credit in India. **[16]**
- Q7)** State and explain the general liabilities of promoter under the Maharashtra Ownership of Flats Act 1963. **[16]**
- Q8)** Write notes on any four (4) of the following : **[20]**
- a) Deed of Apartments.
 - b) Definition of ‘Apartment’.
 - c) Common areas and facilities under the Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act 1970.
 - d) Amendments of byelaws of a society.
 - e) Principles of Co-operation.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P236

[Total No. of Page : 1

[4344] - 203
I - B.S.L. (Semester - II)
SOCIOLOGY
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

- Q1)** What is sociology of law? How important is sociology for the students of law?
- Q2)** Define urban community and discuss the impact of urbanization on the lives of rural people.
- Q3)** Discuss the functions and dysfunctions of religion.
- Q4)** Define human society. Discuss the relationship between law and society.
- Q5)** Explain the functions of family in modern changing society.
- Q6)** What are the constitutional provisions for promoting 'equality' and 'liberty' in India?
- Q7)** Explain the types of social stratification practiced in India.
- Q8)** Differentiate between values and norms and how do they contribute in controlling human behaviour.
- Q9)** Mention the legislation to control 'untouchability' and exploitation of 'labour'.
- Q10)** Write short notes on any four :
- a) Modernization.
 - b) Scope of sociology.
 - c) The minority communities.
 - d) Types of marriage.
 - e) Problems of urbanization.
 - f) Secularization of Indian society.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P237

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4344] - 506

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

WOMEN & LAW & LAW RELATING TO THE CHILD

(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper - (3))

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

SECTION - I

(Women and Law)

Q1) State the provisions of different Labour Laws benefiting women. **[15]**

OR

Write a detailed note on Commission of Sati (Prevention Act). 1987.

Q2) Discuss the Constitutional safeguards that help women in India. **[15]**

OR

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

Q3) Write notes on any two : **[20]**

- a) Uniform Civil Code.
- b) Domestic Violence.
- c) Adequacy of Rape Laws.

SECTION - II

(Child and Law)

Q4) State the provisions of Code of Civil Procedure regarding child under litigation. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the Constitutional safeguards available to the child in India.

P.T.O.

Q5) State the legal control over child labour. **[15]**

OR

Describe the measures for rehabilitation for juvenile delinquents under Juvenile Justice Act, 2000.

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

- a) National Commission for child.
- b) Child under Personal Laws.
- c) Child marriages and the Law.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P238

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4344] - 703
IV - B.S.L. (Semester - VII)
Fourth Year of the Five Year Law Course
HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW
(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 23)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) Trace the Origin and Development of Human Rights. **[15]**

OR

State and explain the Classification of Human Rights.

Q2) Critically examine the role of State Human Rights Commission as an Enforcement mechanism of Human Rights. **[15]**

OR

Part - III of the Indian Constitution reflects the contents of Human Rights. Discuss.

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

- a) Media and Human Rights.
- b) Rights of Tribal.
- c) Rights of Women.
- d) Fundamental Duties.

Q4) Examine the various Theories of International Law. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the various sources of International Law.

Q5) Define Recognition of States. And discuss various modes of Recognition of States. And also state the consequences of the Recognition of States. **[15]**

OR

Explain the concept of State Responsibility. And discuss the consequences of State Responsibility.

P.T.O.

Q6) Discuss the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes. **[15]**

OR

Critically examine the significance of Vienna Convention on Law of Treaties.

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

- a) Calvo-Clause.
- b) Territorial Jurisdiction.
- c) Security Council.
- d) Immunities and Privileges of Diplomatic Agents.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P239

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4344] - 704

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

Fourth Year of Fifth Year Law Course

Arbitration, Conciliation and Alternative Disputes Resolution Systems
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

- Q1)** What are different types of Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms which will provide alternative to court litigation?
- Q2)** What types of interim measures a court can grant under Arbitration and conciliation Act 1996? Whether an arbitrator can grant interim measures?
- Q3)** “An arbitral award shall be final and binding on the parties and the persons claiming under them respectively” comment, and when an arbitral award can be enforced?
- Q4)** What is the power of Judicial authority to refer parties to arbitration under section 8 of Act 1996?
- Q5)** What is jurisdiction power and authority to be exercised by the Administrative Tribunals constituted under Article 323-A of Constitution of India discuss with case law.
- Q6)** What is the procedure to be followed by the ‘lokadalat’ for settlement of disputes under Legal Services Authority Act 1987?
- Q7)** The party autonomy is supreme in conciliation proceedings discuss with the help of provisions relating to conciliation under Arbitration and conciliation Act 1996?

P.T.O.

Q8) Answer any two :

- a) Consent award.
- b) Family court.
- c) Setting aside arbitral award.
- d) Appointment of arbitrator.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P240

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4344] - 804
IV - B.S.L. (Semester - VIII)
Fourth Year of the Five Year Law Course
INSURANCE LAW
(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper 28 (B))

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) Discuss the importance of insurance to individuals, industry and the Indian economy. **[16]**

OR

What is life insurance? Discuss how a life insurance contract is formed.

Q2) Explain the principles of indemnity with reference to life and non-life insurance. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the importance of good faith in contracts of life and non-life insurance.

Q3) What is a nomination? How is it made? Distinguish with reference to insurance between a nomination, an assignment and succession to property? **[16]**

OR

What are the provisions about voting rights and capital structure under the Insurance Act 1938.

Q4) What are the provisions relating to compulsory insurance under the Motor Vehicles Act. **[16]**

OR

Three types of applications that can be made by victims of accidents under the Motor Vehicles Act. Which are they? Highlight their differences.

Q5) Explain the role of the IRDA in relation to protection of consumer interests, and development of insurance industry. **[16]**

OR

What is the law relating to commission to insurance agents?

P.T.O.

Q6) Write short notes on any four :

[20]

- a) Contribution.
- b) Pure risks.
- c) Insurable interest in life insurance.
- d) Excepted perils.
- e) Reinsurance.
- f) Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963.
- g) General Insurance Corporation.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P241

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4344] - 806

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

Fourth Year of the Five Year Law Course

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper 28 (D))

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) What are the various types of intellectual properties? Explain each of them with illustrations. **[16]**

OR

Explain the role of intellectual property in economic development of country.

Q2) Define 'Invention'. Which inventions are patentable? **[16]**

OR

Explain the procedure for the grant of patent.

Q3) What amounts to infringement of copyright? Discuss the remedies available in case of infringement. **[16]**

OR

Who is the first owner of copyright? Explain the works in which copyright subsists.

Q4) Explain the concept of deceptive similarity with the help of decided case laws. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the rights conferred by registration of trade marks. What are the consequences of non-registration?

Q5) What is meant by design? Which designs are registrable? **[16]**

OR

What amounts to piracy of registered design? Also explain the remedies available to the proprietor in case of piracy of designs.

P.T.O.

Q6) Write short notes on any two :

[20]

- a) Rights and obligations of a patentee.
- b) Copyright Society.
- c) Well known marks.
- d) Semi-conductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P242

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[4344] - 807

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

PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING, LEGAL AID AND PARALEGAL SERVICES
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

- Q1)** Discuss the Post-Emergency development of emerging Public-Interest Litigation in India, via relaxation of Locus-Standi rule, through decided case laws.
- Q2)** Discuss the recommendations of Malimath committee on simplifying judicial procedure and practices in Criminal Justice System.
- Q3)** Discuss the constitution and function of the National Legal Services Authority under Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.
- Q4)** What do you mean by 'Legal Aid'? Discuss the constitutional and other Statutory provisions in respect of Legal Aid.
- Q5)** Discuss the object, organization and powers of Lok-Adalat.
- Q6)** Discuss the development of Legal Literacy. What are your suggestions for improvements in Legal Literacy or Legal Education in India.
- Q7)** Explain the role of Non-Governmental Organization for the protection of Human Rights.
- Q8)** Trace out the development of Legal System from Panchayat Raj to Legal Aid by courts.
- Q9)** Explain (any two) :
- a) Use of computer in Legal Education and Legal Profession.
 - b) Pre Litigation Conciliation and Settlement.
 - c) Amicus-Curiae.
 - d) Adhoc-Courts.

XXXX

Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P243

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4344] - 1004
V - B.S.L. (Semester - X)
LAW OF TAXATION
(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper - 37 (A))

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) Define 'Salaries'. What are the permissible deductions in computing income from salaries under the Income Tax Act? **[15]**

OR

"The incidence of Income - Tax depends upon the residential status of an assessee". Comment.

Q2) Explain the powers of Income Tax Authorities under the Income Tax Act, 1961. **[15]**

OR

State the provisions relating to 'appeals and revision' under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Q3) Explain the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961 regarding the set off and carry forward and set off losses under different heads of Income. **[15]**

OR

State the provisions relating 'Procedure for Assessment' under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Q4) Write short notes (any three) : **[15]**

- a) Assessee.
- b) Previous Year.
- c) Income from other sources.
- d) Advance payment of Tax.
- e) Refunds.

P.T.O.

Q5) Discuss the definitions of 'Net Wealth' and 'Assets' under the Wealth Tax Act 1957. **[15]**

OR

State the provisions relating to payment and recovery of Wealth Tax under the Wealth - Tax Act, 1957.

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

- a) Powers of Central Excise Officer.
- b) Adjudication of confiscations.
- c) Definition of manufacture.
- d) Appeals.
- e) Consumer Welfare Fund.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P244

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4344] - 1005

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

**BANKING LAWS INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT
(Optional (b)) (2003 Pattern)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

SECTION - I

(Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881)

Q1) State and explain the law relating to dishonour of cheque under Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

OR

What are the various provisions regarding “presumptions” as to the negotiable instrument under the Negotiable Instruments Act. [17]

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

- a) Bill of exchange.
- b) Discharge from liability on negotiable instrument.
- c) Presentment of negotiable instrument.
- d) Kinds of Endorsement.
- e) Crossing of Cheques.

SECTION - II

(The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934)

Q3) State the provisions relating to “Right to issue bank notes, Denominations of notes and Legal tender Character of notes” under the R.B.I Act, 1934.

OR

Explain in detail the various functions of the Reserve Bank of India. [17]

P.T.O.

- Q4)** Write short notes on any three of the following : **[18]**
- a) Penalties under the R.B.I Act.
 - b) Power to issue Search Warrant.
 - c) Reserve Fund.
 - d) Composition of Central Board and term of Office of Directors.
 - e) Inspection.

SECTION - III

(Banking Regulation Act, 1949)

- Q5)** How does the Reserve Bank exercise its control over the management of the banking companies?

OR

Discuss the provisions relating to the suspension of business and winding up of the banking companies under the Banking Regulation Act. **[15]**

- Q6)** Write short notes on any three of the following : **[15]**
- a) Cash Reserve.
 - b) Opening of new and transfer of existing business of banking companies.
 - c) Audit.
 - d) Release of contents of safety lockers.
 - e) Constitution and powers of Tribunal.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P246

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4344] - 301
II - B.S.L. - LL.B. (Semester - III)
POLITICAL SCIENCE - II
Foundations of Political Obligations
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any 5 questions.*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks.*

Q1) Explain the concept 'Political Obligation'. Is it absolute? Comment. Discuss the various theories of political obligation.

Q2) Define the concepts 'Power', 'Authority' and 'Legitimacy'. Distinguish between 'Power' and 'Authority' with illustrations. Give Max Weber's classification of 'Authority'.

Q3) 'General will' is central to Rousseau's Social Contract theory'. Explain.

Q4) Explain Aristotle's views on 'State' 'Slavery' & 'Citizenship'. Give Aristotle's classification of 'Government'.

Q5) Discuss Karl Marx's theory of 'state', 'bureaucracy' and 'law'. Explain its relevance today.

Q6) Distinguish between 'legal' and 'political' sovereignty. Give John Austin's theory of Sovereignty.

Q7) Explain the causes for the rise of Fascism & Nazism in Central Europe. Discuss the basic features of such ideologies. Can such Totalitarian ideology rise in India? Comment.

P.T.O.

Q8) Explain Mahatma Gandhi's views on state and law. Is Non-violence irrelevant today. Comment.

Q9) Critically examine Bentham as an utilitarian philosopher. How did J.S. Mill contribute to it?

OR

What is 'Punishment'? Discuss the various theories of punishment should death penalty be abolished?

Q10) Write short notes on any 4:

- a) John Locke on Natural rights.
- b) Lenin's contribution to Marxism.
- c) Thomas Hobbes on his 'state of nature'.
- d) Sarvodaya Society.
- e) Hegel on 'State'.
- f) Satyagraha.
- g) Reformatory theory of Punishment.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P247

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4344] - 302

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

POLITICAL SCIENCE - III

International Relations and Organisations

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

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) What is National Power? Discuss whether National Power is static. How can National power be measured?

Q2) Discuss the various limitations on National Power and hence show that National Power is not absolute.

Q3) What are the main issues in the East-West conflict? Bring out the main difficulties in resolving it.

Q4) International Disputes can be resolved by mediation, conciliation, negotiation, arbitration and judicial process. Discuss the above statement with illustrations.

Q5) Is disarmament the only solution to achieve world peace? Discuss.

Q6) What is 'Balance of Power'? Explain various techniques of maintaining Balance of Power.

Q7) Justify why World community can never become a reality?

P.T.O.

Q8) OAS, OAU, Arab League and WTO have played a significant role in regional development.

Q9) Write on any two:

- a) ICJ.
- b) UNESCO.
- c) General Assembly and security council of UNO.
- d) Alliances.

Q10) Write short notes on (any four):

- a) Common wealth.
- b) NIEO.
- c) IBRD.
- d) ILO.
- e) ASEAN.
- f) ECOSOC.
- g) International NGOs.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P248

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4344] - 504

III - B.S.L. (Semester - V)
TRUST EQUITY & FIDUCIARY RELATION
(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper (a))

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) State the requirements for creation of Valid Trust.

[15]

OR

Explain and illustrate Classification of Trust.

Q2) Discuss Rights and Powers of Trustee under the Indian Trust Act, 1882. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the grounds for discharge of Trust.

Q3) Writes a Short Notes on any Two:

[10]

- a) Disabilities of Trustee.
- b) Secret Trust.
- c) Rights of Beneficiary.

Q4) Discuss the provisions relating to the Registration of Public Trust under Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. **[15]**

OR

Enumerate the Powers and Functions of the Charity Commissioner under Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950.

P.T.O.

Q5) Discuss the provisions regarding alienation of Immovable Property of Public Trust under Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. **[15]**

OR

What are the various Provisions in respect to budget, accounts & audit of Public Trust under Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950.

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

- a) Charitable Purpose.
- b) Math.
- c) Order of Surcharge.
- d) General Duties of Committee.

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

OR

Explain the meaning & Scope of Fiduciary Relationship with example.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P252

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4344] - 507

III - B.S.L. (Semester - V)
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW
(Optional Paper 16 (d)) (2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question No. 9 (Nine) is compulsory. Out of the remaining, attempt any five questions.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) Define 'International Economic Law and discuss the sources of International Economic Law. **[16]**

Q2) Examine the jurisdiction of the 'International Court of Justice' for the settlement of disputes in International Economic Law. **[16]**

Q3) State and explain types and 'Role of Foreign Investment. **[16]**

Q4) Examine the important features of charter on Economic Rights and Duties of States. **[16]**

Q5) Discuss the objects and functions of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO). **[16]**

Q6) Explain International conventions governing The 'Bill of Lading. **[16]**

Q7) Examine the role and functions of the International Monetary Fund (I.M.F). **[16]**

Q8) Discuss the salient features of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994. **[16]**

P.T.O.

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

[20]

- a) Unification of the Law of International Sale of Goods.
- b) Conventions for Enforcement of Arbitration Awards.
- c) The New International Economic Order (NIEO) of U.N.
- d) World Bank Guidelines.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P253

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4344] - 603

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

LAW OF TORTS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

(Paper - 19) (2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question No. 9 (Nine) is compulsory. Out of the remaining, attempt any five questions.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) Explain the definition of Tort and distinguish between Tort and Crime. [16]

Q2) “All persons have the capacity to sue and be sued in Tort. However, this rule is subject to certain exceptions and modification”. Comment. [16]

Q3) Explain any two of the following with reference to justification of Torts: [16]

- a) Acts of state.
- b) Inevitable accidents.
- c) Volenti non fit injuria.

Q4) Examine the principle of vicarious liability with respect to Master and Servant. [16]

Q5) State and explain the various modes of discharge of a Tort. [16]

Q6) Discuss the following:

- a) Extra-judicial remedies. [8]
- b) Ingredients of Assault and Battery. [8]

P.T.O.

Q7) State fully the principle of absolute liability with special reference to Rylands V. Fletcher. **[16]**

Q8) Discuss any two of the following: **[16]**

- a) Trespass Ab Initio.
- b) Public and Private Nuisance.
- c) Libel and Slander.
- d) Conversion.

Q9) Explain any two of the following with reference to the Consumer Protection Act, 1986: **[20]**

- a) Definitions of 'consumer' and 'service'.
- b) Jurisdiction of a Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum - District Forum.
- c) Procedure on admission of complaint.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P324

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4344]-303

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

LAW OF CONTRACT - I

(2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) Explain the Principles laid down in any two cases: **[16]**

- a) Carlill v/s Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.
- b) Lalman v/s Gauri Datt.
- c) Krell v/s Henry.

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

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

Q3) Under the Indian Contract Act, there are certain relations resemble those created by Contract. Explain. **[16]**

OR

“All Contracts are agreements but all agreements are not Contract”. Explain.

Q4) Explain the term Consideration and state the exceptions to the rule “No Consideration No Contract”. **[16]**

OR

Define Free Consent. Discuss the various ingredients of Undue Influence with suitable illustrations.

P.T.O.

Q5) “Minor’s agreement is void”. Explain. **[16]**

OR

State the remedies available to the aggrieved person in case of Breach of Contract.

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

- a) Rescission of Contract.
- b) Defenses in suits for relief based on Contract.
- c) Preventive Relief.
- d) Cases in which Specific performance of Contract is enforceable.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P325

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4344]-702

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

Fourth Year of the Five Years Law Course

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

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

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 22)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates :

- 1) *Question No. 9 (Nine) is compulsory. Out of the remaining attempt any five questions.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

- Q1)** Examine the nature and scope of Environment Law. **[16]**
- Q2)** Critically examine the constitutional provisions relating to Environmental Protection. **[16]**
- Q3)** Explain the contribution of the courts through Public Interest Litigation towards the cause of Environmental Protection. **[16]**
- Q4)** What is sustainable Development? Support the answer with decided cases.**[16]**
- Q5)** Explain the concept of Environmental Pollution and discuss the causes of environment pollution. **[16]**
- Q6)** State the main provisions of the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972. **[16]**
- Q7)** State the importance of Forest and explain various kinds of forest under the Indian Forest Act, 1927. **[16]**
- Q8)** Discuss any Two of the following : **[16]**
- a) Functions of the Central Board under the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
 - b) Pre and post Independence policies on environment.
 - c) The Narmada Valley Project.

P.T.O.

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

[20]

- a) Environment Impact Assessment.
- b) Jurisdiction and powers of the authority under the National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997.
- c) Rio conference on Environment and Development, 1972.
- d) Precautionary and polluter-pays-principle.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P326

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4344]-801

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

JURISPRUDENCE

(2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates :

- 1) *Question No. 9 is compulsory. Attempt any five questions out of remaining.*
- 2) *Question No. 9 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 16 marks each.*
- 3) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

- Q1)* Kelsen's pure theory ceases to be a pure theory and is contaminated by external ingredients like morality. Do you agree? Give reasons and analyse critically.
- Q2)* Explain the contribution of Roscoe Pound to Sociological Jurisprudence.
- Q3)* Explain American Legal Realism. Discuss its impact on Indian Legal System.
- Q4)* According to Savigny, Law is the product of facts or Customs as exists in a particular Human Society, and not of the Legislature. Comment.
- Q5)* The doctrine of Precedent is the life- blood of every legal system, which is to be viewed in the light of the Concept of Prospective overruling. Discuss.
- Q6)* Administration of Justice has at its roots certain cardinal principles common to all legal system. Discuss the notion of Administration of Justice in Criminal Matters.
- Q7)* Obligation arises from breach of duties and is to be imposed by law only. Do you support this proposition? Give reasons and analyse.
- Q8)* Explain the meaning of the term 'Possession'. Discuss the important elements of Possession.

P.T.O.

Q9) Write short notes on any two:

- a) Tortious Liability of the State.
- b) Ownership.
- c) Principle of Lex-Divina.
- d) Principle of Respect.
- e) Title.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P327

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4344]-1001

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

**THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE 1973, THE JUVENILE
JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT - 2000
AND PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT - 1958
(2003 Pattern)**

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) Discuss the concept of separation of Executive from Judiciary in constitution of Criminal Courts. Explain in brief functions of Executive Magistrates under Code of Criminal Procedure. **[16]**

OR

What is the rationale behind inclusion of Maintenance provisions under section 125, in Criminal procedure code? What is the status of grant of such maintenance as against grants made under other personal laws?

Q2) Trace the evolution of 'Rights of arrested persons' brought about by various landmark judgments of the Supreme Court and amendments made to the code in view of such judgments. **[16]**

OR

What circumstances justify alterations in 'Charge'? What procedure must be undertaken in case such alterations are made in the 'Charge'?

Q3) Enumerate the circumstances in which release on Bail become mandatory?**[16]**

OR.

What is 'Summary Trial'? Who can conduct summary trials? What offences may be tried summarily?

Q4) Explain the provisions of plea bargaining in the code. Cite difficulties in implementation of plea bargaining in India. **[16]**

P.T.O.

OR

Explain the provisions of the code that enable the police to undertake preventive actions against commissions of cognizable offences.

Q5) Discuss the difference between ‘appeal’ and ‘revision’. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the procedure that the magistrate should follow while recording a confession statement in the course of investigation. What if the procedure prescribed is not followed by the magistrate?

Q6) Discuss main features of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000. **[10]**

OR

Discuss offences against child under Juvenile Justice Care and Protection Act.

Q7) Examine critically the aims and object of Probation of Offenders Act. **[10]**

OR

Discuss in detail the role of probation officer under the Probation of Offenders Act.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P328

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4344]-1003

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

(Fifth Year of the Five Year Law Course)

DRAFTING, PLEADING & CONVEYANCING

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 36)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates :

- 1) *Question No. 10 (Ten) is compulsory. Out of the remaining attempt any five questions.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*
- 3) *Choose your own facts while drafting/answering.*

Q1) Draft a plaint on behalf of a landlord to recover possession from a tenant on grounds provided under the Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999. [16]

Q2) Draft a written statement to a suit filed by Bank of Maharashtra for recovery of loan money. [16]

Q3) Draft a petition for divorce by mutual consent under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. [16]

Q4) Draft a Writ Petition before the Hon'ble High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India for issuing of writ of 'Habeas Corpus'. [16]

Q5) Draft a Private criminal complaint under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881. [16]

Q6) Draft an application for maintenance under Section 125 of the code of Criminal Procedure on behalf of a wife. [16]

Q7) Draft a criminal complaint for the offence of cheating. [16]

Q8) Draft a Gift Deed of house property. [16]

Q9) Draft Partnership Deed. [16]

P.T.O.

Q10) Draft any two of the following applications :

[20]

- a) Application for compensation before the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.
- b) Appointment of Receiver.
- c) Caveat Application.
- d) Application for Anticipatory Bail.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P329

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[4344]-1007

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

(Fifth Year of Five Year Law Course)

INVESTMENT AND SECURITIES LAWS

(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper - 37 (d))

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates :

- 1) *Question No. 8 (Eight) is compulsory. Out of the remaining attempt any five questions.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

- Q1)** Trace the history of capital markets in India. [16]
- Q2)** State and explain the classification of securities. [16]
- Q3)** Define 'debenture' and discuss the kinds of debentures. [16]
- Q4)** Define 'Prospectus' and state disclosures to be made in prospectus. [16]
- Q5)** Explain the powers and functions of the securities and Exchange Board (SEBI) under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992. [16]
- Q6)** Discuss the law regulating investment by financial institutions and foreign financial institutions. [16]
- Q7)** Explain the concept of primary market and discuss the benefit of primary market to companies and investors. [16]
- Q8)** Write short notes on any two of the following : [20]
- a) Demutualisation of Stock Exchange.
 - b) Salient features of the Depositories Act, 1996.
 - c) Grant of Recognition to stock Exchange under the securities contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956.
 - d) Over The Counter Exchange of India (OTCEI) issues.
 - e) Spot delivery contract.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P385

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[4344]-103

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

ECONOMICS

(2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates :

- 1) Give diagrams wherever necessary.*
- 2) Q.No.1 is compulsory.*
- 3) Answer any four from the remaining.*
- 4) All questions carry equal marks.*

Q1) Write Short Notes (any four) :

- a) IBRD.
- b) Labour Productivity.
- c) Collective bargaining.
- d) Fixed and Variable costs.
- e) Concept of National Income.
- f) Sole Proprietorship.

Q2) Explain the functions of RBI.

Q3) Explain the importance of Private Sector in India.

Q4) What is Joint Stock Company? Explain its features.

Q5) What is economic development? Explain the features of developed economy.

Q6) Explain the causes of high birth rate and falling death rate in India.

Q7) What is monopoly? How is the price determined in monopoly?

Q8) Explain the features of India as a mixed economy.

Q9) Explain the law of demand with its assumptions and exceptions.

Q10) What are the causes and effects of poverty?



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P386

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[4344]-805

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

CONFLICT OF LAWS

(Optional Paper (C)) (2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) Explain the application of 'Lex Situs' Rule in respect of Immovable Property under Indian and English Private International law.

Q2) Explain the Mutual Disclaimer Theory.

Q3) Explain the different theories of Unity of Bankruptcy in Conflict of Laws.

Q4) Explain the different kinds of domicile.

Q5) Discuss the purpose of Private International Law and explain its modern theories.

Q6) What principles are applicable in Private International Law for the succession to immovable property? Explain.

Q7) Explain the stages in the Conflict of Laws.

Q8) Examine the concept of Public Policy as a limit on the application of Foreign Laws with the help of case laws.

Q9) Write Short Notes (**any four**) :

- a) *Coolier v Rivaz.*
- b) *Subjective and Objective theories of Proper Law of Contract.*
- c) *Recognition and Enforcement of foreign judgements.*
- d) *Adoption at Common law and in Indian law.*
- e) *Money of account and Money of Payment.*
- f) *Ogden v Odgen.*



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P690

[Total No. of Pages : 3

[4367] - 33

T.Y. B.Arch.

THEORY OF STRUCTURES - III

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

- 1) Answer any three questions from each section.
- 2) Answers should be written in separate answer books.
- 3) Neat diagrams must be drawn wherever necessary.
- 4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 5) Use of non programmable calculators and steel tables allowed.
- 6) Assume suitable data if necessary.
- 7) Use Fe 415 steel and M20 grade concrete.

SECTION - I

Q1) Write short notes on any four : **[16]**

- a) Trial Pits and Bore Holes.
- b) Counterfort Type Retaining Wall.
- c) Reinforcement Detailing of a Folded Plate Staircase.
- d) Raft Foundations.
- e) Rankine's Theory of Earth Pressures - Basic Assumptions, Active and Passive Earth Pressure.
- f) Piles - Need and their structural Action.

Q2) A rectangular column of size 230×450 is subjected to a factored load of 1100 kN and rests on a soil of S.B.C of 300 kN/m².

- a) Design the base of the isolated footing and draw a diagram showing the geometry. **[4]**
- b) Find depth for B.M. considerations and find steel required for same. **[4]**
- c) Draw a plan and section showing the reinforcement. **[3]**
- d) If the said footing is near another column of same size and load with a centre to centre distance of 1.8 m, would it be necessary to provide a combined footing. If so design the size of the rectangular combined footing in plan only. **[6]**

P.T.O.

Q3) Design a R.C.C doglegged staircase for an office building for the following data : **[17]**

- a) Width of the flight - 1500 mm
- b) Floor to floor height - 3200 mm
- c) Tread - 275 mm Riser - 160 mm
- d) The staircase is supported on 230 mm wide beams on outer edges of landings.

Q4) A retaining wall is of the following data.

Retained earth is on the vertical face of the stem.

Density of retained earth 18 kN/m^3

Angle of repose - 30 degrees

Coefficient of friction - 0.6

S.B.C of soil - 250 kN/Sq. m

Density of Concrete - 25 kN/m^3

Top Width of stem - 400 mm

Bottom width of stem - 850 mm

Height of stem - 5500 mm

Width of base - 3200 mm

Toe Projection - 900 mm

Depth of Base - 600 mm

- a) Check the stability of the above wall with regards to Overturning and Sliding. **[11]**
- b) Find the Maximum and Minimum Pressure at the base and comment on the same. **[6]**

SECTION - II

Q5) a) What are the advantages of Prestressed R.C.C construction over conventional R.C.C construction. **[8]**

OR

- a) Explain Pretensioning and Post Tensioning. **[8]**
- b) A prestressed concrete beam of overall size 300×600 is simply supported over a span of 6.5 m. The beam carries an udl of 18 kN/m over its entire span inclusive of its self weight. The prestressing tendons are located at a distance of 200 mm from the neutral axis and provide a prestressing force of 1100 kN.
Calculate the extreme fibre stresses at mid span. **[9]**

- Q6)** a) Design a purlin for a factory building for the following data : **[8]**
- i) Span of the truss - 16 m
 - ii) Spacing of the trusses - 4.5 m
 - iii) Slope of roof 25°
 - iv) Spacing of purlins - 2.2 m
 - v) Take dead load as 200 n/M^2
- Use angle section.
- b) Write short notes on any two : **[8]**
- i) Castellated Girders - Need and Advantages.
 - ii) Plate Girder - Need and Different Parts.
 - iii) Working Stress Method - Basic Concept and Limitations and Advantages.
- Q7)** Solve, A compound stanchion of a factory building consists of 2 no ISMC 250 placed back to back. Calculate the spacing between the two sections so that they take maximum load. What load will such a column carry for a height of 8.2 m with both ends fixed, design a suitable battening system for the same compound column with neat sketches. **[17]**
- Q8)** Write short notes on any four with neat sketches. **[16]**
- a) Various conditions of pressure for which an underground water tank is designed.
 - b) Design and detailing of a Circular Water Tank with a flexible joint between the walls and the base.
 - c) The reasons why high strength steel and concrete are used in Prestressed Members.
 - d) Steel Portal Frames - Advantages and Detailing.
 - e) Design for Earthquake Resistant Structures - Ductility Detailing.
 - f) Over Head Water Tanks.

