

Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

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[3839] - 1005

V - B.S.L

BANKING LAWS INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT

(2003 Pattern) (Sem. - X)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions:

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

Q1) Define “cheque” and distinguish it from Bill of exchange. **[17]**

OR

What are the various provisions relating to presumptions as to negotiable instrument under Negotiable instrument Act, 1881?

Q2) Write notes on any Three (3) of the following: **[18]**

- a) Presentment of negotiable instrument.
- b) Promissory note.
- c) Acceptance for honour and payment for honour.
- d) Holder in due course.
- e) Parties to negotiable instrument and their liability.
- f) Bills in sets.

Q3) Explain the provisions relating to Non-Banking Financial Institutions under the reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. **[17]**

OR

State the provisions regarding ‘penalties’ under the R.B.I.Act.

P.T.O.

Q4) Write Notes on any Three of the following: [18]

- a) Reserve Bank as a banker to the banks.
- b) Power of Reserve Bank to impose fine.
- c) Requirement of registration and net owned Fund.
- d) Powers and duties of Auditors.
- e) Right to issue Bank Notes and Re-issue of Notes.
- f) Central Board.

Q5) How does the Reserve Bank exercise its control over the management of the Banking companies under the Banking regulation Act, 1949? [15]

OR

Attempt the following:

- a) Constitution, powers and procedure of the Tribunal.
- b) Acquisition of the undertakings of Banking companies in certain cases.

Q6) Write notes on any Three of the following: [15]

- a) Preferential payments to depositors.
- b) Opening of new and transfer of existing places of business of banking companies.
- c) Prohibition of trading.
- d) Winding up of Banking companies.
- e) Maintenance of a percentage of assets.

Total No. of Questions : 5]

[Total No. of Pages : 4

P449

[3839]-401

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

LEGAL LANGUAGE

(Paper - 10) (2003 Pattern) (New)

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 word formation (Any Ten): **[10]**

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| i) Enrich. | vii) Yum-yum. |
| ii) Bicycle | viii) Grape-vine. |
| iii) Hyper Sensitive | ix) C.B.I. |
| iv) Patriotism. | x) Professor. |
| v) Adulteration. | xi) Leaflet. |
| vi) Mis conduct. | xii) Unhealthy. |

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

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| i) Warrant. | v) Distinguish. |
| ii) Evidence. | vi) Crime. |
| iii) Injunction. | vii) Choose. |
| iv) Law. | |

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

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| i) Major. | v) Bonafide. |
| ii) Alien. | vi) Exogamy. |
| iii) Loyal. | vii) Applicant. |
| iv) Fair. | |

P.T.O.

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

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| i) In good faith. | vii) Bird's eye view. |
| ii) Act upon. | viii) Hand to mouth. |
| iii) In response to. | ix) Ancillary Relief. |
| iv) All in all. | x) In camera. |
| v) Make friends with. | xi) Ipso facto. |
| vi) Face to face. | xii) Inter alia. |

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

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| i) Evidence. | v) Accused. |
| ii) Slander. | vi) Waiver. |
| iii) Insolvency. | vii) Custody. |
| iv) Negligence. | |

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) Although. | v) Because. |
| ii) Besides. | vi) That. |
| iii) Therefore. | vii) But. |
| iv) If. | |

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

- i) Mobile facility is a menace.
- ii) Reality shows have given the youth new opportunities.
- iii) Love-marriages do not last long.

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

- i) Suicide by Farmers.
- ii) Right to Information.
- iii) Noise Pollution.

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

Child Labour has also been considered as unethical from moral and development point of view. But the question arises, can our society keep it completely away which is still continuing as a matter of tradition of economic necessity? Hence, it is better to deal with the problems within the problems of child labour. Let the child of the 21st century find himself into the heaven of freedom. In this connection it is expected that the State shall see that an adult member of the family, whose child is in a factory or mine or other hazardous work, gets a job in lieu of the child. Since the poverty is the base reason which compels parents of a child despite their unwillingness, to get it employed, it is felt, unless alternative income is assured to the family, the question of abolition of child labour would really remain a “will-of-wisp”. So far non-hazardous sectors are concerned, the factory inspectors must ensure that the working hours of the child were not more than four to six hours a day and that it received at least two hours of schooling each day. All this is to be performed on the basis of ethical principles that govern the moral duty and responsibility.

Questions:-

- i) What is the basic reason for child labour?
 - ii) What should be ensured by the factory inspector concerning the children working in non-hazardous sectors?
 - iii) “-----the question of abolition of child labour will remain a “wilt of wisp” When?
 - iv) What does the passage deal with? Suggest a suitable title.
- b)** Read and comprehend the following passage carefully and make notes on it: [10]

It should be evident from a perusal of the various constitutional and legal provisions and other safeguards provided in trial and appeals that the present system is heavily loaded in favour of the accused person. It can, therefore, be quite safely assumed that a person who has been convicted is rightly convicted but the same cannot be assumed when someone is acquitted. In the past not only did the system work against the accused persons, the punishments awarded were also draconian. Now it is the other way round. In fact now a general criticism made against the administration of criminal justice is that accused persons are overprotected by it which is contrary to the public interest. This along with the legal aid facilities available now and the multiplicity of appeals has resulted in greater litigation and longer hearings making impossible demands on an already overloaded criminal justice system.

Q5) a) Translate the following passage into Marathi/Hindi. **[10]**

Problem of girl-child is another long neglected area, marked by deep rooted gender bias prevailing in the country which calls for immediate attention. Special attention is needed to assure her the right to develop to her full potential. In the action plan for SAARC, emphasis has been laid on survival and protection of the girl-child and safe motherhood, overall development of the girl-child and special protection for vulnerable girl-children placed in difficult circumstances and belonging to special groups. For the prevention of female foeticide and infanticide, widely prevalent in the country, an Act has been passed. Efforts are being made to reduce infant mortality rate to less than 60 per thousand live births and under-5, mortality rate to less than 10 per thousand by the year 2000 and to virtually eliminate the gender disparities in mortality rates.

OR

Write a precis of the following passage.

A significant aspect of the episode in the State of Bihar, in which some undertrial prisoners were allegedly blinded by the police, was the fact that there were public protests when some of the police officials, suspected to be responsible for the blindings were suspended by the government. The attitude displayed by the public might be termed perverse or based on ignorance but it clearly showed that having suffered for too long at the hands of the criminals, the public was all out for the liquidation of criminals and gangsters by any means, fair or foul.

Having regard to normal human nature, which seeks vengeance, and to the need of self-preservation and also to the fact that criminal propensities are likely to increase in most of the societies, the punitive reaction is bound to be of eternal relevance. The society should find it difficult, at any stage of civilization, to give up the penal sanctions altogether, and punitive philosophy, in some form or the other and in varying degrees of importance, shall continue to serve the cause of law and order.

b) Draft a "Lease Deed" by assuming your own facts. **[10]**

OR

Draft a Deed of "General Power of Attorney".



Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

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[3839]-502

III B.S.L. (Sem.- 5th)

LAW OF CRIMES

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) What are the essential ingredients to constitute the offence of an unlawful Assembly? **[16]**

OR

Define Hurt & grievous hurt. Explain with the help of judicial decisions.

Q2) Explain fully the offences relating to marriage. **[16]**

OR

Discuss in detail the offence of dacoity .

Q3) Write notes on any two. **[16]**

- a) Cheating.
- b) Rape.
- c) Extortion.
- d) Wrongful restraint.

Q4) Distinguish between any two. **[16]**

- a) Rioting & Affray.
- b) Common intention & common object.
- c) Dishonestly & fraudulently.
- d) Preparation & Attempt.

P.T.O.

Q5) Explain fully the law relating to right of private defence against body. [16]

OR

Explain the offence of defamation.

Q6) Answer any four by giving reasons. [20]

- a) A is about to attack B with the help of knife. B takes out revolver & fires which results into death of A. Is B liable for any offence? If so what?
- b) A, a child of 9 years throws a stone into B's direction which results into bodily pain of B. Discuss A's liability.
- c) A, being legally bound to appear before the high court at Calcutta, in obedience to a subpoena issuing from that court, intentionally omits to appear. What offence A has committed?
- d) A incites a dog to spring upon Z, Without Z's consent to cause annoyance to Z. Discuss A's liability.
- e) A, by falsely pretending to be in a Civil Service, intentionally deceives Z and thus dishonestly induces Z to let him have on credit goods for which he does not mean to pay. What offence A has committed.
- f) A threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning Z unless Z gives him money. He induced Z to give him money. Discuss A's liability.



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[3839]-904

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

Fifth Year of Five Year Law Course

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Discuss in detail various definitions of Administrative Law as propounded by different jurists. Also discuss the nature and scope with the help of these definitions. **[16]**

Q2) Discuss the doctrine of 'Rule of Law' as propounded by A.V.Dicey. Also discuss the latest development of the doctrine in a modern welfare State. **[16]**

Q3) Define Delegated Legislation. What are the various forms of Delegated Legislations? Discuss the reasons for growth of delegated legislation in modern time. **[16]**

Q4) Examine with the help of appropriate Case Laws the important Principles of Natural justice. **[16]**

Q5) What do you mean by "Administrative discretion"? Discuss the grounds for judicial review of Administrative discretion. **[16]**

Q6) Discuss the nature and scope of the Writ remedies available to an individual under the Constitution of India. **[16]**

Q7) "The Maxim 'The King can do no wrong' has never been accepted in india. The Union and the States are legal persons and they can be held liable for breach of Contract". Elaborate the above statement. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q8) Examine critically the nature and scope of Right to Information Act 2005.[16]

Q9) Write Short Note on any two of the Following: [20]

- a) The Lokpal and Lokayuktas.
- b) Commission of Inquiry Act.
- c) Reasons for growth of Administrative Law.
- d) Court Privileges in Legal Proceedings.



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[3839] - 101

I - B.S.L.

GENERAL ENGLISH - I

(2003 Pattern) (New) (Sem. - I) (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) Use the following phrases and idioms in your own sentences so as to bring out their meaning clearly (Any 10) : **[10]**

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| i) Fair use | ii) Down to earth |
| iii) To shift gears | iv) Fit the bill |
| v) To alternate between | vi) To laugh out of court |
| vii) Make a clean sweep | viii) One in a million |
| ix) By word of mouth | x) Dabble at |
| xi) Make History | xii) To hit the headlines |

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

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| i) Copyright | ii) Provocation |
| iii) Judicial Separation | iv) Culpable Homicide |
| v) Bond | vi) Transfer of Property |
| vii) Warranty | |

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

- i) Few things unite India like cricket. (Make it compound)
- ii) The world knows that it has to cut emissions of greenhouse gases fast and drastically if it wants to cap temperature increase... (Make it simple)
- iii) This star refuses to be bound by conventions. (Add a Q. tag)
- iv) Do you have a social bent of mind? (Give a short response)
- v) It is reported that China may have more English speakers than India. (Change the degree)
- vi) We must do more to support local languages. (Change to negative without changing the meaning).

P.T.O.

- vii) The first major step to prevent climate change was taken in Brazil. (Change to Complex).
- viii) Globalisation is impacting everyone irrespective of where he or she lives. (Make it into Simple).
- ix) A leading software company launched a consumer led education and enforcement initiative to reduce the menace of piracy. (Change the voice).
- x) The next war will destroy humanity. (Change into interrogative).
- xi) Software piracy is a problem plaguing the entire economy. (Make it complex).
- xii) Every pair of sunglasses she tried on were/was too dark. (Choose the correct form).
- b) Report the following into indirect speech : [5]
- Context: 'X' was arrested for carrying contraband forest products in his truck. X is being prosecuted for poaching under the Forest Act.
- Prosecution: Do you admit any of the charges brought against you?
- X : No, I am innocent.
- Prosecution: Do you own or drive any truck?
- X : Yes, I own a truck. I drive it when I am unable to hire one.
- Prosecution: Where is the truck now?
- X : It has been confiscated by the forest guards.
- Prosecution: When did the confiscation take place?
- X : My truck was confiscated on 10th January from the National Highway which passes through the Gir forest.
- Prosecution: What were you carrying in the truck?
- X : I was carrying some steel containers which contained certain delicate materials made of glass.
- Prosecution: Did you check the containers before loading?
- X : Yes, I did.
- c) Correct the following sentences (Any 5) : [5]
- i) Who are you going to write about?
- ii) He stood besides me.
- iii) She performs many charities.
- iv) I simply forwarded the mail to my boss.
- v) She had so much of work to do that she forgot to call her mother.
- vi) The judge ruled that this company was a validly registered and an existing company.
- vii) Where are you working?

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

One of the questions people keep asking is what we can do about corruption. Corruption is a national malaise and a social ill, not just one that a “concerned authority” can solve. We are all complicit - those who demand bribes and those who give them. But one of the things that intrigues us is the extent to which corruption is a middle-class preoccupation, when in fact the biggest victims of corruption in our country are in fact the poor. For the affluent, corruption is at worst a nuisance; for the salaried middle-class, it can be an indignity and a burden; but for the poor, it is often a tragedy.

The saddest corruption stories heard are those where corruption literally transforms lives for the worse. There are stories about the pregnant woman turned away from a government hospital because she couldn't bribe her way to a bed; the labourer denied an allotment of land that was his due because someone else bribed the authorities to change the land records; the pensioner denied the rightful fruits of decades of toil because he couldn't or wouldn't bribe the petty clerk to process his paperwork; the wretchedly poor unable to procure the BPL [“Below Poverty Line”] cards that certify their entitlement to various government schemes and subsidies because they couldn't afford to bribe the issuing officer; the poor widow cheated of an insurance settlement because she couldn't grease the right palms... the examples are endless. Each of these represents not just an injustice, but a crime, and yet the officials responsible get away with their exactions all the time. And all their victims are people living at or near a poverty line that's been drawn just this side of the funeral pyre. No one seems to be able to do anything about it.

- i) What is it that is intriguing about corruption? State reasons.
- ii) Do you agree with the author that the poor are worst affected? Elaborate.
- iii) How would you define corruption in your own words?
- iv) What is your stand on corruption---Honestly would you bribe someone if you want your work to be done quickly or choose not to.

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

Indian civilisational heritage is built on universal spirit. India has always stood for friendship and extends warm hands to the whole world. We have made significant achievements in the last 50 years in food production, health sector, higher education, media and mass communication, industrial infrastructure, information technology,

science and technology and defence. Our nation is endowed with natural resources, vibrant people and traditional value system. In spite of these resources, a number of our people are below the poverty line, undernourished and lack primary education itself. Our aim is to empower them to be poverty free, healthy and literate. The important elements that constitute a nation are: being disease free; wealth; high productivity, harmonious living and strong defence. All our efforts should be focused towards building these five elements at various levels in a coherent and in an integrated manner. Today our country is facing challenges such as cross-border terrorism, certain internal conflicts and unemployment. To face these challenges, there must be a vision to ensure focused action of one billion citizens of this great country with varied capabilities.

What can be that vision? It can be none other than transforming India into a developed nation. Can the government alone achieve this vision? Now, we need a movement in the country. This is the time to ignite the minds of the people for this movement. We will work for it. We cannot emerge as a developed nation if we do not learn to transact with speed.

- Q4) a)** Write a cohesive paragraph on Any One of the following. [10]
- i) A legal luminary you admire.
 - ii) Social networking
 - iii) A good friend is ----
- b) As the cultural secretary of the college write a letter to a company seeking sponsorship for the annual event. [10]

OR

Write a letter of complaint to the bank manager complaining about the poor services in the bank.

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

Every system of education must have an aim. Without aim, education is meaningless. The aim of education is directly related with the aim of life and the aim of life is always dependent on the philosophy that prevails. It is philosophy which determines whether the aim of education should be moral perfection or intellectual development, whether education should be vocational or liberal. In no other sphere is this dependence of education on philosophy more marked, than in that of the curriculum. Determination of curriculum needs the services of philosophy in its entirety. It is just like an academic guide for the student. Even in choice of text books, we are guided by philosophical

considerations. Text book markedly affects methods and the rising standards of scholarship. There is a close relation between educational method and philosophy. Philosophy influences and determines the methods of teaching as well. Some methods advocate the intervention of teachers; others advocate their non-intervention in the process of education. Like curriculum, text books and methods, discipline too, is determined by the philosophy of life accepted at a particular time. The teacher has a very important role to play in education. The idealist holds that the teacher is indispensable for the education of the child. Unless there is a teacher, there can be no education. The teacher is simply to guide the child in various learning activities. We can conclude by saying that philosophy is the basis of education.

OR

Translate the following passage into **Marathi/Hindi**:

The Constitution of India lays down the framework defining fundamental political principles, establishing the structure, procedures, powers and duties, of the government and spells out the fundamental rights, directive principles and duties of citizens. Passed by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949, it came into effect on January 26, 1950. The date 26 January was chosen to commemorate the declaration of independence of 1930. It declares the Union of India to be a sovereign, democratic republic, assuring its citizens of justice, equality, and liberty and to promote among them all fraternity. The words “socialist”, “secular” and “integrity” and to promote among them all “Fraternity”; were added to the definition in 1976 by a constitutional amendment. India celebrates the adoption of the constitution on January 26 each year as Republic Day. It is the longest written constitution of any sovereign country in the world, containing 395 articles in 22 parts, 12 schedules and 94 amendments Besides the English version, there is an official Hindi translation. After coming into effect, the Constitution replaced the Government of India Act 1935 as the governing document of India. Being the supreme law of the country, every law enacted by the government must conform to the constitution.

b) Summarise the following passage : [10]

This vision of a developed nation needs to be achieved with Parliamentary democracy, which is the core of our governance system. The basic structure of our Constitution has stood the test of time.. The first and foremost task is to respect and uphold the Constitutional processes, in the best interest of our people and our nation, without fear or favour and with fairness and firmness.

India is a Union of States based on the framework of co-operative federalism. Within the co-operative framework, there is also a requirement to develop competitive strengths for the States so that they can excel at the national level and the global level.

Competitiveness helps in ensuring economic and managerial efficiency and to be creative to meet new challenges. These are essential to survive and prosper in a fast changing world of today. In addition, in order to strengthen democratic processes and institution, we should all truly strive for substantive decentralisation.

Along with speedy development aimed at elimination of poverty and unemployment, national security has to be recognised by every Indian as a national priority. Indeed, making India strong and self reliant economically, socially and militarily — is our foremost duty to our motherland and to ourselves and to our future generations.

When the child is empowered by the parents, at various phases of growth, the child transforms into a responsible citizen. When the teacher is empowered with knowledge and experience, good young human beings with value systems take shape. When individual or a team is empowered with technology, transformation to higher potential for achievement is assured. When the leader of any institution empowers his or her people, leaders are born who can change the nation in multiple areas. When the women are empowered, society with stability gets assured. When the political leaders of the nation empower the people through visionary policies, the prosperity of the nation is certain. The medium for transformation to developed India is the empowerment at various levels with power of knowledge.



P344

[3839] - 102

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

HISTORY

(2003 Pattern) (New) (Theory) (Paper - II)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Attempt any 5 questions of which Q.1 is compulsory.*
- 2) Each question carries equal marks.*
- 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

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

- a) Functions of the state in ancient India.
- b) The village headman in ancient India.
- c) Central Government of the Mughals.
- d) Types of courts under the Marathas.
- e) The Battle of Plassey 1757.
- f) Causes of the Anglo-French struggle.

Q2) Discuss ancient Indian theories regarding the origin of the state. [20]

Q3) Give reasons for the disappearance of Republics in Ancient India. [20]

Q4) What was the legal status of Hindu and Muslim women in medieval times? [20]

Q5) Discuss the merits of the mansabdari system of the Mughals. [20]

Q6) How did Wellesley's Subsidiary Alliance system help in expansion of British rule? [20]

P.T.O.

- Q7)* Why did the revolt of 1857 fail to achieve its aims? [20]
- Q8)* Discuss the main features of Lord Ripon's reforms. [20]
- Q9)* Give an account of the contribution of Raja Ram Mohan Roy to social reform. [20]
- Q10)* What were the main effects of British rule? [20]



Total No. of Questions : 10]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

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[3839] - 103
I - B.S.L. (Sem. - I)
ECONOMICS
(New) (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) Sole proprietorship.
- b) Labour productivity.
- c) IBRD.
- d) Fixed and variable cost.
- e) Collective Bargaining.
- f) Concept of National Income.

Q2) Explain the features of India as a mixed economy.

Q3) What is economic development? Explain the features of a developed economy.

Q4) Explain the types of unemployment.

Q5) Explain the law of demand. What are the determinants of demand?

Q6) What are the causes of falling death rate and high birth rate in India?

Q7) Explain the functions of RBI.

P.T.O.

Q8) Explain the role of private sector in India.

Q9) What is Monopoly? How the price is determined in Monopoly?

Q10) What is joint stock company? Explain its features.



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[3839] - 201

I - B.S.L. (Sem. - II)

GENERAL ENGLISH - II

(2003 Pattern) (New)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

- Q1)** a) Analyse the process of word formation and mention the category of word formation of the following words (any ten) : **[10]**
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| i) Reverse | ii) Postman |
| iii) Friendship | iv) Champion |
| v) Viva | vi) Hotch potch |
| vii) Fridge | viii) Oxbridge |
| ix) BRTS | x) Abet |
| xi) HC | xii) Cleanse |
- b) Give synonyms of the following words (any five) : **[5]**
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| i) Pointblank | ii) Paradigm |
| iii) Liquidate | iv) Inmate |
| v) Dossier | vi) Roadblock |
| vii) Liberation | |
- c) Give antonyms of the following words (any five) : **[5]**
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| i) Concord | ii) Dispute |
| iii) Intense | iv) Defendant |
| v) Prestigious | vi) Stationary |
| vii) Worldly | |

P.T.O.

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

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| i) Go berserk | ii) Jury is still out |
| iii) In the long run | iv) Magnum opus |
| v) A fortiori | vi) A tower of strength |
| vii) To meet halfway | viii) Compos mentis |
| ix) At stake | x) Change colour |
| xi) In camera | xii) De jure |

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

- i) The act of breaking a law or contract.
- ii) To forgive and spare offender.
- iii) One who applies to a lawyer for advice.
- iv) Assembly or Parliament in which no party has clear majority.
- v) The area over which an official has control.
- vi) One who speaks less.
- vii) To free a person from blame.
- viii) That which is lawful.
- ix) A written or printed matter that gives notice.
- x) Emolument, fee or profit attached to the office or position of an addition to salary.
- xi) Having definite powers which cannot be encroached upon.
- xii) To go down in value.

Q3) a) Use the following cohesive devices and conjunctions in your own sentences so as to bring out their meanings clearly (any five). **[5]**

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| i) Provided | ii) Likewise |
| iii) Alternatively | iv) That is to say |
| v) In brief | vi) Firstly |
| vii) Besides | |

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

- i) The house comprises of three bedrooms.
- ii) One could be able to answer as many questions as possible.
- iii) I think the waiter forgot us; we are waiting here for over half an hour.
- iv) They made a goal in the end.
- v) One should have their teeth checked every year.
- vi) I do not want you to loose the match.
- vii) Who called the game yesterday?

c) Summarise the following passage : [10]

A common bond that can unite many people even with diverse views and beliefs is a passion for the game of cricket. In many countries like India, the game is more of a religion with the players assuming the role of idols. The outcome of a match can drastically turn around the way the fans view the cricketers, a win placing them on the pedestals while a loss can instigate extreme anger and disappointment in the players. Another important behaviour of the fans is their immense involvement in the game and the Players and often the bond exists much beyond the field. A player's personal life, performance on the field, statistics and records all matter significantly to an individual who has tremendous interest in the game. Cricket has gone much beyond being just a gentleman's game and has achieved much fan following and popularity around the world. Many new forms and format of the game like the twenty-20 have made an appearance and changed any form of boredom that might have been setting it. As new players emerge on the scene, the statistics and records undergo a massive transition and cricket fans are keen to keep a track of all these changes. One of the best ways to keep track and be updated about your favorite game and players is through the internet. It is the new medium of following the game of cricket with much greater consistency. Many internet sites, specifically devoted to the game are a storehouse of information and a great source of collecting data and knickknacks for the fans. Even if you are traveling and are far removed from the television and the computer, even then you can get live updates from these sites on your mobile phone. This ensures that a true cricket enthusiast is never far away from his passion and can follow a live match accurately. Also, the discussion forums on these sites are a big attraction for those interested in the game. Here you can air your views and get the opinions from fellow enthusiasts and learn much more about the game through interactive participation. So if cricket is your religion and the players are your idols then you are not alone, there are millions of fans across the world who share your passion for the game in equal measure.

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

At one time the environment was thought to be all about aesthetically pleasing scenes and beautiful surroundings; the law had little to do with it then. Then it became a question of the quality of our lives - the air we breathe, the water we drink, the state of our forests, hills and seas; the law then moved in as the need was felt for controls and regulation. The environment has become an issue of survival - cities have become gas chambers, rivers are carriers of untreated sewage and industrial effluent, the earth a dumping ground for hazardous waste. Mankind's capacity to be oblivious to the consequences of its acts seems limitless.

We need to closely and critically look at the realm of enforcement; that may well result in quite some change from current methods, and the adoption of some unusual ones. It is an exercise which we should be keenly engaged in; at stake is the well being of our lives and that of the law; indeed, the very survival of both. It is a mistake to rely exclusively, or much, on the conventional punitive methods of the State. Prosecution, fine, confiscation etc. have proved woefully inadequate as remedials or deterrents. The procedures are tardy, the accused are entitled to the benefits of innocence till proved guilty, investigating and prosecution machinery lack resources, always of material and often of competence; the accused of means can rely on a wealth of legal talent. And over all this is the spectre of corruption which, where it infects - part of the body politic - is the most powerful corroder of civil society and the rule of law.

A variety of steps are needed for this. A good part of the answer flows from the doctrine of accountability, and its wider and more imaginative application. Just imagine - if officials of the Pollution Control Board were personally liable for granting permission to a polluting industry to continue operation, if Directors of the Boards of corporate bodies could be held personally accountable for acts of pollution which they knew or should have known about, if the same were to apply to heads of government departments which are carte blanche despoilers. In a lighter vein, but not entirely in jest, for example, if somebody who indulges constantly in blowing his air horn on the roads were to be made to sit in a room and forced to listen to amplified sound till his eardrums are close to collapse. How about subjecting those whose vehicles emit thick fumes of gaseous smoke to a few compulsory lungful of the stuff and polluters of nearby wells to consume as potable, water from the very same wells?

Questions

- i) How was the environment then and now?
 - ii) Have conventional punitive methods worked? Cite reasons.
 - iii) What is the primary principle the author suggests to bring about remedial measures?
 - iv) In a lighter vein, the author also suggests some measures that could be adopted-can you add some more to it?
 - v) In what different ways can you save the environment from degradation?
- b) Choose the correct word from those given in brackets. (any five) [5]
- i) If you are extremely self satisfied, you are complacent/ complaisant.
 - ii) If you are open to objection causing disapproval or offence, you are exceptional/exceptionable.
 - iii) Altogether/ all together I thought that the student's presentation was well planned.
 - iv) She led/lead her party to a sweeping victory.
 - v) I have never read for entertainment, but rather for understanding and to satisfy my eager/anxious curiosity.
 - vi) Beside/besides the fact that it was difficult, the exam also included questions that we had never studied before.
 - vii) I couldn't have broken the lamp because I have a creditable/credible alibi.
- Q5) a)** Write a report on the 'All India Women Defence Scientists' meet held in the city. [10]

OR

Report on a criminal trial.

- b) Write an effective and cohesive essay on any one of the following :
- i) Women's reservation bill.
 - ii) Consumer Rights Awareness in India.
 - iii) The social responsibilities of a lawyer. [10]



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[3839] - 202

I - B.S.L. (Sem. - II)

POLITICAL SCIENCE - I

Political Theory and Political Organization

(New) (2003 Pattern) (Theory)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) State the essential elements of 'state'. Explain, in brief, the various theories of origin of state.

Q2) Discuss the contributions of St. Augustine and St. Thomas Aquinas to the Medieval philosophy and jurisprudence.

Q3) Discuss Plato as an idealist philosopher. How relevant is his philosophy today?

Q4) Explain any two :

- a) Concepts - Law, Rights and Justice.
- b) Nation, Nationalism and Internationalism.
- c) J.S. Mill as a liberal philosopher.

Q5) What do you know of Fabianism Syndicalism, Guild-Socialism and Robert Owemism as democratic socialist philosophies? Is India a democratic-socialist state. Comment.

OR

Explain the various agencies of public opinion. State the importance of public opinion.

P.T.O.

Q6) Explain the various doctrines of Karl Marx's ideology of communist. How did it spread in Russia?

OR

Q7) Distinguish between Federal & Unitary state. Explain the basic features of federal state. Comment on India as a federation.

Q8) Explain the forms and composition of legislature. Discuss its powers and functions with reference to Indian Legislature.

OR

What do you mean by independence of judiciary? Explain the conditions necessary for its independence. State the powers & functions of judiciary.

Q9) Discuss the powers & functions of executive. Distinguish between Parliamentary and presidential forms of executives with illustrations should India change to presidential form of executive? Comment.

OR

Explain territorial and proportional representation with illustrations. State the qualifications necessary for a representative.

Q10) Short notes on any 4 :

- a) Contributions of M.G. Ranade & G.K. Gokhale
- b) Universal Adult Franchise.
- c) Judicial Review.
- d) Liberty & equality.
- e) State & government.
- f) D.Nowroji.
- g) Doctrine of checks & balances.
- h) Functional Representation.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

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[3839] - 203

I - B.S.L. (Sem. - II)

SOCIOLOGY

(New) (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 sociology. Can sociology be called a science.

Q2) Explain the types of norms which control human behaviour.

Q3) Briefly discuss the conflict and inter-relationship between 'tradition' and 'modernity'.

Q4) Mention laws related to 'family' and 'untouchability'.

Q5) Discuss in brief the various minority groups of India. Mention the problems of minorities.

Q6) Define caste and class systems and differentiate between them.

Q7) Describe the types and functions of government.

Q8) Explain the relationship between laws and social change with illustrations.

Q9) Discuss the "unity in diversity and diversity in unity" of Indian Society.

P.T.O.

Q10) Write short notes on (any four) :

- (a) Legislative measures to achieve liberty.
- (b) Property as a basis of class formation.
- (c) Hinduism.
- (d) Social deviance.
- (e) Functions of family in modern society.



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[3839] - 301

II - B.S.L. (Sem. - III)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Foundations of Political Obligations

(2003 Pattern) (Theory) (Paper - II)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Define 'Power'. Distinguish between 'Power' and 'Authority'. State man weber's classification of 'Authority'.

Q2) Explain Aristotle's concept of 'Polity'. How is it relevant to-day?

Q3) "Rousseau became famous for his concept of 'general-will'. Discuss.

Q4) Compare Maruian and Gandhian views on 'State' and 'Law'.

Q5) Explain the Utilitarian Philosophy of Bentham. State J.S. Mill's contributions to it.

Q6) Discuss Retributive Theory of Punishment. How is it different from Utilitarian Theory.

Q7) Critically explain John Austin's Theory of sovereignty. Distinguish between legal and political sovereignty.

Q8) Discuss John Locke as a liberal philosopher.

P.T.O.

Q9) 'Both Fascism and Nazism upheld the concept of totalitarian state'. Explain.

Q10) Short notes on any 4 :

- a) Robert Dahl.
- b) Hegel.
- c) 'Absolute Sovereignty' of Thomas Hobbes.
- d) Neo-Gandhism.
- e) Legitimacy.
- f) Reformatory Theory.
- g) Lenin on Marxism.



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[3839] - 302

II - B.S.L. (Sem. - III)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

International Relations and Organisations

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

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Discuss geography, population, National Resources, Industry, Technology and Military as important determinants of national power. Is terrorism a challenge to national power? Comment.

Q2) How effective are International Law and International morality as limitations in national power?

Q3) What is the composition, aims and objectives and principles of UNO? Is UNO successful in restoring international peace? Comment.

Q4) Define 'Disarmament'. Discuss the efforts made towards achieving Disarmament.

Q5) Trace the issues of North-South Rivalry. How can it be resolved?

Q6) Discuss the diplomatic methods of settling international disputes with illustrations.

Q7) What is world-community? Can it ever be established? Discuss.

P.T.O.

Q8) Discuss the role of specialized agencies of UNO, viz, World Bank, FAO, WTO and IMF.

Q9) Explain the importance of regional organisations like ASEAN, Arab League, European Union and SAARC.

Q10) Write short notes on any 4 :

- a) ILO
- b) Arbitration.
- c) Balance of power.
- d) UNESCO
- e) Relevance of cold-war today.
- f) ICC.
- g) OAS.
- h) Amnesty International.



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[3839] - 303

II - B.S.L.

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 principle laid down in any two cases : **[16]**

- a) Felthous v/s Bindley.
- b) Adams v/s Lindsell.
- c) Chinnayya v/s Ramayya.

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

- a) Novation.
- b) Grounds of Frustration.
- c) Wagering agreements.

Q3) What agreements are contract according to the law of contract in India?[16]

OR

“Minor’s agreement is void”. Explain.

Q4) Discuss the term “contingent contract”. What are the rules as to enforcement of contingent contract. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the ‘quasi contracts’ under the Indian contract.

P.T.O.

Q5) Define free consent. What is the consent said to be caused by fraud? [16]

OR

Explain the term 'consideration' & state the exception to the rule 'No consideration, no contract'.

Q6) What do you understand by the term 'preventive relief'? What is the object of granting this relief? [20]

OR

- a) Explain the power of the court to award compensation under section 21.
- b) Rectification of contract.



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[3839] - 402

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

LEGAL HISTORY

History of Courts Legislatures and Legal Profession in India

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - II)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Discuss the composition and powers of municipal corporations and Mayor's Court set up by the charter of 1726. **[16]**

Q2) Explain the Administration of Justice and development of courts in Bombay before 1726. **[16]**

Q3) "The passing of the Regulating Act, 1773 led to the conflict between executive and Judiciary". Explain. **[16]**

Q4) Examine critically Warran Hasting's Judicial plan of 1772. **[16]**

Q5) Discuss critically the provisions of Indian Councils Act of 1861. **[16]**

Q6) Evaluate the contribution of Privy Council to the Indian Legal System. **[16]**

Q7) Discuss critically the salient features of Government of India Act 1935. **[16]**

Q8) Write a detail note on the growth of Legal profession in India. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q9) Write short notes on any four of the followings :

[20]

- a) Law reporting in India.
- b) Cossijurah case.
- c) Lex Loci Report.
- d) Monteford-Reforms.
- e) Court of circuit.
- f) All India Bar Committee, 1951.



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[3839] - 403

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

LAW OF CONTRACT - II

(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) Can a minor be admitted to a partnership? If so what are his rights & liabilities? **[17]**

OR

Discuss the rights & duties of partners interse.

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

OR

- a) What is a partnership property & how far it is liable for partner's separate debts?
- b) What is understood by goodwill of a business?

Q3) "Risk prima-facie passes with the ownership". Comment. State the exceptions, if any, to this rule. **[16]**

OR

Who is an unpaid seller? What are his rights?

P.T.O.

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

- a) Auction sale.
- b) Warranties in a contract of sale.
- c) Distinguish between sale & agreement to sell.
- d) Sale by sample.
- e) Buyers remedies against seller.

Q5) Define bailment. What are the essential features of a contract of bailment?
How does it differ from pledge? **[17]**

OR

What are the circumstances in which the surety is discharged from liability?

Q6) What is the scope & extent of agent's authority? What is the difference between agents 'actual authority'. & 'ostensible authority'? **[16]**

OR

Describe the various modes by which an agency may terminated. When an agency irrevocable?



P355

[3839] - 501

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

FAMILY LAW - I

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Question No. 10 is compulsory.*
- 2) From remaining questions attempt any 5 questions.*
- 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) Explain the various sources of Hindu Law. **[16]**

Q2) 'Marriage according to Muslim Law is contract'. Comment. **[16]**

Q3) Discuss the essentials of valid Parsi Marriage. What are the various reliefs that can be granted by parsi Matrimonial courts. **[16]**

Q4) Discuss the different ways in which a Muslim Marriage can be dissolved.**[16]**

Q5) What are the different kinds of guardians under Hindu law. Discuss their powers. **[16]**

Q6) Elaborate the grounds of divorce under the special marriage act. **[16]**

Q7) Discuss the grounds under Hindu Marriage Act regarding judicial separation and divorce. **[16]**

Q8) Explain the provisions regarding maintenance to wife under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q9) Enumerate the provisions of the Christian Marriage Act regarding solemnisation of christian marriage. **[16]**

Q10) Answer any four giving reasons : **[20]**

- a) Vatsala an unmarried female wants to adopt a son. Advise her.
- b) Salima and salma are twin sisters. Suleman wants to marry with both of them. Can he do so.
- c) Nisha got married with Nishant, 3 years after marriage Nishant converted to christian religion, and married with Lily. What is remedy with Nisha?
- d) Mohosin and Mallika got married under special marriage act. After 4 months Mohosin pronounces talaq what is effect of it on their marriage?
- e) Sudhir having sufficient mean of livelihood but neglecting his aged parents. Do they have any remedy against Sudhir under any law?



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[3839] - 503

III - B.S.L.

LABOUR LAWS

(2003 Pattern) (Sem. - V)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) The Bangalore Water works case put to rest the controversy as to the meaning of the word Industry under Industrial dispute act 1948. **[20]**

OR

Discuss the powers and functions of various Authorities under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

Q2) Write shorts on the following: **[20]**

- a) Justified and Unjustified strike.
- b) Dismissal of strikers.

OR

“Strike is a weapon in the hands of the Employees. Discuss the various provisions relating to Strike under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

Q3) State and explain the provision relating to ‘Health and Welfare of workers’ under the Factories Act. **[15]**

OR

Write note on:

- a) Certifying Surgeon.
- b) Young Persons.

P.T.O.

Q4) Define the term wages and discuss the provision relating to time of payment of wages' under the Payment of Wages Act. **[15]**

OR

Peoples union for Democratic Rights v/s Union of India decided by the Indian Supreme Court has elevated the status of minimum wages from statutory right to fundamental right. Critically examine and analyse subsequent decisions.

Q5) What is the adjudicative mechanism of disputes and claims provided under the Employees state insurance Act 1948. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the doctrine of Notional extension by citing relevant case laws.

Q6) Discuss the defences available to an employer to saddle away his liability under the Workman's Compensation Act. **[15]**

OR

Write notes on the following:

- a) Sickness and disablements benefits.
- b) Occupier.



P357

[3839] - 504

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

TRUST EQUITY AND FIDUCIARY RELATIONSHIPS

(Optional Paper (a)) (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) Enumerate the essential certainties for the creation of a valid trust under the Indian Trust Act. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the different kinds of trusts which arise by operation of law under the Indian Trust Act.

Q2) What do you understand by revocation of a trust? When may a trust be revoked? **[15]**

OR

What are the statutory powers of trustees.

Q3) Distinguish between (any two): **[10]**

- a) Trust and Contract.
- b) Trust and mortgage.
- c) Trust and bailment.
- d) Trust and conditions.

P.T.O.

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

OR

What are the provisions of Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950 relating to Budget, Accounts and Audit.

Q5) Define the term "public trust" and discuss the provisions relating to suspension, removal and dismissal of trustees of a public trust under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. **[15]**

OR

Explain how changes in the books of Trust at the Registration office are effected under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950.

Q6) Explain the special provisions regarding Religious and Charitable Institutions and Endowments under Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. **[15]**

OR

Examine the duties and powers of deputy charity commissioner under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950.

Q7) Write short notes (any three): **[15]**

- a) Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without a remedy.
- b) Equity acts in personam.
- c) Where the equities are equal, the first in time shall prevail.
- d) Equity follows the law.

OR

Explain the nature and scope of fiduciary relationship.



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[3839] - 505

III - B.S.L.

CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY

(Optional) (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) “The inevitability and universality of the phenomenon of crime, has led to the evolution of the science of criminology”. Comment in the light of the scope and utility of this branch of law. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the positive school of criminology with special reference to the contribution by Cesare Lombroso.

Q2) Discuss the theory of Differential Association by expounded by Sutherland. Point out the drawbacks of the theory if any. **[16]**

OR

“In the causation of crime there is usually no single factor but a combination of factors working together, mutually stimulating and supplementing each other.”
Comment.

Q3) Explain the concept of recidivism. What are the causes and what measures can be adopted to curtail the same? **[16]**

OR

Discuss in detail the role of the police organization in India. What are the various hurdles faced by the police in achieving their goals.

P.T.O.

Q4) “White Collar crimes are inflicts much higher level of damage to the society than traditional crimes.” Discuss problems of enforcement of measures to control these crimes. **[16]**

OR

“In view of the correctional philosophy various prison reforms have taken place over the last few decades. Comment.

Q5) Critically evaluate Bonger’s theory of crime causation. **[16]**

OR

Analyze the various theories of punishment and their applicability in modern administration of criminal justice.

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

- a) Psychological School of criminology.
- b) Salient features of Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.
- c) Juvenile Justice.
- d) Social Control Theories.



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[3839] - 506

III - B.S.L. LL.B

**WOMEN & LAW & LAW RELATING TO CHILD
(Optional Paper (c)) (New) (2003 Pattern) (Sem. - V)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

SECTION-I

(Women and Law)

Q1) Discuss in detail the constitutional provisions protecting women under various Articles. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the various provisions of labour laws protecting the interest of Women employees.

Q2) Discuss the object, constitution and function of the National Commission for Women. **[15]**

OR

Critically evaluate the success of Dowry Prohibition Act in India.

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

- a) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.
- b) Indecent representation Women Act, 1986 and the role of media.
- c) Uniform Civil Code.

P.T.O.

SECTION-II
(Child and Law)

Q4) Discuss the object of 'The Right of Children for free and compulsory Education Act, 2009' in India. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the salient features of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.

Q5) Discuss in detail the scheme of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. **[15]**

OR

Explain the constitutional protection given the children under various Articles.

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

- a) Observation Homes.
- b) Sexual abuse of the child and the Law.
- c) Legal and social status of a child.



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[3839] - 507

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

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW

(Paper-16) (Opt:Paper(d)) (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 questions carry 16 marks each.*

Q1) What is the meaning of the New International Economic Order? What steps are to be taken by the developing countries to strengthen their role in the N.I.E.O.?

Q2) What is the meaning of Arbitration Agreement and explain the composition of Arbitral Tribunal according to UNICITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration 1985.

Q3) Explain the Berne Convention for the protection of literary and Artistic works?

Q4) Explain the important provisions of Brussels Conventions,1924?

Q5) Explain the salient features of Controversial Agreements of GATT, 1994.

Q6) Explain the Objects and functions of World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)?

P.T.O.

Q7) Explain the different types and role of Foreign Investment?

Q8) Explain the role played by the bill of lading in the International carriage of goods?

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

- a) International Finance Corporation.
- b) International Monetary Fund.
- c) Role of I.C.J in settlement of disputes in International Economic Law.
- d) Transnational Corporations.
- e) Functions of IBRD.
- f) Forms of International Economic Law.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

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[3839] - 601

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

FAMILY LAW - II

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) State and discuss the general rules of succession in case of a male Hindu dies intestate. **[16]**

OR

Define 'Waaf'. What are the different kinds and essentials of a valid 'Waaf'.

Q2) Distinguish between privileged and unprivileged will. Elaborate the rules of construction of will. **[16]**

OR

Define and distinguish between specific and demonstrative legacies.

Q3) Discuss the general principles of Inheritance under Muslim Law. Explain the doctrine of increase (All) and return (Radd). **[16]**

OR

Explain the features of Hindu coparcenary. Discuss the changes effected by the latest amendment.

P.T.O.

Q4) Explain the rules of succession in case a parsi female dies intestate. [16]

OR

Define Domicile. What are the different kinds of Domicile. Explain how it is acquired.

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

- a) Preemption.
- b) Kinds of Hiba.
- c) Stridhana and womens estate.
- d) Donatio mortis causa.
- e) Ademption of legacy.

Q6) Answer any three giving reasons [18]

- a) A Muslim got registered his marriage under the special marriage Act, 1954. He wants to dispose his property by making will advise him.
- b) Susmita died leaving behind her step son mother-in-law, father-in-law and her own mother. Distribute her estate among the right heirs.
- c) A christian male having nephew and niece wants to dispose his property for charitable purpose can he do so? How?
- d) A makes a bequest in favour of x if she does not become nun. In the life time of A, x becomes nun state the effect of a legacy.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

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[3839] - 602

III - B.S.L. LL.B. (Sem. - 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 the provisions for the upliftment of scheduled castes, Tribes and other Backward classes enshrined in the Constitution.

Q2) Examine the position of Supreme Court under the Constitution. Also compare it with the American Supreme Court.

Q3) Examine the history of Amendment of the constitution and the interpretation given by the Supreme Court to Article 368.

Q4) Discuss the meaning, object, purpose and scope of the Preamble of India.

Q5) Examine in detail the scope of the provisions of Arts. 19(1)(g) and 301 both of which guarantee the freedom of trade and commerce.

Q6) Discuss the freedom of conscience and the right to profess, practice and propagate religion as guaranteed in the Constitution.

Q7) Write an analytical note on right of Minorities to establish and administer educational institution of their choice. Substantiate your answer relevant case laws.

P.T.O.

Q8) Discuss the liability of Government for torts. Substantiate your answer with relevant and appropriate case laws.

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

- a) Acquisition of Citizenship.
- b) Powers of President.
- c) Supervisory Jurisdiction of High Courts.
- d) Doctrine of Pith and Substance.



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[3839] - 603

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

**LAW OF TORTS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT
(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 19)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Explain the principle laid down in Rylands v/s Fletcher. What are the exceptions to its application?

What is 'Act of state'? Distinguish between 'Act of state' and 'sovereign authority'. When is the state liable for the wrongful acts of its officials or servants?

Q2) Discuss the rules relating to capacity to sue and be sued under Law of Torts.

Q3) 'Actio personalis motitur cum persona'. Explain the principle and its exceptions.

Q4) Explain the various tests of remoteness of damages with the help of decided cases.

Q5) Define 'Trespass'. Discuss the essentials of trespass to land. Discuss the doctrine of 'Trespass by relation back'.

Q6) Define 'negligence as a tort'. Discuss the essentials of the tort of negligence.

Q7) Define 'defamation'. Explain the essential ingredients of defamation.

P.T.O.

Q8) Write short notes on (any four) :

- a) Contributory negligence.
- b) Trespass and trespass ab initio.
- c) Act of state.
- d) Joint tort feasons.
- e) Injuria sine damnum.

Q9) Write on any one.

What are the general contents of a complaint under C.P. Act? What is the procedure on admission of a complaint?

OR

Explain the jurisdiction and constitution of the state commission and National commission under C.P.Act.



P364

[3839] - 604

III - B.S.L. - LL.B.

**PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, ACCOUNTANCY FOR LAWYERS &
BAR-BENCH RELATIONS**

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Part I

Advocates Act

(Q.No. 1 is compulsory & Answer any two from the remaining)

Q1) Write a critical comment on any two : **[20]**

Give facts, issues, judgement & your comment.

- a) Prahlad Saran Gupta v/s Bar Council of India (1997) 3S.C.C. 585.
- b) Harish Chandra Tiwari v/s Baiju AIR 2002 S.C. 548.
- c) Vikas Despande v/s Bar Council of India (2003) 1S.C.C. 384.
- d) Radha Mohan Lal v/s Rajasthan High Court (2003) 3S.C.C. 42.

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

Q3) When a complaint can be made against an advocate? Discuss in detail the procedure to be followed by the Disciplinary committee. **[15]**

Q4) Write notes on the following : **[15]**

- a) Development of Legal Profession in India.
- b) Duties of an advocate towards his profession & his colleagues.

P.T.O.

Part II
Bar-Bench Relations
(Answer any one)

- Q5)** Define ‘contempt of court’. Explain in detail various forms of contempt with the help of relevant case laws. **[20]**
- Q6)** “A Judge must be impartial & must do everything for justice & nothing for himself or his friend or his sovereign”. Comment. **[20]**

Part III
Accountancy for lawyers
(Answer both the questions)

- Q7)** From the following transaction of Sunil, prepare cash book with cash & discount columns & balance the cash book **[15]**
- May 2009
- 1) Cash balance in hand 1,500/-
 - 3) Received for cash sales 1,280/-
 - 5) Received from Mr. Anil Rs. 2,140/- & allowed him discount Rs. 60/-
 - 7) Paid to Mr. Summet Rs. 680/- in full settlement of his account of Rs. 700/-
 - 10) Purchased goods for cash Rs. 1,000 less 20% Trade discount & 5% Cash discount.
 - 14) Sold goods for Rs. 3,000/- at 10% Trade discount for cash to Mr. Anil.
 - 15) Mr. Amir settled his account of Rs. 900 by paying Rs. 880/-
 - 17) Paid cash to Mihir Rs. 1,500/- less discount 2%
 - 18) Deposited into Bank Rs. 2,000/-
 - 20) Received cash from Timir Rs. 2,000/- off 3%
 - 22) Paid residential rent of Mr. Sunil - Rs. 600/-
 - 24) Remitted to Mr. Kunal Rs. 270/- & he allowed discount Rs. 30/-
 - 26) Received dividend on shares Rs. 450/-
 - 28) Paid office rent Rs. 3,000/-
Paid for stationery Rs. 70/-
 - 31) Paid salaries Rs. 400/-
 - 31) Cash stolen Rs. 340/-

Q8) The bank pass book of a Trader showed an over draft for Rs. 4,500/- on 31st March 2001 & a difference was noted when compared with the balance as per cash book. On a careful scrutiny the following facts were noticed. **[15]**

- a) Cheques deposited for Rs. 7,500/- but were not credited by bank before 31st March, 2001.
- b) Cheques issued for Rs. 3,850/- were presented for payment on 4.4. 2001.
- c) Bank column total of debit side of the cash book for Rs. 65,950 was carried forward to the next folio as Rs. 56,950/-.
- d) Withdrawal column of the bank pass book was added Rs. 600/- excess.
- e) A cheque for Rs. 3,500 withdrawn from bank but recorded in cash book as 5,300/-.
- f) Bank charges Rs. 150/- debited by bank but not recorded in cash book.

You are required to prepare bank Reconciliation statement as on 31st March 2001 & ascertain the balance as shown by the cash book on that date.



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[3839] - 701

IV - B.S.L.

LAW OF EVIDENCE

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) What is meant by evidence? Explain the concept of circumstantial evidence. [16]

Q2) Discuss the concepts of 'proved', 'disproved' & 'not proved' under Indian Evidence Act. [16]

Q3) Explain the five classes of persons who can make admission. [16]

Q4) Discuss the substantive law of confession as contained in Indian Evidence Act. [16]

Q5) Discuss the burden of proving fact especially within the knowledge of a person. [16]

Q6) Which documents are called public documents? How they are proved?[16]

Q7) Discuss the principles relating to admissibility of dying declarations. [16]

Q8) Write notes on (any 4) : [20]

- a) Dumb witness.
- b) Re-examination.
- c) Presumption as to dowry death.
- d) Court.
- e) Document.
- f) Facts in issue.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

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[3839] - 702

IV - B.S.L.-LL.B.

(4thYear of the 5 Year Law Course)

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

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

(Paper-22) (2003 Pattern) (Sem. - VII)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Define 'Environment'. Also explain the nature and scope of environmental Law. **[16]**

Q2) "Right to wholesome environment has immense importance for right to life". Comment. **[16]**

Q3) Directive principles of state policy and Fundamental duties are greater contributaries for protection of the wholesome environment. Discuss. **[16]**

Q4) Explain the concept of " Sustainable development" with reference to decided cases. **[16]**

Q5) Comment upon the salient features of stockholm conference on human Environment, 1972 & analyse them critically. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q6) State the object of enacting biological diversity, Act 2002. Also refer in this regard the convention on Biological diversity. **[16]**

Q7) Give in details the Powers and functions of various Authorities functioning under the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. **[16]**

Q8) “Projects regarding big dams and irrigation should be taken with abundant caution and care”. Comment with reference to Indian scenario. **[16]**

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

- a) Coastal Regulation zone.
- b) National Environment Appellate Authority Act,1997.
- c) Bhopal Gas Tragedy still unresolved.
- d) Wild life Protection Act, 1972.



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[3839] - 703

4th Year of New 5 Year Law Course

HUMAN RIGHTS & INTERNATIONAL LAW

(Paper-23) (2003 Pattern) (Sem. - VII)

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 importance of International covenant on Economic, Social & Cultural Rights with that of part IV of Indian Constitution. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the composition, powers & functions of the NHRC.

Q2) Explain the concept of Human Rights. State & explain the classification of human rights. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the Human Rights law available for the women, child & disabled persons.

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

- a) Role of legal profession in protection of human rights.
- b) Rights of minorities.
- c) Fundamental duties.
- d) Media & human rights.

P.T.O.

Q4) International Law is a system of rules which deals with rights and obligations of states only. Discuss the subjects of International Law. **[15]**

OR

Explain the history of International Law with special reference to various contributions for its development & codification.

Q5) Write a critical note on International court of Justice. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the various ways of peaceful settlement of International Dispute.

Q6) What do you understand by the term 'Extradiction'? Under what essential conditions a person is extradited with judicial reference. **[15]**

OR

"Pacta sunt servanda is the basis of the binding force of International Law".
Comment.

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

- a) Asylum.
- b) Diplomatic immunities & Privileges.
- c) Calvo clause-exhaustion of local remedies.
- d) Importance of Vienna Convention.



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[3839] - 704

IV - B.S.L.-LL.B.

**ARBITRATION CONCILIATION AND ALTERNATIVE
DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEMS**

(Paper-24) (2003 Pattern) (Sem. - VII)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

Question No. 9 is compulsory. Out of remaining attempt any five questions.

- Q1)** Examine the provisions relating to the appointment of Conciliator and the role of the Conciliator in the settlement of disputes under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. **[16]**
- Q2)** Discuss the procedure laid down for “Conduct of arbitral proceedings” under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. **[16]**
- Q3)** Examine the provisions regarding the Administrative Tribunal under Art 323(A) & 323(B) of the Constitution and Judicial review of their decisions. **[16]**
- Q4)** “Lok Adalat is one of the statutorily recognised Alternative Dispute Resolution systems”. Comment. **[16]**
- Q5)** Discuss growing importance and developing philosophy of Legal Aid in India. Explain with reference to decided cases. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q6) What are the conditions to be fulfilled for enforcement of Foreign Awards? **[16]**

Q7) Distinguish between Arbitration and Conciliation. **[16]**

Q8) “Consumer Protection Act, 1986 envisages a three-tier grievance redressal system”. Explain. **[16]**

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

- a) Mediation.
- b) Appealable orders.
- c) Appointment of Arbitrator.
- d) Panchayat System.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

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[3839] - 801

IV - B.S.L.

(5th Year Law Course)

JURISPRUDENCE

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) “The key to the science of Jurisprudence is the analysis of the first principles of law”. Comment.

Q2) Natural law was developed as a reaction to the harshness of the positivist approach. Discuss the characteristics of natural law and its relevance in modern legal systems.

Q3) According to Prof. H.L.A. Hart, a legal system comprises of a combination of set rules, wherein rule of recognition is the ultimate criterion of validity of all other rules. Explain with illustrations.

Q4) Explain Kelsen’s ‘Pure Theory of Law. State its merits and demerits, and its relevance to the Indian Legal System.

Q5) Explain the notion of administration of justice in civil matters.

P.T.O.

Q6) What the characteristics of legal rights? Enumerate the classification of legal rights.

Q7) “Legal personality is an artificial and technical creation of law and exists only in contemplation of law”.

Q8) Trace the changing concept of property. What are the various modes of acquisition of property.

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

- a) Ratio decidendi.
- b) Subordinate legislation.
- c) Scandinavian Realism.
- d) Ownership.



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[3839] - 802

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

**PROPERTY LAW INCLUDING TRANSFER OF PROPERTY
ACT & EASEMENT ACT**

(Paper 26) (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 questions carry 16 marks each.*

The Transfer of Property Act, 1882

Q1) Explain the term 'Exchange' and discuss the rights and liabilities of the parties?

Q2) Define the concept of charges? What is the difference between the Charges and Mortgage?

Q3) Explain the meaning of 'Mortgage' and discuss the rights and liabilities of Mortgagor and Mortgagee?

Q4) Define the term 'Immovable Property' and explain the things which have been judicially construed as included in immovable property?

Q5) 'No person can transfer to another a right or title greater than what he himself possess'. Explain the rule with exceptions?

Q6) Explain the essential requirements of Section 53A of T.P. Act?

P.T.O.

Q7) Define the term 'Sale' and explain the rights and liabilities of Buyer and Seller before and after completion of Sale?

Q8) Explain the Doctrine of Subrogation?

The Indian Easements Act, 1882

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

- a) Easement of Necessity and quasi Easements.
- b) Incidents of Easement.
- c) Essential features of Licence.
- d) Licence when deemed revoked.



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[3839]-803

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

COMPARATIVE LAW

(Paper - 28) (2003 Pattern) (Optional (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)** Discuss the various definitions of Comparative Law and analyze whether it can be viewed as a science, or a form of legal technique.
- Q2)** State and explain the origin and development of Comparative law.
- Q3)** Compare the following legal systems :
- a) Romanistic family with Germanic family.
 - b) Nordic family with Common Law family.
- Q4)** State and explain the practical benefits of comparative law as :
- a) a tool for unification of law.
 - b) an aid for legislation.
- Q5)** Examine the various comparative dimensions of the Law of Contract.
- Q6)** Discuss the decisive factors for classification of legal systems. Discuss the popular theories of classification.
- Q7)** Discuss the value of judicial decisions in civil and common law systems.
- Q8)** Distinguish between the Golden Rule and the Mischief Rule of Interpretation of Statutes.

Q9) Write short notes on any two :

- a) Doctrine of Clausula Rebus Sic Stantibus.
- b) Comparative Law and Legal education.
- c) Strict Liability.
- d) Invasions against right of Personality.



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[3839]-804

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

4th Year of the 5 Year Law Course

INSURANCE LAW

(Optional (B)) (Paper - 28) (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) State the essential features of a contract of life insurance. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the benefits of insurance to individuals, business and the economy.

Q2) What is insurable interest? What is its importance in life and non-life insurance? **[16]**

OR

The principles of misrepresentation and non-disclosure are more important in insurance contracts, than others. Explain.

Q3) Who can make a nomination in respect of an insurance policy and in respect of which type of policy? How does a nomination differ from devolution of property by succession? **[16]**

OR

Discuss the role of the IRDA in controlling insurance industry, and protecting consumers.

Q4) Discuss in detail the provisions in Insurance law about commission to insurance agents. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the provisions of the Insurance Act concerning investment of assets and prohibition of loans.

Q5) State the circumstance in which an insurer can defend proceedings for compensation under the Motor Vehicles Act, and defences available to him. **[16]**

OR

Write notes on the following with reference to the Motor Vehicles Act.

- a) Duty to give information about insurance.
- b) Application for compensation

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

- a) Insurable risks.
- b) Proximate cause.
- c) Double insurance
- d) Investment of assets by an insurer.
- e) Life Insurance Corporation of India.
- f) Tariff Advisory Committee.
- g) Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963.
- h) Proposal.

* * *

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[3839]-805

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

CONFLICT OF LAWS

(Paper - 28) (Optional Paper (C)) (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 remaining questions carry 16 marks each.*

- Q1)** Critically examine the recognition of judicial separation in conflicts of Laws?
- Q2)** Examine the conditions of actionability of foreign tort?
- Q3)** Explain the basis of recognition of foreign judgment?
- Q4)** Explain the rules regarding testate succession?
- Q5)** Explain the concept of Domicile? What are the various kinds of domicile? What will be the domicile of Wives and Foundlings?
- Q6)** Discuss the provisions relating to negotiable instrument in Indian & English Law?
- Q7)** Explain the meaning and kinds of Marriage and discuss how polygamous marriages in England and India are recognised?
- Q8)** Explain the basis of Jurisdiction in Conflict of laws for divorce, Nullity and Judicial Separation?
- Q9)** Write short notes on any **four** of the following :
 - a) Philips v Eyre.
 - b) Administration of Estates.
 - c) Cammell v. Bewell.
 - d) Kinds of jurisdiction.
 - e) Jurisdictional Immunity.
 - f) Necessity of Conflict of Laws?



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[3839]-806

IV - B.S.L.

Fourth Year of New Five Year Law Course

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

(Optional (D)) (Paper - 28) (2003 pattern) (Theory) (Semester - VIII)

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 a specification? What is its importance? Discuss with reference to various types of specifications under patent law. **[16]**

OR

Who can oppose grant of patent and on what grounds? What is the procedure for opposing a patent?

Q2) How is copyright acquired? What is the effect of registering copyright?**[16]**

OR

Copyright is not a single right but a bundle of rights which can be exploited independently. These also depend upon the category of work. Discuss.

Q3) When is a trade mark infringed? What remedies are available if a trade mark is infringed? **[16]**

OR

Explain the core concepts in trade mark law: “Distinctiveness” and “Deceptive similarity”.

Q4) What is the procedure for registration of a design? What is the effect of registration? **[16]**

OR

What amounts to Piracy of Registered Design? What are the rights of the registered proprietor if such piracy takes place?

Q5) What are the various types of intellectual properties? Explain each of them with illustrations. **[16]**

OR

What are the special features of intellectual property as property, especially intangible property?

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

- a) Novelty (under patent law)
- b) Patent of addition.
- c) IP protection to computer programmes.
- d) Geographical indications.
- e) Term of copyright.
- f) Copyright society.
- g) Criminal remedies for infringement of copyright.
- h) Distinction between assignment and licence of intellectual property.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

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[3839]-807

IV - B.S.L. (Five year Law Course)

PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING, LEGAL AID & PARA LEGAL SERVICES

(Paper : 27) (2003 Pattern) (Semester - VIII)

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) *Q.9 carries 20 marks. Remaining questions carry 16 marks each.*

- Q1)** How has judiciary in India promoted Public Interest Litigation. Discuss with help of case laws?
- Q2)** What are the salient features of the Legal Services Authorities Act 1987?
- Q3)** What do you understand by Legal Aid? What are the Constitutional Provisions relating to Legal Aid.
- Q4)** Explain the role of Non-Governmental Organisation (N.G.O.'s) in spreading Legal Awareness.
- Q5)** Lok Adalat is a Speedy Justice Mechanism - Comment.
- Q6)** How are computers useful for advocates?
- Q7)** What are the aims and objectives of Legal Literacy? What are the measures used to achieve the objectives?
- Q8)** Critically evaluate the working of Lok Adalats in India.

P.T.O.

Q9) Write short notes on (Any 2) :

- a) National Legal Services Authority.
- b) Legal Aid Clinic in Law Schools.
- c) Use of computer in Legal Education.
- d) Pre Litigation Conciliation & settlement.
- e) Amicus Curiae.



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[3839]-901

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

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND LIMITATION ACT

(Paper - 29) (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) Write short notes on (any two) : **[20]**

- a) Continuous running of time.
- b) Legal disability.
- c) Limitation bars the right but does not extinguish it. Explain.

Q2) 'The courts shall try all suits of civil nature unless barred'. Comment. **[16]**

OR

'Every suit shall be instituted in the court of the lowest grade competent to try it'. Explain the provisions incorporated in CPC to regulate the forum for institution of suits.

Q3) When can a suit be instituted by or against the state or a public officer?**[16]**

OR

Explain the rules for defence by way of written statement, set off and counterclaim.

Q4) What are the questions that can be determined by the court executing the decree? **[16]**

OR

What are the powers of the civil court in respect of the discovery and inspection?

- Q5)** Write notes on (any two) : **[16]**
- a) Res sub judice.
 - b) Amendment of pleadings.
 - c) Attachment and sale during execution.
 - d) Withdrawal and compromise.

- Q6)** Write short notes on (any four) : **[16]**
- a) Service of summons.
 - b) Appointment of Receiver.
 - c) Admission.
 - d) Affidavit.
 - e) Summary suit.
 - f) Special case.



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[3839]-902

V - B.S.L. - LL.B.

LAND LAWS INCLUDING CEILING & OTHER LOCAL LAWS

(New 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.*

Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999

Q1) “Court may fix the standard rent & permitted increase” under the Act. **[15]**

OR

State the provisions relating to “Exemption” & cessation of exemption of the M.R.C. Act, 1999.

Q2) Enumerate the various grounds on which the landlord can recover possession under the M.R.C. Act, 1999. **[15]**

OR

When members of Armed forces of the union scientist or their successor in interest are entitled to recover possession of premises required for the occupation?

Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966

Q3) Discuss the powers & duties of Revenue Officers under the M.L.R. Code 1966. **[15]**

OR

Write a detailed note on assessment and settlement of Land Revenue of lands used for agricultural purposes.

Q4) Examine the provisions, relating to appeals, revision & review under the code. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the provisions regarding removal of encroachment of land vesting in government under the code.

Bombay Tenancy & Agricultural Lands Act, 1948

Q5) State & explain the provisions relating to landlord's right to terminate the tenancy for personal cultivation & non-agricultural use. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the duties & powers of Agricultural Land Tribunal.

Q6) Explain any two : **[15]**

- a) Deemed tenant & Protected tenant.
- b) Duties of Mamlatdar.
- c) Tiller's day.

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

Q7) Explain any two : **[10]**

- a) Ceiling area.
- b) Surplus Land.
- c) Classes of land under the Act.

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[3839]-903

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

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

(Paper : 31) (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 questions carry 16 marks each.*

Q1) What do you mean by Statutory Interpretation? Why a statute needs interpretation? Discuss the objects of interpretation of statutes.

Q2) State and explain the external aids to construction of statutes.

Q3) Discuss :

- a) Expiry, Repeal and Revival of statutes.
- b) Restrospective Operation of statutes.

Q4) Examine the rules of interpretation of constitutional documents as developed by courts of India.

Q5) Discuss the principles of interpretation of penal statutes with the help of leading cases.

Q6) Attempt the following :

- a) Statute must be read as whole in its context.
- b) Exclusion of jurisdiction of superior courts.

Q7) Discuss mischief rule of interpretation of statutes with the help of leading case laws.

Q8) Discuss the principles of interpretation of taxing statutes. Support your answer with suitable case laws.

Q9) Write short notes on (Any Four) :

- a) Preamble and Schedules.
- b) Rule of ejusdem generis.
- c) Reddendo.
- d) Liberal construction of remedial statutes.
- e) Heading, Marginal notes and illustrations.
- f) Legal Fiction.



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[3839]-1001

V - B.S.L. - LL.B.

**THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE 1973, JUVENILE
JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT
AND PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT
(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 provisions regarding execution, suspension, remission and commutation of sentences under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the procedure regarding Summary Trial under Cr.P.C. 1973.

Q2) Examine in detail the provisions under Cr.P.C. 1973 regarding determining the proper court to inquire into or try an offence. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the general provisions regarding bonds of accused and sureties.

Q3) Examine the procedure for dealing with appeal and powers of Appellate Court. **[16]**

OR

What is a Charge? What are the basic rules regarding Charge and its trial. What are the exceptions to these rules?

Q4) What do you mean by bail? Discuss the circumstances in which release on bail is mandatory. **[16]**

OR

What is a judgment? Explain the form and contents of judgment in a criminal trial. Discuss the circumstances when a judgment can be recorded in an abridged form.

Q5) Write note on any two : **[16]**
a) Confession.
b) Investigation of non-cognizable case.
c) After Arrest procedure.
d) General provisions relating to searches.

Q6) Write note on any two : **[10]**
a) Power of Court to release certain offenders after admonition.
b) Offences for which Probation facility is not available.
c) Role of Probation officer.
d) Problems in implementing probation facilities.

Q7) Write note on any two : **[10]**
a) Probation sentence and Juvenile.
b) Bails of Juvenile.
c) Punishment of cruelty to Juvenile.
d) Juvenile Home.



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[3839]-1002

V - B.S.L. - LL.B

COMPANY LAW

(Paper - 34) (2003 Pattern) (Semester - X)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question No.9 (nine) is compulsory, which carries 20 marks.*
- 2) *Out of the remaining attempt any 5 (five) questions, each of such question carries 16 marks.*

- Q1)** Discuss the law relating to reconstruction and amalgamation of the companies.
- Q2)** What are the various characteristics of a company? How is a company different from partnership?
- Q3)** Discuss the doctrine of 'ultra vires'?
- Q4)** Define 'shares'. Explain the nature and various types of shares.
- Q5)** Explain the 'majority rule and minority rights' with reference to Foss v Harbottle case.
- Q6)** Define 'prospectus'. What is the object of prospectus? Discuss the contents of prospectus.
- Q7)** What are the rules regarding appointment of an auditor? Discuss the rights, powers and liabilities of auditor.
- Q8)** Explain the role of liquidator in winding up of a company?
- Q9)** Write notes (Any Two) :
- a) Doctrine of Indoor Management.
 - b) Doctrine of Lifting of Corporate Veil.
 - c) Pre-incorporation Contracts.
 - d) Fixed and Floating Charges.



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[3839]-1003

V - B.S.L. LL.B

DRAFTING, PLEADING & CONVEYANCING

(Paper : 36) (2003 Pattern) (Semester - X)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question No.11(eleven) is compulsory, which carries 20 marks.*
- 2) *Out of the remaining attempt any 5 (five) questions, each of such question carries 16 marks.*

Q1) Write an application for compensation under Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

Q2) Draft a petition for restitution of conjugal rights against husband under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

Q3) Draft an execution petition in a case where decree has been passed to recover Rs. 2 Lacs as compensation.

Q4) Draft a suit for specific performance of a contract on behalf of flat purchaser against a builder.

Q5) Draft a leave and licence agreement for 11 months between a employer and an employee.

Q6) Draft a written statement in a suit for partition of Joint Hindu family property.

Q7) Draft a private criminal complaint against husband and in laws under Section 498-A of IPC.

Q8) Draft an application for temporary injunction in a suit for defamation.

Q9) Write applications :

- a) For anticipatory bail.
- b) For cancellation of warrant issued against the accused.

Q10) Write applications :

- a) Amendment of a written statement.
- b) Setting aside and abatement of a suit.

Q11) Write Notes on Any Two :

- a) Grounds for divorce under Special Marriage Act, 1954.
- b) Writ Jurisdiction.
- c) Dissolution of Partnership.
- d) Probate.



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[3839]-1004

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

5th Year of the Five Year Law Course

LAW OF TAXATION

(Optional) (Paper : 37(A)) (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 term 'Annual Value' under the Income Tax Act, 1961. What deductions are allowed from annual value in computing the Taxable income from the house property? **[15]**

OR

"Hindu Undivided Family is treated as a separate taxable entity for the purpose of Income tax assessment". Comment.

Q2) State the provisions relating to 'Appeals and Revision' under the Income Tax Act, 1961. **[15]**

OR

Explain the circumstances under which income of other persons is included in the Assessee's total income under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Q3) Explain any two of the following : **[15]**

- a) Unexplained investments and unexplained expenditure.
- b) Deduction at source.
- c) Refund of the excess income tax paid.

Q4) Examine any two of the following with reference to the Income Tax Act. **[15]**

- a) Filing of Return in Electronic Form.
- b) Self Assessment.
- c) Best Judgement Assessment.
- d) Time limit for completion of assessment.

Q5) Enumerate the assets which are exempted from the Wealth Tax 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) Write short notes on any Three of the following with reference to the Central Excise Act, 1944 :- **[25]**

- a) Powers of Central Excise Officer.
- b) Appeals.
- c) Definition of Manufacture and Registration of certain persons.
- d) Consumer Welfare Fund.
- e) Presumption as to documents.

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