

P119

[4044]-604

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

Third Year of Five Year Law Course

**PRACTICAL TRAINING - III :PROFESSIONAL ETHICS,
ACCOUNTANCY FOR LAWYERS AND BAR BENCH RELATIONS
(Paper - 20) (New Course) (Sem. - VI)**

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.*

SECTION - I

Q.No 1 is Compulsory and Answer any Two from the Remaining

- Q1)** Write a critical comment on any Two. Give facts, issues involved, judgement and your comment :- **[20]**
- a) P.D. Khandekar Vs. Bar council of maharashtra (1984) 2 S.C.C 556.
 - b) Prem surana Vs. Additional munsif and judicial magistrate A.I.R 2002 S.C. 2956.
 - c) Vikas Deshpande Vs. Bar council of India. (2003) 1 S.C.C 384.
 - d) Radha mohan Lal Vs. Rajasthan High Court (2003) 3 S.C.C - 42.
- Q2)** Trace the development of Legal Profession in India. **[15]**
- Q3)** Examine the functions of the State Bar Councils and Bar council of India under the advocates Act, 1961. **[15]**
- Q4)** "An Advocate is the officer of the court". Discuss with reference to duties of an advocate towards the court and duty to Render to legal Aid. **[15]**

SECTION - II

- Q5)** Discuss any three of the following with reference to the contempt of courts Act, 1971 :- **[20]**
- a) Types of contempt of court.
 - b) Defences available to contemner in any proceedings for contempt of court.
 - c) Punishment for contempt of court.
 - d) Non - application of the contempt of courts Act.

SECTION - III

(Answer Both the questions)

Q6) Record the following Transactions in the SIMPLE Cash Book of Advocate m.s. sonawane :- **[15]**

August 2011

- 1 Opening Balance of Cash Book Rs. 40,000/-
- 2 Scrap news paper sold Rs. 1,000/-
- 3 Received professional fee from shri Bhalekar client Rs. 2,040/-
- 4 Stamp purchased Rs. 2,000/-
- 5 Received professional fee from Mr Deshpande Rs. 30,000/-
- 6 Purchased computer for office use Rs. 30,000/-
- 7 Cash deposited into Bank of maharashtra in PUNE Rs. 5,000/-
- 8 Stationery purchased and issued cheque Rs. 3,000/-
- 9 Withdrawal for personal use Rs. 2,000/-
- 10 Paid office Rent Rs. 2000/-

OR

Define the term 'Book Keeping'. Discuss objectives, importance and utility of Book - Keeping.

Q7) Discuss any two of the following :- **[15]**

- a) Types of Errors.
- b) Need, importance and reasons for preparing Bank Reconciliation statement.
- c) Subsidiary Book.
- d) Classification of Accounts and rules of 'Debit' and 'Credit' of the different Accounts.



P119

[4044]-604

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

Third Year of Five Year Law Course

**PRACTICAL TRAINING - III : PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, ACCOUNTANCY
FOR LAWYERS AND BAR BENCH RELATIONS**

(Paper -20) (Old Course) (Sem. - VI)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 80

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Comment on any ONE of the following :- **[10]**

- a) P.D. khandekar Vs. Bar Council of maharashtra (1984) 2 S.C.C 556.
- b) Prem surana Vs. Additional munsif and judicial magistrate AIR 2002 S.C. 2956.

Q2) “An Advocate is the officer of the court”. Explain with reference to the duties of an Advocate towards court and duty to Render Legal Aid. **[10]**

OR

Examine the functions of the state Bar Councils under the Advocate Act, 1961.

Q3) State the provisions relating to Admission and Enrolment of Advocates under the Advocate Act, 1961. **[15]**

OR

Explain the concept of misconduct and discuss punishment of advocates for misconduct under the Advocates Act, 1961.

Q4) Discuss any two of the following with reference to the contempt of courts Act 1971 :- **[15]**

- a) Types of contempt of court.
- b) Defences available to contemner.
- c) Punishment for contempt of court.

Q5) Record the following Transactions in the simple Cash Book of Advocate S.N. Karnik :- **[15]**

August 2011

- 1 Opening Balance of Cash Book Rs. 50,000/-
- 2 Received professional fee from client 'A' Rs. 40,000/-
- 5 Scrap news paper sold Rs. 2,000/-
- 8 Purchased stamp Rs. 3,000/-
- 12 Paid Telephone Bill Rs. 2,000/-
- 15 Purchased computer for office use Rs. 20,000/-
- 18 Received professional fee Rs. 50,000/- from client.
- 19 Purchased stationery Rs. 5,000/-
- 22 Cash deposited into bank of maharashtra Rs 20, 000.
- 25 Paid salary to office boy Rs. 3,000/-
- 28 Paid Rent Rs. 5,000/-

Q6) Discuss any three of the following :- **[15]**

- a) Client's Register.
- b) Classification of Account and rules of 'Debit' and 'Credit' the Account.
- c) Filing of Income Tax - Returns.
- d) Use of a computer in a Lawyer's office.
- e) Fundamental rules of preparation of Balance Sheet.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

[Total No. of Pages : 3

P133

[4044]-902

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

**LAND LAWS INCLUDING CEILING & OTHER LOCAL LAWS
(2003 Pattern)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999

Q1) What is the Relief Against forfeiture available under the provision of sec. 15 of the Act **[15]**

OR

What are the different premises which are exempt from the application of the Act? How exemption are classified?

Q2) Explain with Reference to Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999, subtenant to become tenant on determination of tenancy. **[15]**

OR

Write a short notes on any three of the following :-

- a) Limited Tenancy.
- b) Permitted Increase.
- c) Landlord not to cut off essential supply.
- d) Permanent structure.

P.T.O.

The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966

Q3) What are the provisions when a person wants to construct a water course through land belonging to another person. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the provision under M.L.R. code regarding boundaries & boundary mark.

Q4) What is Record of Right? What particulars are included therein? How far the entries therein presumed to be correct? **[15]**

OR

Write a short notes on any three

- a) Grant of Land.
- b) Relinquishment of Land.
- c) Encroachment of Lands.
- d) Power & duties of survey officer.

Bombay Tenancy & Agricultural Lands Act, 1948

Q5) Define the term “Tenant” & explain the provision relating to termination of tenancy without default of tenant under the act. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the provisions for termination of tenancy by landlords who are or have been serving members of armed forces & for the purchase of their lands by tenants.

Q6) Examine the duties & powers of the Agricultural Lands tribunal under the Bombay Tenancy & Agricultural Lands Act, 1948. **[15]**

OR

What is Land Revenue? State the procedure for settlement of land Assessment what are the consequences of non payment of the Land Revenue?

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

Q7) Write a short notes on any two :

[10]

- a) Classes of Land under the Act.
- b) Family unit.
- c) Surplus Land.



P134

[4044]-903

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

(Fifth Year of the Five Year Law Course)

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

(From Academic Year : 2006. 2007)

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 31)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) State and explain external aids of Interpretation of statutes. **[16]**

Q2) Examine the principles of Interpretation of a Taxing Statute. **[16]**

Q3) Explain the rules of Interpretation of consolidating and codifying statutes. **[16]**

Q4) Discuss the principles of Interpretation of penal statutes with the help of decided cases. **[16]**

Q5) Examine the general principles of interpretation of statutes affecting jurisdiction of courts. **[16]**

Q6) Discuss the following :- **[16]**

- a) Remedial statutes.
- b) Expiry and Repeal of statutes.

P.T.O.

Q7) Examine the rules of Interpretation of constitutional documents as developed by courts of India. **[16]**

Q8) Discuss Mischief Rule of Interpretation of statutes with the help of case laws. **[16]**

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

- a) Rule of Interpretation of mandatory and Directory statutes.
- b) Golden Rule of Interpretation of statutes.
- c) Beneficial construction.
- d) Commencement and Retrospective operation of statutes.
- e) Ejusdem Generis.



P135

[4044]-904

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

Fifth year of Five Year Law Course

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

(2003 Pattern) (Sem. - IX)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question no. 9 is compulsory. Out of the remaining attempt any 5 questions.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicates full marks.*

- Q1)** Examine in detail the nature and scope of Administrative law. **[16]**
- Q2)** Examine critically the doctrine of Rule of Law and its contemporary significance in a welfare state. **[16]**
- Q3)** Discuss the kinds of writs under the Indian Constitution and the grounds on which they could be issued. **[16]**
- Q4)** What do you mean by Administrative discretion? Discuss the extent of judicial review of Administrative discretion. **[16]**
- Q5)** Write a critical note on the distinction between sovereign and non sovereign functions of the State in contemporary society. **[16]**
- Q6)** Write a critical comment on Rule of fair hearing. **[16]**
- Q7)** Discuss with help of appropriate case laws the judicial control of Administrative Tribunals in India. **[16]**
- Q8)** Discuss the salient features of Right to information Act, 2005. **[16]**
- Q9)** Write Short Note on any two of the following : **[20]**
- a) Separation of power.
 - b) Meaning and Nature of Delegated Legislation.
 - c) Legal status of Commission of Inquiry.
 - d) Ombudsman.



P136

[4044]-1001

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

**THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE 1973, THE JUVENILE
JUSTICE (CARE & PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT
2000 AND PROBATION OF OFFENDER ACT, 1958**

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Explain the rational basis for the distinction between arrest with warrant and arrest without warrant? **[16]**

OR

Explain broadly the various functionaries who exercise powers and discharge duties under the code?

Q2) What is “anticipatory bail”? Under what circumstances can such bail be granted? By which court can such bail be granted? **[16]**

OR

Discuss the meaning and importance of the First Information Report, and examine the procedure for recording the FIR.

Q3) State the rules as to the contents of a charge, and explain how alterations or additions can be made to a charge. **[16]**

OR

What is a judgement? Explain generally the form and contents of a judgement in a criminal trial. In what cases can a judgement be recorded in an abridged form?

P.T.O.

Q4) Explain briefly the powers of a court of revision, and the general principles to be followed while exercising these powers. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the circumstances in which there shall be no appeal against an order of conviction, and critically examine the rationale of not allowing any appeal in such cases.

Q5) Write note on any two of the following. **[16]**

- a) Language of Court.
- b) Investigation of a non - cognizable case.
- c) Commitment of a case to a court of session.
- d) Plea of guilty.

Q6) Discuss the role played by voluntary agencies in containing the problem of juvenile delinquency under the juvenile justice (Care and protection) Act 2000. **[10]**

OR

Discuss the concept of 'juvenile in conflict with law' and explain the provisions relating to observation homes and special homes under the juvenile justice (care and protection of children) Act, 2000.

Q7) Discuss the powers of court to release offenders on probation. **[10]**

OR

What are the duties of probation officer? Consider whether probation is effective in preventing crime.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P137

[4044]-1002

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

COMPANY LAW

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 34)

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 questions carries 16 marks.*

Q1) Explain the meaning of share capital and discuss the various kinds of share capital.

Q2) Discuss the stages involved in formation of a company.

Q3) Define 'director'. Explain the position of director in the management of a company.

Q4) Discuss the law relating to reconstruction, amalgamation, compromises and arrangements.

Q5) Explain the contents of memorandum of association. What is the procedure to make alterations in the memorandum?

Q6) Discuss the meaning of winding up and explain the rights, duties and liabilities of liquidator.

Q7) Define 'company'. Discuss the characteristics of company and distinguish between company and partnership.

Q8) Explain different kinds of meetings.

P.T.O.

Q9 Write Notes (Any two) :

- a) Majority rule and minority rights.
- b) Statement in lieu of prospectus.
- c) Share certificate and share warrant.
- d) Directors' meetings.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P138

[4044]-1003

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

DRAFTING PLEADING & CONVEYANCING

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Question on 6 carries 20 marks, all other questions carry 16 marks each.*
- 3) *Choose your own facts while drafting.*

Q1) Draft a suit for dissolution of a partnership.

OR

Draft a divorce petition under Special Marriage Act, 1954.

Q2) Draft an application for Temporary Injunction in a Suit for declaration and perpetual injunction.

OR

Draft an amendment application seeking permission to amend written statement.

Q3) Draft a deed of Simple Mortgage between a flat purchaser and bank, for Rs. 30 lacs.

OR

Draft a private complaint against defamation.

Q4) Draft an application for execution of maintenance order passed in favour of wife.

OR

Draft an appeal against an order of conviction u/s 302 of IPC.

P.T.O.

Q5) Draft a Partition Deed in respect of Joint Hindu Family Property.

OR

Draft a Caveat Application.

Q6) Write short notes on any FOUR

- a) Promissory note.
- b) Review.
- c) Judicial Separation.
- d) Appointment of Court Commission.
- e) Appointment of Receiver.
- f) Power of attorney.



P139

[4044]-1004

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

Fifth 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) “The incidence of Income - Tax depends upon the residential status of an assessee”. Comment. **[15]**

OR

Critically examine the definitions of Income, Person, Previous year and Assessment year under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

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

OR

Discuss the provisions regarding deductions under section 80 C of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Q3) Define Annual value of house property. What deductions are allowed from annual value in computing the taxable income from the House property under The Income - Tax Act, 1961. **[15]**

OR

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

P.T.O.

Q4) Explain any three of the following :- **[15]**

- a) Refunds of the Income Tax.
- b) Appeals.
- c) Agricultural Income.
- d) Income from other sources.
- e) Fringe Benefits.

Q5) Define the term Assets and enumerate the assets which are exempted from The Wealth Tax under The Wealth Tax Act, 1957. **[15]**

OR

Explain the Provisions relating to Payment and Recovery of Wealth Tax under The Wealth Tax Act, 1957.

Q6) Explain any three of the following :- **[9+8+8]**

- (a) Levy and Collection of Excise duty.
- (b) Non : reversal of CENVAT credit
- (c) Adjudication of confiscations and penalties.
- (d) Utilization of Consumer Welfare Fund.
- (e) Definition of manufacture.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P140

[4044]-1005

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

Fifth Year of Five Year Law Course

**BANKING LAWS INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT
(Optional Paper - 37(b)) (2003 Pattern)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

SECTION - I

(Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881)

Q1) Explain the law regarding presentment of negotiable instrument under the Negotiable Instruments Act. **[17]**

OR

What are the essential elements of cheque? Compare cheque with Bill of exchange.

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

- a) Presumptions as to negotiable instruments.
- b) Holder in due course.
- c) Kinds of Indorsement.
- d) Parties to negotiable instrument and their liability.
- e) Acceptance for honour and payment for honour.

P.T.O.

SECTION - II

(Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934)

Q3) Explain the procedure under the R.B.I Act regarding furnishing credit information to banking companies. What are the provisions about prohibition of disclosure of credit information? [17]

OR

Explain the provisions relating to the Non - banking financial institutions under the R.B.I. Act.

Q4) Write notes on any Three (3) of the following :- [18]

- a) Credit control methods of R.B.I.
- b) Central Board
- c) Power of R.B.I. to impose fine.
- d) Requirement of registration and net owned funds.
- e) Maintenance of percentage of assets and penalties.

SECTION - III

(Banking Regulation Act, 1949)

Q5) Define the term 'banking' & discuss the provisions regarding the regulation of paid up capital, voting rights of share holders under the Banking Regulation Act. [15]

OR

State the provisions of appeals under the Banking Regulation Act.

Q6) Write notes on any Three(3) of the following :- [15]

- a) Public examination of Directors and Auditors.
- b) Restrictions as to payment of dividend.
- c) Winding up of banking companies.
- d) Prohibition of trading.
- e) Penalties.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P141

[4044]-1006

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

CO - OPERATIVE LAW

(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper (c))

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. "Final authority of every society shall vest in the General Body of members in General Meeting." **[15]**

OR

State the conditions of Registration of society and explain the effects of registration of society under maharashtra co - op. Societies Act, 1960.

Q2) Explain indetail the various stages of growth and development of co - operative movement in India through Five year plans. **[15]**

OR

State the powers of Registrar to direct the societies for division or reorganisation under maharashtra co-op. Societies Act, 1960.

Q3) State and explain **[15]**

- a) Prior claim of societies and
- b) Rule of damduppat.

OR

State the rights and disabilities of the members of the society. Under the proper act.

P.T.O.

Q4) State the procedure of elections of committees and officers of societies specified as per the provision u/s. 73 G of the mah. co-op.societies Act, 1960. **[15]**

OR

State the powers of Liquidator.

Q5) State the provision and procedure regarding Appeal, Review and Revision. **[15]**

OR

State the duties and liabilities of promotor as per the mah. Ownership flats Act, 1963

Q6) Discuss the particulars of Deed of Apartment under mah. Ownership Apartment Act, 1970. **[15]**

OR

State the liabilities of the promotor to the contents of an agreement of sale of flat under mah. Ownership of Flats Act, 1963

Q7) Write notes on Any Two of the following : **[10]**

- a) Disputes those can be referred to the Co - operative Court.
- b) Fundamental principles of Co - operation.
- c) General and spl. liabilities of promotor.
- d) Inquiry and Inspection under mah. Co-op.Societies Act, 1960.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P142

[4044]-1007

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

INVESTMENT AND SECURITIES LAWS (Optional Paper (d))

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 37)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question No. 9 is compulsory.*
- 2) *Answer any five of the remaining.*
- 3) *Figures to the write indicate full marks.*

Q1) Trace the growth of the Indian securities market in India after Independence. **[16]**

Q2) Differentiate between Investment and speculation. What are the risks in investment as well as speculation? **[16]**

Q3) What are the functions of SEBI under the Securities Exchange Board of India Act? **[16]**

Q4) Define 'securities'. What are debt instruments? Can they be traded on the stock exchange? **[16]**

Q5) What are the provisions of the Securities Contract (Regulation) Act regarding registration of the stock exchange? **[16]**

Q6) What are primary markets? What is the benefit of primary markets to the investor? **[16]**

Q7) Which orders can be appealed against to the Securities Appellate Tribunal? **[16]**

OR

What is corporate Governance? What is the need for corporate governance?

P.T.O.

Q8) What are mutual funds? How are they regulated?

[16]

Q9) Write Short Notes on any four :

[20]

- a) Red Herring Prospectus.
- b) Book building.
- c) Derivatives.
- d) Classification of securities.
- e) Under Writers.
- f) Supersession of stock exchange.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P360

[4044]-303

II - B.S.L.

LAW OF CONTRACT - I

(2003 Pattern) (Sem. - III)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

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

- a) Powell v/s Lee
- b) Crell v/s Henry
- c) Tweddle v/s Atkinson

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

- a) Performance of contract.
- b) Novation
- c) Supply of necessaries.

Q3) Define offer. What are the essentials of a valid offer. **[16]**

OR

“A contract without consideration is void”. Explain and state the exceptions to the rule.

Q4) Explain law of frustration of contract as embodied in sec. 56 of the Indian contract Act. **[16]**

OR

What is meant by discharge of contract? And what are the various ways in which a contract may be discharged?

P.T.O.

Q5) Discuss law relating to effect of mistake on contracts. **[16]**

OR

What are Quasi - contracts? Enumerate the Quasi - contracts dealt within sections 68-72 of the Indian Contract Act.

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

- a) Injunction
- b) Rescission of contract
- c) Defences in suits for relief based on contract.



P364

[4044]-602

B.S.L Third Year of Five Year Law Course

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

(2003 Pattern) (Sem. - VI)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question No. 9 is compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicates full marks.*
- 3) *Attempt any Five questions of the remaining.*

Q1) Discuss the definition of the state as defined in Art 12 of the Indian Constitution. Examine the expansion of the definition in the light of various judicial pronouncements. **[16]**

Q2) Indian courts have ruled that personal laws are outside the scope of Art 13(1) as they are not laws as defined in Art. 13(3) (b). Discuss the above statement in the light of relevant judicial decisions. **[16]**

Q3) Discuss the meaning of Citizenship. What are the Constitutional and Statutory basis of Citizenship in India? When is the Loss of Citizenship? **[16]**

Q4) Examine the special features of the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India to issue prerogative writs under Art 32 of the Constitution. **[16]**

Q5) "From 'Gopalan' to 'Maneka', the judicial exploration has completed its trek from the North to the South Pole". Comment analytically. **[16]**

Q6) Discuss with appropriate case laws the principles of Interpretation of the three lists of the constitution. **[16]**

Q7) Discuss the powers and functions of the Center in a situation arising from the failure of the constitutional machinery in a state. Substantiate your answer with appropriate judicial pronouncements. **[16]**

Q8) Discuss the power of Parliament and the procedure to amend the Constitution. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q9) Write Short Note on any two of the Following :-

[20]

- a) The Comptroller and Auditor - General of India.
- b) Powers and duties of the President.
- c) Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
- d) Doctrine of Stare Decisis.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P117

[4044]-601

III-B.S.L. - LL.B. (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 explain the classification of property under Hindu Law. **[16]**

OR

Explain the rules of succession incase a Hindu female dies intestate.

Q2) State the general principles governing the intestate succession among Christian. **[16]**

OR

Explain the rules of execution of Wills under the Indian Succession Act, 1925.

Q3) Define 'Wakf'. What are the duties and liabilities of 'Mutawali'. **[16]**

OR

Write a detail note on 'Doctrine of Election'.

Q4) Discuss the different rules governing Will under Muslim Law. **[16]**

OR

Explain the rules regarding Conditional Bequests.

Q5) Write note's on any two: **[18]**

- a) Lapsing of Legacies.
- b) Domicile.
- c) Ademption of Legacies.
- d) Void Bequest.

P.T.O.

Q6) Answer any three giving reasons.

[18]

- a) 'P' a parsi female dies intestate leaving behind her widower, one daughter, father and mother. State the shares of her heirs.
- b) 'A' bequeaths all his property to B, except certain stocks and funds which he bequeaths to C. Explain the kinds of legatees.
- c) 'H', a Hindu male died in 2009 leaving his widow, one son, one married daughter, one unmarried daughter and remarried mother. Distribute his property.
- d) A, by his will, bequeaths Rs. 50,000/- to Z and by a Codicile to will he bequeaths Rs. 50,000/- to Z.Z is entitled to receive Rs why?



P118

[4044]-603

III - B.S.L.

LAW OF TORTS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 19) (Sem. - VI)

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 and out of them attempt any five.*

Q1) Define 'Trespass'. Discuss the essentials of trespass to land. Discuss the doctrine of 'Trespass by relation back'.

Q2) Define libel and slander. What are the defenses to an action for defamation?

Q3) Define 'Nuisance'. Discuss the categories of Nuisance and the remedies for the same.

Q4) Enumerate and explain are the various modes of discharge of torts.

Q5) Write notes on any two:

- a) Conversion.
- b) Res ipsa loquitor.
- c) Theories of law of tort.

Q6) Define 'False imprisonment'. What are the remedies and defenses available for the same.

Q7) Explain the principles of 'Injuria sine damno' and 'Damnum sine injuria' with the help of the decided cases under Indian and English law.

Q8) Actio personalis motitur cum persona'. Explain the principle and its exceptions.

Q9) Write short notes on any two:

- a) Changes introduced by C.P. (Amendment) Act 2002.
- b) National commission for consumer disputes.
- c) Admission of a complaint.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P120

[4044]-701

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

LAW OF EVIDENCE

(2003 Pattern) (Sem. - VII)

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? Distinguish between evidence in civil and criminal proceedings. **[16]**

Q2) What is meant by confession? Distinguish between admission and confession. **[16]**

Q3) Discuss the concept of dying declaration with the help of judicial precedents. **[16]**

Q4) Discuss the provisions relating to oral evidence. **[16]**

Q5) Explain the facts which need not be proved. **[16]**

Q6) Discuss the concept of public documents under Indian Evidence Act, 1872. **[16]**

Q7) Explain the competency of child witness and dumb witness to testify. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q8) Write notes on (Any Four):

[20]

- a) Res gestae.
- b) Identification parade.
- c) Presumption as to power of attorney.
- d) Promissory estoppel.
- e) Fact.
- f) Relevancy of maps, charts and plans in evidence.



P121

[4044]-702

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

4th Year of the 5th Year Law Course

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

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

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

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Question No. 9 is compulsory. Of the remaining answer any five.*
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.*
- 3) Questions must be answered in English.*

Q1) What are the different causes of Environmental Pollution? State also the effects such pollution. **[16]**

Q2) Comment, on contributory role of the Public Interest Litigations in the betterment of Environment and its preservation. **[16]**

Q3) Nairobi Declaration added strength in the cause of Environment Preservation. State in details the Contribution of the "Nairobi Declaration, 1982. **[16]**

Q4) Elucidate on the concept of "Sustainable Development" with reference the important judicial decisions on the same. **[16]**

Q5) State the contributions of Sanctuaries and National Parks under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 in protection of Environment. **[16]**

Q6) Discuss the kinds of Forests under the Forest Act, 1927. Also, state the importance of Forest preservation as a Contribution to Environment protection. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q7) “Environment Impact Assessment is mandatory and there is no exception to it”. Comment upon, the consequences if such assessment is not done. [16]

Q8) “Noise is an inseparable part of the Life but there is a limit to bear with it”. Comment with reference to the provisions on Noise pollution in India and also the decided judicial verdicts on the same”. [16]

Q9) Write Short Notes on any two: [20]

- a) Role of Water and Air Pollution Control Boards.
- b) Increasing Global Warming.
- c) Convention on Biological Diversity.
- d) Waste Management in India.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P122

[4044]-703

IV - B.S.L.

4th Year of New Five Year Law Course

HUMAN RIGHTS & INTERNATIONAL LAW

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 23) (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) Discuss the importance of Human Rights in today's context. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the salient features of International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights.

Q2) Discuss the Human Rights laws available to the refugees. **[15]**

OR

Discuss in detail the composition, powers & functions of National Human Rights Commission.

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

- a) Rights of Tribals.
- b) Role of NGOs.
- c) Role of Media & human rights.
- d) Bonded labour.

Q4) Discuss the nature, scope & basis for International Law. **[15]**

OR

State & Explain the various sources of International Law.

P.T.O.

Q5) Write a detailed note on law of treaties with special reference to Vienna Convention. **[15]**

OR

Examine the theories of 'Monism' & 'Dualism' in explaining the relationship between International law & State law.

Q6) Discuss the Coercive means of settlement of disputes. **[15]**

OR

Examine the purpose & principles of United Nations.

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

- a) Extradiction.
- b) Calvo Clause.
- c) Lotus Case.
- d) War Crimes.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P123

[4044]-704

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

**ARBITRATION CONCILIATION AND ALTERNATIVE
DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEMS**

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 24)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instruction:

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

Q1) Define the term “Arbitration” and discuss the essentials of Arbitration Agreement under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. **[16]**

Q2) Explain what is an Arbitral award? Under what Circumstance Arbitral Award can be set aside? **[16]**

Q3) Discuss the grounds and procedure for challenging the appointment of an Arbitrator. **[16]**

Q4) Explain the improvement brought about by the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 over the repealed Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1940. **[16]**

Q5) Discuss the functions and Jurisdiction of Family Court under the Family Courts Act 1984. **[16]**

Q6) Explain: **[16]**

- a) “Lok Adalat”.
- b) Legal Aid.

P.T.O.

Q7) What are the advantages of Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems over court litigations. **[16]**

Q8) Explain how a complaint in relation to any goods sold, may be filed? Discuss the procedure followed by District Forum on receipt of Complaint. **[16]**

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

- a) Foreign Award.
- b) Conciliation.
- c) Interim Measures by Court.
- d) 'Deficiency' under Consumer Protection Act 1986.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P124

[4044]-801

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

(5 Year Law Course)

JURISPRUDENCE

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 25)

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) Jurisprudence is a connotation consisting of different aspects of legal systems and their functioning, including legislative and adjudicating processes. Describe the nature and utility of Jurisprudence.

Q2) “The most essential characteristic of positive law is its imperative nature”. Compare the Austinian and Kelsenian theories in this context.

Q3) According to Savigny, law is the product of facts or customs as exist in a particular human society, and not of the legislature. Comment.

Q4) Doctrine of Precedent is the life-blood of every modern legal system which is to be operative along with the power of overruling. Explain in the light of decided cases.

Q5) Discuss the classification of Legal Rights in the context of the Hohfeldian model.

Q6) What is meant by the law of obligations? What are its kinds? Discuss.

P.T.O.

Q7) Define the notion of administration of justice in civil matters.

Q8) The concept of tortious liability has been transformed with the advancement of science and technology, and due to industrialization. Discuss.

Q9) Write notes on any two:

- a) Titles.
- b) Modes of acquisition of property.
- c) Primary and secondary Rules.
- d) Scandinavian Realism.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P125

[4044]-802

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

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

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 26)

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 Preamble, Object and Scope of the Act.

Q2) Explain the condition restraining alienation.

Q3) Explain the doctrine of 'Election'?

Q4) Under what conditions, the transferee holding land under defective title is protected for bonafide improvements on the land? Explain.

Q5) Explain the doctrine of Part Performance.

Q6) Define the term 'Mortgage' and explain its essential characteristics.

Q7) Explain the Rights and Liabilities of Lessor and Lessee?

Q8) Explain the doctrine of Holding over.

P.T.O.

The Indian Easements Act, 1882

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

- a) The Imposition, Acquisition and Transfer of Easements.
- b) Who may grant Licence and explain when it is transferrable.
- c) Essentials of Right of Easement.
- d) Suit for disturbance of easement.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P126

[4044]-803

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

(5 Year Law Course)

COMPARATIVE LAW

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

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) What is Comparative Law? Discuss the nature, scope and object of Comparative Law. **[16]**

Q2) How Comparative Law can be used as a tool of construction in the interpretation of domestic law? **[16]**

Q3) Explain the value of judicial decisions in civil law system and common law system. **[16]**

Q4) Explain the comparative dimensions of vicarious liability and strict liability. **[16]**

Q5) Explain the following: **[16]**

- a) Nordic family.
- b) Common law family.

Q6) Explain critically the doctrine of Renvoi. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q7) Explain various methods of studying Comparative Law. **[16]**

Q8) Explain the comparative dimensions of Law of Contract. **[16]**

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

- a) Sources of Comparative Law.
- b) Jury Trial.
- c) Comparative Law and Legal History.
- d) Invasion against right of personality.



P127

[4044]-804

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

(4th Year of the 5 Year Law Course)

INSURANCE LAWS

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

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Discuss how insurance is important for individuals, organisations, industry and the economy. **[16]**

OR

Explain the concept and scope of 'life insurance'. What are the essentials of life insurance contract?

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

OR

“Good faith lies at the root of the insurance contract”. Discuss the principle with reference to fire and marine insurance.

Q3) What is a nomination? What are the provisions in the Insurance Act relating to making a nomination? How does a nomination differ from an assignment and succession to property? **[16]**

OR

Examine the provisions relating to requirements as to capital structure and voting rights under the Insurance Act 1938.

Q4) Discuss the legislative scheme relating to compulsory insurance under the Motor Vehicles Act. **[16]**

OR

Explain the three types of applications that can be made by victims of accidents under the Motor Vehicles Act.

Q5) What are the powers and functions of the IRDA? Explain its role. [16]

OR

Discuss in detail the provisions in Insurance law about commission to insurance agents.

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

- a) Insurable interest in life insurance.
- b) Pure risks.
- c) Premium.
- d) Surrender value.
- e) Excepted perils.
- f) Reinsurance.
- g) Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963.
- h) Tariff Advisory Committee.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P128

[4044]-805

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

CONFLICT OF LAWS

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

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) Explain the Historical development of Conflict of Laws.

Q2) Explain the problem of Renvoi in the application of 'law of a country'?

Q3) Under what circumstances the application of the foreign law that would otherwise be applicable is excluded.

Q4) Explain the essential conditions for validity of a Marriage in Private International Law.

Q5) Explain the rules relating to recognition of Foreign Divorce.

Q6) Explain the different theories for assignment of Intangible Movable.

Q7) 'The most current and acceptable theory all the world over is the theory of Proper Law of Contract'. Explain.

P.T.O.

Q8) Explain the rules under Indian and English Private International Law for recognition of foreign judgments?

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

- a) Bremer V Freeman.
- b) Monogamous Hyde V Hyde Polygmous.
- c) Legitimation and adoption.
- d) Intestate succession to immovables.
- e) Negotiable Instrument.
- f) Restitution of Conjugal Rights.



P130

[4044]-806

IV - B.S.L.

(4th Year of New 5 Year Law Course)

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWS

(2003 Pattern) (Theory) (Optional Paper - 28 (d)) (Sem. - 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) Laws covering traditional forms of property are found inadequate to protect intellectual property. New types of remedies are required. Discuss in comparison with other forms of property, the remedies available for intellectual property and the burden of proof in the event of infringement. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the salient features of Trade Marks, Patents, Designs and Copyright as intellectual properties.

Q2) Which inventions are patentable? **[16]**

OR

On what grounds any by whom can patents be revoked.

Q3) "Copyright is not a single right but a bundle of rights which can be exploited independently". Explain with reference to the six works. **[16]**

OR

What defences are available to the defendant in a suit for infringement of copyright?

Q4) What is the difference between Infringement action (w.r.t. Trade Marks) and Passing-off action? **[16]**

OR

Explain the importance in Trade Mark law of the concept "deceptive similarity".

P.T.O.

Q5) What is a “Design”? How is it protected under the Designs Act? [16]

OR

Describe the procedure for registration of a design. What is the effect of its registration?

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

- a) First owner of copyright, design and invention.
- b) Copyright society.
- c) Performers’ rights.
- d) Priority date.
- e) Patent agents.
- f) Collective mark.
- g) Remedies against threat of legal proceedings.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P131

[4044]-807

IV-B.S.L.

4th Year of 5 Year Law Course

PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING, LEGAL AID

AND PARA LEGAL SERVICES

(Sem. - VIII) (2003 Pattern) (Paper - 27)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Q. No. 9 is compulsory and carries 20 marks.*
- 2) *Out of the remaining attempt any five each carries 16 marks.*

Q1) Explain in detail the concept of Public Interest Litigation with relevant caselaws.

Q2) State the salient features of the Legal Services Authorities Act 1987.

Q3) Discuss the constitution, composition and jurisdiction of Lok Adalat. Can an appeal be filed from a decision of Lok Adalat?

Q4) "Computers are indispensable for lawyers". Examine.

Q5) Who is called an Amicus Curiae? What are the objects behind their appointment?

Q6) Explain the role of N.G.O's in the Consumer Matters.

Q7) What are the objects of Legal Literacy? What are the awareness measures.

P.T.O.

Q8) Discuss the role of Advocates & their duty to render Legal Aid.

Q9) Write short notes on (Any Two):

- a) S.304 of Cr.P.C.
- b) Malimath Committee Report.
- c) Role of Legal Aid Centre in Law College for free Legal Aid.
- d) Abuse of P.I.L how controlled by courts.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P132

[4044]-901

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

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND LIMITATION ACT

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 29)

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 any two: [20]

- a) Legal disability.
- b) Effect of marriage or death.
- c) Computation of period of limitation.

Q2) Define 'decree'. Explain the essential elements of a decree and differentiate it from 'judgment' and 'order'. [16]

OR

'Every suit shall be instituted in the court of the lowest grade competent to try it'. Explain.

Q3) Explain the procedure in a suit by an indigent person. [16]

OR

Define 'plaint' and written statement'. Explain the rules in CPC about the same.

Q4) Define and differentiate-Reference, Review, Revision. [16]

OR

Discuss various modes of execution of a decree in a civil suit.

P.T.O.

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

- a) Attachment before judgment.
- b) Misjoinder, non-joinder of parties, cause of action.
- c) Admission.
- d) Kinds of jurisdiction.

Q6) Write short notes on (any four): **[16]**

- a) Mesne profits.
- b) Public officer.
- c) Substituted service of summons.
- d) Summary suit.
- e) Interpleader suit.
- f) Arbitration.



P100

[4044] - 101
I - B.S.L. (Sem. - I)
GENERAL ENGLISH - I
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

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

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| i) To back up | ii) to eat one's words |
| iii) Blessing in disguise | iv) Add fuel to fire |
| v) Put your foot down | vi) back to square one |
| vii) Keep in touch | viii) Smell a rat |
| ix) Off the record | x) to sit on the fence |
| xi) Catch red handed | xii) bone of contention |

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

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| i) Trustee | ii) Amicus curiae |
| iii) Defamation | iv) Heir |
| v) Goodwill | vi) Preliminary Examination |
| vii) Oath | |

Q2) a) Do as directed (any ten) **[10]**

- i) The charter of demands was released to the media. (Change the voice)
- ii) He took the law into his own hands. He was not justified in doing so. (Combine to make it into simple)
- iii) However clever you may be, you cannot succeed without hard work. (Convert into a compound sentence)
- iv) Let us go. (Add a Q tag)
- v) The University will launch 100 new PhD fellowships to raise the varsity's research output and standards. (Make it complex)

P.T.O.

- vi) Are you aware of your rights? (Give a short response)
- vii) The prices of vegetables have risen. (Change to negative)
- viii) Constant reading and creating a community of readers is the only solution to preserve knowledge. (Frame a Wh Q)
- ix) The new model of load shedding will come into effect from Thursday. (Change to compound)
- x) Pune is one of the few cities in India to have green buildings. (Change the degree)
- xi) There was nothing in the draft that was not known before. (Change to Interrogative)
- xii) The Jury are/is divided in their opinion on the carbon credit. (Choose the right verb)

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

Lawyer : “What do you do for your living”?

Witness : “I am a delivery boy”.

Lawyer : “Where were you going on the night of the accident”?

Witness : “I was making a delivery”.

Lawyer : “Did your employer require you to get the delivery done within a specific period of time”?

Witness : “Yes”.

Lawyer : “So you were in a rush, right”?

Witness : “Eh --- (hesitating)”

Lawyer : “Were you or were you not”?

Witness : (looking elsewhere) “Not exactly, the roads were slick and the visibility was bad. What do you want”? he shouted.

Lawyer : “Nothing, but the truth”.

c) Correct the following sentences (any five) [5]

i) Has anybody lost their purse?

ii) The army have been called out to carry out the rescue operations.

iii) The team camped in Pune and they followed a rigorous routine.

iv) What kind of a flower is it?

v) I am praying everyday, do you?

vi) It is nothing else than pride.

vii) There are some whom I think are clever.

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

The first thing that will strike you about lawyers - you speak to them and you will see that they are cautious. Unlike modern careers such as those related to management, computers, bio-technology, call centers, law in India has a glorious history. Lawyers had a significant impact on the destiny of this nation. The social acceptability is there, so is the wealth, honour and recognition, provided you excel in your work. The degree of competition that prevails in the profession is very high. A large numbers of law graduates pass out every year. They are allowed to enroll and practise in any court in any part of the country.

Initially you will have to scratch around to get work. After a few years you may be getting work regularly but you will not be making too much money. It may take up to a decade before you are able to get work and make money. Once you cross the initial hurdles, then sky is the limit. Hard work, dedication and regard for your client are the important qualities needed. You must have a good reading habit, maintain a library and keep yourself updated on day-to-day happenings. As a lawyer you have to assimilate and analyse the fact quickly. You have to distinguish relevant from the irrelevant, separate the grain from the chaff and apply the law in the situation under scrutiny. Victory in the Court is sweet. But behind it lies a lot of hard work. Winning the case for the client is the duty and responsibility of a lawyer. The arguments and the cross-examinations that follow in the Court are basically the fruits of sleepless nights in your library on the lookout for the correct reference that you may need to present in your client's case in the court. For that you must be thorough with the nuances of the law. A bachelor's course in law won't teach you the lawyering skills. It equips you with the weapon - The Law. You have to work hard and learn how to use it.

- i) Law in India has a glorious history - substantiate the statement with additional points.
- ii) What are the teething problems in the profession?
- iii) In what ways must a lawyer hone his lawyering skills?
- iv) What are the other ways in which you can strengthen your lawyering skills apart from reading?

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

Mass media are media, which can be used to communicate and interact with a large number of audiences. Entertainment and media always go hand in hand, but in addition to the entertainment, mass media also remains to be an effective medium for communication, dissemination of information, advertising, marketing and in general, for expressing and sharing views, opinions and ideas. Mass media is a double-edged sword which means that there are positive effects of media as well as negative influences of media. Here are some of the different types of mass media:

The print media includes newspapers, magazines, brochures, newsletters, books and even leaflets and pamphlets. Visual media like photography can also be mentioned under this sub-head, since photography is an important mass media, which communicates via visual representations. Public speaking and event organizing can also be considered as a form of mass media. For many people, it is impossible to imagine a life without their television sets, be it the daily news dose or even the soap operas. This mass media includes television and radio. This category also includes electronic media like movies, CDs and DVDs as well as the new hottest electronic gadgets.

With the advent of new technologies like Internet, we are now enjoying the benefits of high technology mass media, which is not only faster than the old-school mass media, but also has a widespread range. Mobile phones, computers and Internet are often referred to as the new-age media. Internet has opened up several new opportunities for mass communication which include email, websites, blogging, Internet etc.

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

- i) Time management.
- ii) What freedom means to you.
- iii) A meaningful life.

- b) Write a letter to a lawyer requesting him/her to take you as an intern. [10]

OR

Write a letter of appreciation to the Police Commissioner (Traffic) appreciating the efforts made in controlling traffic and make a few suggestions for further improvement.

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

Good business is expected to be a win-win exercise. If one party benefits more than the other, then it is exploitation or plain cheating. Many a time the businesses come to grief because they may exploit a monopolistic situation, but, as soon as the competition is introduced they stand to lose. Ultimately as Peter Drucker points out, the purpose of business is to create a customer and retain him. This is not possible unless there is a basic element of trust between the customer and the producer. Trust can arise only if there is transparency. In other words, honesty is the basis of business. In this era of intense global competition, is honesty still the best policy? Behind every human action there is ultimately a value. Positive values like altruism, helping others, love, friendship ect. create the basis for a happy united community. Negative values like hatred, anger etc. work in the opposite direction. Values ultimately are evolved for smooth operation of any human activity. Business is one of the important functions of any modern society. As the civilization progresses, business also progresses. For each business and profession, ultimately there are certain values which are adopted and honoured because without such coherence of values, it is not possible to have orderly, smooth and positive developments. In the context of today's knowledge economy and the world which has become a global village, so far as business is concerned, what are the values that are worth observing? Corruption is looked at as a manifestation of dishonesty. The World Bank defines corruption as the use of public office for private gain. In business, the value of trust is important. If trust is not honoured, then there is breach of trust. Business is supposed to be a win-win exercise. It ceases to be so if there is no trust. Honesty is the best policy. The world is rediscovering this value thanks to globalisation.

OR

Translate the following passage into Marathi/Hindi :

The Right to Information has already received judicial recognition as a part of the fundamental right to free speech and expression. An Act is needed to provide a statutory frame work for this right. This law will lay down the procedure for translating this right into reality. Information is indispensable for the functioning of a true democracy. People have to be kept informed about current affairs and broad issues - political, social and economic. Free exchange of ideas and free debate are essentially desirable for the Government of a free country.

In this Age of Information, its value as a critical factor in socio-cultural, economic and political development is being increasingly felt. In a fast developing country like India, availability of information needs to be assured in the fastest and simplest form possible. This is important because every developmental process depends on the availability of information. Right to know is also closely linked with other basic rights such as freedom of speech and expression and right to education. Its independent existence as an attribute of liberty cannot be disputed. Viewed from this angle, information or knowledge becomes an important resource. An equitable access to this resource must be guaranteed.

b) Summarise the following passage : [10]

Yes, it is true. In India where opportunities always come scarcely, at least there is a shortcut to fame and money. Good or bad, they do change some people's luck. From choosing new cheerleaders to a bride/groom, there is a reality show for everything and anything running on Indian television. Entertainment never has been this real. Gone are the days when people preferred to watch serials, now educated Indian youth want something extra and adventurous to get them out of their boring regular life. So there comes the R-factor to satisfy this extra bit of craving. Reality shows of every genre are running. Music reality shows which are the oldest of all seem to have one aim - to produce singers one after another. Sometimes, one wonders if the whole of India turn into singers, who will listen to the other singers. Some may have benefited but a majority of the aspirants are still struggling to make big even after going through such a long and tough competition. Comedy reality shows are straight forward, entertaining and fun, but too many are spoiling the fun. You always think I have already watched this comedy act somewhere as most acts are repetitive. Then there are new entrants, adventurous reality shows which are ruling the roost. Their magic formula? Put people in a jungle or island, give them some nonsensical tasks and watch them perform or perish. Exploit the contestants' emotions, highlight them, make it sensational and bag a lot of advertisement. But these shows do become boring and predictable after a while.

☒☒☒☒

Total No. of Questions : 10]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P101

[4044] - 102

I - B.S.L.

HISTORY

(2003 Pattern) (Sem. - I)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any five questions of which Q.No. 1 is compulsory.*
- 2) *Each question carries equal marks.*
- 3) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

- Q1)** Write short notes on any four : **[20]**
- a) Elements of law.
 - b) Concept of danda.
 - c) Court system under the Vijayanagar Rule.
 - d) Merits and demerits of Mansabdari System.
 - e) Formation of Indian National Congress.
 - f) Local self government under Lord Ripon.
- Q2)** Give an account of the Government in the ancient Indian Republics and their disappearance by 400 A.D. **[20]**
- Q3)** Explain the status and position of women in ancient India. **[20]**
- Q4)** Enumerate the 'judicial administration under the Marathas during medieval India. **[20]**
- Q5)** Examine the causes for the rise of Bhakti Movement. Explain the role played by the chief exponents of it. **[20]**
- Q6)** Describe the causes for the Anglo-French struggle in the South of India. **[20]**
- Q7)** Explain the imperialist policy adopted by Lord Dalhousie to expand the territories of the British East India Company in India. **[20]**
- Q8)** "Lord William Bentinck was a liberal and progressive Governor General of India". Explain all his reforms. **[20]**

P.T.O.

Q9) What were the economic consequences of the British Rule in India? Explain. **[20]**

Q10) “The British Rule in India was a blessing or a curse”? Justify your answer by giving reasons. **[20]**



Total No. of Questions : 10]

[Total No. of Pages : 1

P102

[4044] - 103

I - B.S.L.

ECONOMICS

(2003 Pattern) (Sem. - I)

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) IMF.
- b) Disguised unemployment.
- c) Causes of high population.
- d) Lender of last resort.
- e) Methods of calculating NI.
- f) Clearing Houses.

Q2) Explain the credit creation method of commercial banks.

Q3) What are the causes of low productivity of agriculture in India?

Q4) Explain sole proprietorship and partnership.

Q5) Explain the features of Indian economy as a developing economy.

Q6) What are the causes of population explosion in India?

Q7) Explain the features of perfect competition. How the price is determined in perfect competition?

Q8) "Mixed economy is a blend of socialism and capitalism". Explain.

Q9) What is demand? Explain the law of demand with its determinants.

Q10) Explain average cost, total cost and marginal cost.



Total No. of Questions : 5]

[Total No. of Pages : 5

P103

[4044] - 201

I - B.S.L.

GENERAL ENGLISH - II

(2003 Pattern) (Sem. - II)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

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

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1) Rainfall | 2) Counterattack |
| 3) Net | 4) Express |
| 5) Vice-president | 6) Namby pamby |
| 7) Humane | 8) Multiplex |
| 9) ACB | 10) Memo |
| 11) Citizen | 12) simplify |

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

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1) Bonded | 2) Bribe |
| 3) Annihilate | 4) Justification |
| 5) Safety | 6) Priority |
| 7) Survey | |

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

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1) Compromise | 2) Pricey |
| 3) Sincere | 4) Necessity |
| 5) Conceited | 6) Gradual |
| 7) Befriend | |

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]**

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1) Cold shoulder | 2) In loco parentis |
| 3) Serves you right | 4) Take things easy |
| 5) Bonafide | 6) Stars in one's eyes |
| 7) Mean business | 8) Quid pro quo |
| 9) At snail's pace | 10) Jaundiced eye |
| 11) Ad rem | 12) De novo |

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

- 1) The process of making changes
- 2) One who owns or controls an industry
- 3) Violently insane person
- 4) Copy of any original writing or deed
- 5) A civil wrong which is not exclusively the breach of a contract
- 6) The action of stating something in opposition to a person or thing
- 7) A formal public announcement made by the government
- 8) A great misfortune or disaster
- 9) Fleeing as from danger or justice
- 10) Succeed to the charge of
- 11) One word for shares, stocks, bonds, debentures ---
- 12) Removal of objectionable part of a speech or book

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

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Let alone | 2) In the first place |
| 3) Whereas | 4) Despite |
| 5) In the same manner | 6) Till |
| 7) Alternatively | |

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

- 1) I was anxious to go.
- 2) She wants little sugar for tea.
- 3) Who's book is this?
- 4) You look great! Do you exercise at the fitness centre?
- 5) I don't like when she tells me that I have to study.
- 6) If I was taller, I would be happier.
- 7) Who did you give it to?

c) Summarise the following passage. [10]

We hear all the time that hard work is the key to success. Just work hard on your goal and you'll achieve it. Hard work is required, but here's the catch. It's all relative. There are two ways of looking at "hard work". Looking at hard work from the outside and looking at hard work from the inside, namely from the point of view of the person that's actually doing the "hard work".

For example, the majority of people who look at what a student goes through in order to become a doctor or lawyer, construe that journey as "hard work". He has to study for hours on end, and make grades, it's a ton of hard work, when you look at it from the outside. Sure it's hard work, but not like the kind of hard work that's viewed on the outside. That student has something within him that drives him to do the hard work. Maybe it's a genuine love for helping people. Maybe it's because he thinks he's destined to become a doctor or lawyer or maybe it's because of family pressure. Whatever the drive is, positive or negative, within him, it gets him to do the hard work, so that it's not hard work to him at all, just plain old work, and if he loves what he does, then it's not even work at all to him.

If you stick two people in a room with two totally different jobs, you'll get the same reaction. Say for example, one is a lawyer and another is a computer programmer. The lawyer will look at the programmer and conclude that what the programmer does is hard work. Why? Because it would be hard work for the lawyer to do what the computer programmer does. Chances are the lawyer has no idea whatsoever on how to write subroutines, modules, functions, etc. The computer programmer will look at the lawyer and think the same thing. Why? The computer programmer knows nothing about writing briefs, arguing a case, jury selection, etc.

So, if you have that drive within you, you'll do the things that people on the outside will view as "hard work", but to you, it'll just be "work". Love the work you do.

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

The first sign indicating that you would make a good lawyer : Lawyers argue constantly with their adversaries, with the courts, with insurance companies, even with their own clients. Practising law is by its very nature adversarial, so if you love to argue, the legal field may very well be for you. If you love to write - and you are good at it - you may be a good lawyer. Lawyers draft briefs, contracts, motions, pleadings, and hundreds of letters every year. Writing is a large part of practising law. If you love to write, it might just be a sign you would make a good lawyer. Many lawyers are workaholics. Indeed, some of the best attorneys work seventy or eighty hours a week. If you are a workaholic, it may be a sign you would make a good lawyer. In order to be successful in law, you will most likely have to make sacrifices. Among those sacrifices will be your time. Lawyers negotiate on a daily basis. Whether you are a sports lawyer negotiating contracts for professional athletes, or a personal injury lawyer negotiating settlements for injured clients, or a criminal defense attorney negotiating plea bargains, you had better be good at what you do. Persuasion is essential if you want to become a litigator. Motion practice and trial work is all about persuading people to your side of the argument. Whether you are persuading a judge or a jury, it takes a great amount of skill and practice. Beware of irate judges, angry clients, and vicious adversaries. You will take a fair share of abuse. If you have a thick skin, you have a better chance at making a good lawyer. As a lawyer, you will need to balance your time between paperwork and courtroom appearances, between telephone calls and face time with clients and colleagues. You simply must be persistent as a lawyer. You will not get your way the first time around. You will need to write letter after letter, draft motion after motion, in order to succeed for your clients.

Practising law involves a lot of waiting around. Waiting around courthouses for your case to be called and waiting around for decisions on appeals to be handed down. You simply must be patient, or you will grow old before your time. No client wants a lawyer who is a pushover, or a lawyer who waits for things to happen. Clients want lawyers who are hungry and unafraid of a fight. They want a lawyer who is aggressive.

- 1) Why are writing and speaking skills most essential for a lawyer?
 - 2) Why is patience essential for a lawyer?
 - 3) What are the sacrifices a lawyer has to make in his/her life?
 - 4) Is there any other quality a lawyer needs to possess, apart from those mentioned in the passage?
 - 5) Where do you see yourself ten years from now? Do you have any specific goal?
- b) Choose the correct word from those given in brackets. (Any Five) [5]
- 1) All those countries of Eastern Europe which were once a part of communist block/bloc have now embraced free market.
 - 2) The present economic recession will (affect/effect) this company adversely.
 - 3) The sailor needed a bucket to bail out/bale out rain water from the boat.
 - 4) This is between you and I/me.
 - 5) He was persecuted/prosecuted for forgery.
 - 6) She is an extrovert and is fond of mingling and talking to people - she is a social/sociable person.
 - 7) I like to have a house beside/besides the sea.

Q5) a) Write a report on a seminar you attended on 'The Biodiversity of Pune'.
[10]

OR

As a member of an NGO write a report on your visit to a nearby village to educate the villagers about Health Hygiene and their rights.

- b) Write an effective and cohesive essay ON ANY ONE of the following. [10]
- 1) Gender Bias and discrimination.
 - 2) Law and Morality.
 - 3) Secularism.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P104

[4044] - 202

I - B.S.L.

POLITICAL SCIENCE - I

**Political Theory and Political Organisation
(2003 Pattern) (Sem. - II)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Explain the essential elements of 'state'. Discuss the various theories with regard to the origin of state.

Q2) 'Plato became famous for his philosophy in 'Republic'. Explain. Comment on relevance of his philosophy today.

Q3) Explain any two :

- a) St.Thomas Aquinas as a Scholastic philosopher.
- b) Concepts - 'Justice', 'Liberty', 'Equality' and 'Fraternity'.
- c) J.S.Mill on Liberty.
- d) St.Augustine's 'City of God'.

Q4) Discuss in brief, the various theories of democratic-socialism. Is India a democratic-socialism state? Comment.

OR

Explain the composition of bicameral legislature alongwith its powers and functions. Do you have any suggestions on it? State in brief.

Q5) Discuss the spread of Marxism in Russia. Comment on its future prospects.

OR

Define 'Public opinion'. State how is it formed? Explain the various agencies of the formation of public-opinion.

P.T.O.

- Q6)** Distinguish between parliamentary and presidential forms of executive with illustrations. Should India change to presidential system? Comment. Discuss the powers and functions of the executive.
- Q7)** Define 'federal state'. How is it formed? Discuss the basic features of a federal state alongwith its merits and demerits. Comment on India as a quasi-federal state.
- Q8)** State the importance of free and fair elections. Explain Territorial and Proportional representation with examples.
- Q9)** Discuss any two :
- a) The doctrine of separation of powers.
 - b) Military Rule.
 - c) Functions of Judiciary.
 - d) Theory of surplus value and clans-war by Karl Marx.
- Q10)** Write on any four :
- a) Conditions for Independence of Judiciary.
 - b) Universal Adult Franchise.
 - c) Contributions of M.G.Ranade and G.K.Gokhale to Indian Liberal Thought.
 - d) Nationalism and Internationalism.
 - e) Unitary state.
 - f) Unicameral Legislature.
 - g) Parliamentary Sovereignty.
 - h) Functional Representation.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

[Total No. of Pages : 1

P105

[4044] - 203

I - B.S.L.

SOCIOLOGY

(2003 Pattern) (Sem. - II)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Discuss the scope of sociology.

Q2) What is modernization? Explain its impact on family, caste system and village community.

Q3) Explain the relationship between law and social order and law and social change.

Q4) Define family. Discuss the types of family.

Q5) Define scheduled castes and mention the constitutional provisions for their upliftment.

Q6) Explain the unity and diversity of Indian Society.

Q7) Differentiate between traditional and modern society.

Q8) Describe important social legislations related to family and marriage in India.

Q9) What is social order? Explain the impact of deviance on society.

Q10) Write short notes on any four :

- a) Beliefs and rituals.
- b) Folkways and mores.
- c) Secularism.
- d) Urbanization.
- e) Social class as a type of stratification.
- f) Divorce.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P106

[4044] - 301

II - B.S.L.

POLITICAL SCIENCE - II

Foundations of Political Obligations

(2003 Pattern) (Sem. - III)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

- Q1)* Define the concepts 'Power' and 'Authority'. Distinguish between them with illustrations. Give Max Weber's classification of Authority.
- Q2)* Compare Thomas Hobbes's Theory of social contract with that of John Locke's.
- Q3)* What do you understand by the term 'Political Obligation'? Discuss why the individual needs to obey the state.
- Q4)* Explain Aristotle's views on 'state' and 'government' in his work 'politics'.
- Q5)* Discuss Bentham's philosophy of 'utilitarianism'. Comment on J.S.Mill's contributions to it.
- Q6)* Critically explain Karl Marx's views on 'state' and 'law'. Comment on its relevance today.
- Q7)* Explain the Fascist and Nazi Ideologies. Can such an ideology emerge in India? Comment.
- Q8)* Discuss the non-violent state of Mahatma Gandhi and its relevance today.
- Q9)* Explain, in brief, the various theories of punishment should Death Penalty be abolished? Comment.

P.T.O.

Q10) Write short notes on any four :

- a) General - will.
- b) Hegel as an idealist philosopher.
- c) Legal and political sovereignty.
- d) Leninism.
- e) Sarvodaya.
- f) Legitimacy.
- g) Robert Dahl on 'Influence'.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P107

[4044] - 302

II B.S.L.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

**International Relations and Organisations
(2003 Pattern) (Paper - III) (Sem. - III)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

- Q1)** What is 'National Power'? Can it be measured? Comment. Discuss the various determinants of national power.
- Q2)** Examine World Public Opinion, International Law and International Morality as limitations on national power. Comment on its effectiveness.
- Q3)** Explain with illustrations, the International Arbitration and judicial settlement as methods of settling international disputes.
- Q4)** Discuss the various techniques of balance of power approach. Comment on its relevance to-day.
- Q5)** What are the major issues involved in North-South Rivalry?
- Q6)** Discuss the obstacles involved in creation of the world community. Comment on the necessity of world community.
- Q7)** Discuss the evolution of international organisation. State the composition, powers and functions of the General Assembly, Security Council, ECOSOC and Secretariat of UNO.
- Q8)** What do you know of Arab League, OAS, OAU and EU as regional organisations?

P.T.O.

Q9) Write on any two :

- a) W.H.O.
- b) F.A.O.
- c) W.T.O.
- d) I.M.F.
- e) World Bank.

Q10) Write short notes on any four :

- a) SAARC.
- b) ICRC.
- c) ICC.
- d) ASEAN.
- e) Diplomatic methods of peaceful settlement.
- f) Disarmament.
- g) Collective security.



P108

[4044] - 401

II - B.S.L. LL.B.

LEGAL LANGUAGE

(2003 Pattern) (Sem. - IV)

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) Paramedical | ii) Grant-in-aid |
| iii) Enshrine | iv) Cr.P.C |
| v) Pamphlet | vi) Bilingual |
| vii) Memorize | viii) Cross-examination |
| ix) Breathe | x) Trisemester |
| xi) Counterfeit | xii) Bubbly-dubbly |

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

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| i) Culprit | ii) Grant |
| iii) Convict | iv) Concede |
| v) Muster | vi) Temporary |
| vii) Fusion | |

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

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| i) Patent | ii) Severe |
| iii) Orthodox | iv) Rejoice |
| v) Safe | vi) Youth |
| vii) Truth | |

P.T.O.

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

- i) Length
- ii) Of course
- iii) To take into confidence
- iv) Make fun of
- v) De novo
- vi) Deal with
- vii) Call off
- viii) In conclusion
- ix) At random
- x) De jure
- xi) In personam
- xii) A bird's eye view

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

- i) Cy-press
- ii) Advocate
- iii) Perpetual
- iv) Jurisprudence
- v) Notice
- vi) Quo Warranto
- vii) Proof

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) Non the less
- ii) Until
- iii) Between
- iv) Why
- v) Indeed
- vi) But
- vii) Even though

b) Do you agree with the following statements? If yes, why? If no, why? (any one): **[5]**

- i) Presidential form of governance is beneficial for India.
- ii) Cricket in India leads to corruption.
- iii) News papers are no more needed.

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

- i) Computer and law.
- ii) Child labor.
- iii) Democracy.

Q4) a) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below : It seems to me that there is a good deal of ballyhoo about scientific methods. I venture to think that the people who talk most about it are the people who do least about it. Scientific method is what working scientists do, not what other people or even they themselves may say about it. No working scientist when he plans an experiment in the laboratory asks himself whether he is not being properly scientific, nor is he interested in whatever method he may be using as method.

When the scientist ventures to criticize the work of his fellow scientist, as is not uncommon, he does not base his criticism in such glittering generalities as failure to follow the 'scientific method', but his criticism is specific, based on some features characteristic of the particular situation. The working scientist is always too much concerned with getting down to brass tacks to be willing to spend his time on generalities.

Scientific method is something talked about by people standing on the outside and wondering how the scientist manages to do it . These people have been able to uncover various generalities applicable to at least most of what the scientist does, but it seems to me that these generalities are not very profound and could have been anticipated by any one who knew enough about scientists to know what is their primary objective. I think that the objectives of all scientists have this in common-that they are trying to get the correct answer to the particular problem in hand. This may be expressed in more pretentious language as the pursuit of truth. Now if the answer to the problem is correct-the very meaning of truth implies the possibility of checking his result always inheres in what the scientist does. Furthermore, this checking must be exhaustive, for the truth of a general proposition may be disproved by a single exceptional case. A long experience has shown the scientist that various things are inimical to getting the correct answer. He has found that if he wants to be sure, he must be able to check a result for himself. Hence the scientist is the enemy of all authoritarianism. Furthermore, he finds that he often makes mistakes himself and he must learn how to guard against them. He cannot permit himself any preconception as to what sort of results he will get, nor must he allow himself to be influenced by wishful thinking or any personal bias. All these things together give that 'objectivity' to science which is often thought to be the essence of the scientific method.

But to the working scientist himself all this appears obvious and trite. What appears to him as the essence of the situation is that he is not consciously following any prescribed course of action but feels complete freedom to utilize any method or device whatever which in particular situation before him seems likely to yield the correct answer. In his attack on his specific problem he suffers no inhibitions of precedents or authority, but is completely free to adopt any course that his ingenuity is capable of suggesting to him. No one standing on the outside can predict what the individual scientist will do or what method he will follow. In short, science is what scientists do, and there are as many scientific methods as there are individual scientists. [10]

- i) This passage is based on a contrast between two views on scientific method .What are these two views?
 - ii) What are the common goals of all scientists?
 - iii) What are the things the scientist should be watchful against?
 - iv) Why does the scientist not rely on the authority?
 - v) What do you understand by the following phrases:
 - 1) ‘getting down to brass tacks’.
 - 2) ‘suffers no inhibitions’.
- b) Read and comprehend the following passage carefully and make notes on it. [10]

Destruction of forest should be avoided at all cost. It results in the loss of natural wealth and ecological disturbances. Some of the rare species of animals have also been lost. Of late, mountain slopes and hilly tracts have been the target of many agencies. The problem, of course, is worst then urbanization. While urbanization has a single plateau - transfer of people from the village to the city, creating unmanageable urban concentration, stripping the mountains of trees for different purposes posses many ecological and other kinds of problems.

The mountain plants have been a source of inspirations since time immemorial. They have been the abodes of gods and saints. Mountain lakes are like eyes on the mother earth. The trickling water from beneath the rocks changing into brooks and rivers creates a happy sensation in the hearts. Such brooks criss - cross the green hill sides like children playing in the magic land. The attack on the mountains deprives the hills of their natural beauty. The emotional appeal is lost.

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

It shall be the duty of the Chief Minister of every state-

- i) To communicate to the Governor of the state all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation;
- ii) To furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation as the Governor may call for; and
- iii) If the Governor so requires, to submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matters on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

OR

Precise writing

The framers of the Constitution were conscious that, in a country of sub continental dimensions immense diversities, socio economics disparities and “multitudinous people with possibly divided loyalties”, security of the nation and stability of its quality could not be taken for granted. The framers, therefore, recognize that, in a grave emergency, the union must have adequate powers to deal quickly and effectively with a threat to the very existence of the nation, on account of external aggression or internal destruction. They took care to provide that, in a situation of such emergency, the union shall have overriding powers to control and direct all aspects of administration and legislation throughout the country. Violent disturbance, paralyzing the administration of a state could pose a serious danger to the unity and integrity of the country. Coping with such a situation of violent upheaval and domestic chaos, may be beyond the capacity or recourses of the state. Intervention and aid by the union will be necessary. A duty has, therefore, been impose by the constitution on the union to protect every state against external aggression and internal disturbances.

b) Draft a sale deed of a shop. **[10]**

OR

Draft a mortgage deed of a agricultural farm.



P109

[4044] - 402

II - B.S.L.

**HISTORY OF COURTS LEGISLATURES AND LEGAL
PROFESSION IN INDIA**

(Paper - 11) (2003 Pattern) (Sem. - IV)

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 : **[16]**

- a) Company's charters of 1600 and 1661.
- b) Administration of Justice in Calcutta.

Q2) Examine the development of courts and administration of Justice in Madras before 1726. **[16]**

Q3) Discuss critically the Jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court established under the Regulating Act 1773. **[16]**

Q4) "Lord Cornwall is laid down the foundation of Legal system in India". Explain. **[16]**

Q5) Discuss the provisions of charter Act of 1833. **[16]**

Q6) Explain the provisions of Indian Councils Act, 1892. **[16]**

Q7) Discuss the salient features of Government of India Act, 1919 (Mont Ford Reforms). **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q8) Write a detail note on Advocate's Act, 1961. **[16]**

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

- a) Patna Case.
- b) Indian Councils Act, 1909 [Minto-Morley Reforms].
- c) Sadar Adalats.
- d) Court of Conscience.
- e) Legal Practitioners Act, 1879.
- f) Law Reporting In India.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P110

[4044] - 403

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

LAW OF CONTRACT - II

(Paper - 12) (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) “Sharing of profits is only a prima facie evidence of partnership”. Comment. **[17]**

OR

Can a minor be admitted to a partnership? If so what are his rights & liabilities.

Q2) What is dissolution of a firm? State the grounds on which the court may dissolve the partnership firm. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the rights & liabilities of incoming & outgoing partners. What are the consequences of not giving a public notice by a retiring partner?

Q3) Define condition. State & explain implied conditions in a contract of sale. **[16]**

OR

“No one can transfer a better title than he himself possesses”. Explain the rule & the exceptions to it.

P.T.O.

- Q4)** Write short notes on any three : **[18]**
- a) Right of stopping the goods in transit.
 - b) Unascertained goods.
 - c) Buyers remedies against seller.
 - d) Sale by sample.
 - e) Sale & Hire purchase.

Q5) State & explain the circumstances under which a surety is discharged. **[17]**

OR

Discuss the nature & extent of the authority of an agent.

Q6) Define Bailment. What are the essential features of a contract of bailment?
How does it differ from a pledge? **[16]**

OR

Explain the various modes by which an agency may be terminated.



P111

[4044] - 501

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

FAMILY LAW - I

(2003 Pattern) (Sem. - V)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question no. 10 is compulsory. Out of the remaining attempt any five questions.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) Explain the importance of schools under Muslim Law. Distinguish between two main schools. **[16]**

Q2) Elaborate the grounds of divorce under Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936. **[16]**

Q3) Distinguish between valid and void marriage under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. **[16]**

Q4) 'Muslim Law has conferred Arbitrary power of dissolution of marriage with husband'. Comment. **[16]**

Q5) Discuss the grounds of divorce under the Divorce Act, 2001. **[16]**

Q6) Explain the essentials of valid adoption under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1946. **[16]**

Q7) Define dower. What are rights available to wife in case of non-payment of dower. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q8) Discuss the concept of alimony pendente lite and permanent alimony under all marriage laws. **[16]**

Q9) What are the kinds of power of guardian under Hindu Law? **[16]**

Q10) Explain giving reason (any four) : **[20]**

- a) Shakuntala a widowed daughter-in-law of Rasiklal is unable to maintain herself. What are the rights available to her against him?
- b) Rukhsana and Rehman registered their marriage under Special Marriage Act, 1954. After two years of marriage Rehman performed nikah with Razia. Is there any legal remedy available for Rukhsana.
- c) Swapnil and Radha got married in 2003 but staying at different places from last 8 years as both are not ready to leave their permanent jobs. What remedy is there for their minor children?
- d) Geeta and Joseph got married under Special Marriage Act. However within four months they realized that they cannot live together. Can they dissolve their marriage.
- e) Aftab marries Nancy for a period of one year. Discuss the validity of the marriage.



P112

[4044] - 502

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

LAW OF CRIMES

(Indian Penal Code)

(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) Define Crime. Discuss the application of Doctrine of Mens rea in Statutory Offences and Indian Penal Code. **[16]**

OR

Define Abetment. Examine the Law relating to Abetment under Indian Penal Code.

Q2) Discuss Mac Naughten's Rule of Insanity. Pin point the difference between Legal and Medical Insanity. **[16]**

OR

“Ignorance of Fact is an excuse; Ignorance of Law is no excuse”. Elucidate.

Q3) Write Short Notes on any two : **[16]**

- a) Stages in the Commission of Crime.
- b) Theft.
- c) Accident.
- d) Mischief.

P.T.O.

Q4) Discuss fully the various offences against Marriage. **[16]**

OR

Explain the Provisions pertaining to Law of Private Defence of Body.

Q5) Define Hurt and differentiate it from Grievous Hurt. **[16]**

OR

Distinguish between Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement.

Q6) Answer any Four by giving Reasons : **[20]**

- a) A finds a ring lying on the highway, not in the possession of any person. Has A committed any offence.
- b) S, being an executor to the will of a deceased person, dishonestly disobeys the law which directs him to divide the effects according to the will and appropriates to his own use. Discuss S's Liability.
- c) A, by pledging diamond articles which he knows are not diamonds, intentionally deceives X and thereby dishonestly induces him to lend money. Has A committed any offence.
- d) A thrusts his hand into the pocket of B, but finds it empty. Has A committed any offence.
- e) A voluntarily burns a valuable security belonging to G intending to cause wrongful loss to G. Discuss A's Liability.
- f) A says, 'Z is an honest man, he never stole B's watch', intending it to be believed that Z did stole B's watch. Which offence has been committed by A?



P113

[4044] - 504

III - B.S.L.

TRUST EQUITY AND FIDUCIARY RELATIONSHIPS

(Optional Paper (a)) (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) Explain and illustrate the various classifications of trusts under Indian Trust Act 1882. **[15]**

OR

What do you understand by a Secret Trust? When will it be valid?

Q2) How can a valid trust of movable and immovable property be created under Indian Trust Act 1882. **[15]**

OR

What are the three parties necessary for the creation of a trust? Who can create a Trust?

Q3) Discuss the rights and liabilities of trustee under Indian Trust Act 1882. **[10]**

OR

Distinguish between :

- a) Manager of a joint family and guardian.
- b) Benami transactions and obligation in the nature of trust.

P.T.O.

Q4) Explain how changes in the books of Trust at the Registration office are effected under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. **[15]**

OR

State the procedure and importance of registration of public trust under Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950.

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

OR

What is Public Trust? Will a Public Trust fail on the ground of failure of specific object under Bombay Public Act, 1950.

Q6) Explain in detail special provision with respect to religious and charitable Institution under Bombay Public Trust Act. **[15]**

OR

Explain the provisions relating to Budget, Accounts and Audit under Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950.

Q7) Write notes : **[15]**

- a) Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without a remedy.
- b) Equity imputes an intention to fulfill an obligation.
- c) Equality is equity.

OR

“Fiduciary relationships are based more on morality than on law”. Discuss and Comment.



P114

[4044] - 505

III - B.S.L.

CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY

(Optional Paper (B)) (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) Discuss the nature, scope and practical utility of the science of Criminology and Penology. **[16]**

OR

Explain various causes of crime with special emphasis on psychology as cause of crime in India.

Q2) Discuss the theory of Differential Association of Sutherland and point out the drawbacks of the theory if any. **[16]**

OR

The central thesis of the sociological school is that criminal behaviour results from the same process as the other social behaviour. Comment.

Q3) Define “White Collar Crime”. Discuss the impact and intensity of this crime on the society in the light of Sutherland’s Analysis of White Collar Crime. **[16]**

OR

Explain the various kinds of punishments.

P.T.O.

Q4) Explain the prison problems and prison reform in India.

[16]

OR

What do you understand by recidivism? What are its causes and how it can be controlled and prevented?

Q5) ‘The transformation of India from police state into a welfare state after the Indian Independence has brought about a radical change in the activities of police’. Discuss the new role police has to assume in the changed scenario.**[16]**

OR

Discuss the contribution of the Supreme Court in developing the rights prisoners with the help of relevant cases.

Q6) Write note on any two :

[20]

- a) Open air prison.
- b) Parole and probation.
- c) National Police Commission.
- d) Juvenile Justice.



P115

[4044] - 506

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

WOMEN & LAW & LAW RELATING TO THE CHILD

(Optional Paper (C)) (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) With the help of the case laws discuss the protective provisions regarding women under the Indian Constitution. **[15]**

OR

Critically evaluate the object and the success of the Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

Q2) Discuss in detail the provisions of different Labour Laws benefitting working women. **[15]**

OR

Explain the object, functions and contribution of the National Commission for Women.

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

- a) Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
- b) Sexual harassment at work places.
- c) Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.

P.T.O.

SECTION - II
(Child and Law)

Q4) Discuss the object and purpose of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. Critically evaluate its success. **[15]**

OR

Examine the special provisions for children under Indian Constitution.

Q5) Discuss the object and functions of National Commission for Child. **[15]**

OR

Critically evaluate the provisions regarding neglected children under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.

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

- a) Children and Human Rights.
- b) Special penal laws for children.
- c) Sexual abuse of child and the Law.



P116

[4044] - 507

III - B.S.L.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW

(Paper - 16) (2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper (d)) (Sem. - V)

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) Whether International Law is a true Law or not? Explain the difference between Private and Public International Law.

Q2) Explain the development and Evolution of International Economic Law in the Pre and Post World War Period.

Q3) Explain the objectives, purposes and Principles of UNO.

Q4) Explain the Measures to regulate and control foreign investment.

Q5) Explain the Establishment, Structure and Functions of the United Nations Commission for International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).

Q6) Explain the Objectives and functions of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (I.B.R.D.).

Q7) Explain the basic principles and Core Concept of the GATT.

P.T.O.

Q8) Explain the main provisions of World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO).

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

- a) United Nations Conference on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).
- b) Norwegian Loans Case.
- c) International Convention governing Bill of Lading.
- d) Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).
- e) International Court of Justice.
- f) International Clauses for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).



P362

[4044]-503
III - B.S.L. (Sem. - V)
LABOUR LAWS
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Explain the following :

- a) The term 'Employee' and discuss the provisions relating to 'fines' under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. **[10]**
- b) State salient provisions and the general scheme of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. **[10]**

Q2) Explain any three of the following in respect of Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. **[15]**

- a) Sickness and disablement Benefits.
- b) Powers and Functions of the Employees State Insurance Corporation.
- c) Employees State Insurance Fund.
- d) Contributions.
- e) Medical Benefit Council.

Q3) Define the term 'Worker' and state the provisions relating to 'Working Hours of Adult' under the Factories Act, 1948. **[20]**

OR

Explain the Provisions relating to Safety & Health Measure.

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

OR

Discuss various powers of the Commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

Q5) State the various authorities for the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the definition of workman and industrial disputes under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Q6) Define the term Lock-out and state the provisions relating to illegal strikes and Lock-outs under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. **[15]**

OR

Define the term Retrenchment and discuss the conditions precedent to retrenchment of workmen under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

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