

Total No. of Questions : 10]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

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[3939]-102

I - B.S.L.

HISTORY

(Paper - II) (2003 Pattern) (New) (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) Saptanga theory.
- b) Reasons for the disappearance of Republics in Ancient India.
- c) Kabir.
- d) Akbar's religious policy.
- e) Bentinck's social reforms.
- f) Queen's Proclamation of 1858.

Q2) State the different theories regarding the origin of the State in Ancient India. **[20]**

Q3) What were the different sources of law and stages of judicial administration in ancient India? **[20]**

Q4) What was the impact of the Muslim rule on the different aspects of the society in medieval India. **[20]**

Q5) "The Mansabdari system was a civil and military organisation". Discuss in detail. **[20]**

Q6) "Lord Wellesley transformed the British Empire in India into the British Empire of India". Explain. **[20]**

P.T.O.

Q7) Discuss in detail the nature and the causes of the outbreak of the Revolt of 1857. **[20]**

Q8) Discuss the impact of the British policies on the Indian economy in the 19th A.D. **[20]**

Q9) Explain critically the role played by Raja Rammohan Roy as the father of modern India. **[20]**

Q10) What were the causes for the rise of nationalism in India? Elaborate. **[20]**



Total No. of Questions : 5]

[Total No. of Pages :7

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[3939]-401

II - B.S.L.

LEGAL LANGUAGE

(Sem. - IV) (2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

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

- i) Book mark
- ii) Story-teller
- iii) Counterfoil
- iv) Embrace
- v) Night walk
- vi) Quarter final
- vii) Embody
- viii) LL.B
- ix) Trisemester
- x) Undertaking
- xi) On-the-cloud
- xii) Inheritance

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

- i) Mansion
- ii) Obey
- iii) Summary
- iv) Abide
- v) Resume
- vi) Abstract
- vii) Talent

P.T.O.

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

- i) Blunt
- ii) Cunning
- iii) Concave
- iv) For
- v) Ascend
- vi) Constant
- vii) Benevolence

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

- i) Ad-hoc
- ii) In rem
- iii) Ab-initio
- iv) Bell the cat
- v) Bonafide
- vi) In lieu of
- vii) In- toto
- viii) In response to
- ix) Call of
- x) Obiter dicta
- xi) Get rid of
- xii) Face to face

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

- i) Cy-press
- ii) Injunction
- iii) De facto
- iv) Mandatory
- v) In situ
- vi) Mala fide
- vii) In camera

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) But
- ii) None the less
- iii) Between
- iv) Because
- v) Until and unless
- vi) Indeed
- vii) As far as

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

- i) Media trials are affecting the judicial process.
- ii) Present legal system should be rectified.
- iii) Reservation for women is a need.

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

- i) Judicial activism.
- ii) Euthanasia.
- iii) Environmental protection.

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

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 on 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 anyone 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.

- 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 note on it. **[10]**

A person may have legitimate expectations of being treated in a certain way by an administrative authority even though he has no legal right in private law to receive such treatment. The expectation may arise, either from a representation or promise made by the authority, including an implied representation, or from consistent past practice. The doctrine of legitimate expectation has an important place in the developing law of judicial review. It is, however, not necessary to explore the doctrine, in a particular case, however, it is to be noted that a legitimate expectation can provide a sufficient interest to enable one who cannot point to the existence of a substantive right to obtain the leave of the court to apply judicial review. It is generally agreed that 'legitimate expectation' gives

the applicant sufficient locus standi for judicial review and that the doctrine of legitimate expectation to be confined mostly to right of a fair hearing before a decision which results in negating a promise or withdrawing an undertaking. The doctrine does not give scope to claim relief straightway from the administrative authorities as no crystallized right is involved. The protection of such legitimate expectation does not require the fulfillment of the expectations where an overriding public interest requires otherwise.

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

The right of admission into an educational institution is a right which an individual citizen has as a citizen and not as a member of any community or class of citizens. Hence a school run by minority, if it is aided by state funds, cannot refuse admission to children belonging to other communities. But minority community may reserve upto 50 percent of seats for the members of its own community in educational institution established and administered by it even if the institution is getting aid from state. The state, however, cannot direct minority educational institutions to restrict admission to the members of their own communities. A Bombay government circular order directing the schools with English medium to admit only Anglo-Indian and citizens of non-Asiatic descent in classes taught in English was held ultra-vires, because the order denied to all pupils whose mother tongue was not English, admission to any school where the medium of instruction was English. The order would not be valid even if the object for making it is the promotion or advancement of the national language.

OR

Write a precis of the following passage:

Nature seems to have taken a particular care to disseminate her blessings among the different regions of the world with an eye to this mutual

intercourse and traffic among mankind, that the natives of several parts of the globe might have a kind of dependence upon one another, and be united together by their common interest. Almost every degree produces something peculiar to it. The food often grows in one country, and the sauce in another. The fruits of Portugal are corrected by the products of Barbadoes, and the infusion of a China plant is sweetened by the pith of Indian cane. The Philippine islands give a flavor to our European bowls. The single dress of a women of quality is often the product of a hundred climates. The muff and the fan come together from the different ends of the earth. The scarf is sent from the torrid zone, and the tippet from beneath the pole. The brocade petticoat rises out of mines of peru, and the dimond necklace out of the bowels of Indostan.

b) Draft a Mortgage deed of a house.

[10]

OR

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



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

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[3939]-402

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

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

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) Discuss the administration of Justice and development of Judicial Institutions in Bombay before 1726. **[16]**

Q2) Explain the Composition and powers of Mayor's court established under the Charter of 1726. **[16]**

Q3) Discuss critically Warran Hastin's Judicial Plan of 1772. **[16]**

Q4) "The establishment the Supreme Court under the Regulating Act, 1773 led to the conflict between the government and Judiciary". Explain. **[16]**

Q5) Examine the provisions of the Act of Settlement, 1781. **[16]**

Q6) Discuss the objects and provisions of Indian Councils Act, 1909 (Minto-Morley Reforms). **[16]**

Q7) State and discuss the salient features of the Government of India Act, 1935. **[16]**

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

P.T.O.

Q9) Write short notes on any four :

[20]

- a) Court of circuit.
- b) Trial of Nandkumar.
- c) Indian Councils Act of 1892.
- d) The All India Bar Committee 1923.
- e) Lex Loci Report.
- f) Modern Judicial System under the Constitution.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

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[3939]-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) Define partnership. What are the essential elements of a partnership? **[17]**

OR

Explain the doctrine of implied authority of a partner.

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

OR

“Minors are admitted to the benefits of partnership”. Explain.

Q3) Define ‘Unpaid Seller’. What are rights of unpaid seller? Explain the right of stoppage of goods in transit. **[16]**

OR

What are the rules as to delivery?

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

- a) Caveat Emptor.
- b) Distinguish between Sale and Agreement to sell.
- c) Implied warranty of freedom from encumbrances.
- d) Auction sale.
- e) Implied condition as to title.

P.T.O.

Q5) Discuss the rights and duties of a bailee. **[17]**

OR

Define the term Agency. What are the various modes of creation of agency?

Q6) “Liability of surety is co-extensive with principal debtor”. Comment. **[16]**

OR

Describe the various modes by which an agency may be terminated?



Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages :2

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[3939]-506

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

WOMEN & LAW & LAW RELATING TO CHILD

(Optional Paper (c)) (New) (2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

SECTION - I

(Women and Law)

Q1) Critically comment on the latest development (if any) on reservation of seats for women in local bodies under Article 243. **[15]**

OR

Evaluate the object and success of the Indecent Representation of Women (prohibition) Act 1986.

Q2) Explain the relevant provisions for women under different labour laws. **[15]**

OR

“Women in India are protected from domestic violence”. Critically comment on the statement.

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

- a) NCW. (National Commission for Women).
- b) Need for Uniform Civil Code.
- c) Judicial response to rape laws in India.

P.T.O.

SECTION - II

(Child and Law)

Q4) "The Protection of Human Rights Act aims at improving the status of child in India". Discuss. **[15]**

OR

Explain the specific provisions of the Constitution of India which safeguards the interest of children.

Q5) Discuss the legal control over child labour in India. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the object of the different provisions of the Juvenile Justice (care and protection of children) Act 2000.

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

- a) Social and Legal status of child.
- b) National commission for child.
- c) Child under litigation.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

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[3939]-703

4th Year of New 5 Year Law Course

**Paper - 23 : HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW
(2003 Pattern) (Sem. - VII)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) Evaluate nature, origin and development of human rights. How they have been classified. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the salient features of International Covenant on Civil and Political rights.

Q2) What are the Human Rights of the disabled and children? How do the international instruments recognize these rights. **[15]**

OR

National machinery is necessary for effective realization of human rights, explain the role of National Human Rights Commission in India.

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

- a) Fundamental duties.
- b) Rights of women.
- c) Media and human rights.
- d) Equal pay for equal work.

Q4) Trace briefly the origin and development of International law. **[15]**

OR

State and explain the various modes of acquisition of territorial sovereignty.

P.T.O.

Q5) Explain state Succession and discuss the rights and duties arising out of state succession. **[15]**

OR

Explain the territorial jurisdiction of the state and what are the exceptions to it?

Q6) Write an essay on war crime and crimes against peace. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the composition, jurisdiction and functions of ICJ.

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

- a) Security Council.
- b) Asylum.
- c) Achievements of UNO.
- d) Calvo clause.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

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[3939]-801

IV - B.S.L. (5 Years Law Course)

JURISPRUDENCE

(Paper - 25) (2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) "Jurisprudence is a Science of positive law". - Holland. Do you agree? Give reasons and discuss the nature, scope and utility of Jurisprudence.

Q2) "Natural Law is a perpetual quest for absolute justice". Discuss in the light of its universal and everlasting principles and whether reflected in the Indian legal system.

Q3) Critically analyze Austin's theory of 'Command of the Sovereign' in the context of a politically organized society. Discuss its relevance in modern legal systems.

Q4) Art. 141 of the Indian Constitution confers a constitutional status on the doctrine of precedent. Comment and elaborate on the circumstances that destroy the binding force of judicial precedent.

Q5) The purpose of administration of criminal justice is to punish the offender and thereby control crime in the society. Discuss the notion in context of theories of punishment and point out which of them are best suitable to achieve the object.

Q6) Legal personality is an artificial and technical creation of law and exists only in contemplation of law. Explain.

P.T.O.

Q7) Obligation arises from breach of duties and is imposed by law only. Do you support this proposition? Give reasons and analyze.

Q8) "Law is like an empty shell, courts put life into the dead words of a statute". Discuss in the light of Legal Realism.

Q9) Write notes on any two:

- a) Customs.
- b) Balancing of competing interests.
- c) Titles.
- d) Acquisition of possession.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

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[3939]-803

IV - B.S.L (Five year law course)

COMPARATIVE LAW

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

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) Define comparative Law. Discuss its scope and object. **[16]**

Q2) Enumerate and explain the sources of English Law. **[16]**

Q3) Explain the practical benefit of Comparative Law as an aid to the legislature and as a tool of construction? **[16]**

Q4) Distinguish between Romanistic and Germanic families? **[16]**

Q5) How is Comparative Law studied through process of comparison and functionality of laws? Explain. **[16]**

Q6) Explain the comparative dimensions of the following : **[16]**

- a) Illegality and immorality.
- b) Offer and acceptance.

Q7) Explain the comparative dimensions of law of Torts. **[16]**

Q8) Distinguish between Comparative Law and Public International Law. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q9) Write short notes on any two :

[20]

- a) Difference in Legal Terminology in various legal systems.
- b) Legal system having mixed features.
- c) Rule of Law.
- d) Judges and Courts.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

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[3939]-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) Question No. 9 is compulsory. Out of the remaining attempt any five questions.*
- 2) Question 9 carries 20 marks. All other questions carry 16 marks each.*

Q1) What is Amicus Curiae? Why do the courts appoint them?

Q2) “The Indian Judiciary has evolved important principles of Environmental Law through public Interest Litigation”. Discuss.

Q3) How are Computers useful for Legal Professionals?

Q4) Explain the concept of Lok-Nyayalaya (Lok-Adalat) and discuss its role in India for settlement of disputes.

Q5) What do you understand by Legal Literacy? Discuss its object and the measures of implementation?

Q6) State the composition and functions of National Legal Services Authority.

Q7) Discuss the difference between Public Interest Litigation, representative suits and private interest Litigation.

Q8) How has Art. 21 been interpreted to ensure speedy justice in India?

P.T.O.

Q9) Write short notes on (any two):

- a) Adhoc courts.
- b) Role of N.G.O's in family matters.
- c) The Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority Rules 1998.
- d) Advocates duty to render Legal Aid.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

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[3939]-903

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

(Fifth Year of the Five Year Law Course)

Paper - 31 : Interpretation of Statutes

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) What is Interpretation of statutes? Discuss the mischief Rule with special reference to Heydon's case. **[16]**

Q2) State and explain the Internal aids of interpretation of statutes. **[16]**

Q3) Discuss the principles of Interpretation of a Taxing statute. **[16]**

Q4) Explain the rule of Interpretation of 'Mandatory' and Directory statutes. **[16]**

Q5) Examine the general principles of Interpretation of statutes affecting jurisdiction of Courts. **[16]**

Q6) "The strict construction of penal statutes seems to manifest itself in four-ways". Comment. **[16]**

Q7) "Constitution is but the declaration of will of people and must be interpreted liberally and not in a narrow spirit". Comment. **[16]**

Q8) a) What is the effect of repeal of an Act? **[8]**

b) Examine codifying statute and consolidating statute. **[8]**

P.T.O.

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

[20]

- a) Remedial Statutes.
- b) The golden Rule.
- c) Noscitur a sociis.
- d) Definition of Immovable property under the General Clauses Act, 1897.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

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[3939]-904

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

Fifth Year of Five Year Law Course

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) Discuss critically the necessity of Administrative Law in Modern welfare state.
[16]

Q2) How far is the Dicey's Concept of Rule of law applicable in India? Also examine the expansion of the concept of Rule of Law in Modern time. [16]

Q3) Define Delegated Legislation. Discuss the emergence and growth of Delegated legislation. [16]

Q4) Discuss in detail the nature and scope of the institution of Lokpal and Lokayukta. [16]

Q5) Examine critically with the help of appropriate case laws the Governments privilege of not to produce documents in Court. [16]

Q6) How does the court controls the excessive exercise of Administrative discretion? Substantiate your answer with appropriate case laws. [16]

Q7) Discuss the Contractual liability of state. Substantiate your answer with appropriate case laws. [16]

P.T.O.

Q8) Write a critical comment on Right to Information Act, 2005.

[16]

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

[20]

- a) Write of Habeas corpus.
- b) Commission of Inquiry.
- c) Doctrine of Ultravires.
- d) Fair hearing.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

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[3939] - 202

I - B.S.L.

POLITICAL SCIENCE (Paper - I)
POLITICAL THEORY AND POLITICAL ORGANISATION
(Sem. - II) (2003 Pattern) (New)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Define 'state'. Discuss the different elements of state. Distinguish between state and government, state and nation and State and society.

Q2) Critically explain Plato's philosophy of 'Ideal State'. Comment on its relevance to-day.

Q3) Explain the concepts 'Liberty', 'Equality', 'Faternity' and 'Justice'.

OR

What do you mean by 'Public Opinion'? How is it formed? Discuss the various agencies involved, in the formation of 'public opinion'.

Q4) Discuss the 'Social Contract Theories' with regard to the origin of state.

OR

Discuss the medieval philosophy of st. Augustine and st. Thomas Aquinas.

Q5) What do you understand by Democratic-Socialist philosophy. Explain Owenism Fabianism, Syndicalism and guild - socialism as socialist schools of thought. Is India a democratic socialist state? Comment.

Q6) Define 'Federal State'. Discuss the basic features of a federal state with specific reference to India.

OR

Explain the various doctrines of Karl Marx. Has Marxism become obsolete? Comment.

P.T.O.

Q7) Explain the powers and functions of the Executive. Distinguish between parliamentary and presidential forms of Executives with illustrations.

OR

Explain the contributions of Dadabhoi Nowroji, M.G. Ranade and G.K. Gokhale to social, political and legal reforms.

Q8) Distinguish between Unicameral and Bicameral Legislature. Discuss the powers and functions of the Legislature with illustrations.

Q9) What do you mean by independence of judiciary? State the various conditions necessary for it. Explain the powers and functions of Judiciary. Is Indian judiciary independent? Comment.

OR

Discuss the qualifications necessary for a representative. Explain Territorial, Proportional and Functional Representations. Do you have any suggestions? State them in brief.

Q10) Write short notes on any 4 :

- a) Divine and force Theories.
- b) Nation, Nationalism and Internationalism.
- c) Marxism in Soviet Union.
- d) Judicial Review.
- e) Monarchy.
- f) Theory of separation of Powers.
- g) Marxist Thought in India.
- h) J.S. Mill on Liberty.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

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[3939] - 301

II - B.S.L.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Foundations of Political Obligations

(Sem. - III) (2003 Pattern) (Paper - II)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) What do you understand by the concept 'Political Obligation'? Is it absolute? Explain the various theories of Political obligation.

Q2) Distinguish between 'Power' and 'Authority. Explain Robert Dahl's analyses of the term 'Influence'.

Q3) Explain Lenin's contribution to Marxism. Comment on its failure and future of it.

Q4) Discuss John Locke as a liberal philosopher and the impact of his philosophy.

Q5) Distinguish between legal and political Sovereignty. Explain John Austin's theory of Sovereignty.

Q6) 'Rousseau become famous for his concept of general will' Explain.

Q7) Define 'Punishment'. Explain Utilitarian and Retributive theories of Punishment.

Q8) Explain the causes for the rise of Fascism and Nazism in Italy & Germany. Discuss the main features of these ideologies and its relevance today.

P.T.O.

Q9) Critically explain Bentham's philosophy of Utilitarianism.

Q10) Write short notes on any 4 :

- a) Aristotle on 'Best State' & 'Best Constitution'.
- b) Thomas Hobbes's Social Contract Theory.
- c) Karl Marx on 'State'.
- d) Satyagraha.
- e) Sarvodaya Society.
- f) Max Weber on 'Authority'.
- g) Hegel.
- h) Legitimacy.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

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[3939] - 302

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

POLITICAL SCIENCE (Paper - III)

International Relations & Organisations

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Explain the different determinants of 'National Power'. Comment on the characteristics of National Power.

Q2) Discuss International Law and Monality as limitations on 'National Power'. Is it effective? Comment.

Q3) What is 'North-South' rivalry? State the various issues of rivalry. How can it be resolved?

Q4) Explain negotiation, mediation and conciliation, with illustrations, as methods of peaceful settlements of international disputes.

Q5) Discuss in detail the Balance of Power Approach in restoring international peace. Is it relevant to-day? Comment.

Q6) Explain the composition, powers & functions of the principal organs of UNO. What amendments do you recommend?

Q7) 'Creation of a world-community is a myth'. Explain.

P.T.O.

Q8) Define 'Disarmament'. State the international efforts towards it.

Q9) Explain the composition & functioning of W.H.O, I.L.O., F.A.O. and I.M.F. as specialised agencies of UNO.

Q10) Write short notes on any 4 :

- a) ICRC
- b) EU
- c) ICC
- d) Arbitration & Judicial settlement
- e) SAARC
- f) Cold-war
- g) WTO



Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P405

[3939] - 502

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

LAW OF CRIMES

(Sem. - V) (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 general condition of penal liability is indicated by the maxim actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea”. Discuss Criminal liability based on this cardinal principle. **[16]**

OR

Discuss in detail the Intra and Extra Territorial Jurisdiction of Indian Penal Code.

Q2) Rape is considered as one of the heinous crimes against humanity. Does Indian Penal Code sufficiently deal with this offence? Answer in the light of Penal provisions for Rape. **[16]**

OR

“Nothing is an Offence which is done by reason of Unsoundness of Mind”
Comment.

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

- a) Common Intention & Common Object.
- b) Outraging Modesty of a Woman.
- c) Kidnapping & Abduction.
- d) Offences against Marriage.

Q4) Explain the factors that mitigate the offence of Murder to Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder. **[16]**

OR

Discuss fully the provisions pertaining to Defamation.

P.T.O.

Q5) Explain the Provisions relating to Law of Private Defence of Body. [16]

OR

Define Consent. Explain the law relating to consent under the Chapter of General Exceptions of IPC.

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

- a) A meets a bullock cart carrying box of treasure. He drives the bullock in certain direction in order that he may dishonestly take away the treasure. Has A committed any offence?
- b) X and Y fight at a public place. Discuss their liability.
- c) A mixes poison in a fruit plate and serves it to B. However B does not eat it. Has A committed any offence?
- d) An old hungry and feeble woman tries to steal some corn from B's field. B inflicts several blows on her head and she dies in the consequence. Discuss B's Liability.
- e) A threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning K unless K gives him money. Has A committed any offence?
- f) A, a carrier is entrusted by Z with property to be carried by land. A dishonestly converts it to his own use. Discuss A's liability.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P516

[3939] - 505

III - B.S.L.

CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY
(2003 Pattern) (Optional)

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 inter-relationship between criminology, penology and criminal law. **[16]**

OR

Discuss in detail and evaluate the contribution of the typological school of criminology.

Q2) “The central thesis of the Sociological School is that criminal behavior results from the same processes as other social behavior.” Comment in the light of Sutherlands theory of crime causation. **[16]**

OR

“Rehabilitation of offenders is a problem faced by all societies since time immemorial.” What are the measures developed by the penologist in recent times?

Q3) Trace the evolution of the Open Prison system. Discuss the merits and demerits of the system in India. **[16]**

OR

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

P.T.O.

Q4) Explain White Collar Crime. Examine the impact and intensity of this crime on society. **[16]**

OR

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, has greatly changed the traditional definition of delinquency. Discuss in the light of the provisions of the said Act.

Q5) Discuss the concept of Probation. How does it differ from parole? What have been the difficulties in the successful application of this technique for reform of offenders? **[16]**

OR

Discuss whether the retributive approach and the preventive theory of punishment are reflected in the modern criminal laws of civilized society. What approaches have been adopted by contemporary penology to control crime?

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

- (a) Cartographic School.
- (b) Drug Abuse and Legal sanction.
- (c) Rights of victims.
- (d) Recidivism.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P400

[3939]-103

I - B.S.L.

ECONOMICS

(2003 Pattern) (New) (Sem. - I)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Write short notes (any four):

- a) Economics and Social Welfare.
- b) Determinants of Demand.
- c) Birth rate and death rate.
- d) Economics as a Social Science.
- e) Lender of last resort.
- f) Causes of Poverty.

Q2) Explain the functions of Commercial Banks.

Q3) Explain the role played by agricultural sector.

Q4) What role is played by Public Sector in India?

Q5) What are the features of an underdeveloped economy?

Q6) Explain the features of Joint Stock Company.

Q7) What are features of Oligopoly and monopolistic competition?

P.T.O.

Q8) Explain the features of Socialism and Capitalism.

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

Q10) What are types of Unemployment? Explain the causes of high unemployment in India.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P402

[3939]-203

I - B.S.L.

SOCIOLOGY

(2003 Pattern) (New) (Sem. - II)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Define Sociology of law. Explain the importance of Sociology for the students of law.

Q2) What is Social Control? Differentiate between values and norms.

Q3) Explain the Constitutional goal of India and the use of legislative measures in brief to achieve these goals.

Q4) Discuss the problems of minorities in India and the Constitutional Provisions related to them.

Q5) State the causes and implications of deviance.

Q6) Explain law as a means of Social Control and Social Change, with illustrations.

Q7) Explain 'Caste System' in traditional and Contemporary India.

Q8) Differentiate between Modernization and Westernization. Discuss their impact on village Community.

Q9) Discuss in short the types and functions of the government.

P.T.O.

Q10) Write short notes on (any four):

- a) Property as a basis of class formation.
- b) Labour laws.
- c) Functions of religion.
- d) The Scope of Sociology.
- e) Hinduism.
- f) Nature of Human Society.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P406

[3939]-702

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

(4th Year of the 5 Year Law Course)

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

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

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 22)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Explain the Pre-Independence policies prevalent in India and after Independence policies on the “Environmental Protection”. **[16]**

Q2) Enumerate the important contributions made by the Rio Conference on Environment and Development. **[16]**

Q3) Discuss in brief the aims and objectives of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Also refer to the general Powers of the Central Government. **[16]**

Q4) Discuss the important contributions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in prevention of Water pollution. Specify, whether the offences and penalties prescribed are sufficient in the light of today’s increasing water pollution. **[16]**

Q5) Explain, what kinds of claims can be filed for compensation under The National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q6) Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 prohibits the hunting of specified animals and also permits the hunting in certain cases. Elucidate these provisions and also state the penalty for violating these provisions under the Act. **[16]**

Q7) Explain the role of Indian Judiciary in preservation and protection of Environment. Support with the decided cases. **[16]**

Q8) Big dams are boon or bane. Comment with reference to environmental concerns relating to such big projects in India. **[16]**

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

- a) Control on Noise pollution.
- b) Precautionary and polluter Pays Principle.
- c) Nairobi Declaration, 1982.
- d) Environment Impact Assessment.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P408

[3939]-902

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

Land Laws Including Ceiling & Other Local Laws

(New 2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999

Q1) What are the different premises which are exempted from the application of the Act? How exemption are classified? **[15]**

OR

Discuss Landlord's duty to keep the premises in good repairs & not to cut off or withhold essential supply or service.

Q2) Discuss various grounds on which landlords can recover possession of the premises from the tenant. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the scope & jurisdiction of competent authority under the Act.

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 provisions regarding the removal of encroachment of Land Vesting in Government under the code.

P.T.O.

Q4) Write a detailed note on assessment & settlement of Land Revenue of lands used for agriculture purpose. [15]

OR

What is Record of Right? What particulars are included therein? How far the entries therein presumed to be correct?

Bombay Tenancy & Agricultural Land Act, 1948

Q5) Define the term 'Tenant' & explain the provisions relating to termination of tenancy for default of tenant under the Act. [15]

OR

Discuss the powers of State Government to assume Management of Agriculture Land.

Q6) Discuss the provisions relating to appeal against the award of collector & revision under the Act. [15]

OR

Examine the duties & powers of the Agricultural Lands tribunal under the Act.

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

Q7) Explain any two: [10]

- a) Classes of Land under the Act.
- b) Distribution of Surplus Land.
- c) Land held by family unit.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P409

[3939]-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 No. 6 carries 20 marks, all other questions carry 16 marks each.*
- 3) *Choose your own facts while drafting.*

Q1) Draft a divorce petition under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

OR

Draft a written statement in a suit for possession by landlord under Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999.

Q2) Draft a plaint for suit for permanent injunction.

OR

Draft a complaint on behalf of a consumer purchasing a LCD television from M/s Sundown Enterprises.

Q3) Draft an agreement to sell between Mr. Rohan and Mr. Soham intending purchase of house hold property.

OR

Draft a criminal complaint in a case of bigamous marriage.

Q4) Draft an application for enhancement of maintenance under Sec. 125, Cr.P.C.

OR

Draft a complaint under section 138 of Negotiable Instrument Act.

P.T.O.

Q5) Draft an adjournment application seeking reasonable additional time for issuing summons to witnesses.

OR

Draft a Deed for creation of a Public Trust.

Q6) Write short notes on any FOUR:

- a) Succession certificate.
- b) Revision.
- c) Restitution of conjugal rights.
- d) Disposal of property u/s 451, 452 of Cr.P.C.
- e) Application for cancellation of bail.
- f) Mesne Profit.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P411

[3939]-1006

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

CO-OPERATIVE LAW

(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 principle of open and voluntary membership of society as recognised by the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960. **[15]**

OR

Enumerate the general liabilities of flat purchaser and promotor under Maharashtra Ownership Flats Act, 1963.

Q2) State the provisions relating to the offences and penalties under the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960. **[15]**

OR

State the fundamental principles of co-operation.

Q3) What are the provisions under the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960 regarding transfer and Conversion of Societies. **[15]**

OR

State and explain the rights and liabilities of the apartment holders under the Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act, 1970.

Q4) State the rules relating to the disputes in respect of the election of Specified Societies. **[15]**

OR

State and explain the kinds of members of society and their rights and duties.

P.T.O.

Q5) Explain in detail

- a) Incorporation of society and
- b) Deduction from salary to meet the societies claim. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the important recommendations of the A.D.Gorwala Committee on rural credit in India.

Q6) Define byelaws. State the procedure for amendment of byelaws of society. Discuss. **[15]**

OR

State the grounds of winding up of society. How liquidation proceedings are terminated.

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

- a) Particulars of deed of declaration under Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act, 1970.
- b) Powers of the liquidator under Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960.
- c) Effects of cancellation of registration of Society.
- d) Defination Apartment.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P439

[3939]-701

**IV - B.S.L. - LL.B.
LAW OF EVIDENCE
(2003 Pattern)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Explain the relevancy of motive, preparation and previous or subsequent conduct in any suit or proceeding. **[16]**

Q2) What is meant by an admission? By whom the admission must be made under Indian Evidence Act? What is the evidentiary value of admission. **[16]**

Q3) Explain with the help of appropriate cases and illustrations primary and secondary evidence. **[16]**

Q4) Explain the concept of burden of proof. On whom does the burden of proof lie? **[16]**

Q5) What do you mean by estoppel? Explain different kinds of estoppel. **[16]**

Q6) Explain the provisions relating to examination-in-chief and cross-examination with the help of judicial pronouncements. **[16]**

Q7) Explain the exclusion of oral by documentary evidence. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q8) Write Note On (Any Four):

[20]

- a) Custom as evidence.
- b) Confession.
- c) Judge or magistrate as a witness.
- d) Impeaching credit of a witness.
- e) Dog tracking.
- f) Disproved.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P512

[3939]-303

II-B.S.L.

LAW OF CONTRACT - I

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

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

- a) Hochester v/s De La Tour.
- b) Lalmen v/s Gauri Datt.
- c) Powel v/s Lee.

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

- a) Consideration.
- b) Void contracts.
- c) Finder of goods.

Q3) A contract is defined as “An agreement enforceable by law”. Discuss. **[16]**

OR

A person who is usually of unsound mind but occasionally of sound mind may make.

Q4) “Under the Indian contract Act, there are certain relations resembling those created by a contract” Explain. **[16]**

OR

Define Acceptance, what are the essentials of a valid acceptance.

P.T.O.

Q5) Define and distinguish between coercion and undue influence.

[16]

OR

Explain 'Rule of privity' & exceptions to the rule', if any.

Q6) Answer any two of the following:

[20]

- a) Defences in suits for relief based on contract.
- b) Preventive relief.
- c) Which contract can not be specifically enforced.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P513

[3939]-501

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

FAMILY LAW - I

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Discuss and distinguish the main Schools of Hindu Law. **[16]**

Q2) 'Hindu marriage has changed it's nature from sacrament to contract'. Do you agree with the statement. **[16]**

Q3) What are the various marital reliefs provided under the Special Marriage Act. **[16]**

Q4) Discuss the provisions of the Muslim Womens (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986. **[16]**

Q5) What are the requisites of valid Christian marriage? **[16]**

Q6) Elaborate the provisions of Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act regarding valid adoption. **[16]**

Q7) Explain the salient features of the Divorce Act. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q8) Compare the provisions regarding divorce under Hindu Marriage Act and Parsi marriage Act. [16]

Q9) Discuss the constitution, powers and functions of the Parsi Matrimonial Courts. [16]

Q10) Answer any four giving reasons. [20]

- a) Azahar pronounces talaq to his wife. Within two months he wants to remarry. Can he do so?
- b) Rohan aged 16 and Roshan aged 15 ran away and got married by exchanging garlands on 28.02.2006. However on 1.06.2006 Roshan realised that she has committed mistake. Can you help her?
- c) Zubeda is divorced by her husband. What are her rights on divorce against her husband.
- d) Mohamad divorces his wife Farida by giving her S.M.S. on her mobile. Is it valid divorce?
- e) Sunita aged 35 an unmarried & unemployed female can not maintain herself. Against whom she can claim maintenance?



Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P514

[3939]-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) Define 'Industry' under the Industrial dispute Act 1948. The term 'Industry' has been subjected to varied judicial interpretation. Discuss. **[15]**

OR

Define 'Industrial Dispute' under the Industrial dispute Act 1948. Whether an individual dispute per se becomes an industrial dispute.

Q2) Discuss the various settlement authorities under the Industrial Dispute Act 1948. **[15]**

OR

Write note on:

- a) Closure and Lockout.
- b) Public Utility Services.

Q3) Define the term 'manufacturing process'. Explain the provisions relating to safety of workers under the Factories Act 1948. **[20]**

OR

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

P.T.O.

Q4) Explain any two of the following with reference to minimum wages Act 1948. **[20]**

- a) Definition of wages and employees.
- b) Fixing hours of normal working day.
- c) Wages in kind and overtime.

OR

Discuss the general scheme of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and explain the powers of the Inspector under the Act.

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

OR

Discuss the powers and functions of the Employees State Insurance Corporation.

Q6) Write note on the following: **[15]**

- a) Publication of Award.
- b) Reference of dispute to Arbitration.

OR

Discuss the powers of Commissioner under the Workman's Compensation Act.



P517

[3939]-507

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

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)** Explain the Nature, development, Scope and Sources of International Economic Law?
- Q2)** Explain the Powers and functions of Security Council?
- Q3)** Explain the purposes, functions and achievements of the World Health Organisation (WHO).
- Q4)** What is Foreign Investment and explain the types and role of foreign investment?
- Q5)** Explain the Institutional, Legal and Economic Framework of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)?
- Q6)** Explain the salient features of the Model Law on International Credit Transfers, 1992?
- Q7)** Discuss the important provisions of UNCITRAL model law on International Commercial Arbitration?
- Q8)** Explain the constitution, procedure and Jurisdiction of International Court of Justice (ICJ)?
- Q9)** Write short notes on any four of the following:
- a) WTO Agreement on Safeguards of GATT 1994.
 - b) International Finance Corporation (IFC).
 - c) World Trade Organisation (WTO).
 - d) US-Iran Claims.
 - e) Monetary Gold Case.
 - f) New York Convention 1958.



P518

[3939]-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) Discuss the essentials features of Coparcenary. What are the rights of coparceners. **[16]**

OR

What are essentials of Valid Will under Muslim Law?

Q2) Define Will & Codicil. Explain how a privileged will is executed. **[16]**

OR

Explain the essentials of valid gift and different kinds of gifts under Muslim Law.

Q3) Explain the rules regarding intestate succession among Christians. **[16]**

OR

State the rules of succession in case Hindu female dies intestate.

Q4) State the rules of conditional bequest. **[16]**

OR

Define Waft. What are the rights, duties of powers of Mutawali.

Q5) Write short notes any two

[18]

- a) Void bequest.
- b) Domicile.
- c) Rules of exclusion under Muslim Law.
- d) Ademption and non ademption of legacies.

Q6) Answer any three giving reasons.

[18]

- a) 'A' who is lying on the death bed delivers his keys of warehouse to B and desires him to keep all the goods in it in case of A's death. Then A dies. B is entitled to Why?
- b) A bequeaths Rs. 10,000/- to X or to Y. X dies after the date of will and before testator. What is the effect of Legacy?
- c) 'P' a parsi male dies intestate leaving behind his father, mother, widow, son and daughter. Distribute his property.
- d) 'H' a Hindu male dies intestate leaving his father, mother brother and two widows distribute his property among right legal heirs.



P519

[3939]-602

III - B.S.L. LL.B. (Sem. - VI)
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

- Q1)** Examine the nature of federal structure adopted by the Indian Constitution. What are the criticisms leveled against the Indian federal system.
- Q2)** Discuss in detail the provisions as regards acquisition, termination and deprivation of citizenship.
- Q3)** “Until the decision in Maneka’s case, the view which prevailed in our Supreme Court was that there was no guarantee in our Constitution against arbitrary legislation encroaching upon personal liberty.” Discuss the above statement with appropriate case laws.
- Q4)** Discuss the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse as enshrined in the Constitution. Also discuss the Doctrine of “*res extra commercium*”.
- Q5)** Examine the protection in respect of Conviction for offences as enshrined in the Indian Constitution.
- Q6)** Discuss the procedure for amendment of the constitution as enshrined in the Constitution of India.
- Q7)** The Indian Constitution provides for conferring extraordinary powers upon the Union in case of different kinds of emergency. Discuss in detail the various kinds of Emergency under the Indian Constitution.
- Q8)** Discuss the provisions for protection of minorities guaranteed under the Indian Constitution.
- Q9)** Write short note on any two of the following:
- a) Powers of Governor.
 - b) Jurisdiction of Supreme Court.
 - c) Relationship between Directive principles and Fundamental Rights.
 - d) Anti-Defection Laws.



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[3939]-603

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

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

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

- Q1)** Explain the principles of 'Injuria sine damno' and 'Damnum sine injuria' with the help of the decided cases under Indian and English law.
- Q2)** Discuss the law relating to the liability of the master for the act of a servant.
- Q3)** What is false imprisonment under law of torts? What are the remedies available for the same?
- Q4)** Enumerate and explain are the various modes of discharge of torts.
- Q5)** Write notes on any two.
a) Vis major
b) Contributory negligence
c) Liability for misstatement
- Q6)** Define 'conversion'. Discuss various modes of conversion. What are the defences against an action for conversion?
- Q7)** What do you understand by 'Res Ipsa Loquitor'? Explain the essentials and the limitations of the application of the doctrine.
- Q8)** Define libel and slander. What are the defences to an action for defamation?
- Q9)** Write short notes on any two.
a) Changes introduced by C.P.(Amendment) Act 2002.
b) Procedure on admission of complaint under C.P.Act.
c) Complaint.
d) Consumer.



P521

[3939]-604

III - BSL (Sem. - VI)
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

- Q1)** Examine the nature of federal structure adopted by the Indian Constitution. What are the criticisms leveled against the Indian federal system.
- Q2)** Discuss in detail the provisions as regards acquisition, termination and deprivation of citizenship.
- Q3)** “Until the decision in Maneka’s case, the view which prevailed in our Supreme Court was that there was no guarantee in our Constitution against arbitrary legislation encroaching upon personal liberty.” Discuss the above statement with appropriate case laws.
- Q4)** Discuss the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse as enshrined in the Constitution. Also discuss the Doctrine of “*res extra commercium*”.
- Q5)** Examine the protection in respect of Conviction for offences as enshrined in the Indian Constitution.
- Q6)** Discuss the procedure for amendment of the constitution as enshrined in the Constitution of India.
- Q7)** The Indian Constitution provides for conferring extraordinary powers upon the Union in case of different kinds of emergency. Discuss in detail the various kinds of Emergency under the Indian Constitution.
- Q8)** Discuss the provisions for protection of minorities guaranteed under the Indian Constitution.
- Q9)** Write short notes on any two of the following:
- a) Powers of Governor.
 - b) Jurisdiction of Supreme Court.
 - c) Relationship between Directive principles and Fundamental Rights.
 - d) Anti-Defection Laws.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 1

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[3939]-805

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

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)* 'The existence of Private International law has been justified by several theories' - Explain.
- Q2)* Explain the Mutual Disclaimer Theory.
- Q3)* What is the meaning of Domicile and explain the difference between Domicile of Origin and Domicile of Choice?
- Q4)* Explain the ground of Void and Voidable Marriages under English and Indian Law?
- Q5)* Explain the application of 'Lex Situs' Rule in respect of Immovable Property under Indian and English Private International Law?
- Q6)* Explain different theories of Unity of Bankruptcy in Conflict of Laws?
- Q7)* What principles are applicable in Private International Law for succession to Immovable Property? Explain.
- Q8)* Explain the theories relating to application of law to foreign torts?
- Q9)* Write short notes on any four of the following:
- a) Subjective and Objective theories of Proper Law of Contract.
 - b) Collier V Rivaz.
 - c) Admiralty Action.
 - d) Recognition and Enforcement of foreign judgements.
 - e) Characterisation.
 - f) Adoption at Common Law and in Indian Law.



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[3939]-806

IV - B.S.L.

Fourth Year of New Five Year Law Course

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

(Theory) (2003 Pattern) (Optional (D) Paper - 28) (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) What is intellectual property? Examine how it differs from other kinds of property? How is it protected? **[16]**

OR

Explain the remedies available to owners of intellectual property and to others under the laws relating to patents, design, trade mark and copyright.

Q2) Who can oppose grant of patent and on what grounds? What is the procedure for opposing a patent? **[16]**

OR

An obligation is imposed on a patentee to work the patent in India on a commercial scale and to the fullest extent. Discuss the provisions in the Patents Act which ensure it.

Q3) What is the object of copyright law. What conditions should a work satisfy in order to qualify for copyright? What are the rights conferred under the Act in respect of artistic works and sound recordings? **[16]**

OR

Who is the author of a work? Who is the first owner of copyright?

Q4) What are the advantages of registering a trade mark? **[16]**

OR

Which acts amount to infringement of a registered trade mark? Discuss the defences available to such suit.

P.T.O.

Q5) What is a design? Which designs are registrable? Explain the law relating to registration of shape of goods as design. **[16]**

OR

What are the rights of the registered proprietor of a design? What remedies are available for protection of these rights?

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

- a) Copyright in a computer programme.
- b) Term of copyright.
- c) Assignment of intellectual property.
- d) Inventive step.
- e) Well-known marks.
- f) Honest concurrent use of a trade mark.
- g) Geographical Indication.



P527

[3939]-1001

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

**THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE 1973,
JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT AND PROBATION OF
OFFENDERS ACT
(2003 Pattern)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) What is the importance of the pronouncement or ‘delivery’ of the judgement in open court? What are the different modes of pronouncing a judgement? Can a judgement be altered after its pronouncement? **[16]**

OR

What is the territorial extent and scope of applicability of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?

Q2) Explain the meaning of “arrest” and discuss the circumstances in which the arrest of a person becomes necessary. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the procedure to be followed by the police while making the search of a place without a warrant? Also examine the legal consequence that could flow from the non-compliance with the rules of search-procedure.

Q3) Explain the meaning of bail, and discuss the basic philosophy underlying the law relating to bail. **[16]**

OR

Explain the meaning and purpose of investigation. Discuss the distinction between “investigation”, “inquiry”, and “trial” with appropriate illustrations.

P.T.O.

Q4) Explain the circumstances in which two or more persons may be charged and tried together at one trial. **[16]**

OR

Explain the broadly the distinction between

- a) A trial before a court of session, and
- b) A trial in a warrant case by a magistrate.

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

- a) Final report of police on completion of investigation.
- b) Consolidation of cases relating to the same offence.
- c) Autrefois acquit and Autrefois convict.
- d) Summary dismissal of appeals.

Q6) Explain the concept of child in need of care and protection and discuss the powers and duties of child welfare committees under the juvenile justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. **[10]**

OR

Explain the aims and objects of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.

Q7) Examine duties of Probation officer under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. **[10]**

OR

Critically examine an order under Sections 360-361 and another under section 4 of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

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[3939]-504

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

TRUST EQUITY AND FIDUCIARY RELATIONSHIPS

(Optional Paper (a)) (2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Define Trust and trace the development of trust under Indian Trust Act. **[15]**

OR

Define “trustee” and “beneficiary”. Discuss the importance of Trust under Indian Trust Act.

Q2) Enumerate the essential certainties for the creation of a valid trust under Indian Trust Act. **[15]**

OR

‘Ability to be a trustee is co-extensive with the capacity to hold property.’ Discuss.

Q3) Explain extinction of trust with reference to the Indian Trust Act 1882. **[10]**

OR

Distinguish between:

- a) Express and Constructive Trust.
- b) Debtor and Trustee.

Q4) Discuss the various authorities enumerated under the Bombay Public Trust Act 1950. **[15]**

OR

Explain the various inquiries under the Bombay Public Trust Act 1950.

P.T.O.

Q5) What is Dharmada? Explain the provisions of appropriation of Dharmada sums under Bombay Public Trust Act. **[15]**

OR

What is 'Charitable purpose'? Discuss with case laws, under Bombay Public Trust Act.

Q6) Define 'public trust' and the purposes for which such trust can be established under Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. **[15]**

OR

Examine the duties and powers of Deputy Charity Commissioner under the Bombay Public Trust Act 1950.

Q7) Discuss the concept 'Fiduciary Relationship' with its kinds and illustrations. **[15]**

OR

Explain:

- a) Origin and development of Equity.
- b) He who seeks equity must do equity.
- c) He who comes into equity must come with clean hands.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

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[3939]-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 short notes on (any two). **[20]**

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

Q2) Explain the procedure relating to service of summons on defendants and witnesses in a civil suit. **[16]**

OR

What are the questions that can be determined by the court executing the decree?

Q3) Explain the procedure in a suit by or against the government or public officers in their official capacity. **[16]**

OR

What do you understand by Res-Judicata? Compare it with 'res sub judice' and 'estoppel'.

Q4) What are the powers provided to a civil court regarding discovery, inspection? **[16]**

OR

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

P.T.O.

Q5) Write notes on (any two):

[16]

- a) Attachment before judgement.
- b) Withdrawal and adjustment of suits.
- c) Hearing of a suit.
- d) Settlement of disputes outside the court.

Q6) Write short notes on (any four)

[16]

- a) Costs.
- b) Adjournment.
- c) Territorial jurisdiction.
- d) Ex parte decree.
- e) Exemption from personal appearance.



P550

[3939]-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 question carries 16 marks.*

- Q1)** Discuss the role of promoter in formation of a company. Whether pre-incorporation contracts are binding on the company?
- Q2)** Discuss the law relating to various kinds of shareholders' meetings.
- Q3)** Define prospectus. Which companies are required to issue a prospectus? Discuss the contents of prospectus.
- Q4)** "Doctrine of indoor management seeks to protect third parties against company", explain. Are there any exceptions to the said rule?
- Q5)** Discuss the law relating to oppression and mismanagement.
- Q6)** "The auditor is a watchdog and not a bloodhound", explain the statement with the position of auditor under the Companies Act, 1956.
- Q7)** What is the legal position of a director? Discuss the rights and duties of directors.
- Q8)** Explain the provisions regarding winding up by the court.
- Q9)** Write notes (Any two)
- a) Doctrine of ultra vires.
 - b) Role of liquidator in winding up.
 - c) Fixed and floating charges.
 - d) Doctrine of lifting of corporate veil.



P551

[3939]-1005

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

Fifth Year of Five Year Law Course

**BANKING LAWS INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE
INSTRUMENTS ACT**

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

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 Instruments Act. 1881)

Q1) Define the term 'holder in due course'. What are the privileges of holder in due course? **[17]**

OR

Discuss in detail discharge from liability by material alterations of negotiable instruments. Support your answer with the help of case laws.

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

- a) Notice of dishonour.
- b) Cheque .
- c) Bills in sets.
- d) Noting and Protest.
- e) Presumptions as to negotiable instrument.

SECTION - II

(Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934)

Q3) Explain the various provisions regarding penalties under the R.B.I.Act. **[17]**

OR

What are the central banking functions under the R.B.I.Act?

Q4) Write notes on any three (3) of the following: **[18]**

- a) Collection and furnishing credit information.
- b) Non banking financial institutions.
- c) Auditors.
- d) Issue department.
- e) Business which the bank may transact.

P.T.O.

SECTION - III

(Banking Regulation Act, 1949)

Q5) Explain the provisions relating to winding up of the banking companies under the Banking Regulation Act. **[15]**

OR

How does the Reserve Bank exercise its control over the management of the banking companies under the Banking Regulation Act?

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

- a) Reconstruction and Amalgamation.
- b) Types of banks.
- c) Prohibition of trading.
- d) Reserve Fund and Cash Reserve.
- e) Opening of new and transfer of existing places of banking companies.



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[3939] - 101

I - B.S.L.

GENERAL ENGLISH - I

(2003 Pattern) (New) (Sem. - I)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

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

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| i) An axe to grind | ii) See eye to eye |
| iii) Young blood | iv) Be on alert |
| v) To stand up for | vi) To set aside |
| vii) To put on | viii) To pick up |
| ix) Hoping against hope | x) To keep pace with |
| xi) To get off easily | xii) Call for |

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

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| i) Exonerate | ii) Deceased person |
| iii) Unlawful assembly | iv) Intellectual property |
| v) Promissory note | vi) Litigation |
| vii) Accused | |

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

- i) That you should dare to criticize my conduct! (Change to Assertive)
- ii) His hopes are high. His superiors are pleased with him. (Combine to make it into compound).
- iii) He gave himself up because the fight was useless. (Convert into a simple sentence)
- iv) He is a good lawyer. (Add a Q tag)
- v) The environment ministry has banned the use of plastics for packaging. (Change into complex)

P.T.O.

- vi) Do you attend lectures regularly? (Give a short response)
- vii) ——— to avoid litigation, he accepted Rs 300 in full settlement of his claim of Rs 500.
(Fill in the blank with an appropriate prepositional phrase)
- viii) The country's economy is expected to expand by 8.6% in 2010-2011. (Frame a Wh Q)
- ix) The traffic is bad. I may get home late. (Combine using a conditional)
- x) The government must take policy measures to bring about fair oil pricing (change into negative without change in the meaning)
- xi) Pay that bill at once. (Change the voice)
- xii) The beauties of nature are beyond description. (Change into interrogative)

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

Q: "Do you swear you have always been a personal friend of the defendant?"

A: "Yes"

Q: "That you have always known him to be trusty, before this occurrence, and that you openly associated with him?"

A: "Yes."

Q: "And never suspected or heard anyone before, suspect him of any wrong doing?"

A: "I never did."

Q: "And you think you saw the watch taken?"

A: "Yes Sir."

Q: "Now will you swear that you always hung your watch in your vest pocket, or did you not sometimes put it under your pillow?"

A: "I sometimes put it under my pillow."

Q: "And when you lost it, did you not look for it under the pillow?"

A: "Yes"

Q: "Are you sure it was not there?"

A: "I think I am."

Q: "But you looked for it there?"

A: "Yes Sir."

Thus with an eloquent appeal, the jury was convinced that the young friend must have mislaid the watch.

- c) Correct the following sentences (Any 5): [5]
- i) I wish you would have called.
 - ii) Each of them were presented with a medal for winning the match.
 - iii) Its a fine day, Isn't it?
 - iv) He is absent since last Monday.
 - v) He resents me going.
 - vi) He was hung for murder.
 - vii) He was convicted for a crime.

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

Most of us are familiar with the famous proverb, "Time and tide waits for no one". This is true. The reason is if you lose a minute, you are not going to retrieve it again. There are days, when you would have worked continuously from morning till evening, yet could not complete your work. Have you wondered why this happens? The one and only reason is because you have not prioritized your task. Also because you have not understood the importance of time management. Remember, one of the most important commodities that can never be bought in a supermarket is "TIME". Why is time management so important? Time is limited and scarce. You must be aware each individual has the same number of hours, yet you would notice some people complaining about lack of time. You are bound to get out of focus, when there is "so little" time and you have "so much to do". Hence, for efficient time management it is important to set priorities and meet deadlines. When you start prioritizing things, you would notice that there is enough time for crucial activities in life. Make it a point to list things you need to do.

Priority is the keyword. Your list should establish priority by listing the most important to the least important. Having a planner can make this easier for you. After each task is finished, mark them off. This can keep you focused on what you need to do. Notes should be reviewed everyday. When you look at your notes on a regular basis you start to commit your work to long term memory. When exam time comes around you won't fall victim to cramming or the all night syndrome. This is an overlooked area of time management.

Do not waste time over nothing. Have you ever encountered a time when you used up all your time just thinking and driving yourself crazy with bad thoughts? When you have overcome that stage, did any good result from it? Learn how to become more productive. Keep everything in perspective. In your goal setting stage, you may have included goals

that you think you can achieve but are too difficult to do so in reality. While it is okay to set seemingly high goals, do not try to overdo them. Try to set realistic and reachable goals. No one is perfect. Trying to have a perfect time management will only disappoint you in the end. Like all student time management plans, these things should be open to change when the situation calls for it.

- i) Why is managing your time important?
 - ii) What are the strategies a student should adopt to manage his/her time?
 - iii) Is perfect time management possible? Why?
 - iv) As a student do you manage your time effectively? How?
- b) Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it. **[10]**

The most basic of human needs is the need for food, clothing and shelter. Special need for these necessities cannot be created with advertising. However there are certain other products that provide comfort in life and advertising aims to generate demand for these products. Advertising uses appeals as a way of persuading people to buy certain products. Advertising appeals are designed in a way so as to create a positive image of the individuals who use certain products. Advertising agencies and companies use different types of advertising appeals to influence the purchasing decisions of people.

The most important types of advertising appeals include emotional and rational appeals. Emotional appeals are often effective for the youth while rational appeals work well for products directed towards the older generation. Here are just some of the various different kinds of advertising appeals seen in the media today:

Some personal emotions that can drive individuals to purchase products include safety, fear, love, humor, joy, happiness, sentiment, stimulation, pride, self esteem, pleasure, comfort, ambition, nostalgia etc.

Social factors cause people to make purchases and include such aspects as recognition, respect, involvement, affiliation, rejection, acceptance, status and approval.

Fear is also an important factor that can have incredible influence on individuals. Fear is often used to good effect in advertising and marketing campaigns of beauty and health products including insurance. Humor can be an excellent tool to catch the viewer's . attention and help in achieving instant recall which can work well for the sale of the product. Music can be used as types of advertising appeals as it has a certain intrinsic value and can help in increasing the persuasiveness of the advertisement. It can also help capture attention and increase customer recall.

- Q4) a)** Write a cohesive paragraph on Any One of the following. [10]
- i) A place you like to visit often.
 - ii) Old is gold.
 - iii) Three challenges that India faces in the coming decade.
- b) Write a letter of complaint to a multinational company complaining about a defective product supplied by them. [10]

OR

Write a letter to the owner of your flat seeking extension of the lease of the flat occupied by you.

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

Two tsunamis, “Information Technology” and “Outsourcing,” have devoured many small organizations and institutions throughout the country and changed the very face of the Indian economy. The perspective of the ordinary citizen on studies has also changed and many subjects like arts have suffered. One such casualty is shorthand. Shorthand is like martial arts. Learning this art requires patience, perseverance and hard work. While martial arts shape one’s physique, shorthand shapes one’s mind. Also, like in martial arts, once we have mastered the basics, we can develop our own style and invent new strokes. Grammar and spelling come as free gift for learning this art. In today’s fast moving world, nobody is willing to devote time and work hard. That is also one of the reasons for the diminishing value of this art. Gone are the days when typewriting and shorthand examinations were tough and conducted in many batches for days together. Examinations are now diluted and the charm is lost. The advent of computers has slowly but steadily strangled and swallowed typewriting and shorthand institutions. The fashion of attending such institutes has shifted to going to computer classes. India is still one of the few countries where shorthand is taught and used in offices.

It’s a myth that stenographers are no longer required and computers could do the job. The reality is there is a great demand for stenographers. Stenographers are important tools of Indian administration - be it English or the regional language. In the judiciary, shorthand writers are part of the justice delivery system. Even in the U.S., the judiciary has court reporters whose job is to record the proceedings verbatim and reproduce the same for records. (Of course, they employ voice writers and audio recording technology too.). It need not be studied as a profession, but it could be studied as an art.

OR

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

Sec 135, Evidence Act states that the order in which witnesses are to be produced shall be regulated by the rules of law and practice relating to civil and criminal proceedings. It also states that, in the absence of any rules and practice, the court has got the discretion to regulate the order in which the witnesses are to be produced and examined. In civil proceedings, the order is to be regulated by the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code; and in criminal proceedings, by those of the Criminal Procedure Code. Failing these, the order is to be determined by the discretion of the court. In practice however it is left largely to the option of the party calling witnesses to examine them in any order he/she chooses. The court is very slow to interfere, with the discretion of the counsel as to the order in which witnesses should be examined. While counsel has discretion, the court has also the power to direct the order in which witnesses cited by the party shall be examined. The examination of witnesses is viva voce. It is always in the form of questions and answers. The deposition is always taken down in the form of a narrative out of the answers. Where a question is objected to and yet allowed by the court to be put, the question and its answer are taken down verbatim. At the end of the deposition, it is read out to the witness and signed by the presiding officer.

b) Summarise the following passage : [10]

It is a mystery as to what makes a gentle considerate person the devil incarnate when he is behind a machine. He behaves as if he is the lord of all that he surveys and any mortal on his way is treated with the contempt that person deserves. Consideration, politeness and sympathy are alien words not in his dictionary. The bigger the machine, the bigger the importance of the man behind the wheel. "Might is right," the jungle law, is very much practised on our roads. Those who have visited advanced countries recall nostalgically the consideration shown by drivers to co-vehicle drivers and pedestrians. Honking is taboo, except as a means of greeting or in dire emergencies. No one overtakes on the wrong side. Immediately after overtaking, the vehicle comes back to the left or right side of the road so that other vehicles could overtake if they so desire. If a driver were in trouble due to his machine, those behind them would stop and render all possible assistance. Wonder whether we will ever learn some of those eminent guidelines for good behaviour on the roads or continue to be acting like maniacs in a tearing hurry. When we talk so much about globalization, why can't we learn some of the good

practices of the advanced countries where safety, orderliness and discipline are ingrained in the citizens, come what may? Social niceties like responsible driving, cleanliness, consideration to other fellow beings, nurturing the ecosystem, and many similar good tools, must be made a discipline to be inculcated to children from the primary level of learning in schools - it will be a long while maybe decades, for results to show, but it is worth trying. The main reason why the American driver follows the rules is the rigid and strict enforcement of the Motor Vehicle laws in every State, with a follow up of fines and jail time if applicable, as well as the loss of the driver's license: Bribery, lack of enforcement, the slack licensing rules, poor roads and an over all absence of a sense of civic responsibility define the situation in India.



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[3939]-704

IV - B.S.L. LL.B

**ARBITRATION CONCILIATION AND ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE
RESOLUTION SYSTEMS**

(Paper - 24) (2003 Pattern) (Semester - VII)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

- Q1)** Explain how the appointment of the Conciliator is made. Discuss the role of Conciliator in the settlement of dispute under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. **[16]**
- Q2)** Explain the procedure laid down for “conduct of arbitral proceedings” under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. **[16]**
- Q3)** Examine the provisions regarding the Administrative Tribunal under Art 323 (A) & 323 (B) of the constitution and judicial review of their decisions. **[16]**
- Q4)** Discuss the provisions relating to “making of an Arbitral Award” under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. **[16]**
- Q5)** Examine the procedure for the appointment of an Arbitrator. How many Arbitrators can be appointed? **[16]**
- Q6)** Discuss the conditions to be fulfilled for the enforcement of Foreign Awards. **[16]**
- Q7)** What is the utility of Lok-Adalats in Conciliation of disputes? Is Lok-Adalat system successful in India. **[16]**
- Q8)** Define and explain in detail the term “Deficiency” under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. **[16]**

Q9) Write notes on any two of the followings.

[20]

- a) Mediation.
- b) Family courts.
- c) Termination of Proceedings.
- d) Appealable orders.



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[3939]-1004

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

5th Year of the Five Year Law Course

LAW OF TAXATION

(Optional) (Paper : 37(A)) (2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) State and explain incomes which are exempted from the Income Tax under the Income Tax Act, 1961. **[15]**

OR

- a) Explain the concept of 'salary' and 'perquisite' under the Income Tax Act, 1961. **[7]**
- b) What are the admissible deductions in computing income from 'profits and gains of business or profession' under the Income Tax Act, 1961? **[8]**

Q2) Discuss the judicial guidelines on the powers of 'Search and seizure' by the Income Tax Authorities under the Income Tax Act, 1961. **[15]**

OR

Examine the provisions relating to 'collection and Recovery of Tax' under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Q3) Examine the provisions relating to 'CLUBBING' of Income under the Income Tax Act, 1961. **[15]**

OR

Explain the provisions of Income Tax Act regarding the set off and carry forward and set of losses under different heads of income.

Q4) Discuss any Three of the following : **[15]**

- a) Best Judgement Assessment.
- b) Unexplained Investments and expenditures.
- c) Advance Payment of Tax.
- d) Refunds of Income Tax.

P.T.O.

Q5) Explain any Three with reference to the Wealth Tax Act, 1957 :- **[15]**

- a) Definition of Net Wealth.
- b) Deemed Wealth.
- c) Determination of value of Assets.
- d) Appeals.

Q6) Discuss any Three of the following with reference to the Central Excise Act, 1944 :- **[25]**

- a) Claim for refund of duty.
- b) Offences and Penalties.
- c) Powers of Central Excise Officers.
- d) Presumption as to documents.
- e) Consumer Welfare Fund.

Total No. of Questions : 5]

[Total No. of Pages : 5

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[3939] - 201

I B.S.L.

GENERAL ENGLISH - II
(2003 Pattern) (New) (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) Action | 2) J.P.C. |
| 3) Newscast | 4) paper |
| 5) Attempt | 6) nitty gritty. |
| 7) Analysis | 8) kilo |
| 9) C.A.G | 10) Allege |
| 11) cynic | 12) sunset |

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

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1) Dissolution | 2) Achievement |
| 3) Solidarity | 4) scandal |
| 5) University | 6) thereafter |
| 7) Gimmick | |

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

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1) Grace | 2) management |
| 3) Industrious | 4) ethical |
| 5) Implied | 6) Ferocious |
| 7) Persecute | |

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) At the drop of a hat | 2) Head over heels |
| 3) Goes without saying | 4) Ex parte |
| 5) In personam | 6) Bête noire |
| 7) Bring to light | 8) status quo |
| 9) to be above suspicion | 10) to be at loggerheads |
| 11) At short notice | 12) apple of someone's eyes |

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

- 1) Property which includes copyrights, trademarks and related rights
- 2) One who is put out of the law
- 3) One who engages or keeps someone in service
- 4) One who abets the commission of a crime
- 5) That which is left over
- 6) Worship of all Gods
- 7) An order which operates in restraining a party from doing an act
- 8) A person between the ages of 80 and 90
- 9) A person selected as a candidate for office
- 10) Violation of a promise made on oath
- 11) Beware of sellers
- 12) Belonging to a country or locality by birth and growth.

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) Anyway | 2) First of all |
| 3) Regardless | 4) it is true that |
| 5) Yet | 6) when |
| 7) Granted | |

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

- 1) I went to the library to get as many information as I could.
- 2) When it is possible, I shall help you later today.
- 3) Today I am going to stay at home with myself.
- 4) I don't understand a word what you are talking about.
- 5) Did you meet the lady who's uncle works in the library?
- 6) After they finished their meal they asked the waiter for the bill.
- 7) Whenever they would need additional supplies, they used to contact the main warehouse.

c) Summarise the following passage. [10]

A gloomy forecast about the increase in the cost of living, an additional tax burden, terrorism, endless scams, walkouts, water shortage, power failure are items that greet the Common Man as he wakes up and glimpses the headlines in the morning paper. For the past fifty years, his saviours have borrowed from various financial institutions and taxed the people to improve the lot of the Common Man. Plans have been drawn up for building mammoth bridges, dams and roads cutting across impenetrable jungles and mountains, besides schools and hospitals, housing and civic amenities. All this is to give the Common Man a better quality of life. Political leaders and bureaucrats have struggled to make this glorious dream a reality.

But nothing has changed the Common Man's life! Poverty, disease, ignorance, unemployment have increased over the years, despite vast amounts of money spent to get rid of these evils. But who is this Common Man around whom the whole nation is revolving? Where to find him? You may search for him at the bus queue, in the crowded bazaar, in the government secretariat, at the mammoth public meetings addressed by his leaders. But your search will be unrewarding; you will only be pushed and jostled by the over-crowded population of the movers and shakers of society who are all so visibly evident in our day-to-day life. But such an important entity as our Common Man remains supremely nebulous. But you must have seen this mythical individual in a striped coat, with a bushy moustache, a bald head with a white wisp of hair at the back, a bulbous nose on which perched a pair of glasses, and thick black eyebrows permanently raised, expressing bewilderment. He is the one who is the silent spectator, deflating a few egos, revealing their foibles, vanity, duplicity and blunders. He also witnesses riots, strikes, public

meetings and so on. He voyages through life with quiet amusement, at no time uttering a word, looking at the ironies, paradoxes and contradictions in the human situation. While all the so-called leaders who came forward to champion his cause and improve his life have perished or disappeared from the scene, it is a miracle that he has survived through all the turbulence of social upheavals and political crises our nation has gone through.

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

It has never been easy to be patient, but it's probably even harder now than at any time in history. In a world in which messages can be sent across the world instantly, in which seemingly everything is available for immediate purchase with a few clicks of the mouse, it's hard not to always expect instant gratification. But patience remains a valuable tool in life. We don't always get instant gratification, and some of the best things in life require years of hard work and waiting. Fortunately, patience is a virtue that can be cultivated and nurtured. It has been observed that even as the huge aircraft is about to touch down, many passengers get up from their seats and try to open the overhead luggage cabins and take their belongings out, even as the crew keeps announcing that all passengers are requested to remain seated with their seatbelts fastened until the aircraft comes to a complete halt. By the time the plane lands and starts taxing, almost all passengers queue up as if it was an emergency evacuation plan.

The dictionary defines impatience as a quality which makes people unable to wait patiently or tolerate delay; restless, unable to endure irritation or opposition; intolerant: impatient of criticism, expressing or produced by impatience: an impatient scowl, restively eager or desirous; anxious: impatient to begin. Are impatient people as serious a problem as the earthquake in Haiti, the BP oil spill, the Chilean mine collapse? Of course not. But these tragic, real-life events are precisely why perennially impatient people need to get a serious grip on their problems'.

Patience is a virtue. Impatient people are a vice. One big, bad, consequence is that impatience can be destructive. For example, if you pick fruits and vegetables before they're ripe, you lose in two ways. You'll never get the finished, completely finished version and you won't be able to eat what you have picked. In today's world, virtue of patience is not taught right from early childhood. Parents cannot digest the idea of making their child wait for anything ranging from a chocolate to clothing, vehicle or

even a car. Most parents do not understand the important psychological principle of ‘delayed gratification’ these days because they themselves are a generation of ‘impatient people’. Impatience will cost you. It can cost you money, friendships, pain and suffering or any number of consequences simply because impatience is often followed by bad decisions. Children have a shorter attention span than adults, commonly making them seem impatient. The best way to teach children to be patient is to set an example and be patient in your actions. It also helps to give them something to do while they wait, and pay attention to them when you can. So there is a balance between having patience and also having their needs met. “The test of good manners is to be patient with bad ones”.

- 1) Patience is a virtue and impatience a vice ----- Explain.
 - 2) Why is patience not so common in today’s world?
 - 3) How can you educate children on the virtue of patience?
 - 4) What is your definition of impatience? Give two examples.
 - 5) Why is patience very essential for a lawyer?
- b) Choose the correct word from those given in brackets. (Any Five) [5]
- 1) It depends on your attitude whether or not you adopt/adapt to the new demands of the job.
 - 2) Shalini’s bulldog which/that had one white ear, won the first prize in the dog show.
 - 3) Varshi is an extremely amiable/amicable girl.
 - 4) She made a judicial/judicious selection of books.
 - 5) If you drive too fast you accede/exceed the speed limit.
 - 6) The mob had collected to create trouble – the police arrived to defuse/diffuse the situation.
 - 7) She lay/lied in bed all day yesterday since she was not well.
- Q5) a)** Write a report on a seminar you attended on ‘The challenges faced by India’s youthful population’ organized by ‘Indian Association for the study of Population’. [10]

OR

Report on a court trial regarding child custody hearing.

- b) Write an effective and cohesive essay ON ANY ONE of the following. [10]
- 1) Corruption is a cancer for India.
 - 2) Should euthanasia be legalized.
 - 3) Child labour exists because we allow it to exist.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 1

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[3939] - 1007

V B.S.L. (Optional)

INVESTMENT AND SECURITIES LAWS

(Sem. - X) (Paper - 37) (2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question Number 9 is compulsory.*
- 2) *Answer any five of the remaining.*
- 3) *Figures to the write indicate full marks.*

- Q1)** What is the need for regulating the securities market? **[16]**
- Q2)** Define and explain the provisions of the Companies Act regarding prospectus and what are the mandatory disclosures in the prospectus? **[16]**
- Q3)** Examine the role of SEBI in protecting the interest of the investors. **[16]**
- Q4)** What securities can be traded on the stock exchange? Are Government securities traded on the stock exchange? **[16]**
- Q5)** Examine the role of the stock exchange in allotment of shares. Is it mandatory for companies to list the securities on the stock exchange before allotment of the shares? What are the consequences of the refusal of the stock exchange to list the shares? **[16]**
- Q6)** What is a depository? Explain who are the participants and the beneficiaries of the Depository. **[16]**
- Q7)** Explain and distinguish Spot delivery contracts and Forward Contracts. **[16]**
- Q8)** Write a detailed note on Credit Rating Agencies. **[16]**
- Q9)** Write short notes on any four : **[20]**
- a) Lead Managers.
 - b) Shelf Prospectus.
 - c) Over the counter exchange of India.
 - d) Penalties.
 - e) Voluntary delisting.
 - f) Offences by brokers.

XXXXXX

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[3939]-604

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

**PRACTICAL TRAINING - III : PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, ACCOUNTANCY FOR
LAWYERS AND BAR BENCH RELATIONS
(2003 Pattern) (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

Advocates Act

(Q.No.1 is compulsory and answer any two of the following)

- Q1)** Write a critical comment on any two. Give facts, issues involved, judgement and your comment. **[20]**
- a) Rajendra V. Pai v/s Alex fernandes and others (2002) 4 S.C.C 212.
 - b) D.P Chadha v/s P.N.Mishra AIR 2001 SC 457.
 - c) V.P. Kumaravelu v/s Bar Council of India (1997) 4 S.C.C 266.
 - d) Bhupinder Kumar Sharma v/s Bar Association Pathankot (2002) 1S.C.C 470.
- Q2)** Trace in detail the development of legal profession in India. **[15]**
- Q3)** Examine the functions of State Bar Councils under the Advocates Act, 1961. **[15]**
- Q4)** Explain fully the duties of an Advocate towards the profession and to Render Legal Aid. **[15]**

SECTION - II

(Bar Bench Relations)

(Answer any one)

- Q5)** “Contempt of court means disobedience to the court by acting in opposition to the authority, justice and dignity there of”. Discuss the relevancy of above statement. Support your answer with the help of cogent material. **[20]**
- Q6)** Explain the concept and role of Bar-Bench Relation with reference to the Administration of justice. **[20]**

P.T.O.

SECTION - III

(Accountancy for Lawyers)

(Answer both the questions)

Q7) Enter the following transactions in a Cash Book with cash, Bank and discount columns and balance the Cash Book. **[15]**

Sept 2010	Rs.
1. Cash in hand	2,430.00
1. Balance at Bank	4,500.00
2. Received from vinayak cash Rs.1250/- and a cheque of Rs.450/- on account.	
3. Paid by cheque to Babul Rs.350/- in full settlement of Rs.370/-	
4. A cheque received on 2 nd Sept deposited in the bank.	
5. Cash Sales	890.00
6. Deposited in Bank	500.00
7. Purchased goods from Mr unreliable for cash	1,300.00
8. A cheque received from Vinayak returned dishonoured	450.00
9. Received from Sita a cheque for Rs.2100/- in full settlement of her account of Rs.2200/- and the endorsed the said cheque in favour of Rita in full settlement of her account of Rs.2150/-.	
10. Transferred Rs.7000/- from Saving Bank Account to current Account in the bank.	
12. Bank commission debited by the bank in the Pass Book Rs.17.	
As advice received from bank states that :	
a) Trustworthy has directly deposited Rs.3,500 in our bank account.	
b) The Bank has collected interest on investment Rs.250/-	

- c) As per the standing instruction, the bank has paid on account of insurance premium Rs.300/-
16. Purchased goods for cash Rs.900/- and received a discount of Rs.30/-.
17. Paid for salaries. 500.00
18. Paid sundry expenses. 30.00
19. Draw by cheque Rs.450/- for office use and Rs.150/- for personal use.
20. Deposited in the bank all cash in excess of Rs.500/-.

Q8) From the following information given by the Accountant, prepare a Bank Reconciliation statement as on 31st December 2010. Cash Book Balance Dr. Rs.5000/-. **[15]**

1. The following cheques were issued but not yet presented for payment.
 - a) Cheque in favour of Mr.Ram for Rs.300/- dated 27th Dec 2010.
 - b) Cheque in favour of Mr.Rahim for Rs.750/- dated 31st Dec 2010.
2. The following cheques were paid into bank, cleared and credited by bank on the dates mentioned.
 - a) A cheque from Mr.John Rs.1000/- cleared on 1st Jan 2011.
 - b) A cheque from Mr.Singh Rs.750/- cleared on 5th Jan 2011.
3. The bank has, as per standing instruction, paid insurance premium for Rs.300/- on 28th Dec 2010 and the bank intimation was received on 5th Jan 2011.
4. Bank has received from client Rs.3500/- being the collection on account on 26th December 2010 but credit intimation was received on 10th Jan 2011 only.
5. Bank charges Rs.50/- toward ledger folio charges on 30th Dec 2010.
6. The Bank has credited our account with Rs.10,000 on 28th Dec 2010 wrongly due to some other client and reversed it on 28th Jan 2011.

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[3939]-604

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

**PRACTICAL TRAINING - III : PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, ACCOUNTANCY FOR
LAWYERS AND BAR BENCH RELATIONS
(2003 Pattern) (Old) (Sem. - VI)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 80

Instructions to the candidates:

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

SECTION - I

Advocates Act

(Q.1 is compulsory and answer any two of the remaining)

Q1) Write a critical comment on any one : **[15]**

- a) Shambhu Ram Yadav v/s Hanumandas Khatri.
AIR 2001 SC 2509
- b) D.P. Chadha v/s P.N.Mishra
AIR 2001 SC 547

Q2) Write a note on duties of advocates towards the opponent and his advocate. **[10]**

Q3) Should the advocates be allowed to go on strike? **[10]**

Q4) What are the powers and functions of the Bar Council of India? **[10]**

SECTION - II

(Accountancy for Lawyers)

Answer both the questions

Q5) From the following ledger balances, prepare the Trial Balance as on 31-3-2010. **[15]**

	Rs.
A's capital A/c	4,05,000
A's Drawings A/c	32,600
Patents and Trade marks A/c.	18,000
Opening stock A/c	37,800
Salaries and wages A/c	47,300
Furniture A/c	22,000
Purchases A/c	1,33,200

P.T.O.

Sales A/c	2,78,300
Plant and Machinery A/c	2,25,700
Return Inward A/c	5,100
Return outward A/c	4,700
Loan from Mr.B. A/c	85,000
Printing and stationary A/c	12,400
Loan and building A/c	2,37,000
Debtors A/c	41,200
Creditors A/c	55,700
Bad Debts A/c	3,800
Discount Received A/c	2,500
Interest paid on Mr.B's loan	10,300
Insurance	4,200
Sundry Expenses	600

Q6) From the following particulars, prepare a Bank Reconciliation statement as on 30th June 2010. **[15]**

- a) Bank Balance as per cash book of shri.Deepak on 30-6-2010, Rs.7800.
- b) Two cheques for Rs.360 and Rs.700 issued in favour of Ashok and shekhar Respectively have not been presented for payment till 30-6-2010.
- c) Two cheques for Rs.950 and Rs.1420 received from Satish and Suresh respectively paid into Bank on 28th June 2010, have not been credited by the end of the month.
- d) Cheques for Rs.950 are issued during the month was presented for payment was entered as 590 in the cash book.
- e) The Bank has paid a bill payable amounting to Rs.800, but it has not been entered in the Cash Book.
- f) An amount of Rs.300 has been credited by bank for half yearly interest.

SECTION - III

(Bar Bench Relations)

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

- a) The need for cordial bar bench relations.
- b) Civil contempt and punishment for it.
- c) Criminal contempt and punishment for it.



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[3939]-802

IV - B.S.L.

**PROPERTY LAW INCLUDING TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT
AND EASEMENT ACT
(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 26) (Sem. - VIII)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

The Transfer of Property Act, 1882

- Q1)** The definition of ‘immovable property’ given under Section 3 of the Act is not exhaustive. Explain.
- Q2)** Explain the conditions required for making transfer for the benefit of an unborn person?
- Q3)** What is Vested Interest? Explain its essentials.
- Q4)** Explain the Doctrine of Feeding the Estoppel.
- Q5)** Define the term ‘Sale’ and explain the rights and liabilities of Buyer and Seller?
- Q6)** Explain the doctrine of ‘Clog on the equity of redemption’?
- Q7)** Define the term ‘Exchange’ and explain its essential characteristics?
- Q8)** Explain the essentials of a Valid Gift?

The Indian Easements Act, 1882

- Q9)** Write short note on any two of the following :
- a) Define the term ‘Easement’ and explain the difference between Dominant and servient heritages.
 - b) Extinction, Suspension and Revival of Easement.
 - c) Define Licence and explain when a licence is deemed to be revoked.
 - d) Acquisition of Easement by prescription.



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IV - B.S.L. (4th Year of the 5 Year Law Course)

INSURANCE LAWS

(Optional (B)) (Paper - 28) (2003 Pattern) (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) Discuss the important contract law principles applicable to a contract of general insurance. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the functions of insurance.

Q2) What is “insurable interest”? What is the importance of insurable interest in life and non-life insurance? **[16]**

OR

How is the doctrine of proximate cause important in insurance? Explain giving relevant examples.

Q3) Discuss with reference to the provisions of the Insurance Act and Regulations made by IRDA, the appointment of insurance agents and their rights, duties functions (including Corporate Agents). **[16]**

OR

Explain the law relating to assignment of policies, with special reference to the provisions of the Insurance Act.

Q4) Write notes with reference to the Motor Vehicles Act any two : **[16]**

- a) Motor Accident Claims Tribunal.
- b) Requirements of policies and limits of liability.
- c) Hit-and-run cases.
- d) Duty of an insurer to satisfy awards of the Tribunal.

Q5) Explain the legislative scheme of the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963. **[16]**

OR

P.T.O.

Explain the role of IRDA in relation to regulation and development of insurance industry, and protection of policy holders.

Q6) Write short notes on any four :

[20]

- a) Life Insurance Corporation of India.
- b) Discharge of insurance contract.
- c) Double insurance.
- d) Proposal.
- e) Speculative risks.
- f) Return of premium.
- g) Investment of assets by an insurer.
- h) Compulsory public liability insurance.

