

Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P415

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144] - 102

I - B.S.L.

HISTORY

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

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:-

- 1) *Attempt any 5 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) Powers and duties of kings in ancient India.
- b) Kautilya's Arthashastra.
- c) Court system under the marathas.
- d) Social and economic impact of Islamic rule on the medieval Indian society.
- e) II Carnatic war.
- f) Lord Dalhousie's 'Doctrine of Lapse'.

Q2) What were the nature, aims and functions of the state in ancient India. **[20]**

Q3) What were the main features of the village administration in ancient India. **[20]**

Q4) Discuss the salient features of the vijayanagar judicial administration. **[20]**

Q5) Give a critical appraisal of the Agrarian system under Marathas in Medieval India. **[20]**

Q6) "The governor generalship of Lord Ripon forms a notable period in the history of India". Explain. **[20]**

Q7) "The press played a very important role in spreading nationalism". Explain the role of press in our freedom struggle. **[20]**

P.T.O.

Q8) Describe the measures taken for the development of education and its impact under the British. **[20]**

Q9) Discuss the main features of any one of the socio - religious movements carried on during the 19th century A.D. in India. **[20]**

Q10) Discuss critically the legacy of the British rule to India. **[20]**



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P417

[Total No. of Pages : 5

[4144] - 201

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

GENERAL ENGLISH - II

(2003 Pattern) (Theory)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

- Q1) a)** Analyse the process of the word formation and mention the category of word formation of the following words. (Any 10) **[10]**
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| i) Raindrop | ii) N.H.R.C. |
| iii) Cacophony. | iv) Excellence. |
| v) Moped. | vi) Impartial |
| vii) Payee | viii) Hanky panky |
| ix) Basket ball | x) ICJ |
| xi) Memo | xii) Book |
- b)** Give synonyms of the following words (Any 5) : **[5]**
- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| i) Wrath | ii) Spendthrift |
| iii) Plea | iv) Blacklist |
| v) Satiare | vi) Imbecility |
| vii) Abandon | |
- c)** Give antonyms of the following (Any 5) : **[5]**
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| i) Regard | ii) Acquit |
| iii) Weaken | iv) Ancient |
| v) Obviate | vi) Malicious |
| vii) Callous | |

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 10) : **[10]**

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| i) Apple of one's eyes | ii) Body and soul |
| iii) Call in question | iv) To cry for the moon |
| v) Ad hoc | vi) To turn one's back upon |
| vii) Above board | viii) Mens rea |
| ix) De jure | x) Par excellence |
| xi) Take the law into own hands | xii) Make up one's mind |

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

- i) An assembly of listeners.
- ii) A person having no sense of sympathy
- iii) Exemption from punishment.
- iv) That can not be avoided
- v) A paper written by hand.
- vi) A payment made to the owner of a patent or copyright.
- vii) A remuneration given to a hired person for his services.
- viii) A person who brings a suit to a court of law.
- ix) Violation of promise made on oath.
- x) Handing over a foreign criminal to the authorities of his country.
- xi) One who never takes alcohol.
- xii) Being the only of its type.

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

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| i) Whenever | ii) Actually |
| iii) Hardly | iv) So far as |
| v) So that | vi) Unless |
| vii) Therefore | |

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

- i) They are playing cards since 12 o' clock.
- ii) We should help the poors.
- iii) Do you know when will he come?
- iv) I agree with your proposal.
- v) What to say of English, he can not write even Hindi correctly.
- vi) Give attention to what I say.
- vii) The essay should not exceed more than 400 words.

c) Summarise the following passage : **[10]**

The soul of India is in her villages and in these villages live three - fourths of our countrymen. It means that the nation's strength and prosperity are interlinked with the strength and prosperity of the villages. Hence, it is

important to free the rural India from backwardness and poverty. It is a good sign that our government is trying its best to bring rapid and sustainable development in the rural areas. Education and removal of poverty are given top priority. Efforts are being made to enable the rural people to improve their living standards. Clean drinking water is very important for good health which is being made available in the villages. Our villages are no more poor and dirty as they were in the past. They have their own primary health centres, post offices and schools. Primary education has been made free so that, maximum number of villages may be literate. We see a revolutionary change in the methods of farming - Farming is no more done by plough and oxen. Now tractors are being used for this purpose. There are tube - wells which irrigate the fields. There are harvesting machines which reap the crops. The farmers also know much about fertilizers. Our government has started a scheme named sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojna to provide additional and guaranteed employment in rural areas. The progress of a nation solely depends upon the progress of its rural areas. We can say that the rural areas provide the feedback to a nation. No doubt our rural areas have progressed a lot in every field. Even our government has established many organisations like NABARD for the progress of these areas. Information technology has also entered our rural areas.

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

Brain drain may be defined as emigration, especially from developing and underdeveloped countries to developed ones, by intellectuals, experts, highly qualified professionals like scientists, engineers, doctors, economists and other technically trained persons. It means depletion of intellectual, professional and technical resources of one country and enrichment of another. Almost all the developing and underdeveloped nations have been suffering from this problem since long. India is no exception. The problem is really very serious and must be addressed immediately. Thousands of Indian scientists; doctors, engineers and other highly qualified and trained persons have been migrating to the advanced and developing countries of Europe and America. This exodus of our young, promising and bright professionals and scientists, to developed countries of the West, in search of greener pastures and better career opportunities, is a matter of great concern. The departure of these highly talented and trained people, forming the intellectual backbone of the nation, has a detrimental effect on the economic, technical, scientific and mental health of the country.

This huge outflow of our scientific, technical and managerial manpower

is common and widespread in all the fields and professions, like medicine, engineering, education, technology, computer science, business management and human resource development. A big percentage of our national income is being spent on the education and training of these young men and women. And when they are in a position to serve the country, as highly skilled professionals and scientists, they migrate to rich and developed lands. This results in a great national waste in terms of money and manpower. It is nothing short of a national tragedy that these personnel, trained and educated at the expense of the Indian tax - payers, should leave the country at the very first opportunity. Moreover, the students who go abroad for higher education and research seldom come back. They leave their motherland and country of origin in the lurch and settle down in the west, enjoying a luxurious life.

India has spent a great amount of her income and wealth in creating scientific, technological and educational infrastructure. But there are no commensurate returns because of this brain drain and outflow of talent. It also reflects our moral degradation and utter selfishness. It has a touch of treacherousness that many of our young men and women turn their backs on their beloved motherland because of the lure of money, comfort and better career opportunities. But they cannot be held solely responsible for this sorry state of affairs. No doubt, India has been spending millions of rupees every year on their training and education. But the matter does not end there. They must also be given opportunities for the best possible utilization of their talents, skills, manpower and mental abilities.

The reasons for this massive exodus of our national talent are quite obvious. This one - way traffic is the result of a deep - rooted malaise, comprising of lack of proper employment opportunities, research facilities, job - satisfaction and recognition of merit and excellence. Many of our great scientists, emigrated to the west just because we failed to recognize their genius and did not provide them with proper research facilities.

After enjoying the comforts, proper research facilities and affluence abroad, these young men and women are bound to suffer from frustration because of meagre salaries, inadequate research facilities, and poor working conditions in India. To attract our talented men and women back to India, it is essential that we create proper job opportunities, decent working conditions and top positions. It is almost impossible to stop this brain drain unless we considerably improve our living standards, salaries and other such facilities. In the United States, Canada, Britain or Germany, students, can earn their living easily while learning. Besides, they are given sufficient support to continue their studies smoothly. But in India all these are lacking.

The problem of brain drain is really very serious and multidimensional. It

cannot be solved with half - hearted measures and efforts. It has to be checked on two fronts. We should stop the outflow of our scientists, technicians, doctors, etc. by creating attractive, satisfying and meaningful job opportunities in the country. We should also create such conditions as may facilitate the return of those who have settled abroad. It is high time that we take concrete and immediate steps to check this brain drain because India is one of the worst hit countries by this intellectual exodus. India is bound to become a major world and industrial power sooner rather than later. The opening up of its economy and liberalization of industrial and technological sectors will make it one of the most industrialized and scientifically advanced nations of the world.

- i) What is brain drain?
 - ii) What results in a great national waste in terms of money and manpower?
 - iii) Why are there no commensurate returns of spending a great amount of income of India in creating scientific and educational infrastructure? What does it reflect?
 - iv) State the reasons for massive exodus of our national talent.
 - v) How can this problem of brain drain be solved? Add your views.
- b) Choose the correct word from those given in brackets (Any 5) : [5]
- i) A new scheme was introduced to insure/ensure adequate housing facilities for all citizens.
 - ii) We can not hold the teacher culpable/capable for the poor performance of the students.
 - iii) The opposition members demanded a judicial/judicious inquiry into the scam.
 - iv) Though she had to move into a new house far away, she did not wish to severe/sever her links with all her friends here.
 - v) She leads a quite/quiet life.
 - vi) He is very conscious/conscientious worker.
 - vii) You should cease/seize the opportunity when it comes.

Q5) a) Write a report on a seminar conducted by the Department of Law, University of Pune on 'Human Rights'. [10]

OR

Report on the President's recent visit to Pune.

- b) Write an effective and cohesive essay on any one of the following : [10]
- i) Law and Social Transformation.
 - ii) Does Education system in India need change?
 - iii) Youth in Politics.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P431

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[4144] - 701

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

LAW OF EVIDENCE

(2003 Pattern) (Sem. - VII)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) Explain the relevancy of expert opinion. [16]

Q2) Discuss the concept of confession. [16]

Q3) Explain the relevancy of things said or done by conspirators. [16]

Q4) What is burden of proof ? Explain the burden of proof in case of plea of alibi, election petition and in matrimonial cases. [16]

Q5) Explain the law relating to an accomplice as evolved by judicial decisions.[16]

Q6) Discuss the concept of improper admission and rejection of evidence. [16]

Q7) Explain various presumptions under Indian Evidence Act, 1872. [16]

Q8) Write Notes on (Any Four) [20]

- a) Judicial Proceedings.
- b) Document.
- c) Evidentiary value of FIR.
- d) Tape recording.
- e) Facts in issue.
- f) Dying Declaration.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P432

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144] - 702

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

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

(Including Laws For the Protection of Wild Life and Other
Living Creatures Including Animal Welfare)

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

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) “Making of legislative provisions is one of the mean in preserving environment. Lot depends upon the realization of duties by the citizens towards environment”. Discuss. **[16]**

Q2) Right to “life” needs both development and environment and our supreme Court afforded this by laying down the principle of “Sustainable development”. Give your comment. **[16]**

Q3) Trace out the pre and post independence policies of the Government in protection of Environment. **[16]**

Q4) Critically comment on the offences and penalties prescribed under the Water (prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1974. **[16]**

Q5) What do you mean by Biological Diversity? Discuss the object of the Biological Diversity, Act, 2002. How far the law achieved the object laid down in the Convention on Biological Diversity? **[16]**

Q6) Give details of the contribution made by the Copenhagen Conference 1995 in preservation of environment. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q7) “Big dams are the need but the affected class should be rehabilitated first before acquisition of land and houses otherwise it is a shame for the Indian welfare to develop on the life and death of people affected by project” Discuss the statement in the light of the judgment of the Supreme Court. **[16]**

Q8) Discuss the powers and functions of the various Administrative Authorities under the Indian Forest Act, 1927. **[16]**

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

- a) Silent valley Project.
- b) Doctrine of Public Trust.
- c) Calcutta Tanneries case.
- d) Sources of Noise.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P433

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144] - 703

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

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 indicates full marks.*

Q1) Describe the nature, importance and development of the concept on Human Rights. **[15]**

OR

Examine the rights guaranteed by the international covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights? To what extent it has been incorporated in the Indian Constitution.

Q2) Rights of Women had become the debatable issue in recent time comment. **[15]**

OR

Discuss to what extent the NHRC has been effective for the enforcement of Human Rights.

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

- a) The Rights of Minorities.
- b) Eminent domain
- c) Role of Media.
- d) Rights of Aged Persons.

Q4) What are the main sources of International Law? Discuss Custom and Treaties as Important Sources of International Law. **[15]**

OR

Explain the various modes of acquisition of territorial sovereignty.

P.T.O.

Q5) Examine the Law of responsibility and the consequence of state responsibility.[15]

OR

What are the various amicable means of settlement in international Disputes. Illustrate your answer from international practice.

Q6) What are diplomatic envoys? Give their Functions, immunities and Privileges. [15]

OR

What do you Understand by Intervention? State briefly the just grounds for intervention.

Q7) Write Notes on any two [15]

- a) Doctrine of Rebus sic stantibus.
- b) Asylum.
- c) De-Facto and De-Jure Recognition
- d) International Court of Justice.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P434

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[4144] - 704

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

Arbitration, Conciliation and Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems

(2003 Pattern) (Sem. - VII)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) What is the procedure laid down under Arbitration and conciliation Act 1996 for appointment of arbitrators Discuss with case law? **[16]**

Q2) When can a court and arbitrator grant interim measures of protection under Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996? **[16]**

Q3) What are the grounds for challenging an arbitral award under 1996 Act, Discuss with case law? **[16]**

Q4) What is the mechanism provided under Consumer Protections Act 1986, for resolution of disputes? **[16]**

Q5) What is role of Lok Adalat under Legal Services Authorities Act 1985 for conciliation of disputes? **[16]**

Q6) What are different kinds of Alternative Dispute Resolution systems? **[16]**

Q7) Discuss the provisions of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 for finality and enforcement of arbitral awards? **[16]**

Q8) Write short notes on any two of the following : **[20]**

- a) Arbitration agreement.
- b) Foreign award.
- c) Conciliator.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P435

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[4144] - 803

IV - B.S.L.

COMPARATIVE LAW

(Optional Paper - 28(a)) (2003 Pattern) (Sem. - VIII)

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 development and meaning of Comparative Law.

Q2) Examine the value and utility of Comparative Law as an instrument of law reform.

Q3) State and explain the comparative dimensions of Law of Tort.

Q4) Explain the different groupings of legal systems by different jurists.

Q5) Explain the following :

- a) Civil Law system
- b) Nordic family.

Q6) State and explain the difference between Comparative law and

- a) Private International Law
- b) Public International Law.

Q7) Examine the principle of Socialist legality, in the context of Socialist family of law.

Q8) Explain the different theories of interpretation of treaties.

Q9) Write notes on any two :

- a) Invasions against right of Personality
- b) Marxism and Leninism.
- c) Vicarious Liability and Strict Liability.
- d) Problems of legal terminology.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P436

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144] - 807

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

**(PUBLIC INTERESTS LAWYERING, LEGAL AID AND PARA
- LEGAL SERVICES)**

(2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) Explain the development and growth of Public Interest Litigation in India.

Q2) Explain the nature and purposes of various writs under arti. 32 and arti. 226 of the Constitution of India.

Q3) Define and discuss the various provisions relating to Lok - Adalat of Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

Q4) Discuss the recommendations of Malimath Committee in respect of Criminal Justice System.

Q5) Explain the Meaning, Object and Importance of Legal Aid Provisions Under Constitutional Law & other Statutory Laws.

Q6) Discuss the concept and object of Amicus Curiae.

Q7) Trace out the Development of Legal System from Panchayat Raj to Legal Aid by Courts.

Q8) Discuss the role of Non - Governmental Organisations in the matters of protection of human rights.

P.T.O.

Q9) Write Short Notes on any Four of the following :

- a) Advocates duty to render Legal Aid.
- b) Persons entitled for Legal Aid.
- c) Objects of Legal Literacy.
- d) Ad - hoc courts.
- e) Use of Computer for Law Students.
- f) Award of Permanent Lok - Adalat.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P437

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144] - 901

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

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND LIMITATION ACT

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 29)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) Write any two.

[20]

- a) Effect of acknowledgement in writing
- b) continuous running of time.
- c) Effect of fraud or mistake

Q2) 'The court shall have jurisdiction to try all suits of civil nature excepting suits of which their cognizance is expressly or impliedly barred'. Explain. **[16]**

OR

Explain the rules of pleadings in case of a civil suit.

Q3) What is temporary injunction? What are the various kinds of cases in which temporary injunction may be granted? **[16]**

OR

What is the procedure for filing an appeal from original decrees? In which circumstances can the decree of the suit be stayed in appeal?

Q4) What are the various ways in which a summons can be served upon in a civil suit? **[16]**

OR

Define 'mesne profits'. Explain the principles guiding the court in determining the same.

P.T.O.

Q5) Write notes on (any two)

[16]

- a) Court commissioner.
- b) Summoning and attendance of witness
- c) Ex parte decree.
- d) interrogatories.

Q6) Write short notes on (any four)

[16]

- a) Summary suit.
- b) kinds of decrees.
- c) examination of witnesses
- d) transfer of suits
- e) Attachment of salary, allowances of a servant
- f) Caveat.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P438

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144] - 903

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

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

(Paper - 31) (2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) State and explain the Internal Aids of Interpretation of statute. [16]

Q2) Elaborate the rules of interpreting penal statutes. [16]

Q3) Explain the rules of Interpretation of mandatory and directory statutes. [16]

Q4) Explain the mischief rule of interpretation of statutes and its application in India. [16]

Q5) Examine the principle of Interpretation of Taxing statute. [16]

Q6) Explain the general principles of interpretation of statutes affecting jurisdiction of courts. [16]

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

Q8) Discuss the following :- [16]

- a) Remedial statutes.*
- b) Conjunctive and disjunctive words.*

P.T.O.

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

[20]

- a) Golden Rule of Interpretation of statutes.
- b) Codifying and consolidating statutes.
- c) Commencement, Expiry and Repeal of Statutes.
- d) Legal Fiction.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P439

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144] - 904

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

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

(2003 Pattern) (Sem. - IX)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) What is delegated legislation? Comment on the constitutional validity of delegated legislation. **[16]**

Q2) “Principles of Natural Justice constitute the basic element of fair hearing, having their roots in the innate sense of man for fair play and justice”. Discuss the importance of observance of Principles of Natural Justice in exercise of discretionary powers. **[16]**

Q3) Discuss the nature and scope of Administrative law with the help of the definitions propounded by various jurists. Which definition is the most appropriate according to you? **[16]**

Q4) Write a critical comment on the judicial control of administrative action through writs in India. **[16]**

Q5) What do you mean by Ombudsman? Discuss the need of Ombudsman in a modern Democratic State. **[16]**

Q6) Examine critically the doctrine of Separation of power and its Contemporary significance in a welfare state. **[16]**

Q7) Discuss in detail the Nature, scope, need and function of commission of Inquiry, constituted under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q8) How far the provisions of Right to Information Act 2005 are capable to promote transparency and accountability in the working of Public Authorities? **[16]**

Q9) Write Short Note on any two of the following **[20]**

- a) Administrative Tribunals
- b) Sub - delegation.
- c) Rule of Law
- d) Sovereign and non sovereign functions of the state.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P440

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144] - 1001

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

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

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) Discuss briefly the nature and scope of the limitations put by the Code on revision of the orders of subordinate criminal codes. **[16]**

OR

Discuss, giving illustrations, the principle of '*autrefois acquit*' and '*autrefois convict*' as incorporated in the code.

Q2) Explain the salient features of a trial before a court of session. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the circumstances in which the bail granted in the case of a bailable offence can be cancelled. By which court can the bail in such a case be cancelled?

Q3) Under what circumstances and by which court can an offence committed outside India be inquired into or tried here in India? Explain the special rule given in the Code in respect of evidence relating to offences committed outside India. **[16]**

OR

Examine the nature and scope of the power of the investigating police officer to require attendance of witnesses and to examine them. To what extent can the statements recorded by the investigating police officer be made use of in evidence?

P.T.O.

Q4) Examine the procedure for search and seizure under the Criminal Procedure Code 1973 in the light of constitutional protection guaranteed to an accused. [16]

OR

Explain the procedure for effecting arrest. Also discuss the nature and quantum of force that can be used in making an arrest.

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

- a) Execution of Sentence of death.
- b) Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.
- c) Maintenance of Wives, Children and Parents.
- d) Right to consult a legal practitioner.

Q6) Define “Begging” state the provisions relating to Employment of Juvenile for begging under the juvenile justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. [10]

OR

What do you mean by a Juvenile Court? How is it constituted under the juvenile justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000?

Q7) Examine the object of the probation of offenders Act 1958, what is the rationale of not extending the benefits of probation to white collar offenders? [10]

OR

Explain the provisions relating to variation of conditions of probation and confidential report of the probation officer under the probation of offenders Act 1958.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P444

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144] - 1007

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

INVESTMENT AND SECURITIES LAWS (Optional Paper(d))

(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 factors have influenced the phenomenal growth of the Securities markets in India? **[16]**

Q2) What are offer documents? What disclosures are required to be made in the offer documents? **[16]**

Q3) Explain how the functioning of the stock exchange is regulated by SEBI. **[16]**

Q4) What are ownership instruments? How do they differ from debt instruments? **[16]**

Q5) What are the provisions of the Securities Contract Regulation Act regarding cancellation of registration of the stock exchange and consequence of such derecognition? **[16]**

Q6) What are secondary markets? What is the benefit to the company if its shares are traded in the secondary market? **[16]**

Q7) What is corporate Governance? What is the need for corporate governance? **[16]**

Q8) 'Investment in Mutual funds are of great advantage and the least risky to the investor'. Explain. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q9) Write short notes on any four :

[20]

- a) Call Option and Put Option.
- b) Debentures
- c) Compulsory delisting
- d) Brokers
- e) Penalties.
- f) Derivatives



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P448

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144] - 502

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

LAW OF CRIMES

(2003 Pattern) (Sem. - V)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) “Actus non facit nisi mensit rea”. Explain this maxim with reference to Indian context. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the various kinds of punishment under the Indian penal code.

Q2) Define Rape. Explain the offence along with the prescribed punishments. **[16]**

OR

Define consent. Explain how consent discharges a person from criminal liability.

Q3) Define Murder. Explain the circumstances wherein culpable Homicide amounts to murder. **[16]**

OR

Define Cheating. Give a detailed account of the offence of cheating.

Q4) “One who sins when drunk, should be punished when sober”. Discuss intoxication & State whether voluntary Drunkenness can be pleaded as an excuse. **[16]**

OR

Define Criminal Trespass. Distinguish between House. Breaking & House Trespass.

P.T.O.

Q5) Write Short Notes on [Any Two] :-

[16]

- a) Dowry Death.
- b) Wrongful restraint & Wrongful confinement.
- c) Rioting & Rout.
- d) Common intention & Common object.

Q6) Answer the following problems [Any Four] :-

[20]

- a) A places men with fire - arms at the outlets of a building and tells H that they will fire at H if he attempts to leave the building. Discuss A's liability.
- b) A puts jewels into a box belonging to H, with the intention that they may be found in the box & this circumstance may cause H to be convicted of theft. Discuss what offence is committed by A.
- c) W is carried off by a Tiger. A fires at the tiger in good faith for W's benefit. A's bullet gives W, a mortal wound. Has A committed any offence?
- d) A is at work with a hatchet, the head flies off and kills a man who is standing nearby. Discuss A's liability.
- e) A, an officer of court of Justice, being ordered by the court to arrest G, after due inquiry believing H to be G, arrests H. Has A committed any offence?
- f) A being Z's servant & entrusted by Z with the care of Z's plate, dishonestly runs away with the plate, without Z's consent. Has A committed any offence? Discuss A's liability.
- g) Z forcibly carries / entices away B away from his home in order that B may be murdered. Discuss A's liability.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

P449

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144] - 604

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

Third Year of Five Year Law Course

**PRACTICAL TRAINING - III : PROFESSIONAL ETHICS,
ACCOUNTANCY FOR LAWYERS AND BARBENCH RELATIONS
(Paper - 20) (Old)**

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :80

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) Examine the duties of an advocate towards court and client.

Q2) Discuss the functions of state bar Councils and bar Council of India under the advocates Act, 1961.

Q3) Explain the following with reference to the advocates Act, 1961.

- a) Concept of legal practitioner and senior advocates.
- b) Right to practise.

Q4) State and explain the types of contempt of courts under the contempt of courts Act, 1971.

Q5) Discuss the following with reference to the contempt of courts Act, 1971.

- a) Defences available to the contemner.
- b) Punishment for contempt of court and appeals.

Q6) Discuss the following :-

- a) Concept, need and importance of professional ethics.
- b) Punishment of advocates for professional misconduct.

P.T.O.

Q7) Explain the following :-

- a) Types of Cash Book.
- b) Types of Errors.
- c) Advantages of double entry system of Book - Keeping.

Q8) State the facts and decision of the following cases :

- a) V.P. Kumaravelu Vs Bar Council of India (1997) 4 SCC 226.
- b) D.P. Chadha Vs P.N. Mishra AIR 2001 S.C 457.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P449

[4144] - 604

[Total No. of Pages : 2

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

Third Year of Five Year Law Course

**PRACTICAL TRAINING - III : PROFESSIONAL ETHICS,
ACCOUNTANCY FOR LAWYERS AND BARBENCH RELATIONS
(New) (Paper - 20)**

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) Explain any two of the following :- [16]

- a) Concept, need and importance of professional Ethics.
- b) Duties of an Advocate towards client and profession.
- c) Vakalatnama.

Q2) State and explain the provisions relating to 'Admission and enrolment of Advocates, under the Advocates Act, 1961. [18]

OR

Explain the following : [18]

- a) Senior advocates and Restrictions of Senior Advocates.
- b) Right to practise.

Q3) State and explain the types of contempt of court under the contempt of courts Act, 1971. [18]

OR

Discuss the following :

- a) Punishment for contempt of court and appeals. [9]
- b) Defences available to the contemner. [9]

P.T.O.

Q4) State the facts and decision of the Court on any TWO of the following cases:- **[18]**

- a) Prahlad Saran Gupta Vs. Bar Council of India (1997) 3S.C.C. 585.
- b) Harish Chandra Tiwari Vs. Baiju A.I.R 2002 S.C. 548.
- c) Rajendra V. Pai Vs. Alex Fernandes and others (2002) 4 S.C.C. 212.
- d) Vikas Deshpande Vs Bar Council of India (2003) 1 S.C.C. 384.

Q5) Record the following transactions in the simple Cash Book of advocate Amol Parkar :- **[15]**

March 2012

1	Opening Balance of Cash Book	Rs. 70,000
2	Received professional fee from 'A' client	Rs. 50,000
3	Sold old News Paper	Rs. 2,000
4	Stamp purchased	Rs. 5,000
5	Paid office rent	Rs. 5,000
6	Received professional fee from client 'B'	Rs. 60,000
7	Purchased stationery	Rs. 2,000
8	Purchased computer for office use	Rs. 30,000
9	Paid telephone bill	Rs. 1,000
10	Paid salary to office clerk	Rs. 5,000
11	Paid taxi charges for High court work	Rs. 2,500
12	Cash deposited into bank of Maharashtra	Rs. 10,000

Q6) Write short notes on any TWO of the following : **[15]**

- a) Importance and utility of Book Keeping.
- b) Classification of accounts and rules for debiting and crediting the accounts
- c) Types of Rectification of errors.
- d) Assessment of Income and expenditure and payment of taxes by Advocates.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P450

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144] - 802

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

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

(2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

The Transfer of Property Act, 1882

- Q1)** Define the term 'Transfer of Property'? Discuss the Essentials of a valid transfer with the help of relevant provisions?
- Q2)** "Any condition which imposes absolute restraint on alienation is void" Explain with Exceptions, if any
- Q3)** The Doctrine of Election is based upon the Common Law Principle of English Law that 'One cannot aprobate and reprobate one and the same Instrument'. Discuss with Example
- Q4)** Define Sale and Contract of Sale. Explain the Rights & Liabilities of Seller and Buyer? Distinguish between Sale and Contract of Sale.
- Q5)** Define Mortgage? State various kinds of the Mortgages and Discuss the Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagor and Mortgagee
- Q6)** Define Exchange? Explain the essential elements of Exchange, Rights & Liabilities of the parties under the Exchange.
- Q7)** Define Gift? State and Explain Essentials of valid Gift. How transfer is effected and when gift is suspended or revoked?

P.T.O.

Q8) Define the term 'Actionable claim'. Explain the essential element of 'Actionable Claim, procedure of assignment of actionable claim and requirement of a valid notice of transfer of an actionable claim.

The Indian Easements Act, 1882

Q9) Write short notes on : (Any Two)

- a) Essentials and kinds of Easement.
- b) Acquisition of Easement
- c) Incidents of Easement.
- d) Essentials of Licence.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P451

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144] - 1004

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

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) Discuss the definitions of Income, Person, Previous year and Assessment year under the Income Tax Act, 1961. **[15]**

OR

Explain the provisions regarding clubbing of income under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Q2) Explain the provisions of Income - Tax Act, 1961 regarding the set - off and carry forward & set - off of losses under different heads of income. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 regarding Assessment of individual.

Q3) Explain the deductions to be made in computing total income, under the Income Tax Act, 1961. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the powers of the income Tax Authorities under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

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

- a) Offences & penalties.
- b) Long term capital gain
- c) Refunds
- d) Agricultural Income.
- e) Unexplained Expenditure.

P.T.O.

Q5) Discuss the provisions regarding deemed assets U/S. 4 of the wealth Tax Act, 1957. **[15]**

OR

Enumerate the assets which are exempted from the wealth Tax Act, 1957.

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

- a) Adjudication of confiscations & penalties.
- b) Consumer Welfare Fund & Utilization of the fund.
- c) Jurisdiction & powers of settlement commission
- d) Appeals.
- e) Valuation of excisable goods for the purpose of charging of duty of excise.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P452

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144] - 1006

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

CO - OPERATIVE LAW

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

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

- 1) *Question number 8 is compulsory. Attempt any Five questions from the remaining.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) State the fundamental principles of co - operation [16]

Q2) Who can be admitted as a member of a society? What are the duties and rights of the different kinds of members? [16]

Q3) Discuss the provisions regarding audit, inquiry, inspection and supervision under the Maharashtra co-operative societies Act. 1960. [16]

Q4) Explain the provisions under the Maharashtra co - op. societies Act, regarding offences and penalties. [16]

Q5) What are the provisions under M.C.S. Act regarding amalgamation transfer division or conversion of societies? [16]

Q6) Discuss the general liabilities of the promoter under the Maharashtra ownership Flats Act, 1963. [16]

Q7) What do you mean by bye - laws? Give in detail the procedure of amendment of bye - laws. [16]

P.T.O.

Q8) Write Notes on any 4 :

[20]

- a) Common profits and expenses under Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act, 1970.
- b) Deeds of apartments.
- c) Definition of 'apartment'
- d) Expulsion of member.
- e) Extra ordinary general meeting.
- f) Registration of societies.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P474

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144] - 805

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

CONFLICT OF LAWS

(Optional Paper (C)) (2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) Discuss the evolution of Indian Private International Law and explain the theory of acquired Rights?

Q2) Explain the principles of Law regarding succession to immovable property under English and Indian Private International Law.

Q3) Explain the theories relating to assignment of tangible movables under Private International Law.

Q4) Explain the rules of Private International Law relating to the domicile of Married Women and Minor Children.

Q5) Explain mutual disclaimer theory?

Q6) Explain the basis of recognition of foreign judgements.

Q7) Explain the different theories of Renvoi.

Q8) Explain the grounds of void and voidable marriages under English and Indian Law.

P.T.O.

Q9) Write Short Notes (any four)

- a) Effect of English Bankruptcy.
- b) Recognition of Foreign Adoption.
- c) Rule in Travers v Holley.
- d) Theory of Proper Law of Contract.
- e) Characterisation
- f) Admiralty Action.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P475

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144] - 806

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

(4th Year of the New 5 Year Law Course)

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWS

(Optional Paper -28 (D)) (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 'Intellectual Property'. Explain how it is different from other properties? **[16]**

OR

Legal Protection to Intellectual Property & effective enforcement of such laws encourages innovation, investment & economic development'. Explain.

Q2) Explain the procedure for grant of a patent. **[16]**

OR

What is meant by infringement of patent? What are the remedies available against it?

Q3) Explain the nature and purpose of copyright. Also discuss various rights conferred by copyright. **[16]**

OR

Write a detailed note on the rights of broadcasting, Organisations and Performer's rights.

Q4) What constitutes a Trade Mark? Also explain the Trade Marks which can not be registered? **[16]**

OR

What amounts to passing off of a Trade Mark? Discuss the remedies available in case of passing off.

P.T.O.

Q5) Who can apply for registration of a design? Also explain the conditions for a registrable design. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the law relating to piracy of registered design.

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

- a) Provisional and complete specification.
- b) Assignment of patent.
- c) Ownership of copyright.
- d) Criminal remedies against infringement of copyright.
- e) Geographical Indications
- f) Licensing of Trade Mark.
- g) Intellectual Property Appellate Board.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P476

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144] - 902

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

LAND LAWS INCLUDING CEILING AND OTHER LOCAL LAWS

(2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999

Q1) Explain the competent Authority under the Act & its power of summary disposal. **[15]**

OR

Define "Standard Rent". When the court can fix the Standard Rent & Permitted Increase under the Maharashtra Rent Control Act?

Q2) What are the various grounds available to the landlord to evict his tenant u / sec. 16 of the Act. **[15]**

OR

What are the special provisions in the Rent Control Act for Recovery of Possession in certain cases u/sec. 23 & 24 of the Act.

The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966

Q3) Discuss the provisions regarding removal of encroachment of land vesting in government under the MLR code. **[15]**

OR

How the rates of assessment of lands used for non agricultural purpose are determined? Which lands are exempt from the payment of such assessment?

Q4) What are the power's & duties of survey officer under the M.L.R. code 1966? **[15]**

OR

Examine the provisions relating to Appeal, Revision & Review under the M.L.R. code, 1966.

P.T.O.

The Bombay Tenancy & Agricultural Lands Act, 1948

Q5) Under what circumstances the state government can assume management of land holder's estate? What are the legal effect of such assumption of management. [15]

OR

What is meant by Surrender? What are the requisites of valid surrender? State the procedure to be followed for a valid surrender.

Q6) Explain the following (any two) : [15]

- a) Tiller's day.
- b) Booklet & Khate Pustika.
- c) Duties & Powers of Agricultural Land Tribunal.

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

Q7) Write a detailed note on any two of the following : [10]

- a) Payment of compensation.
- b) Distribution of surplus land.
- c) Failure to submit returns to collector.



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P414

[Total No. of Pages : 6

[4144] - 101
I-B.S.L. (Sem. - I)
GENERAL ENGLISH - I
(2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

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

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| i) An uphill task | ii) Throw cold water upon |
| iii) Break the ice | iv) Beat about the bush |
| v) Take into account | vi) Strain every nerve |
| vii) Upto the mark | viii) Wild goose chase |
| ix) Play second fiddle | x) Pay off old scores |
| xi) Carry the day | xii) Gain round. |

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

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| i) Adjournment | ii) Affidavit |
| iii) Codicil | iv) Damages |
| v) Embezzlement | vi) Evidence |
| vii) Extortion. | |

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

- i) It has stopped raining now. (Add a question tag)
- ii) Release the prisoner. (Change the voice)
- iii) Each of the candidates (proposes/propose) a different agenda. (Choose the correct verb)

P.T.O.

- iv) Shakuntala is one of the best plays in Sanskrit. (Change the degree)
- v) The proposal has interested me greatly. (Change the voice)
- vi) Internet has affected the youth in India badly. (Give a short response)
- vii) They did not agree to the proposal of their party leader. (Make it Affirmative)
- viii) The businessman who works hard will definitely succeed. (Make it Simple)
- ix) Being the best boy in the class, he got a prize. (Make it compound)
- x) Everybody knows Mahatma Gandhi. (Make it Interrogative)
- xi) What a great thing you have done! (Make it Assertive)
- xii) The man was arrested by the police. He had stolen a car. (Make it complex)

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

A: Do you know that David was hit by a two-wheeler yesterday?

B: Oh, no! How did it happen?

A: He was hit by a scooter on his way back from school.

B: Is he badly injured?

A: He is not seriously hurt. But it is doubtful whether he will be able to participate in the Inter-collegiate Moot Court Competition next week.

B: It is really sad. He had been preparing for this competition for last two months.

A: Let us go to meet him in the hospital.

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

i) If he will come to me, I will help him.

ii) They go to cinema twice in a week.

iii) I prefer this book more than that.

iv) My friend had gone to America last summer.

v) No one will approve your proposal.

vi) His cousin brother is a friend of mine.

vii) Do you know who are you speaking to?

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

The real strength of judiciary lies in its lawyers. Without good lawyers it is almost impossible to discharge the functions of an able and independent judiciary. It is gratifying that the bar of this State provides in abundant measure, the high qualities of head and heart which are necessary for carrying on the profession of law with ability in a fearless manner. The profession of law has been termed noble. The nobility of the profession consists in this fact that the lawyers have to act as watchman protecting the rights granted by the Constitution and link life and liberty of people and to see that these rights are not violated. Courts as an institution are too deeply fixed in our society to take a back seat. There is I think no sturdier element in the democratic system than an independent judiciary. It reflects the need on the part of the lowliest that justice is administered once the centre of things is reached. Justice is not for sale. Faith, that in spite of delays and costs, justice is impartial and justice can be had by the common man is an essential key-note in such system that sustains us. The winds of passion can ply, mobs can march, riots can take place but there is a long run stability once the judiciary is viewed as the great rock that is unmoved by storms that break over it.

- i) What is the place of lawyers in the judiciary?
 - ii) Why do we say the profession of law is noble?
 - iii) What are the functions of the courts?
 - iv) What is the key-stand in the system of judiciary?
 - v) How is the judiciary responsible for stability?
- b)** Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it: **[10]**

Today, India is facing many problems – the problem of corruption, the problem of unemployment, the problem of illiteracy, the problem of population, so on and so forth. The problem of rising prices is one of the most important problems that Indians are facing now. This problem is two-fold to check the rising prices and if possible, to bring the prices down. The economists are of opinion that growing economy of the country has given rise to the rising prices. There is another cause of rising prices. The production of consumption goods has been very slowly rising. Our plants are also responsible for the present food situation.

High targets were set to be achieved in defense and development. The gap between the return and investment also has its effect upon the present price situation. Moreover, the kind of system of Government such as is ours is liable to inflation. Restraint cannot be exercised in spending. In the period of rising prices, the rich got richer and poor, poorer. The rich own the means of production. They pay the laborers handsomely. But they take of the left hand what they gave with right hand. The cost of goods swells up. The prices naturally go up. What his master gives him, the market takes. Corruption has also given rise to rising prices. Rising prices encourage hoarding, profiteering, black - marketing and corruption. They discourage export. They cause devaluation of currency. Lastly, they seriously disrupt equitable distribution of wealth.

Q4) a) Write a cohesive paragraph on Any One of the following: **[10]**

- i) Justice delayed is justice denied.
 - ii) Impact of technology on Indian culture.
 - iii) Illiteracy - A curse for the society.
- b) Write an application to the manager of a legal firm for the post of legal advisor. **[10]**

OR

Write a letter to your friend describing the condition of law and order in your city.

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

The Indian legal profession is undergoing in this revolutionary age, a revolution of its own. It is an offspring of the British rule in India. The profession rose slowly into prominence. Right from the start it required a high standard of education from its members and that high education spread slowly in the land. In the beginning, it attracted the youth coming from higher strata of the society, particularly those who were accustomed for generations in doing administrative work in the offices of the preceding rulers. The number of lawyers was in the beginning not very large and they were, almost all of them from the hereditary point of view, suited to the profession. Therefore, comparatively speaking there was not much employment in the profession. On the other hand, in every district and in every High Court, the leading members of the Bar dominated by their

talents, experience and high character assisted the judges in the administration of a clean, honest and independent justice. They also dominated public life and all political, social welfare and other public activities were definitely in the charge of legal profession.

OR

Translate the following passage into Marathi/Hindi:

A Constitution when written does not breathe. It comes to life and begins to grow only when human elements get together and work it. As time passes, it almost imperceptibly changes in form and content and assumes a new shape and even a new meaning. No Constitution is perfect and the Constitution of India is no exception to this general rule. But it goes to the credit of India that the urge for constitutional government was so deep-seated in her that she devised a Constitution of her own within three years after achieving political independence. The strength and stability of a Constitution depends largely on its ability to sustain a healthy and peaceful social system and when occasion demands, facilitate the peaceful transformation of its economic and social order. Constitutional government and democracy have no meaning if decisions are always taken on the strength of a numerical majority and the genuine feelings of the minority are bypassed and ignored. The challenge that the country faces today is whether a Constitution embodying democratic principles and establishing republican institutions can withstand the pressures of a highly centralised administration embracing the entire country. No country can remain democratic and no people can preserve a constitutional government, if the generality of the people are imbued with an immoderate sense of hero-worship.

b) Summarise the following passage: [10]

Of late, the question of human rights has received a great deal of attention. Human rights are those rights which are fundamental for living and for normal human existence. They are based on the concept that every man and woman, irrespective of caste, creed, colour, race and nationality is born with certain fundamental rights such as, right to live, speech, freedom, justice, etc. These rights are, therefore, enshrined in the constitution of the countries. In order to that these basic rights are maintained and adhered to by the nations of the world; United Nations Organisation adopted a Charter of human rights soon after its formation.

These are rights to live, liberty and security of person, right to freedom of speech, judicial remedy, freedom of movement, right to take part in the governance of one's country etc. The second types of rights are economic and social rights. These are the right to work, right to live with dignity, right to rest and leisure, right to education, equal pay for equal work, right to equality etc. The problem of human rights is that people and countries have a different understanding of the term and its protection. In some countries political and civil rights are not given or guaranteed to all its citizens. In some other countries, economic and social rights are not enforced, therefore, the basic idea behind stressing human rights is that all governments should try to maintain these fundamental rights and see that all types of discrimination in this respect are rooted out. Nevertheless, many types of discrimination and violation of human rights are seen in different parts of the world. It is true that racial discrimination known as 'Apartheid' as existed in South Africa formerly no longer exists in the world. Yet today, people are forced to flee their land of birth and forced to live in refugee camps under miserable conditions. Today minorities in many parts of the world have no political rights. Cruelty to prisoners of war, unjust treatment of prisoners in jail, economic discrimination, casteism, rape, child labour, child prostitution, etc., are other forms of violation of human rights.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P416

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144] - 103
I-B.S.L. (Sem. - I)
ECONOMICS
(2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question No. 1 is compulsory.*
- 2) *Attempt any Four from remaining.*
- 3) *Give diagrams wherever necessary.*

Q1) Write short notes on any four:

- a) IBRD.
- b) Labour Productivity.
- c) Collective bargaining.
- d) Fixed and variable cost.
- e) Concept of National Income.
- f) Sole proprietorship.

Q2) Explain the functions of RBI.

Q3) Explain the importance and role of private sector.

Q4) What is joint stock company? Explain the features of joint stock company.

Q5) What is economic development? Explain the features of India as a developing economy.

Q6) What is population explosion? Explain the causes of high birth rate and falling death rate in India.

P.T.O.

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

Q8) Explain the superiority of mixed economic system.

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

Q10) What are the types and causes of poverty?



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P418

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144] - 202

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

POLITICAL SCIENCE - I

Political Theory and Political Organization

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - I)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) State the essential elements of 'State'. Explain the 'Social Contract Theory' with regard to the origin of state.

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

Q3) Explain J.S. Mills views on liberty. Comment on relationship between Liberty and Equality.

OR

Explain the concepts – Liberty, Equality, Fraternity and Justice.

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

OR

Discuss the Force theory and Devine origin theory with regard to the origin of State.

Q5) What is Federal State? Discuss essential features of a federal state. Comment on India as a Quasi-federal state.

Q6) Explain any two:–

- a) Nation, Nationalism and Internationalism.
- b) St. Augustine's City of God.
- c) Theory of separation of powers.

OR

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

P.T.O.

Q7) Explain the various agencies of Public Opinion. State the importance of Public Opinion.

OR

State and explain Monarchy, Dictatorship and military rule as different forms of government. Out of these types which is suitable for India in present scenario. Comment.

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

Q9) What do you mean by Independence of Judiciary? Explain the conditions necessary for its independence. State the powers and functions of judiciary.

OR

Explain importance of free and fair elections. Discuss Territorial, Functional and Proportional methods of representation.

Q10) Explain any four:

- a) Difference between State and Society.
- b) Rousseau's General Will.
- c) Judicial Review.
- d) Features of Presidential democracy.
- e) Marxism in Soviet Union.
- f) Unitary State.
- g) 'U.S. President is one of the most powerful Presidents in the world'.
Comment.
- h) Bi-cameral legislature.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P419

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144] - 203
I-B.S.L. (Sem. - II)
SOCIOLOGY
(2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Define Sociology. Discuss the nature of Sociology.

Q2) Explain the causes of social deviation and explain the problems of social order in modern society.

Q3) What is Society? Discuss the relationship between law and society.

Q4) What is Secularism? Explain the laws promoting Secularism in Indian Society.

Q5) State the challenges and factors hindering national integration.

Q6) Explain the various means of social control.

Q7) Distinguish between Institution and Community and discuss the characteristics of rural community.

Q8) Explain the impact of modernization on Indian Society.

P.T.O.

Q9) Describe social legislation related to 'family' and untouchability.

Q10) Write short notes on any four:

- a) Functions of family in modern society.
- b) Deviant Subculture.
- c) Values and norms.
- d) Labour laws.
- e) Divorce.
- f) Difference between Caste and Class Systems.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P420

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144] - 301
II-B.S.L. (Sem. - III)
POLITICAL SCIENCE - II
Foundations of Political Obligations
(Paper - II) (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 concepts - 'Power', 'Authority' and 'Legitimacy' with illustrations. Discuss Robert Dahl's analyses of 'Influence alongwith his concept of 'power'.
- Q2)** Define 'Sovereignty'. Distinguish between legal and political sovereignty. Critically state John Austin's theory of Sovereignty.
- Q3)** Attempt any two:
- a) Hegel as an idealist philosopher.
 - b) Rousseau's 'General - Will'.
 - c) Thomas Hobbes's 'Leviathan'.
 - d) Satyagraha.
- Q4)** Discuss the political obligation that the individual has towards the 'state'. Is it absolute? Comment. Explain the various theories of political obligation.
- Q5)** Explain Aristotle's views on 'Polity'. Comment on its relevance today.
- Q6)** Explain Bentham's views on 'state', government' and 'laws' as an Utilitarian Philosopher. Comment on its application in Indian Situation.
- Q7)** Compare Maruian and Gandhian thoughts, on 'state' and 'laws'.

P.T.O.

Q8) Define 'punishment' and its importance. Discuss the various theories of punishment.

Q9) Explain Fascism and Nazism. Discuss its relevance today.

Q10) Write short notes on any 4:

- a) Lenin as a Marxist.
- b) John Locke as a liberal thinker.
- c) Pluralism.
- d) Reformatory Theory of Punishment.
- e) J.S. Mill on Utilitarianism.
- f) Neo-Gandhism.
- g) Max Weber on 'Authority'.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P421

[4144]-302

II - B.S.L.

POLITICAL SCIENCE - III

International Relations and Organisations
(2003 Pattern) (Paper - III) (Semester - III)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Define 'National Power'. Comment on the important challenges to national power. Discuss the different determinants of national power.

Q2) Comment on World Public Opinion and International Morality as effective limitations on national power.

Q3) Explain the structural organization of UNO. Is it successful in its aims and objectives? Comment. What changes do you recommend?

Q4) 'War is not the only solution in resolving international disputes'. Explain.

Q5) Discuss the various techniques in the Balance of Power Approach to maintain peace. Is this approach still applicable today? Comment.

Q6) "Is World Community a myth"? Discuss.

Q7) Write on any two :

- a) Collective Defence.
- b) Collective Security.
- c) Disarmament.
- d) Alliances.

P.T.O.

Q8) Explain the composition & role of WHO, I.M.F, W.T.O and UNESCO as specialized agencies of UNO.

Q9) Discuss the regional organisations, viz, European Union, Arab League, SAARC & ASEAN. Can they contribute to regional peace & security?

Q10) Write short notes on any 4 :

- a) East-West Conflict.
- b) International Law as limitation on national power.
- c) International Criminal Court.
- d) ICRC.
- e) Amnesty International.
- f) OAS.
- g) ILO.



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P422

[Total No. of Pages : 5

[4144]-401
II - B.S.L. - LL.B.
LEGAL LANGUAGE
(2003 Pattern) (Semester - IV)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

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

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| i) Underground | ii) Enthusiasm. |
| iii) Spy | iv) Peninsula |
| v) Demo | vi) Driveway |
| vii) Proactive | viii) Namby pamby |
| ix) Brain storm | x) ECI |
| xi) Globish | xii) Homemade |

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

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| i) Violate | ii) Indigenous |
| iii) Pact | iv) Defy |
| v) Manifest | vi) Fabricate |
| vii) Bondage | |

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

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| i) Traitor | ii) Bigamous |
| iii) Debar | iv) Ancient |
| v) Acquisition | vi) Inebriated |
| vii) Grievance | |

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

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| i) Set one's eye on | ii) Body and soul |
| iii) At stake | iv) To cry for the moon |
| v) En mass | vi) To turn one's back upon |
| vii) Smell a rat | viii) Culpa lata |
| ix) Prima facie | x) In limine |
| xi) Call on | xii) Make up one's mind. |

P.T.O.

- b) Explain the following legal terms (Any 5) : [10]
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| i) Defendant | ii) Compensation |
| iii) Fact | iv) Inheritance |
| v) Lease | vi) Precedent |
| vii) Sabotage. | |

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

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| i) Whichever | ii) Again |
| iii) With reference to | iv) In the same manner. |
| v) Finally | vi) Though |
| vii) Still | |

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

- i) Examination- Is it the end of all education efforts?
- ii) Is science affecting adversely the life?
- iii) Are the students under stress now a days?

c) Write an essay on anyone of the following : [10]

- i) Internationalization of Higher Education: Challenges and Opportunities.
- ii) Responsibilities of lawyers in the society.
- iii) Right to Education.

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

Black money is unaccounted money, illegally acquired wealth or other assets made through accepting bribery or other morally depraved acts. It is not just cash stashed at hidden places in the house or in benami accounts. It is in various forms like shares, bonds, securities, or other forms of instruments. It may be in the form of real estate-houses, shops, plot or other assets like cars. It may be in the form of gold, silver, diamonds or jewellery. It is believed that there is a huge amount of black money in India, estimated to be 200 million crores. It is also said that in our country over 200 crore rupees of black money is created every year. This reflects the magnitude of black money market in India. This also bears testimony to the amount of corruption prevailing in the country and the illegal activities being carried out. The biggest means of creating black money is avoidance of income tax and sales tax. Most of the businessmen never show the actual income they earn. They either never

maintain any books of account or also keep false accounts to be shown to the authorities. As a result, the tax which is due to them is never paid. But the money they make out of their business keeps on accumulating with them. After a period of time when their wealth increases to huge amounts, they cannot show where this money has come from. This is black money. While shopping, most of us never ask for a bill from the shopkeeper or the dealer. We never realise its consequences.

The other means through which large amount of black money is created is through illegal trades. All income that is received because of smuggling of gold, brown sugar, narcotics and other goods which cannot be sold is black money. The cost of these goods is so high that dealing in them makes billions of rupees. Since the dealings are illegal, the money is not genuine earning but black or illegal wealth. There are international smuggling rackets which facilitate this kind of trade. India is supposed to be on the transit route for these kinds of goods coming from West Asia to South East Asia or vice-versa. Politicians in India have a large amount of black money. Most of them have assets worth crores of rupees- much more than their known sources of income. Cases are pending in courts against many of them on charges of having acquired these assets by illegal means. The ministers while in power collect money, mainly from big businessmen for allotment of petrol pumps, plots of commercial land, licenses for doing particular business like liquor contracts, setting up Special Economic Zones, etc. In their tenure they accumulate several crores of rupees. Nobody checks them though everybody knows it. It is also performing an important economic function. This money creates demand for goods and services helping the industry and producers of services. Lying in bank accounts whether in benami or other accounts, this money is utilized by banks for lending purposes to needy businessmen. Despite these arguments, one has to say that the accumulation of black money is a poor reflection on our society. Corruption and tax avoidance must be dealt with a heavy hand so that the dues to the government reach it and are utilized for the benefit of the society.

1. What is black money?
2. What shows that India has big black money market?
3. How is black money accumulated?
4. Who are supposed to have a large amount of black money and how?
5. How can we get rid of the problem of black money?

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

Workers are not only the employees or job-holders in their factories or industries, they are also citizens of the country and they have life beyond their workplace. Hence, when they receive any injury minor or fatal during and in the course of their employment they are compensated for the same to maintain their rest of life in their society. In India the Workmen's Compensation Act was enacted in the year 1923 and this Act provides for the compensation to certain classes of workmen by their employees for the injuries which are suffered by the workmen as a result of an accident during the course of employment and at the same time in the case of fatal injury, their legal heirs and the legal dependents receive the same. This is a security to workmen. The liability of such compensation does not relate to any wrong doing. The important provision in case of compensation is that the employer is not liable in respect of any injury which does not result in the total or partial disablement of the workman for a period exceeding a period of three days and he is also not liable in respect of any injury not resulting in death or permanent disablement caused by an accident which is directly attributable to the workman having been at the time thereof under the influence of drink or drugs. Moreover, the quantum or calculation of compensation is made on the basis of class of the workmen, monthly salary, gravity of injury, death or disablement. On the whole, the calculation is made according to the provisions under the Workmen's Compensation Act. This compensation to the workmen in case of injury etc. Is the social security for the workmen. The Act is the welfare legislation and the workers receiving injury is not left road side to suffer his pain both bodily and financially.

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

Euthanasia is a broad term for mercy killing—taking the life of a hopelessly ill or injured individual in order to end his or her suffering. Mercy killing represents a serious ethical dilemma. People do not always die well. Some afflictions cause people to suffer through extreme physical pain in their last days, and euthanasia may seem like a compassionate way of ending this pain. Other patients may request euthanasia to avoid the weakness and loss of mental faculties that some diseases cause, and many feel these wishes should be respected. But euthanasia also seems to contradict one of the most basic principles of morality, which is that killing is wrong. Euthanasia is so controversial because it pits the plight of suffering, dying individuals against religious beliefs, legal tradition, and, in the case of physician-assisted death, medical ethics. This moral dilemma is not new. The term “euthanasia” is derived from ancient Greek,

and means “good death.” But while the debate over mercy killing has ancient origins, many observers believe that it is harder today to achieve a good death than ever before. Advances in medicine have increased people’s health and life span, but they have also greatly affected the dying process. For example, in the early twentieth century the majority of Americans died at home, usually victims of pneumonia or influenza. Today most people die in the hospital, often from degenerative diseases like cancer that may cause a painful lingering death.

OR

Translate the following passage into Marathi/Hindi :

A man has been granted by God different means to know, to understand, to judge. Eyes are there to see and perceive; ears are there to hear and catch; the mind is there to store the knowledge and to use it when needed; reason is granted to judge and act thoughts get aroused translate them into action. All these are processes with which the ‘rational animal’ as man has been endowed. Acquiring knowledge through all the above noted means is the privilege and prerogative of a human being. The more knowledge one acquires, the more enlightened one becomes. Those who fail to use their God-given means; their physical and mental gadgets – to the full, remain far behind in the race of knowledge. Hence, it is said that ‘Knowledge is power’. Possessing only physical strength but lacking in mental health, man would still be in the animal stage. Education, therefore, is one factor which is constantly being emphasized upon in the modern world. Now the means to acquire knowledge and to educate ourselves have also far advanced and now none can take the pretext of saying that he wants but he does not get. That perhaps, was the situation, once upon a time but now it is not. Education now has become a continuing process and it is not only the classroom which can provide the means of all knowledge, all education. The world outside has also much to say, much to tell, much to educate.

- b) Draft a Gift deed in respect of movable and immovable property taking into consideration legal recitals. [10]

OR

Draft a general power of Attorney.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P423

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144]-402

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

LEGAL HISTORY

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

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instruction to the candidates:

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

- Q1)** Discuss in detail the various stages of Administration of Justice in Madras from 1639 to 1726. **[16]**
- Q2)** What were the reasons for passing of the Regulating Act, 1773? Discuss the provisions of the Act. **[16]**
- Q3)** Discuss the scheme of 1790 introduced by Lord Cornwallis to reorganize the criminal judiciary in India. **[16]**
- Q4)** Explain : **[16]**
a) Mayor court under the charter Act, 1726.
b) The Charter Act of 1813.
- Q5)** “The Charter Act of 1833 introduced many reforms in the then existing legislative machinery in India”. Explain. **[16]**
- Q6)** Give the reasons for the passing of the Indian High Courts Act 1861. Discuss the composition and powers of the High Courts under the Act. **[16]**
- Q7)** Examine the powers of Governor General under the Government of India Act, 1935. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q8) Discuss critically the role and contribution of Privy Council to Indian Legal System. **[16]**

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

- a) Cossijurah Case.
- b) Montford Reforms.
- c) Indian Councils Act 1861,
- d) Growth of Legal Profession in India.
- e) Warran Hasting's Adalat System.
- f) Advocate's Act 1961.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P424

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144]-403

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

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) “Relationship of Partnership arises from contract & not from status”.
Comment. How is a Partnership different from Hindu Joint Family Business?
[17]

OR

Discuss the rights & duties of partners intersec.

Q2) What is dissolution of Partnership & how does it differ from Winding up of a firm? State the circumstances in which the firm is automatically dissolved.
[16]

OR

Discuss the provisions about registration of firms.

Q3) State briefly the rules regarding the passing of property from seller to the buyer in a contract for the sale of goods.
[16]

OR

Elucidate the concept of ‘Contract of Sale’. How does sale differ from agreement to sell? When does agreement to sell ripen into sale? Explain.

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

- a) Unpaid sellers lien.
- b) Hire Purchase agreement.
- c) Warranties in a contract of sale.
- d) Unascertained goods.
- e) F.O.B. & C.I.F. contract.

P.T.O.

Q5) What is a contract of Guarantee? Explain the distinction between a contract of Indemnity & Guarantee. **[17]**

OR

Discuss the rights & duties of a bailee.

Q6) Describe the various modes by which an agency may be terminated. **[16]**

OR

What is the scope & extent of agent's authority? What is the difference between agent's "actual authority" & "Ostensible authority".

* * *

Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P425

[4144]-501

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

FAMILY LAW - I

(2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

- Q1)* Discuss the various sources of Hindu Law. **[16]**
- Q2)* Explain the grounds for divorce available to both the spouses under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. **[16]**
- Q3)* Distinguish between Sahih and Fasid marriage under Muslim Law. **[16]**
- Q4)* Define Talaq. Explain the various kinds of Talaq. **[16]**
- Q5)* Discuss the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act regarding solemnization of Christian marriage. **[16]**
- Q6)* Discuss the law relating to adoption in India. **[16]**
- Q7)* Explain the powers of different guardians under Muslim Law. **[16]**
- Q8)* Write a detail note on 'Parsi Matrimonial Courts'. **[16]**
- Q9)* Examine the adequacy of Law relating to maintenance in India. **[16]**

P.T.O.

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

- a) Salima, wife of Salman is staying with her parents along with her two minor sons from last one year as Salman is neglecting to maintain them. What is the legal remedy available to Salima?
- b) "P" a Parsi wife comes to know within six months of her marriage that her husband "R" is suffering from AIDS. Advise her.
- c) Vidya, age 27 wants to marry with Pravin of age 20. Advise her.
- d) Fatima is not given her dower as per the terms of the nikah with Firoz. What legal remedies does she have?
- e) Sumant the karta of Hindu joint family sold a piece of land in which his two minor sons had share. What remedy does the two children possess?



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P426

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144]-504

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

TRUST EQUITY AND FIDUCIARY RELATION

(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper - (a))

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Define trust. What do you understand by obligations in the nature of trusts? **[15]**

OR

Elaborate the different circumstances when the *cy pres* doctrine is applied, with cases.

Q2) A trust shall not be defeated for want of trustees. Discuss. **[15]**

OR

Who may be a trustee? What are his qualifications?

Q3) Elaborate the term 'Fiduciary Relationship' and enumerate its various kinds. **[10]**

OR

Write Short notes :

- a) Trust and Administration.
- b) Trust and Agency.

Q4) Discuss in detail the provisions regarding filing of suit by or against or relating to a public trust or trustee under Bombay Public Trust Act 1950. **[15]**

OR

Explain the provisions regarding Doctrine of Cypres and contribution to Public Administration Fund under Bombay Public Trust Act 1950.

P.T.O.

Q5) Explain the provisions relating to alienation of trust property under Bombay Public Trust Act 1950. **[15]**

OR

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

Q6) Explain the provisions of Bombay Public Trust Act regarding removal and suspension of trustees. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the offences and penalties under the Bombay Public Trust Act.

Q7) Explain the meaning and scope of Fiduciary Relationship with examples. **[15]**

OR

Explain :

- a) Where there is equal equity, the law shall prevail.
- b) Where the equities are equal, the first in time shall prevail.
- c) Equity looks to the intent rather than to the form.

* * *

Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P427

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144]-505

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

CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY

(2003 Pattern) (Optional) (Paper - 2)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

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

OR

State and explain different types of punishment.

Q2) Discuss the contribution of classical and neo-classical school. **[16]**

OR

Explain the positive school with special reference to contribution by Lombrosso.

Q3) Explain the advantages of open prison system and disadvantages of prison system. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the rights of an accused person under Indian law.

Q4) What do you understand by recidivism? What are its causes and how it can be controlled and prevented? **[16]**

OR

Discuss the problem of white collar-crime in India and remedial measures suggested for it.

Q5) Explain in detail the role of the police organization in India. What are the various hurdles faced by the police in achieving their goals. **[16]**

OR

Critically examine causes of Juvenile delinquency in India.

P.T.O.

Q6) Write notes on any two :

[20]

- a) Objectives of Criminal Justice System.
- b) Different and retributive theories of punishment.
- c) Concept of Crime.
- d) Probation of offenders.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P428

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144]-506

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

WOMEN & LAW & LAW RELATING TO THE CHILD

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

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

SECTION - I

[Women and Law]

Q1) Discuss in detail the provisions of legislation preventing the female foeticide. **[15]**

OR

“The immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 aimed to curb and abolish traffic and prostitution of women”. Critically comment on the statement.

Q2) State the important provisions under Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. **[15]**

OR

Comment on the object and the success of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 with case laws.

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

- a) National Commission for women.
- b) Domestic violence & Indian women.
- c) Reservation for women.
- d) Directive Principles of State Policy and women.

SECTION - II

[Child and Law]

Q4) State the various provisions protecting child under constitution. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the provisions under the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of children) Act, 2000.

P.T.O.

Q5) Discuss the International Conventions for children. **[15]**

OR

Write a detail note on National Commission for Protection of Child Rights.

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

- a) Sexual abuse of child.
- b) Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929.
- c) Child under C.P.C. 1908,
- d) Child Labour - a socio legal problem.

Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P429

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144]-601
III - B.S.L. (Semester - VI)
FAMILY LAW - II
(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 17)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) What is Partition? Discuss the modes of effecting Partition under the Hindu Law. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the essential features of Coparcenary & rights of Coparceners under the Hindu Law and changes effected in the concept of Coparcenary by the Latest Amendment?

Q2) Discuss the general rules of succession in case of Hindu Male dying intestate under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. **[16]**

OR

“The rights of Female Hindu are enlarged under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956”. Discuss with the help of relevant provisions.

Q3) Discuss the different rules governing Wills under the Muslim Law. **[16]**

OR

State and explain the requisites of valid ‘Wakf’ under the Muslim Law.

Q4) Explain the general principles governing intestate succession among Parsis under the Indian Succession Act, 1925? **[16]**

OR

Discuss the rules regarding intestate succession in case of Christian according to the Christian Law of Inheritance under the Indian Succession Act, 1925?

P.T.O.

Q5) Write notes on : (Any Three) [18]

- a) Stridhan and Women's Estate.
- b) Pre-emption.
- c) Donatio Mortis Causa.
- d) Election.
- e) Rules of inheritance under Muslim Law.

Q6) Answer the following with reasons: (Any Three) [18]

- a) A, having his domicile in India, dies in France, leaving moveable property in France, moveable property in England, and property, both moveable and immoveable in India. Discuss, which law shall regulate the succession to both the properties of 'A'?
- b) A bequeaths to B certain bales of goods. A takes the goods with him on a voyage. The ship and goods are lost at sea, and A is drowned. What is the status of legacy?
- c) 'A' a Christian dies intestate leaving behind three children, John, Mary and Henry; John died, leaving four children, and Mary died, leaving one, and Henry alone survived the father. Distribute the shares.
- d) A Hindu male 'H' dies intestate and is survived by his mother M, two widows, W1 & W2, an unmarried daughter D1, a married daughter D2 and two sons, S1 & S2. Distribute his Property.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P430

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144]-603

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

LAW OF TORTS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 19)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

- Q1)* Explain the neighbourhood principle as laid down in Donoghue v/s Stevenson and the exceptions to the same.
- Q2)* Explain the historical perspectives of TORT. Distinguish the same from crime, contract and quasi-contract.
- Q3)* What are the mental elements in deciding tortious liability?
- Q4)* Explain the various tests of remoteness of damages with the help of decided cases.
- Q5)* What are the judicial remedies against the tortfeasor in case of a tort?
- Q6)* What are the principles underlying vicarious liability? Explain various circumstances in which this liability can arise.
- Q7)* Define Assault and Battery. Explain the essential ingredients of the same.
- Q8)* Write short notes on (any four) :
- a) Rights of the unborn child.
 - b) Foreign torts.
 - c) Act of God.
 - d) Damnum sine injuria.
 - e) Novus actus interveniens.

P.T.O.

Q9) Write on any one :

Define 'complaint'. What is the procedure for admission of a complaint?

OR

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

* * *

Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P441

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[4144] - 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)* What are the consequences in case of misstatement in prospectus.
- Q2)* Discuss the various kinds of debentures.
- Q3)* “Company has a separate identity from its shareholders but there are certain exceptions”, discuss.
- Q4)* Explain the rule laid down in Foss v Harbottle case.
- Q5)* Discuss the objects and general rules regarding shareholders’ meetings.
- Q6)* Define ‘shares’ and discuss the law relating to issue, allotment, forfeiture and transmission of shares.
- Q7)* What is the relationship between doctrine of ultra vires and indoor management?
- Q8)* Discuss the law relating to membership in a company.
- Q9)* Write notes (Any two):
- a) Pre-incorporation contracts.
 - b) Fiduciary duties of directors.
 - c) Voluntary winding up of a company.
 - d) Reconstruction and amalgamation.



Total No. of Questions : 11]

SEAT No. :

P442

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144] - 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) *Question No. 11 is compulsory. It carries 20 marks.*
- 2) *Out of the remaining attempt any five. Each question carries 16 marks.*

Q1) Draft a plaint for partition and separate possession by the member of Joint Hindu Family for the movable and immovable properties.

Q2) Draft a petition for divorce filed by the wife on the grounds of harassment and cruelty under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

Q3) Draft a criminal complaint for the offence of Bigamy u/s 497 of the Indian Penal code on behalf of the wife against the husband.

Q4) Draft a lease deed in favour of a Tenant imagining your own facts.

Q5) Draft a petition for "Succession Certificate".

Q6) Draft a Mortgage deed for simple mortgage of the piece of land.

Q7) Draft a consumer complaint under the consumer protection Act, 1986.

Q8) Draft a agreement for purchasing of flat between Mr. Y and M/s CS a developer.

P.T.O.

Q9) Draft a Petition seeking a writ of Mandamus against the Education authority.

Q10) Write applications:

- a) For adjournment.
- b) Amendment of plaint.

Q11) Write notes on any two:

- a) Caveat application.
- b) Condonation of delay.
- c) Legal notice to trespasser.
- d) Power of Attorney.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P443

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144] - 1005

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

BANKING LAWS INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT

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

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) “One of the essential elements of negotiable instrument is that, it is freely transferable” Discuss. **[17]**

OR

State and explain the law relating to dishonour of cheque under the Negotiable Instrument Act.

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

- a) Reasonable Time.
- b) Inchoate Instrument.
- c) Discharge from liability on negotiable instrument.
- d) Presentment of negotiable instrument.
- e) Kinds of Indorsement.

SECTION - II

(Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934)

Q3) Explain the powers and functions of the Reserve Bank of India under the R.B.I Act. **[17]**

OR

State the provisions relating to penalties and offences by the banking companies under the R.B.I. Act.

P.T.O.

- Q4)** Write notes on any three (3) of the following: **[18]**
- a) Transactions in Foreign Exchange and issue demand bills.
 - b) Right to issue bank notes and re-issue of notes.
 - c) Requirement of registration and net owned funds.
 - d) National Industrial credit fund and housing credit fund.
 - e) Power to issue search warrant.

SECTION - III
(Banking Regulation Act, 1949)

- Q5)** State and explain the restrictions on opening of new and transfer of existing places of business by banking companies. **[15]**

OR

Explain the provisions relating to suspension of business and winding up of banking companies under the Banking Regulation Act.

- Q6)** Write notes on any three (3) of the following: **[15]**
- a) Release of contents of safety lockers.
 - b) Inspection.
 - c) Reconstruction and amalgamation.
 - d) Constitution and powers of Tribunal.
 - e) Licensing of banking companies.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P469

[4144]-303
II - B.S.L. (Sem. - III)
LAW OF CONTRACT - I
(2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

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

- a) Mohiribibi V. Dharamdas Ghosh.
- b) Harvey V. Facie.
- c) Hadley V. Baxendale.

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

- a) Void Contracts.
- b) Grounds of Frustration.
- c) Tender of Performance.

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

OR

“All contracts are agreements but all agreements are not contracts”. Explain.

Q4) Define the term “Contingent Contract”. What are the rules as to enforcement of Contingent Contract. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the “Quasi Contracts” under the Indian Contract Act.

P.T.O.

Q5) State the remedies available to aggrieved person in case of breach of contract. **[16]**

OR

Explain the rule of privity of contract and the exceptions thereof.

Q6) What do you understand by the term “Preventive Relief”? What is the object of granting this relief. **[20]**

OR

- a) Who may obtain specific performance?
- b) Injunction.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P470

[4144]-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) Discuss the powers and jurisdiction of Labour Court under the Industrial Disputes Act. **[15]**

OR

Define the term Industry and describe the attributes of Industry under Industrial Disputes Act.

Q2) Define the term Strike and examine the provisions relating to Prohibition of Strike and Lock-outs under the Industrial Disputes Act. **[15]**

OR

Explain any two of the following with reference to the Industrial Disputes Act.

- a) Public utility service.
- b) Settlements and awards.
- c) Workman and Protected Workman.

Q3) Explain the concept of Notional extension of employment and critically examine employer's liability to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act 1923. **[15]**

OR

Explain the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act relating to distribution of compensation.

P.T.O.

Q4) “The keynote of the Factories Act is safety first and safety last”. Comment. **[20]**

OR

Define the term ‘Worker’ and state the provisions relating to ‘Working Hours of Adult’ under the Factories Act, 1948.

Q5) What are the various benefits assured to the insured persons under the E.S.I. Act? **[15]**

OR

How does the Employee’s state insurance Act provide for adjudication of disputes and claims?

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

- a) ‘Wages’ as per Payment of Wages Act.
- b) Authorized deductions from wages as per Payment of Wages Act.
- c) Scheduled Employment under Minimum Wages Act.
- d) Powers of appropriate Government in the matter of fixing minimum rates of wages under Minimum Wages Act.

* * *

Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P471

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144]-507

III - B.S.L. (Semester - V)
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW
(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper (4))

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Explain the salient features of the International Economic Law.

Q2) Explain the functions and objectives of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

Q3) Explain the Implications and Opportunities of GATT, 1994.

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

Q5) Explain the features of World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO).

Q6) Discuss the provisions relating to International Convention governing Bill of Lading.

Q7) Explain the convention for enforcement of Arbitration Award.

Q8) Whether International Law is a true Law or not? Explain the difference between Private and Public International Law.

P.T.O.

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

- a) World Bank Guidelines.
- b) Certain Phosphates (Nauru V. Australia) ICJ Reports 1982.
- c) International Finance Corporation.
- d) UNCTAD.
- e) Trade and Environment.
- f) International Monetary Fund.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P472

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144] - 801
IV-B.S.L. (Sem. - VIII)
JURISPRUDENCE
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Jurisprudence is a science of law analyzing essential principles. Explain.

Q2) 'Natural Law Theory has undergone great changes in trends in its evolution from ancient to modern period'. Discuss the growth and development of Natural Law in the light of above statement.

Q3) Explain the concept of 'Social Engineering' and Roscoe Pond's proposition of law as a science of social engineering.

Q4) Explain the reasons for emergence of Analytical Positivism. Also discuss the main exponents of Analytical School.

Q5) Discuss characteristics of Legal Rights and kinds of rights.

Q6) Discuss the nature of personality of a corporation. Also explain the extent of its liability.

Q7) Critically discuss the emergence and core meaning of Legal Realism.

P.T.O.

Q8) Discuss the doctrine of “Tortious Liability”. Point out its changing facets with the help of judicial decisions.

Q9) Write notes on any two:

- a) Ownership.
- b) Art. 141 of Indian Constitution.
- c) Kinds of property.
- d) Obligations.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P473

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144] - 804
IV - B.S.L. (Sem. - VIII)
(4th Year of the New 5 Year Law Course)
INSURANCE LAW
(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper - 28 (b))

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Explain the special features of the formation of a contract of insurance. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the importance of and types of insurance.

Q2) Reinsurance is one type of liability insurance. Explain. **[16]**

OR

Explain how the principles of indemnity and of insurable interest are closely associated with each other.

Q3) Discuss how and to what extent a policy holder can nominate a person to receive amounts under a life insurance policy, and the effect of nomination? **[16]**

OR

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

Q4) Who is an insurance agent? Explain the provisions in the Insurance Act applicable to insurance agents. **[16]**

OR

Write an essay on the formation, role and functions of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

P.T.O.

Q5) Explain how provisions relating to insurance under the Motor Vehicles Act achieve the objective of ensuring compensation to the victim of an accident.

[16]

OR

Write notes on:

- a) Liability on structured formula basis.
- b) Transfer of certificate of insurance.

Q6) Write short notes on **any four**:

[20]

- a) Utmost good faith.
- b) Assignment of policies (non-life).
- c) Risks.
- d) Proposal.
- e) General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act 1972.
- f) Public Liability Insurance.
- g) Prohibition of transaction of insurance business by certain persons.
- h) Subrogation.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P629

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4144] - 602

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

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

(2003 Pattern) (Sem. - VI)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question No. 9 is compulsory. Attempt any five questions out of the remaining.*
- 2) *Question No. 9 carries 20 marks. All other questions carry 16 marks each.*

Q1) “Art. 13 is the key provision as it gives teeth to the Fundamental Rights and makes them justiciable”. Elaborate the above statement with the help of appropriate case laws.

Q2) Do you agree that the horizons of equality as embodied in Art. 14 have been expanding as a result of the judicial pronouncements and Art. 14 has now come to have a ‘highly activist magnitude’. Give reasons.

Q3) ‘In India, freedom of the press is implied from the freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by Art. 19(1)(a) of the constitution’. Elaborate.

Q4) What is religion? Explain the religious freedom guaranteed under the Indian Constitution. Substantiate your answer with appropriate judicial pronouncements.

Q5) To what extent is Art. 21 the source for a regime of new Human Rights? Elaborate your answer with the help of latest case laws.

Q6) Discuss critically the principles of interpretation applied by the Indian Courts in interpreting the three lists of the Constitution of India.

P.T.O.

Q7) Examine critically with the help of reported case laws the Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.

Q8) Write an elaborate comment on Emergency proclaimed on the failure of Constitutional Machinery in a State. Substantiate your answer with the help of appropriate judicial pronouncements.

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

- a) Parliamentary Privileges.
- b) Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- c) Governor.
- d) Residuary Power.

