

Total No. of Questions : 5]

[Total No. of Pages : 7

**P269**

**[3639] - 101**

**I - B.S.L.**

**GENERAL ENGLISH - I**

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

***Time : 3 Hours]***

***[Max. Marks : 100***

***Instructions to the candidates :***

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

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

- |                                |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Fallen out with             | 2) An open question      |
| 3) Get away                    | 4) Give way              |
| 5) To hit the nail on the head | 6) To come round         |
| 7) Cut out for                 | 8) Thrown out of gear    |
| 9) To go back on               | 10) To run down someone  |
| 11) Pay off old scores         | 12) Put one's foot down. |

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

- |                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Mercantile law          | 2) Habitual Offender  |
| 3) Hire purchase agreement | 4) Immovable Property |
| 5) Motive                  | 6) Restitution        |
| 7) Set Aside.              |                       |

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

- 1) I wish there is peace in the world. (Make it Exclamatory).
- 2) The Supreme Court has dismissed a P.I.L. seeking ban on strikes.. (Change the Voice).

***P.T.O.***

- 3) The Chandrayan moon mission was a great success. (Make it negative).
- 4) Do you think India will be a superpower in the next decade? (Give a short response).
- 5) You may keep this book, since you have found it useful. (Make it compound).
- 6) Work has spared/spares/will spare us from three evils; boredom, vice and need. (Choose the correct form).
- 7) I have some duties. I must perform them. (Combine to make it simple).
- 8) You may go when you have finished your work. (Make it compound).
- 9) The time was six'o clock. The accident happened then (Combine to make it complex).
- 10) A team of scientists has discovered a natural bacteria to combat global warming. (Frame a Wh Q for which the underlined sentence is the answer).
- 11) Let us meet a counselor. (Add a Q. Tag).
- 12) The recession in India is not felt so much as in some other countries. (Change the degree).

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

**Mr A :** “I have given part of the bungalow on rent because I am finding it difficult to pay maintenance allowance to my wife as per the order by the family court”.

**Judge :** “Evict your tenant from your bungalow and hand over the first floor to your wife and daughters, as they live in a rented flat. The premises has to be handed over to her with effect from March 21<sup>st</sup>. You are also restrained from entering the premises given to your wife till the final disposition of the petition and you are also directed to meet the education expenses of your daughters”.

**Mr. A :** “Yes, I shall”.

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

- 1) A herd of horses are better than a flock of sheep.
- 2) I urge you to not support this.
- 3) Every man, woman and child have the right to live freely.
- 4) I feel more better today than yesterday.
- 5) There are some whom I think are clever.
- 6) She has often sang that song.
- 7) The rain stopped when we came out.

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

Questions:

The question before us today is “Why we are, where we are today”. The first thing that occurs to our mind is our appalling lack of self pride. For some, anything that is Indian immediately means that it is inferior. Be it in our dress, food habits, mannerisms or lifestyle, it must conform to Western standards. The next thing that pulls India back by ten steps for every step forward is corruption.

From the highest level downwards, such is its stranglehold that it has virtually sapped the life blood of our country. All projects and schemes have their innards emptied by this monster which struts about in the form of officials for whom all the world is their stage.

Corruption, nepotism and favouritism are the visible signs of a sick society that has cut off its connections with its austere past and adopted an alien lifestyle marked by brash and consumptive living, devoid of moral and ethical values. Under such conditions, is it any surprise if enterprising Indians go in search of greener pastures?

And we, the gullible populace, who allow ourselves to be fooled election after election with promises of heaven on earth, are also to blame for we

couldn't care less about the country as long as we are comfortable. Granted, there are islands of green amidst this ocean of gloom. But they are few and far between. Tagore's statement "into that heaven of freedom, let my countrymen awake" must be interpreted as the freedom from all the aforementioned ills, if India has to regain her lost glory.

- 1) What is the first thing that pulls India back?
- 2) Why do some Indians go in search of greener pastures?
- 3) Why are we to be blamed for the country's ills?
- 4) As a responsible citizen, in what way can you contribute to bring glory to our country?

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

In India, the name C-DAC (Centre for Development of Advanced Computing) has become synonymous with supercomputing or High Performance Computing. C-DAC was established as a scientific society of the then Department of Electronics (now the Department of Information Technology) under the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology. Essentially an R & D organisation, C-DAC achieved its primary objective of developing a supercomputer. The latest in the series is called PARAM Yuva, which was developed last year and was ranked 68th in the top 500 list released in November 2008 at the Supercomputing Conference in Austin, Texas, United states. But not so well known to the general public is that C-DAC's activities are not restricted to the domain of HPC alone. While its core or cutting - edge technology areas include besides HPC, grid computing, language technologies, multilingual computing, software technologies including free and open software solutions, very large system integration and embedded and real-time systems, these two decades of innovation have also seen C-DAC venture into such areas as e-governance, cyber security and cyber forensics, professional electronics, Area Traffic Control System and health informatics. C-DAC's foray into these diverse fields has resulted in several enabling technologies and related products and services, which have been transferred and deployed in key sectors of the

economy such as science and engineering, power, defence, health care, agriculture, industrial control, broadcasting, entertainment, education and democratic governance.

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

- 1) Appearances are deceptive.
- 2) Reality shows.
- 3) Your role model.

b) Write a letter of complaint to the nearest police station reporting loss of your cell phone giving details. [10]

OR

Write an application seeking Internship with an online legal research organization.

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

Waves of globalisation and liberalisation that slammed the Indian shore in 1991, have since then taken only 27 per cent of the billion population in its grip, leaving behind the 73 per cent grist to the mill. Firstly, the hunger for foreign goods unveils the Indian psychology. For instance, a foreign brand television set satisfies the Indian minds more than an Indian brand television. Similarly, a foreign-made computer steals the show, thrashing the Indian counterparts. Is it logical to borrow milk from our neighbour when the cow at home can give the same? The first thing is to cultivate the mental attitude that will not have possessions or facilities denied to millions, and the next immediate thing is to rearrange our lives as fast as possible in accordance with that mentality. The golden rule has a surprising phenomenal power to sustain equitable growth. The vision of transforming a traditional stratified society into an egalitarian society would no longer be a distant dream once this rule is adopted. Mahatma Gandhi believed that India is to be found not in its few cities but in its

villages. It is in this regard the swadesi principle asks for resurgence. Opting for swadesi economics would not only eradicate the 26.1 per cent of the population living below the poverty line and 7.3 per cent of unemployment but boosting domestic consumption, domestic saving and domestic capital formation would forever nurture the Indian economy. In contrast, over-dependence on foreign goods and the commodity market puts the development of the domestic market at stake, thereby thrashing the hopes and aspirations of rural India. There is no harm in improving our living standards, but the greed and unquenchable thirst for foreign goods and luxuries is making India a philanthropist for her trading partners while at the same time pushing herself into the debt trap!

OR

Translate the following passage into Marathi/Hindi:

Who, indeed, is a good political leader? A good political leader's fingers are on the pulse of the people he represents. He leads all the way, always a step in front. He is democratic in decision-making but dictatorial in implementation. In ordinary matters, he swims with the current but in matters of principle he stands like a rock. He has merit, integrity, intelligence, initiative, commonsense, courage and also a subtle sense of humour. He gets his followers to do what they do not want to do and like it. He never evokes fear but radiates love. He is a man of conscience and has no ego problem. He has an open mind on all issues and a secular outlook. A good leader selects good advisers. He does not need speech-writers. He is a good communicator and listener, and is easily accessible. He can engage, argue, explain and inspire directly and spontaneously. He is also an efficient crisis manager. He wins the hearts and respect of his followers, which makes the greatest achievement possible. As for democracy, one thing is certain. It is the only political system which is consistent with justice. However, it cannot be imposed from outside; it must grow from within. The spirit of democracy, like the rule of law, must come from the hearts of people.

b) Summarise the following passage:

[10]

Children these days are made too soft! These children are not taught to be on the losing end and as a result they don't know how to tackle problems; that is the reason for so much increase in the rate of suicide and other related problems. When we go down the memory lane, we realise that most of our present strength has been due to some failing in our childhood days. We learnt that it was an impossibility to be on the winning spree all throughout. We lost some, we won some and we didn't play some! We also learnt to give up our turn for others, for we realised that there were other children waiting for their Turn. Streets nowadays very rarely reverberate with boisterous shouts like those generated by games like the 'four corners' or 'seven stones. Who can forget the joy of jumping high to avoid the ball aimed below our knees and at the same time trying to find the various slabs to be placed back in the centre! Despite all our attempts we did manage to get a stinging hit by the ball now and then to bring us back to earth! We never had to diet nor worry about our calories for all those were burnt out each and every evening. In the present scenario, out door games almost invariably take the shape of structured coaching centres for badminton, tennis or cricket. The addictive quality of computer gaming is also very worrying with children missing studies and going to the gaming centres instead. These games rarely have team involvement and the children become loners and listless. Maybe, it is partly the fault of the adults who are too caught up with their work and forget to introduce these youngsters to some of the pleasurable aspects of childhood.



**Total No. of Questions : 10]**

**[Total No. of Pages : 2**

**P270**

**[3639] - 102**

**I - B.S.L.**

**HISTORY (Sem. - I)**

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

***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) Saptanga theory.
- b) Provincial administration in ancient India.
- c) Common features of Bhakti and Sufi movements.
- d) Religious policy of Akbar.
- e) Brahmo Samaj.
- f) Hunter Commission.

***Q2) Discuss critically about the legal institutions and the judicial procedure as stated in the ancient Indian sources of law.***

***[20]***

***Q3) Explain the working of the Republics in ancient India and the reasons for their disappearance.***

***[20]***

***Q4) Critically discuss the Mansabdari system of the Mughals.***

***[20]***

***Q5) Enumerate in detail the agrarian system under the Vijayanagar rulers.***

***[20]***

***Q6) Explain in detail Lord Wellesley's subsidiary Alliance system. How did it help the British to expand their power in India by also explaining its merits and demerits.***

***[20]***

***P.T.O.***



**Q7)** Explain in detail about the reasons for the failure of the Revolt of 1857 and its results. [20]

**Q8)** Describe the causes for the Carnatic wars and also the reasons for the failure of the French and the success of the British in the struggle for supremacy.[20]

**Q9)** Discuss the role of the Press and literature in the development of nationalism in India. [20]

**Q10)**What were the economic consequences of the British rule in India? Explain. [20]



**Total No. of Questions : 10]**

**[Total No. of Pages : 1**

**P271**

**[3639] - 103**

**I - B.S.L.**

**ECONOMICS (Sem. - I)**

**(2003 Pattern) (New)**

***Time : 3 Hours]***

***[Max. Marks : 100***

***Instructions to the candidates :***

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

***Q1)*** Explain the features of Indian economy as a Mixed economy.

***Q2)*** What is economic development? Explain the features of developed economy.

***Q3)*** What is joint stock company? Explain its features.

***Q4)*** Explain the law of supply with its assumptions and exceptions.

***Q5)*** What are the causes of unemployment? What are the measures taken by government for it?

***Q6)*** Explain the general functions of RBI.

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

***Q8)*** What is population explosion? What are the causes of high population in India?

***Q9)*** Explain the role played by Private Sector in India.

***Q10)*** Write short notes on (any four):

- |                              |                                |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Sole proprietorship.      | b) Fixed and variable cost.    |
| c) Collective bargaining.    | d) IBRD.                       |
| e) Co-operative enterprises. | f) Concept of National Income. |



**Total No. of Questions : 10]**

**[Total No. of Pages : 2**

**P273**

**[3639] - 202**

**I - B.S.L.**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Political Theory & Political Organisation**

**(2003 Pattern) (New) (Paper - I)**

***Time : 3 Hours]***

***[Max. Marks : 100***

***Instructions to the candidates :***

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

***Q1)*** Critically explain Plato's philosophy in his work 'Republic'.

***Q2)*** What do you mean by the term 'state'? Discuss the essential features of state. Explain Thomas Hobbes's and John Locke's theories of social contract in regard to origin of state.

***Q3)*** Explain democratic - socialist theories of Fabianism, Syndicalism, guild - Socialism and Owenism. Has India adopted democratic - socialism? Comment.

***Q4)*** Explain any Two:

- a) St. Augustine's City of God.***
- b) Dadabhoi Nowroji's contribution to social, political & legal reforms.***
- c) Concepts: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity and Justice.***
- d) Contribution of St. Thomas Aquinas to medieval thought.***

***Q5)*** 'It was Lenin Who adopted Marxism in Soviet Union'. Explain. Comment on its status to-day.

***Q6)*** Explain the conditions that are necessary for a 'federal' state. Discuss the essential features of a federal state. Comment on India as a Quasi - federal state.

***Q7)*** Discuss the powers and functions of the executive and judiciary with instances. Explain the power of 'judicial review' of the judiciary.

***P.T.O.***

**Q8)** Explain the conditions necessary for free and fair elections. State Territorial and Proportional methods of elections. Should India change to proportional method of election for its Lok Sabha elections? Comment.

**Q9)** State the importance of Public Opinion in a democratic state like India. Discuss its formation.

**Q10)** Short Notes on any 4:

- a) Nation, nationalism & internationalism.
- b) Marxist thought in India.
- c) Distinguish between Parliamentary & Presidential Executive.
- d) Unitary state.
- e) Functions of Legislation.
- f) Theory of separation of powers.
- g) Dictatorship.
- h) J.S. Mill.



**Total No. of Questions : 10]**

**[Total No. of Pages : 1**

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**[3639] - 203**

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

**SOCIOLOGY (2003 Pattern) (Theory)**

***Time : 3 Hours]***

***[Max. Marks : 100***

***Instructions to the candidates :***

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

***Q1)*** Explain how Sociology is a science of society.

***Q2)*** Define society. Explain the relationship between law and society.

***Q3)*** What is modernization? How is it different from westernization?

***Q4)*** Mention the legislation related to marriage, family and untouchability.

***Q5)*** Discuss the factors responsible for deviant behaviour. What are the impacts of deviance?

***Q6)*** Define religion. Discuss the functions of religion with reference to modern changing society.

***Q7)*** Differentiate between values and norms. Discuss the informal means of social control.

***Q8)*** Discuss the nature of Indian Plural Society and its implications for national integration.

***Q9)*** Discuss the problems of backward classes. Mention the constitutional provisions to protect them.

***Q10)*** Write short notes on (any four):

- a) Social order.***
- b) Tribal community.***
- c) Differentiate between Caste and Class.***
- d) Types of family.***
- e) Fundamental right to liberty.***
- f) Modernity and traditionlism.***



**Total No. of Questions : 10]**

**[Total No. of Pages : 2**

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**[3639] - 301**

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

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Foundations of Political Obligations**

**(2003 Pattern) (Paper - II)**

***Time : 3 Hours]***

***[Max. Marks : 100***

***Instructions to the candidates :***

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

***Q1)*** Explain how is 'power' different from 'authority'. Discuss Robert Dahl's analysis of 'Influence' along with his concept of 'power'.

***Q2)*** Attempt any Two:

- a) Karl Marx on 'Power'.
- b) Theories of Political obligation.
- c) J.S Mill on Utilitarianism.
- d) Distinction between Political Legal sovereignty.

***Q3)*** Compare Thomas Hobbes's theory of Social contract with that of John Locke.

***Q4)*** Explain the rise of Fascism and Nazism. Discuss the main features of these ideologies. Are they relevant today? Comment.

***Q5)*** What do you understand by 'Satyagraha'? Discuss the various techniques of it. Comment on relevance of Gandhism to-day.

***Q6)*** 'It was Lenin who adopted and adapted Marxism in Soviet Union. Explain along with its importance to-day.

***Q7)*** Briefly discuss the various theories of punishment.

***Q8)*** Explain Aristotle's views on 'State', 'Government' and 'Laws'.

***P.T.O.***

**Q9)** Discuss Bentham as a Utilitarian philosopher.

**Q10)** Write short Note on any 4:

- a) 'General Will'.
- b) Hegel.
- c) Max Weber.
- d) Neo - Gandhism.
- e) John Austin on Legal Sovereignty.
- f) Dialectical Materialism.
- g) Legitimacy & its importance.



**Total No. of Questions : 10]**

**[Total No. of Pages : 2**

**P276**

**[3639] - 302**

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

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**International Relations and Organisations**

**(2003 Pattern) (Paper - III)**

***Time : 3 Hours]***

***[Max. Marks : 100***

***Instructions to the candidates :***

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

***Q1)*** Comment on the various characteristics of 'national power' of a state. Discuss population, Military, Industry & Technology, Geography & Economy as determinants of Power of a state.

***Q2)*** Explain the concepts and effectiveness of International Monality, International Law & World Public Opinion as Limitations on national power of a state.

***Q3)*** What is Cold - War? Discuss the major issues involved and can it rise again?

***Q4)*** Discuss the evolution of international organisation. Explain UNO's role towards world peace. Comment on the changes it requires, if any.

***Q5)*** Explain international arbitration and judicial settlement as techniques of settling international disputes.

***Q6)*** Discuss the issues of rivalry between North - South.

***Q7)*** 'Is World - Community a myth?' Comment.

***Q8)*** Explain the contributions of FAO, WHO, UNESCO and WTO towards resolving socio - economic - health, etc problems of the world.

***Q9)*** Comment on the role of EU, Arab League, SAARC and OAU as regional international organisations.

***P.T.O.***



**Q10)** Write short notes on any 4:

- a) Diplomatic Methods of Settling international disputes.
- b) Disarmament.
- c) ICJ.
- d) ICC.
- e) World Bank.
- f) Collective Defence.
- g) Relevance of Balance of Power Today.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

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**[3639] - 303**

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

**LAW OF CONTRACT - I**

**General Principles of Contract & Specific Relief Act 1963**

**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates :*

- 1) All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) Question No. 1 to 5 carry 16 marks & Question No. 6 carries 20 marks.*

**Q1)** Explain the principle laid down in any two of the following cases:-

- a) Lalman Vs. Gauri Dutt.
- b) Harvey Vs. Facie.
- c) Hochster Vs. De La Tour.

**Q2)** Write short notes on any two of the following:-

- a) Tender of performance.
- b) Finder of goods.
- c) Frustration of contract.

**Q3)** Discuss briefly the law relating to communication of offer acceptance & revocation. When can an offer & acceptance be revoked?

OR

Define consideration. State whether the stranger to the contract can claim the performance of a contract?

**Q4)** What is free consent? Distinguish between fraud & misrepresentation. Explain when silence amounts to fraud.

OR

"Minor's agreement is void". Explain.

**Q5)** Discuss briefly the various modes in which a contract may be discharged.

*P.T.O.*

OR

What are the principles usually followed to assess damages for breach of contract?

**Q6)** Define injunction. Discuss how preventive relief is granted at the discretion of court.

OR

Explain:-

- a) Cases in which specific performance of contract is enforceable.
- b) Persons who may obtain specific performance of the contract.



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**[3639] - 503**  
**III - B.S.L. (Sem.- V)**  
**LABOUR LAWS**  
**(2003 Pattern) (New)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks :100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** Discuss the objects and reasons and broad frame work of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 and Explain with the help of appropriate provisions, the various modalities of settlement of disputes and investigation of matters relating to disputes. **[15]**

OR

State the provisions relating to voluntary reference of disputes to arbitration in Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

**Q2)** Define strike and lockout and state the provisions relating to illegal strikes and lockouts under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. **[15]**

OR

What is retrenchment? Discuss fully the conditions precedent to retrenchment of workman as provided under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

**Q3)** Define the term 'Factory' and state the provisions relating to safety under the Factories Act, 1948. **[20]**

OR

Who are certifying surgeons and what are their duties under the Factories Act, 1948? Also state the provisions relating to health under the Said Act.

**P.T.O.**

**Q4)** ‘Accident arising out of and in the course of an employment’-examine the phrase with reference to Workman’s Compensation Act. **[15]**

OR

Discuss various powers of the Commissioner under the Workman’s Compensation Act.

**Q5)** State salient provisions and the general scheme of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. **[20]**

OR

What are deductions from wages, which have been authorized by the Payment of Wages Act?

**Q6)** State the matters which can be decided by the Employees State Insurance court under the provisions of the ESI Act. **[15]**

OR

‘The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 came as a boon on the eve of Indian Independence’ –Discuss the salient features of the Act.



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**[3639] - 506**

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

**WOMEN & LAW AND LAW RELATING TO CHILD  
(2003 Pattern) (New)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks :100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**SECTION - I**

(Women & Law)

**Q1)** Discuss the success of The Dowry Prohibition Act in the light of Dowry as a custom in India. **[15]**

OR

Explain the legal control over the employment of women in India.

**Q2)** Discuss the role of the judiciary in implementing the constitutional rights of women in India. **[15]**

OR

Enumerate the object of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 in the light of Article 21 of the Constitution.

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

- a) Need of Uniform Civil Code.
- b) Reservation of seats for women.
- c) Compensation to Rape Victim.

**P.T.O.**

## **SECTION - II**

(Child & Law)

**Q4)** What are the powers and functions of the competent authorities and institutions for delinquent juvenile in India. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the provisions of relevant laws which controls the employment of child.

**Q5)** Indian Constitution enumerates the provision for free and compulsory education for children – critically comment the statement. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the socio-legal status of child under Personal Law in India.

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

- a) Child Marriages – a social evil in India.
- b) Child under litigation.
- c) Children and Human Rights.



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**[3639] - 507**

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

**INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW**

**(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 16) (Opt. Paper (d))**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks :100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) Question No. 9 is compulsory. 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 nature, scope and sources of International Economic Law?
- Q2)** Explain the objects, functions and organs of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO).
- Q3)** Explain the provisions of the Hague Draft Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign judgements in Civil and Commercial matters?
- Q4)** Explain the provisions relating to International Convention governing Bill of Lading?
- Q5)** Explain the basic principles of GATT 1994 and Most Favoured Nation (MFN)?
- Q6)** Explain the functions of International Finance Corporation (IFC)?
- Q7)** Explain the role of International Development Association (IDA)?
- Q8)** Explain the salient features of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)?
- Q9)** Write short notes on any **four** of the following :
- a) Monetary Gold Case (Preliminary Question). ICJ Reports 1954.
  - b) Trade and Environment.
  - c) Settlement of Disputes in International Economic Law.
  - d) Geneva Protocol and Convention.
  - e) NIEO.
  - f) Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).





**P272**

**[3639]-201**

**I - B.S.L. (Semester - II)**  
**GENERAL ENGLISH - II**  
**(2003 Pattern) (New) (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 word formation and mention the category of word formation of the following words (Any 10) : **[10]**

- i) Rail
- ii) Forex
- iii) Subject
- iv) Criminal
- v) Oblige
- vi) Bling bling
- vii) Newscast
- viii) Oath taking
- ix) E.O.W.
- x) Fearless
- xi) Non violence
- xii) T.R.A.I.

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

- i) Acumen
- ii) Spurious
- iii) Pact
- iv) Guilty
- v) Inebriated
- vi) Clemency
- vii) Concise

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

- i) Indigenous
- ii) Passive
- iii) Prejudice
- iv) Spendthrift

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[3639]-201

**P278**

**[3639]-401**

**II - B.S.L., LL.B. (Semester - IV)**

**LEGAL LANGUAGE**

**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** a) Analyse the following words and mentioned the process of word formation. **[10]**

- i) Illogical
- ii) POTA
- iii) Semi final
- iv) Super power
- v) Cross examination
- vi) Embody
- vii) Termination
- viii) Down fall
- ix) Semi circle
- x) Undertaken

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

- i) Caution
- ii) Brutal
- iii) Alliance
- iv) Vicious
- v) Malice
- vi) Zig-zag
- vii) Sterile

c) Give Antonyms of the following (any 5) : **[5]**

- i) Danger
- ii) Absolute
- iii) Achievement
- iv) Beautiful
- v) Decay
- vi) Capable
- vii) Adapt

**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) Beyond doubt
- ii) A man of words
- iii) To keep an eye
- iv) In lieu of
- v) For sake of
- vi) To look forward
- vii) Out of fashion
- viii) Face to face
- ix) To throw light on
- x) To get rid of
- xi) After all
- xii) To put into practice

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

- i) Res Judicata
- ii) Mandamus
- iii) Voluntarily
- iv) Prima facie
- v) Culpable
- vi) Ex-parte
- vii) Confession

**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) Unless
- ii) And
- iii) So far as
- iv) In order
- v) Since
- vi) But
- vii) Now a days

b) Do you agree with the following statements if yes, Why? If no, Why Not? (any 1) **[5]**

- i) Do you agree that terrorism is a great problem for national security?
- ii) Whether military training be made a part of schooling.
- iii) Whether sports help in integrating the world community.

- c) Write an essay on any one of the following : [10]
- i) Democracy
  - ii) Women empowerment
  - iii) Vision 2020 (APJ Abdul Kalam)

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

Technology now threatens to grow into a system functioning purely in its own interests without regard for the best interests of mankind. Symptomatic of this is the way in which technology has been pushed to evolve a special technique for suggesting to man what he imagines he needs. There might even come a stage, where man, who should be the beneficiary of modern production becomes a slave instead to it. On the one hand he may buy a car, a television set or a washing machine but he becomes, on the other hand in the office, at his machine in the factory, at his drawing board, in sales promotion, or even in the manager's office, merely a tiny cog in a gigantic organization. He performs his functions and plays his part. Instead of a living interaction with his fellow being, and handling of matters that concern real people, the modern businessman leads an abstract sort of life. The result is the feeling of not-belongings so often deplored these days in public discussions. Modern man experiences a sense of rootlessness, of belonging nowhere. Man's liberation from the vagaries of nature, the basic task we attributed to technology, has now become the cause of man's alienation from nature. And what in its beginning seemed desired to exert a humanizing influence on man now turns out to be brutalizing him.

- 1) Infer the meaning of the following words from the context.
  - i) Beneficiary
  - ii) Rootlessness
  - iii) Alienation
  - iv) Technology
  - v) Gigantic
- 2) What is the threat posed by modern technology?
- 3) How does technology suggest to man his imaginary needs?
- 4) What are the factors that affect man's humanity and individuality?
- 5) Why has modern man developed a feeling of non-belonging?



- b) Read and comprehend the following carefully and make notes. [10]

Contempt of court is showing disrespect to the dignity or the decisions of the court. Contempt in the face of the court means disrespect which the judge sees with his own eyes. For such contempts the judge does not need any evidence; he becomes the judge and prosecutor and he can convict the criminal immediately.

The most famous case of contempt of court happened in 1631. A prisoner threw a bricklot at the judge of Assize (Assizi means sessions held periodically in every English country to try civil and criminal cases before High Court Judges). The bat narrowly missed its aim; yet the criminals hand was cut off and fixed to the gibbet (gibbet means a wooden post on which the dead bodies of executed criminals were exposed as a warning to others). Later he was executed in the presence of the court.

When Denning was a junior lawyer, a man threw a tomato at the judge. The tomato missed its aim and hit the paneling with a loud noise. The culprit was immediately sentenced to three week's imprisonment.

Denning was sitting as a judge with justice Buckmill, and a man smashed a glass window on a hot day to let in some fresh air. The man was not convicted for contempt of court but he was dealt with for damages.

Later, when Lord Denning was a president judge, a litigant, one Miss stone, when her application was dismissed threw the books at the judge. Judges did not pay her any attention and remained claim in such unpleasant situation.

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

When a Bill has been passed by the houses of Parliament, it shall be presented to the President, and the President shall declare either that he assents to the bill, or that he withholds assent therefrom :

Provided that the President may, as soon as possible after the presentation to him of a Bill for assent, return the bill if it is not a money Bill to the houses with a message requesting that they will consider the bill or any specified provisions therefore and, in particular, will consider the desirability of introducing any such amendments as he may recommend in his message, and when a bill is so returned, the houses shall reconsider the bill accordingly, and if the Bill is passed again by the houses with or without amendment and presented to the President for assent, the President shall not withhold assent therefrom.

OR

Write a précis of the following passage.

When we want to learn about very ancient times we have neither written nor remembered history to help us. In those far off days no one in the world knew how to write, and all the old stories have been forgotten. But we can learn how ancient people lived by finding and studying things which become buried in the ground. Today some of these things have been found. Graves and fire places and even pictures have been found in caves or where holes have been dug in places where people lived long ago. So it has been possible to find out something about these people by studying the bones, pieces of broken pots, stones, weapons and ornaments sometimes found in such places.

- b) Draft a general power of Attorney. [10]

OR

Draft a Gift deed in respect of immovable properly taking into consideration legal recitals.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**P279**

**[3639]-402**

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

**LAW**

**History of Courts, Legislatures and Legal Profession in India**

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

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** Describe the salient features of the early administration of justice in Bombay till 1726. **[16]**

OR

What is the important contribution of the charter of 1726 to judicial administration in the presidency towns? Explain.

**Q2)** Discuss critically the Warran Hasting's Plan of 1772. **[16]**

OR

Describe the composition and powers of the legislature under the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909.

**Q3)** Examine critically the provisions of the Regulating Act, 1773. **[16]**

OR

What changes did the charter act of 1813 make in the company's government in India and its activities?

**Q4)** Examine the role played by the privy council in the development of Indian Law. **[16]**

OR

How is law reform achieved through legislation and court judgements?

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** What were the powers of the Governor-General under the Government of India Act, 1935? Explain. **[16]**

OR

Describe the composition and powers of the Provincial Legislatures under the Government of India Act, 1935.

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

- a) Lex Loci Report.
- b) Company's charters of 1600 and 1661.
- c) History of Law Reporting in India.
- d) Legal Practitioners Acts 1853, 1859.
- e) Federal Court in 1935.
- f) Report of Indian Bar Committee 1923.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**P280**

**[3639]-403**

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

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** What is the mode of determining existence of partnership? Discuss with special reference to the ratio laid down in Cox Vs. Hickman. **[17]**

OR

Explain the doctrine of implied authority of a partner.

**Q2)** Discuss the rights and liabilities of incoming and out-going partners. What are the consequences of not giving a public notice by a retiring partner?**[16]**

OR

Write briefly on mode of settlement of accounts between partners after dissolution of the firm.

**Q3)** Summarize the provisions regarding passing of property in various types of goods. **[16]**

OR

What is the doctrine of 'caveat emptor'? What are the exceptions to this doctrine?

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

- a) Essentials of a contract of sale.
- b) Hire-purchase agreement.
- c) Implied warranties in a sale.
- d) Effect of perishing of goods.
- e) Unpaid sellers right to resale.

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** State the nature and extent of surety's liability under a contract of guarantee. [17]

OR

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

**Q6)** Discuss the rights and duties of a bailee. [16]

OR

Enumerate the rights and duties of an agent towards his principal.



**P281**

**[3639]-501**

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

**FAMILY LAW - I**

**(2003 Pattern) (New)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

- Q1)** State and explain the importance of modern sources under Hindu Law. **[16]**
- Q2)** Explain the grounds dissolution of Marriage available under Hindu Marriage Act. Compare it with The Divorce Act. **[16]**
- Q3)** Discuss in details the kinds of guardians under Muslim Law. Highlight the role of the mother. **[16]**
- Q4)** “Muslim law has conferred an arbitrary power in the hands of Muslim husband for the dissolution of the marriage.” Comment. **[16]**
- Q5)** Who and when one claim maintenance under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956? **[16]**
- Q6)** State the grounds of divorce under Special Marriage Act, 1954. Compare it with Parsi Law. **[16]**
- Q7)** Discuss the law relating to maintenance of a Muslim wife under the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986. **[16]**
- Q8)** State the requites of the valid Christian Marriage. **[16]**
- Q9)** Write notes : **[16]**
- a) Divorce by mutual consent.
  - b) Distinguish between Sunni and Shiya School.

**P.T.O.**

**Q10)** Answer any four giving reasons :

**[20]**

- a) Salima got married at the age of 8 with consent of her guardian. She wants to repudiate her marriage. Advise her.
- b) A Hindu unmarried female at the age of forty decides to adopt a child. Can she do so?
- c) Gaurav and Gauri both IT Engineers fall in love of each other. They got married but posted at different places. Gaurav tells her to leave her job. But she doesn't. Their relations got strained. Advise them.
- d) Sham and Shilpa got married in June 1999. In September 1999 Shilpa comes to know about Sham's earlier marriage with Sheela. What is the remedy to both the women?
- e) Dara and Lara-two Parsis got married in 2007. They want to dissolve their marriage. Advise them.





**P282**

**[3639]-502**

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

**LAW OF CRIMES**

**(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** Discuss the various theories of punishment. Briefly state different kinds of punishment awarded under the Indian Penal Code. **[16]**

OR

Discuss offences relating to marriage.

**Q2)** What is Abetment? Explain briefly the important provisions of the Indian Penal Code relating to abetment. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

**Q3)** Explain the offence of theft. When does it amount to Robbery. **[16]**

OR

What is kidnapping? Distinguish between kidnapping and abduction.

**Q4)** Define Hurt and discuss the cases where it amount to grievous hurt. **[16]**

OR

What is Criminal Trespass? Distinguish between House trespass and House-breaking.

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

- a) Offences relating to elections.
- b) Dishonestly and Fraudulently.
- c) Theories of punishment.
- d) Criminal Breach of trust.

**P.T.O.**

**Q6)** Answer any four by giving reasons :

**[20]**

- a) A makes a false entry in his shop-book for the purpose of using it as collaborative evidence in a court of justice. Discuss A's liability.
- b) A lays sticks and turf over a pit, with an intention of thereby causing death or with the knowledge that death is likely to be thereby caused. Z believing the ground to be firm walking on it and fall in pit and was killed. What offence A has committed.
- c) 'A' investigate 'B' to kill 'C'. B refuses to do so. Discuss A's liability.
- d) A has a sexual intercourse with a girl whose age is 14 years with her consent. Discuss A's liability.
- e) A intentionally pulls up a woman's veil without her consent. Whether A has committed any offence?
- f) A, an officer of a court of justice, is being ordered by a court of justice to arrest Y; after due enquiry believing Z to be Y arrested Z. Has A committed any offence.
- g) A and B stops 'X' on the road and forceably removed watch, golden chain and a purse from 'X'. What offence A and B have committed.



**P284**

**[3639] - 504**

**III - B.S.L.**

**TRUST EQUITY AND FIDUCIARY RELATIONSHIPS**

**(Sem. - V) (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)*** Explain in detail the rights and liabilities of beneficiary under the Indian Trust Act. **[15]**

**OR**

Discuss the powers and duties of Trustees under the Indian Trust Act, 1882.

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

**OR**

Define 'Trust'. Also compare it with other relationships under the Indian Trust Act, 1882.

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

- a) Trust and administration.
- b) Trust and mortgage.
- c) Trust and equitable charge.
- d) Trust and conditions.

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

**OR**

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

***P.T.O.***

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

OR

Explain in detail the provisions regarding filing of suit by or against or relating to Public trust or trustee under B.P.T. Act, 1950.

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

OR

Discuss the provisions relating to suits by or against or relating to Public Trusts, or Trustees under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950.

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

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

OR

“The fiduciary character of a person may be the consequence of a commercial or a proprietary relation to another, or it may arise out of personal or domestic considerations”. Discuss.



**P285**

**[3639] - 505**

**III - B.S.L.**

**CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY**

**(Sem. - V) (2003 Pattern) (Optional)**

***Time : 3 Hours]***

***[Max. Marks : 100***

***Instructions to the candidates:-***

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

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

**OR**

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

***Q2)*** The central thesis of the sociological school is that criminal behaviour results from the same processes as the other social behaviour. Comment. **[16]**

**OR**

Explain the contribution of classical and neo-classical school.

***Q3)*** Discuss the theories of punishment. **[16]**

**OR**

Critically examine the causes of Juvenile delinquency in India.

***Q4)*** A professional and honourable police force is valuable in every society but it is invaluable in a society like ours which is marked by three characteristics of divisiveness, indiscipline and non co-operation. In light of above statement examine the role of police in administration of justice. **[16]**

**OR**

“Why relationship of the police-public is not so good”. Explain, with illustrations.

***P.T.O.***

**Q5)** White Collar Crimes are more dangerous to society than ordinary crimes. Discuss in light of causes, consequences and give suggestions to control them in India. [16]

OR

Explain the objectives of prison system and evaluate prison reforms in India.

**Q6)** Short notes (any two) : [20]

- a) Rights of Prisoners.
- b) Recommendation of National police Commission.
- c) Recidivism.
- d) Probation of offenders.



**P290**

**[3639]-603**

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

**LAW OF TORTS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT  
(2003 Pattern) (Semester - VI)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** “The real significance of legal damage is illustrated by two maxims namely *injuria sine damno and damnum sine injuria*”. Comment. **[16]**

OR

The State had always defended the claims of private persons in the cases of torts by raising the plea of ‘sovereign immunity’. Discuss.

**Q2)** Discuss in brief the general exceptions to liability in torts. **[16]**

OR

Distinguish between libel and slander. When is slander actionable per se?

**Q3)** Discuss the law relating to torts relating to immovable property. **[16]**

OR

Define :

- a) Negligent misstatements and
- b) Innocent misrepresentations and explain the liability, if any, thereon.

**Q4)** What is contributory negligence? What are the basic principles that determine the existence of contributory negligence? **[16]**

OR

Explain the essentials of nuisance and discuss the defences available in an action on nuisance.

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** Define and explain the essentials of 'fraud' with reference to leading cases.[16]

OR

Explain in detail :

- a) Act of god, and
- b) Maintenance and Champerty.

**Q6)** Define and explain the terms 'consumer' and 'service' under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 with reference to leading cases. [20]

OR

Explain the composition, jurisdiction, powers and procedure of the State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.





Total No. of Questions : 8]

[Total No. of Pages : 3

**P291**

**[3639]-604**

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

**PRACTICAL TRAINING - III**

**(Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bar - Bench Relations)**

**(2003 Pattern) (New)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Part - I**

**Advocates Act**

(Q. No. 1 is compulsory and answer any two from the remaining).

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

- a) Harish Chandra Tiwari Vs Baiju  
AIR 2002 S.C. 548.
- b) Brajendra Nath Bhargava Vs Ramchandra  
Kaslival (1998) 9 S.C.C. 169.
- c) Ramon Service Pvt. Ltd. Vs Subash Kapoor  
(2001) 2 S.C.C. 365.
- d) Bhupinder Kumar Sharma Vs Bar Association Pathankot  
(2002) 1 S.C.C. 470.

**Q2)** Explain the concept, need and importance of professional ethics in India. **[15]**

**Q3)** Explain any two with reference to Advocates Act, 1961. **[15]**

- a) Punishment of Advocates for Professional Misconduct.
- b) Admission and enrolment of Advocates.
- c) Advocates right to practice.

**Q4)** When appeal to Bar Council of India can be preferred and thereafter appeal to supreme court of India can be made under the Advocates Act, 1961. **[15]**

**P.T.O.**

**Part - II**  
**Bar Bench Relations**  
(Answer any one)

- Q5)** “Contempt of court is nothing but an act or Omission which definitely interfeers with administration of Justice”. Do you agree with this proposition, If so comment with reference to above statement. [20]
- Q6)** What do you understand by Administration of Justice? Do you agree with the view that the Bar-Bench has to play an important role in Administration of Justice. It so comment. [20]

**Part - III**  
**Accountancy for Lawyers**  
(Answer both the questions)

- Q7)** Record the following transactions in the cash book of Mr.Rajesh with cash and discount columns. Also open the bank account in the ledger. [15]

June 2008

- 1) Commenced business with cash Rs.15,000/-.
- 2) Opened a bank A/c at Punjab National Bank and deposited Rs.10,000/-.
- 3) Bought office furniture by cheque Rs.3,500/-.
- 4) Purchased bill book and office stationery for cash Rs.1760/-.
- 7) Purchases by cheques Rs.870 from Mr.Ramesh.
- 10) Received for cash sales cheques Rs.3,200/- and cash Rs.1,800/-. The cheque was immediately deposited into bank.
- 12) Paid by cheque to Mr.Chetan Rs.3,900 in full settlement of his account of Rs.4,000/-.
- 14) Received a cheque of Rs.600/- from Mr.Sanjay on account.
- 15) Mr.Mukharjee settle his account of Rs.2,100/- by giving cheque of Rs.2,000/- .
- 16) Paid Rs.375 to Mr.Sen and received a discount Rs.25/-.
- 17) Cheques received on 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> deposited into bank.
- 18) Mr.Kunal deposited in our bank A/c Rs.2,500/- directly and intimated accordingly.
- 21) Drew for daughter's marriage by cheque Rs.5,000/-.
- 22) Drew two cheques for petty cash Rs.300 and for office use Rs.1,000/-.
- 24) Paid to Mr.Basu Rs.200/- by cheque for commission.
- 25) Received a cheque from Anand Rs.1,550/- in full settlement of Rs.1,600/-.
- 30) Paid office salaries Rs.800/-.

- Q8)** Following is the Trial Balance of Mr. Apte for the year ended 31.3.08. Prepare trading and profit and loss A/c for the year ended 31.3.08 and the balance sheet as at that date. **[15]**

Trial Balance

Particulars	Debit	Credit
Stock on 1.4.07	35,000	-
Drawings	12,000	
Purchases	1,10,000	
Return Inward	8,000	
Investment	40,000	
Carriage Inward	4,700	
Import Duty	2,500	
Wages	32,400	
Power charges	4,800	
Salaries	41,300	
Printing and stationery	5,100	
Postage	200	
Plant and machinery	2,15,000	
Furniture	28,000	
Cash at Bank	3,500	
Land and Bldg	1,26,000	
Cash in hand	700	
Capital		3,50,000
Return outward		5,000
Sales		2,70,000
Discount Received		3,000
Interest Received		4,000
Creditors		37,000
	6,69,200	6,69,200

Closing stock on 31.3.08 is Rs.65,000.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

[Total No. of Pages : 3

**P291**

**[3639]-604**

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

**PRACTICAL TRAINING - III**

**(Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bar - Bench Relations)**

**(Paper - 4)(2003 Pattern) (Old)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 80*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Part - I**

**Advocates Act**

(Q. No. 1 is compulsory and answer any two from the remaining).

**Q1)** Write a critical comment on any one : It is desirable that you write the facts, issues, judgement and your critical comment while commenting on the cases.

**[15]**

- a) Ramon Services Pvt. Ltd. v. Subash Kapoor (2001) 2 S.C.C. 365.
- b) P.D.Khandekar v. Bar Council of Maharashtra (1984) 2 S.C.C. 556.

**Q2)** State the provisions of the act regarding admission and enrolment of advocates.

**[10]**

**Q3)** What are the powers of the bar councils to punish advocates for professional misconduct?

**[10]**

**Q4)** What are the rights of an advocate? And what are his duties towards the opponent?

**[10]**

**P.T.O.**

**Part - II**  
**Bar Bench Relations**  
(Answer any one)

**Q5)** Administration of justice is a stream which has to be kept pure and clean.  
Comment. [15]

**Q6)** The uncourteous conduct or misconduct of a lawyer may amount to contempt of court. Discuss. [15]

**Part - III**  
**Accountancy for lawyers**  
(Answer both the questions)

**Q7)** From the following details prepare a Trial Balance as on 31-3-2006. [15]

Sr.No.	Particulars	Amount
1	Creditors	82,010
2	Machinery	1,72,010
3	Drawings	28,010
4	Furniture	49,510
5	Debtors	28,010
6	Capital	2,45,010
7	Travelling expenses	6,510
8	Insurance	1,510
9	Outstanding expenses	3,110
10	Salaries	49,010
11	Rent	5,010
12	Bank interest received	1,210
13	Discount received	1,810
14	Cash balance	7,810
15	Bank balance	18,510
16	Stock	80,010
17	Prepaid insurance	260
18	Audit fees	22,210
19	Discount allowed	1,210
20	Provisions for doubtful debts	2,010
21	Reserve fund	3,010
22	Sales	6,75,010
23	Depreciation	37,010
24	Loan given	39,410
25	Purchases	4,60,010
26	Advertisement expenses not written off	8,010

**Q8)** Prepare a bank reconciliation statement from the following information :[15]

- a) A cheque of Rs.15,600 issued to a customer has not been presented for payment.
- b) The debit side of the cash book was undercast by Rs.3,000/-.
- c) A cheque for 1,820/- drawn in payment of electricity bill has been entered in cash book as Rs.1,280/- was correctly shown in the bank statement.
- d) A cheque received for 2,100/- has been deposited into bank, was dishonoured, no entry relating to dishonour has been made in the cash book.
- e) A wrong debit of 1,260/- has been entered by the bank in the pass book.
- f) A cheque of Rs.10,800/- deposited has not been credited by the bank.
- g) A dividend of Rs.900/- collected by the bank, but no entry made in the cash book.
- h) An interest on overdraft directly debited 2,280/- by bank not recorded in cash book.
- i) The cash book showed an overdraft of Rs.36,300/- as on 31-3-2006.



**P292**

**[3639]-701**

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

**(4<sup>th</sup> Year of New 5 Year Law Course)**

**LAW OF EVIDENCE**

**(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 21) (Semester - VII)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** What is meant by direct evidence? Explain the principles involved in admissibility of circumstantial evidence in the light of decided cases. **[16]**

**OR**

Discuss the relevancy of facts showing existence of state of mind, or of body or bodily feeling with the help of decided cases.

**Q2)** Discuss the concept of confession with the help of decided cases. **[16]**

**OR**

Explain the law relating to admissibility of statements by persons who cannot be called as witnesses.

**Q3)** Discuss the principles relating to admissibility of expert opinion in the light of decided cases. **[16]**

**OR**

When does the character of a person become relevant in civil & criminal cases?

**Q4)** Explain various principles relating to burden of proof. Support your answer with decided cases. **[16]**

**OR**

Explain the provisions relating to examination-in-chief, cross-examination & re-examination of witnesses.

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** Discuss the rules relating to exclusion of oral by documentary evidence. **[16]**

OR

Explain the facts, which need not be proved.

**Q6)** Write notes on (Any 4) : **[20]**

- a) Inimical witnesses.
- b) Child witness.
- c) Extra-Judicial Confession.
- d) Dying declarations.
- e) Electronic Records.
- f) Onus of proof.





**P293**

**[3639]-702**

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

**ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

**(4<sup>th</sup> Year of the 5 Year Law Course)**

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

**(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 22) (Semester - VII)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** State the importance of Environment Law. Which factors contribute towards Environmental Pollution and what is its effect? **[16]**

**Q2)** Constitution has protected “Life” as a Fundamental Right. Whether our Government has fulfilled that promise as guaranteed under the Constitution? Critically analyse. **[16]**

**Q3)** “Directive principles are not merely directives but are Fundamental Duties too”. In the light of importance of Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties under the Constitution, discuss the above statement. **[16]**

**Q4)** What do you mean by “Sustainable Development”? Support your answer with decided cases. **[16]**

**Q5)** Explain the reasons behind the Convention on Biological Diversity. India has enacted the law on Biological Diversity, Act 2002. Does the Act, achieved the object laid down in the Convention. Comment. **[16]**

**Q6)** State in details the various Authorities functioning under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 and their powers. **[16]**

**P.T.O.**

**Q7)** “Dams and other projects are the need of the society but they should be taken in hand with all care and concern for protection of Environment”. Discuss. **[16]**

**Q8)** What is the object of enactment of The Indian Forest Act, 1927. State also the functions and powers of various Authorities who administer under the Act. **[16]**

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

- a) Wild animals, plants and their habitats under The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- b) Public Interest and Environment litigations.
- c) Importance of Convention on Climate Change, 1992.
- d) Bhopal Gas leak case.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**P294**

**[3639]-703**

**4<sup>th</sup> Year of New 5 Year Law Course**

**HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW**

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

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** The history of Human Rights Movement is one of the growth and it is an ever enlarging field to ensure human dignity for a peaceful life. Explain the nature, origin and development of human rights. **[15]**

OR

The Human Rights with reference to part-III of the Indian Constitution crystallised the adequate development in this 21<sup>st</sup> century. Do you agree? Give reasons.

**Q2)** The rights of child are inalienable and the state which neglects their rights is indeed guilty of lack of humanism. Explain the convention on the rights of child. **[15]**

OR

The United Nation Charter is dedicated to the achievement and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Evaluate the significance and role of the U.N.Charter.

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

- a) NGO.
- b) Media and Human Rights.
- c) Role of a State Human Rights Commission.
- d) Rights of Tribal.

**Q4)** States are the subjects of International Law which are the legal entities according to it. Discuss the recognition of states along with its theories.**[15]**

OR

Trace out historical and theoretical developments of International Law.

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** Examine basic purposes and principles of the membership of United Nations. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the immunities and privileges available to diplomats under International Law.

**Q6)** International Law emanates from several sources, wherein United Nations General Assembly resolutions become soft norms of International Law. Explain. **[15]**

OR

What do you understand as State Responsibility? Explain the consequences of State Responsibility.

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

- a) Act of corporation.
- b) Individuals as subject of International Law.
- c) International Court of Justice.
- d) Retro-active effect of treaties.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 1

**P295**

**[3639]-704**

**IV - B.S.L., L.L.B. (Sem. - VII)**

**4<sup>th</sup> year of New 5 year Law Course**

**ARBITRATION CONCILIATION AND ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE  
RESOLUTION SYSTEMS  
(Paper - 24) (2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) Answer any five questions out of questions 1 to 8.
- 2) Question No. 9 is compulsory.

- Q1)** Alternative Dispute Resolution does not all together replace litigation but only supplements of comment. **[16]**
- Q2)** What is the procedure laid down for conduct of arbitral proceedings under arbitration and conciliation act 1996. **[16]**
- Q3)** Consumer protection act 1986 provides an alternative remedy for resolution of consumer disputes elucidate. **[16]**
- Q4)** How many number of arbitrators can be appointed? What is procedure laid down under arbitration and conciliation act 1996 for appointment of arbitrator. **[16]**
- Q5)** What are the conditions to be fulfilled for enforcement of foreign awards?**[16]**
- Q6)** What is the utility of Lok Adalats in conciliation of disputes is Lokadalat system successful in India? **[16]**
- Q7)** Distinguish between Arbitration Negotiation and conciliation. **[16]**
- Q8)** What is the role of conciliator in settlement of disputes under Arbitration and conciliation act 1996. **[16]**
- Q9)** Write short notes any two of the following : **[20]**
- a) Mediation.
  - b) Distinguish between Arbitration and conciliation.
  - c) Consent award.
  - d) Foreign award.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 1

**P296**

**[3639]-801**

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

**JURISPRUDENCE**

**(Paper - 25) (2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** “Key to science of jurisprudence is analysis of the first principles of law”. Comment and discuss the nature and scope of jurisprudence.

**Q2)** Kelsen’s pure theory ceases to be a pure theory and is contaminated by external ingredients like morality. Do you agree? Give reasons and analyze critically.

**Q3)** “The theory of natural law has witnessed various changes in its growth and grown with the changing times”. Illustrate and state its impact on the Indian legal system.

**Q4)** According to savigny, law is a product of facts or customs as existing in a particular human society and not of the legislature. Discuss.

**Q5)** Realism is not a philosophy but an approach to interpret nature of law. Do you agree? Substantiate your contentions with the help of the realist theory of law.

**Q6)** Explain the concept of rights, its kinds and characteristics. Is there any difference between rights in a wider sense and rights in narrower sense?

**Q7)** “Strict liability is an exception to the conventional mens rea principle”. Explain and suitably illustrate with reference to Indian Case Law.

**Q8)** Define the notion of administration of justice in civil matters.

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

- a) Prospective Overruling.
- b) Corporate Personality.
- c) Custom.
- d) Acquisition of Possession.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 1

**P297**

**[3639]-802**

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

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

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**The Transfer of Property Act, 1882**

- Q1)* Explain the History, Object and Scope of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
- Q2)* Explain the scope and object of rule against perpetuity.
- Q3)* Explain the meaning and scope of Doctrine of Apportionment?
- Q4)* Explain the doctrine of feeding the estoppel incorporated under section 43 of the Act.
- Q5)* Explain the meaning and scope of Doctrine of Part-Performance incorporated in the Act.
- Q6)* What are the rights and liabilities of buyer and seller of immovable property?
- Q7)* Define the term mortgage and explain the essential elements of Mortgage?
- Q8)* Explain the different ways of determination of lease?

**The Indian Easements Act, 1882**

- Q9)* Write short note on any two of the following :
- a) Under what circumstances license is deemed revoked.
  - b) Easements restrictive of certain rights.
  - c) Extinction of easements.
  - d) Suit for disturbance of easements.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 1

**P298**

**[3639]-803**

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

**COMPARATIVE LAW**

**(Paper - 28) (2003 Course) (Optional (a))**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

- Q1)** “Comparative law has till recently received a step-motherly treatment”. Discuss this in the light of reasons for neglect of this branch of law. **[16]**
- Q2)** Examine the value and utility of comparative law as an instrument of law reform. **[16]**
- Q3)** Analyze the doctrine of “Rule of Law”. Explain the comparative view of rule of law. **[16]**
- Q4)** What is unified law? Discuss the necessity and utility of unified law. **[16]**
- Q5)** Explain the following : **[16]**
- a) Characteristics of Romano-Germanic Family.
  - b) Common Law Family.
- Q6)** State and explain the various dimensions of strict liability and vicarious liability. **[16]**
- Q7)** Discuss at length the problem of legal terminology. **[16]**
- Q8)** Examine the principle of socialist legality, in the context of socialist family of law. **[16]**
- Q9)** Write notes on any two : **[20]**
- a) Equity and common law.
  - b) Comparative dimensions of offer and acceptance.
  - c) Comparative law and legal history.
  - d) Distinction between stare decisis and Res Indicata.





Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**P299**

**[3639]-804**

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

**4<sup>th</sup> year of the 5 year Law Course**

**INSURANCE LAW**

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

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** Discuss the principle of indemnity as applicable in life and non-life insurance. **[16]**

OR

Reinsurance is one type of liability insurance. Explain.

**Q2)** Explain with examples the doctrine of proximate cause. **[16]**

OR

Explain the special features of the formation of a contract of insurance.

**Q3)** Discuss how and to what extent a policy holder can nominate a person to receive amounts due under a policy after his death. How is this different from testamentary succession? **[16]**

OR

What are the provisions relating to investment of assets and prohibition of loans under the Insurance Act.

**Q4)** Write an essay on the formation, role, and functions of the Life Insurance Corporation of India. **[16]**

OR

Explain the scheme of insurance under the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act 1963.

**Q5)** Explain the liability of an insurer under the Motor Vehicles Act, and defences available to an insurer in the different types of claims provided in that Act. **[16]**

OR

**P.T.O.**

Write notes on :

- a) Duty to give information.
- b) Certificate of Insurance.

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

**[20]**

- a) Premium.
- b) Assignment of fire insurance and motor vehicle third party liability insurance policies.
- c) Insurable interest in marine insurance.
- d) Brokers.
- e) Deposits with the Reserve Bank of India.
- f) Tariff Advisory Committee.
- g) General Insurance Corporation of India.
- h) Types of risks.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 1

**P300**

**[3639]-805**

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

**CONFLICT OF LAWS**

**(Paper - 28) (2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper (c))**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *Question No. 9 is compulsory. Out of the remaining attempt any 5 questions.*
- 2) *Question No. 9 carries 20 marks and remaining questions carry 16 marks each.*

- Q1)** Explain the different modes for the unification of Private International Law? **[16]**
- Q2)** Explain the theories of characterisation? **[16]**
- Q3)** Discuss the rules of Indian Private International Law for determining the domicile of married women? **[16]**
- Q4)** The accepted view is that the formal validity of marriage is governed by the lex loci celebrations. Explain. **[16]**
- Q5)** Explain the rules for recognition of foreign adoption? **[16]**
- Q6)** In English and Indian Private International Law, the succession to immovable property is governed by the lex situs. - Explain. **[16]**
- Q7)** Explain the theories relating to proper Law of Contract? **[16]**
- Q8)** What is the purpose of adoption? Explain the rules of adoption at common law and in Indian law? **[16]**
- Q9)** Write short notes on any four of the following : **[20]**
- a) Mutual Disclaimer theory.
  - b) Banco de Vizcaya v Don Alfonso de Borbony Austria.
  - c) Encroachment of foreign maintenance orders.
  - d) Legitimacy and Legitimation.
  - e) Boys v Chaplin and Phillips v Eire.
  - f) Assignment of intangible Movables.



**P301**

**[3639]-806**

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

**Fourth Year of New Five-Year Law Course**

**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW**

**(Paper - 28) (2003 Pattern) (Theory) (Optional (D))**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** What is intellectual property? How does it differ from other property? How is it protected? **[16]**

OR

Write a short essay on : “Role of Intellectual Property Law”.

**Q2)** Which designs are registrable? What are the rights and liabilities of a proprietor of a registered design? **[16]**

OR

Which acts constitute piracy of copyright in design? What are the remedies available against such acts?

**Q3)** Discuss the concept of ‘deceptive similarity’ under trade mark law. **[16]**

OR

Explain the law relating to assignment and user of registered and unregistered trade marks.

**Q4)** When is copyright infringed? **[16]**

OR

What are the civil and criminal remedies for infringement of copyright?

**Q5)** What is a Patent? What is the object of the patents law? What are the rights and obligations of a patentee? **[16]**

OR

Discuss the various grounds for opposition to a grant of patent.

**P.T.O.**

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

**[20]**

- a) Collective marks.
- b) Non-use of a trade mark.
- c) Author's special rights.
- d) Performers' rights.
- e) Term of a patent.
- f) Provisions for secrecy of certain inventions.
- g) Patent of addition.



**P302**

**[3639]-807**

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

**PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING, LEGAL AID AND PARA  
LEGAL SERVICES  
(Paper - 27) (2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) Question No. 9 carries 20 marks and is compulsory.*
- 2) Attempt any 5 questions from the remaining each carries 16 marks.*

**Q1)** Discuss the history of legal aid movement in India.

**Q2)** Explain the impact of Public Interest Litigation.

**Q3)** “Lok-Adalats are effective means of settlement of dispute” - Comment.

**Q4)** State the salient features of Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

**Q5)** “Computer are asset of lawyers today” - Discuss.

**Q6)** State and explain the Legal Literacy - Awareness measures.

**Q7)** Explain the advantages of Para-Legal training.

**Q8)** Trace the origin and explain the concept of Amicus Curaie.

**Q9)** Write short notes on (any four) :

- a) Duty of advocate to render legal aid.
- b) Role of N.G.O. in legal literacy.
- c) Right of accused to get legal aid.
- d) Permanent Lok Adalat.
- e) Pre-Litigation conciliation and settlement.
- f) Malimath commission.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**P303**

**[3639]-901**

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

**CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND LIMITATION ACT  
(2003 Pattern)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** Write notes on (any two) : **[20]**

- a) Effect of acknowledgement in writing.
- b) Bar of limitation.
- c) Acquisition of ownership by possession.
- d) Legal disability.

**Q2)** Explain the procedure of filing of a suit by or against a minor or a person of unsound mind. **[16]**

OR

Discuss various modes of execution of decrees in civil suits.

**Q3)** Define 'written statement'. Discuss the rules of pleading written statement in a civil suit. When can an additional W.S. be given? **[16]**

OR

Discuss :

- a) Reference.
- b) Review.
- c) Revision.

**Q4)** Explain 'decree', judgement and 'order'. **[16]**

OR

What is the procedure laid down under C.P.C. in order to file a suit by or against the government or public officer.

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** Write notes on (any two) :

**[16]**

- a) Interpleader suit.
- b) Appointment of receiver.
- c) Attachment before judgement.
- d) Amendment of pleadings.

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

**[16]**

- a) Kinds of decrees.
- b) Garnishee order.
- c) Stay of suits.
- d) Issues.
- e) Summary procedure.
- f) Kinds of jurisdiction.





**P305**

**[3639]-903**

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

**INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES**

**(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 31) (Semester - IX)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

- Q1)** What do you mean by interpretation of statutes? How far the Intention of Legislature is relevant in the interpretation of statutes? **[16]**
- Q2)** Discuss the 'Internal Aids' to the construction, with the help of recent judgments. **[16]**
- Q3)** Explain : **[16]**  
a) Mischief Rule, and  
b) External Aids of construction.
- Q4)** Explain the rule of Interpretation of Mandatory and Directory Statutes. **[16]**
- Q5)** Discuss the General Principles of Strict Construction. What are the limits of rule of Strict Construction? **[16]**
- Q6)** Explain the Principles of Interpretation of Remedial Statutes. Support your answer with relevant case laws. **[16]**
- Q7)** State & Explain the Principles governing Expiry and Repeal of statutes with the help of suitable cases. **[16]**
- Q8)** "The Constitution needs to be interpreted differently than other Statutes." Discuss this statement in the light of leading cases. **[16]**

**P.T.O.**

**Q9)** Write notes on any FOUR of the following :

**[20]**

- a) Operation of Statutes.
- b) Vicarious Liability in statutory offences.
- c) Exclusion of Jurisdiction.
- d) Rule of ejusdem generis.
- e) Mens rea in statutory offences and Indian Penal Code.
- f) Rule of last antecedent.



**P306**

**[3639]-904**

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

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

**(2003 Pattern) (Paper 32) (Semester - IX)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *Question No.9 is compulsory.*
- 2) *Attempt any 5 out of the remaining.*
- 3) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

- Q1)** It is said that it's difficult to evolve a satisfactory definition of administrative law so as to demarcate articulately its nature, scope and content. Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons. **[16]**
- Q2)** Discuss the Doctrine of Separation of powers and its significance in the study of Administrative Law. **[16]**
- Q3)** Define Delegated Legislation. Discuss the reasons for the growth of delegated legislation. **[16]**
- Q4)** Discuss in detail the maxim, "*nemo debet esse judex in propria causa*". **[16]**
- Q5)** "The distinction between Sovereign and Non-sovereign function of State is nothing less than a fiction in contemporary society". Elaborate. **[16]**
- Q6)** Define and explain Administrative Tribunals. Also discuss in detail the necessity, nature and growth of Administrative Tribunal. **[16]**
- Q7)** Examine in detail the nature, scope and jurisdiction of the institution of Lokpal and Lokayukta. **[16]**
- Q8)** Write a critical note on Commission of Inquiry Act 1952. **[16]**

**P.T.O.**

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

**[20]**

- a) Writ of Prohibition and Certiorari.
- b) Contractual liability of State.
- c) Constitutional validity of delegated legislation.
- d) Rule of Law.



**P307**

**[3639]-1001**

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

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

*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 procedure of a summons case. **[16]**

OR

Discuss in detail the provisions regarding charge.

**Q2)** Examine the provisions relating to bail and bond under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. **[16]**

OR

Explain the provisions regarding the processes to compel appearance.

**Q3)** Discuss the provisions for maintenance of wives, children and parents. **[16]**

OR

Explain the provisions regarding appeals, reference and revision.

**Q4)** Explain the provisions regarding execution, suspension, remission and commutation of sentences. **[16]**

OR

Explain the provisions regarding security for keeping the peace and for good behavior.

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** Distinguish between any two of the following : **[16]**

- a) Investigation and Inquiry.
- b) Complaint and F.I.R.
- c) Cognizable and non-cognizable offences.
- d) Summons case and warrant case.

**Q6)** Write notes on any four of the following : **[20]**

- a) Power of court to release certain offenders on probation of good conduct.
- b) Report of probation officer.
- c) Variation of conditions of probation.
- d) Child Welfare Committee.
- e) Child in need of care and protection.
- f) Bail of juvenile.



**P308**

**[3639]-1002**

**V - B.S.L.**

**COMPANY LAW**

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

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

- Q1)* What are the contents of memorandum of association and discuss the provision for its alterations.
- Q2)* Discuss the law relating to reconstruction, amalgamation, compromises and arrangements.
- Q3)* How the persons dealing with company are protected by rule in Royal British Bank vs. Turquand. What are the exceptions to the said rule?
- Q4)* Explain the meaning of oppression and mismanagement. What are the remedies available in such cases?
- Q5)* Discuss the meaning of share capital. What are the various types of share capital? What is meant by buy back of shares?
- Q6)* Discuss the role of liquidator in winding up of a company with his rights, duties and liabilities.
- Q7)* Directors play very important role in functioning of a company. Explain.
- Q8)* Who is a member of company? Discuss the mode of becoming member and provisions regarding cessation of membership.

*P.T.O.*

**Q9)** Write notes on any 2 (two) :

- a) Statement in lieu of prospectus.
- b) Rights of minority shareholders.
- c) Extra ordinary meeting.
- d) Kinds of debentures.





**P309**

**[3639]-1003**

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

**DRAFTING PLEADING & CONVEYANCING**  
**(2003 Pattern) (Semester - X)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) Question No.11 is compulsory. It carries 20 marks.*
- 2) Attempt any 5 out of the remaining. Each question carries 16 marks.*

**Q1)** Draft a plaint for specific performance against a defendant who has refused to execute a Sale Deed.

**Q2)** Draft a petition for restitution of conjugal rights on behalf of a husband.

**Q3)** Draft an application u/s 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure on behalf of a wife.

**Q4)** Draft a Partnership Deed.

**Q5)** Draft a Sale Deed in respect of an agricultural property.

**Q6)** Draft a complaint on behalf of a complainant, who has been cheated by a builder.

**Q7)** Draft a petition for probate on the basis of a will.

**Q8)** Draft an application for bail in a murder case.

**Q9)** Draft a Leave and Licence Agreement for residential premises.

**Q10)** Draft a special power of Attorney in favour of a daughter for selling a plot, by the father who is required to go abroad.

**Q11)** Write notes on any two :

- a) Caveat application.
- b) Gift.
- c) Interim Injunction.
- d) Promissory Note.



**P310**

**[3639]-1004**

**V - B.S.L. & LL.B.**

**Fifth Year of the Five Year Law Course**

**LAW OF TAXATION**

**(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 37 (a)) (Optional) (Semester - X)**

*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 three of the following with reference to the Income Tax Act, 1961 :- **[15]**

- a) Income.
- b) Unexplained money.
- c) Determination of the residential status of an individual.
- d) Advance Payment of Tax.

**Q2)** What are the provisions of the Income Tax Act regarding Taxing of Agricultural Income? **[15]**

OR

Examine the provisions of the Income Tax Act regarding set off and carry forward and set off of losses of an individual carrying on business.

**Q3)** Explain any two of the following with reference to the Income Tax Act, 1961. **[15]**

- a) Income from other sources.
- b) Refunds.
- c) Income escaping assessment.

**Q4)** What is a capital asset? State and explain the types of capital assets under the Income Tax Act, 1961. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the provisions relating to 'search and seizure' under the Income-Tax Act, 1961. How long the seized record may be retained by the Income-Tax Authorities?

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** Examine the provisions relating to “Levy and collection of duty” under the Central Excise Act, 1944. **[25]**

OR

Explain the following with reference to the Central Excise Act, 1944.

- a) Appeals.
- b) Powers and duties of Central Excise Officers.

**Q6)** Define the term ‘Assets’ and enumerate the assets which are exempted from the Wealth Tax under the Wealth Tax Act, 1957. **[15]**

OR

Explain the provisions relating to ‘Assessment’ under the Wealth Tax Act, 1957.

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**P311**

**[3639]-1005**

**V - B.S.L. & LL.B.**

**BANKING LAWS INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE**

**INSTRUMENTS ACT**

**(2003 Pattern) (Semester - X)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

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

**Q1)** State the provisions relating to “Presumptions” as to negotiable instrument under N.I. Act, 1881. **[17]**

OR

What are the provisions relating to the discharge from liability on negotiable instrument?

**Q2)** Write notes on any THREE of the following : **[18]**

- a) Noting And Protest.
- b) Reasonable Time.
- c) Crossing of cheque.
- d) Inchoate instrument.
- e) Presentment of negotiable instrument.

**Q3)** State the provisions relating to Non-Banking Financial Institutions under R.B.I. Act. **[17]**

OR

State and explain the business which the Reserve Bank is authorised to carry on and transact.

**P.T.O.**

**Q4)** Write notes on any THREE of the following : **[18]**

- a) Penalties under the R.B.I. Act.
- b) Issue Department.
- c) Power to issue search warrant.
- d) Collection and furnishing of credit information.
- e) Reserve Bank as Bankers' Bank.

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

OR

State the provisions relating to Appeals under the B.R. Act, 1949.

**Q6)** Write notes on any Two : **[15]**

- a) Restrictions as to payment of dividend.
- b) Cash Reserves.
- c) Maintenance of percentage of assets.
- d) Public Examination of Directors and Auditors.



**P312**

**[3639]-1006**

**V - B.S.L., LL.B.**

**CO-OPERATIVE LAW**

**(2003 Pattern) (Semester - X)**

*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 various stages of growth and development of co-operative movement in India through Five Yearly Plans. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the various stages of growth and development of co-operative movement in India in pre independence period.

**Q2)** Discuss the procedure and effects of registration of societies. **[15]**

OR

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

**Q3)** Discuss the powers of Registrar regarding the management of a society. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the provisions of the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960, regarding audit, inquiry, inspection and supervision of societies.

**Q4)** Explain the procedure for dealing with the contempt of Co-operative Court and Co-operative Appellate Court. **[15]**

OR

Explain in detail :

- a) Societies specified under section 73G, and
- b) Grounds of winding up of the society.

**P.T.O.**

**Q5)** Discuss the power of Registrar to grant a certificate to certain Society for the recovery of amount due to such society. **[15]**

OR

Explain in detail the powers of the liquidator.

**Q6)** Discuss the special liabilities of the promoter as to the contents of an agreement for sale of flat under the Maharashtra Ownership of Flats Act, 1963. **[15]**

OR

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

**Q7)** Write notes on any two of the following : **[10]**

- a) General liabilities of flat-taker under the Maharashtra Ownership of Flats Act, 1963.
- b) Effects of non registration of agreement for sale of flat under the Maharashtra Ownership of Flats Act, 1963.
- c) Application of the under the Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act, 1970.
- d) Common areas and facilities under the Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act, 1970.





**P313**

**[3639]-1007**

**V - B.S.L. ,LL.B.**

**INVESTMENT AND SECURITIES LAWS  
(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 37) (Semester - X)**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 100*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *Question No.8 is compulsory and it carries 20 marks.*
- 2) *Answer any 5 of the remaining which carry 16 marks each.*

**Q1)** After the Indian economy was liberalized how have the changes in law accelerated the growth of the capital market?

**Q2)** Define :

- a) Securities.
- b) Shares.
- c) Stocks.
- d) Derivatives.

**Q3)** What are listing agreements? The agreement is between which parties? What is sought to be regulated by these agreements?

**Q4)** A section 25 company formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of facilitating trading of securities wishes to be recognized as a stock exchange. What are the provisions of the Securities Contract Regulation Act for being recognized as a stock exchange?

**Q5)** Explain with reference to SEBI Act :

- a) Compounding of offences.
- b) Immunity from prosecution from any offence.

**Q6)** What are mutual funds? How are they regulated? What disclosures are to be made by the mutual funds for the purpose of registration?

**P.T.O.**

**Q7)** Write a note on Registrars and Share transfer Agents.

**Q8)** Write short notes on **any four** :

- a) Portfolio Managers.
- b) Corporate Governance.
- c) Demutualisation.
- d) Depository.
- e) Credit Rating Agency.
- f) Brokers.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

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**[3639] - 601**

**III - B.S.L.**

**FAMILY LAW - II**

**(2003 Pattern) (New) (Sem. - VI)**

***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 rules of succession in case of a parsi male dies intestate. **[16]**

**OR**

State and explain the classification of property under Hindu Law.

***Q2)*** Discuss the different rules governing wills under the Muslim Law. **[16]**

**OR**

Define Domicile and explain how it is acquired?

***Q3)*** Explain the different kinds of will. Discuss the rules of execution of a privileged will. **[16]**

**OR**

What is partition? Discuss the different modes of effecting partition under Hindu Law.

***Q4)*** Discuss fully the rights, duties and liabilities of Mutawalli. **[16]**

**OR**

Explain in detail “The Doctrine of **Election**”.

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

- a) Armchair Rule.
- b) Hiba-Bill-Iwas.
- c) Stridhan.
- d) Lapsing of Legacy.

***P.T.O.***

**Q6)** Answer any three giving reasons.

**[18]**

- a) X, a Christian female dies intestate who left behind her a widower, father and mother. Devolve her property.
- b) A bequeaths Rs. 1000 to the eldest son of B. At the death of the testator B has no son. Whether legacy will take effect or not? Why?
- c) A bequeaths to B certain bales of goods. A takes the goods with him on a voyage. The ship and the goods are lost at sea and A is drowned. B can claim .....
- d) A Hindu male died in 2007 leaving behind him ancestral property. He is survived by his two sons, two married daughters and one unmarried daughter. Distribute his property.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

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**[3639] - 602**

**III - B.S.L.**

**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**

**(2003 Pattern) (New) (Sem. - VI) (Paper - 18)**

***Time : 3 Hours]***

***[Max. Marks : 100***

***Instructions to the candidates :***

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

***Q1)*** Discuss critically the salient features of the Indian Constitution. **[16]**

***Q2)*** Examine elaborately the objectives of the Indian Constitution as outlined in the Preamble of the Constitution. **[16]**

***Q3)*** “The question of selection and appointment of judges in higher judiciary is crucial to the maintenance of independence of the judiciary”. In the light of the above statement discuss the procedure of appointment of Supreme Court judges. Substantiate your answer with appropriate case laws. **[16]**

***Q4)*** Write a critical note on equality of opportunity in public employment. **[16]**

***Q5)*** Freedom of speech and expression is indispensable in a democracy. Discuss the freedom of speech and expression provided in the Constitution with its limitations. Substantiate your answer with appropriate judicial pronouncements. **[16]**

***Q6)*** Discuss the provisions regarding inter-State trade and commerce under the Indian Constitution. **[16]**

***Q7)*** Discuss the powers, functions and position of the State executive under the Constitutional set-up. **[16]**

***P.T.O.***

**Q8)** Discuss the Nature and Scope of the term 'State' under Art. 12 of the Constitution. **[16]**

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

- a) Failure of Constitutional Machinery in State.
- b) Doctrine of Basic Structure.
- c) Doctrine of Eminent Domain.
- d) Freedom of Movement and Residence.

