

P677

[3739] - 602

III - B.S.L

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (NEW) (PAPER 18).

(2003 Pattern) (Sem. - VIth)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions:

- 1) *Question no. 9 is compulsory.*
- 2) *Attempt any five out of the remaining.*

- 1) Explain the relevance of motive preparation and previous or subsequent conduct under India Evidence Act.
- 2) Define admission. Explain as to when admission is relevant in civil cases.
- 3) Explain the provision relating to proof of documents by primary evidence only & also explain the cases in which secondary evidence to relating to documents may be given.
- 4) Explain the rule relating to evidence of term of contracts, grants and other dispositions of property reduced to form of document.
- 5) What is meant by burden of proof? Explain the burden of proof in a suit or proceeding with the help of appropriate illustrations and cases.
- 6) Explain various kinds of estoppels. Distinguish between estoppel and waiver.
- 7) Discuss the concepts of examination - in chief and cross examination.
- 9) Write notes on (any four).
 - a) Dog tracking.
 - b) Disproved.
 - c) Professional communications.
 - d) Chance witness.
 - e) Confession.
 - f) Tape recording evidence.

P676

[3739] - 603

III - B.S.L

LAW OF TORTS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

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

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions:

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

- 1) Define 'Tort'. Discuss the main characteristics of a tort. Differentiate it from a 'contract' and a 'crime'.
- 2) Explain the role of consent as a defence in an action under law of tort.
- Q3) What are the various kinds of damages that can be awarded in an action for torts?
- 4) Explain how the myth of privity of contract depriving the consumer to recover damages from the manufacturer was discussed in Donoghue v/s Stevenson?
- 5) Define 'assault and 'battery'. Explain the ingredients of both. What are the defences available to an action for the same?
- 6) What does the tort of 'malicious prosecution' consist of ? Explain with the help of the decided cases.
- 7) Define 'nuisance'. What are the remedies in case of public and private nuisances? When can a private person take action in case of public nuisance? Explain .
- 8) What do you understand by 'novus actus interveniens'? Discuss the various categories of cases where this maxim is applied.
- 9) Write short notes on any two:
 - a) Consumer.
 - b) Deficiency in service.
 - c) Service.
 - d) Redressal machinery under C.P. Act.

P677

[3739] - 701

IV - B.S.L

LAW OF EVIDENCE

(Sem. - VII)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions:

- 1) Attempt any five questions Out of Q1 to Q7 carrying 16 Marks each.*
- 2) Q. 8 Carrying 20 Marks is Compulsory.*

- 1) Explain the relevancy of motive, preparation and previous or subsequent conduct under Indian Evidence Act.*
- 2) Define admission. Explain as to when admission is relevant in civil cases.*
- Q3) Explain the provision relating to proof of documents by primary evidence only & also explain the cases in which secondary evidence relating to documents may be given.*
- 4) Explain the rule relating to evidence of terms of contracts, grants and other dispositions of property reduced to form of document.*
- 5) What is meant by burden of proof? Explain the burden of proof in a suit or proceeding with the help of appropriate illustrations and cases.*
- 6) Explain various kinds of estoppels. Distinguish between estoppel and waiver.*
- 7) Discuss the concepts of examination - in chief and cross examination.*
- 8) Write notes on (any four).*
 - a) Dog tracking.*
 - b) Disproved.*
 - c) Professional communications.*
 - d) Chance witness.*
 - e) Confession.*
 - f) Tape recording evidence.*

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[3739] - 704

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

**ARBITRATION CONCILIATION AND ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE
RESOLUTION SYSTEMS**

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

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instruction:

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

- Q1)** Define the term “Arbitration” and discuss the essentials of “Arbitration Agreement “ under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. **[16]**
- Q2)** Explain the improvement brought about by the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 over repealed Arbitration Act, 1940. **[16]**
- Q3)** Discuss the provisions relating to “making of an Arbitral award and Termination of Proceedings” under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. **[16]**
- Q4)** Explain the provisions relating to conciliation of disputes arising out of legal relationship under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. **[16]**
- Q5)** Discuss the grounds and procedure for challenging an appointment of the Arbitrator. **[16]**
- Q6)** Explain the provisions regarding the composition and jurisdiction of the “National commission” under the consumer protection Act, 1986. **[16]**
- Q7)** What are the advantages of alternative dispute resolution systems over court litigations? **[16]**
- Q8)** Discuss the functions and jurisdiction of family courts under the Family Courts Act, 1984. **[16]**
- Q9)** Write short notes on any two of the following. **[20]**
- a) Administrative Tribunals.
 - b) Negotiation.
 - c) Interim measures by court.
 - d) Lok Adalats.

Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

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[3739] - 1002

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

COMPANY LAW

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 34)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) “The object of doctrine of indoor management is to protect outsiders while dealing with company”, discuss. Are there any exceptions to the said rule?

Q2) Who is promoter? Discuss the role of promoter in formation of a company. When are the pre-incorporation contracts binding on the company?

Q3) What is meant by winding up of a company? Discuss various types of winding up procedures.

Q4) Explain the position of a ‘director’ under Company Law. What are the duties and liabilities of directors?

Q5) Define ‘company’. What are the various kinds of companies.

Q6) Discuss the meaning of share capital and various kinds of share capital.

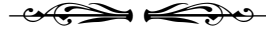
Q7) What are the powers of National Company law Tribunal and Central Government with respect to prevention of oppression and mismanagement.

Q8) Discuss various types of meetings and rules regarding conduct of an Annual General Meeting.

P.T.O.

Q9) Write notes (Any Two):

- a) Kinds of debenture.
- b) Statement in lieu of prospectus.
- c) Contents of Memorandum of Association.
- d) Minority Rights.



Total No. of Questions : 11]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P693

[3739] - 1003

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

DRAFTING, PLEADING & CONVEYANCING

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 36)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) Draft a written statement on behalf of a tenant in a suit for his eviction on ground of non payment of rent for last 8 months.

Q2) Draft a plaint in a suit for dissolution of partnership running a business of land development on behalf of one of the partner.

Q3) Draft a memorandum of appeal in a case where accused is convicted for an offence of theft.

Q4) Draft a private criminal complaint under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instrument Act.

Q5) Write Applications:

- a) Disposal of property under Section 452 of Cr. PC.
- b) Cancellation of bail in a rape case.

Q6) Draft a deed of mortgage between private money lender and a borrower.

Q7) Draft a petition for divorce by mutual consent under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

P.T.O.

Q8) Draft a petition for writ of mandamus before the High Court against some Municipality Authority.

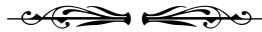
Q9) Draft a legal notice on behalf of an owner to a trespasser.

Q10) Write applications.

- a) For taking an adjournment.
- b) For appointment of a commission.

Q11) Write Notes on Any Two:

- a) Caveat Application.
- b) Succession Certificate.
- c) Writ of Habeas Corpus.
- d) Deficiency in Service under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.



Total No. of Questions : 5]

[Total No. of Pages : 6

P654

[3739] - 101

I - B.S.L.

GENERAL ENGLISH - I

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

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

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

- i) Pass the buck.
- ii) Movers and shakers.
- iii) In glowing terms.
- iv) Keep your head.
- v) Take a leaf out of someone's book.
- vi) To tie someone's hand.
- vii) To steer clear.
- viii) To strain every nerve.
- ix) To throw mud at.
- x) Tall talk.
- xi) A white lie.
- xii) Use one's good offices.

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

- i) Judicial process.
- ii) Caveat.
- iii) Admissible Evidence.
- iv) Public Interest.
- v) Endowment.
- vi) Wages.
- vii) Merchandise.

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

- i) The HRD ministry has come up with a bill which confers copyright of a film upon the producer as well as the director. (Make it compound).
- ii) Although a quarter of a century has passed since the tragedy struck, there has been no end to the ordeal of the victims. (Make it simple).

P.T.O.

- iii) Scientists should be paid more than they are currently (Add a Q. tag).
 - iv) Do you think lighting candles at rallies is symbolic? (Give a short response).
 - v) I earn as much as he does. (Change the degree).
 - vi) India is among the few countries that still has / have the opportunity to nurture the health of their tiger populations. (Choose the correct form).
 - vii) People who are not able are still fighting for their rights. (Make it affirmative).
 - viii) Seeking to match China in public diplomacy over climate change negotiations, the government is planning to reduce carbon intensity. (Make it into Complex).
 - ix) No one can suppress truth. (Frame a Rhetorical Q).
 - x) Invest in gold. It is an important investment avenue. (Combine to make it complex).
 - xi) World energy demands increases / is increasing / has been increasing about 3% every year. (Choose the right form of the verb).
 - xii) Inadequate infrastructure delayed the distribution of relief supplies. (Change the voice).
- b) Report the following into indirect speech : [5]
- Q. : "What is your name Sir?"
 A : "Mr. Nanda"
 Q. : "So you really didn't see my client before the collision, did you?"
 A : "As I already told you, I was looking straight ahead, and a car was in front of me. The car swerved sharply to the right, and I saw the car to my immediate right start to swerve into my lane."
 Q. : "So that means no, doesn't it?"
 A : "I suppose so."
 Q. : "Were you drunk?"
 A : "Not Really."
 Q. : "What do you mean?"—
- c) Correct the following sentences. (Any 5) [5]
- i) A snake is representative of strength, power and ferocity.
 - ii) Every man, woman and child have the right to live freely.
 - iii) In this particular job, we have discovered that to be diligent is more important than being bright.
 - iv) She worked for three different companies.
 - v) Did the new T.V. cost very much?
 - vi) Let us consider this point farther.
 - vii) Here is food for the cat.

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

If one single phenomenon has facilitated terrorism and organised crime in the past few years, it is the exponential growth of channels of communication available to law-breakers and perpetrators of violence and fraud. We saw this to a great measure in 9/11.

There is a long list of recent occurrences across the globe where electronic communication has served as the anchor to terrorism or conventional crime. This poses a great challenge to governments and law-enforcement agencies and highlights the need for eternal vigilance. Administrative responses to this apparent hole even in the best of security arrangements have been varied, ranging from the most sensitive and responsible, to the indifferent and illogical. It is difficult to place countries into pigeonholes.

As in the case of a nuclear armoury, India needs to generate an ability to protect itself against cyber attacks on its sensitive establishments as also retaliate in quick time. Instances of theft of laptops are too numerous for our comfort. Encryption is the only answer to this. The second objective is one of formalising an arrangement whereby the most sensitive of information is stored in handwritten documents, and not transmitted online, and which is circulated by the authors themselves personally to those authorised to see them. Accountability for any leakage of information is easy to fix this way, unlike in cyberspace where the intruder invariably goes unidentified. The rationale for this seemingly archaic arrangement is that online security is not absolute and it is liable to be breached with some effort by a determined adversary hunting for information. This is security discipline of the highest order that should be obtained in respect of matters that have a bearing on the country's defence. A form of Internet telephony, Skype has so many admirers and users because it is economical beyond belief. Security agencies are extremely worried that these could be used by terrorists to pass on information, which is hardly likely to be intercepted.

Twitter can also be used by terrorists for transmission of confidential messages. With the growing popularity of Twitter, the government may have to take a view on how to reduce the dangers from an unrestricted Twitter traffic.

- i) In what way has electronic communication been harmful?
- ii) How can sensitive information be stored according to the author?
- iii) What are the different ways in which cyberspace can be detrimental?
- iv) Cite one advantage and one disadvantage of social networking sites.

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

The humanities are academic disciplines which study the human condition, using methods that are primarily analytic, critical, or speculative, as distinguished from the mainly empirical approaches of the natural and sciences. Examples of the disciplines of the humanities are ancient and modern languages, literature, law, history, philosophy, religion, and visual and performing arts (including music). Additional subjects sometimes included in the humanities are technology, anthropology, area studies, communication studies, cultural studies, and linguistics, although these are often regarded as social sciences. Scholars working in the humanities are sometimes described as “Humanists”.

History teaches us how those who came before us confronted the challenges of the past; literature provides insights into human needs, desires, and motivations; philosophy helps to clarify and illuminate what, in the end, is truly of value. Taken together, the humanities give us a fuller sense of what is possible, desirable, and right.

The Humanities are essential for the healthy growth and sustenance of any society. There are signs that humanities that have set the trend all over the world for the better part of two centuries, are in a state of serious decline in India today. What is sad is that the calibre of people entering such fields is deteriorating. Most students prefer high-paying professions. Now there is a deeply entrenched prejudice and it shows no sign of letting up that science is ‘better’ than the arts or humanities; that people who study science and mathematics are more ‘intelligent’ and hardworking than those who study languages; that those who study history are dullards and so on and so forth. No wonder science courses are thought to be more ‘useful’. What we are forgetting is that we are living in an increasingly complex world, and the liberal arts give you the skills to understand that better.

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

- i) One book that inspired you.
- ii) Success according to you is _____.
- iii) Beauty according to you is _____.

- b) As a lawyer working in a law firm, write a letter confirming an appointment or meeting with a client of yours. [10]

OR

Write a letter to the owner of your apartment canceling the rental contract made by you.

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

As all roads and flights led to Copenhagen for the climate summit, ordinary citizens of the world wondered what could possibly alter the already northbound climate change. The decisions taken at the summit may or may not alter the worsening situation, but if we are able to think ahead and put mother earth ahead of us, for the sake of posterity, we will have the satisfaction of doing our bit! For that, we will have to think of human beings and living beings first. Any small step in the right direction will definitely be a giant leap for mankind. Can we decide to switch off the refrigerators in our house for one hour a day? Can we make a conscious effort to make the maximum use of sunlight by switching off lights during the day? Can we sacrifice the air-conditioners in the car for at least two days a week (excluding Saturday/Sunday)? Can we walk when we can walk and not drive? Could we be nice enough to ask our neighbour to pool car for work? Can we be bold enough to use the public conveyance for work once a week? Can we stick to the good old landline telephone and use mobiles only when absolutely necessary? Can we keep the same mobiles for longer years, thereby reducing e-waste? Can we switch off the computer, when we leave the table? Can we use desktop more often than laptop, so that we need not charge them often? Can we replace the chandeliers at home with ordinary lights? Can we sacrifice watching TV throughout the telecast of cricket matches, of which there is no dearth of supply? The U.N. Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, goes without food for one day, because he cares for the hungry. How about you and me? Are we ready to sacrifice smaller pleasures? Are we capable of weaning away our children from junk foods? Once a month, can we visit a poor peoples' home and offer any little help that we can? Can we stop smoking? Can we plant more trees at home? Can we care for the trees and plants? Are we capable of stopping the plundering of nature, in our neighbourhood?

OR

Translate the following passage into Marathi/Hindi :

A human right, owed to every person simply as a human being, is inherently universal. They do not flow from office, rank, or relationship. Universalising the human rights norm was one of the great achievements of the twentieth century. Numerous United Nations conventions, declarations and protocols produced this progressive result. Human rights establish boundaries between individuals, society and the state. The assertion of a human right is a claim on protection from threats from people, groups or public authorities. Human rights are endangered in conditions of anarchy when there is no functioning law enforcement

and judicial machinery to defend them. In most cases, however, the gravest threats to the human rights of citizens emanate from states. This is why, even as advocates seek desirable advances in the global governance of human rights, they must constantly hold fast to the critical kernel of truth that human rights is about protecting individual beliefs and actions from group-sanctioned morality at local, national and global levels of governance.

b) Summarise the following passage : [10]

One way communication is characterized by absence of feed back from the receiver to the sender. Here the role of the sender and the receiver are isolated not interdependent. The sender conveys the message and the receiver has to make out the meaning of his own and there is no scope for check back.

Two ways communication involves active feed back from the receiver to the sender to ensure that the receiver has understood the same message which the sender intended to convey. This form of communication is more interactive and interpersonal and allows better mutual understanding. Verbal communication requires the use of words, vocabulary, numbers and symbols and is organized in sentences using language. Mastering linguistic skill is not reserved for the selected few but is a skill that each and every one should develop to improve relationships and interactions.

Everyone's brain is forever having thoughts and they are primarily with words. Words spoken, listened to or written affect your life as well as others. They have the power to create emotions and move people to take action. When verbal communication is delivered accurately and clearly, you activate the mind and encourage creativity. You create your reality with your senses, the eyes, ears and feelings and words and symbols are used to create the meanings. This is why you are encouraged to read and watch informative materials, listen to motivational audio programs and attend classes or seminars that relate to your line of work or objectives. Positive and uplifting spoken or written messages motivate and inspire.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

[Total No. of Pages : 1

P656

[3739] - 103

I - B.S.L.

ECONOMICS

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

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

- 1) Give diagrams wherever necessary.***
- 2) Q.No. 1 is compulsory.***
- 3) Answer any four from remaining.***
- 4) All questions carry equal marks. (20 each)***

Q1) Write short notes (any four) :

- a) Economics and social welfare.***
- b) Causes of Poverty in India.***
- c) Lender of last resort.***
- d) Determinants of demand.***
- e) Economics as a social science.***
- f) Birth rate and death rate.***

Q2) What are the causes of high unemployment?

Q3) Explain the law of supply with its assumptions and exceptions.

Q4) Explain Joint Stock company.

Q5) What are the features of oligopoly and monopoly?

Q6) Explain the features of socialism and capitalism.

Q7) What are the features of an under developed economy?

Q8) Explain the functions of commercial banks.

Q9) What is the importance of Agricultural sector?

Q10) Explain the role of public sector in India.



Total No. of Questions : 5]

[Total No. of Pages : 5

P657

[3739] - 201

I - B.S.L.

GENERAL ENGLISH - II

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

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

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

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| i) Goodwill | ii) Expectancy |
| iii) Ebullient | iv) Spy |
| v) Intra-city | vi) Tip toe |
| vii) Concoct | viii) Helipad |
| ix) JNNURM | x) Varsity |
| xi) Illegal | xii) Teacher |

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

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| i) Defer | ii) Debt |
| iii) Note | iv) Provocation |
| v) Pronounce | vi) Variation |
| vii) Review | |

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

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| i) Entry | ii) Deterioration |
| iii) Secession | iv) Complainant |
| v) Wholesome | vi) Slander |
| vii) Modest. | |

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) Mens rea | ii) Read the riot Act |
| iii) Riding high | iv) Come of age |
| v) Stand tall | vi) Volte face |
| vii) Sub rosa | viii) In situ |
| ix) Every trick in the book | x) At home with |
| xi) A fortiori | xii) Fall from grace. |

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

- i) One who applies as for help or appointment.
- ii) Statement of charges for goods or services.
- iii) A course of study in a school or college.
- iv) Place of gathering for public discussion.
- v) An addition to the end of a letter.
- vi) A brief narrative of the offence charged containing description of the crime & facts necessary to constitute it.
- vii) Payment for occupation of the premises by a tenant.
- viii) Official document showing traveller's identity & a licence to go to a country.
- ix) A statement expressing commendation or a message of this nature.
- x) A written law as distinguished from a customary law.
- xi) Malicious destruction or damage to property with the intention of injuring a business.
- xii) One word for before mentioned or already said.

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

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| i) Whatsoever | ii) When |
| iii) Afterwards | iv) Consequently |
| v) In the first place | vi) For example |
| vii) Incidentally. | |

- b) Correct the following sentences. (Any five) [5]
- i) Please see this exercise and correct it.
 - ii) Coming out of the department store, his wallet was stolen.
 - iii) The mother accompanied by her daughter were at the studio at six in the morning.
 - iv) She is a real good swimmer.
 - v) He invested his money in stocks, in real estate and a home for retired persons.
 - vi) Some of you will have to bring their own stationeries.
 - vii) Have you got brothers or sisters?
- c) Summarise the following passage : [10]

It's hard to know when exactly the study of language and law began. But there has always been a close relationship between these two fields, even if that relationship has not always been formally acknowledged. It may be possible to have language without having law. Nonetheless, it seems safe to conclude that human beings had language long before they had law.

In contrast, it is utterly impossible to conceive of law without language. There are some scholars who seem to believe that the emergence of law necessarily presupposes the existence of writing. It is certainly true that the technology of writing facilitates the expression and communication of legal norms. Almost as soon as the ancient Babylonians created writing, they began to use it for legal purposes. Around four or five millennia ago, they were writing contracts on clay tablets and chiseling codes of law into stone. Yet despite the close historical connection between writing and law, writing is not essential to the existence of law.

In contrast to writing, language more generally is indeed essential to law. Perhaps it's not necessary that legal norms be articulated in language, but at the very least they ought to be describable in language. In addition, just about any legal activity, such as settling disputes, making contracts, or providing for what happens to your possessions after you die, presupposes the existence of a sophisticated system of communication, which is another way of saying that such legal activities require language.

Thus, language is essential to law in at least two ways. First, laws or legal norms cannot exist without the ability to articulate or describe them in language. Secondly, language is an essential tool in carrying out the business of law. There is, without any doubt, an extremely close relationship between language and law.

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

Parenting, especially during these days, is an enigma, to say the least. Our life suggests there is more to parenting than meets the eye. It is adapting to new situations and challenges. Today's rules are tomorrow's exceptions (the rules are drafted and changed by siblings!!)

The root cause of all the complications is set in the early stages of childhood. Many parents feel that children cannot think on their own. The reason, obviously, is that they are too small to think. As the children grow older, seldom do parents realise that their mind also grows.

They see, feel and enjoy the things that parents would have otherwise forbidden them to do. They enjoy the directions, but are prepared to deviate a little bit. This adventure, the inquisitiveness is what pundits call 'creativity of children'. The presence of parents is a great support for them, but they can survive a few hours without them too. Since parents are more emotionally attached, they cannot let them go.

This is where the conflicts start. And parents fail the first test from the point of view of the child. They refuse to listen to the little things they want to share with us, the little things they want to possess and small happiness of giving significance to their life away from us. By this time they have decided what curricular activities the children should take up, what tuitions would be needed so that the child would 'come up in life' and which is the best school in the neighbourhood.

The pressures on children are relentless and they start to play along. The pressure increases manifold. Then there are parents, knowingly or unknowingly, who put the additional tensions by way of reality shows.

Creative talents must be nurtured, but the talent will, in no way be less if a few less smses are polled and the child is out of the reality show. It is not the exams in the 10th standard that is creating pressure on children as contended by some. It is the exams from the kindergarten, the quarterlies, the half-yearlies, the annuals, and the expectations from these exams along with the fear of failure to live up to the expectations of the parents that is burdening the children.

The problem in parenting is that parents can never ever correctly know when to let the child go on their own. Those who can crack the code may have a better emotional relationship with children and, to a certain extent, succeeded in parenting. It is not what children do in the presence of parents that matters, but what they do in their absence. The best and perhaps the only way to know that is, to keep the communication channel

open with them. If parents do that, why should children spend more time on mobiles, more time on social networking sites, more time on computer games and more importantly, more time away from parents.

Questions :

- i) What does enigma mean? - Justify the use by the author.
 - ii) Do you agree that parents fail the first test from the point of children? Are the parents justified in making decisions for them?
 - iii) What are the different kinds of pressure on children cited in the passage - you may add some you have faced.
 - iv) What is cracking the code that the author mentions? What is the remedy?
 - v) What are the different ways you can spend your time fruitfully? Elucidate.
- b) Choose the correct word from those given in brackets. (Any 5) [5]
- i) Someone who has no morals is amoral / immoral.
 - ii) You see a sporting event-you are referred to as spectator / audience.
 - iii) A cachet / cache of weapons was unearthed by the police.
 - iv) Changes in weather are climatic / climactic.
 - v) Anything concerning budgetary matters is monetary / fiscal.
 - vi) Please do not loose / lose your bearings when entering a new city.
 - vii) A political system or an administration is a regime/regimen.
- Q5) a) Write an investigative report on child labour being engaged. [10]**
- OR**
- Report on a two day workshop on road safety organized by the Automotive Research Institute of India.
- b) Write an effective and cohesive essay on any one of the following : [10]
- i) Should all examinations go online?
 - ii) Empowerment of women in India.
 - iii) Role of Activists in society.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P659

[3739] - 202

I - B.S.L.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Political Theory and Political Organization

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

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) Critically explain Plato's philosophy of 'Ideal State'. Is it relevant today? Comment.

OR

Define State. Give the essential features of state. Distinguish between

- a) State and Nation and
- b) State and government.

Q2) Discuss the various theories of Democratic - Socialism. Is India a Democratic-Socialist State? Explain.

Q3) a) Explain the concepts Liberty, Equality and Fraternity with illustrations.
b) Discuss St. Thomas Aquinas as a Scholastic philosopher of the medieval period.

Q4) What do you know of Karl Marx as a Communist Philosopher? Is Marxism relevant to-day? Comment.

Q5) Explain Thomas Hobbes views on origin of state. How is it different from that of John Locke's theory?

Q6) Define 'Federal State'. Distinguish between 'Unitary' and 'Federal' state. Discuss the basic features of a federal state. Comment on India as a Quasi-federal state.

P.T.O.

Q7) Discuss the powers and functions of the Executive. Distinguish between Parliamentary and Presidential Executives with illustrations.

Q8) Explain the powers and functions of the Legislative and Judiciary. Comment on the conditions necessary for the independence of judiciary.

Q9) What is 'Public Opinion'? Discuss the various modes of formation and expression of public opinion.

OR

Explain the conditions necessary for free and fair elections. Discuss Territorial, Proportional and Functional methods of Elections. Do we have them in India? State.

Q10) Short notes on any 4 :

- a) St. Augustine's city of god.
- b) Law & Justice.
- c) J.S. Mill's views on 'Liberty'.
- d) Judicial Review.
- e) Representation.
- f) Theory of separation of Powers.
- g) Contributions of M.G. Ranade & D. Nowroji.
- h) Divine Theory of State.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P670

[3739] - 504

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

TRUST EQUITY AND FIDUCIARY RELATIONSHIPS

(Optional Paper (a)) (2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) Explain the nature of an implied trust and bring out the difference between implied and resulting trust. **[15]**

OR

Explain and illustrate classification of trust.

Q2) Examine the requisites for the applicability of the doctrine of Precatory trusts. **[15]**

OR

Explain the equitable Doctrine of advancement and its applicability in India.

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

- a) Express and Constructive Trust.
- b) Trust and ownership.
- c) Trust and Obligation in the nature of Trust.
- d) Trust and agency.

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

OR

What is Dharmada? Explain the provisions of the Bombay Public Trust Act 1950 relating to appropriation of Dharmada sums.

P.T.O.

Q5) Explain in detail special provision with respect to religious and charitable institution. [15]

OR

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

Q6) Write the procedure and power of the Charity Commissioner to frame, amalgamate and modify schemes. [15]

OR

Explain the provisions regarding Doctrine of Cy-press and contribution to Public Trust Administration Fund under Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950.

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

- a) Equality is equity.
- b) Delay defeats equities.
- c) He who comes into equity must come with clean hands.
- d) Equity looks to the intent rather than to the form.

OR

Discuss the origin and development of equity.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P673

[3739] - 507

III - B.S.L.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW

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

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

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

Q2) Explain the limitation, problems of Foreign investment and list out the measures to control foreign investment?

Q3) Explain the historical evolution, objectives and main principles of GATT 1994?

Q4) Explain the functions of International Bank for Reconstructions and Development?

Q5) Explain the role and effectiveness of the UNCTAD?

Q6) Explain the territorial scope of application of UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration, 1985?

Q7) Explain the role of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)?

Q8) Explain the functions of World Bank Inspection Panel?

P.T.O.

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

- a) Anglo - Iranian Oil Co Case. ICJ Reports 1952.
- b) World Trade Organisation (WTO).
- c) New York Convention 1958.
- d) Salient features of New International Economic Order (NIEO).
- e) International Clauses for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).
- f) Whether International is true law or not?



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P675

[3739] - 602

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

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

(Paper 18) (New) (2003 Pattern)

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) Explain fully the ‘Doctrine of territorial nexus’. Do you appreciate the Constitutional scheme of distribution of legislative powers? **[16]**

Q2) “Recognition and preservation of ones own language, script or culture is guaranteed by Arts. 29 & 30”. Examine the above statement with the help of relevant judicial pronouncements. **[16]**

Q3) With the passage of time, it has now been discovered that the ‘Right to life’ guaranteed by Art 21 of our Constitution is the grandest and the most spacious of all the fundamental rights”. Elaborate. **[16]**

Q4) “Freedom of expression is one of the most cherished and valuable rights guaranteed by the Constitution”. Examine the freedom along with its restrictions as enshrined in the Constitution. **[16]**

Q5) “While Art. 14 forbids class legislation, it does not forbid reasonable classification”. Discuss with appropriate case laws. **[16]**

Q6) It is said that Art. 136 couched in the widest possible terms. Discuss in detail the broad and overriding features of Art. 136. **[16]**

Q7) The ideology behind the Constitution is sufficiently crystallized in the Preamble. Discuss the important facts about India which is reveled in the Preamble of the Constitution. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q8) Explain fully the various modes of acquiring citizenship after the commencement of the Constitution. **[16]**

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

- a) Doctrine of Severability.
- b) Meaning and importance of the term “State” under Art. 12.
- c) Directive Principles of State Police vis-à-vis Fundamental Rights.
- d) Money Bill.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P678

[3739] - 702

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

(4th year of the 5 Year Law Course)

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

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

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

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) State in details the causes and effects of Environmental Pollution. [16]

Q2) Discuss the important role played by the Public Interest Litigations in safeguarding the Environment. [16]

Q3) Comment upon the Contributions made by the 'Nairobi' Declaration, 1982 in the field of Environment protection. [16]

Q4) Elaborate the functions and powers to be exercised by the Central & State Pollution Control Board under the Water and Air Pollution Control Acts. [16]

Q5) "Development is the need of better life but not at the cost of life". Comment with reference to different cases decided by our court. [16]

Q6) Discuss the provisions relating to National Parks and Sanctuaries under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. [16]

Q7) State the importance of Forest and also explain the various kinds of Forest under the Forest Act, 1927. [16]

Q8) "Noise Pollution is day to day affair, however Indian Judiciary has controlled this menace successfully'. Comment upon with decided cases. [16]

P.T.O.

Q9) Write short notes on any two :

[20]

- a) Ratlam Municipality case.
- b) Global warming.
- c) Silent valley Project.
- d) Pre-Independence policy on Environment.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P679

[3739] - 703

4th Year of New 5 Year Law Course

HUMAN RIGHTS & INTERNATIONAL LAW

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

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) Discuss the concept of Human Rights, along with its origin, development & importance. ***[15]***

OR

“UDHR has influenced various National & International legislations & policies which protect Human rights”. Do you agree with the above proposition? Support your answer with the help of cogent material.

Q2) Explain the role adopted by NHRC in the implementation & enforcement of Human Right laws. ***[15]***

OR

Discuss the Human Rights law available to the refugees.

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

- a) Rights of women.
- b) Judicial activism in implementation of Human rights.
- c) Fundamental duties.
- d) Bonded labours.

Q4) Trace out the history of International law & its development which has occurred subsequently. ***[15]***

OR

Write a detailed note on law of treaties with reference to Vienna convention.

P.T.O.

Q5) Explain the Pacific & Coercive measures adopted by states in case of International disputes. **[15]**

OR

Explain state succession & discuss the rights & duties arising out of state succession.

Q6) Write an essay on War Crimes & Crimes against Peace. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the immunities & privileges available to diplomats under International laws.

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

- a) Retro-active effect of treaties.
- b) Extradiction.
- c) Calvo clause.
- d) Achievements of UNO.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P682

[3739] - 802

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

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

(Paper 26) (2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

The Transfer of Property Act, 1882

Q1) Define the term 'Notice' and Explain the Doctrine of Constructive Notice?

Q2) Explain the Doctrine of Spes successions?

Q3) Explain the pre-requisites for invoking the equitable doctrine of Part - performance of a contract to transfer immovable property?

Q4) Explain the Doctrine of Non est factum and its development in England and India.

Q5) Explain the rights and liabilities of buyer and seller of immovable property before and after completion of sale?

Q6) Explain the rights and liabilities of a mortgagor and mortgagee?

Q7) Define the term lease and explain its essential elements?

Q8) Define the term Actionable claim and explain the requirements of a valid notice of transfer of an actionable claim?

P.T.O.

The Indian Easements Act, 1882

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

- a) Extinction of Easements.
- b) Acquisition of Easement by Prescription.
- c) Dominant and Servient heritages and owners.
- d) Easement of necessity and quasi easements.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

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[3739]-805

IV - B.S.L.

CONFLICT OF LAWS

(Paper - 28) (Optional Paper(c))

(Sem. - VIII) (2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Explain the historical development of Private International Law?

Q2) Explain the cases in which the doctrine of renvoi has been considered to be useful?

Q3) The English Law requires that foreign law must be proved to the satisfaction of the judge but it recognizes certain exceptions. Explain.

Q4) The general rule is that the lex situs governs all matters relating to immovable property but it recognizes certain exceptions. Explain.

Q5) Explain the theories relating to application of law to foreign torts.

Q6) Explain the basis of recognition of foreign judgment.

Q7) How Legitimation is different from Legitimacy?

Q8) Explain how the choice of jurisdiction is decided under Private International Law?

P.T.O.

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

- a) Theory of two-fold characterization.
- b) Domicile of Minor Children.
- c) Jurisdictional Immunity.
- d) Rule laid down in Brook v Brook.
- e) Hyde v Hyde.
- f) Recognition of foreign adoption.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 1

P739

[3739] - 807

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

**PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING, LEGAL AID & PARA
LEGAL SERVICES**

(Sem. - VIII) (Paper - 27) (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. Remaining questions carry 16 marks each.**

Q1) Critically examine the role of Public Interest Litigation in India?

Q2) Explain the importance of computers for legal professionals in the globalized era?

Q3) Trace the history of Legal Aid in India.

Q4) What are Lok Adalats? Explain its role & function.

Q5) Explain the concept and object of Amicus Curiae.

Q6) Discuss the role of educational institutions in providing free legal aid and advice.

Q7) State the constitution and functions of the National Legal Services Authority.

Q8) Discuss the various Legal Literacy Awareness measures.

Q9) Write short notes on (Any 2):

- a) Constitutional provisions of legal aid.**
- b) Role of social action groups in providing para legal services.**
- c) Use of computers in legal research.**
- d) Permanent Lok Adalat.**



Total No. of Questions : 7]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P689

[3739] - 902

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

Land Laws Including Ceiling & Other Local Laws

(New 2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Maharashtra Rent Controll Act, 1999

Q1) What are the various grounds available to landlord to evict his tenant under u/sec. 16 of the Act? **[15]**

OR

Explain the “Competant Authority” under the Act & its power of summary disposal of matters.

Q2) Explain any two: **[15]**

- a) Destination of tenant.
- b) Standard Rent & Permitted Increase.
- c) Exemption under the Act.

Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966

Q3) Explain the provisions Relating to the permission for non - Agricultural use & procedure for conversion of use of land from one purpose to another. **[15]**

OR

What is Land Record & Record of Rights? What is the information required to be maintained in the Record of Rights?

Q4) Examine the provisions Relating to appeal, Revision & Review under the Code. **[15]**

OR

Examine the Powers & duties of survey officers, circle officers under the code.

P.T.O.

Bombay Tenancy & Agricultural Lands Act, 1948

Q5) What is mean by surrender? What are the requisites of valid surrender state the procedure to be followed for a valid surrender. [15]

OR

Discuss the duties & powers of Agricultural Land Tribunal.

Q6) Discuss power of state government to assume management of estate of landlorder. [15]

OR

What are the provisions Relating to duties & powers of Agricultural Lands Tribunal under the Act?

**Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holding)
Act, 1961.**

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

- a) Ceiling Limit on Agricultural Land.
- b) Classes of Land under the Act.
- c) Provisions Relating to distribution of Surplus Land.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

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[3739] - 903

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

Land Laws Including Ceiling & Other Local Laws

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999

Q1) What are the various grounds available to landlord to equit his tenant under u/sec. 16 of the Act? **[15]**

OR

Explain the “competant Authority” under the Act & its power of summary disposal of matters.

Q2) Explain any two: **[15]**

- a) Detination of tenant.
- b) Standard Rent & Permitted Increase.
- c) Exemption under the Act.

Maharashtra Land Revenue Wide, 1966

Q3) Explain the provisions Relating to the permission for non - Agricultural use & procedure for conversion of use of land from one purpose to another. **[15]**

OR

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Q4) Examine the provisions Relating to appeal, Revision & Review under the wide. **[15]**

OR

Examine the Powers & duties of survey officers, circle officers under the code.

P.T.O.

Bombay Tenancy & Agricultural Lands Act, 1948

Q5) What is mean by surrender? What are the requisites of valid surrender state the procedure to be followed for a valid surrender. [15]

OR

Discuss the duties & powers of Agricultural Land Tribunal.

Q6) Discuss Power of state government to assume management of estate of landlord. [15]

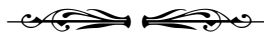
OR

What are the provisions Relating to duties & powers of Agricultural Lands Tribunal under the Act?

**Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Leicing on Holding)
Act, 1961.**

Q7) Write notes on any two of the following:

- a) Ceiling Limit on Agricultural Land.
- b) Classes of Land under the Act.
- c) Provisions Relating to distribution of Surplus Land.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

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[3739]-903

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

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

(Paper - 31) (Sem. - IX) (2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Discuss in brief the general principles of Interpretation of statutes.

Q2) Discuss the literal rule of interpretation with the help of leading cases.

Q3) Enumerate and discuss the external aids to construction of statutes.

Q4) "Penal statutes are interpreted strictly". Discuss.

Q5) "Legal fiction is one which is not an actual reality and which the law recognizes and the court accepts as a reality". Explain with the help of leading cases.

Q6) What do you mean by repeal of statute? What is the effect of repeal? How such statutes are interpreted?

Q7) Write an essay on interpretation of consolidating and codifying statutes.

Q8) Explain the following rules of interpretation of constitutional provisions:

- a) Principle of incidental or ancillary powers.
- b) Principle of eclipse.

P.T.O.

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

- i) Preamble
- ii) Non obstante clause
- iii) Taxing statute
- iv) Document (under the General Clauses Act, 1897)
- v) Will (under the General Clauses Act, 1897)
- vi) Good faith (under the General Clauses Act, 1897)



P664

[3739] - 401
II - B.S.L. - LL.B.
LEGAL LANGUAGE
(Sem. - IV) (2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

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

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| i) Sub clause | ii) Inheritance |
| iii) Judgement | iv) Examination in chief |
| v) C.J.M | vi) Locality |
| vii) Enable | viii) Identical |
| ix) Disagree | x) Dishonourable |

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

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| i) Abnormal | ii) Impeach |
| iii) Antique | iv) Indigent |
| v) Callous | vi) Brutal |
| vii) Vow | |

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

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| i) Effective | ii) Swell |
| iii) Relax | iv) Harmonious |
| v) Lengthen | vi) Insolvent |
| vii) Shuffle | |

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) At all costs | ii) Next door |
| iii) Back out | iv) Free from |
| v) Cat and dogs life | vi) Change one's mind |
| vii) In due course | viii) To gain the day |
| ix) To keep aloof | x) Petticoat Government |
| xi) Open minded | xii) Out of order. |

P.T.O.

- b) Explain the following legal terms (any 5) [10]
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| i) Admission | ii) Amicus Curiae |
| iii) Ordinance | iv) Void |
| v) Homicide | vi) Prejudice |
| vii) Perpetual | |

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) Indeed | ii) Because |
| iii) Whenever | iv) As far as |
| v) Even if | vi) Between |
| vii) Until | |

b) Do you agree with the following statement if yes, why? If No, why not? (any 1) [5]

- i) Whether media interfere with the judicial system in India
- ii) Whether person with criminal record be disqualified from contesting election in India.
- iii) Whether severe punishment be given to person indulged in offence of Ragging.

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

- i) Uniform civil code.
- ii) Reality shows: Farce
- iii) Presidential rule.

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

Village swaraj is that it is complete republic; independent of its neighbours for its vital wants, and yet dependent for many others in which dependence is necessary. Thus, the first concern of every village will be to grow its own food crop and cotton for its clothes. It should have a reserve for its cattle, recreation and playgrounds for adults and children. Then if there is more land available, it will grow usually money crops, thus excluding ganja, tobacco, opium and the like. The village will maintain a village theatre, school and public hall. It will have its own water works ensuring clean supply. This can be done through controlled wells and tanks. Education will be conducted on a co-operation basis; there will be no castes, such as we have today with their graded untouchability. Non-violence with its technique of satyagrah and non-cooperation will have the sanction of the village community. There will

be compulsory service of village guards who will be selected by rotation from the register maintained by the village. The Government of the village will be conducted by the panchayat of five persons annually elected by the adult villagers, male and female, possessing minimum prescribed qualifications.

- i) In what way is village Swaraj complete republic?
 - ii) What will be the first concern of every village?
 - iii) What will the village do if more land is available?
 - iv) What are the other functions of village Swaraj?
 - v) How will the Government of the village be conducted?
- b) Read and comprehend the following passage carefully and make notes.

[10]

Destruction of forests should be avoided at all costs. It results in the loss of natural wealth and ecological disturbance. Some of the rare species of animals have also been lost of late mountain slopes and hilly tracts have been the target of many agencies. The problem, of course is worse than urbanization. While urbanization has a single plateau-transfer of people from the villages to cities, creating unmanageable urban concentration, stripping the mountains of trees of different purposes poses many ecological and other kinds of problems.

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

- Q5) a)** Translate the following passage into Marathi/Hindi. [10]
Conditions of Presidents' Office.

- i) The President shall not be a member of either house of parliament or of a house of the Legislature of any state, and if a member of either house of Parliament or of a house of the legislature of any state be elected President, he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat in that house on the date on which he enters upon his office as President.
- ii) The President shall not hold any other office of profit.

- iii) The President shall be entitled without payment of rent to the use of his official residences and shall be also entitled to such emolument, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such emoluments, allowances and privileges as are specified in the second schedule.
- iv) The emoluments and allowances of the president shall not be diminished during his term of office.

OR

Write a precis of the following passage.

But friendship is not just for the moment - it should be something permanent. Then we require to find a basis which is much more substantial than the mere sympathy or understanding that we might receive at the moment when we are talking to someone. There is usually a mutual interest which is the foundation for a lasting friendship; two people find that their interests, their hobbies, their aims, coincide. That is the start of the feeling that they can be friends, personality then becomes important and there should be the desire on both sides, to be friends. Sometimes people consider, almost unconsciously, the degree of benefit that they might derive from propagating a friendship. Perhaps, if they do not see much gain, they will remain merely pleasant towards each other. But, if they both discern benefit- of any kind, they will seriously push their association and nurture the tender plant of friendship.

- b) Draft a will

[10]

OR

Draft a Sale Deed for a Flat.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P669

[3739] - 503

III - B.S.L.

LABOUR LAWS

(Sem. - V) (New 2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) What is award under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947? Explain the provisions relating to commencement and period of operation of an award. **[15]**

OR

State the circumstances when strikes and lockouts are prohibited in a public utility. Can a lockout be declared in consequence of illegal strike? Discuss the effects of strikes and lockouts in contravention of the prohibition thereof.

Q2) Discuss the powers and functions of various authorities under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. **[15]**

OR

Define 'Industrial Dispute' under Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. When does an individual dispute becomes an Industrial Dispute?

Q3) Enumerate then provisions of The Factories Act, 1948 relating to welfare of the workers coming within the ambit of that Act. **[20]**

OR

State briefly the provisions of The Factories Act, 1948, regarding hours of work and leave with pay. Define the term worker as defined in the said Act.

P.T.O.

Q4) What is the employer's liability for the compensation under Workman's Compensation Act? **[15]**

OR

Explain the term 'Fatal accident' and explain the method of calculating amount of compensation under the Workman's Compensation Act.

Q5) What is minimum wage under the Minimum Wages Act? How is it revised at regular intervals? Critically examine the provisions relating to claims under the Minimum Wages Act 1948. **[20]**

OR

Describe in brief the main features of Payment of Wages Act and explain the provisions with regard to

- a) Fine
- b) Absence from duty.

Q6) Describe the constitution, powers and procedure of the ESI courts under the Employees State Insurance Act. **[15]**

OR

State the rules regarding the contributions of employees and employers under the E.S.I. Act, 1948.



P652

[3739]-506

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

WOMEN & LAW & LAW RELATING TO CHILD

(Optional Paper (C)) (New) (2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

SECTION - I

(Women and Law)

Q1) Discuss the functions and contribution of the National Commission for Women. **[15]**

OR

What are the various Provisions of labour Laws protecting the interest of Women employees?

Q2) How far the Constitutional safeguards are effective in protecting Indian Women. **[15]**

OR

Critically evaluate the Success of the Law laid down by the SC in Visakha V State of Rajasthan.

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

- 1) Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987.
- 2) Forced prostitution.
- 3) Domestic Violence.

P.T.O.

SECTION - II
(Child and Law)

Q4) What are the objects and the contributions of the National Commission for Child? [15]

OR

Discuss the Legal Control on employment of the Child Labour under various enactments.

Q5) Discuss the Challenges in implementing the 'Rights of Children for free and compulsory Education' Act, 2009' in India. [15]

OR

Explain the schemes and measures for rehabilitation for the Juvenile delinquents under Juvenile Justice Act 2000.

Q6) Write notes on any two : [20]

- 1) Social and Legal Status of Child.
- 2) The Prohibition of the Child Marriage Act 2006.
- 3) Violation of Human Rights and the Children in India.

#

P660

[3739] - 203

I - B.S.L.

SOCIOLOGY

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

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Discuss the nature of Sociology and what is the significance of the study of Sociology for law students?

Q2) Discuss the nature of Indian plural society and its implications for national integration.

Q3) Define family. Discuss the changing functions of family in modern society.

Q4) Write a note on political institution with regard to the functions of State and Government.

Q5) Discuss the problems of minorities in India. Which are the constitutional provisions with respect to minorities?

Q6) Explain the scope of Sociology.

Q7) State the impact of modernization on marriage, caste and village in India.

Q8) Define Law and explain law as a means of social change with examples.

Q9) Mention Social legislation with regard to family and untouchability in India.

Q10) Write short notes on (any four) :

- a) Rural Community.
- b) Deviant subculture.
- c) Importance of religion.
- d) Divorce.
- e) Folkways and mores.
- f) Liberty. (Freedom)

#

Total No. of Questions : 7]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P694

[3739] - 1006
V - B.S.L. - LL.B.
CO - OPERATIVE LAW
(2003 Pattern) (Sem. - 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 and explain the important recommendations of the A.D. Gorwala Committee on rural credit in India.

OR

State the fundamental Principles of Co-operation. **[15]**

Q2) State the powers of Registrar regarding supervision, guidance and control over the Co-operative Societies in order to ensure their proper working.

OR

Explain the procedure and effects of Registration of Societies. **[15]**

Q3) Enumerate the rights and liabilities of the apartment holder under the Maharashtra Apartment ownership Act 1970.

OR

What do you mean by byelaws. Give the detail procedure of Amendment of byelaws of society. **[15]**

Q4) Discuss in brief the procedure of elections of committees and officers of societies specified under 73 G of Maharashtra Co-operative societies Act 1960.

OR

Discuss the various kinds of disputes those can be referred to the Co-operative court and parties in such disputes. **[15]**

P.T.O.

Q5) State and explain the procedure and powers of the liquidator.

OR

Enumerate and explain the prior claim of societies and Rule of damduppat.

[15]

Q6) State and explain the Powers and duties of committee and disqualification for membership of committee of society.

OR

Examine the provisions relating to the offences and penalties under Maharashtra Co-operative societies Act 1960.

[15]

Q7) Write short notes on any Two.

- 1) Extra-ordinary General Meetings.
- 2) Object of Maharashtra Apartment ownership Act 1970.
- 3) Bar of Jurisdiction of Courts.
- 4) Special powers and liabilities of Promoter.

[10]

#

P737

[3739] - 804

IV - B.S.L.

4th Year of the 5 Year Law Course

INSURANCE LAW

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

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) What is insurance? State and explain the elements of contract of insurance.[16]

OR

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

Q2) A contract of insurance essentially promises to indemnify the insured for the loss. Explain. [16]

OR

Explain with examples the doctrine of proximate cause.

Q3) Discuss the provisions of law affecting assignment of insurance policies in life and non-life insurance. [16]

OR

Who is an insurance agent? What are his rights, duties and liabilities?

Q4) What is the importance of the Public Liability Insurance Act? State its essential provisions. [16]

OR

Discuss the provisions relating to registration of insurers under the Insurance Act.

Q5) Discuss the three types of applications that can be made for compensation for loss caused by an accident arising from the use of a motor vehicle. [16]

OR

Explain the scheme of compulsory insurance under the Motor Vehicles Act.

P.T.O.

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

[20]

- a) A contract of insurance and a wagering agreement.
- b) Premium.
- c) Contribution.
- d) Deposit with Reserve Bank of India.
- e) Basis of contract clause.
- f) The General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act 1972.
- g) Scheme for compensation under the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963.

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Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P688

[3739]-901

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

**CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND LIMITATION ACT
(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 29)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

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

- a) Exclusion of period of limitation.
- b) Effect of death, marriage.
- c) Bar of limitation.

Q2) Define 'decree'. Explain the essentials of a decree. What are the various classes of decrees? **[16]**

OR

Explain the procedure relating to arrest and detention during the course of execution of a decree.

Q3) Explain - Attachment before judgment and Arrest before judgment **[16]**

OR

What is the procedure for filling the first appeal against the original decrees?

Q4) What are the various rules of pleading? Explain with the examples. **[16]**

OR

Define and distinguish - plaint, written statement.

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

- a) Temporary injunction.
- b) Interpleader suit.
- c) Mesne profits.
- d) Transfer of suits.

P.T.O.

Q6) Explain the concepts (any four) :

[16]

- a) Appointment of commissioner.
- b) Legal representative.
- c) Garnishee order.
- d) Caveat.
- e) Adjournment application.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P728

[3739]-303

II - B.S.L.

LAW OF CONTRACT - I

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

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

- a) Derry v/s peek.
- b) Brodgen v/s metropolitan Rly.co.
- c) Mohiribibi v/s Dharamdas Ghosh.

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

- a) Supply of necessities.
- b) Time and place of performance.
- c) Contingent contract.

Q3) “All agreements are not contract, but all contracts are agreement”. Explain. **[16]**

OR

Define offer. What are the essentials of a valid offer.

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

OR

Enumerate the ingredient of a free consent and discuss the various ingredients of “undue influence’ with suitable illustrations.

Q5) Discuss the rule that a stranger to a contract can not sue on the contract and exceptions to that a rule. **[16]**

OR

What breach of contract? Describe the various remedies for breach of contract.

P.T.O.

Q6) Answer any two of the following :

[20]

- a) Who may obtain specific performance of contract.
- b) Injunction.
- c) Rescission of contract.



P729

[3739] - 402

II - B.S.L.

LEGAL HISTORY

**History of Courts, Legislatures and Legal Profession in India
(Paper - II) (2003 Pattern) (Sem. - IV)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Explain : **[16]**

- a) Administration of justice at Calcutta.
- b) Government of India Act, 1915.

Q2) Discuss the Administration of Justice and development of courts and Judicial institution in Madras before 1726. **[16]**

Q3) Examine critically the Judicial Reforms of Lord Cornwallis, introduced through various plans. **[16]**

Q4) What were the reasons of setting up the Supreme Court at Calcutta? Discuss the composition, powers and jurisdiction of Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1774. **[16]**

Q5) The charter of 1833 began the process of unification of the legislative and judicial functions of government. Explain. **[16]**

Q6) Discuss the provisions of Indian High Courts Act, 1861 regarding the function and Jurisdiction of High Courts. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q7) Examine the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1919 with reference to “Dyarchy” system . **[16]**

Q8) State the background for passing of the Act of settlement, 1781. Discuss critically the provisions of the Act, 1781. **[16]**

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

- a) Sadar Adalats.
- b) Role of Privy council.
- c) Modern Judiciary.
- d) Advocates Act 1961.
- e) Patna case.
- f) Indian Councils Act 1909.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P730

[3739]-403

II - B.S.L

LAW OF CONTRACT - II
(2003 Pattern) (Sem. - IV)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Define partnership. How would you determine whether a group of persons is a partnership or not? **[17]**

OR

Explain the doctrine of implied authority of a partner.

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

OR

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

Q3) Discuss the essential elements of an unpaid sellers' right of lien. How does lien differ from right of stoppage in transit? Explain. **[16]**

OR

Elucidate the concept of 'contract of sale'. How does sale differ from agreement to sell? When does agreement to sell ripen in sale? Explain.

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

- a) Subject matter of sale.
- b) Breach of contract by seller.
- c) Implied warranties.
- d) C.I.F and F.O.B contracts.
- e) Caveat Emptor.

P.T.O.

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

OR

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

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

OR

What is agency by ratification? State the essentials of valid ratification and the effects of ratification of acts done originally without authority.



P731

[3739] - 501
III - B.S.L.
FAMILY LAW - I
(Sem. - V) (2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

- Q1)* Explain the sources and main schools of Muslim Law. **[16]**
- Q2)* Discuss the void and voidable marriage under Hindu Law. **[16]**
- Q3)* Discuss the grounds of divorce under the Divorce Act. **[16]**
- Q4)* Describe the procedure of Solemnization of marriage under special Marriage Act. **[16]**
- Q5)* Discuss the different modes in which talaq may be pronounced. **[16]**
- Q6)* State the essential conditions for valid adoption. **[16]**
- Q7)* What are the provisions regarding Parsi Matrimonial Courts? **[16]**
- Q8)* Explain the different kinds of guardians along with their powers under Hindu Law. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q9) Discuss the provisions of Sec. 125 of Cr.P.C. regarding maintenance. [16]

Q10) Answer Any Four giving reasons. [20]

- a) 'P' a Parsi wants to marry his brothers daughter, Can he do so?
- b) Nilesh and Nila got married in 2000. They realised now they are matching with each other. Advise them.
- c) Hamid a Sunni male wants to marry Mary for one year. Advise him.
- d) Mina got married with Mohan on 31-12-2004. On 15-3-05 Mina came to know that Mohan is already married and is having living wife and daughter. Can she obtain divorce?
- e) 'Alex', a christian female aged 30 and 'Suleman' a muslim male aged 20 wants to marry. Advise them.



P732

[3739] - 502
III - B.S.L. - LL.B.
LAW OF CRIMES
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions:

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

Q1) Discuss the origin and development of Mens Pea in India. **[16]**

OR

Define Crime and discuss the stages in the Commission of Crime.

Q2) “There may be an element of Abetment in Criminal Conspiracy but Conspiracy is something more than Abetment”. Discuss Criminal Conspiracy and point out the difference between Criminal Conspiracy & Abetment. **[16]**

OR

Define Unlawful Assembly Distinguish between Unlawful Assembly & Affray.

Q3) “Ignorantia facit doth excusat, Ignorantia juris non excusat”. Explain how this common law principle is incorporated in Section 76 and Section.79 of Indian Penal Code. **[16]**

OR

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

Q4) Explain fully the offence of Theft. Differentiate between Theft and Extortion. **[16]**

OR

“Necessity knows no law”. Explain with special reference to Queen V Dudley & Stephens Case.

P.T.O.

Q5) Write short notes on (any two):

[16]

- a) Hurt & Grievous Hurt.
- b) Kidnapping & Abduction.
- c) Theories of Punishment.
- d) Sedition.

Q6) Answer the following problems (any four):

[20]

- a) A, offers a bribe to B, a public servant as a reward for showing some favour in the exercise of B's official functions. B refuses to accept the bribe. Discuss A's liability.
- b) A, a shopkeeper says to B, who manages his business- "sell nothing to Z unless he pays money for I have no opinion of his honesty". Has A committed any offence.
- c) A threatens to publish a defamatory pamphlet against B unless the latter gives him money. Discuss A's liability.
- d) A knows Z to be behind a bush. B does not know this. A intending to cause Z's death, induces B to fire at the bush. B fires & kills Z. Discuss A's & B's liability.
- e) A shoots Z with the intention of killing him. Z dies in consequence. Which offence is committed by A?
- f) A intending or knowing himself to be likely to permanently disfigure Z's face, gives him a blow which does not disfigure him but Z is confined to bed for 20 days . Discuss A's liability.
- g) A thrusts his hand into the pocket of B. A finds nothing. Has A committed any offence?



P735

[3739] - 801
IV - B.S.L.
(5th Year Law Course)
JURISPRUDENCE
(Paper - 25) (Sem. - VIII) (2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) “Jurisprudence is not only knowledge of law, but also a mode to understand the context of law in which it is to be used”. Comment.

Q2) The most essential characteristic of positive law is its imperative nature. Discuss Analytical Positivism in detail.

Q3) According to Savigny, law is the product of facts or customs as exist in a particular human society. Discuss.

Q4) American Legal Realism has had its own impact on the Indian judicial process. Describe the nature of American Legal Realism and its relevance in Indian Law.

Q5) Examine the nature of legal rights. Explain the Hohfeldan classification of legal rights.

Q6) Discuss the doctrine of tortious liability and point out its changing facets with the help of judicial decisions.

P.T.O.

Q7) What are obligations? Discuss the different kinds of legal obligations.

Q8) The doctrine of Precedent is the life-blood of every legal system, which is to be viewed in the light of the concept of prospective overruling. Discuss.

Q9) Write short notes on any two:

- a) Mediate and immediate possession.
- b) Titles.
- c) Piercing the Corporate veil.
- d) Primary and Secondary Rules.



P736

[3739] - 803

IV - B.S.L.

(5th Year Law Course)

**COMPARATIVE LAW (Optional) (A))
(Paper - 28) (Sem. - VIII) (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) Comparative Law is nothing but the law of comparison of various legal systems. Discuss the nature and scope, and object of comparative law.

Q2) Enumerate and explain the sources of English Law.

Q3) Explain use of comparative law as a tool of construction, and as a component of legal education.

Q4) Explain the following:

- a) Characteristics of Romano-Germanic Family.
- b) Common Law Family.

Q5) Discuss the difficulties faced by a comparative lawyer with diverse legal terminology used in various legal systems.

Q6) Distinguish between Comparative Law and Private International Law.

Q7) Explain the different theories of interpretation of treaties.

P.T.O.

Q8) State and explain the comparative approach of statutes and judicial precedents.

Q9) Write short notes on any two:

- a) Principle of Socialist Legality.
- b) Comparative dimensions of Law of Tort.
- c) Rule of Law.
- d) Marxism and Leninism.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P738

[3739]-806

IV - B.S.L.

Fourth Year of New Five Year Law Course

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

(Paper - 28) (2003 Pattern) (Sem. - VIII) (Optional (D)) (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) Discuss the procedure for registration of a patent. **[16]**

OR

Grant of a patent does not guarantee its validity. Discuss.

Q2) Who is the first owner of a work? What are the economic rights available to an owner of a copyright? **[16]**

OR

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

Q3) What constitutes a good trade mark? Which trade marks cannot be registered? **[16]**

OR

What is passing-off? What are the different remedies in an action on passing-off?

Q4) Which designs are registrable? What are the advantages of registration of a design? What is the liability of the proprietor of a design regarding marking of article after registration? **[16]**

OR

What is a 'Design'? How is it protected under the Designs Act?

Q5) Discuss in comparison with other forms of property, the remedies available for intellectual property and the burden of proof in a proceeding for infringement. **[16]**

OR

P.T.O.

Legal protection of intellectual property and effective enforcement of such laws encourages innovation, investment and economic development. Explain.

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

- a) Geographical indication.
- b) Priority date (under patent law).
- c) Patent Agents.
- d) Registered User (under trade mark law).
- e) Certification Marks.
- f) Assignment of copyright.
- g) Performer's rights.
- h) Remedies against threat of legal proceedings.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P741

[3739]-1004

V - B.S.L.

Fifth Year of the Five Year Law Course

LAW OF TAXATION

(Paper - 37 (A)) (2003 Pattern) (Sem. - X) (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) Enumerate the incomes which are exempted from the Income Tax under the Income Tax Act, 1961. **[15]**

OR

Define 'salaries'. What are the permissible deductions in computing income from the head salaries under the Income-Tax Act.

Q2) Explain the provisions regarding cluffing of Income under the Income Tax Act, 1961. **[15]**

OR

Examine the powers of Income-Tax Authorities with special reference to Search and Seizure under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Q3) "The incidence of Income-Tax depends upon the residential status of an assessee". Comment. **[15]**

OR

Explain the provisions of Income-Tax Act, 1961 regarding the set off and carry for ward and set off of losses under different heads of income.

Q4) Discuss the following (any three) : **[15]**

- a) Assessee.
- b) Previous year.
- c) Income from other sources.
- d) Refunds.
- e) Advance payment of tax.

P.T.O.

Q5) Discuss the definitions of 'Net Wealth' and 'Assets' under the Wealth Tax Act, 1957. **[15]**

OR

Examine the provisions relating to 'Assessment' under the Wealth Tax Act, 1957.

Q6) Write short notes on any three with reference to the Central Excise Act, 1944: **[25]**

- a) Valuation of excisable goods for purposes of charging of duty of excise.
- b) Power to grant exemption from duty of excise.
- c) Consumer Welfare Fund and Utilization of the Fund.
- d) Appeals.
- e) Adjudication of confiscations.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

[Total No. of Pages : 2

P742

[3739]-1005

V - B.S.L

BANKING LAWS INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT

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

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

Q1) “One of the essential characteristics of negotiable instrument is that it is freely transferable”. Comment. **[17]**

OR

What are the provisions regarding presentment of negotiable instrument under the negotiable instrument Act, 1881?

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

- a) Inchoate Instruments.
- b) Holder in due course.
- c) Dishonour of cheque.
- d) Reasonable Time.
- e) Discharge from liability on negotiable instrument.
- f) Noting and protest.

SECTION - II

Q3) Explain the provisions relating to collection and furnishing of credit information under the reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. **[17]**

OR

What are the central Banking functions under the R.B.I. Act, 1934?

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

- a) Non Banking Financial Institutions.
- b) Business which the Bank may transect.
- c) Penalties.
- d) Issue department.
- e) Powers and duties of auditors.
- f) Power to issue search warrant.

P.T.O.

SECTION - III

Q5) Explain the provisions relating to suspension of business and winding up of banking companies under banking regulation act, 1949. **[15]**

OR

Define the term “Banking” and discuss the provisions regarding the regulation of paid up capital, voting rights of share holders under the banking regulation act, 1949.

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

- a) Cash Reserves.
- b) Release of contents of safety lockers.
- c) Inspection.
- d) Prohibition of banking.
- e) Disposal of Non-Banking Assets.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

[Total No. of Pages : 1

P743

[3739]-1007

V - B.S.L

**INVESTMENT AND SECURITIES LAWS
(Paper - 37) (2003 Pattern) (Sem. - X) (Optional)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Question Number 8 is compulsory. Answer any five of the remaining.*
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

- Q1)** “Following the implementation of reforms in the securities market during the last decade Indian stock markets have stood out in the world ranking”. Comment on the factors which has influenced such growth. **[16]**
- Q2)** What are the requirements of the stock exchange to list the shares of a company? What are the consequences of refusal by the stock exchange?**[16]**
- Q3)** What is the meaning of Stock Exchange? What are the requirements of the Securities Contract Regulation Act for grant of recognition of the stock exchange? **[16]**
- Q4)** What is the meaning of Primary Markets? Who are the players of the primary market? What are the advantages to the issuing company if the shares are listed in the primary market? **[16]**
- Q5)** What is a prospectus? What is the liability for mis statement in the prospectus? **[16]**
- Q6)** What are the offences and composition of offences and power to grant immunity under the Securities Contract Regulation Act? **[16]**
- Q7)** What is a depository? What are the advantages to the investor regarding the dematerialized shares? **[16]**
- Q8)** Write short notes on any four of the following : **[20]**
- a) Mutual Funds.
 - b) Functions of SEBI.
 - c) Derivatives.
 - d) Managers to the issue.
 - e) Credit Rating Agencies.
 - f) Ownership Instruments.



P792

[3739] - 604

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

**Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers &
Bar Bench Relations
(2003 Pattern) (Sem. - VI)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Part - I : Advocates Act

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

Q1) Write a critical comment on any two : Give facts, issues, judgement & your comment. **[20]**

- a) Bar council of Andhra Pradesh v/s Kurapati Satyanarayana (2003) ISCC 102.
- b) Suresh Chandra Poddar v/s Dhani Ram & others (2002) ISCC 766.
- c) Shambhu Ram Yadav v/s Hanumandas Khatri AIR 2001 SC 2509.
- d) Rajendra Pai v/s Alex Fernandes & others (2002) 4SCC 212.

Q2) Discuss the concept & necessity of a professional ethics for a lawyer in present day situation. **[15]**

Q3) Write notes on the following : **[15]**

- a) Right to Practice.
- b) Functions of Bar Council.

Q4) Discuss briefly the duties of an Advocate towards his clients, Public & Court. **[15]**

P.T.O.

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

Q5) What is contempt of court? Explain detail Civil & Criminal contempt of Court. [20]

Q6) Explain the importance of Bar Bench relations in the administration of Justice. [20]

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

Q7) Complete Mr. Shastri's triple column cash book for the month of February 2010 from the following information, indicating the cash balances available for the next month.

2010 Feb.1. Balance b/f - cash Rs. 5,000 & bank Rs. 15,000/-

2. Cash purchases of Rs. 1,000/- using office funds were recorded.
5. Mr. B. settled his account of Rs. 10,000/- enjoying 5% cash discount, paying partly by a cheque of Rs. 3,000/- which was banked.
7. The cash amount received from Mr. B & retained in the office was used to pay rent of Rs. 2,000/- & a supplier Mr. C, to whom Mr. Shastri owed money.
10. Mr. Shastri secured a loan from Union Bank of India of Rs. 15,000/- which amount he banked.
15. Mr. P's total amount of Rs. 7,000/- was cleared by a cheque payment but after accounting for a 2% cash discount, allowed by Mr. P.
18. Mr. B's cheque was returned by bank with request to represent the cheque.
19. Accordingly, Mr. B's cheque was redeposited by shastri.
25. Goods worth Rs. 15,000/- were sold for complete payment in cash, half of which was banked immediately. [15]

Q8) From the following figures extracted from the books of Shri Gopal, you are required to prepare a Trading & Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 2001 & a balance sheet as on that date after making the necessary adjustment : **[15]**

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|--------|
| Shri Govind's capital | 2,28,800 | Stock 1 st April 2000 | 38,500 |
| Govind's Drawing | 13,200 | Wages | 35,200 |
| Plant & Machinery | 99,000 | Sundry Creditors | 44,000 |
| Freehold property | 66,000 | Postage & Telegram | 1,540 |
| Purchases | 1,10,000 | Insurance | 1,760 |
| Returns outward | 1,100 | Gas & Fuel | 2,970 |
| Salaries | 13,200 | Bad debts | 660 |
| Office expenses | 2,750 | Office Rent | 2,860 |
| Office Furniture | 5,500 | Freight | 9,900 |
| Discount A/c (Dr.) | 1,320 | Loose Tools | 2,200 |
| Sundry Debtors | 29,260 | Factory Lighting | 1,100 |
| Loan to shri Krishna | | Provision for Doubtful | 880 |
| @10% balance on | 44,000 | Debts | |
| 1 st Ap 2000 | | | |
| Cash at Bank | 29,260 | Interest on loan to | |
| Bills Payable | 5,500 | Krishna | 1,100 |
| Sales | 2,31,440 | Cash on Hand | 2,640 |

Adjustment :-

- 1) Stock on 31st March 2001 was valued at Rs. 72,600/-
- 2) A New machine was installed during the year costing Rs. 15,400/- but it was not recorded in the books as no payment was made for it. Wages Rs. 1,100 paid for its erection have been debited to wages Account.
- 3) Depreciate Plant & Machinery by $33\frac{1}{3}\%$; Furniture by 10% & freehold Property by 5%.
- 4) Loose tools were valued at Rs. 1,760 on 31st Mar 2001.
- 5) Of the Sundry Debtors Rs. 660 are bad & should be written off.
- 6) Maintain a provision of 5% on sundry debtors for doubtful debts.
- 7) The manager is entitled to a commission of 10% of the net profit after charging such commission.

