

Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P232

[Total No. of Pages :7

[4244] - 101
I - B.S.L. (Semester - I)
GENERAL ENGLISH - I
(2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

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

- i) In a fix
- ii) Fall short of
- iii) Far and wide
- iv) Open one's eye
- v) Stand in one's way
- vi) Take one to task
- vii) Break into
- viii) At one's fingers end
- ix) End in smoke
- x) Make one's mark
- xi) To gain round
- xii) With an iron hand

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

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| i) Oath | ii) Lease |
| iii) Amendment | iv) Custody |
| v) Deed | vi) Acquittal |
| vii) Conviction | |

P.T.O.

- Q2) a) Do as directed (Any 10) : [10]**
- i) The result was declared in January. (Change the voice)
 - ii) As soon as the thief saw the policeman, he took to his heels. (Make it Negative)
 - iii) He attended the seminar last week. (Add a question tag)
 - iv) 'The Hindu is one of the best newspapers in India. (Change the degree)
 - v) The Supreme Court has delivered the judgment on Ayodhya case. (Change the voice)
 - vi) They are learning Spoken English. (Change into Present Perfect Continuous)
 - vii) We can never forget our teachers. (Make Interrogative)
 - viii) Alas! We lost the match again. (Make it Assertive)
 - ix) The manager's presentation was very impressive. (Give short response)
 - x) He worked hard. He did not get promotion. (Make it Simple)
 - xi) He lost all his property. It did not discourage him. (Make it Complex)
 - xii) In addition to being arrested, he was refused bail. (Make it Compound)
- b) Report the following into indirect speech : [5]**
- Ravi: Are you going to Singapore as a part of the exchange programme?
Rajat: Yes, I am. Are you also coming?
Ravi: I do not know whether my parents will allow me.
Rajat: Tell them that it is a rare chance.
Ravi: Yes, I know but my mother is ill and was hospitalized yesterday.
Rajat: Oh, I am sorry, Ravi. Don't worry, she may get well soon.

- c) Correct the following sentences: (Any 5) : [5]
- i) The committee has released their report.
 - ii) I am very obliged to them.
 - iii) He agreed with my proposal..
 - iv) No sooner had he heard the news, he returned.
 - v) The essay should not exceed more than three hundred words.
 - vi) Sri Lanka is in the south of India.
 - vii) The iron is a strong metal.

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

Hailed as landmark legislation, the consumer Protection Bill is considered to be the first concrete step towards establishing consumer sovereignty in the country. The bill has given such enormous powers to consumers and consumer organizations that if utilized effectively, it can become a very powerful tool in bringing unscrupulous, erring manufacturers and traders to book. Replying to a debate on the bill in the Rajya Sabha, the Union Minister for food and Civil Supplies emphasized that the bill was compensatory and not penal in character. This very nature of bill, it has hoped, would limit the time taken for settling consumer disputes, while at the same time; promoting a healthy respect among manufacturers, for the rights of consumers. One of the most important features of the bill is the provision for redressal of grievances against public utility services. Being monopolies, most of these services like the telephone, transport, power supply, water supply and insurance have grown totally insensitive to consumer complaints. With the result, an aggrieved consumer has no alternative but seek recourse to legal battle.

- i) What is held as a landmark legislation and why?
- ii) What is the nature of the bill as stated by the Minister for Food and Civil Supplies?
- iii) What is the most important feature of the Consumer Protection Bill?

- iv) Name some the public utility services?
 - v) Why do consumers seek recourse to legal fight against the public utility services?
- b) Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it : **[10]**

It is of late that the government as well as the people has got awakened to the problem of environmental pollution. This problem is gradually taking a gigantic proportion and is threatening the life and safety of people in general. The basic aspect which is giving rise to the enormity and proportion is the rise in the population of the country. The population of our country has nearly doubled in the past three decades. More ingestion in the towns; more traffic on the roads; more need for space resulting in the deforestation of the forest areas; more of dust, more of smoke; more of factories, more of effluent wastes; water pollution - to say the least, more of men, more of problems. There is the need to balance the ecosystem. With the increase in population, there is pressure on natural resources. The Himalayas which are known to be the frontiers of our land are also the controlling factor of our climatic conditions; of providing the country with flowing rivers and luxuriant forests. These forests growing on the steep slopes have gradually been cut down and land thus made available for farming needed for more mouths to be fed. More mouths to feed needed more produce from the fields. The modernization of agriculture has its good points but bad points too. The indiscriminate use of fertilisers and pesticides while helping in the bigger yields has sent up in the atmosphere such substances which are enemies of the ecosystem. The Ozone layer which is nature's umbrella over the earth to protect it from the harmful rays of the sun is fast depleting and has been found losing its form and shape, thus exposing the mother - earth to grave dangers. Deforestation has on one hand, resulted in the soil erosion, thus wasting the land resources, on the other hand has destroyed the climate controlling factor-more forests, more rainfall, - that used to be norm, now, depletion of forests areas, imbalances in the atmosphere that has become the scene. Environmental welfare and economic development are not exclusive to each other. But a balance has to be maintained.

Otherwise we shall become a richer but an unhealthy. land. Economic growth should be undertaken but not at the cost of human health. Concern for the environment is essential for a rational development of natural resources. If this balance is lost sight of, life of a few may become prosperous but the life of many would stand devastated.

- Q4) a)** Write a cohesive paragraph on Any One of the following : **[10]**
- i) Independence of judiciary
 - ii) Legal Education in India
 - iii) India against Corruption
- b) Write an application to the Director of Education, Delhi for post of Assistant Professor. **[10]**

OR

Write a letter to a book seller, complaining that the books sent by him were not those you ordered.

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

A political system includes not only the traditional institutions like legislature, judiciary and executive but also associations with political features i.e. political parties, interests groups and pressure groups. The pressure groups are narrower groups which seek to influence government policies through socio, economic and political pressure. The trade unions, chamber of commerce and peasant lobby form the pressure group. The strike means the workers collectively as an union stop their work to compel their employers to concede their demands. The strike is not of only one shape. It has many faces like tool-down strike, lie-down strike, pen down strike and slow down strike. The main cause of strike by industry or factory workers is the matter of wages, conditions and provisions for health, safety and welfare bonus, dismissal and retrenchment. Sometimes the workers follow the brutal method. The damages to the general people and property, Government property are

the instances of present day. The Supreme Court in 2003 held that strike by Government servants is illegal, immoral and unjustifiable. The government servants or employees of public sector undertakings have no right to go on strikes. Though there are many benefits from the strike like the workers not to be at discretion of the employer, strikes make huge financial loss to the employer and government and without proper and radical change in the financial and the economic structure of Indian conditions, the strike will continue to occur. The industrial tribunals and works committees in every factory and other, intra or extra industrial dispute resolution machinery should work vigilantly so that the strike can be avoided without hampering the interest of government, workers and employer.

OR

Translate the following passage into Marathi/ Hindi :

This is a great question that stands posed before humanity at large- 'What should education mean.' The mistaken view that most parents and most of the young have about education is that it is just a means for livelihood - a means to equip for a career or for a profession. In this world of hectic activity all around; of life torn within with competition and competence, the young mind is left with no option but to think of entering a course of education only for the sake of spending a decent living and lead a high profile life, if one can. Living a lavish life style is the ambition and the craving of every young mind. Actually, education should be used to bring more happiness and meaning into life, to narrow the gap between perception and reality. Such education with basic human values will be constructive and beneficial for the society. This is what education really needs to do and that is what real education is 'Sa Vidya ya Vimuktaye' -that is 'education which liberates'. The mind should be freed from the shackles of bigotry, from mere ritualism, from false pretences of religiosity.

b) Summarise the following passage :

[10]

Human beings are made up of three components - body, mind and soul. Corresponding to these are three needs that must be satisfied for a contented life: the physical need is health; psychological need is knowledge; and the spiritual need is inner peace. When all these are present, there is harmony. Yoga, at the physical level, gives relief from countless ailments. The practice of the postures (asanas) strengthens the body and creates a feeling of well-being. From the psychological viewpoint, Yoga sharpens the intellect and aids in concentrations. It steadies the emotions and encourages a caring concern for others. The practice of breathing techniques (pranayam) calms the mind. Yoga brings awareness and the ability to be still. Through meditation inner peace is experienced. It teaches the evolution of the individual by the development of self-discipline and self-awareness. Yoga helps to discipline our sense of power with the power of our own sense. The asanas enhance muscle strength, coordination, flexibility and can help in the cure of backache. Regular practice of Yoga helps to keep our body fit, controls cholesterol level, reduces weight, normalizes blood Pressure and improves cardiovascular performance. In today's world of information and inter-planetary voyages, most of the people find it difficult to devote time towards their health and fitness. This has led to drastic increase in health problems and health-related stress - the number one killer in modern days.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P233

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 102
I - B.S.L. (Semester - I)
HISTORY
(2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

- 1) *Attempt any five questions of which Question No. 1 is compulsory.*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks.*

Q1) Write short notes on any four : [20]

- a) Saptanga theory.
- b) Guru Nanak.
- c) Orientalist and Anglicist controversy.
- d) Doctrine of lapse.
- e) Vernacular press Act, 1878.
- f) Ilbert Bill controversy.

Q2) Discuss critically the nature and sources of law and also means of proof as stated in ancient Indian sources. [20]

Q3) Give account of the village administration in ancient India. [20]

Q4) "Akbar established Mughal empire on sound foundation, while Aurangzeb was responsible for its integration." Explain with reference to Mughal religious policy. [20]

Q5) Explain the judicial administration under Marathas during medieval period.[20]

P.T.O.

Q6) “The keynote policy of Lord William Bentinck was simplicity, economy and Indianisation.” Explain with reference to his reforms. **[20]**

Q7) Explain critically any one of the various socio-religious movements which were carried during the 19th century in India. **[20]**

Q8) Discuss critically Lord Wellesley’s Subsidiary Alliance System. How did it help the British to expand their power in India? **[20]**

Q9) What were the causes of the Anglo-French conflict in India? Explain with reference to Carnatic Wars. **[20]**



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P234

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[4244] - 103
I - B.S.L. (Semester - I)
ECONOMICS
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) Write short notes on any Four :

- a) Economics and social welfare.
- b) Determinants of demand.
- c) Birth rate and death rate.
- d) Economics as a social science.
- e) Lender of last resort.
- f) Total cost.

Q2) Explain the functions of commercial banks.

Q3) Explain the role played by agricultural sector.

Q4) What role is played by public sector?

Q5) What are the features of underdeveloped economy?

Q6) Explain the causes and effects of poverty in India.

Q7) What measures are taken by RBI to control the credit created by commercial banks?

Q8) Explain the features of socialism and capitalism.

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

Q10) What are the types and causes of unemployment?



[4244] - 201
I - B.S.L. (Semester - II)
GENERAL ENGLISH - II
(2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

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

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| i) Infancy | ii) Hurly-burly |
| iii) Calm | iv) Modem |
| v) Recognition | vi) Daybreak |
| vii) Homonym | viii) Pub |
| ix) Air -conditioner | x) N.C.W. |
| xi) Dangerous | xii) Lazybone |

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

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| i) Decay | ii) Endure |
| iii) Defendant | iv) Woeful |
| v) Annoy | vi) Rectify |
| vii) Infringe | |

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

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| i) Descend | ii) Aggravate |
| iii) Global | iv) Injurious |
| v) Solidarity | vi) Urban |
| vii) Prejudice | |

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| i) Apple of discord | ii) To leave no stone unturned |
| iii) To play fast and loose | iv) To make both ends meet |
| v) Ad infinitum | vi) Out of hand |
| vii) Open a person's eye | viii) Status quo |
| ix) Prima facie | x) In toto |
| xi) Subjudice | xii) Read between the lines |

P.T.O.

- b) Give one word for the following expressions (Any 10) : [10]
- i) Legal property left by the predecessor
 - ii) Sound in judgment
 - iii) That which can not be proved false
 - iv) Undue favour shown to one's relatives
 - v) Difficult or impossible to read
 - vi) Work for which no payment is taken
 - vii) Impossible to put into practice
 - viii) Malicious destruction of property
 - ix) Having enough money to pay all that one owes to other people
 - x) Excessive adherence to formal rules or regulations which delays decision
 - xi) To restore lost job or privileges
 - xii) What happens after every three years

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) Though ii) Whatever
- iii) Until iv) Because
- v) As soon as vi) Whereas
- vii) Otherwise

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

- i) The sceneries of Kashmir are beautiful.
- ii) I said that he will not learn his lesson.
- iii) I always prefer reading than watching T.V.
- iv) It was too hot yesterday.
- v) The sun rises from the east.
- vi) Is he running for two hours?
- vii) He has left Mumbai with bag and baggage.

c) Summarise the following passage : [10]

In India regionalism is a heavy weight on the political system. Even prior to independence, regionalism was used as a tool by the imperialists to promote their policy of keeping India divided. Regionalism was deliberately encouraged by many with the result that the people of each region thought more in terms of their region rather than of India as a whole. After independence efforts were made to make the people realise that they belonged to India as a whole. India is perhaps the most diverse

nation in the world in terms of language, culture, religion and caste. These diversities for ages now are so deep-rooted in the Indian psyche that they have done more harm than good to the nation.

On one hand Gandhi was trying to unite the different groups while on the other, there was a rise in the number of class conscious Communist revolutionaries who saw these divisions as a hindrance in their fight against British imperialism. Both these forces did further the cause of nationalism in their own way. However, after Independence, efforts for national unification became gradually weak and the emphasis once again shifted onto regionalism with a rise in the number of parties projecting themselves as champions of regional interest. Regionalism or regional parties in themselves are no threat to the national unity. They keep the national parties alert and attentive to the regional demands. There is a need to review the Centre-state relations once again. If these improve, regionalism will fade away.

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

Terrorism means the policy of striking terror in the minds of the people by violent methods to achieve some ends. It is a law of the jungle to use muscle power and force to get things done. It is a barbarian act. Terrorism has now become an international phenomenon. There are terrorists in developed and advanced countries as well as developing countries like India. We must find out the reasons for emergence of terrorism. There has been exploitation of the weak and the poor for centuries by the rich and the powerful. All representations and appeals of non-violent nature failed to yield any response. Hence the frustrated and the oppressed resort to violence as there is no other alternative. Such protests are also called terrorist activities. There is another type, that is, where one uses force on the weak to gain his ends; it may be to serve the cause of a religion, a language or to establish a new pattern of government. The communist movements which resort to force, and the armed protests which Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose led, in the name of The Indian National Army (I.N.A) cannot be termed as terrorist activities.

Some armed protests are not justifiable movements. They could always use other forums of a non-violent nature if they have any grievances to be redressed. As long as violence pays dividends much more easily and is allowed to go unchecked, the animal in man favors its use instead of peaceful methods.

Governments all over the world are doing their best to put an end to terrorism. There are a few who encourage and support terrorism in other countries to meet their own political ends. The U.N.O. also is unable to completely eliminate this evil, even though it is able to contain it. But use of violence to check violence is not a permanent solution. The only remedy to this evil appears to be the diagnosis of the root cause for each act of terrorism and see if there is a genuine reason behind it.

- i) What does terrorism mean?
 - ii) How is terrorism an international phenomenon?
 - iii) What are the reasons for emergence of terrorism?
 - iv) Can any movement which uses force be called terrorist activity?
 - v) According to you What is the remedy to control this problem?
- b) Choose the correct word from those given in brackets (Any 5) : **[5]**
- i) I have a large collection of antics/antiques.
 - ii) Please convey my compliments/complements to your parents.
 - iii) Nowadays nobody believes in corporeal/corporal punishment.
 - iv) There is a distinct/distinctive improvement in your English.
 - v) Mumbai is a populous/populace city.
 - vi) He is an imminent/ eminent scientist.
 - vii) The property of the deceased/ diseased has been claimed by his illegitimate son.
- Q5) a)** Write a report on a Seminar on 'Lok Pal Bill' conducted in your college. **[10]**

OR

Report on the Municipal Corporation elections held recently in your city.

- b) Write an effective and cohesive essay on any one of the following : **[10]**
- i) If I were a Law Minister
 - ii) Voters should be given a choice for 'None of the above'
 - iii) Domestic vs Western Culture



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P236

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 202

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

POLITICAL SCIENCE - I

Political Theory and Political Organization

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - I)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) Define 'State'. Discuss the difference between State and Society. What are essential elements of State?

Q2) Evaluate 'Plato' as an Ideal Philosopher.

Q3) Lenin was adopter and adapter of Marxism in Soviet Union. Discuss.

OR

Explain St. Augustine's and St. Thomas Aquina's contribution to medieval philosophy.

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

OR

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

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

P.T.O.

Q6) Explain any two :

- a) Dadabhai Nawroji
- b) Theory of Class Struggle
- c) J.S. Mill as a liberal philosopher

OR

Explain the powers and functions of the legislature and judiciary with examples.

Q7) What is Public Opinion? Explain the various agencies of Public Opinion.

OR

Discuss Karl Marx's view on State. Explain his theory of Surplus Value.

Q8) Distinguish between Parliamentary and Presidential form of executive.

Q9) What do you mean by 'Representation'? Give its importance in democratic state. Explain territorial, functional and proportional methods of representation.

OR

What is Judicial Review? Discuss the conditions necessary for the independence of Judiciary.

Q10) Explain any four :

- a) Rousseau's General Will
- b) G.K. Gokhale
- c) Concept Equality
- d) Universal Adult Franchise
- e) Nation, nationalism and Internationalism
- f) Monarchy
- g) John Locke
- h) Unitary State



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P237

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 203

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

SOCIOLOGY

(2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) Define Sociology. Can Sociology be called a science?

Q2) Explain the problems and constitutional provisions for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Q3) What are the formal and informal means of controlling human behaviour?

Q4) Define marriage. Explain the form of marriage in India.

Q5) Discuss the concept of 'Unity in Diversity' in India and its implications for national integration.

Q6) Discuss the various problems of minorities in India and the constitutional provisions with regard to them.

Q7) Is social stratification changing from caste to class in contemporary India - Explain.

P.T.O.

Q8) Define family and its changing pattern in modern society.

Q9) What is urbanization? Differentiate between rural and urban communities.

Q10) Write short notes on any four of the following :

- a) Modernity versus tradition.
- b) Types of Government.
- c) Westernization.
- d) Religion in modern society.
- e) Sociology of law.
- f) Law and social change.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P238

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 301

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

POLITICAL SCIENCE - II

Foundations of Political Obligations
(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) Distinguish between 'Power' and 'Authority'. Discuss Robert Dahl's analysis of the term 'Influence' in which he explains 'power'.

Q2) Define the term 'Political Obligation'. Explain the various theories of political obligation. 'Is political obligation absolute? Comment.

Q3) Explain the liberal contributions of John Locke to the modern philosophy & jurisprudence.

Q4) Discuss the totalitarian ideologies of the 20th century. Comment on their future.

Q5) Critically explain Bentham's philosophy of 'Utilitarianism'. Comment on its relevance to India.

Q6) State the influence of Plato on Aristotle. Explain Aristotle's views on 'Best state', 'Best constitution' and its relevance today.

Q7) Explain the various theories of punishment in brief. 'Is Reformatory Theory of Punishment applicable to terrorist'? Comment.

Q8) What do you know of Legal and Political Sovereignty? Explain John Austin's Theory of Sovereignty.

P.T.O.

Q9) Discuss Mahatma Gandhi's views on

- a) State and Law
- b) Satyagraha & its relevance today.

Q10) Short notes on any four :

- a) Max Weber on 'Authority'.
- b) Rousseau on 'General -Will'.
- c) Karl Marx's views on 'State'.
- d) Neo-gandhism
- e) Hegel
- f) Death Penalty
- g) Leninism



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P239

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 302

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

POLITICAL SCIENCE - III

International Relations and Organizations

(2003 Pattern) (Paper III)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) Define National Power. Discuss the role and impact of Technology, Natural resources and Leadership as determinants of National Power.

Q2) Does International Law and International Morality effectively limit the National power – Comment.

Q3) What are the real causes of conflict between North and South?

Q4) Discuss the various methods of peaceful settlement of International Disputes.

Q5) Balance of Power approach doesn't promote world peace – Do you agree with it?

Q6) Critically discuss the structural organization of the UNO.

Q7) 'World community is a myth'-Discuss.

Q8) 'Is International Peace possible only through Disarmament'? - Discuss.

P.T.O.

Q9) Explain (any four) :

- a) Collective Security
- b) SAARC
- c) NATO
- d) UNESCO
- e) International Red Cross
- f) NIEO
- g) WHO

Q10) Write Short Notes on (any four) :

- a) OPEC
- b) Amnesty International
- c) ICJ
- d) ILO
- e) World Bank
- f) IMF
- g) WTO



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P240

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 303
II - B.S.L. (Sem. - III)
LAW OF CONTRACT - I
(2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

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

- a) Krell V. Henry
- b) Lalman V. Gauri Dutt
- c) Adams V. Lindsell

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

- a) Supply of Necessaries
- b) Finder of goods
- c) Wagering Agreements

Q3) What agreements are contracts according to the Law of Contract in India?[16]

OR

Define Acceptance. Explain legal rules as to valid acceptance.

Q4) What is free consent? Distinguish between Coercion and Undue Influence.[16]

OR

Discuss the rule that “a stranger to contract can not use on the contract”. Also explain the exceptions to this rule.

P.T.O.

Q5) What is mean by Breach of Contract? Describe the various remedies in case of breach of contract. **[16]**

OR

“Under Indian Contract Act, there are certain relations resembling those created by a contract.” Explain.

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

- a) Injunction
- b) Who may obtain the specific performance
- c) Rectification of Contract.



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P241

[Total No. of Pages : 8

[4244] - 401
II - B.S.L. - LL.B. (Sem. - 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 mention the process of the word formation(Any 10) : **[10]**

- i) Anticorruption
- ii) Affectionate
- iii) Influence
- iv) Pursue
- v) Intercom
- vi) Blueprint
- vii) Jumpstart
- viii) Nitty gritty
- ix) Impartial
- x) LL.M.
- xi) Intel
- xii) Bookcase

P.T.O.

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

- i) Authentic
- ii) Strategy
- iii) Opposition
- iv) Defer
- v) Custody
- vi) Decoy
- vii) Cross examine

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

- i) Insolvent
- ii) Serene
- iii) Annul
- iv) Effective
- v) Blessing
- vi) Complicate
- vii) Noxious

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) Above board
- ii) Pros and cons
- iii) Stand your ground
- iv) Bring to light
- v) Ad hoc

- vi) At one's wit's end
- vii) Behind the bars
- viii) Sub rosa
- ix) Get through
- x) Status quo
- xi) Black sheep
- xii) Keep an eye on

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

- i) Recital
- ii) Decree
- iii) Pleadings
- iv) Infringement
- v) Forgery
- vi) Trespass
- vii) Intestate

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) Yet
- ii) Moreover
- iii) As soon as
- iv) Whereas
- v) Secondly
- vi) Nevertheless
- vii) Till

- b) Do you agree with the following statement if yes, why? If no, why not?[5]
- i) Should we eradicate Caste System in India?
 - ii) Should there be dress Code in colleges?
 - iii) Are live-in relationships the way to go?
- c) Write an essay on anyone of the following : [10]
- i) Child Labour in India
 - ii) Role of Police in India
 - iii) Juvenile crimes: Causes and Solutions

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

Everyone has freedom of expression; one can hold opinions, receive and give information and ideas without any interference of Public Authority. But Newspapers do not have this unqualified freedom. Their freedom is limited and subject to the law of libel and contempt of court. Newspapers should not make any comment which may prejudice a fair trial.

However, fair comments can be made before litigation has started and after litigation has ended; it can also be made when litigations dormant and not actively pursued. The mere existence of a writ does not prevent a newspaper from making comments. If action has been pending for a long time the newspaper can fairly comment on it and thus try to bring it to trial. It is only active litigation which is protected the Law of Contempt; if litigation is pending and actively in suit, comments should not be made because the comments may be real and substantial danger of prejudice to the trial of the case. But litigations which have been pending for a long time are not protected by the Law of Contempt.

One more important interest to be considered is the public interest. In case of great national interest is to be given more importance than the private interest and in such cases fair comments are to be allowed.

- i) What freedom which everyone has, has been deprived in the case of newspapers?
 - ii) What ban is there on newspaper comments?
 - iii) Under what circumstances, can the newspaper comment on litigation?
 - iv) What right do the newspapers have when action has been pending for a long time?
 - v) What right has the newspaper in commenting on the cases of public interest?
- b) Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it : **[10]**

The nature is not now what it was in past. The greenery has been damaged. The ecology has been threatened. The air, water and soil have been polluted at increasing rate. The scientific advancement and rapid organization resulting in increase in hazardous industries which extract polluted substance, is the main cause of increasing danger to our environment and our ecology is threatened. The industries emitting chemical fumes and polluting water sources have contaminated even the air and drinking water supply to villages causing health hazards and destruction of flora and fauna.

There are at present seven major Central legislations dealing with environment. The Environment Protection Act of the year 1986 is the most comprehensive law on the environment protection. This Act was enacted by Central Government after decisions taken at Stockholm declaration by the United Nations Conference. The steps taken for the environment protection include co-ordination of actions of State governments, officers and other authorities, laying down standards for the quality of environment and standards for emission or discharge of pollutants from various sources. The government has made the rules

that “No person shall discharge environment pollutant in excess of the prescribed standards.” No person shall handle hazardous substances except in accordance with the safety procedures. The Public Liability Insurance Act 1991 made the provision for immediate financial assistance to victims of industrial accidents. After that of Bhopal Gas disaster in the year 1984 this legislation was made to provide immediate relief to the victims. The Supreme Court is always concerned with the environment protection through its guidelines and directions. The Public Interest Litigation is the best weapon in the hands of environment activists to knock at the door of Supreme Court and High Court.

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

The constitution defines our national goals of democracy, socialism and secularism, guarantees equality, liberty, justice, etc., to the citizens. It confers on us our fundamental rights and duties and also contains the directive principles for the government. It tells us about the intensions of our great leaders who drafted and gave us our Constitution. The Constituent Assembly consisted of members who were elected by the members of the provincial legislatures and not by the people directly. Its members represented all the parties though most of the members were from the Congress. For this reason, the Muslim League put hurdles in its functioning and boycotted it from its very inception. The Assembly, however, started its work on 9 December 1946, in the Central Hall of the Parliament House. Our Constitution provides a democratic form of government. It means that all the citizens of our country have the right to decide matters relating to the governing of the state. The Government is, in the real sense, of the people, for the people and by the people. All people above the age of 18 years have the right to elect their government. The people elect their representatives who from the government. It is through these representatives, who have the backing of the majority of the people; decisions are taken in political matters. This is called political

democracy. India is the world's largest democracy. In a democracy, all people have certain rights and freedom. But political democracy only, i.e. right to elect the government, is not enough. There is need for social democracy too. In a democracy, all the citizens are to be treated equally. Each one is given equal opportunity, irrespective of his caste, creed, religion and sex. Political democracy without social democracy has no meaning. Unless we provide equal justice and equal opportunities to all we shall not be able to enjoy the fruits of freedom. We must have political as well as social democracy.

OR

Translate the following passage into Marathi/ Hindi :

Social environment is influenced by one's power and wealth. This, in turn, determines success or failure in peoples' lives. If one is born with a silver spoon in his mouth, he will easily be able to attend a fancy school no matter how intelligent he is or has any luxury he wants just because of power and wealth. On the flip side, if one is born to a poor family in a bad neighbourhood infested with violence and drugs, he would have a much smaller chance of succeeding in life, more especially, going to an upper-class school. It is hard for many poor to go to college because of such high tuition costs. Scholarships are available; but, even though one shows financial need, one still has to have a high grade point average and test scores. Even if one has a good mind, trying to study in a gang-ridden neighbourhood with constant gunfire isn't easy. With both parents working, there isn't any parental guidance. The rich also have the luxury of affording special tutors to help their children while other children are on their own. Social environment is not the definitive factor in someone's lifetime accomplishments. It is common knowledge that it is difficult to get out of a bad situation such as growing up without any of the advantages others have, but many have managed. The poor are seen as undeserving, therefore, not receiving much of an education, if

any. In any society, there are always the strong and the weak; and, in this case, the weak are portrayed as the poor by the rest of society some feel that the weak in our society should be eliminated because they are no more than mere pests, irritating the rest of society.

- b) Draft a legal and valid Will under the Indian Succession Act. [10]

OR

Draft a lease deed for 99 years taking into consideration the provisions of Transfer of Property Act.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P242

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 402

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

LEGAL HISTORY

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

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) Discuss the administration of Justice in Bombay before 1726.

Q2) Critically examine Warran Hasting's Judicial Plan of 1772.

Q3) Describe merits and demerits of the modern Judicial system in India.

Q4) Write short notes on the following :

- a) Trial of Nandkumar
- b) "The charter of 1726 is characterised as judicial charter".

Q5) Discuss the salient features of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Q6) Examine the functions of the State Bar Councils and Bar Council of India under the Advocates Act, 1961.

Q7) Discuss the following :

- a) Lex Loci Report
- b) Legislative authority of the East India Company

P.T.O.

Q8) Trace the development of Legal profession in India.

Q9) Write short notes on the following : (Any two)

- a) Morley Minto Reforms.
- b) History of Law Reforting in India.
- c) Indian High Court Act, 1861.
- d) Salient features of Indian legal History.
- e) Act of settlement, 1781.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P243

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 403

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

LAW OF CONTRACT - II

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 12)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

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

OR

What is dissolution of firm? Discuss various modes of dissolution of firm.

Q2) “Minors are admitted to the benefits of partnership”. Explain **[16]**

OR

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?

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) C.I.F. and F.O.B. contracts.
- b) Buyers remedy for breach of Contract by the seller.
- c) Implied condition as to title.
- d) Auction sale.
- e) Stoppage of goods in transit.

P.T.O.

Q5) What is agency by ratification? State the essential requisites of a valid ratification and the effects of ratification of acts done originally without authority. [17]

OR

“ The liability of surety is co-extensive with that of the principal debtor”
Comment.

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

OR

What is contract of Indemnity? Explain and illustrate the distinction between contract of indemnity and guarantee.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P244

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 501

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

FAMILY LAW - I

(2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) Discuss the different sources of Hindu Law. [16]

Q2) What are the matrimonial reliefs available to both the parties to the marriage under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. [16]

Q3) Enumerate the various grounds of divorce available under parsi Marriage & Divorce Act, 1936. [16]

Q4) Explain the provisions regarding judicial separation and divorce by mutual consent under all personal Laws. [16]

Q5) Write a detail note on 'Right of Maintenance' available to 'Wife' under section 125 of Cr.P.C. [16]

Q6) Discuss in detail the law relating to 'Dower' under Muslim Law. [16]

Q7) Critically comment on the powers of the guardians under Muslim Law. [16]

Q8) Distinguish between 'Hindu Marriage' & 'Nikah'. [16]

P.T.O.

Q9) What are the provisions regarding solemnization of marriage under special Marriage Act, 1954? **[16]**

Q10) Answer any Four giving reasons : **[20]**

- a) Sudhir 40 years old hindu widower wants to adopt child. Advice him.
- b) Nazma & Nasir registered their marriage under special Marriage Act, 1954. Nasir is neglecting her can she claim dower?
- c) Sonia & Sandy - hindu couple decides to dissolve their marriage. In which court they should file petition?
- d) Sangita - 45 years financially sound, unmarried hindu female staying alone. Can her aged mother claim maintenance from her?
- e) Rizwan dissolved his marriage with Nadira by Talaq. What are the rights & duties of Nadira on divorce?



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P245

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 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 critically the Intra-territorial and Extra-territorial operation of Indian Penal Code.

Q2) What is Criminal Conspiracy? When it is Punishable? Is there any difference between Criminal Conspiracy & unlawful assembly. **[16]**

OR

Explain the offence of theft and distinguish it with Robbery under the provisions of Indian Penal Code.

Q3) Explain the Right of Private Defence of body Under General Exceptions of Indian Penal Code. **[16]**

OR

What are the offences of false evidence and Fabricating false evidence Under Indian Penal Code.

P.T.O.

Q4) What is Criminal Trespass? Distinguish between House Trespass and House breaking Under Indian Penal Code. **[16]**

OR

“Nothing is an offence which is done by person of Unsoundness of mind”
comment.

Q5) Write short notes on Any Two : **[16]**

- a) Abetment Under Indian Penal Code.
- b) Offences against state.
- c) Rape Under Indian Penal Code.
- d) Kidnapping & Abduction.

Q6) Answer any four by giving reasons. **[20]**

- a) ‘A’ a soldier fires on a mob by the order of his superior officer in conformity with the Command of Law, and he kills a person in the mob. Has the soldier committed any offence if so what?
- b) ‘A’ Commit’s House-trespass by entering Z’s house through a window. Discuss A’s liability.
- c) ‘A’ finds a valuable ring, not knowing to whom it belongs. ‘A’ sells it immediately without attempting to discover the owner. Discuss the liability of ‘A’.
- d) ‘A’ says that ‘Z’ is an offer honest mon, he never stole B’s watch intending to cause it to be belived that Z did steal B’s watch. Discuss A’s liability.
- e) ‘A’ shoos ‘Z’ with the intention of killing. As dies in consequence what offence ‘A’ has committed?



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P246

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 503

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

LABOUR LAWS

(2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) State the Provisions relating to hazardous processes under the Factories Act, 1948. **[20]**

OR

Define the term 'Factory' and discuss the provisions relating to 'Health and Welfare' of the workers under the Factories Act, 1948.

Q2) "Accident arising out of and in the course of employment is the basis for compensation". Examine this statement with reference to the Workmen's Compensation Act 1923. **[15]**

OR

What defences are available to an employer against a claim for compensation made by a workman under the Workmen's Compensation Act 1923.

Q3) How inspectors appointed under the Employees' State Insurance Act and what are their functions and duties? **[15]**

OR

How does the Employees' State Insurance Act provide for the adjudication of disputes and claims? To what extent is the jurisdiction of Civil Courts ousted under the Act?

P.T.O.

Q4) Explain any two of the following : **[20]**

- a) Powers of Inspector under Minimum Wages Act.
- b) Describe composition of Advisory Board and Central Advisory Board under Minimum Wages Act.
- c) Kinds of Deductions under Payment of Wages Act.
- d) Provisions relating to Fine under Payment of Wages Act.

Q5) What are the various methods for the settlement of industrial disputes under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947? **[15]**

OR

Define 'Award' and 'Settlement'. When and under what circumstances does an award made under the Industrial Disputes Act commence to be enforceable?

Q6) Explain any three of the following with reference to the Industrial disputes act : **[15]**

- a) Illegal Strike.
- b) Illegal Lock-out.
- c) Retrenchment.
- d) Lay-off.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P247

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 505

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

CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY

(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper (b))

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question No. 9 is compulsory and carries 20 marks.*
- 2) *Attempt any five out of the remaining. Each of them carries 16 marks.*
- 3) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) Define Criminology. Whether Criminology is a science? Explain its nature, scope and practical utility.

Q2) Explain the multiple factor approach theory of causation of crimes.

Q3) Give a note in detail about the present police structure and organization in India.

Q4) 'In today's context we need to have a paradigm shift from Criminology to Penology.' Do you agree with this? Substantiate your opinion.

Q5) What is the role of Supreme Court of India in recognizing the rights of prisoners? Explain.

Q6) Explain various theories of 'punishment'.

Q7) What are the various types of white collar crimes? What are the steps taken by the Indian Legislature to curb the menace?

Q8) Examine the contribution of the Sociological school to the science of criminology.

P.T.O.

Q9) Write notes on any four :

- a) Organized crime
- b) Cartographic school
- c) Heredity and crime
- d) Recidivism
- e) Probation of offenders
- f) Poverty as a cause of crime



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P248

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 506

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

WOMEN & LAW & LAW RELATING TO THE CHILD

(Optional Paper (3)) (2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

SECTION - I

(Women and Law)

Q1) Discuss the provisions of the protection of women from Domestic violence Act, 2005. **[15]**

OR

State the protective provisions for Women under the constitution of India.

Q2) Critically comment on the need for effective & appropriate legislation preventing sexual harassment of working women. **[15]**

OR

Discuss powers & functions of National Commission for Women Act.

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

- a) Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
- b) Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.
- c) Uniform Civil Code.
- d) Indecent Represent of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.

P.T.O.

SECTION - II
(Child and Law)

Q4) Discuss the object and success of the child labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. **[15]**

OR

State the various provisions protecting rights of the children under Indian Constitution.

Q5) What are the different provisions under C.P.C that protects interest of child. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the role of the government in implementing the 'Right of Children for free and compulsory Education Act, 2009' in India.

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

- a) Human Rights and the Child
- b) Social and Legal status of Child
- c) Process of rehabilitation
- d) Observation Homes in India



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P249

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 507

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

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW

(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper (4))

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) Explain the development and Evolution of International Economic Law in the Pre and Post World War Period.

Q2) What is the meaning of the New International Economic Order? How the developing countries can strengthen their role in N.I.E.O.?

Q3) Explain the role and effectiveness of UNCTAD.

Q4) Explain the provisions relating to International Convention governing Bill of Lading.

Q5) Explain the role of International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).

Q6) Explain the objectives, purposes and Principles of UNO.

Q7) Explain the Unification of the law of International Sale of Goods.

Q8) Explain the important features of Charter on Economic rights and Duties of State.

P.T.O.

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

- a) United Nations Conference on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).
- b) The difference between Private and Public International Law.
- c) Electronica Sicula SPA (ELSI) Case.
- d) World Trade Organisation (WTO).
- e) International Development Association (IDA).
- f) World Bank Guidelines.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P250

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 601

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

FAMILY LAW - II

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 17)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) Define Will & Codicil. Explain how and who can execute the Privileged will under the Indian Succession Act, 1925? **[16]**

OR

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

Q2) Write a detail note on Void Bequest. **[16]**

OR

Discuss critically the doctrine of Election under the Indian Succession Act, 1925?

Q3) What are the essentials of valid Gift under the Muslim Law? **[16]**

OR

State and explain the special rules of succession for Parsi dying intestate under the Indian Succession Act, 1925?

Q4) Discuss the general rules of succession in case of Hindu male dying intestate. **[16]**

OR

Explain the requisites of valid Will under the Muslim Law.

P.T.O.

Q5) Write notes on : (Any Three)

[18]

- a) Mutawali
- b) Succession Certificate
- c) Domicile
- d) Stridhan
- e) Coparcenary

Q6) Answer the following with reasons : (Any Three)

[18]

- a) An estate is bequeathed to 'A' on condition that, he shall walk 200 miles in an hour. Whether bequest is valid or void? How?
- b) 'A' a Christian dies intestate, leaving no brother or sister but leaving his mother and one child of a deceased sister, Mary, and two children of a deceased brother, George. Distribute the shares.
- c) A, having shares in (P), a **prosperous** joint stock company and also shares in (D), a joint stock company in **difficulties**, in respect of which shares, heavy calls are expected to be made, bequeaths to B all his shares in joint stock companies; B accepts the shares in (P), but refuses to accept the shares in (D). Whether B is entitled to only the shares in (P), a prosperous joint stock company? Why?
- d) A Hindu female 'F' dies intestate and is survived by her husband H, father F, mother M, two sons S1 & S2 and a daughter D. Distribute her property?



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P251

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 602

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

Third Year of Five Year Law Course

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

(2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) 'Freedom of speech is no doubt a founding pillar of Indian Democracy but has to be exercised with care and caution.' Discuss. [16]

Q2) "The Preamble to the Constitution sets out the aims and aspirations of the people of India which have been translated into the various provisions of the Constitution." Elaborate. [16]

Q3) The expression "other authorities" in Art. 12 has neither been defined in the Constitution nor in any Statute. Discuss elaborately the interpretation applied to this expression by Indian Judiciary to determine the scope and width of the fundamental rights. [16]

Q4) Examine with help of appropriate judicial decisions the protection provided under Article 20 of the Indian Constitution. [16]

Q5) In the light of the decided cases of Indian Supreme Court examine the Right of Minorities to Establish and Administer Educational Institutions. [16]

Q6) "The Fundamental right to move to Supreme Court can be appropriately described as the cornerstone of the democratic edifice raised by the Constitution". Comment. [16]

P.T.O.

Q7) Write a critical comment on the distribution of legislative power under the Indian Constitution. Substantiate your answer with appropriate judicial pronouncements. **[16]**

Q8) For the purpose of amendment the provisions of the Constitution fall under three categories. Discuss in detail the procedure for each category as laid down in the Constitution. **[16]**

Q9) Write short note on any two of the following : **[20]**

- a) Grant in Aid.
- b) Council of Ministers.
- c) Article 21 and emergency.
- d) Freedom of Movement and Residence.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P252

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 603

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

LAW OF TORTS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 19)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) Elucidate the principle laid down by the maxims '*Injuria Sine Damnum and Damnum Sine Injuria*'. **[16]**

OR

Define 'Tort'. Differentiate it from the breach of contract & crime'.

Q2) Discuss the various modes of discharge of torts. **[16]**

OR

"Sovereignty" as a defence for the State has been diluted to a greater extent. Comment with supporting cases.

Q3) Define and distinguish. **[16]**

- a) Libel and Slander
- b) Assault and Battery

OR

Discuss- "Nuisance" & differentiate between the Private and Public Nuisance.

Q4) Elaborate the maxim "Res Ipsa Loquitur". Support the answer with relevant decided cases. **[16]**

OR

State the various modes of discharging torts.

P.T.O.

Q5) Write short notes on any two :

[16]

- a) Trespass to person
- b) Constituent of torts.
- c) Malicious proceedings
- d) Contributory negligence.

Q6) Define “Service” under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. State the important decisions given by the Court in support of your answer. **[20]**

OR

Explain in details the composition of the Consumer Disputes redressal Forums/ Commission with their Jurisdiction and powers as conferred by the C.P.Act, 1986.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P253

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 701

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

LAW OF EVIDENCE

(2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) Define fact. Explain as to when a fact is said to be 'proved', 'disproved' and 'not proved' with the help of judicial pronouncements. **[16]**

OR

Discuss in detail the concept of circumstantial evidence.

Q2) What is meant by burden of proof? Distinguish between burden and onus of proof. Explain burden of proof as to ownership. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the nature and scope of estoppel.

Q3) Explain the law relating to evidence of an accomplice. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the relevancy of motive, preparation and previous or subsequent conduct.

Q4) Define admission. Distinguish between admission and confession. **[16]**

OR

Explain the relevancy of judgments of courts as evidence.

P.T.O.

Q5) Discuss the provisions relating to impeaching credit of witnesses. **[16]**

OR

Explain the concept of opinions of experts.

Q6) Write Notes on (Any Two) : **[20]**

- a) Cross examination
- b) Dying declaration
- c) Promissory estoppel
- d) Private documents



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P254

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 702

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

Fourth Year of the Fifth Year Law Course

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

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

(Paper - 22) (2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) Define Environment. Discuss the causes and effect of the environment pollution. **[16]**

Q2) “Freedom of trade and Profession is not an absolute Right”. Discuss the Constitutional position of this Right with reference to Environmental protective decisions given by the Supreme Court. **[16]**

Q3) State the contribution of convention on Climate Change, 1992. Do such conventions really contribute in the environmental issues at domestic platform? Comment. **[16]**

Q4) “Survival of Human being depends on “Water”. State the provisions of the Water (prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1974 with reference to the statement. **[16]**

Q5) “Development should not be detrimental to Life and for that solution is preservation of environment”. Comment with reference to “Sustainable Development”. **[16]**

P.T.O.

- Q6)** Environmental Impact Assessment is inevitable in every mega project likely to damage environmental balance. Comment with reference to some illustrative cases decided by the Supreme Court. **[16]**
- Q7)** Assess comparatively pre and post Independence policies on environment Protection in India. **[16]**
- Q8)** Discuss in brief the provisions as to permission and prohibition on hunting of wild life under the wild life (protection) Act, 1972. **[16]**
- Q9)** Write short notes on any two **[20]**
- a) Reserved Forest under the Indian Forest Act, 1927.
 - b) Air pollution.
 - c) Contribution of Nairobi Declaration - 1982.
 - d) Declaration of Silence Zone under Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P255

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 703

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

4th Year New 5 Year Law Course

HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

(2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Discuss the concept of Human Rights and its Importance in Today's Modern world. **[15]**

OR

Explain the existence of civil and Political Rights in the International Covenants and the Constitution of India.

Q2) Critically examine the role of National Human Rights Commission as an enforcement of Human Rights Mechanism. **[15]**

OR

Discuss Critically the Convention on Rights of Child provides for the protection and enforcement of Human Rights.

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

- a) Fundamental Duties
- b) Rights of Women
- c) N.G.O. and Human Rights
- d) Rights of Disable Person

Q4) Discuss the relationship between international Law and Municipal Law. What are the various theories in this connection. **[15]**

OR

What is Recognition? What is Legal Significance of recognition? What are the forms of recognition.

P.T.O.

Q5) State the different kinds of treaties and the rules of international Law concerning their formation, termination and interpretation. **[15]**

OR

Explain the doctrine of state succession. Write the details about rights and liabilities arising out of state succession.

Q6) Describe briefly the various modes of acquiring and losing nationality. Can an individual have a double nationality or be stateless. **[15]**

OR

Explain the role of the security council for the maintenance of Peace and Security. How far it has achieved it?

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

- a) War Crimes
- b) Drago Doctrine
- c) Extradition
- d) Right to innocent passage.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P256

[Total No. of Pages : 1

[4244] - 704

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

4th Year of the 5 year Law Course

Arbitration, Conciliation and Alternative Disputes Resolution Systems
(2003 Pattern)

Time :3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

- Q1)** Define ‘Arbitration Agreement’ and Discuss its essential ingredients? [16]
- Q2)** What is the Role of Conciliator in reconciliation of disputes under Part III of 1996 Act? [16]
- Q3)** What is the extent of judicial intervention permitted in matters relating to arbitration under Arbitration and conciliation Act 1996? [16]
- Q4)** What are the conditions for enforcement of foreign awards under New York Convention? [16]
- Q5)** What is conciliation and how does it differs from Arbitration? [16]
- Q6)** Define the term “Deficiency” under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, Discuss with case Law? [16]
- Q7)** Discuss the role of Administrative Tribunals constituted under Article 323(A) & 323 (B) of the Constitution and to what extent Judicial intervention permitted discuss with case law? [16]
- Q8)** Write short notes on any two of the following : [20]
- a) Appointment of Arbitrators.
 - b) Interim measures.
 - c) Consent award.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P257

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 801
IV - B.S.L. (Semester - VIII)
JURISPRUDENCE
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) 'Jurisprudence is the grammar of Law'. Describe the nature, scope and significance of Jurisprudence.

Q2) Explain the concept of "Volkgeist" and Savigny's theory of law.

Q3) "A legal system comprises of a combination of set rules, wherein rule of recognition is the ultimate criterion of validity of all other rules". - Prof. H.L.A. Hart. Explain this proposition with suitable illustrations.

Q4) Explain American Legal Realism. Discuss its impact on the Indian Legal System.

Q5) 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.

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

Q7) Discuss the Doctrine of Tortious Liability and point out its changing facets with the help of judicial decisions.

P.T.O.

Q8) Administration of justice has at its roots certain cardinal principles common to all legal systems. Discuss in the light of theories of administration of criminal justice system.

Q9) Write notes on any two:

- a) Obligations.
- b) Possession.
- c) Custom as a source of law.
- d) Grundnorm.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P258

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 802

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

**PROPERTY LAW INCLUDING TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT &
EASEMENT ACT
(2003 Pattern)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

The Transfer of Property Act, 1882

Q1) “Once a Mortgage, always a Mortgage, and nothing but a Mortgage”. Discuss.

Q2) Write note on:

- a) Vested and Contingent Interest.
- b) Fraudulent Transfer.

Q3) Explain the Doctrine of Lis-Pendens embodied in the Act and Exception to it, if any.

Q4) “The Protection of Doctrine of Part-Performance is not by way of Sword but by way of Shield”. Explain.

Q5) Define the term ‘Transfer of Property’? Discuss the Essentials of a valid transfer and State what property may be transferred and what property may not be transferred?

P.T.O.

Q6) State and Explain Essentials of a valid Gift. How transfer is effected and when gift is suspended or revoked?

Q7) Define the term Lease. State and Explain Rights and Liabilities of the Lessor and Lessee and the procedure for Termination of Lease of an immovable property in absence of written contract or local usage?

Q8) Write note on:

- a) Charge.
- b) Actionable Claim.

The Indian Easements Act, 1882

Q9) Write short note on: (Any Two)

- a) Kinds of Easements.
- b) Extinction of Easement.
- c) Incidents of Easement.
- d) Essentials and Revocation of License.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P259

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 803
IV - B.S.L. (Semester - VIII)
Five Year Law Course
COMPARATIVE LAW
(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper 28 (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) Discuss the factors responsible for the development of Comparative Law. What is leading such development now? Explain.

Q2) State and explain the practical benefits of Comparative Law as

- a) a tool for unification of law.
- b) an aid to the legislator.

Q3) State and explain sources of English Law.

Q4) State and explain the comparative dimensions of Law of Contract.

Q5) Distinguish between Romanistic and Germanic families.

Q6) Explain the principle of 'Ryland v Fletcher'. State exceptions it.

Q7) Discuss the difficulties faced by a comparative lawyer with diverse legal terminology used in different legal systems.

P.T.O.

Q8) Discuss and explain reference to difference in value of judicial decision in civil law system and common law system.

Q9) Write short notes on any two:

- a) Doctrine of Estoppel.
- b) Jury Trial.
- c) Nature and scope of comparative law.
- d) Nemo dat quod non habet.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P260

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 804

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

Fourth Year of the New Five Year Law Course

INSURANCE LAWS

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

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

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

OR

What is reinsurance?

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

OR

What is insurance? State and explain the essential features of a contract of insurance.

Q3) A policy of life insurance can be assigned; but the same cannot be said of policy of general insurance. Discuss. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the legislative scheme of the Public Liability Insurance Act 1991.

Q4) What are the provisions relating to investment of assets and prohibition of loans under the Insurance Act? **[16]**

OR

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

P.T.O.

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

Write notes on:

- a) Compulsion of insurance under the Motor Vehicles Act.
- b) Certificate of Insurance.

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

[20]

- a) Premium.
- b) Insurable interest in marine insurance.
- c) Tariff Advisory Committee.
- d) Brokers.
- e) Proposal.
- f) Warranties.
- g) General Insurance Corporation of India.
- h) Pure risks.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P261

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 805

IV - B.S.L. - L.L.B.(Semester - VIII)
(Fourth Year of New Five Year Law Course)

CONFLICT OF LAWS
(2003 Pattern) (Optional (c))

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Whether Foreign Court Theory solves the problem of Renvoi. Explain with reference to decided cases.

Q2) Critically examine the Recognition of Judicial Separation in conflict of Laws.

Q3) Explain the circumstances under which a Foreign Court will be recognized as a court of competent jurisdiction. What are the defences against foreign judgement.

Q4) What is the domicile of origin and in what respects does it differ from domicile of choice? What will be the domicile of

- a) A legitimate child.
- b) An illegitimate child.
- c) A foundling.

Q5) Discuss the purpose of Private International Law and explain its modern theories.

P.T.O.

Q6) Critically examine the problem of characterization and explain the theories on this question.

Q7) Examine the conditions of actionability of foreign tort?

Q8) Examine the concept of Public Policy as a limit on the application of Foreign Laws with the help of Case laws.

Q9) Write Short Notes (**any four**):

- a) Proper Law of Contract.
- b) Re Ross Foreign's Case.
- c) Characterization on the basis of the lex fori.
- d) Immunity of Property of Foreign Sovereign.
- e) Money of account and Money of Payment.
- f) Adoption at Common law and in Indian Law.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P262

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 806

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

Fourth Year of the New Five Year Law Course

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper - 28 (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) Discuss how Intellectual Property encourages innovation & development.

[16]

OR

Explain the nature & types of Intellectual Property.

Q2) Grant of patent does not confer an absolute right to the patentee. Comment.

[16]

OR

Who can oppose grant of patent & on what grounds? Explain the procedure for opposing the grant of patent.

Q3) Copyright is not a single right but a bundle of rights which can be exploited independently. These also depend upon the category of work. Discuss. [16]

OR

Explain the law relating to infringement of copyright. Also state the remedies available in case of infringement.

Q4) Define 'Mark' and 'Trade Mark'. Discuss the procedure for registration of a Trade Mark. [16]

OR

Explain the concept of Deceptive Similarity with the help of decided cases.

P.T.O.

Q5) What is a design? How it is protected under the Designs Act, 2000. **[16]**

OR

Discuss in detail the purpose and objects of the Designs Act, 2000.

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

- a) Patent Agent.
- b) Priority Date.
- c) International copyright.
- d) Copyright Societies.
- e) Well Known Marks.
- f) Honest & concurrent use of a trade mark.
- g) Geographical Indications.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P263

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 807

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

PRACTICAL TRAINING - IV

**Public Interests Lawyering, Legal Aid and Para-Legal Services
(2003 Pattern)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Discuss the Origin and Development of Public Interest Litigation.

Q2) Discuss the composition and functions of State Legal Services Authority under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

Q3) Discuss the Role of the Legal Aid Centers in Law Colleges providing Free Legal Aid and Advice.

Q4) Role of Non-Governmental Organisation in protection of Human Rights, Consumer and Family matters.

Q5) How Computers are become useful in Legal Education and Legal Profession in India?

Q6) Discuss the Provisions of Permanent Lok-Adalat under Legal Services authorities Act, 1987.

Q7) Discuss the Role of Para-Legal Services in Legal Education.

P.T.O.

Q8) Trace out the Development of Legal System from Panchayat Raj to Legal Aid by Courts.

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

- a) Amicus Curiae.
- b) Abuse of PIL.
- c) Ad-hoc Courts.
- d) Malimath Committee Report.
- e) Right of Accused to get Legal Aid.
- f) Use of Computers in Legal Education.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P264

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 901

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

(5th Year of the Five Year Law Course)

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND LIMITATION ACT

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 29)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Discuss any four with reference to the Limitation Act, 1963: **[20]**

- a) Bar of Limitation.
- b) Exclusion of time in Legal Proceedings.
- c) Suits against trustees and their representatives.
- d) Continuing breaches and torts.
- e) Acquisition of Easements by Prescription.
- f) Effect of Fraud or mistake.

Q2) Explain the Doctrine of Res judicata under the code of Civil Procedure, 1908. **[16]**

Q3) Discuss the provisions relating to service of summons on a defendant under the code of Civil Procedure, 1908. **[16]**

Q4) Who is an 'Indigent Person' what is the procedure for filing a suit by an indigent person under the code of Civil Procedure, 1908? **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q5) Explain the provisions of the code of Civil Procedure, 1908 regarding 'Reference', Review and Revision. **[16]**

Q6) Write short notes on any two of the following: **[16]**

- a) Particulars to be contained in plaint.
- b) Place of suing.
- c) Types of Decree.

Q7) Discuss in detail the provisions relating to a suit by or against minors and persons of unsound mind. **[16]**

Q8) Explain the powers of civil court to issue 'Commissions' under the code of Civil Procedure, 1908. **[16]**

Q9) Discuss the following: **[16]**

- a) Settlement of disputes outside the court.
- b) Right to lodge a Caveat.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P265

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 902

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

LAND LAWS INCLUDING CEILING & OTHER LOCAL LAWS

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999

Q1) What is the Relief against for feiture available under the provisions of Sec. 15 of the Act. **[15]**

OR

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

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

- a) Paying Guest & Licensee.
- b) Cutting of essential Supply & Service.
- c) Definition of landlord under the Act.

The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code,1966

Q3) Discuss the power's & duties of Revenue officers under the M.L.R. code. **[15]**

OR

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

Q4) Discuss the provisions under the M.L.R. code regarding Boundaries & Boundary Mark. **[15]**

OR

Write a detailed note on assessment & settlement of Land Revenue of lands used for Agricultural Purpose.

P.T.O.

Bombay Tenancy & Agricultural Lands Act, 1948

Q5) What is Tiller's day? Explain the circumstances when it can be postponed. [15]

OR

Discuss the power's of state Government to assume management of Agricultural Land.

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

- a) Duties of Mamlatdar.
- b) Termination of Tenancy without default of tenant.
- c) Define the term "Tenant".

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

Q7) Write short notes on any two: [10]

- a) Land held by family unit.
- b) Appeal before Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal.
- c) Classes of Land Under the Act.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P266

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 903
V - B.S.L. (Semester - IX)
5th Year of the Five Year Law Course
INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES
(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 31)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) State and explain Internal Aids of Interpretation of Statutes. **[16]**

Q2) Examine the general principles of statutes affecting Jurisdiction of Courts. **[16]**

Q3) Explain the rules of Interpretation of constitution as developed by the Supreme Court of India. **[16]**

Q4) Discuss the Mischief rule of Interpretation of statute with the help of leading cases. **[16]**

Q5) Explain the rules as to Interpretation of Consolidating and Codifying Statutes. **[16]**

Q6) Examine the principles of Interpretation of a Taxing Statute. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q7) “The strict construction of Penal Statutes seems to manifest itself in four ways”. Comment. **[16]**

Q8) Explain the following:

a) Legal Fiction. **[8]**

b) Operation of Statutes. **[8]**

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

a) Repeal of Statutes.

b) External Aids to Construction.

c) Interpretation of Remedial Statutes.

d) Conjunctive or Disjunctive.

e) Same word same meaning.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P267

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 904
V - B.S.L. - LL.B. (Semester - IX)
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Explain the nature and scope of administrative law with the help of various definitions. Which is the most appropriate definition according to you? Why?

Q2) Explain the extent to which the Doctrine of Separation of Powers is in the Constitution of India.

Q3) Discuss the judicial control of delegated legislations alongwith relevant case laws.

Q4) "Nemo debet esse judex in propria causa". Elucidate.

Q5) Explain the reasons for growth of Administrative Tribunals in India.

Q6) Discuss the law relating to Tortious Liability of State with the help of relevant case laws.

Q7) Write a detailed note on Institution of Ombudsman in India.

P.T.O.

Q8) Discuss the salient features of Right to Information Act, 2005.

Q9) Write notes on any two:

- a) Rule of Law.
- b) Writ of Habeas Corpus and Writ of Mandamus.
- c) Audi Altrem Partem.
- d) Commission of Inquiry.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P268

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 1002
V - B.S.L. - LL.B. (Semester - X)
COMPANY LAW
(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 34)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) What are the contents of Memorandum of Association and discuss the provisions for its alterations.

Q2) Explain the meaning of Oppression and Mismanagement. What are the remedies available in such cases?

Q3) Discuss the role of Liquidator in Winding up of a Company with his rights, duties and Liabilities.

Q4) What are the various characteristics of a Company? How is a Company different from Partnership?

Q5) Explain the meaning of Share-Capital and discuss the various kinds of Share Capital.

Q6) Define 'Director'. Explain the position of Director in the Management of a Company.

P.T.O.

Q7) Discuss the various kinds of Debentures.

Q8) Explain the rule laid down in Foss v/s Harbottle case.

Q9) Write Notes (Any two):

- a) Statement in lieu of Prospectus.
- b) Reconstruction and Amalgamation.
- c) Different kinds of Meetings.
- d) Fixed and Floating Charges.



Total No. of Questions : 11]

SEAT No. :

P269

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 1003
V - B.S.L. - LL.B. (Semester - X)
DRAFTING, PLEADING & CONVEYANCING
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

- Q1)* Draft a written statement in reply filed by the defendant against a suit for permanent Injunction filed by the Plaintiff.
- Q2)* Draft a suit for Judicial separation filed by the husband under the special Marriage Act, 1954.
- Q3)* Draft a writ of Mandamus against Municipal Corporation for failure in maintaining hygiene in your vicinity.
- Q4)* Draft a complaint on behalf of the Consumer who suffered due to incorrect diagnosis by the doctor resulting in losing his eye sight.
- Q5)* Draft a private complaint under sec-138 of the Negotiable Instrument Act.
- Q6)* Draft a memorandum of appeal against the judgment passed by the J.M.F.C. imagining your own facts.
- Q7)* Draft a lease deed in respect of the property leased for a period of 33 years by the corporation to the vendor.

P.T.O.

Q8) Draft a gift deed executed by a father in favour of his family members imagining your own facts.

Q9) Draft a legal notice by the purchaser of flat to the Builder for not providing the agreed amenities in the flat.

Q10) Write applications:

- a) Appointment of Commissioner.
- b) Bringing legal heirs on record.

Q11) Write notes on Any Two:

- a) Caveat application.
- b) Anticipatory Bail.
- c) Framing of additional issues.
- d) Revision application.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P270

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 1004

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

5th Year of the Five Year Law Course

LAW OF TAXATION

(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper - 37 (A)) (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) Define the following terms:

[15]

- a) Assessee.
- b) Agriculture Income.
- c) Previous year.

OR

“The incidence of Income - Tax depends upon the residential status of an assessee”. Comment.

Q2) Enumerate the incomes which are exempted from Income Tax Act, 1961.

[15]

OR

Discuss the powers of the Income Tax Authorities with special reference to Search and Seizure Under Income Tax Act, 1961.

Q3) Define ‘Salaries’. What are the permissible deductions in Computing Income from the Head Salaries Under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

[15]

OR

Define Annual Value. State the deductions that are allowed from the annual value in computing the Income from house property.

P.T.O.

- Q4)** Write short notes (any two): **[15]**
- a) Advance Payment of Tax.
 - b) Capital Gains.
 - c) Income from Other Sources.
 - d) Tax Deduction at Source.

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

OR

Discuss the provisions relating to Assessment Under the Wealth Tax Act, 1957.

- Q6)** Explain any three with reference to the Central Excise Act, 1944. **[25]**
- a) Levy & Collection of Duty.
 - b) Powers of Central Excise Officers.
 - c) Appeals.
 - d) Presumption as to Documents.
 - e) Definition of 'Excisable goods' and 'Manufacture'.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P271

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 1005

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

BANKING LAWS INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT

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

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

SECTION - I

(Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881)

Q1) Define the term 'Bill of exchange' and explain the difference between Bill of exchange and cheque. **[17]**

OR

"One of the essential Characteristics of Negotiable instrument is that it is freely transferable" - explain.

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

- a) Notice of dishonour.
- b) Noting and Protest.
- c) Liabilities of prior parties to the holder in due course.
- d) Presumptions as to Negotiable Instruments.
- e) Reasonable time.

SECTION - II

(Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934)

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

OR

Explain the provisions regarding Non-banking Financial Institutions under the R.B.I. Act.

P.T.O.

- Q4)** Write notes on any three (3): **[18]**
- a) Liquidation of banks.
 - b) Issue department.
 - c) Power of the Reserve bank to impose fine.
 - d) Maintenance of percentage of assets and penalties.
 - e) Collection and furnishing credit information.

SECTION - III
(Banking Regulation Act, 1949)

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

OR

What are the various provisions regarding appeals under the Banking Regulation Act?

- Q6)** Write notes on any three (3): **[15]**
- a) Types of banks.
 - b) Audit.
 - c) Prohibition of trading.
 - d) Restrictions as to payment of dividend.
 - e) Reconstruction and amalgamation.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P272

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 1006
V - B.S.L. (Semester - X)
(5th Year of the Five Year Law Course)
CO-OPERATIVE LAW
(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper - 37 (c))

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Q.No. 8 is compulsory. Attempt any 5 of the remaining questions.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) Discuss the various stages of development of co-operative movement in India before independence. **[16]**

Q2) Explain the provisions of election of societies specified under section 73G of the Maharashtra co-operative societies Act. 1960 **[16]**

Q3) Explain the provisions regarding annual general meeting and special general meeting under the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960. **[16]**

Q4) “The Registrar has wide powers of supervision, guidance and control over the societies”. Discuss. **[16]**

Q5) State the provisions relating to ‘Appeals, Review and Revision under M.C.S. Act. **[16]**

Q6) State and explain the salient features of the Maharashtra Ownership of Flats Act, 1963. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q7) Discuss in detail the powers of liquidator under the Maharashtra Co-op. Societies Act, 1960. **[16]**

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

- a) Common areas and facilities under the Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act. 1970.
- b) By - laws under the Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act, 1970.
- c) Deed of Apartments.
- d) Bar of Jurisdiction of courts.
- e) Registration of society.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P273

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 1007

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

INVESTMENT AND SECURITIES LAWS
(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper 37 (D))

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Examine Pre - Independence period and Post - Independence historical evolution of Securities Laws in India. [16]

Q2) Define 'Debentures and distinguish between debentures and shares. [16]

Q3) Define the term 'Stock Exchange' and state provisions relating to recognition of stock exchange under the securities contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956. [16]

Q4) "Investment in Mutual Funds are of great advantage and the least risky to the investor". Comment. [16]

Q5) Explain the concept of 'Demutualisation and discuss advantages and disadvantages of demutualisation. [16]

Q6) Examine the powers and functions of the Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) under the SEBI Act, 1992. [16]

Q7) Define 'Prospectus' and state contents of prospectus. Discuss the liability in case of misstatements in prospectus Under the Companies Act, 1956. [16]

P.T.O.

Q8) Explain the following: **[16]**

- a) Scheme of Primary Market advantages to Companies and Investors.
- b) Over the Counter Exchange of India.

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

- a) Spot Delivery Contract, Badla Contract.
- b) Derivative.
- c) Listing of Securities (shares).
- d) Securities Appellate Tribunal.
- e) Corporate Governance.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P329

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 1001

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

The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, The Juvenile Justice [Care and Protection of Children] Act 2000 and Probation of Offenders Act 1958
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates :

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

Q1) What do you understand by Arrest? How is an arrest made? When can the police arrest a person without an order from a magistrate and/or without a warrant?

OR

Explain the procedure for enforcement of an order granting maintenance. [16]

Q2) Discuss the power of High Court under section 427 to make the sentence concurrent or consecutive.

OR

Discuss the various courts exercising jurisdiction under the Criminal Procedure Code? What sentence can they pass? [16]

Q3) When is a person declared Absconder? Explain the procedure for publication of proclamation for persons absconding.

OR

What is bail? Distinguish betweenailable and non-ailable offence? Under what circumstances can bail be granted for a non-ailable offence? [16]

Q4) Discuss the procedure that the magistrate should follow while recording a confession statement in the course of investigation. What difference in evidentiary value will it make if the procedure prescribed is not followed by the magistrate?

OR

Explain general principles concerning bond. Explain the procedure that is followed when a bond is forfeited. [16]

P.T.O.

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

- a) Police diary and its use.
- b) Examination of witness by issuing commission.
- c) Public Prosecutors and Special Public Prosecutors.
- d) Plea of guilty.

Q6) What is the object of not extending the benefits of probation to white collar criminals?

OR

The report of a probation officer is treated as confidential. Whether it can be communicated to the offender? If yes, when? **[10]**

Q7) Discuss the working and distinctive features of the Juvenile Court as to procedure followed in the trial of Juveniles under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.

OR

Explain the aims and objects of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. **[10]**



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P334

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244]-604

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

(Five Year Law Course)

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

(Paper - 20) (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 any two of the following : **[16]**

- a) Development of legal profession in India.
- b) Duties of an advocate towards the court and duty to Render Legal Aid.
- c) Senior Advocates and restrictions on Senior Advocates.

Q2) Examine the functions of the State Bar Councils and Bar Council of India under the Advocates Act, 1961. **[18]**

OR

State the provisions relating to 'Conduct of Advocates' under the Advocates Act, 1961.

Q3) Discuss any Two of the following : **[18]**

- a) Types of contempt of court under the contempt of courts Act, 1971.
- b) Punishment for contempt of court and appeals.
- c) Concept and role of Bar-Bench Relation with reference to Administration of Justice.
- d) Procedure where contempt is in the face of Supreme Court or a High Court.

Q4) State the facts and decision of the court on any two of the following cases : **[18]**

- a) Prem Surana vs Additional Munsif and Judicial Magistrate. AIR 2002 S.C. 2956
- b) Shambhu Ram Yadav vs Hanumandas Khattri AIR 2001 S.C. 2509.

P.T.O.

- c) Bhupinder Kumar Sharma vs Bar Association Pathankot (2002) I S.C.C 470
d) Radha Mohan Lal vs Rajasthan High Court (2003) 3S.C.C. 42

Q5) Prepare a Cash Book from the following transactions : **[15]**

<u>March 2011</u>	Rs.
01. Cash in Hand	40,000
03. Purchased court fee stamps	2,000
05. Travelling expenses for appeal in High Court	2,500
10. Received professional fee from client 'A'	40,000
11. Sold old News paper	1,000
15. Purchased stationary	2,000
20. Paid Telephone Bill and Electricity Bill	2,500
21. Received professional fee from client 'B'	35,000
24. Purchased computer for office use	20,000
25. Paid office rent	5,000
28. Paid salary to clerk	3,500
29. Paid for franking of stamp	10,000
30. Law Books purchased	10,000

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

- a) Classification of Accounts and Rules of 'debit' and credit for different accounts
- b) Types of Errors.
- c) Need and importance of Bank Reconciliation Statement.
- d) Assesment of income and expenditure and payment of taxes by an advocate.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

P344

SEAT No. :

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[4244] - 504

III - BSL (Semester - V)

TRUST EQUITY AND FIDUCIARY RELATION

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

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) Explain and illustrate the various classifications of trusts under Indian Trust Act 1882. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the rights and liabilities of trustee under Indian Trust Act 1882.

Q2) What are the three parties necessary for the creation of a trust? Who can create a Trust? **[15]**

OR

What are the various powers of a statutory trustee?

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

- a) Secret trust.
- b) Benami transaction and obligation in the nature of trust.
- c) Revocation of trust.

Q4) What is charitable purpose under the provisions of Bombay Trust Act. Discuss the development of case laws in this regard. **[15]**

OR

Define 'Public trust'. Discuss the provisions regarding suspension, removal, dismissal of trustees under Bombay Trust Act.

P.T.O.

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

OR

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

Q6) Write note on any three : **[15]**

- a) Dharmada.
- b) Mahant.
- c) Registration of public trust.
- d) Doctrine of cy-pres.

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

- a) Equity follows the law.
- b) One who seeks equity must come with clean hands.
- c) Equity will not suffer a wrong without a remedy.
- d) Equality is equity.

