

**LL.B. (3 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-V (CBCS - 2015  
COURSE) : SUMMER - 2018  
SUBJECT : ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

Day : **Monday**  
Date : **30/04/2018**

Time : **02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM**  
Max. Marks : 60

**S-2018-1389**

---

**N.B.:**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks
- 

**Q.1** Administrative law has grown and developed tremendously in quantity and quality and relevant significance, in 20<sup>th</sup> century. Discuss the nature and scope of Administrative Law

**OR**

There is nothing in the Indian Constitution either expressly prohibiting or permitting the legislature to delegate its legislative power to the administrative. Discuss the limits on delegated legislation with the help of land mark cases decided by the Supreme Court of India.

**Q.2** Examine the reasons for the growth of Administrative Tribunals in India. Discuss the structure of Administrative Tribunals and procedure of Administrative Tribunals in India.

**OR**

“It is the requirement of Natural Justice that quasi judicial bodies cannot make a decision adverse to the individual rights without giving him an effective opportunity of hearing. Discuss the Rule of Fair Hearing”.

**Q.3** “Administrative discretion though is necessary, but conferment of an absolute discretionary power would be detrimental to the individual interest”. Comment

**OR**

Discuss the nature and scope of Writ remedies available to an individual under the Constitution of India.

**Q.4** Discuss in detail the provisions of Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 explaining the powers and functions of the Commission of Inquiry.

**OR**

“Government’s Power to enter into contract is prescribed by the Constitution of India which is different and independent from the Contract Act”. Examine the contractual liability of the State with relevant case laws.

**Q.5** With the increasing governmental activities, it has become necessary to minimize the governmental privileges. Explain the law relating to governmental privileges in legal proceedings

**OR**

Discuss the salient features of Right to Information Act, 2005

**LL.B. (3 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-V (2009 COURSE) :**

**SUMMER - 2018**

**SUBJECT : ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

Day : **Monday**  
Date : **30/04/2018**

Time : **02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM**  
Max. Marks : 80

**S-2018-1427**

---

**N.B.:**

- 1) **Attempt any SIX questions in all. Q. No. 1 is COMPULSORY.**
  - 2) **Q. No 1 carries 20 marks and all other questions 12 marks each.**
- 

- Q.1** Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following
- a) Rule of Law
  - b) Administrative discrimination
  - c) Personal Bias
  - d) Writ of certiorari
  - e) Administrative adjudication
  - f) In-re Delhi Laws case
- Q.2** 'With the change of state policy from laissez faire to welfare state, the nature and scope of Administrative Law has changed'. Discuss the growth of Administrative Law.
- Q.3** In the scheme of control mechanism the first place is occupied by the judiciary. Discuss judiciary control over the delegated legislation with the help of relevant case laws.
- Q.4** According to A.V. Dicey Rule of Law is the foundation of all legal systems. Explain the doctrine of Rule of Law.
- Q.5** The doctrine of natural justice seeks not only to secure justice but also to prevent miscarriage of justice. Discuss the principle of natural justice as incorporated in the maxim Audi Alterm Partem.
- Q.6** A discretionary power is not completely discretionary, in the sense of being entirely uncontrolled. Discuss the grounds of judicial review of Administrative discretion.
- Q.7** Discuss the nature and the scope of writs as remedies available to an individual under the constitution of India.
- Q.8** Today the public enterprises constitutes important sector of the Indian economy and occupy a commanding position. State the reasons for the growth of public undertakings.
- Q.9** Discuss the liability of the state for the torts committed by its servants with suitable case laws.
- Q.10** State the factors responsible for the emergence for Administrative Tribunals in India. Explain judicial controls over Administrative Tribunals.

\* \* \* \*

**LL.B. (3 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-V (2009 COURSE) :**  
**SUMMER - 2018**  
**SUBJECT: COMPANY LAW**

Day : **Tuesday**  
Date : **24/04/2018**

Time: **02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM**  
Max. Marks: 80

**S-2018-1425**

---

**N.B.:**

- 1) Attempt **ANY SIX** questions including **Q. No. 1** which is **COMPULSORY**
  - 2) **Q. 1** carries **20** marks and all other questions carry **12** marks each.
- 

- Q.1** Write short Notes (ANY FOUR)
- a) Debenture trust deed
  - b) NCLT
  - c) Promoters
  - d) Doctrine of Ultravires
  - e) Floating charge
  - f) Share certificate
- Q.2** What is buyback of shares? Explain the procedure for buyback of shares.
- Q.3** Define Memorandum. Explain the clauses of memorandum of Association and the procedure for alteration of object clause.
- Q.4** 'Company is separate legal entity which stands apart from its members.' When is this rule ignored?
- Q.5** 'The doctrine of Indoor Management is a silver lining for the strangers dealing with the Company.' Elaborate.
- Q.6** Outline the rule laid in Foss v. Harbottle. Are there any exceptions to it?
- Q.7** What is Corporate Social Responsibility? Explain the provisions related to CSR under Companies Act.
- Q.8** Write a detail note on the various meetings of the shareholders.
- Q.9** Discuss the qualifications of directors and enumerate their duties.
- Q.10** What is winding up? Explain the different modes of winding up.

\* \* \* \*

**LL.B. (3 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-V (CBCS - 2015  
COURSE) : SUMMER - 2018  
SUBJECT: COURT MANAGEMENT**

Day : **Thursday**  
Date : **03/05/2018**

Time: **02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM**  
Max. Marks : 60

**S-2018-1390**

**N.B.:**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

**Q.1 a)** Explain the importance of management of Court Personnel and Leadership in relation to Court Management.

**OR**

**b)** "By Sources of Law, we mean its beginning as Law & the point from which it springs or emanates". Explain the sources of Law in the light of the abovementioned statement.

**Q.2) a)** Describe in detail the structure and hierarchy of Courts in India.

**OR**

**b)** Explain in detail the Civil process and the functioning of Civil Courts in India.

**Q.3) a)** Explain in detail the theory of Distributive Justice in relation to Justice Theories.

**OR**

**b)** Explain in detail the concept of E-Court Management in regards to ICT and the Judiciary in India.

**Q.4) a)** Explain the significance of law and logic in relation to Court Management.

**OR**

**b)** Elaborate the need for Professional Ethics in Legal Profession.

**Q.5)** Write short notes on:

- a) i) Max-Weber's Ideal type method
- ii) Public Administration

**OR**

- b) i) Lok Adalat and ADR
- ii) E-Governance and its concepts

\* \* \* \*

**LL.B. (3 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-V (CBCS - 2015  
COURSE) : SUMMER - 2018  
SUBJECT: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW**

Day : **Tuesday**  
Date : **24/04/2018**

**S-2018-1387**

Time: **02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM**  
Max. Marks: 60

---

**N.B.:**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
- 

**Q.1 a)** What is a patentable invention, and state what is not patentable.

**OR**

- b) 'Though the protection offered under Designs Act is called as copyright, it is different from the copyright granted under the copyright Act 1957' Justify the statement in the light of the concept of industrial designs.

**Q.2 a)** Discuss the significance of registration of trademark and the procedure for registration of the trademarks

**OR**

- b) Discuss the concept of author and owner of the copyright, and state the circumstances when the author and owner of the copyright regarding the same work differ.

**Q.3 a)** Write note on Onco mouse case

**OR**

- b) Discuss why the Cadilla Case was very popular under Trademark ambit.

**Q.4 a)** Explain the concept of passing off and distinguish the same from infringement of trademark.

**OR**

- b) Discuss the concept of fair deal under the Copyright Act 1957.

**Q.5 a)** Rajat owns a hotel named 'Banarasi Haveli' in Lucknow. The GI owners of Banarasi saree file the case against Rajat for using the name Banarasi. Discuss how this issue can be solved.

**OR**

- b) 'Mr A' is faced with an objection for his trademark by registrar of the Trademark on absolute grounds of refusal of the trademark. Advice 'Mr A' with most effective argument against the section 9 of the trademark.

\* \* \* \*

**LL.B. (3 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-V (CBCS - 2015  
COURSE) : SUMMER - 2018  
SUBJECT: LAW ON EDUCATION (Constitutional Law)**

Day : **Sunday**  
Date : **06/05/2018**

**S-2018-1392**

Time: **02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM**  
Max. Marks : 60

**N.B.:**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**
- 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

**Q.1 a)** "The UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education, 1960 is the first legally binding instrument which provides for standards and quality of education." Discuss

**OR**

- b) The Right to Education Act provides for the right of children to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education in a neighbourhood school. Discuss the provisions of RTE Act with reference to elementary education resulting in development of right to education in India.

**Q.2 a)** The Right to Education flows directly from the Right to Life. The Right to Life and dignity of an individual cannot be assured unless it is accompanied by the Right to Education. Analyze the above statement in the light of Mohini Jain Vs. State of Karnataka

**OR**

- b) Analyse T.M.A.Pai Foundation Vs. State of Karnataka case in the light of development of Right to Education related with Minority Institutions.

**Q.3 a)** One of the most significant transformations in education in India over the past several decades is the drastic increase in women's access to colleges and universities. Highlight the various UGC policies for Women's Education which has been instrumental in bringing about such transformation.

**OR**

- b) "Privatization encourages the individuals and religious organizations to establish colleges and deemed universities to meet the growing demand for higher education. However it creates the gap between the demand and supply of higher education causing increase in the cost of education and decrease in the quality of education." Comment

**Q.4 a)** Ensuring access to quality education is crucial for India to take advantage of its demographic dividend. Discuss the role of professional bodies in assuring quality education in India.

**OR**

- b) Education is on the concurrent list subject to Entry 66 in the Union List of the Constitution which gives exclusive legislative power to the Central government for co-ordination and determination of standards in institutions of higher education. Discuss the problems related to Higher Education in India.

**Q.5 a)** Write short note on:

- i) Education among rural girls
- ii) National Knowledge Commission

**OR**

b) Write short note on:

- i) 86<sup>th</sup> amendment of Constitution of India
- ii) Yashpal Committee

\* \* \* \*

**LL.B. (3 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-V (2009 COURSE) :  
SUMMER - 2018**

**SUBJECT : OPTIONAL-V (b) COMPETITION LAW AND PRACTICE**

Day : **Thursday**  
Date : **03/05/2018**

**S-2018-1429**

Time: **02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM**  
Max. Marks: 80.

**N.B.:**

- 1) Attempt any **SIX** questions including **Q. No. 1** which is **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) **Q. No. 1** carries **20** marks and all other questions carry **12** marks each.

**Q.1** Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following:

- a) Predatory Pricing
- b) E.U. & competition
- c) Klor's Inc case
- d) Relevant Markets
- e) General Motors Case
- f) Cartels

**Q.2** "The Sherman Act is considered the constitution of Competition Law". Discuss the provisions of the Sherman Act, 1890.

**Q.3** "Competition Policy has witnessed a dramatic change from the pre 1991 regulated economy to the free liberal economy". Discuss this statement in the light of 1991 Industrial Policy.

**Q.4** Discuss the concept of 'Dominant Position' and its abuse by giving recent examples.

**Q.5** 'When natural competitors enter into the anti-competitive agreements, it leads to distortion of markets'. Explain the provisions of Competition Act, 2002 regarding anti-competitive agreements.

**Q.6** Explain the powers and functions of the CCI.

**Q.7** "Any grievances about the CCI can be taken to the Competition Appellate Tribunal". Comment and discuss the powers and functions of the CAT.

**Q.8** "Mergers and Acquisitions can result in concentration of wealth in hands of law". Elucidate the powers of CCI over mergers and acquisitions.

**Q.9** "On a superficial level IPRs and Competition Law seems to oppose each other". Discuss the relationship between IPRs and Competition Law.

**Q.10** "The MRTP Act, in comparison with Competition Laws of India, is inadequate for fostering competition in the market and trade and for reducing, if not eliminating, anti-competitive practices in the country's domestic and international trade". Comment and distinguish the provisions of MRTP and Competition Laws.

\* \* \*

**LL.B. (3 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-V (2009 COURSE) :**  
**SUMMER - 2018**  
**SUBJECT : OPTIONAL – V: GENDER JUSTICE & FEMINIST JURISPRUDENCE**

Day : **Thursday**  
Date : **03/05/2018**

Time : **02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM**  
Max. Marks : **80**

**S-2018-1428**

---

**N.B.:**

- 1) Attempt **ANY SIX** questions including **Q.No.1** which is **COMPULSORY**.
  - 2) **Q.No.1** carries **20** marks and all other questions carry **12** marks each.
- 

- Q.1** Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following:
- a) Sati
  - b) Female infanticide
  - c) Dowry
  - d) Prostitution
  - e) Child marriage
  - f) Hizanat
- Q.2** Write a detail note on historical evolution of feminism and feminist movement in India.
- Q.3** “Respect at workplace is nothing but a confidence and pride in knowing that you are treated both honorable and dignified”. Discuss it in the light of provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013.
- Q.4** What is adultery? Discuss constitutional validity of section 497 of IPC.
- Q.5** Critically discuss different crimes against women with special reference to Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013.
- Q.6** Discuss ‘Triple Talaq’ and its relevance in modern era with reference to provisions for Uniform Civil Code.
- Q.7** Write a detail note on provisions relating to women made under Indian Constitution.
- Q.8** Discuss discriminatory provision for Guardianship and Adoption laws against women under Hindu Law.
- Q.9** “Gender equality is more than a good in itself. It is a precondition for meeting the challenge of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development and building good infrastructure for women”. Discuss in the light of ILO and women.
- Q.10** “A better democracy is a democracy where women do not only have the right to vote and to elect but to be elected”. Discuss it with the help of provisions for women under International Convention on Political and Civil Rights.

\* \* \* \*

---



**LL.B. (3 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-V (CBCS - 2015  
COURSE) : SUMMER - 2018  
SUBJECT: DIRECT TAX (BUSINESS LAW)**

Day : **Sunday**

Date : **06/05/2018**

Time: **02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM**

Max. Marks: 60

S-2018- 1391

**N.B.:**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

**Q.1** Write short notes on any **THREE** of the following

- a) Person
- b) Assessee
- c) Assessment Year
- d) Income
- e) Agricultural Income
- f) Tax Rebate

**OR**

Mr. Ramamurthy, an employee of M/s Gopalkrishnan and co. of Chennai receives during the previous year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 the following payments:

Basic salary	40,000
Dearness allowance	3,000
Leave Salary	5,400
Professional Tax paid by the Employer	1,000
Fair Rent of the Flat provided by the Employer	6,000
Rent paid for furniture	1,000
Rent recovered by the employer	3,000
Contribution of Statutory Provident Fund	4,000
Employer's Contribution to Statutory Provident Fund	4,000

Compute his taxable Income from Salary for Assessment Year 2017 – 2018.

**Q.2** Define "Salaries". What are the permissible deductions in computing Income from the head Salaries under the Income tax Act, 1961?

**OR**

Enumerate the Incomes which are exempted under the Income Tax Act 1961.

**Q.3** Explain the provisions relating to clubbing of Income under the Income tax Act, 1961.

**OR**

Explain the provisions with regard to carry forward and set off of losses under Income tax act, 1961.

**Q.4** Distinguish between Short term capital gains and Long term capital gains.

**OR**

Write a brief note on deduction under section 80D.

**Q.5** Discuss the provisions under Profession Tax Act, regarding filling of return in case of employer.

**OR**

Explain Entertainment allowance and Leave travel Concession.

**LL.B. (3 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-V (2009 COURSE) :**  
**SUMMER - 2018**

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

Day : **Friday**

Time : **02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM**

Date : **27/04/2018**

**S-2018-1426**

Max. Marks : 80

---

**N.B.:**

- 1) Attempt **ANY SIX** questions in all out of which **Q. No. 1** and **Q. No. 10** are **COMPULSORY**.
  - 2) **Q. No. 1** carries **20** marks all other questions carry **12** marks each.
- 

**Q.1** Write short notes on **Any FOUR** of the following:

- a) Fraudulent transfer
- b) Donatio mortis Causa
- c) Doctrine of Contribution
- d) Apportionment
- e) Notice
- f) Actionable Claim

**Q.2** “Every man has a property in his own persons his right to preserve his property that is his life, liberty and estate. State and explain the classification of property in modern times with special reference to immovable property.

**Q.3** Write a detail note on the Doctrine of Part Performance along with relevant judicial precedents

**Q.4** Elucidate on the transfer for the benefit of an unborn person with appropriate illustration.

**Q.5** “The foundation of the Doctrine of Election is that a person taking the benefit of an instrument must also bear the burden.” Evaluate the above doctrine under section 35 of Transfer of Property Act.

**Q.6** Explain the essential conditions for affecting a valid Sale. Discuss the Rights and liabilities of seller and buyer.

**Q.7** What is Mortgage? State and explain all rights and duties of Mortgagee.

**Q.8** Explain the rights and liabilities of the lessor and lessee with appropriate case law.

**Q.9** Define Gift. Examine the essentials of a valid gift. State the conditions for the revocation of a gift.

**Q.10** Define “Easement” and explain the different ways of acquisition of easements.

**LL.B. (3 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-V (CBCS - 2015  
COURSE) : SUMMER - 2018**  
**SUBJECT: PROPERTY LAW INCLUDING TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT &  
EASEMENT ACT**

Day **Friday**  
Date **27/04/2018**

**S-2018-1388**

Time : **02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM**  
Max. Marks : 60

---

**N.B.:**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
- 

**Q.1 a)** "Property of any kind may be transferred". State the exceptions to this rule.

**OR**

- b)** Write notes on the following :
- i) The Rule against perpetuity.
  - ii) Doctrine of notice

**Q.2 a)** Define mortgage. What are the rights and duties of mortgagor?

**OR**

- b)** Write notes on the following :
- i) Doctrine of Election
  - ii) Fraudulent transfers

**Q.3 a)** Define Actionable claim and state its incidence and exceptions with relevant examples.

**OR**

- b)** Write notes on the following :
- i) Rights of Lessor
  - ii) Exchange

**Q.4 a)** Define Easement. Explain the essential conditions to be fulfilled for enjoyment of easementary rights.

**OR**

- b)** Discuss the provisions relating to revocation of easement.

**Q.5 a)** Evaluate the following illustration:  
"A" likes to gift his house to "B" his near relative. However "A" dies before "B" could accept his gift? Explain the consequences of such gift.

- b)** Analyse the following case law : *Madison v. Alderson* (1833) 8 A. C 467.

**OR**

- i)** Evaluate the following illustration:  
A party to a suit transfers the disputed property to a third party. Is such transfer valid? Explain with reasons.
- ii)** Analyse the following case law : *Ghulam Abbas v. Razia Begum* AIR 1951 All 86 (F.B.)