

Subject : Law of Crimes

Day : Saturday
Date : 13/04/2013



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

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

- Q.1** Write note on any **FOUR** of the following:
- a) Theft
 - b) Affray
 - c) Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement
 - d) Mischief
 - e) Mensrea
 - f) Good faith
- Q.2** Culpable homicide the genus and murder the species, are defined in very close resembling terms, distinguish culpable homicide from murder and when culpable homicide doesn't amount to murder.
- Q.3** What is 'Abduction'? How does it differ from kidnapping? State the essential elements of kidnapping and abduction.
- Q.4** 'Rape is forcible seizure or violation of the honour of women.' Evaluate this statement in light of 'Mathura Rape Case' – Critically analyse the rape law.
- Q.5** "Adultery is an invasion on the right of the husband over his wife, it is an offence against the sanctity of the matrimonial home and an act which is committed by a man." Elaborate.
- Q.6** The right of private defence is not revenge but to ward of threat and imminent danger of an attack.
- Q.7** State the essential elements of abetment and compare it with criminal conspiracy.
- Q.8** Distinguish between the following:
- a) Criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust
 - b) Robbery and Dacoity.
- Q.9** The aim of law of defamation is to protect one's reputation, honour and dignity in the society. Elucidate.
- Q.10** Solve the following illustrations with explanation (Any **Two**)
- a) A instigates B to set fire to a dwelling house of Z. B in consequence of unsoundness of mind, sets the house on fire in consequence of A's instigation. Explain the liability of A and B.
 - b) A enters by night a house which he is legally entitled to enter, Z, taking A for house-breaker attacks A. State the liability of Z. Also state liability of A, if he attacks Z in return.
 - c) A is attacked by a mob who attempt to murder him. He fires at the mob, where young children are mingled with the mob. He harms a child while firing at the mob. State A's liability.

Subject : Optional - I a) Indian Federalism

Day : Saturday

Date : 20/04/2013



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

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

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

- a) Doctrine of pith and substance
- b) Territorial nexus
- c) Doctrine of occupied field
- d) Meaning of federalism
- e) Re Berubari case
- f) Allocation of share

Q.2 'Indian constitution is neither purely Federal nor Unitary but is a combination of both'. Discuss the important features of Indian Federalism.

Q.3 Evaluate the scheme of distribution of legislative powers in India. What are the circumstances in which the parliament can legislate on state list?

Q.4 The exercise of the power under Art 356 is an extraordinary one and needs to be used sparingly when the situation contemplated by Art 356. Critically evaluate the provisions of Art 356 under Indian Constitution.

Q.5 Discuss the concept and nature of Federalism as prevalent in U.S.A.

Q.6 Write notes on:

- a) Creation of new state
- b) Keshavanand Bharati V. State of Kerala

Q.7 Discuss the need of federal agencies to combat-terrorism in India.

Q.8 Give a brief account of comparative Federalism regarding America and India.

Q.9 Elaborate the administrative relations between centre and state.

Q.10 Both in Australia and in India certain powers have been assigned exclusively to the centre, though the enumeration of powers in the Union list is much more exhaustive than in Australia. Compare the Indian Federalism with Australian Federalism.

Subject : Optional - I b) Banking Law including Negotiable Instrument Act

Day : Saturday

Date : 20/04/2013



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions from Section – A including **Q.No.1** which is **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Attempt **ANY TWO** questions from Section – B.
- 3) **Q.No.1** carries **20** marks and all other questions carry **12** marks each.

SECTION – A

- Q.1** Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following:
- a) Structure of RBI
 - b) Social control on banking
 - c) Control over management of bank
 - d) Winding up of a banking company
 - e) Suspension of banking business
 - f) Amalgamation of banks
- Q.2** “The nationalization of the commercial banks was a revolution in the Indian Banking System”. Comment.
- Q.3** Explain in brief the promotional and development role of Reserve Bank of India.
- Q.4** Explain the object, constitution and functions of the state Bank of India under the State Bank of India Act.
- Q.5** Define banking and explain the business of banking under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.
- Q.6** Explain the powers and functions of Ombudsman.

SECTION – B

- Q.7** Define Negotiable Instrument and explain the presumptions regarding Negotiable Instrument.
- Q.8** Explain the rights and privileges of a holder in due course.
- Q.9** Discuss the liability of a paying banker.
- Q.10** Define cheque and explain its essential features.

Subject : Political Science - V

Day : Wednesday

Date : 10/04/2013



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Q.No.1 is **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) From Q.No.2 to Q.No.10 attempt **ANY FIVE** questions.
- 3) Q.No.1 carries **20** marks from question 2 to question 10 each question carries **12** marks.

- Q.1 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following:
- a) Nature of Public Administration
 - b) Maharashtra Public Service Commission
 - c) Vice President in India
 - d) Nominal Executive in India
 - e) Sultanate period Administration
 - f) Estimate Committee
- Q.2 Discuss in detail growth and development of Public Administration as a discipline.
- Q.3 Explain Nature and characteristics of Indian Parliamentary Democracy.
- Q.4 Discuss the Administrative and Executive functions of the Prime Minister of India.
- Q.5 Discuss the reforms in Indian Civil Service.
- Q.6 Discuss the evolution and organization of the Cabinet Secretariat.
- Q.7 Discuss composition of UPSC and provisions for Independent working the UPSC.
- Q.8 Discuss the appointment and functions of Finance Commission.
- Q.9 Write notes on:
- a) Integrity in Public Administration
 - b) Redressal of Citizens Grievances
- Q.10 Write notes on:
- a) Generalist and Specialist in Administration
 - b) Permanent and Political Executive

Subject : Law of Crimes

Day : Saturday

Date : 13/04/2013



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

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) Insanity
- b) Adultery
- c) Criminal branch of trust
- d) Cheating
- e) Criminal trespass
- f) Wrongful confinement

Q. 2 The full definition of every crime contains expressly or by implications a proposition as to the state of mind. Explain the concept of *mens rea* and also state as to how it is incorporated in the Indian Penal Code.

Q. 3 The right of private defence is a defence right, and is not the licence to hurt or kill any person; and hence it has to be exercised with the limitations prescribed by the law. Discuss the right of *private defence of body*.

Q. 4 The gist of the offence of criminal conspiracy is the bare engagement and association to break the law. Discuss in detail the offence of *criminal conspiracy*.

Q. 5 A riot is an unlawful assembly in a particular state of activity. Discuss in detail the offence of *riot* as incorporated in the Indian Penal Code.

Q. 6 It is very difficult to draw a line between those bodily hurts which are grievous and those which are not. Explain the offence of hurt and distinguish it from *grievous hurt*.

Q. 7 In kidnapping the intent of the offender is a wholly irrelevant consideration where as intention is very important in the offence of abduction. Discuss and distinguish between *kidnapping and abduction*.

Q. 8 In the offence of theft as incorporated in the Indian Penal Code; intention is the gist of the offence. Explain the offence of *theft*.

Q. 9 Discuss the offence of *criminal misappropriation* of property as incorporated in the Indian Penal Code.

Q. 10 The gist of the offence of *defamation* as defined in the Indian Penal Code, is the mental suffering caused to the person defamed. Explain the offence of defamation.

Subject : Cyber Law

Day : Thursday

Date : 18/04/2013



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

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) Freedom of speech in online medium
- b) Types of E-contract
- c) Fundamental components of computer
- d) Cyber Appellate Tribunal
- e) Obscenity on the Internet
- f) Yahoo Memorabilia case 2000.

Q.2 Explain in detail the role of Private regulatory entities in cyberspace.

Q.3 What is Jurisdiction? Discuss the problems of cyberspace Jurisdiction.

Q.4 Whether IT Act is sufficient to govern the E-World, as there is advancement in technology. Comment.

Q.5 Discuss in detail the concept of Digital signature.

Q.6 Explain the term of 'E-governance' with the help of the Provisions of IT Act, 2000.

Q.7 Explain the concept of E-commerce. Discuss its merits and demerits in Indian Scenario.

Q.8 Mobiles and wireless technology can be use as to commit crimes. Discuss.

Q.9 What is infringement of trademarks with respect to Cyberspace? What are the remedies available?

Q.10 What is cyber terrorism? What is the possible threat of cyber terrorism to India, explain with examples.

Subject : Jurisprudence

Day : Tuesday

Date : 16/04/2013



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B.

- 1) Attempt any **SIX** questions in all 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**:
- a) Pure theory of law
 - b) American realism
 - c) Concept of inner morality according to Fuller
 - d) Ratio decedendi
 - e) Primary and secondary rights
 - f) Ownership
- Q.2 Jurisprudence is the knowledge of things, human and the divine; it is the science to know what is just and unjust . Explain the meaning, nature and scope of jurisprudence.
- Q.3 Austin has paid lip service to general jurisprudence and has evolved a theory which has a very limited application. Discuss Austin's theory with reference to the above statement.
- Q.4 Prof. H.L.A has followed a logical method and has achieved a clarity of thought and analysis which has discouraged speculative thinking. Explain Hart's theory of law.
- Q.5 Discuss the concepts of 'withering away of the state and law' as evolved by Marx in his theory of economic basis of law.
- Q.6 According to Socrates, 'insight' helps man to know the absolute and eternal moral rules, and hence law is based on insight. Explain the ancient natural law theory.
- Q.7 Explain legislation as a source of law.
- Q.8 The concept of ownership has legal connotations and plays an important part in the legal system. Explain the concept of ownership.
- Q.9 Discuss the various aspects of criminal liability.
- Q.10 Explain the various theories of justice.

Subject : Contract - I (General Principles of Contract Sec. 1 to 75 & Specific Relief Act)

Day : Thursday

Date : 18/04/2013



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B:

- 1) Attempt any **SIX** questions in all 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 with reference to Specific Relief Act.

- a) Nature of Specific Relief
- b) Ratification of Instruments
- c) Injunction
- d) Contracts which can be Specifically enforced
- e) Declaratory decree
- f) Cancellation of Instruments

Q.2 "All contracts are agreements but all agreements are not contracts". Explain the statement in the light of essential requirements for a valid contract.

Q.3 Define Consideration. Explain the legal rules regarding consideration.

Q.4 'Minors agreement is void- ab- initio'. Explain the consequence of a minor's agreement with the help of relevant case laws.

Q.5 Explain:

- a) Standard Form Contracts
- b) Tender of Performance

Q.6 What are Quasi Contracts? Enumerate the Quasi Contracts under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Q.7 Examine the rule in Hadley v Baxendale. To what extent is it applicable to the Indian Contract Act 1872?

Q.8 Explain :

- a) Agreements in restraint of trade
- b) Wagering Agreements

Q.9 Distinguish between :

- a) Coercion and Undue Influence
- b) Misrepresentation and Fraud

Q.10 What are the various ways in which a contract may be discharged?

Subject : Legal Language

Day : Tuesday

Date : 16/04/2013



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 2

N.B:

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

Q.1 Write short notes on any **FOUR**:

- a) Judicial material
- b) Mistake of fact
- c) Questions of law
- d) Legal fiction
- e) Obiter dicta
- f) Importance of citation and references

Q.2 Explain the meaning of any **SIX** of the following:

- a) Rex non protest peccare
- b) Respondeat superior
- c) Res Ipsa loquitur
- d) Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea
- e) Damnum sine injuria
- f) Audi alteram partem
- g) Pacta sunt servanda
- h) Salus populi est suprema lex
- i) Ex nudo pacto non oritur actio

Q.3 What is a judgment? Give the form and content of a judgment.

Q.4 Reasoning is very important in law and it has different forms. Explain.

Q.5 What are the parts of statute? Explain in detail

Q.6 Define a deed and explain the contents of a deed.

Q.7 Language of law is camouflage , it is not only the means of communication
-Comment

P.T.O.

Q.8 Explain meaning of any **SIX** legal terms:

- a) Prima facie
- b) Trespass
- c) Coercion
- d) Bail
- e) Dying Declaration
- f) De novo
- g) Maintenance
- h) Decree
- i) Writ
- j) Sedition

Q.9 Reading the case in an art. Explain.

Q.10 Write an essay on any **ONE** of the following:

- a) Right to food
- b) Child abuse
- c) Role of a lawyer

OR

Translate the following into Hindi or Marathi:

For the past few years the water tanks had barely filled: today they were bone dry. Still, the wells have water. What is clear- and this is the key policy message- is that it was the years of water harvesting (over 10 years in this case) that had built up groundwater reserves. Built it up so well that even repeated years of drought and scarcity could be withstood. Rainwater harvesting is like putting hard earned money in a bank account: we prudently and repeatedly replenish the aquifer, then live off the interest and not mine the capital of the groundwater reserves. But this takes time. It takes people who care about their land, so that they care to harvest their water.

This, unfortunately, is where policy goes horrendously wrong. Land is managed by a multitude of obdurate bureaucracies, water by another. By policy and in practice, we ensure that villagers are disenfranchised from the management of their resources.

Subject : History -II (Including History of Legal Profession in India)

Day : Wednesday

Date : 10/04/2013



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

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

- Q.1** Write short note on Any **FOUR**:
- a) Local self government of Lord Ripon
 - b) Subsidiary alliance system
 - c) Muslim league
 - d) Legal profession in the royal courts
 - e) Theory of precedence
 - f) Recommendation of the Indian Bar committee of 1951.
- Q.2** What is renaissance? How did it take place in India in the 19th century A.D?
- Q.3** Explain the role of the INC in the freedom movement between 1885 to 1905.
- Q.4** The governor generalship of Lord Wiliam Bentinck forms a notable period in the history of India". Explain.
- Q.5** What were the aims and achievements of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and his Brahmo Samaj?
- Q.6** How did the British rule affect the Indian economy? Discuss.
- Q.7** Describe the main features of the legal profession in the company's courts and the step taken by Lord Cornwallis to improve it.
- Q.8** Explain the development of law reporting in India. How was it regulated?
- Q.9** State the provisions of the Advocate Act of 1961.
- Q.10** Trace the development of legal education in India after independence.

BEAS-I/ CHENAB-V (OLD COURSE) : APRIL/ MAY 2013
SUBJECT : LAW OF CRIMES

Day : Saturday
Date : 13-04-2013

Time : 10.00 A.M. TO 1.00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 80

N.B.:

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

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

- a) Stages of commission of crime
- b) Mistake of fact
- c) Kidnapping
- d) Dacoity
- e) Criminal breach of trust
- f) Criminal trespass.

Q.2 Discuss the maximum actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea, which is the cardinal principle for imputing criminal liability.

Q.3 The law presumes a child below the age of seven years to be doli incapex, and hence is exempted from incurring criminal liability. Discuss.

Q.4 Define 'abettor' and discuss the offence of abetment as incorporated under the Indian Penal Code.

Q.5 An assembly of five or more persons becomes an unlawful assembly trying to fulfill a common object. Explain the term 'unlawful assembly' under the Indian Penal Code.

Q.6 Explain the offence of murder and also state the exceptions when culpable homicide is not murder, with the help of leading case laws.

Q.7 Section 320 of the Indian Penal codes designates eight kinds of hurt as grievous hurt. Explain the concept of grievous hurt as embodied in that section.

Q.8 Discuss theft and extortion and draw a distinction between both.

Q.9 Explain the offence adultery as incorporated under the Indian Penal Code.

Q.10 Elaborate the offence of defamation in detail.