

**Subject : Optional - I a) Business Law Group: Banking Law Including
Negotiable Instrument Act.**

Day : Thursday

Date : 17/11/2016



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

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

Q.1 a) Discuss the importance of banking business in modern times.

OR

b) Examine the various commercial functions performed by commercial banks.

Q.2 a) Why banks were nationalized in 1969? Trace the development of banking after bank nationalization.

OR

b) How Banking Regulation Act 1949 regulates the banks from its birth to its death.

Q.3 a) Explain in brief the central banking functions of Reserve Bank of India.

OR

b) "Banker's lien is an implied pledge". Discuss.

Q.4 a) "Fundamental principles on which credit is generally based are character, capacity and capital". Comment.

OR

b) Explain the concept of priority sector and elaborate the various types of advances which are included in priority sector lending.

Q.5 a) What is Negotiable Instrument? Explain its special characteristics.

OR

b) Explain the provisions of law relating to dishonour of cheques.

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Subject : Optional - I b) Constitutional Law Group : Media and Law

Day : Thursday

Date : 17/11/2016



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

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

Q.1 State the view taken by Supreme Court in Doordarshan v. A. Pattwardhan.

OR

Examine the view taken by Supreme Court in Khusbhoo v. Kannimaal.

Q.2 Discuss the limitations imposed by Indian Constitution.

OR

Discuss the concept of infringement of copyright under the Copyright Act, 1957.

Q.3 Mr. 'A' is a producer and wants 'UA' certificate to the film, he has produced, but Censor board gives 'A' certificate. Mr. 'A' challenges the validity of the censor board by way of petition, stating that newspapers and magazines who also enjoys the freedom of speech and expression by way of Article 19(1)(a) of the constitution are not censored before publishing. A cinematograph film also enjoys the freedom by way of same article, so how can a film be censored prior release, while newspapers is not censored prior publication. State the outcome of his petition along with relevant position of law and proper case laws.

OR

Mr. 'A' is a celebrity. Some newspaper posted his picture with Ms 'B' another celebrity when they both were out for private vacation. Since then many newspapers and magazines have started repeatedly following these two celebrities and often asks the question that when the two will get married. Lot of speculations are been made by various channels newspapers regarding their marriages. Mr. 'A' does not wants media to repeatedly ask questions on this topic, advise Mr. 'A'.

Q.4 Explain the Constitution of censor board of India.

OR

Discuss the need of official Secrecy Act, 1923 in today's World of Information.

Q.5 Write a note on Defamation.

OR

Write a note on role of media in Indian democracy.

Subject : Law of Torts Including Motor Vehicle Accidents and Consumer Protection Act

Day : Tuesday

Date : 15/11/2016



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

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

Q.1 What are the general conditions of liability in torts? Distinguish between a tort and breach of contract.

OR

Q.1 Explain the capacity to sue and be sued of the following:

- a) Unborn child
- b) Corporation.

Q.2 Discuss the principles of Vicarious Liability.

OR

Q.2 "Volenti non fit injuria is a defence, Scienti non fit injuria is not at all a defence." Discuss.

Q.3 Discuss the concept of Strict liability and Absolute liability in the light of relevant cases.

OR

Q.3 Enumerate the various ways in which tort can be discharged.

Q.4 Explain the tort of negligence with the help of Donoghue v Stevenson.

OR

- Q.4**
- a) The defendant wrongfully obstructed a highway by putting a pole across it. The plaintiff, who was riding violently in the twilight on the road collided against the pole and was thrown from his horse and injured. Discuss the liability of the parties.
 - b) The plaintiff's and the defendant's dogs were fighting. While the defendant was trying to separate them, he accidentally hit the plaintiff in his eye, who was standing nearby. Comment.

Q.5 Discuss the provisions under Motor Vehicle Act relating to

- a) Hit and Run cases
- b) No fault liability.

OR

Q.5 Answer any **TWO** of the following with reference to Consumer Protection Act.

- a) Define a Consumer
- b) Rights of a Consumer
- c) Deficiency in services
- d) Restrictive trade practice

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Subject : Legal Language

Day : Friday

Date : 11/11/2016



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

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

- Q.1**
- a) Write short notes on any **THREE** of the following:
 - i) Legal presumption
 - ii) Purposive construction
 - iii) Obiter dicta
 - iv) Question of law.

- b) Explain the legal maxims: (Any Three)
 - i) Volenti non fit injuria
 - ii) Delegatus non potest delegare
 - iii) De minimus non curat lex
 - iv) Ex nudo pacto non oritur actio
 - v) Caveat emptor.

- Q.2**
- a) Explain the meaning of legal terms (Any Three)
 - i) Adjourn
 - ii) Defamation
 - iii) Warrant
 - iv) Habeas corpus
 - v) Mortgage

- b) Define interpretation of statute and discuss the literal rule of interpretation.
- OR**

Discuss the internal aids of Interpretation.

- Q.3** How does judicial reasoning different from legal reasoning discuss with the the help of case laws.

OR

A precedent is binding or authoritative not because of the whole decision but because of the ratio. Elucidate.

- Q.4** Draft a Gift deed in respect of movable and immovable property taking into consideration legal recitals.

OR

Write an essay on Computer and Law.

- Q.5** Do you agree with the following statement if yes, why? If No, why not? (Any Four)
- i) National Judicial Accountability Commission declared by Supreme Court of India as unconstitutional.
 - ii) Love-marriages do not last long.
 - iii) Whether severe punishment be given to person indulged in offence of Ragging.
 - iv) Do you agree that terrorism is a great problem for national security?
 - v) The problem of child labour cannot be solved.

Subject : Law of Crimes

Day : Wednesday

Date : 09/11/2016



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B.

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

Q.1 A) Crime is conceived in guilty mind. Discuss the various forms of Mens Rea with the help of leading case laws.

OR

B) Evaluate the principles of right of private defence of body with the help of appropriate illustrations.

Q.2 A) Write a critical comment on Reg v. Govinda explaining the distinction between culpable homicide and murder as explained by J. Melvill. Discuss its applicability in the present context with the help of any leading case.

OR

B) Discuss the guidelines given by Supreme Court for protection and rehabilitation of rape victims in India.

Q.3 A) What is defamation? Evaluate the provisions relating to defamation with exceptions to it.

OR

B) Adultery is an offence committed by a third person against the husband in respect of his wife. Discuss ingredient of offence of adultery with provisions and case laws.

Q.4 A) Define theft. State the difference between theft and extortion with appropriate provisions and illustrations.

OR

B) Distinguish between the following:
i) Common Intention and common object
ii) Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement

Q.5 A) A went to a party hosted by B, where he had liquor; C is a common friend of A and B. A was always attracted towards C, but C never gave responses to A's actions. As A was under the influence of intoxication caused grievous hurt to C. Discuss the criminal liability of A in the light of above facts with provisions under IPC.

OR

B) Discuss in detail the principle laid down by Supreme Court in K.M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra AIR 1962 SC 605 with the help of relevant provisions under IPC.

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Subject : Law of Contract

Day : Monday

Date : 07/11/2016



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Each question carries 12 marks.

Q.1 a) Over a cup of coffee in a restaurant, A invites B to a dinner at his house on a Sunday. B hires a taxi and reaches A's house at the appointed time but A fails to perform his promise. Can B recover any damages from A? Support your answer with relevant case laws in detail.

OR

b) A woman fraudulently represented to a firm of jewellers that she was the wife of a certain baron and thus obtained two pearls necklaces on credit on some pretext with a view of buying them. She sold these necklaces to X, a third person. Can the jewellers recover the necklace from X? Support your answer with relevant case laws in detail.

Q.2 a) "All contracts are agreements but all agreements are not contract" – Discuss.

OR

b) Discuss briefly the law relating to communication of offer, acceptance and revocation of electronic contracts.

Q.3 a) A stranger to a contract cannot sue on it. Discuss with reference to case – Dunlop Pneumatic tyre company V/s Selfridge & Co. Ltd (1915) A. C. 847.

OR

b) Define minor. Discuss the status of minor's contract with reference to Mohiri Bibi v/s Dharmo – Das Ghose (1903) ILR 30 cal.539 (P.C).

Q.4 a) Write short notes on

- i) Cancellation of instruments
- ii) Recovering possession of immovable property

OR

b) Write short notes on

- i) Injunction
- ii) Nature of Specific relief

Q.5 a) What are Quasi Contracts? Enumerate the Quasi contract dealt under Indian Contract Act 1872.

OR

b) Explain standard form contract along with protective devices evolved by the court.

Subject : Constitutional Law - I

Day : Friday
Date : 04/11/2016



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B:

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

Q.1 a) Discuss the nature and scope of fundamental rights under the Indian Constitution.

OR

b) The concept of equality and equal protection of laws encompasses social and economic justice in a political democracy. Explain.

Q.2 a) Right to life does not include right to die. Sanctity of life excludes freedom to choose random death. Discuss this statement with respect to euthanasia.

OR

b) Certain safeguards are given to person accused of crime. Discuss the protection of an accused from double jeopardy under Art 20 (2).

Q.3 a) Article 19 guarantees freedom of speech and expression and some restrictions are also imposed on this right. Discuss the need for restrictions.

OR

b) Evaluate the object, scope and functional implication of constitutional protection of religious and linguistic minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

Q.4 a) Fundamental rights and directive principles of the state policy are two wheels of the chariot as an aid to make social and economic democracy a truism. Elaborate.

OR

b) Article 32 is described by the Constitution as a constitutional remedy for enforcement of the fundamental rights. Elucidate with the help of relevant case laws.

Q.5 a) Smt. Geeta Devi a member of social organization on her visit to a village in connection with the propoganda about the family planning was raped by a man belonging to that village. Can any action be taken under the Constitution?

b) Case study on Shatrughan Chauhan V. Union of India 2014.

OR

a) A religious association known as Anand Marg was performing Tandav dance, in a public place at a Guntur by carrying lethal weapon and human skulls. The District Collector of Guntur directed the police to prohibit such procession. The order of District Collector and the police was challenged- Give your advice.

b) Write notes on:

- i) Free Legal Aid
- ii) State under Art 12

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