

Subject : Optional - V a) Gender Justice & Feminist Jurisprudence

Day : Friday

Date : 11/11/2016



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B.

- 1) Attempt any **SIX** questions including Q.1 which is **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Q.1 carries 20 marks and all other question carry 12 marks each.

- Q.1** Write short notes on **ANY FOUR**:
- a) Sapinda and Prohibited degrees of relations
 - b) Women and ILO
 - c) Uniform Civil Code
 - d) Sati
 - e) Muta Marriage
 - f) Offence of Rape
- Q.2** Article 14 of the Constitution of India says "Equality before law and Equal protection of law". However the state is empowered to make special provisions in favour of women. Explain.
- Q.3** "The fundamental duty of a man is to maintain his wife, children and parents as long as they are not able to maintain themselves." Discuss the provision of Maintenance under Criminal Procedure Code with case laws.
- Q.4** Elaborate Feminist Movement in India, Europe and America.
- Q.5** What are the various provisions meant for women under the International Convention on Social, Economical and Cultural Rights, 1966?
- Q.6** Explain the provisions of Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 regarding Adoption and changes introduced by the Act in the customary Hindu Law of Adoption.
- Q.7** Write a note in brief on any **TWO**:
- a) Consanguinity, Affinity and Fosterage
 - b) Option of Puberty
 - c) Sahih, Batil and Fasid Marriage
- Q.8** Critically discuss the legal provisions relating to 'Employment of Women' under different Labour Laws.
- Q.9** Marriage is dissolved by Talak. Discuss different types of Talak and Revocation of Talak.
- Q.10** Write a note in brief on any **TWO**:
- a) Female infanticide
 - b) Prostitution
 - c) Adultery

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Subject : Optional - V b) Competition Law & Practice

Day : Friday

Date : 11/11/2016



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 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 notes on any **FOUR** of the following:

- a) Unfair Trade Practice
- b) Predatory pricing
- c) Competition fund
- d) Competition advocacy
- e) Klor's Inc Case
- f) Federal Trade Commission Act.

Q.2 "After India opened its marks post 1991, there was a shift in focus from curbing monopolies to promoting competition". Explain the above statement with reference to Industrial Policy of 1991.

Q.3 Explain the historical development of competition law in India and also the advantages and disadvantages of competition regulation.

Q.4 "Sherman Act of 1890 is considered the very first attempt of competition regulation in the world". Explain the salient features of Sherman Act, 1890.

Q.5 "MRTP Act of 1969 was more suitable for the closed economy prior to 1991 in India". Compare and contrast between MRTP and competition law of 2002.

Q.6 "Competition Commission of India is a legal personality". Explain the structure, powers and functions of C.C.I.

Q.7 "Anti-competitive Agreements are prohibited under the Competition Act, 2002". Explain the vertical and horizontal anti-competitive agreements.

Q.8 "Intellectual Property Rights and competition laws share a complex relationship." Explain the above statement with reference to IRRS and competition regulations.

Q.9 Explain the powers and functions of Appellate Tribunal.

Q.10 Explain the provisions of Competition Act, 2002 regarding mergers and acquisitions.

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Subject : Administrative Law

Day : Wednesday
Date : 09/11/2016



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM
Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY SIX** questions from 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:

- a) Sub – Delegation
- b) Special leave to appeal
- c) Rule of law
- d) Notice
- e) Ordinary Civil Remedies
- f) Government privileges in legal proceedings

Q.2 Administrative law has grown and developed tremendously in quantity, quality and relevant significance, in the twentieth century. Discuss the nature and scope of administrative law.

Q.3 In the scheme of control mechanism, the first place is occupied by the judiciary. Discuss the judicial control over delegated legislation with the help of relevant case laws.

Q.4 Administrative discretion though is necessary but an absolute unfettered discretion is bad and a danger to democracy and people's right. Comment.

Q.5 "Principles of natural justice are minimum set of moral standards to be followed by the executive not only when they function in quasi judicial capacity but also when their functions are purely relating to administration". Comment.

Q.6 Enumerate the nature, scope and extent of liability of Government for torts under Article 300 of the Indian Constitution.

Q.7 Discuss the Power of Investigation and Inquiry with reference to the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952.

Q.8 Without some kind of judicial power to control administrative bodies, there is a danger that they may degenerate into arbitrary bodies. Discuss the judicial control of administrative action through writs.

Q.9 State the factors responsible for the emergence of administrative tribunals in India. Discuss their nature, growth and judicial control upon them.

Q.10 Write a detailed note on the institution of Ombudsman in India.

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Subject : Property Law Including Transfer of Property Act & Easement Act

Day : Monday
Date : 07/11/2016



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM
Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any **SIX** questions including Q. No. 1 and Q. No.10 which are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Q. No. 1 carries 20 marks and other carry 12 marks each.

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

- a) Movable property
- b) Doctrine of Election
- c) Fraudulent transfer
- d) Doctrien of Lis pendens
- e) Hiba
- f) Doctrine of Merger.

Q.2 What is transfer inter-vivos? Discuss how property can be transferred from the living person to another along with its exceptions.

Q.3 "Once a mortgage always a mortgage and nothing but the mortgage." Explain this statement.

Q.4 Explain the concept of 'Equitable Doctrine of Part Performance' with relevant illustration.

Q.5 What is Sale? What are its essentials? Distinguish between sale and contract for sale.

Q.6 Define exchange. What are its essential? What are the rights and duties of transfer and transferee under exchange?

Q.7 Write a note on the concept of actionable claim.

Q.8 Define Gift. Evaluate the essentials of a valid Gift with appropriate examples.

Q.9 Define lease. Discuss its essentials and differentiate between lease and licence.

Q.10 Write a detailed note on revocation and suspension and easement.

Subject : Company Law

Day : Friday

Date : 04/11/2016



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 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 question carry 12 marks each.

Q.1 Write short notes (Any Four)

- a) Red Marring Prospectus
- b) One person company
- c) Doctrine of ultravires
- d) Share certificate
- e) Transfer of shares
- f) Corporate social responsibility.

Q.2 Discuss the notation of corporate personality in the light of the decision given in Salomon v Salomon and Co. Ltd.

Q.3 "A Promoter stands in a fiduciary relation towards the company he promotes." Explain.

Q.4 What is Memorandum of Association? What are its contents? Explain the procedure for altering the registered office clause.

Q.5 Who are the members of a company? Distinguish between a member and a shareholder. How is membership terminated?

Q.6 Define shares. Explain the procedure for buyback of shares.

Q.7 Briefly state the provisions under the Companies Act for appointment of directors of a company.

Q.8 What are meetings? What are requisites of valid meeting? Explain kinds of general meetings.

Q.9 What is a debenture? What are different kinds of debentures? What remedies are available to debenture holders for realisation of their securities?

Q.10 What do you understand by winding up of a company? What are the grounds for compulsory winding up? Who are the persons entitled to present such a petition for compulsory winding up of a company?