

Subject : Business Law : a) Banking Law

Day : Tuesday
Date : 26/11/2013



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

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
-

- Q.1** Trace the history of banking in India with special relations to Indigenous Banking.
- Q.2** What are the broad objectives of the government in nationalizing fourteen major banks? In what respect does it differ from 'Social Control' which had prevailed earlier?
- Q.3** A banker is under a strict obligation not to disclose the state of his customers account to any third party. There are however certain exceptions to this rule. Enumerate all such exceptions.
- Q.4** Explain the role of RBI in development control and functioning of commercial banks in India.
- Q.5** Who are special classes of customers? Explain as a banker what precautions are required to be taken while opening of accounts of such customers.
- Q.6** Discuss the characteristics of a Mortgage, a Pledge and a Lien. As a banker which of these would you prefer as a security and in what circumstances?
- Q.7** What are the general principles which should guide a banker in making loans and advances to a customer?
- Q.8** Explain the following:
- a) Debt Recovery Tribunal
 - b) New Technology in Banking

**Subject : Human Rights Law : b) Protection and Enforcement of Human Rights
in India**

Day : Saturday
Date : 23/11/2013



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

N. B. :

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
-

- Q. 1** Explain how international norms and standards are being implemented in India so far as protection of human rights are concerned.
- Q. 2** Elaborate the concept of judicial activism and its application in protecting the rights of masses.
- Q. 3** How human rights jurisprudence has developed under Indian Constitution? Critically explain with specific reference to Preamble and Fundamental Rights enshrined under the Constitution of India.
- Q. 4** Elucidate the crucial role played by the High Courts in enforcement of human rights in India.
- Q. 5** "The enforcement mechanism of human rights is more effective than other legal systems". Critically evaluate and comment.
- Q. 6** Meticulously assess role of the apex court in protecting and enforcing human rights in India with the specific reference to case law in the domain of environmental laws.
- Q. 7** "The essence of directive principles of state policy is the protection of human rights". Discuss and comment.
- Q. 8** Write short notes on the following:
- a) Fundamental duties and human rights
 - b) Role of Civil Courts in enforcing human rights

Subject : Business Law : a) Law of Export - Import Regulation

Day : Saturday

Date : 23/11/2013



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
-

- Q.1** Discuss the nature and extent of state control over export and import in the light of pre- liberalization and post- liberalization period.
- Q.2** Highlight the problem of dumping and dumping of discarded technology and goods in international market. Explain the legislative measures adopted by India to deal with this problem.
- Q.3** How Foreign Trade Development and Regulation Act, 1992 controls import and export? To What extent this Act is effective?
- Q.4** Examine the Role Played by Special Economic Zones in promoting export from India. What an the drawback of this scheme.
- Q.5** Examine in detail the Investment policy of India in the light of globalization with particular reference to NRIs , FIIs and FDIs.
- Q.6** Examine the provisions of Custom Act, 1962 relating to Conveyance and Warehousing of goods.
- Q.7** Explain the nature and scope of technology transfer. What are the restrictive terms in technology transfer agreements? How far technology transfer is beneficial to India.
- Q.8** Explain the following:
- a) Purchase of immovable property abroad
 - b) Quarantine regulations

Subject : Human Rights Law : b) Human Rights of Disadvantaged Groups

Day : Tuesday

Date : 26/11/2013



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All question carry **EQUAL** marks.
-

- Q.1** Analyse concept of disadvantaged groups to identify persons who need rights to protect and preserve them and to ensure their progress.
- Q.2** "Enforcement of human rights through protection laws of the disadvantages groups has several problems and issues". Explain.
- Q.3** Critically examine future perspective of the Human Rights of the disadvantaged.
- Q.4** Examine rights of women as upheld by judges in the light of emerging human right jurisprudence.
- Q.5** "Rights of children should not remain only on the statute book. There should be constant upgrade of human rights of children. Judges should actively apply these rights to help children". Explain.
- Q.6** "Emerging human rights of disadvantaged groups of the tribal and other indigenous people need an activist jurisprudence through efforts of law makers and judges". Explain.
- Q.7** The mentally ill people need special human rights to lead a good life. That is possible, among other things, through emergence of human rights jurisprudence by right judicial process.
- Q.8** Write short notes on **ANY TWO** of the following:
- a) Rights of minorities
 - b) 'Aids' victims rights
 - c) Rights of the unorganized labour
 - d) Rights of stateless person

Subject : III - Human Rights of Disadvantaged Groups

Day : Saturday

Date : 23/11/2013

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt Any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry '**EQUAL**' marks.
-

- Q.1** "There is necessity of strengthening the economic rights of girls and women within the household and the subsistence economy, in the informal and the formal sector". Discuss the various rights of women.
- Q.2** "Child prostitution may be defined as the sexual exploitation of a child for remuneration in cash or kind". Comment.
- Q.3** "The existence and the national or ethnic cultural, religious and linguistic identify of minorities are to be protected within their respective territories by laws and other measures". Evaluate the rights of minorities.
- Q.4** "Earlier conception of criminal justice that prisoners deserved no right and they are slave of the state". Discuss the development of criminal justice in related to prisoner's rights.
- Q.5** "All individuals who have lost their original nationality without having acquired another are, in fact, stateless persons". Evaluate the rights of stateless persons under the international law.
- Q.6** Critically explain the role of judiciary to contribute to human rights jurisprudence in area of rights of details.
- Q.7** "The right of marriage is one of the important rights of every individual, but it is suspended when the person is unhealthy". Examine this statement with this help of recent Supreme Court ruling denying aids patient right of marriage.
- Q.8** Write short notes on:
a) Rights of indigenous people
b) Unorganized Labour

Subject : V-Principles of Criminal Law

Day : Thursday

Date : 28/11/2013

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
-

- Q.1** Critically evaluate the element of crime with reference to the maxim, 'actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea'.
- Q.2** Comment on the debate between Hart and Devlin regarding the interrelationship between law and morality.
- Q.3** What is criminal liability? Evaluate the theories of criminal liability with appropriate illustrations.
- Q.4** It is the 'Knowledge' or 'Intention' with which the act is done that makes the difference, in arriving at a conclusion whether the offence is culpable homicide or murder. Comment with the help of landmark judgments.
- Q.5** Critically examine the offences under the Environmental and Pollution Acts.
- Q.6** Write an essay on Arrest without Warrant.
- Q.7** Evaluate certain types of conduct which are justifiable under certain circumstances with appropriate illustrations.
- Q.8** Write notes on the following:
a) Humanization of Criminal Law
b) Criminal Misappropriation.

Subject : V-Law of Matrimonial Properties & Inheritance

Day : Thursday

Date : 28/11/2013

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B:

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
-

- Q.1** The Hindu Succession Act reformed the Hindu personal law and gave greater property rights, allowing women full ownership rights instead of limited rights in property. Explain the concept of Stridhana under Hindu law.
- Q.2** Joint Hindu family and co- parcenary were integral part of uncodified Hindu law. Discuss the role of karta, his powers and position in Joint Hindu Family.
- Q.3** Family Courts Act, 1984 was established with a view to promote conciliation and secure speedy settlement of dispute. Discuss the role of family courts in settlement of dispute, its jurisdiction and procedure.
- Q.4** Discuss the law relating to Christian women's right to succession and compare it with provisions of parsi women. Critically analyzing the discriminatory provisions there under.
- Q.5** The result of the 'Hiba' is to distinguish the ownership of the donor and to make the donee owner of the property. Which properties can be subject- matter of Hiba and effect of Hiba?
- Q.6** Mahomedan law of Inheritance specially the Sunni law is most ingeniously contrived system, it has certain objects. Outline the objects of Islamic law of Inheritance and point out the criticism, while discussing the law.
- Q.7** 'Shahabano Begum' was a landmark decision of supreme court, where Muslim wife was entailed to maintenance from her husband under 125 Criminal Procedure Code. Cite the latest judicial pronouncements on law of maintenance of Muslim wife. Compare provisions with Hindu law.
- Q.8** Explain the following:
 - a) Wakf
 - b) General provisions of intestate succession under Indian Succession Act

Subject : V - Corporate Finance

Day : Thursday

Date : 28/11/2013

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All question carry **EQUAL** marks.
-

- Q.1** Write a critique on law relating to equity finance.
- Q.2** Write a critical account on law of debt finance.
- Q.3** Critically explain conservation of corporate finance through law.
- Q.4** Explain law relating to protection of creditors. How far the law is effective in this area?
- Q.5** Critically explain law relating to protection of investors.
- Q.6** Critically examine law relating to corporate fund raising.
- Q.7** Explain law relating to administrative regulation on corporate funding.
- Q.8** Write short notes on **ANY TWO** of the following:
- a) Meaning, importance and scope of corporate finance
 - b) Capital needs
 - c) Objective of corporate finance
 - d) Constitutional perspective of corporate law

Subject : III - Banking Law

Day : Saturday

Date : 23/11/2013

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
-

- Q.1** Define 'Banking' and explain forms of banking business allowed under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.
- Q.2** Who are Special Customers of bank? What care and precaution a banker has to take for ensuring that the account of such persons is being conducted in accordance with legal provisions.
- Q.3** What is the right of general lien of banker? What are special features of this right and what are exceptions to this?
- Q.4** Make distinctions between loans and advances what are the principles that guide the banks in granting loans and advances.
- Q.5** Discuss 'pledge as a security'. Who can pledge the goods and what are precautions required to be taken by a banker?
- Q.6** 'The advances and loans allowed by banks are always backed up by some securities as a cover in the event of default'. Comment upon the types of securities for advances.
- Q.7** Examine how Reserve Bank of India performs the Central Banking functions.
- Q.8** Explain the following:
- a) New Technology in Banking
 - b) Holder and holder in due Course

Subject : III- Criminology: Causation of Crime

Day : Saturday

Date : 23/11/2013

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
-

- Q.1** The study of criminology is regarded as a kind of scientific curiosity which is concerned with the quest for answering various questions relating to crime, its causation and the response by the society to the challenges posed by it. Explain the nature and scope of criminology.
- Q.2** Unlike the positive school, the classical school focused its attention on the crime rather than the criminal and so it believed in the deterrent effect of punishment. Explain the classical school of criminology as propounded by Beccaria.
- Q.3** Previously the term mental deficiency had a very broad meaning and Herry H Goddard found mental deficiency in almost half of the criminals and hence he came to the conclusion that mental deficiency was a major cause of crime. Discuss mental deficiency as a factor of crime causation.
- Q.4** According to Sutherland criminal behaviour is a product of learning in interaction with other persons, principally within intimate personal groups. Explain the differential Association theory.
- Q.5** The theory propounded by Bonger no doubt gives one very important basis of the causes of criminality, he however ignores the tangle of inter-relationships among social cultural economic, political, religious and other set of factors. Critically analyse Bonger's theory of Economic Structure and crime causation.
- Q.6** Some times the parents are far from being normal, seldom cheerful, often moody, nervous, irritable difficult to please and dishonest etc and hence their children develop criminal tendencies. Discuss the role of family as a factor of crime causation.
- Q.7** Today the Indian society faces a severe problem of recidivism. Discuss the problem of habitual offenders and suggest measure to eradicate the problem of recidivism.
- Q.8** Write notes on any **TWO**:
- a) Maturation
 - b) Progressive conflict
 - c) Behaviour system in crime

Subject : III-Feminist Critique of Legal Order & Global Standards of Gender Justice

Day : Saturday

Date : 23/11/2013

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
- 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

- Q.1 "Feminism is a movement which demands for emancipation, equality and liberation of women and need for social transformation of Law". Trace the origin of Feminist movement in India and compare the position in Europe and America.
- Q.2 "Sati is a practice of Indian womanhood carrying association of barbaric society and Mystique of Hindu Woman who 'Voluntarily' mounted pyre of her husband also". Discuss the other patriarchal elements which form the inequalities in traditional Hindu Society.
- Q.3 "Religion plays a major role in succession of property of women as personal laws of religious communities are dominated by Scriptures of those religion" Critically analyze the property and Inheritance rights of women under Hindu law and compare with Muslim law.
- Q.4 Hindus prefer to have a son as he is essential for religious performance. Critically analyze the Adoption and Guardianship Laws under Hindu and Muslim law.
- Q.5 "According to vision of constitution makers, Equal Protection was granted to women, or is equality a distant dream to be achieved by constitution makers and they were granted equal status to that of man. State the necessity of uniform civil code.
- Q.6 Marriage is considered as sacred one and separation a sin. But in modern days, If they have differences, living together is a hell on earth. "Divorce has been introduced in modern law. Critically analyze the divorce law under Muslim law and compare with Hindu and Christian law.
- Q.7 State the Global standards of Gender Justice, outlining the various conventions associated with Gender Justice and woman emancipation.
- Q.8 Write short notes on:
 - a) Adultery
 - b) Critique of Natural law Theory

Subject : Judicial process

Day : Tuesday
Date : 19/11/2013



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

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All question carry **EQUAL** marks.
-

- Q.1 Critically discuss notions of judicial review.
- Q.2 Critically analyse problem of accountability and judicial law making.
- Q.3 Discuss critically Indian debate on independence of judiciary and the political nature of judicial process.
- Q.4 Write a critique on Dharma as the foundation of legal ordering in Indian thought. Compare it with western thought.
- Q.5 Critically examine various theoretical basis of justice.
- Q.6 Discuss equivalence and dependency theories.
- Q.7 Attempt an analysis of selected cases of the supreme court where the judicial process can be seen as influenced by theories of justice.
- Q.8 Write short notes on **ANY TWO** of the following:
 - a) Social ordering
 - b) Creativity in law
 - c) Legal reasoning
 - d) Judicial creativity and precedent

Subject : V - Science, Technology & Human Rights

Day : Thursday

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Date : 28/11/2013

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt Any **FOUR** questions.
- 2) All question carry **EQUAL** marks.

Q.1 'Development of information technology has started breeding deviant behaviour in human being. Cyberspace is host for vices like pornography, Cyber Crimes etc. Suggest ways and means to overcome these problems.

Q.2 'It is not just about the surgery. Many hospitals fail to do successful transplants because they are incapable of handing the post-Surgery care. The care of the patient, Post transplant, to manager rejection and infection is most difficult part'. Discuss.

Q.3 'Reflection on euthanasia and Assisted suicide is very controversial in legal sphere of India'. Explain.

Q.4 'Human volunteers are subjected to torture by experimenting drugs / vaccines for treating deadly diseases; in short they have become guinea pigs. Comment.

Q.5 'Girl child is viewed as a burden. The vice of killing a girl child has reached anticlimax. Now she is abated and eliminated in the womb. Critically evaluate the law available in India.

Q.6 'The livelihood of most people living in rural areas is dependent on an environment that continues to sustain and nourish life'. Discuss the balance between environment and development.

Q.7 Do you think 'Surrogacy solves the problems of destitute couples for a child? Don't you think that Surrogacy violates the right to dignity? Discuss these issues.

Q.8 Write notes on:

- a) Cloning
- b) Invitro fertilization

Subject : I - Judicial Process

Day : Tuesday

Date : 19/11/2013

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All question carry **EQUAL** marks.
-

- Q.1** Discuss role of judicial process in constitutional adjudication in light of various theories of judicial role.
- Q.2** Critically evaluate and discuss varieties of judicial and juristic activism.
- Q.3** Write a critique on Indian debate on the role of judges and on the notion of judicial review.
- Q.4** Do you agree that judiciary is political and not independent? Give elaborate reasons for your answer.
- Q.5** What is scope and limit of judicial activism? What is institutional liability of courts in this regard? Explain.
- Q.6** Write a critique on concept of justice or Dharma in Indian thought.
- Q.7** Write a critique on relation between law and justice in view of relevant theories.
- Q.8** Write short notes on **ANY TWO** of the following:
- a) Social ordering
 - b) Creativity in law
 - c) Tools of judicial creativity
 - d) Legal reasoning

Subject : Legal Education and Research Methodology

Day : Thursday

Date : 21/11/2013



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All question carry **EQUAL** marks.
-

- Q.1** The purpose of legal education has always been comprehensive enough to include the all-round development of human society. Today the legal education is confronted with numerous challenges. Evaluate the objectives and challenges of legal education.
- Q.2** Delivery of lectures is an art. Duly prepare and conversant lecture has merits and demerits. Comment.
- Q.3** The purpose of discussion is to stimulate creative thinking and develop a tolerance for those with whom they may disagree. Examine objectives and kinds of discussion method.
- Q.4** Clinical legal education in its true sense is a practical training. It deals with the utility of Law for the society. Comment.
- Q.5** Empirical research is an integral part of the scientific method which combines reasoning with observation, and discovery with justification for the acquisition of scientific knowledge. Elaborate.
- Q.6** The process of interview starts with establishing contact with interviewee. Interview is closed after gathering required information. Evaluate the process of Interview along with merits and limitations of interview.
- Q.7** Write a critical essay on sampling method.
- Q.8** Write short notes on **ANY TWO** of the following:
- a) Questionnaire
 - b) Juristic writings
 - c) The problem method
 - d) Law reform

Subject : I-Jurisprudence & Indian Legal Philosophy (Compulsory)

Day : Tuesday

Date : 19/11/2013

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B:

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** Questions.
- 2) All Questions Carry **EQUAL** Marks.

- Q.1** "Hans Kelson has provided a backdoors entry to all the social sciences and other metaphysical concepts, and hence his theory fails from being 'pure' as he claimed". Elaborate the theory of Kelson.
- Q.2** Hohfeld has very elaborately stated the different connotations of rights in his table. Elaborate the term "right in a wider sense" as reflected in his table of rights.
- Q.3** The modern natural law theory does not believe in absolute concepts but it revolves around relativism. Explain the components of modern natural law theory with the help of the opinion of various jurists.
- Q.4** "According to Prof. H.L.A. Hart, secondary rules are present only in an advanced legal system". Explain the theory of Hart in the light of above statement.
- Q.5** Explain in detail the concept of distributive justice and state its application in Indian legal system.
- Q.6** "Austin firmly believed in illimitable, indivisible and continuous sovereignty". Explain the theory of John Austin in detail.
- Q.7** According to Von Savigny, 'law can not be made but it is found in customs'. Explain the importance of customs as the only source of law as pointed out by Savigny in the Historical school of law.
- Q.8** Write short notes on any **TWO** of the following:
- i) Law & morality
 - ii) Ratio decidendi
 - iii) Independence of judiciary

Subject : II - Legal Education & Research Methodology

Day : Thursday

Date : 21/11/2013

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
-

- Q.1** Lecture method is used to impart basic theoretical knowledge. It is more useful in legal education while explaining some difficult doctrines, controversial topics, technical words or legal maxims which are generally used in legal education. Comment.
- Q.2** The seminar method is the most modern and advanced method of teaching. A seminar is an advanced group technique which is usually used in higher education. It is an instructional technique. Critically examine the seminar method of teaching
- Q.3** Write a critical essay on interview technique of data collection.
- Q.4** Evaluate the random and non-random technique of sampling.
- Q.5** Analyse the utility and importance of legislative materials in legal research.
- Q.6** Examine the objectives of the social survey method of research.
- Q.7** Evaluate the doctrinal research method along with its importance and utility in legal research.
- Q.8** Write short notes on the following:
- a) Legal aid
 - b) Use of case studies

Subject : II-Research Methodology & Dissertation (Compulsory)

Day : Thursday

Date : 21/11/2013

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.

1. All question carry equal marks.
 2. Answer any four question.
-

- Q.1 State and explain objectives of legal education. How these objectives are obtained? Suggest suitable changes.
- Q.2 State, explain and analyze object, scope and implications of lecture method, problems in evaluation of external and internal amendment.
- Q.3 Critically discuss merits and demerits of methods of seminar, examination and problems in evaluation of external and internal amendment.
- Q.4 Write a critique on clinical legal education, legal aid, legal literacy, legal survey and law reform.
- Q.5 Explain socio legal research, doctrinal and non doctrinal research, induction and deduction methods.
- Q.6 How a research problem is identified? What are various ways in which the task is performed? What are typical difficulties, how those are overcome?
- Q.7 What is research design? How it is made? Discuss tools, techniques used and problems faced in this regard?
- Q.8 Write notes on
 - a) Computerized research
 - b) Data analysis

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Subject : IV- Penology: Treatment of Offenders

Day : Tuesday

Date : 26/11/2013

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** question.
 - 2) All questions are carry **EQUAL** marks
-

Q.1 "There is one and one only valid reason for punishing any offender, and that is not to avenge crime but to prevent it". Comment with reference to utilitarian approach of punishment.

Q.2 "On the whole, capital punishment stands condemned as a practical means of coping with the criminal". Gillin, Critically examine the above statement and summaries arguments for and against capital punishment.

Q.3 Examine the role of police organisation as a preventive mechanism for crime control. How far is this role properly and effectively played in India?

Q.4 "Probation is primarily a non-punitive methods of handling offenders" Elucidate with reference to the Indian conditions.

Q.5 In the light of Judicial pronouncements discuss the rights of victims of crime with reference to compensation.

Q.6 Enumerate the causative factors of Juvenile delinquency and discuss the different preventive measures to control it.

Q.7 What is the object, scope and effect of Prison? Discuss evolution of prison systems, and modem experiments in this area with reference to Indian prison system. Suggest prison reforms for India.

Q.8 Write notes on the following

- a) Types of punishments under I. P. C
- b) Plea bargaining

Subject : IV - Insurance Law

Day : Tuesday

Date : 26/11/2013

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
-

Q.1 "Insurance is a contract of utmost good faith. There has to be insurable interest present in the contract". Explain the essential principles of an insurance contract.

Q.2 "Death of a person is certain. Hence in Life Insurance contract only the financial loss associated with death is covered". Explain the essential principles of a Life insurance contract.

Q.3 "Perils at sea are covered under the Marine Insurance contract". Explain the features of a Marine insurance contract with special reference to Perils at Sea.

Q.4 "Fire Insurance is an indemnity contract where in actual presence of fire is necessary". Explain the concept of fire insurance relating to above quote.

Q.5 "Subrogation, contribution and proximate cause are essential features of an insurance contract". Explain these principles with suitable examples.

Q.6 "No vehicle can come on the road without having insurance cover". Explain the Motor Vehicles Act with reference to comprehensive and third party insurance.

Q.7 "After the Insurance sector was opened for foreign investment the IRDA was established to regulate it". Explain the structure and powers of IRDA.

Q.8 Write short notes on:

- a) Agriculture Insurance
- b) Glass plate Insurance

Subject : IV - International Humanitarian Law & Refugee Law

Day : Tuesday

Date : 26/11/2013

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** “The problem of refugees is international in character because of the involvement of two or more states in the sense that they Flee from one state to other states. Their problem therefore cannot be resolved without International Co-operation”. Discuss and comment.
- Q.2** Evaluate the law relating to humanize forces suffering in the Field and at the Sea. Explain how the forces in the Field and at Sea may be given human touch.
- Q.3** Elucidate the concept of control of weapons. Examine the law in context of conventional and biological weapons.
- Q.4** Critically discus the provisions relating to treatment of prisoners of war enumerated in the Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War 1949.
- Q.5** Describe the various international legal protections given to the Civilians during an armed conflict.
- Q.6** UNCHR provides protection and assistance to refugees, displaced persons, stateless persons and internees. Evaluate the role of UNHCR.
- Q.7** Examine how the implementation of humanitarian law is done by international law. What role does the Red Cross play in this area?
- Q.8** Write notes on the following:
- a) Cultural Properties
 - b) The Ship Wrecked

Subject : IV-Law of Marriage & Divorce

Day : Tuesday

Date : 26/11/2013

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B:

- 1) Answer any **FOUR** questions.
- 2) All question carry **EQUAL** marks.

Q.1 Nikah is a contract, which has for its object, procreation and legalizing children. What are essential conditions required for solemnization of Muslim marriage.

Q.2 Hindu Marriage Act, is one of the progressive Act, 13 of Hindu Marriage Act, confers grounds only to the wife to seek divorce from her husband. Outline the grounds of divorce under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

Q.3 Muslim marriage is purely a civil contract and there are various modes to end a Muslim Marriage. State the various changes mode by Sharat Act, 1937 to bring about a divorce.

Q.4 Write short note on:

- a) Void and voidable marriage under Hindu law
- b) Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936

Q.5 Write down a detailed explanation on the changes a made in law of guardianship by Hindu minority and guardianship Act, 1956.

Q.6 The object of Judicial separation is to unit the couple. Do you agree with this view? Discuss the meaning and nature of Judicial seperation. How is it different from divorce under Hindu marriage Act, 1955?

Q.7 A Hindu marriage has attached lot of importance to ceremonies perform at the time of marriages. Discuss the validity of marriage performed without observing religious ceremonies and necessary conditions of valid Hindu Marriage.

Q.8 The concept of marriage has undergone a vast change. Write the types of marriages and changes in marriage system under Hindu and Muslim law.