

**LL. B. (3 Year Degree Course) SEM-I (2015 Course) (Choice Based  
Credit System) : SUMMER - 2019**

**SUBJECT: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I**

Day : Monday  
Date : 01/04/2019

**S-2019-1723**

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM  
Max. Marks : 60

**N.B.:**

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

**Q.1** Define State. Discuss the authorities and instrumentalities specified in Article 12 along with the judicial development in the same regard.

**OR**

‘Even if there is much in common between the two expressions in Article 14, they do not mean the same thing.’ Explain the kinds of rights of equality enumerated in Article 14.

**Q.2** “The freedom of speech and expression mean the right to express one’s convictions and opinions freely by word of mouth, writing, printing, pictures or any other mode.” Discuss the different kinds of freedoms interpreted under article 19(1) (a).

**OR**

The ‘life’ as here used in Article 21 of the Constitution of India, something more is meant than the mere animal existence. Explain the various judicial developments occurred to Article 21.

**Q.3** The religious freedoms under Article 25 are subject to public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of the Part III. Comment.

**OR**

Explain the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India under Article 32. State the difference from the writ jurisdiction of High Courts of India under Article 226.

**Q.4** ‘Exploitation, physical or mental is violation of Article 23 and 24 of the Constitution of India.’ Explain the rights against exploitation in reference with the issues of bonded and child labour.

**OR**

Write notes on:

- a) Right to Property
- b) Importance of Fundamental Duties.

**Q.5** a) A Case Study on: National Legal Services Authority v. Union of India.  
b) The Appellant went through a regular blood test and was found to be HIV (+). On account of disclosure of the fact that the appellant was HIV (+) by the hospital authorities without the express consent of the appellant, the appellants proposed marriage to Ms. A which had been accepted, was called off. Moreover. The appellant was severely criticized to an extent that he had to leave the place of work. The appellant filed a suit against the hospital stating violation of his right to privacy under Article 21. Help the hospital in contending their rights.

**OR**

- a) A Case Study on: M. C. Mehta v. Union of India (Oleum Gas Case).
- b) The petitioner who claims to be a human rights activist, he appended to the writ petition a report published in a newspaper, alleging the victim was knocked down by a speeding car. For the help, a person approached and took the bleeding victim to the nearest hospital. The doctors refused to attend and suggested to be taken to a hospital 20 kms away, authorized to handle medico-legal cases. Before he reached to the other hospital, the victim died. Trace the constitutional protection given to the victims of medico-legal cases.

SUBJECT: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

Day : Monday  
Date : 01/04/2019

Time: 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM  
Max. Marks: 80

S-2019-1765

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any Six Questions including Q.No.1 is Compulsory.
- 2) Q.NO. 1 carries 20 marks and other carries 12 marks each.

- Q.1. Write short notes on ANY FOUR of the following
- a. Prohibition of trafficking in human beings
  - b. Right to Compensation
  - c. Doctrine of eclipse
  - d. Cultural and educational rights
  - e. Public interest litigation
  - F. Citizenship
- Q.2. Define State. Explain with references to case laws.
- Q.3. "Equality is dynamic concept with many aspects and dimensions and it cannot be cribbed, cabined and confined with the traditional and doctrinal limits." Discuss with the help of important case laws.
- Q.4. Explain the nature and scope of the Freedom of speech and expression with reasonable restrictions under Art.19 of the Constitution.
- Q.5. Discuss various safeguards provided to Arrested person under Art.22 of the Indian Constitution.
- Q.6. Describe the role played by the Supreme Courts in expanding the scope of Art.21 of the Indian Constitution.
- Q.7. Explain the Scope of religious freedom under the Indian Constitution.
- Q.8. "To cloth the fundamental rights with remedy, Article 32 guarantees the right to move Supreme Court by appropriate proceeding." Discuss the importance of Constitutional remedies.
- Q.9. Define Property. Discuss its history of Right to property prior to 44<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment and Art.300 –A, of the Constitution.
- Q.10. Critically evaluate the relationship between Fundamental rights and Directive principle of State Policy.

SUBJECT : CONTRACT I

Day : Friday  
Date : 05/04/2019

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM  
Max. Marks : 80

S-2019-1767

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any 6 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 4 of the following with reference to Specific Relief Act.
- a) Nature of Specific Relief.
  - b) Contracts which may be specifically enforced.
  - c) Injunctions
  - d) Cancellation of Instruments
  - e) Recovering possession of immovable property
  - f) Rescission of contract
- Q.2 'Acceptance is to offer what a lighted match is to a train of gun powder.' Explain in detail the rules as to valid Acceptance.
- Q.3 "Judges are their Counsellors, the jury their servants and Law is their Guardian." Explain in the context of Minor's agreements.
- Q.4 Write short notes on:
- a) Tender of performance
  - b) Anticipatory Breach
- Q.5 Quasi Contracts are based on the doctrine of 'Unjust Enrichment'. Explain the doctrine along with the relevant provisions under Indian Contract Act, 1872.
- Q.6 Explain and distinguish between
- a) Fraud and misrepresentation
  - b) Coercion and Undue Influence
- Q.7 'Damages are not given for any remote consequences arising out of breach of Contract. Explain the rule in the light of relevant case laws.
- Q.8 Explain
- a) Wager
  - b) Agreements in restraint of trade
- Q.9 Critically examine Standard Form Contracts.
- Q.10 Write notes on any 2.
- a) Carlill v Carbolic Smoke Ball Company
  - b) Felthouse v Bindley
  - c) Lalman v Gauri Dutt
  - d) Balfour v Balfour.

**LL. B. (3 Year Degree Course) SEM-I (2015 Course) ( Choice based  
Credit System) : SUMMER - 2019  
SUBJECT: LAW OF CONTRACT**

Day : Wednesday  
Date : 03/04/2019

Time: 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM  
Max. Marks: 60

**S-2019-1724**

**N.B.:**

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

**Q.1 a)** Define the term 'Offer'. Explain the legal rules regarding a valid offer.

**OR**

**b)** What is quasi-contract? Discuss the quasi-contracts dealt with under the Indian Contract Act.

**Q.2 a)** 'Consideration must move at the desire of the Promisor.' Discuss this principle with the help of Durga Prasad V. Baldeo. State the Fact, issues and judgment of this case.

**b)** 'A' and 'B' are partners in a business. They enter into a wagering agreement with a third party. On losing the bet 'A' satisfies his own and also B's liability under the agreement. Can 'A' claim from 'B' the amount paid on his behalf?

**OR**

**a)** State the facts of the case 'Balfour V. Balfour' and discuss the principle laid down in it.

**b)** 'A' while his wife 'B' was alive promised to marry 'C' in the event of B's death. Subsequently 'B' died but 'A' refused to marry. 'C' sues 'A' for damages for breach of promise. Decide.

**Q.3 a)** Who are competent to contract? Discuss the law regarding minor's agreement and its validity.

**OR**

**b)** 'For giving rise to a valid contract, there must be consensus-ad-idem among the contracting parties.' Explain this statement and discuss the meaning of 'Free Consent'.

**Q.4 a)** Discuss various modes by which a contract is discharged.

**OR**

**b)** Write Short Notes:

- i. Standard form of contract
- ii. Time and place for performance of contract

**Q.5 a)** Write in reference to Specific Relief Act, 1963:

What is 'Preventive Relief'? Discuss the provisions of Preventive Relief with the help of relevant cases.

**OR**

**b)** Write Short Notes:

- i. Power of court to award compensation
- ii. Rescission of Contract

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SUBJECT: LAW OF CRIMES

Day : Wednesday  
Date : 03/04/2019

S-2019-1766

Time: 10.00 AM TO 01.00 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. All other questions carry 12 marks each.

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- Q.1 Write short notes on ANY FOUR of the following :
- a) Attempt
  - b) Omission
  - c) Stalking
  - d) Good faith
  - e) Death sentence
  - f) Unlawful assembly
- Q.2 "An Act without guilty mind is not a crime." Explain.
- Q.3 What is 'mistake of fact'? Explain the types under IPC.
- Q.4 "Nothing is an offence which is done in exercise of right of private defense." Comment.
- Q.5 "Insanity is a defense under IPC but only legal insanity is allowed." Explain.
- Q.6 What is 'murder'? Explain with the help of leading case laws.
- Q.7 "Theft becomes robbery when there is fear of death or injury." Comment.
- Q.8 What is 'mock marriage'? Explain the types.
- Q.9 What are the exceptions to defamation under IPC? Explain with the help of examples.
- Q.10 What is 'Rape'? Explain with the help of recent amendments.

**LL. B. (3 Year Degree Course) SEM-I (2015 Course)**  
**Choice based Credit System) : SUMMER - 2019**  
**SUBJECT: LAW OF CRIMES**

Day : Friday  
Date : 05/04/2019

Time: 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM  
Max. Marks: 60

**S-2019-1725**

**N.B.:**

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

**Q.1** Elaborate the term "Private defense" and State the circumstances in which a person can exercise this right to the extent of causing death.

OR

"Essential element of Crime is guilty mind". Explain various forms of Mens rea with the help of leading case laws.

**Q.2** "Law takes cognizance of support, help and encouragement in commission of crime." Discuss the relevant section of IPC.

OR

"Mere agreement does not constitute conspiracy in cases of illegal acts not amounting to offence, unless such act besides such agreement is done by one or more parties to such agreement in pursuance thereof." Discuss the concept of Criminal Conspiracy with appropriate provisions and case laws.

**Q.3** Case analysis (**ANY TWO**)

- a) *CBI v. Nalini (Rajiv Gandhi murder case 1999)*
- b) *State of Maharashtra v. Salman Salim Khan, AIR 2004, SC 1184*
- c) *K.M. Nanawati v. State of Maharashtra, AIT 1962, SC 605*
- d) *R v. Prince*

**Q.4** Adultery is an offence against husband. Comment.

OR

What is 'defamation'? Explain the essentials and discuss the exceptions with the help of illustration.

**Q.5** Solve **ANY TWO** of the following :

- a) A group of friend went to a club for fun and frolic. One of them suddenly fired at the bar mate for her refusal to serve drink. The others were unaware of the accused carrying a loaded pistol. They had stayed at the club around 3 hr. Whether the above facts constituted conspiracy within the meaning of Sec 120A of IPC? Give reasons.
- b) A, with the intention of murdering Z, instigates B, a child under seven years of age, to do an act which causes Z's death. B, in consequence of the abetment, does the act in the absence of A and thereby causes Z's death. Whether A has committed any offence? Give reason.
- c) A lays sticks and turf over a pit, with the intention of thereby causing death, or with the knowledge that death is likely to be thereby caused. Z believing the ground to be firm, treads on it, falls in and is killed. What offence A has committed and under which provisions?

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