

Subject : Contract-I

Day : Saturday
Date : 08/11/2014



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.

- Q.1** Write notes on any **FOUR** with reference to Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
- a) Perpetual Injunction
 - b) Rescission
 - c) Cancellation of Instrument
 - d) Nature of Specific Relief
 - e) Declaratory Decree
 - f) Recovering possession of immovable property
- Q.2** 'All contracts are agreements but all agreements are not contract'. Discuss.
- Q.3** Define 'Offer' what are the requisites of a valid offer.
- Q.4** Write a case comment on:
- i) Hadley v Baxendale
 - ii) Carlill v Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.
- Q.5** State the provisions relating to competence of parties to a contract under the Indian Contract Act in the light of relevant case laws.
- Q.6** Define and distinguish between Coercion and Undue Influence.
- Q.7** Discuss the provisions relating to time and place of performance of a contract.
- Q.8** Explain:
- i) Agreements in restraint of Trade
 - ii) Wagering Agreements
- Q.9** Define and explain 'consideration' and enumerate the exceptions to the rule 'No consideration, no contract'.
- Q.10** 'In standard form contracts there is a need to protect weaker parties'. Explain in detail.

Subject : Law of Crimes

Day : Wednesday

Date : 05/11/2014



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 **12** mark each.

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

- a) Defamation
- b) Criminal force
- c) Sedition
- d) Abetment
- e) Affray
- f) Immoral traffic

Q.2 Explain in detail the concept of Mens rea in crime and also state the stages in crime.

Q.3 Discuss the various situations where insanity can be taken as a valid defense.

Q.4 'All Murders are Homicides, but all homicides are not Murders.' Justify.

Q.5 Define Grievous hurt and discuss in detail how it is different from simple hurt.

Q.6 'Rape is not only a physical attack on woman, but attack on women's mind and sole'. Justify and also state the legislations made to prevent the rape.

Q.7 Discuss the offence of Bigamy and discuss how different it is Prim adultery.

Q.8 Write note on:

- a) Dacoity
- b) Criminal Trespass

Q.9 Explain the concept of private Defense, and also state when the right of private defense can be exercised to the extent of causing death of person.

Q.10 Discuss in detail the offence of defamation.

Subject : Cyber Law

Day : Tuesday

Date : 11/11/2014



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B:

- 1) Attempt **ANY SIX** questions including Question **No.1** which is **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Question **No. 1** carry **20** marks and all other questions carry **12** marks each.

- Q.1** Write Short Notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following :
- a) Functional Components of Computer
 - b) Aim and Objectives of Information Technology Act, 2000
 - c) Freedom of speech in Cyberspace
 - d) Duties of Subscriber
 - e) Hacking
 - f) Compositions of Cyber Appellate Tribunal
- Q.2** 'The Recent Information Technology Act passed in India is illustrative of the prevailing confusion in the area of jurisdiction of the Internet' Comment.
- Q.3** Define the term of 'Cyber Crime' Discuss crimes where computer is used as a tool and where computer is used as target.
- Q.4** Critically enumerate the term of 'Cyber Terrorism'. State the requirement for positive action and preventive by referring to recent case laws.
- Q.5** State the object of Information Technology Act, 2000, and elaborate the provisions relating to Regulation of Certifying Authorities under Information Technology Act, 2000.
- Q.6** Explain in detail the types of Domain Name Disputes and the procedure and issues involved in it, with the help of provisions of Trademark Act, 1999.
- Q.7** Define E-Commerce. Explain the important provisions relating to it, under the Information Technology Act, 2000.
- Q.8** Write a note on **ANY TWO** of the following :
- a) The Council of European Convention on Cyber Crimes.
 - b) The Origin of Computer Crimes and Legislation.
 - c) USA laws on Cyber Crimes.
- Q.9** Explain the liabilities of Internet Service Provider in cyberspace and also State the cases in which Internet Service Provider can be exempted from liability under Information Technology Act, 2000 in India.
- Q.10** Discuss the relationship of mobile and wireless to cyber crimes and State the various types of activities which are considered as cyber crimes in case of Mobile and wireless

Subject : Optional - I a) Indian Federalism

Day : Thursday

Date : 13/11/2014



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 others 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) Globalization
 - d) Legal feature of federal constitution
 - e) The doctrine of severability
 - f) Centre state administrative relation
- Q.2** Federalism constitutes complex government mechanism for governance of a country. Explain the features of federalism.
- Q.3** What are the rules to overcome if conflict arises in concurrent field of federal constitution?
- Q.4** Discuss the impact of emergency on federalism, with example of case laws.
- Q.5** Comparatively analyzed the concept of federalism in USA and Australia.
- Q.6** "The Indian federal pattern, along with following some conventional concepts, also has adopted some new innovations in the federal structure". Explain the nature of Indian federalism.
- Q.7** In S.R. Bommai case the Supreme Court seeks to promote several basic and wholesome constitutional values including federalism. Discuss the provision related to emergency.
- Q.8** Kesavananda Bharati case evolved new concept of federalism in India. Discuss.
- Q.9** Discuss the rules of interpretation of legislative power if there are conflicts between centre and state power.
- Q.10** What are the roles played by judiciary in Indian federalism?

Subject : Constitutional Law - I

Day : Saturday

Date : 01/11/2014



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 is COMPULSORY.**
- 2) Q. No. 1 carries **20** marks and all other questions carry **12** marks.

- Q. 1** Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following:
- a) Definition of state
 - b) Public Interest Litigation
 - c) Uniform Civil Court
 - d) Expost facto law
 - e) Reasonable restriction under Article 19
 - f) Fundamental duties
- Q. 2** What are the characteristics of a federal Constitution? How far they are adopted in the Indian Constitution?
- Q. 3** The criterion of reasonable classification adopted by the court in cases under Article 14 has also been applied to reservation under Article 15 of the Constitution. Discuss with the help of important case laws.
- Q. 4** "Right to freedom of speech and expression is very comprehensive. The courts have extended the horizons of this right by judicial interpretation". Comment.
- Q. 5** "The Supreme Court has employed Article 21 as a tool to meet the new challenges. Every conceivable subject touching the life or liberty of a person has been included with in the ambit and reach of Article 21 of Constitution. Elaborate the above statement with the help of landmark case laws.
- Q. 6** Discuss the nature and scope of writ jurisdiction under Art 32 of the Indian Constitution.
- Q. 7** "Religious or linguistic minority communities have right to establish and maintain educational institutions of their choice in order to preserve their language and culture". To what extent does the constitution of India protect the above right? Comment.
- Q. 8** Article 23 of the Constitution prohibits traffic in human being. Discuss with case laws.
- Q. 9** "Religion is the belief which binds the spiritual nature of man to supernatural being. It includes worship, belief, faith, devotion etc. and extends to rituals". Discuss the scope of religious freedom under Indian Constitution.
- Q.10** What are the directive principles that were read into fundamental rights?

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

Day : Thursday

Date : 13/11/2014



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) Reserve Bank as note – Issuing Authority
 - b) Business of banking companies
 - c) Foreign Exchange control
 - d) Licensing of banking companies
 - e) Suspension of business of bank
 - f) Control over management of bank
- Q.2** Examine the role of Reserve Bank of India as a ‘Lender of the Last Resort’.
- Q.3** ‘It is said that banking in India has undergone tremendous changes after nationalization of 14 commercial banks’. Discuss.
- Q.4** Give the salient features of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.
- Q.5** Explain briefly The Banking Ombudsman Scheme 1995.
- Q.6** What are the contributions made by State Bank of India in development of banking in India? Explain.

SECTION – B

- Q.7** What is a Negotiable Instrument? Explain it’s special characteristics.
- Q.8** What is a Cheque? How does it differ from a bill of exchange?
- Q.9** Explain the various modes of discharge of Negotiable Instrument.
- Q.10** Explain the following:
- a) Holder in due course
 - b) Liability of Paying Banker