

**Subject : Company Law**

Day : Saturday  
Date : 01/04/2017



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) Public and Private Company
- b) Entrenchment provisions in AOA
- c) NCLT
- d) Share warrant
- e) Transmission of shares
- f) Cessation of membership.

**Q.2** Define Company. Explain the procedure for incorporating a company under Companies Act.

**Q.3** Define Memorandum of Association. What are the contents of memorandum of Association?

**Q.4** Outline the rule set out in Royal British Bank v Turquand. What are the exceptions to this rule?

**Q.5** Define prospectus. Explain different kinds of prospectus. What is the liability for mis-statement in prospectus?

**Q.6** Write a detail note on:

- a) Annual General Meeting
- b) Extra Ordinary general meeting.

**Q.7** "Directors are not only agents but also in some sense trustees of the Company". Discuss.

**Q.8** Define charge. What is fixed charge and floating charge? Is it compulsory to register a charge?

**Q.9** What is winding up? When can a company be voluntarily wound up?

**Q.10** "The will of majority must prevail" is the principle of Company management. Are there any exceptions to this rule?

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**Subject : Property Law including Transfer of Property Act & Easement Act**

Day : Tuesday

Date : 04/04/2017



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** and **Q. No. 10** are **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) Perpetuity
- b) Doctrine of Lis Pendens
- c) Doctrine of Apportionment
- d) Usufructuary Mortgage
- e) Tenancy at Will
- f) Fraudulent Transfer

**Q. 2** The transfer of Property Act relates to the transfer of property *inter vivos* and has no application to the disposal of property by will it does not deal with cases of succession. State the general rule of transferability of property and its exceptions.

**Q. 3** Both vested and contingent interests are related to future interest in property. Elaborate.

**Q. 4** Define Sale. Discuss the right and liabilities of the buyer and seller.

**Q. 5** In mortgage not whole of the rights of the mortgagor in the property is conveyed to the mortgagee but only a few. Explain the rights and duties of the mortgagee in possession.

**Q. 6** Define Lease. Elucidate the grounds of determination of lease.

**Q. 7** Exchange includes Barter. Evaluate the rights and liabilities of transferor and transferee in exchange.

**Q. 8** A gift is a voluntary and gratuitous transfer of ownership in a property in favour of another person. State and explain when gift can be revoked.

**Q. 9** Write a detailed note on actionable claim.

**Q. 10** Easement is right over others immovable property. Examine the modes of revocation of easement.

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**Subject : Administrative Law**

Day : Friday  
Date : 07/04/2017



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) Rule of law
  - b) Sub – Delegation
  - c) Quasi judicial bodies
  - d) Reasoned decision
  - e) Ombudsman
  - f) Commission of Inquiry
- Q.2** Administrative law is that branch of the law which controls the administrative operation. Discuss.
- Q.3** The Indian judiciary exercises a very stringent control over the delegated legislative powers of the executive. Discuss the judicial control over the delegated legislation.
- Q.4** 'No one should be condemned unheard' is the principle which forms part of 'natural justice'. What are its components and necessary ingredients?
- Q.5** Administrative discretion has become the most important need or necessity of the present administrative age. Discuss in detail the concept of administrative discretion.
- Q.6** Discuss the nature and scope of the writ remedies available to an individual under the Constitution of India.
- Q.7** Tortious Liability of the State has undergone a change in India and has become broader. Explain the extent of tortious liability with the help of landmark decisions.
- Q.8** Today the public enterprises constitute an important sector of the Indian Economy and occupy a commanding position. Discuss the reasons for the growth of public undertakings.
- Q.9** With the increasing governmental activities, it has become necessary to minimize the governmental privileges. Explain the law relating to the governmental privileges in legal proceedings.
- Q.10** Write a critical comment on the institution of 'ombudsman' in India.



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

Day : Monday

Date : 10/04/2017



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) Adultery
- b) Dissolution of Muslim Marriage
- c) Sati
- d) Uniform Civil Code
- e) Prostitution issue in India
- f) Consanguinity, Affinity and Fosterage

**Q.2** Elucidate the concept of "Cruelty to Women" under Indian laws.

**Q.3** "All Human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights" is being sought in the fight for sexual freedom as well as Sexual Equality. Discuss

**Q.4** Write short note on :

- a) Women's Provision under International Convention on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights, 1966
- b) Prohibition on night work of women

**Q.5** Discuss Right of Maintenance to women in Criminal Procedure Code with the help of Shah Bano's case.

**Q.6** Discuss the emergence and development of Feminist Movement in India and America.

**Q.7** "Rape is not merely a physical assault. It is often destructive of the whole personality of the victim. A murderer destroys the physical body of the victim, rapist degrades the very soul of the helpless female." Discuss with the help of laws relating to crime against women.

**Q.8** "Law should be used as an instrument of distributive justice to achieve attain division of wealth among the members of society based upon the principle; from each accordingly to his capacity to each according to his needs". Discuss with the help of laws relating to Women and Industrial laws.

**Q.9** Critically evaluate the working of laws related to female Infanticide in India.

**Q.10** Discuss in detail discriminatory provisions under Guardianship and Adoption laws with the help of Judicial decisions.

**Subject : Optional - V b) Competition Law & Practice**

Day : Monday



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM

Date : 10/04/2017

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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) Advantages and disadvantages of competition regulation
- b) General Motor Case
- c) U.K. Competition Act, 1998
- d) Competition Advocacy
- e) Copyright and competition
- f) Competition Fund.

**Q.2** Trace the historical development of Competition Law in India.

**Q.3** "Competition law in India has gone from prohibition of Monopoly to development of competitive climate in India". Explain with reference to Industrial Policy of 1991.

**Q.4** "Dominant position of an enterprise is not prohibited under the new competition law, but abuse of dominant position is prohibited". Explain the meaning of dominant position and abuse of it with suitable examples.

**Q.5** Compare and contrast between MRTP Act, 1969 and Competition Act, 2002.

**Q.6** Explain the structure, power and functions of Competition Commission of India.

**Q.7** "Competition Laws are seen to be opposing IPRs". Explain the relationship between IPRs and Competition Laws.

**Q.8** Explain the provisions of Competition Appellate Tribunal.

**Q.9** "Competition Act, 2002 has provisions regarding Mergers, acquisitions and amalgamations". Explain these provisions.

**Q.10** Anti-competitive agreements are prohibited under the Competition Act, 2002. Describe these agreements and explain the provisions regarding anti-competitive agreements.

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