

**Subject : Constitutional Law-I**

Day : Thursday



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Date : 13/04/2017

34898

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

**N.B.:**

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

**Q.1** 'The classification permitted by Article 14 must rest upon reasonable grounds of distinction. It must not be arbitrary, artificial or evasive'. Elaborate with the help of relevant landmark cases.

**OR**

Write notes on the following:

- a) Freedom of Movement and Residence
- b) Other Authorities – Article 12
- c) Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment

**Q.2** Evaluate various aspects of Freedom of Press along with appropriate judicial pronouncements.

**OR**

Write notes on the following:

- a) Citizenship
- b) Protection from Double Jeopardy
- c) Forced labour

**Q.3** The Supreme Court in Maneka Gandhi case gave a new dimension to Article 21 and it was with this decision that the court started laying down a new Constitutional Jurisprudence. Enumerate the new dimension with appropriate judicial precedents.

**OR**

Write notes on the following:

- a) Significance of Fundamental Duties
- b) Doctrine of *Eminent Domain*
- c) Rights of Minorities

**Q.4** Evaluate the relationship of Fundamental Rights with Directive Principles of State Policy along with landmark judicial precedents.

**OR**

Write note on the following:

- a) Writ of *Habeas Corpus*
- b) Writ of *Mandamus*
- c) Right to Property

**Q.5** Evaluate the following cases (**ANY TWO**):

- a) Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. UOI
- b) Lily Thomas v. UOI
- c) Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation

**OR**

- a) In a missionary school two students were silent at the time of singing of National Anthem. The Principal of the school observed and punished the two students for not singing the National Anthem. Is the punishment valid? Evaluate.
- b) 'A' challenged the constitutional validity of the legislation related to animal welfare. 'A' inter alia contended that the imposed legislation violated his fundamental rights guaranteed by the constitution. A asserted that sacrifices on festive eve is integral part of his religion. Analyze.

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**Subject : General English-III (Including Legal Writing)**

Day : Monday



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Date : 03/04/2017

**34894**

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 2

**N.B**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY** and **Q.1 (a) and (b)** are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks i.e. 12 marks
- 3) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

- Q.1** A) Explain the following legal Maxims any **THREE** out of **FOUR**. (06)
- i) Actio personalis moritur cum persona
  - ii) Damnum Sine Injuria
  - iii) Pacta Sunt Servanda
  - iv) Vis major
- B) Explain the legal terms any **THREE** out of **FOUR** (06)
- i) Breach of contract
  - ii) Alibi
  - iii) Abandon
  - iv) Ratio decidendi
- OR**
- Q.1** A) Explain the following legal Maxims (**ANY THREE** out of **FOUR**.) (06)
- i) Res Ipsa Loquitor
  - ii) Respondeat superior
  - iii) Ex turpi Causa non oritur action
  - iv) Nemo iudex in causa sua
- B) Explain the legal terms (**ANY THREE** out of **FOUR**) (06)
- i) Double jeopardy
  - ii) Doli – in- capax
  - iii) Dying declaration
  - iv) Hostile witness

**Q.2** Read the Passage and answer the questions given below

Love of justice will lead you to recognize every person's right to life. This is indeed, that first and most fundamental right of every man, woman and child. The precept, "thou shall not kill", is common to all religions and ethical systems. But it is sad to reflect that murder still counts its victims by hundreds, if not thousands, each year. In war, number may rise millions. Duels are still fought in some countries. Infanticide is openly or secretly practiced by few communications Rivalry and jealousy in love incite to murder, and specially in countries where alcoholic beverages are commonly used and the imagination is over sexualized by art and literature. Avarice arms the hand of the poor or greedy murderer who is himself the victim of capitalism. Striking working men and unarmed agitators are sometimes murdered by the police and the militia. Prisoners who attempt to escape are shot down under certain circumstances. Among very backward tribes murder for cannibalism or ritual still prevails. Many governments also murder the criminal who has killed a brother – man; this legalized murder is called 'Justice' and 'Punishment'. But some humane nations have abolished this barbarous custom. Some motorists are guilty of the murder of pedestrians through culpable carelessness. Some working men are murdered in factory accidents which are caused by the avarice of the capitalists. Racial or religious riots result in many murders in several countries. Fascism murders some of its political opponents secretly or openly. Imperialism provokes

murder and then retaliates by murder. Capitalism murders millions by slow starvation and premature death. Thus men, women and children are killed today in peace and war.

Read the above passage and answer the following questions:

- i) What is common to all religions and what is its importance? (03)
- ii) What are personal reasons that incite men to kill others? (03)
- iii) In what countries are people generally murdered for rivalry in love? (02)
- iv) How is capitalism responsible for murders? (02)
- v) How are men, women and children killed in peace and war? (02)

OR

- B) Write an Legal Essay on any ONE (12)
  - i) Legal Education
  - ii) Need for protection of witness in India
  - iii) Gender – Based Discrimination in India.

Q.3 Attempt ANY ONE of the following Either A or B

- A) i) Draft an affidavit (06)
- ii) Draft a will (06)

OR

- B) i) Draft a notice for dishonour of cheques. (06)
- ii) Draft a complaint for House trespass. (06)

Q.4 Attempt ANY ONE Either A & B or only C

- A) Comment on the following judicial Decisions (06)
  - i) Maneka Gandhi V, Union of India.
  - ii) Rylands V. Fletcher
  - iii) Hussainara Khatoon V. Home Secretary state of Bihar.

- B) Draft a Legal News regarding recent road accident. (06)

OR

- C) Write a Book Review on 'Constitution'. (12)

Q.5 A) Draft a report on a seminar conducted on terrorism. (12)

OR

- B) Translate the text from English to Hindi or Marathi (12)

Problem of landless persons existed because landlords adopted possessive and oppressive attitude against landless cultivators. In India, it was realized by the great follower of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Vinoba Bhave, who appealed to landlords to gift away their lands to their brethren landless cultivators. His appeal yielded fruits and landlords gifted away some part of their lands. This appeal is popularly known as Bhoodan Movement.

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**Subject : Political Science-III (Concepts & Ideologies)**

Day : Thursday  
Date : 06/04/2017



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

**N.B.:**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) All questions carry **12** marks each.

**Q.1** Write a detailed note on Constitutionalism.

**OR**

Elucidate on the different types of Democracy.

**Q.2** What is Secularism? Write a note on the different perspectives of Secularism.

**OR**

Write a detailed note on Communism in the Marxist context.

**Q.3** What is Socialism? Write a note on the different perspectives of socialism.

**OR**

Elucidate on the different perspectives of Feminism.

**Q.4** Write a detailed note on Terrorism in the contemporary global order.

**OR**

Explain the concept of Environmentalism in brief.

**Q.5** Write a detailed note on Human Rights.

**OR**

Write short notes on:

- a) Nazism
- b) Fascism

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**Subject : ICT & Legal Research (Soft Skills)**

Day : Tuesday  
Date : 11/04/2017



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

**N.B.:**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) All questions carry **12** marks each.

**Q.1** Discuss the significance and use of Information Technology in legal education. (12)

**OR**

“Better communication skills are important to present the case and argue effectively before the Court of Law”. Explain the significance of good communication skills for effective pleading.

**Q.2** Define ‘Internet’ and explain the differences between WWW and the Internet. (12)

**OR**

**Q.2** Explain in detail the functionality of Binary code which is a system of representing numbers, letters, commands, images and sounds.

**Q.3** “Research Methodology is systematized investigation to gain new knowledge about the phenomena or problems”. Discuss & explain the types of legal research methodology. (12)

**OR**

**Q.3** Write a detailed note on:  
a) Digital Library  
b) E-litigation  
c) Digital Rights Management

**Q.4** Discuss salient features of the National Policy and action plan for implementation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in working of the Indian Judiciary. (12)

**OR**

**Q.4** Write a detailed note on:  
a) Advantages of Bulletin Boards  
b) Advantages of COLR  
c) Use of Search Engines in Legal Research

**Q.5** Define ‘Plagiarism’. Discuss the types of plagiarism and elaborate the similarities and dissimilarities between plagiarism and copyright infringement. (12)

**OR**

**Q.5** Define ‘Citation’ and discuss the difference between ‘footnotes’ and ‘endnotes’.

**Subject : Contract - I**

Day : Thursday

Date : 13/04/2017



34919

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

**N.B:**

- 1) Attempt ANY SIX questions in all out of which Q. NO 1 is **COMPULSORY**.  
2) Q. NO 1 carries 20 marks and remaining questions carry 12 marks each.

- Q.1** Explain briefly ANY FOUR of the following with reference to Specific Relief Act
- a) Rescission of contracts.
  - b) Contracts not specifically enforceable.
  - c) Persons who can obtain specific performance.
  - d) Cancellation of Instruments.
  - e) Declaratory Decree.
  - f) Mandatory Injunction.
- Q.2** When does an agreement becomes a contract? Explain with the help of essentials of a valid contract.
- Q.3** What is an "offer"? When is it complete? State the rules of a valid offer.
- Q.4** "A contract with or by a minor is void ab initio" Explain position of minor's agreement in India.
- Q.5** "Quasi – contracts rest on the ground of equity that a person shall not be allowed to enrich himself unjustly at the expense of another". Explain.
- Q.6** Explain discharge of contract by way of frustration.
- Q.7** What do you understand by performance of contract? When is time deemed to be the essence of a contract and what are its consequences?
- Q.8** What are agreements by way of wagers? What are the legal effects of such agreements?
- Q.9** Under what circumstances is the object or consideration of a contract deemed unlawful?
- Q.10** When is a contract said to be induced by 'undue influence'? When is a party deemed to be in a position to dominate the will of another? What is the effect of undue influence on a contract?

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**Subject : Family Law - I**

Day : Tuesday  
Date : 11/04/2017



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM  
Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

**N.B.:**

- 1) Attempt **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 short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following :
- a) Sapinda relationship
  - b) Irretrievable breakdown of marriage
  - c) Muta marriage
  - d) Option of puberty
  - e) Void and voidable marriage under christian law
  - f) Parsi matrimonial courts
- Q.2** Discuss sources of Hindu Law.
- Q.3** Hindu Marriage Act 1955 provides various matrimonial reliefs where parties have problems in the marriage. Discuss the various grounds of divorce under this Act.
- Q.4** Critically evaluate the constitutional validity of section 9 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 with leading caselaws.
- Q.5** Discuss essential conditions of Muslim Marriage.
- Q.6** Define dower. What are the various kinds of dower? How is the quantum of dower decided? How the right of wife to dower is be enforced?
- Q.7** Discuss permanent alimony, alimony-pendent-lite under Parsi, Christian, Muslim and Hindu laws.
- Q.8** Discuss the salient features of Special Marriage Act, 1954.
- Q.9** Describe the procedure for solemnization of Marriage under the Christian Marriage Act, 1872.
- Q.10** Explain the various grounds of divorce under Parsi law.

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**Subject : Sociology & Law - III**

Day : Saturday  
Date : 08/04/2017



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM  
Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

**N.B.:**

- 1) Attempt **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**)

- a) Sati System
- b) Suicide
- c) Regional Disparity
- d) Legal Aid
- e) Student Unrest
- f) Drug Addiction

**Q.2** Explain the problem of Dowry leading to family disharmony.

**Q.3** Highlight the problem of unemployment and the measures of Government in eradicating it.

**Q.4** Examine the problems of old age and explain the legal measures to reduce them.

**Q.5** Define social disorganisation and explain its nature and causes.

**Q.6** Examine in detail the causes of juvenile delinquency and the measures taken by judiciary to reduce them.

**Q.7** Write a detailed note on 'Poverty as a pertinent issue in nation building'.

**Q.8** Discuss the concept of 'Gender Inequality and Woman Empowerment in detail.

**Q.9** Criminology and Penology is a part of sociological jurisprudence. Explain.

**Q.10** Define and discuss in detail any 3 contemporary issues affecting India's development.



**Subject : Sociology & Law-III**

Day : Saturday  
Date : 08/04/2017



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

**N. B.:**

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

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Q. 1 A) What is difference between organization and disorganization? Explain the nature of social disorganization in brief.

OR

B) Write an essay on Old Age.

Q. 2 A) Illustrate in brief the historical back ground of Sati system in India and legal provisions to eradicate it.

OR

B) Define Deviance. Explain how juvenile delinquency and crime differ from each other.

Q. 3 A) "Illiteracy is a hurdle in nation building in India". Explain.

OR

B) Explain women empowerment in India.

Q. 4 A) Write in brief the causes of Regional Disparity in India.

OR

B) Discuss the difference between Penology and Criminology.

Q. 5 A) Write short notes on the following:

- i) Problem of Old Age
- ii) Divorce

OR

B) Write short notes on the following:

- i) Drug Addiction
- ii) Human Rights

Subject : Political Science - III

Day : Thursday  
Date : 06/04/2017



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM  
Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Q.1 is **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Solve any **FIVE** questions from the remaining questions.
- 3) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

- Q.1 Write short notes (any four) (20)
- a) Multinational corporations.
  - b) Various problems faced by the UN.
  - c) Causes and consequences of cold war
  - d) Arbitration and Judicial settlement
  - e) UNICEF.
  - f) War with conventional weapons.
- Q.2 Define the term National power. Discuss various factors contributing to the strength of national power. (12)
- Q.3 Discuss various limitations of national power. (12)
- Q.4 Critically evaluate achievements of the UN in social and economic field. (12)
- Q.5 Critically examine the causes and consequences of North and South rivalries. (12)
- Q.6 Answer in brief: (12)
- a) World Trade Organization
  - b) Fear of violence and destruction.
- Q.7 Explain the aims and objectives of the UN and discuss the contribution of UNESCO. (12)
- Q.8 Answer in brief : (12)
- a) Problem of balance of payments.
  - b) Trans national political parties
- Q.9 'World community' is a dream! Explain. (12)
- Q.10 Explain, the negotiation, conciliation, inquiry as methods of peaceful settlement of international disputes. (12)

Subject : General English - III

Day : Monday

Date : 03/04/2017



34915

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 2

**N.B.:**

- 1) Attempt any **FIVE** questions from Section A, B, C and D.
- 2) Section A carries **35** marks. Attempt any **TWO** questions form Section A- including **Q. No. 1** which is **COMPULSORY**.
- 3) Section B, C and D carry **15** marks each. Attempt **any 1** question from each section.
- 4) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

**SECTION-A**

**Q.1 A)** Explain the following legal terms: ( any **FIVE**) **(10)**

- |                     |                   |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| i) Lex scripta      | ii) Amicus curiae | iii) Adultery     |
| iv) Ratio decidendi | v) Summons        | vi) Caveat emptor |

**B)** Explain the following legal maxim ( any **FIVE**) **(10)**

- i) Salus populi est suprema lex.
- ii) Injuria sine Damnum.
- iii) Audi alteram partem
- iv) Ex nudo pacto non oritur actio
- v) Vigilantibus non dormientibus jura subveniunt
- vi) Delegates non potest delegare

**Q.2** Read the passage and answer the questions given below it. **(15)**

The rights of women to succeed to any property vary from one religion to other depending on the personal laws followed by them. The religion played a very important role in the devolution of property on the woman in the earlier days. Initially, the entire law of succession was uncodified but with the advent of modern governments and legislatures, most of the succession laws have been codified and consolidated. However there is no uniformity in the succession law relating to women following different religion. Even in England, the English women did not enjoy equal rights in the property and succession until the equity courts started applying the principles of equity.

In India, the women enjoyed a secondary status with regard to the succession. This unequal status was sought to be removed by certain to property Act, 1937, The Hindu Disposition of property Act, 1916, The Hindu Inheritance (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1928, The Indian Succession Act, 1925 and The Cochin Christian Succession Act, 1902.

**Questions:**

- i) What played an important role in the devolution of property of women in the earlier days?
- ii) When did the English Women of England start enjoying equal rights in the property and succession?
- iii) What was the position of law of succession before the advent of modern governments and legislations and what happened afterwards?
- iv) State the legislations which fought to change the secondary status, Indian women enjoyed with regard to the succession.
- v) Give an appropriate suitable title to the above passage.

**P. T. O.**

- Q.3** Write an essay on any **ONE** of the following: (15)
- i) Cyber crimes
  - ii) Secularism
  - iii) Judicial Activism

**SECTION -B**

- Q.4** Attempt any **ONE** of the following: (15)
- a) Draft a notice for bouncing of a cheque.
  - b) Draft a petition for divorce by mutual consent under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

OR

- Q.5** a) Draft a Will. (15)
- b) Draft a general power of attorney.

**SECTION-C**

- Q.6** Write a review of a text book on 'Sociology' for law student. (15)

- Q.7** Comment on the following decisions: (15)
- i) A.K. Goplan v. State of Madras
  - ii) Donoghue v. Stevenson
  - iii) Kasturilal v. State of U. P.
  - iv) Hall v. Brook lands Auto Racing Club

- Q.8** Draft a Legal news on minor rape and murder. (15)

**SECTION-D**

- Q.9** Draft a report on a seminar on Electoral Reform held in Bharati Vidyapeeth New Law College. (15)

- Q.10** Translate the text from English to Hindi on Marathi. (15)

India's socialism is, however, democratic socialism and not a communistic socialism. The preamble of the constitution combines the words, socialism and democracy. This aspect of the constitution has been criticized by many. It has been said the socialism and democracy, cannot co-exist. This criticism is not justified because the thinking of modern socialists has been gradually changing. For some of them socialism has a mean a welfare which would prevent only the excess of exploitation and free competition without destroying the individual initiative and political freedom.