

Subject : Property Law Including Transfer of Property Act & Easement Act.

Day : Thursday
Date : 10/04/2014



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.No1 and Q.No.10 which are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Q.No.1 carries **20** marks and all other questions carry **12** marks.

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

- a) Foreclosure
- b) Examples of movable property
- c) Onerous gift
- d) Oral transfer
- e) Implied election
- f) Actionable claims

Q.2 "A mortgage is a transfer of an interest in specific immovable property as security for the repayment of a debt. The nature of the right transferred depends on the form of the mortgage ". Discuss the kinds of mortgage.

Q.3 What is contingent interest? Discuss the distinction between vested and contingent interest.

Q.4 "Once a mortgage, always a mortgage" Enumerate the rights of mortgage.

Q.5 Critically evaluate the doctrine of lis pendens.

Q.6 What are the implied liabilities imposed on mortgage?

Q.7 What are the rights & liabilities of mortgage in possession?

Q.8 The foundation of the doctrine of election is what the person taking a benefit under an instrument must also bear the burden. Elaborate the doctrine of election.

Q.9 The transfer of property Act lays down the law & relative to gifts inter vivos only. Evaluate the essentials of gift.

Q.10 Write notes on **ANY THREE** of the following:

- a) General principle of easement
- b) Disturbance of easement
- c) Exinction of easement
- e) Transfer of easement

Subject : Administrative Law

Day : Monday

Date : 07/04/2014



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 carry **12** marks each.

- Q.1** Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following:
- a) Rule of Law
 - b) Notice
 - c) Suit against Government in contract
 - d) Special leave to Appeal
 - e) Administrative discretion
 - f) Ombudsman
- Q.2** 'Administrative law is a law relating to powers, functions and duties of administrative authorities'. Discuss the nature and scope of administrative law.
- Q.3** "The Indian constitution has not indeed recognized the doctrine of separation of Powers in its absolute rigidity". Comment.
- Q.4** Legislature while delegating its legislative powers to the executive, shall not delegate its essential legislative functions. How for this principle is adopted in India? Discuss with the help of judicial decisions.
- Q.5** The cardinal principle of judicial or quasi judicial proceeding is that a judge who decides the matter shall not be biased. Discuss the doctrine of bias.
- Q.6** What are the factors responsible for the emergence of administrative tribunals in India? Discuss in detail judicial control on administrative tribunals.
- Q.7** "The doctrine of tortious liability of State has undergone a sea change" Discuss.
- Q.8** State various kinds of writs. Discuss the general conditions for issuing of writs.
- Q.9** 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.10** Examine the powers, functions and duties of Commission under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952.

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Subject : Law of Evidence

Day : Thursday
Date : 03/04/2014



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

- a) Extra judicial confession
- b) Hostile evidence
- c) Public Documents
- d) Dumb witness
- e) Examination-in-chief
- f) Res-gestae

Q. 2 Define "Evidence". State in brief different types of evidence under Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

Q. 3 What are the golden rules of cross examination? Discuss.

Q. 4 Define "Burden of proof". State on whom the burden of proof lies under different sections of law of evidence.

Q. 5 What is "dying declaration"? Explain and discuss whether the dying declaration made by a person who is alive is relevant.

Q. 6 Write notes on the following:

- a) Accomplice
- b) Professional communications

Q. 7 Define "Admission" and distinguish it from confession.

Q. 8 Define "Estoppel" what are the essentials of an estoppel in order to make it binding?

Q. 9 Explain the cases when opinions of third persons are relevant.

Q.10 Explain relevancy of "Motive, preparation and conduct" under the Evidence Act, 1872.

Subject : Criminal Procedure Code, Juvenile Justice Act & Probation of Offenders Act

Day : Tuesday

Date : 01/04/2014



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B:

- 1) **Q.NO.1** is **COMPULSORY**. Out of remaining questions attempt any five questions.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

- Q.1** Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following:- (20)
- a) Powers of appellate court
 - b) Classification of offences
 - c) Station diary
 - d) Search and search warrants
 - e) Rights of arrested person
 - f) Summary trial
- Q.2** Explain the meaning and importance of first information report. (12)
Discuss the consequences of delay in registering F.I.R.
- Q.3** Explain the provisions regarding maintenance to wife, parents and children. (12)
- Q.4** Write notes:- (12)
- a) Tender of pardon
 - b) Confession of accused
- Q.5** Explain the meaning and contents of "Charge". Discuss the provisions regarding joinder of charges in detail.
- Q.6** Explain the provisions regarding process to compel appearance of persons. (12)
- Q.7** Explain the procedure of trial before a court of session. (12)
- Q.8** Explain the provisions regarding jurisdiction of criminal courts in inquiries and trials. (12)
- Q.9** Explain the provisions regarding bail and bonds. Highlight the recent amendments. (12)
- Q.10** Write notes:- (12)
- a) Probation of Offenders Act
 - b) Rehabilitation of juveniles

Subject : Administrative Law

Day : Tuesday

Date : 01/04/2014



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 carry **12** marks each.

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

- a) Separation of Powers
- b) Sub-Delegation
- c) Writ of certiorari
- d) Reasoned Decision
- e) Injunctions
- f) Ombudsman

Q.2 "Administrative Law has grown and developed tremendously in quantity, quality and relevant significance, in twentieth century". Discuss the nature and scope of administrative law.

Q.3 Discuss the factors responsible for the development of delegated legislation in modern state. How the judiciary exercise its control over delegated legislation?

Q.4 The doctrine of Natural Justice seeks not only to secure justice but also to prevent the miscarriage of justice. Discuss the principle of Natural Justice as incorporated in the maxim audi alteram partem.

Q.5 Examine the reasons for the growth of Administrative Tribunals in India. Discuss the structure and procedure of Adjudicatory bodies.

Q.6 Discuss the parliamentary control over autonomous bodies.

Q.7 Article 299 of the constitution prescribes certain conditions for formation of contract by the government. However the courts have read and interpreted these conditions liberally to hold the government liable in contract. Elaborate.

Q.8 What is administrative discretion? Discuss the judicial contribution to control the exercise of administrative discretion.

Q.9 Discuss the Governmental privileges in legal proceedings.

Q.10 Elaborate the powers and functions of Commission of Inquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952.

Subject : Law of Evidence

Day : Saturday
Date : 05/04/2014



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 carry **12** marks each.

- Q.1** Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: (20)
- a) Presumption as to Documents
 - b) Extra judicial confession
 - c) Hostile witness
 - d) Presumption in Dowry deaths
 - e) Plea of Alibi
 - f) Examination- in - Chief
- Q.2** What do you understand by an 'Admission'? Who are the persons by whom an admission can be made? (12)
- Q.3** Who is an Expert? When are the opinions of third persons relevant? (12)
- Q.4** "Oral evidence shall be a direct evidence". Discuss the exceptions to the rule. (12)
- Q.5** What are the Privileged Communications? State the circumstances under which the privilege can be claimed? (12)
- Q.6** "A conviction is not illegal merely because it proceeds on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice"? Comment. (12)
- Q.7** Explain the law relating to competency of a witness. (12)
- Q.8** A Cross Examination in a double edged weapon hence must be used cautiously". Comment, pointing the rules of it. (12)
- Q.9** Define 'Dying Declaration'. Can a conviction be based solely on a dying declaration without independent corroboration"? Explain. (12)
- Q.10** What do you mean by 'Presumption'? Give the presumptions regarding Legitimacy, Marriage and Death. (12)

Subject : Intellectual Property Law

Day : Wednesday

Date : 30/04/2014



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 carry 12 marks each.

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

- a) Salient features of the Berne convention
- b) Trade secret
- c) Goodwill
- d) Cinematographic film
- e) Provisional specification
- f) WIPO.

Q.2 Intellectual property right law has always had an important international dimension. The flow of knowledge based information which is most intangible by nature is not constrained by space and national borders. Discuss the international regime of Intellectual Property Right Law.

Q.3 Define 'Invention.' Explain which inventions cannot be patentable.

Q.4 What are the grounds of opposition available to opponents while granting of patents as per the Patents Act.

Q.5 Explain the legal provisions as laid down in the Patent Act, 1970 relating to suits concerning infringement of patents.

Q.6 The preservation of business goodwill is the prime concern of passing off. Comment with the help of lord diplocks test.

Q.7 Elaborate the salient features of Design Act, 2000.

Q.8 "Registration of copyright is only optional. However, the scheme of the provisions and benefits available to registered copyright make registration imperative." Discuss and justify your answer.

Q.9 Explain the concept of author and owner of copyright.

Q.10 Evaluate the relation between Human Right and Intellectual Property Laws.

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

Day : Friday

Date : 11/04/2014



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 carry **12** marks each.

- Q.1** Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following:
- a) Right and capacity of a female Hindu to adopt a child
 - b) Evils of dowry
 - c) Provisions for women in Factories Act, 1948
 - d) Prevention of Sati
 - e) Maintenance for Wife
 - f) Talaq
- Q.2** Discuss the legal steps taken to curb the practice of female foeticide.
- Q.3** Discuss the void and voidable marriages under Hindu Law and Muslim Law.
- Q.4** Explain various provisions for women under the International Convention on Social, Economical and Cultural Rights.
- Q.5** Discuss critically the provisions of the Constitution of India granting special protection to women. Quote appropriate case law on the issue.
- Q.6** Explain the concept of feminism and trace the development of feminist movement in India.
- Q.7** Discuss the provisions of Divorce Act which were discriminating against women.
- Q.8** Discuss critically the guidelines given by the Supreme Court in "Vishakha V/s "State of Rajasthan".
- Q.9** Explain the guardianship law for Hindu and Muslim persons. Are these provisions equitable?
- Q.10** Discuss critically the need for Uniform Civil Code. Elaborate on the landmark judgments of the Supreme Court on this issue.

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

Day : Friday

Date : 11/04/2014



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 carry **12** marks each.
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Q.1 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following:

- a) Predatory Pricing
- b) Combinations and Competition Act
- c) Abuse of Dominant Position
- d) Relevant geographic market
- e) Competition Fund
- f) Klor's Inc Case

Q.2 Trace the historical development of Competition Law in India with reference to pre and post liberalization era.

Q.3 Explain in detail the advantages and disadvantages of competition regulation with suitable examples.

Q.4 Give a detailed account of the salient features of Sherman Act, 1890 with special reference of Microsoft Case.

Q.5 "European Union is an economic entity with several nations as its members". Compare the Competition Act of European Union and United Kingdom.

Q.6 "Monopoly and Restricted Trade Practices Act, 1969 protected and developed the Competition in Indian Markets". Explain the objects of the Act and also how it was inadequate in the New Industrial Policy of 1991.

Q.7 "Unfair Trade Practices were prohibited under the Monopoly and Restricted Trade Practices Act". Explain the meaning of Unfair Trade Practices with suitable examples.

Q.8 "Competition Commission of India is a corporate body". Explain the duties and powers of Competition commission of India.

Q.9 "Horizontal and vertical agreements are prohibited under the Competition Act". Explain with suitable examples anti-competitive agreements.

Q.10 Elucidate the relation between Intellectual Property Rights and Competition Law.