

Subject : Business Law & Ethics

Day : Monday

Date : 15/04/2013



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

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

- a) Business and Morality
- b) Bill of Exchange
- c) Dissolution of Firm
- d) Consumer
- e) Memorandum of Association
- f) Voidable contracts

**Q. 2** Give a brief outline of the New Economic Policy of 1991.

**Q. 3** What is Endorsement? Discuss different kinds of endorsements.

**Q. 4** Define Fraud. Examine when silence amounts to fraud?

**Q. 5** Define cheque. Explain the provisions relating to dishonor of cheque.

**Q. 6** What is consideration? Discuss the essential elements of valid consideration.

**Q. 7** Critically enumerate the rights of unpaid seller.

**Q. 8** Define partnership. Discuss the procedure for registration of firms.

**Q. 9** Write a critical essay on winding up of a company.

**Q. 10** Evaluate briefly the Basic provision of Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

Subject : Family Law - I

Day : Friday

Date : 19/04/2013



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B.

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

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- Q.1 Write short notes on any **FOUR**: (20)
- a) Family Courts
  - b) Quran as a source of Muslim Law
  - c) Schools of Muslim Law
  - d) Dowry as an offence
  - e) Theories of divorce
  - f) Prohibited relationships
- Q.2 "The Muslim Marriage is a contract but the Hindu Marriage is a sacrament". Discuss this statement critically. (12)
- Q.3 Explain the different ways in which a Muslim husband can pronounce talaq to his wife. (12)
- Q.4 Describe the grounds of Hindu Marriage Act under which divorce can be claimed by husband or wife. (12)
- Q.5 Discuss the customary and modern sources of Hindu Law. (12)
- Q.6 Describe the procedure of solemnization of a Christian Marriage. (12)
- Q.7 Explain the concept of dower under Mohamedan Law. Discuss the rights of a wife on non payment of dower. (12)
- Q.8 Discuss the essentials of a valid Muslim Marriage and describe the different kinds of Marriage. (12)
- Q.9 Discuss the relief of restitution of conjugal rights as per Sec. 9 of Hindu Marriage Act. Is it unconstititutional? (12)
- Q.10 Explain the grounds of Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act for divorce. (12)

Subject : General English - III

Day : Friday

Date : 12/04/2013



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 2

**N.B.:**

- 1) Attempt five questions in all from section A, B, C, and D.
- 2) Section A carries 35 marks. Attempt Any Two questions in Section A including Q.No.1 which is compulsory.
- 3) Section B, C and D carry 15 marks each. Attempt Any One question from each section.
- 4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**SECTION-A**

- Q.1 a)** Explain the following terms (Any Five) (10)
- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| i) In loco parentis | ii) Accomplice |
| iii) Ab initio      | iv) Confession |
| v) Libel            | vi) Injunction |

- b)** Explain the following legal maxims : (Any Five) (10)
- i) Ubi jus ibi Remedium.
  - ii) Actio personalis moritur cum persona.
  - iii) Delegatus non potest delegare.
  - iv) Pacta sunt servanda.
  - v) Respondeat superior.
  - vi) Vigilantibus non dormientibus jura sub veniunt.

- Q.2** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below : (15)

International Human Rights Law plays an important role in setting standards for linguistic rights and, especially, for the protection and promotion of the identity of linguistic minority groups. It provides the normative framework for developing principles of democratic governance and multicultural policies aimed at managing ethno-linguistic conflict. The rights of persons belonging to linguistic minorities have been increasingly acknowledged in international human rights law as both individual and collective human rights. To raise awareness about linguistic rights and to provide tools for decision-makers in governments, parliaments, and civil society, UNESCO'S MOST (Management of Social Transformation) Programme has collected the most relevant provisions in international conventions, declarations and multilateral treaties, which pertain to linguistic rights. India, with a population of around one billion people, is often regarded as a model of harmonious linguistic coexistence within a single state. It has two official languages (Hindi and English), 18 major languages scheduled in the Indian Constitution, and 418 'listed' languages, each spoken by 10,000 people or more. All- India Radio broadcasts in 24 languages and in 146 dialects; newspapers are published in at least 34 languages; 67 languages are used in primary education, and 80 in literacy work. The constitution guarantees all citizens the right to 'conserve' their language, and all religious or linguistic minorities have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. But organizing multilingualism in a land whose multilingual tradition goes back several thousand years is no easy matter. The Indian Union today consist of 28 states and 7 union territories, a number of which were formed in 1956 on a unilingual basis to reduce the number of linguistic minorities by bringing together people who speak a common language. But the official languages

adopted by the states and territories are not necessarily spoken by all their respective population; not one state is completely monolingual.

**Questions-**

- 1) How does international Human Rights Law play an important role regarding standards of linguistic rights?
- 2) Which organizations have collected linguistic data and why?
- 3) What is India regarded as?
- 4) How many listed languages are mentioned in the schedule?
- 5) Give a suitable title to the passage.

- Q.3** Write an essay (**Any One**) (In 300 to 350 words) **(15)**
- i) Role of Lawyer
  - ii) Fundamental Rights
  - iii) Pollution-Denial of Human Rights

**SECTION-B**

- Q.4**
  - a) Draft a notice for eviction of a tenant.
  - b) Draft a complaint for theft.**(15)**
- Q.5**
  - a) Draft a Sale Deed
  - b) Draft a Power of Attorney**(15)**

**SECTION-C**

- Q.6** Write a review of a text book on 'Economics' for Law student. **(15)**
- Q.7** Comment on the following decisions (**Any Three**) **(15)**
- i) X Vs Z hospital
  - ii) Donoghue Vs Stevenson
  - iii) R Vs Prince
  - iv) Maneka Vs Union of India
- Q.8** Draft a Legal news regarding crimes against women. **(15)**

**SECTION-D**

- Q.9** Draft a report of legal aid clinic on Rights of women. **(15)**
- Q.10** Translate the text from English to Hindi or Marathi. **(15)**

In a multilingual country like India, Hindi is spoken in many states of India and being the official language of the Government of India, it is generally accepted as the official language of India. If one is not familiar with Hindi and steps into a Hindi speaking state, one faces a communication vacuum. Moreover, the mother tongue cannot be the medium of instruction in schools, as imposition of such a rule will only restrict the boundaries of knowledge and the scope of one's career. Most often, a person who is not proficient in English is considered to be unintelligent, through such a conclusion is totally illogical. Yet with the simultaneous emergence of multi-national companies and their culture, this English-fixation is something one cannot avoid.

Subject : Contract - I

Day : Monday  
Date : 22/04/2013



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM  
Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

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N.B:

- 1) Attempt any **SIX** questions including Q.No1 which is **COMPULSORY**.
  - 2) Q.No.1 carries **20** marks and all other question carry **12** marks each.
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Q.1 Explain briefly any four of the following with reference to Specific Relief Act, 1963.

- a) Permanent injunctions
- b) Cancellation of instruments
- c) Declaratory Decrees
- d) Contracts which cannot be specifically enforced
- e) Nature of Specific Relief
- f) Rescission of Contracts

Q.2 All agreements are not contracts but all contracts are agreements' Comment.

Q.3 Examine the law relating to communication of offer, acceptance and revocation.

Q.4 Define and distinguish between 'Coercion' and 'Undue Influence'.

Q.5 Define consideration. Why it is essential in contract? What are the legal rules regarding consideration?

Q.6 'If the object of an agreement is the performance of an unlawful act, the agreement is unenforceable'. Comment.

Q.7 What is performance of contract? By whom must contracts be performed? Explain.

Q.8 Discuss the rights and obligations of finder of goods.

Q.9 Discuss the various remedies available in case breach of contract.

Q.10 Discuss the nature and advantages of standard form contracts.

Subject : Sociology & Law - III

Day : Wednesday

Date : 17/04/2013



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

**N.B.:**

- 1) Question no. 1 is **COMPULSORY** which carries **20** marks.
- 2) Attempt **ANY FIVE** from remaining.
- 3) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

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

- a) Legal Literacy
- b) Human Rights
- c) Penology
- d) Slums
- e) Regional Disparity
- f) Reservation for women

**Q.2** Explain the meaning and nature of social disorganization.

**Q.3** State the causes and consequences of student unrest in India.

**Q.4** "There are people in the world so hungry that God cannot appear to them except in the form of bread" Explain the concept of poverty in India.

**Q.5** Examine the causes leading to delinquency and crime.

**Q.6** Discuss the effect of development policies on gender relations

**Q.7** Evaluate the extent of white collar crimes and measures for controlling corruption in India.

**Q.8** Write in detailed about the importance of legal education in India.

**Q.9** Explain Roscoe Pound's theory of social engineering.

**Q.10** What step should our Government undertake to remove poverty and unemployment in India?

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