

ASSIGNMENT QUESTIONS

Legal History

History of Courts Legislatures and The Legal Profession

- 1) Describe the salient features of the early administration of justice in Bombay till 1726.
- 2) What was the composition and powers of the Municipal Corporations and Mayor's Courts set up by the Charter of 1726?
- 3) Explain the aims of the Regulating Act of 1773 and how it affected the Governor General's power to legislate & establishment of Supreme Court.
- 4) How did Lord Cornwallis establish the Rule of Law?
- 5) 'High Courts set up by the Indian High Courts Act
- 6) of 1861 unified the earlier dual administration of justice' Explain with reference to the jurisdiction of the courts.
- 7) What were the merits and de-merits of the establishment of the Central Legislature under the Charter Act 1833?
- 8) Describe the composition and powers of the Provincial Legislatures Under the Government of India Act 1935.
- 9) Discuss in brief the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935.
- 10) Describe the composition and powers of the legislatures under the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909.
- 11) What were the legislative and executive powers of the governor under the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms of 1919?

Short Notes:

- 1) The history of law reporting in India
- 2) Cossijurah Case
- 3) Role of the privy Council
- 4) The growth of the legal profession in India
- 5) Salient features of the Advocates Act, 1961
- 6) Indian Council Act of 1861

ECONOMICS

- Q1. Explain Economic as a Social Science?
- Q2. Compare and contrast Capitalism and Socialism.
- Q3. "Indian Economy is a Mixed Economy" Elaborate.
- Q4. Explain the different types of elasticity of demand?
- Q5. Define revenue. Also explain its types?

- Q6. Explain the internal and external economies of large scale production?
- Q7. What is Oligopoly? Explain its types and features>
- Q8. Explain the features of Monopolistic competition? Also explain the short run and long run equilibrium of a firm under monopolistic competition.
- Q9. What are factors of production? Explain briefly.
- Q10. Explain the different concepts of cost?
- Q11. What are the different types of firms? Also explain their features.

Company Law

- 1) The Memorandum of Association is the foundation on which the structure of the company is based. Discuss.
- 2) The Doctrine of Indoor Management had its genesis in the case Royal British Bank v/s Turquand (1856) 119 ER 886. Explain the Doctrine with the help of cases.
- 3) Explain the terms 'Oppression' and 'Mismanagement'
- 4) What is winding up? Explain the circumstances in which a company can be wound up by Court.
- 5) Distinguish between 'amalgamation' and 'reconstruction' What is meant by 'amalgamation in Public interest'?
- 6) What is debenture? What are the remedies available to debenture holders for realization of their security?
- 7) What is the statutory meeting? What are statutory reports? Explain the various kinds of meetings.
- 8) A limited company by its Articles appoint Mr. Surve as a solicitor for the company. The Articles state that Mr. Surve as a solicitor for the company. The Articles state that Mr. Surve shall not be removed except on the grounds of misconduct. Mr. Surve is removed. Does Mr. Surve have any remedy against the company?
- 9) A limited company by its Articles appoint Mr. Surve as a solicitor for the company. The Articles state that Mr. Surve as a solicitor for the company. The Articles state that Mr. Surve shall not be removed except on the grounds of misconduct. Mr. Surve is removed. Does Mr. Surve have any remedy against the company?
- 10) Comment on the following:
 - 1) The certificate of incorporation alone is not sufficient to commence business of company.

- 2) Directors of the company cannot borrow as much as they want.
- 3) Promoters Stand in fiduciary relationship with the company they promote.
- 4) Members of a limited company may never have unlimited liability.

CRIMINOLOGY

1. Explain the role of police in India and problems of the police.
2. Explain the purpose, function and utility of police organization in India.
3. Evaluate the prison reforms in India.
4. State and explain the objectives of prison system and problems regarding the same.
5. Discuss the contribution of the classical and Neo-classical schools of criminology as the explanation of criminal behavior.

6. Discuss the theory of differential association as expounded by Sutherland and the criticism of the same.
7. Explain the retributive and utilitarian theories of punishments.
8. Discuss the problem of White-Collar crime in India and remedial measures suggested for it .
9. Critically discuss the Lombrosian theory of “Born Criminals”.
10. “The central thesis of the sociological school is that criminal behavior results from the sane process as other social behavior” comment .

Write notes on:

- 1) Difference between classical & neo-classical school.
- 2) Approaches to crime problem.
- 3) Cartographic school of criminology.
- 4) Rights of Prisoners
- 5) Rights of victim
- 6) Protection of the accused

Jurisprudence

- 1) “Jurisprudence is a science of positive law”: Comment and describe nature, scope and utility of jurisprudence.

- 2) Theory of natural law primarily based upon morality or some higher moral principles. Do you think, this has undergone a change in recent time.? Explain.
- 3) Basic aim or object of social engineering theory is to balance competing and conflicting interests. Comment.
- 4) “Rights are nothing but interests. Which are to be recognized, protected and enforced by law” Prof. Pound. Discuss the concept along with Hohfeldian analysis.
- 5) Doctrine of strict liability in tort has been altered due to modern circumstances and substituted with absolute liability. Analyze.
- 6) Bindingness or authoritativeness of decision emanates not from the whole judgment but only from the ratio decidendi. Describe the nature of precedent in India. Command and sanction are the two necessary ingredients of an imperative theory of law. Discuss it and critically analyse.
- 7) “Key to science of jurisprudence is analysis of first principles of law” Comment and discuss nature and scope of jurisprudence.
- 8) Nature law theory has undergone great changes in trends in its evolution from ancient to modern period. Trace the development.
- 9) “Most essential characteristics of positive law is its imperative character” Compare Austinian and Kelsenian theories on this count.
- 10) Realism is not a philosophy but an approach to interpret nature of law – Do you agree? Substantiate your contentions with the help of realist theory.

Short Notes

- 1) Corporate personality.
- 2) Ownership
- 3) Theories of punishment.
- 4) Prospective overruling.
- 5) Hohfeld’s analysis of right.
- 6) Property.

Law of Contract

- 1) A Contract is defined as ‘an agreement enforceable by law’ Discuss?
- 2) Discuss the rule that stranger to a contract cannot sue on the contract and the exceptions to that rule?
- 3) Define and distinguish between ‘Coercion’ and ‘Undue Influence’?

- 4) What is wager? Discuss the essentials and effect of wagering agreement?
- 5) What are the principles usually followed to assess damages for breach of contract?
- 6) Describe the persons who may obtain specific performance of a contract under section 15 of Specific Relief Act?
- 7) Define contingent contracts .Explain the rules regarding the enforcement of these Contracts?
- 8) Explain the various remedies available to the injured party after discharge of contract by breach?
- 9) Explain the law of Frustration of Contract as embodied in sec. 56 of the Indian Contract Act?
- 10) Explain the principle underlying **any four** of the following:
 - a) Lalman V/s Guaridutt.
 - b) Carlill V/s Carbolic smoke ball company.
 - c) Powel V/s Lee.
 - d) Lewis Vs Aversay.
 - e) Hochster Vs De La Tour.
 - f) Allcard V. Skinner
 - g) Dutton V. Poole
 - h) Dunlop V. Higgins

Environmental Law

1. The term “Environment” is a broad concept. Explain as to how the judiciary has interpreted the term environment.
- 2) Elaborate in detail the concept of sustainable development.
- 3) Explain as to how the environment is protected through public interest litigation.
- 4) Explain the powers and functions of the central and state boards of the water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act 1974.
- 5) Elaborate the environmental issue involved in the Silent Valley project.
- 6) Discuss the Jurisdiction and powers of authority under the National Environment Appellate Authority Act 1997.
- 7) Discuss the extent nature liability of the owner under the Public Liability Insurance Act 1991.
- 8) Write note on the following with reference to the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972.

- (a) Offences and Penalties.
 - (b) Central Zoo Authority and Its Function.
- 9) Briefly discuss the Pre-Independence Policy on environment in India.
- 10) Short Notes :-
- a) Development V Environment.
 - b) Indian Biological Diversity Act 2002.
 - c) UNEP
 - d) Pre-independence policy on environment in India.
 - e) Public Liability Insurance Act 1995

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

- 1) State and explain the outstanding features of the Indian Constitution.
- 2) Discuss the objectives of the Indian Constitution stated in its preamble.
- 3) Discuss the principles laid down by the Supreme Court in Mandal Commission's Case.
- 4) Write an essay on the right to compensation upon the violation of right to life and personal liberty evolved by the Supreme Court.
- 5) Discuss the rights of minorities to establish and manage educational institutions.
- 6) Discuss with the help of leading cases the relationship between fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy.
- 7) State and explain the provisions under the Indian Constitution relating to distribution of law making power between Union and States.
- 8) State and explain Constitutional position of a Governor.
- 9) Discuss the grounds for proclamation of national emergency under the Constitution of India and state its impact on the executive, legislative and financial relations between the Union and States.

Short Notes:

- 1) Public interest litigation. *
- 2) High Court's power of superintendence.
- 3) Protection against arrest and detention.
- 4) Election of President.
- 5) Speaker of the Lok Sabha *
- 6) Doctrine of Eclipse. *
- 7) Election Commission of India.
- 8) Public Service Commission

Contract -II

1. Define the terms 'agent' and 'principal.' What are the duties of an agent?
2. Define the contract of indemnity. Explain the legal rules for a valid indemnity.
3. Explain the doctrine of 'caveat emptor' (buyer beware) along with exceptions if any.
4. What do you understand by the implied authority of a partner?
5. Are third parties affected by restrictions placed on the implied authority?
6. No seller can transfer to the buyers of good a better title than he himself possesses" Discuss.
7. What do you understand by the implied authority of a partner?
8. Are third parties affected by restrictions placed on the implied authority?
9. Explain the terms, condition and warranty. State the circumstances in which a condition is reduced to the status of a warranty.
10. What is ratification and state the essential requisites of a valid ratification and the effect of ratification of acts done originally without authority.

FAMILY LAW I

1. What are the sources and schools of Hindu Law?
2. Explain valid, void and voidable marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act.
3. Elucidate and compare the provisions relating to dissolution of marriage under Hindu, Parsi, Christian law relating to marriage & divorce and Special Marriage Act.
4. Explain the Sources & Schools of Muslim Law.
5. What are the conditions of a valid adoption under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956?
6. What are the provisions relating to Maintenance under all the personal laws and Section 125 of Code of Criminal Procedure?
7. What are the provisions of *Sahih*, *Fasid* and *Batil* marriages under the Muslim personal Law?
8. Discuss the different forms of dissolution of marriage under the Muslim law for husband as well as for wife.
9. Write Short Notes on:
 - a. Iddat
 - b. Muta Marriage
 - c. Mahr
 - d. Doctrine of Factum Valet

- e. Legitimacy of children in case of void and voidable marriage.

Labour laws

- 1) Define 'Industry'
- 2) Define employer and discuss the provisions relating to reference of disputes under the Industrial Dispute Act.
- 3) State the circumstances when Strikes and Lockouts are prohibited in public utility. Can a lockout be declared in consequences of an illegal strike?
- 4) Define industrial dispute and explain the various authorities under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 for the settlement of Industrial Dispute.
- 5) State and explain the various benefits available under the E.S.I. Act, 1948. Can an injured person claim sickness benefit and disablement benefit for temporary disablement simultaneously under the E.S.I., Act?
- 6) Explain the provisions about the Safety & Health of workers under the Factories Act, 1948
- 7) Explain the provisions under the Factories Act, 1948 regarding-
A) Definition of Factory B) Certifying Surgeon. C) Welfare Officer.
D) Working hours of Adults
- 8) Define Wages as per payment of Wages Act. State the provisions relating to time of payment of wages. What are the authorized deductions from wages?
- 9) Explain the provisions relating to fixing and revising minimum rates of wages in scheduled employments under the Minimum Wages Act. Define the term employer as per the said Act.
- 10) Describe the provisions of the workmen's Compensation Act regarding payment of compensation to injured workmen. How is the amount of compensation determined?

CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY

1. Define 'Criminology' and discuss the nature and scope of criminology
2. 'Criminals are less sensitive to pain and therefore they have little regards for the sufferings of others'. Discuss the statement made by Lombroso of the Italian school of criminal thought.
3. Describe the classical and neo-classical school of crime causation.
4. Discuss the theory of 'Differential Association' as advocated by Sutherland.
5. 'Crime is a product of a combination of a variety of factors which cannot be narrated in terms of general propositions' Comment the statement with reference to the Multiple Factor Theory of Crime causation.

6. Discuss various forms of punishment. State and explain the approach of the Supreme Court with respect to 'capital punishment'
7. Discuss the recent trends of white-collar crime in India. Suggest measures to curb the menace of white-collar crime.
8. Discuss the prison problems and prison reforms in India.
9. Examine the role and functions of Police in prevention of crime.
10. 'In the modern age of science and technology, new techniques of crime are being used by the criminals, to accomplish criminal designs' Comment on the statement with reference to concept of organized crime.
11. Critically examine the various causes of Juvenile delinquency in India.
12. Short Notes
 - a. Probation
 - b. Economic approach to crime.
 - c. Problems of Recidivism
 - d. Rights of convicts
 - e. Parole
 - f. Causes and treatment of Drug-Addiction
 - g. Freud's theory of criminal behavior
 - h. Victims of Crime
 - i. Theories of Punishment

LABOUR LAWS

- 1) Define employer and discuss the provisions relating to voluntary reference of disputes to arbitration under the Industrial Dispute Act. OR Define Industrial Dispute and explain the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act regarding reference of disputes to certain authorities
- 2) State the circumstances when Strikes and Lockouts are prohibited in public utility. Can a lockout be declared in consequences of an illegal strike? OR Define Strike and lockout. Explain the provisions regarding illegal strike and Lock-out under the Industrial Dispute Act
- 3) Explain the provisions about the Safety of workers under the Factories Act, 1948. OR Define Factory and enumerate the provisions of factories Act regarding health and welfare of workers. Describe the special provisions for workers
- 4) Define the term Employer and state the provisions relating to the contribution under the Employees state Insurance Act, 1948. OR

Describe the constitution, powers and procedure of the E.S.I. court under the Employees State Insurance Act.

- 5) State the provisions relating to time of payment of wages and mode of payment of wages under the payment of wages Act, 1936.
- 6) What is the object for fixing minimum wages? Describe the procedure of hearing claims relating to disputes in respect of payment of minimum rates of wages.
- 7) What is employer's liability for compensation? Accident arising out of and in the course of employment is the basis for compensation. Examine this statement with reference to the Workmen's compensation Act 1923.

OR

Discuss the powers of the Commissioner under the workmen's compensation Act.

- 8) Discuss the object and purpose of the payment of Wages Act. Enumerate the various authorities' deductions under the said Act.
- 9) Examine the provisions about adjudication of disputes and claims under the Employees State Insurance Act 1948.
- 10) Write notes:
 - a) Employment of young persons
 - b) Manufacturing process
 - c) Procedure and power of Commissioner to decide claims of compensation.
 - d) Medical benefit council
 - e) Employees state Insurance Fund.
 - f) Wages
 - g) Penalties for offences under payment of wages Act.
 - h) various benefits available under the E.S.I. Act, 1948

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

1. 'Constitution is but declaration of people and must be interpreted liberally and not in a narrow spirit'. Explain with the help of principles of interpretation of statutes.
2. What do you mean by statutory interpretation? Discuss the general principles of interpretation of statute.
3. What are the internal aids to construction? Explain their importance.

4. Explain the various extrinsic aids of interpretation
5. What are the mandatory and directory provisions? What are the principles of interpretation of these provisions? Discuss with the help of cases.
6. State and explain the various Subsidiary Rules for Interpretation.
7. Draw the distinction between Remedial and Penal statutes and discuss the rules of construction of Remedial statutes.
8. Explain the principles of interpreting taxing statutes.
9. Discuss provisions relating to commencement, operation, expiry and repeal of statutes.
10. Discuss the rules as to interpretation of statutes affecting jurisdiction of courts.
11. Short Notes.

- a. Distinction between proviso, exception and saving clauses
- b. Person (under the General Clauses Act, 1897)
- c. Document (under the General Clauses Act, 1897)
- d. Grey V. Pearson (1857)
- e. Immovable property (under the General Clauses Act, 1897)

Intellectual Property Laws

- 1) What is intellectual property? How it is different from other kinds of property? How it is protected in India?
- 2) What amounts to infringement of patent? Discuss the various remedies available under the law against infringement.
- 3) Discuss the provisions under Copyright Act 1957 with reference to assignment transmission and relinquishment of copyright.
- 4) Explain the procedure for registration of Trade Marks. What is the effect of non-use of a trade mark?
- 5) Define a design. What are the exceptions to the designs which could be registered? State the powers of the controller of designs in respect of registration of design.
- 6) What is Patent? Discuss the rights and obligations of patentee.
- 7) What is infringement of copyright? Discuss the remedies available for infringement of copy right under the Copy Rights Act 1957.
- 8) Define Trade Mark and discuss in detail the procedure for Registration of Trade Mark and its effect.
- 9) Discuss the provisions of opposition to the grant of the patent.

10) Short Notes.

- a) Copy right societies
- b) Geographical indications.
- c) Copyright Board
- d) Performers right
- e) Collective Mark
- f) Trade Names

LAW OF CRIMES

- Q.1. Explain the maxim: *actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea*. How is it reflected in the Indian Penal Code?
- Q.2. Distinguish, with illustrations between murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
- Q.3. Discuss in detail various theories of punishment.
- Q.4. Discuss the intra-territorial and extra-territorial operation of the I.P.C.
- Q.5. Explain in detail the provisions relating to General Exceptions.
- Q.6. Explain the provisions regarding abetment of an offence.
- Q.7. "In all robbery there is either theft or extortion". Explain.
- Q.8. Explain the changes brought about by the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013.
- Q.9. What is defamation? What are the defenses available for the offence of defamation?
- Q.10. Write Short Notes on:
1. Bigamy
 2. Criminal Conspiracy.
 3. Rioting.
 4. Wrongful Restraint.
 5. Sedition

FAMILY LAW II

1. Discuss the various rights of co-parceners in a Hindu joint family. Elaborate the special rights of a Karta?
2. What is domicile? Explain various kinds of domicile.
 - 1) Discuss the "Doctrine of Election" under the Indian Succession Act, 1925.

3. What is privileged will? What is an Unprivileged Will? How are they executed?
4. Discuss the general principles of succession in case of a Hindu Male and Hindu Female dying intestate.
5. What are the sources of Stridhan? Discuss the rights of a woman over Stridhan under Hindu law.
6. Discuss the circumstances under which a bequest becomes void, under Indian Succession Act, 1925.
7. Who has right to manage waqf property ? What are his rights and penalties?
8. Write Notes considering Muslim Law
 - a) Wasiyat.
 - b) Shufa
9. Explain:-
 - a) Application of the property of a deceased Muslim.
 - b) Representatives of a deceased Muslim.

10.Short Notes:

- a. Ademption of legacies & Lapse of legacies
- b. Women's estate
- c. Rule against-perpetuity
- d. Hiba-bil-Iwaz
- e. Mutawalli
- f. Marz-ul maut transactions

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

- 11) What is intellectual property? How it is different from other kinds of property? How is it protected in India?
- 12) Discuss and compare the salient features of Trade Marks, Patents, Designs and Copyright as intellectual property.
- 13) Describe in details the acts which do not constitute an infringement of copyright under the Copyright Act 1957.
- 14) What amounts to infringement of patent? Discuss the various remedies available under the law against infringement.

- 15) What is the object of copyright law? What is the duration of copyright or the term of protection and rights conferred under the Copyright Act 1957?
- 16) Discuss the term “Passing Off” with the help of relevant case law. Explain the remedies available for infringement.
- 17) What amounts to piracy of design? What are the rights of the registered proprietor if such piracy takes place?
- 18) Describe the procedure for registration of patent. What are the provisions relating to surrender, assignment & compulsory licensing?
- 19) Write Short Notes on:
- a) Object of Designs Act 2000
 - b) Government use of Inventions
 - c) Copy right societies
 - d) Patent of addition
 - e) Certifying trade marks
 - f) Good will under Trade Marks Act
 - g) Collective Mark
 - h) Broadcast reproduction right
 - i) Geographical indications
 - j) Plant Varieties

PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING, LEGAL AID AND PARA-LEGAL SERVICES

1. Explain the scope, object and progress of the Public Interest Litigation movement in India.
2. “Computers are an asset to Lawyers and Law students today.” Explain.
3. What is Legal Aid? Explain the duty of Lawyers to provide Legal Aid.
4. Explain the concept of Lok-Adalat and its utility in settlement of disputes.
5. “Speedy trial is a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Constitution.” Discuss this statement with reference to various judgments of the Supreme Court and Malimath Committee Report.

6. Explain the nature and purpose of various writs under Article 32 and 226 of the Constitution of India.
7. Explain the Judicial Activism of the Supreme Court which has promoted Public Interest Litigation in India with the help of relevant case law.
8. Write Short Notes on:
 - a. Amicus Curiae
 - b. Role of NGOs in Providing Para-Legal Services.
 - c. Fast Track Courts and Special Courts.
 - d. PIL and Representative Suits
 - e. Section 304 of Cr. P.C.

BANKING LAW

Negotiable Instruments Act,1881

1. One of the essential characteristics of negotiable instruments is that it is freely transferable. Comment.
2. Define Promissory Note, bill of exchange & Cheque and distinguish between Cheque and bill of exchange
3. Define a 'holder in due course.' What are his privileges under the Negotiable Instruments Act?
4. What is discharge of a party? What is discharge of an instrument? What is difference between these two?
5. State and explain the law relating to notice of dishonor and dishonor of Cheque under section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

1. State and explain provisions relating to collection and furnishing of credit information under the RBI Act?
2. Explain powers of the RBI.

3. What are central Banking functions under the RBI Act? Explain.

Banking Regulation Act, 1956

1. State and explain restrictions of opening of new, and transfer of existing, places of business by banking companies.
2. Write notes under the Banking Regulation Act
 - a) Restrictions on loans and advances
 - b) Prohibition of trading
 - c) Offences
 - d) Penalties.
3. What are statutory provisions relating to winding up of banks under the Banking Regulation Act? Explain

Short Notes

1. Scheduled Banks under the RBI Act.
2. Payment for honor
3. Foreign exchange transactions under the RBI Act
4. Maintenance of percentage of assets by a banking company
5. Forms of business of banking companies
6. Negotiation Back
7. Managing RBI
8. Penalties under the Banking Regulation Act

Tutorial Questions

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

LL.B II and B.S.L. LL.B IV

1. Write a note on role of Supreme Court in Environmental Protection with special reference to Constitutional Provisions.

2. Explain the following principles under the Stockholm Conference and support them with relevant cases in India:
 - a. Sustainable Development
 - b. Polluter Pays Principle
 - c. Precautionary Principle
3. Elucidate with reference to decided cases the no fault liability principle evolved by the Indian Supreme Court and the legislative measures taken in that behalf by the Government.
4. “By large dams, the urban population which is located far is benefited most and the population near the dam bears the cost.” Comment on the statement with recent case Laws.
5. Explain giving relevant cases the judicial activism of the Indian Supreme Court in relation to environment pollution.
6. Describe the Constitution, Powers and Duties of the different authorities under the Water Act.
7. What are the penalties under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act?
8. Explain the provisions relating to the management and handling of:
 - a. Municipal Solid Waste
 - b. Hazardous Wastes
9. Write a note on the following:
 - a. Silent Valley Project
 - b. Tehri Dam Project
 - c. Narmada Valley Project
10. What are the provisions relating to forest conservation and wildlife protection in India?

TRUST AND EQUITY

1. State the provisions and produce of Bombay Public Trust Act,1950 relating to inquiry for registration, and further inquiry of particulars remained to be inquired into.

OR

Discuss the provisions relating to “Suits by or against relating to Public Trust or Trustees” laid down in Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950.

2. Explain the following.
 - a) Investment of Public Trust Money
 - b) Alienation of immovable property of Public Trust
3. Write notes on any three.
 - a) Dharmada
 - b) Penalties under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950
 - c) Temple powers of Charity Commissioner
 - d) Public Trust Administration Fund
 - e) Order of Surcharge

4. Discuss the Powers and duties of Trustees under the Indian Trust Act, 1882.

OR Discuss

- a) Disabilities of Trustees
- b) Revocation of Trust
 - c) Essential ingredients of valid Trust

5. Write short notes on any three

- 1) Extinction of Trust

- 2) Classification of trust
- 3) Rights of Beneficiary
- 4) Liability for breach of Trust
- 5) Trust and Bailment

6. Explain any two-

- a) Equity is equity
 - b) Equity follows the law
 - c) Equity acts in Personam
 - d) Equity follows the law
 - e) Public trusts Administration Fund
 - f) Doctrine of Cypruss
7. Explain the briefly the Principles of fiduciary relationship. Assess the provisions of laws relating to fiduciary relationships.
8. Explain detail the obligation in the nature of trust under the Indian Trust Act,1882
9. What are the provisions of the Bombay Public Trust Act relating to Budget, Accounts and Audit.
10. Discuss the nature, origin and growth of equity.

LAW OF EVIDENCE

LL.B. II and B.S.L. LL.B. IV

- Q1) All facts must be proved. True or False – Explain.
- Q2) What is an admission? Explain whose statements are admissions and the circumstances in which admissions are relevant.
- Q3) What is a presumption? Discuss various presumptions as to documents.
- Q4) Describe the various modes of proving the handwriting of a person.

Q5) Evidence given by a witness in an earlier judicial proceeding can be proved in a subsequent proceeding without calling him in certain cases. Explain.

Q6) The evidence act prescribes the competency to testify. But it doesn't prescribe any number of witnesses for a proof of a fact. Discuss.

Q7) What is examination-in-chief? What is cross-examination? Can one defendant cross-examine another co-defendant?

Q8) Explain the relevancy of judgments in any case or proceeding.

Q9) "A witness must be a witness of fact and not of opinion." Explain the rule with exception if any.

Q10) Define burden of proof. What are the general principles of burden of proof?

Human Right and International Law

Human Rights (any Three)

- 1) Are the Human Rights "a grant by the state"? Or are they inherent in human being? Discuss the philosophy of nature of Human Rights.
- 2) "The covenant on civil and Political Rights"
- 3) Discuss the provisions of the International Human Rights Instruments On equal rights of men and women
- 4) Explain how the International covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is applicable in India

International Law (any Four)

1. Is International Law really a law? Comment. OR Meaning nature and subject of international law.
2. Explain the concept of Recognition of a state
3. Composition, powers and functions of the "International Court of Justice"
4. Various steps regarding the formation of the treaties.
5. Privilege and Immunities to diplomatic Agents.

Short notes (any Three)

1. NHRC
2. Jurisdictions of state
3. State responsibility
4. Asylum
5. Extradition
6. Peaceful methods of the settlement of international disputes
7. Calvo clause
8. MNC's as subject of international law
9. Security council