

LL.B. (Hons.) (Semester – V) Examination, October 2014
CONTRACT – II

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instructions : Answer **any four** questions from Q. No. 1 to 6. (4×8=32)
 Question 7 and 14 are **compulsory**.
 Answer **any four** questions from Q. No. 8 to 13. (4×8=32)

1. Critically examine the liability of surety under contract of guarantee.
2. Define bailment and state its characteristic features.
3. Briefly explain the various methods by which an agency may be created.
4. State the rules regarding passing of the property under Sale of Goods Act.
5. Define Partnership and explain its essentials.
6. What is meant by dissolution of a partnership ? Explain various kinds of dissolution.
7. Write short notes on **any two** of the following : (2×3=6)
 - a) Kinds of goods
 - b) Caveat emptor
 - c) Del Credere Agent.
8. Define pledge. Enumerate various rights and duties of Pawnee.
9. Who is holder in due course ? What are the privileges of holder in due course ?
10. Explain the circumstances in which a banker can refuse to honour the cheque. What is the liability of the banker for wrongful refusal to honour the cheque ?
11. Explain the rule of Nemo det quod non habet and state the exceptions if any.
12. Explain the doctrine of Holding out.
13. What are the rights and liabilities of partners ?
14. Write short notes on **any two** of the following : (2×2.5=5)
 - a) Sale by description
 - b) General crossing
 - c) Promissory Note.



LHO – 2014

LL.B. (Hons.) (Semester – V) Examination, October 2014
FAMILY LAW – I

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

Instructions : i) Answer **any eight** questions from Q. No. 1 – 12.

ii) Question No. 13 and 14 are **compulsory**.

1. Explain the various ancient sources of Hindu law. (8×8=64)
2. Discuss the various schools of Hindu law.
3. Answer the following with reference to Muslim law :
 - a) Capacity to marry
 - b) Valid, voidable and void marriages.
4. Explain the effects of conversion in family laws of India.
5. Examine the relevant provisions of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.
6. Discuss the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code with respect to the maintenance of wives, children and parents who are unable to maintain themselves.
7. What are the grounds of divorce for Muslim women ?
8. Examine the unique features of Goan Family laws.
9. Discuss the provisions relating to adoption under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956.
10. Examine the relevant provisions of the Child Marriage Restraint Act. Is there a need to bring about a change in the law ?
11. Discuss the various ceremonies of a Hindu marriage.
12. What are the bars to matrimonial reliefs that have been provided under the Hindu Law ?

P.T.O.



13. Explain **any two** : (2×2.5=5)
- 1) Dower
 - 2) Bigamy
 - 3) Sati.
14. Write short notes on **any two** : (2×3=6)
- 1) Quran
 - 2) Uterine blood
 - 3) Degrees of prohibited relationships.

LL.B. (Hons) (Semester – V) Examination, October 2014
LAW OF CRIMES

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

Instructions : 1) Answer **any eight** from question 1 to 12.

2) Questions No. 13 and 14 are **compulsory**.

(8×8=64)

1. Define 'mensrea' and discuss to what extent the principle of 'mens rea' has been recognised under Indian Penal Code. Illustrate your answer with examples.
2. What is right of private defence ? Discuss the circumstances in which the right of private defence of person and property is available under the code. Refer leading cases to illustrate your answer.
3. Explain the meaning of the term abetment and discuss the circumstances when a person can be stated have abetted an offence.
4. Explain the following :
 - a) Cheating.
 - b) Criminal breach of trust.
5. Explain the various instances of joint liability under Penal Code.
6. Indicate the significance of the principle that ignorance of the law is no excuse.
7. State any two instances in which the offence of murder is reduced to capable homicide under the Penal Code.
8. What do you mean by extra-territorial criminal jurisdiction ? Explain.
9. What is the difference between hurt and grievous hurt ? Explain.
10. What are the ingredients of the offence of attempt to commit a murder ? Explain.
11. What do you mean by custodial rape ? What changes have been made recently to control such a crime ?
12. When is a person said to attempt to commit suicide ? Is the offence constitutionally valid ? Discuss.



13. Explain the following (**any two**): (2x2.5=5)
- a) Riot and affray
 - b) Theft
 - c) Intoxication
 - d) Infancy as a defence.
14. Answer **any two** of the following: (2x3=6)
- a) 'S', instigates 'T' to burn 'Z's house. T goes to the house of 'Z' but commits a theft in the house. Discuss the liability of 'S'.
 - b) 'A', a shopkeeper in good faith for the protection of his own interest says to 'B' who manages his business – not to sell any goods to Z on credit as 'Z' is not honest in paying the amount. Is 'A' guilty of any offence ?
 - c) 'A', a hangman, hangs 'Y' to death as per the directions in a judgement of a competent court of law. Discuss the liability of A.



LHO – 2214

LL.B. (Hons.) (Sem. – V) Examination, October 2014
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

- Instructions :** 1) Answer **any four** questions from Q. 1 to 6.
2) Answer **any four** questions from Q. 8 to 13.
3) Question Nos. 7 and 14 are **compulsory**.

SECTION – I

(4×8=32)

1. Define State. Examine the term 'other authorities' with the help of decided cases.
2. Explain the concept of 'Law' under Article 13 of the Constitution.
3. What is Preamble ? Can it be amended ?
4. Critically analyse special provisions under Indian Constitution for advancement of backward classes.
5. Article 14 prohibits class legislation but permits reasonable classification.
6. Freedom of speech and expression under Indian Constitution is not absolute. Explain with relevant cases.
7. Write short notes on **any two**. (2×3=6)
 - a) Nationalisation of trade
 - b) Parliamentary term of Govt.
 - c) Citizenship under Citizenship Act, 1955.

SECTION – II

(4×8=32)

8. Explain protection available to accused person under Article 20 of the Constitution.
9. Supreme court has widened the scope of term 'life' and 'personal liberty' under Article 21 of Indian Constitution. Explain.
10. Examine the safeguards available to detainee under Indian Constitution.



- 11. Explain right to freedom of religion conferred by Indian Constitution.
- 12. Examine rights of minorities to establish and manage education institutions.
- 13. Explain the role of public interest litigation in protecting fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution.

14. Write short notes on **any two**.

(2×2¹/₂=5)

- a) Fundamental duties
- b) Theory of basic structure
- c) Uniform Civil Code.