



LDO – 1423

LL.B. Degree (Semester – I) Examination, October 2014

CONTRACT – I

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Instructions : Answer **any ten** questions. **All** questions carry **equal** marks.

(10×10=100)

1. "Stranger to contract cannot enforce the contract". Explain this statement with exceptions to it.
2. Define term "Frustration of contract" and briefly explain the various grounds of frustration of contract.
3. Define term 'minor'. What are the various effects of minor's agreement ?
4. Write notes on :
 - a) General and Special damages
 - b) Possessory remedies under specific relief law.
5. Explain and discuss : Mistake of fact and Mistake of law. Briefly analyse the circumstances under which contract is vitiated for such mistake.
6. Briefly discuss :
 - a) Agreement in restraint of legal proceedings
 - b) Void contracts and voidable agreements.
7. Write short notes on (**any two**) :
 - a) Reciprocal promises
 - b) Necessaries and benefits in minor's agreement
 - c) Anticipatory breach of contract.
8. Explain :
 - a) Misrepresentation
 - b) Discharge of contract by an agreement.

P.T.O.



9. Write short notes on **any two** :
- Agreements in restraint of legal proceedings
 - Illegal agreements
 - Standard form contract.
10. What is injunction ? Under what circumstances injunction can be refused by court ?
11. Write short notes on **(any two)** :
- Supply of necessities
 - Voidable agreements
 - Reciprocal promises.
12. Write short notes on **any two** :
- Quasi contracts
 - Novation
 - Invitation to offer.
13. "Tender of performance is equivalent to performance of contract". Explain this statement with relevant case laws.
14. Write short notes on **any two** :
- Damages for mental pain and suffering
 - Uncertain agreements
 - Contingent contracts.



LDO – 1424

LL.B. Degree (Semester – I) Examination, October 2014

LAW OF CRIMES

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 100

Instructions : a) Answer **any ten** Questions.

(10×10=100)

b) Q. No. 14 is **compulsory**.

c) **Each** answer carries **10** marks.

1. Elucidate the grounds on which an unsound mind person can take benefit under General Exceptions under Penal Code, 1860.
2. Answer the following :
 - a) Defamation of the State-Sedition
 - b) Necessity as defense.
3. Examine the circumstances when a person can cause the death of another on the grounds of self defense as per the New Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013.
4. Enumerate the exceptions under Sec. 300 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 in detail dealing with culpable homicide not amount to murder with case law.
5. Discuss the essential ingredients of the offense of rape as amended by Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 with judicial pronouncements.
6. 'Preplan is necessary to constitute common intention'. Examine the statement in the light of essential elements of Sec. 34 of IPC, 1860 with case law.
7. Define bigamy and adultery as the most important offenses against marriage high light its constitutional validity with judicial pronouncements.
8. Answer the following :
 - a) Provisions relating to obscene songs as an offense.
 - b) Attempt to commit suicide.
9. 'Death sentence is justified in rarest of rare cases'. Critically substantiate this statement with the help of court pronouncements.
10. Discuss all the important elements to constitute the offense of theft with illustrations under the Penal Code, 1860.

P.T.O.



11. Differentiate between criminal misappropriation and breach of trust with suitable illustrations.
12. 'Abetment means helping in illegal act'. Discuss various kinds of abetment as recognized under the Indian Penal Code, 1860.
13. Critically examine the ingredients when a person is liable for the offense of kidnapping from lawful guardian.
14. Answer **any two** of the following with appropriate provisions and reasons :
 - a) A, a surgeon in good faith communicates to the patient his opinion that he cannot live. The patient dies in consequence of the shock. Surgeon is aware about the likely result may be death or injury. Advise the surgeon under which exception he can take benefit.
 - b) A finds the key of Z's house door, which Z had lost and commits house trespass by entering Z's house. He opened Z's house door with the key he found. Case is filed against A. Mention the offense committed by A in this situation.
 - c) A, by falsely pretending to be in civil service, intentionally deceives Z, and thus dishonestly induces Z to let him have no credit goods for which he does not means to pay. For what offense A is liable ?



LL.B. Degree (Semester – I) Examination, October 2014
LAW OF TORTS

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 100

Instructions : Answer any ten.

Each question carries equal marks.

(10×10=100)

1. Explain the principles of Damnum sine injuria and injuria sine damnum.
 2. Explain inevitable accident, private defence and necessity as general defences under law of torts.
 3. Discuss the capacity of minor and corporation to sue and be sued in torts.
 4. Explain the principle of vicarious liability with reference to a) Principal and Agent
b) Master and Servant.
 5. Explain private nuisance and state the defences if any distinguish it from trespass.
 6. State the essentials of negligence in detail and distinguish it from composite negligence.
 7. Explain the rule in the case of Rylands V. Fletcher and distinguish it with absolute liability.
 8. Defamation is injury to the reputation of a person. Explain the essentials and defences if any for the tort of defamation.
 9. Write a note on :
 - i) Conversion
 - ii) Invitees and Licensees.
 10. Explain what is trespass to person with relevant case laws.
 11. Elucidate the term Consumer under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 with case laws.
 12. Enumerate the modes by which a right of action vested in a party for tort committed by another may be discharged.
 13. Explain liability for dangerous chattels under Law of torts.
 14. Discuss the following :
 - a) Intimidation
 - b) Remedies for trespass to land.
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L.L.B. Degree (Semester - I) Examination, October 2014
LAW OF TORTS

Total Marks : 100

Duration : 3 Hours

Instructions : Answer any four.
Each question carries equal marks. (10x10=100)

1. Explain the principles of Vicarious liability and include a few illustrations.
2. Explain inevitable accident, proximate cause and necessity as general defences under law of torts.
3. Discuss the capacity of minor and corporation to sue and be sued in torts.
4. Explain the doctrine of vicarious liability with reference to a) Employer and Agent b) Master and Servant.
5. Explain private nuisance and state the defences if any distinguish it from trespass.
6. State the essentials of negligence in detail and distinguish it from composite negligence.
7. Explain the rule in the case of Rylands v. Fletcher and distinguish it with absolute liability.
8. Detention is injury to the reputation of a person. Explain the essentials and defences if any for the tort of detention.
9. Write a note on
i) Conversion
ii) Injuries and Licenses.
10. Explain what is essential to patent with relevant case laws.
11. Elucidate the term Consumer under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 with case laws.
12. Enumerate the modes by which a right of action vested in a party is lost or barred by another may be discharged.
13. State an liability for defamation and state the defences under law of torts.
14. Discuss the following
a) Intimidation
b) False Imprisonment



LDO – 1426

LL.B. Degree (Semester – I) Examination, October 2014
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Instructions : Answer **any ten** questions.
All questions carry equal marks.

(10×10=100)

1. What is Preamble ? Explain the importance of Preamble of the Indian Constitution.
 2. Explain the concept of Judicial Review under Indian Constitution with the help of relevant case law.
 3. What is Equality ? Explain how arbitrariness is antithetic to Equality.
 4. Explain the freedom of Press under the Indian Constitution.
 5. Critically analyze the judicial interpretation of Procedure Established by Law under Article 21.
 6. Critically analyze various provisions of the Constitution providing special provisions for advancement of backward classes.
 7. Explain the following :
 - a) Right to die
 - b) Freedom to form association.
 8. Explain various safeguards available to an arrested person.
 9. Explain the circumstances in which state could restrict right to practice religion.
 10. What is Public Interest Litigation ? When a person can approach the court to file a Public Interest Litigation ?
 11. Explain the significance of IX Schedule.
 12. Examine the impact of national emergency on fundamental rights.
 13. Explain the following :
 - a) Ex-post Facto Law
 - b) Right to Privacy.
 14. Examine the power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution. Can Parliament amend Fundamental Rights.
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LDO – 1427

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

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 100

Instructions : 1) Answer **any 10** of the following.
2) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.

1. "Custom is an important source of Hindu law". Comment.
 2. Discuss the formalities of marriage U/Muslim law .
 3. "Hindu marriage is a sacrament". Comment.
 4. Discuss the concept of option of puberty U/Muslim law.
 5. Discuss capacity to marry U/Family laws of Goa.
 6. Discuss grounds of voidable marriage U/Hindu law.
 7. Explain any five grounds of divorce U/Hindu law.
 8. Explain the kinds of Dower.
 9. What is the effect of adoption U/Hindu Law ?
 10. Who are the Natural Guardians U/HL and their power ?
 11. Discuss the provision for maintenance of wife U/Muslim Law.
 12. Discuss the provision of custody of child U/Hindu Law.
 13. Discuss the concept of legitimacy U/Muslim Law.
 14. Discuss the provisions of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.
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