



**MAHARAJ VINAYAK GLOBAL
UNIVERSITY**

QUESTION BANK

LLB 3 Year Degree Programme

(Semester Scheme)

(W.E.F. 2017 – 2018)

**Jaipur School of Law
Maharaj Vinayak Global University, Jaipur**

**University Campus: Dhand, Tehsil- Amer, Jaipur-Delhi National
Highway, NH-11C, Jaipur- 303101**



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LLB 3 Year Degree Programme (Semester Scheme)

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Course Structure

(CBCS)

CORE COURSE:

Sr. No.	Paper
1.	LLB 101 Law of Contract–I (General Principles)
2.	LLB 102 Family Law–I (Hindu Law)
3.	LLB 103 Constitutional Law-I
4.	LLB 104 Law of Torts including Motor Vehicle Act and Consumer Protection
5.	LLB 201 Law of Contract–II (Specific Contracts)
6.	LLB 202 Family Law-II (Mohammedan Law)
7.	LLB 203 Constitutional Law-II
8.	LLB 204 Jurisprudence
9.	LLB 301 Law of Crimes (IPC)
10.	LLB 302 Law of Property
11.	LLB 303 Administrative Law
12.	LLB 304 Labour & Industrial Law- I
13.	LLB 305 Company Law
14.	LLB 403 Environmental Law
15.	LLB 404 Labour & Industrial Law- II
16.	LLB 501 Code of Civil Procedure & Limitation Act
17.	LLB 502 Criminal Procedure Code, Law of Juvenile Justice & Probation of Offender
18.	LLB 503 Law of Evidence
19.	LLB 504 Taxation Law

ELECTIVE COURSE (DISCIPLINE CENTRIC/SPECIFIC):

Sr. No.	Paper
1.	LLB 402 Land Laws
2.	LLB 505A Law of Banking & Negotiable Instruments
3.	LLB 505B Insurance Law
4.	LLB 505C Legal & Constitutional History of India
5.	LLB 601 Criminology & Penology
6.	LLB 604 Interpretation of Statutes

ELECTIVE (GENERIC/OPEN):

Sr. No.	Paper
1.	LLB 401 Public International Law & Human Rights
2.	LLB 602A Right to Information
3.	LLB 602B Intellectual Property Right
4.	LLB 602C Equity or Trust

ABILITY ENHANCEMENT COMPULSORY COURSE (AECC)

Sr. No.	Paper
1.	LLB 105 Legal Language & Legal Writing including General English
2.	LLB 603 Arbitration, Conciliation & Alternate Dispute Resolution System

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE (SEC)

Sr. No.	Paper
1.	LLB 205 Public Interest Lawyering legal Aid, Para Legal Services & Moot Court
2.	LLB 405 Professional Ethics, Bar- Bench Relations & Moot Court
3.	LLB 605 Drafting, Pleading & Conveyancing



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Course Structure

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First Semester Examination

Paper Code	Paper	L	M/T/P*	Credits
LLB 101	Law of Contract–I (General Principles)	4	2	5
LLB 102	Family Law–I (Hindu Law)	4	2	5
LLB 103	Constitutional Law-I	4	2	5
LLB 104	Law of Torts including Motor Vehicle Act and Consumer Protection Laws	4	2	5
LLB 105	Legal Language & Legal Writing including General English	4	-	4
	Sub Total	20	8	24

Second Semester Examination

Paper Code	Paper	L	M/T/P*	Credits
LLB 201	Law of Contract-II (Specific Contracts)	4	2	5
LLB 202	Family Law-II (Mohammedan Law)	4	2	5
LLB 203	Constitutional Law-II	4	2	5
LLB 204	Jurisprudence	4	2	5
LLB 205	Public Interest Lawyering legal Aid, Para Legal Services & Moot Court	2	4	4
	Moot Court*/Tutorial/Practical Training (Non- Credit)	-	-	-
	Sub Total	18	12	24

*It is compulsory to attend and participate in the Moot Court Competitions and Court Visits and submit their certificate of participation accordingly.

Third Semester Examination

Paper Code	Paper	L	M/T/P*	Credits
LLB 301	Law of Crimes (IPC)	4	2	5
LLB 302	Law of Property	4	2	5
LLB 303	Administrative Law	4	2	5
LLB 304	Labour & Industrial Law- I	4	2	5
LLB 305	Company Law	4	2	5
	Moot Court*/Tutorial/Practical Training (Non- Credit)	-	-	-
	Sub Total	20	10	25

*It is compulsory to attend and participate in the Moot Court Competitions and Court Visits and submit their certificate of participation accordingly.

Fourth Semester Examination

Paper Code	Paper	L	M/T/P*	Credits
LLB 401	Public International Law & Human Rights	4	2	5
LLB 402	Land Laws	4	2	5
LLB 403	Environmental Law	4	2	5
LLB 404	Labour & Industrial Law- II	4	2	5
LLB 405	Professional Ethics, Bar- Bench Relations & Moot Court	4	2	5
	Moot Court*/Tutorial/Practical Training (Non- Credit)	-	-	-
	Sub Total	20	10	25

*It is compulsory to attend and participate in the Moot Court Competitions and Court Visits and submit their certificate of participation accordingly.

Fifth Semester Examination

Paper Code	Paper	L	M/T/P*	Credits
LLB 501	Code of Civil Procedure & Limitation Act	4	2	5
LLB 502	Criminal Procedure Code, Law of Juvenile Justice & Probation of Offenders	4	2	5
LLB 503	Law of Evidence	4	2	5
LLB 504	Taxation Law	4	2	5
LLB 505	Law of Banking & Negotiable Instruments, OR Insurance Law, OR Legal & Constitutional History of India	4	2	5
	Moot Court*/Tutorial/Practical Training (Non- Credit)	-	-	-
	Sub Total	20	10	25

*It is compulsory to attend and participate in the Moot Court Competitions and Court Visits and submit their certificate of participation accordingly.

Sixth Semester Examination

Paper Code	Paper	L	M/T/P*	Credits
LLB 601	Criminology & Penology	4	2	5
LLB 602	Right to Information, OR Intellectual Property Right, OR Equity or Trust	4	2	5
LLB 603	Arbitration, Conciliation & Alternate Dispute Resolution System	4	2	5
LLB 604	Interpretation of Statutes	4	2	5
LLB 605	Drafting, Pleading & Conveyancing	4	2	5
	Moot Court*/Tutorial/Practical Training (Non- Credit)	-	-	-
	Sub Total	20	10	25

***subject to change**

Pass marks: 40% in individual paper & 48% in aggregate

*It is compulsory to attend and participate in the Moot Court Competitions and Court Visits and submit their certificate of participation accordingly.

MAXIMUM & MINIMUM CREDITS OF THE PROGRAM

The total number of the credits of the LLB 3 year Degree Program (Semester Scheme) is 148.

Each student shall be required to appear for examination in all subjects/papers. However, for **the award of the degree a student should secure at least 148 credits, relaxation of credits will be given only in Optional Law papers.**

**It is compulsory to attend and participate in the Moot Court Competitions, Court Visits and submit their certificate of participation accordingly.*

**** The evaluation of this Course will be based on Assignment.*

***** These courses will be based on the appreciating capacity of student regarding judgments and Evaluate their level of critical analysis understanding and presentation.*



LL. B. I SEMESTER

LLB 101: LAW OF CONTRACT–I (General Principles)

Maximum Marks: 70

1. Define Contract and discuss the object and scope of Indian Contract Act.
2. What is Contract? Is Indian Contract Act an exhaustive law relating to contract?
3. “An agreement enforceable by law is a Contract”. Comment. Discuss the essentials of a valid contract in brief.
4. ‘All contracts are agreements but all agreements are not contracts’. Explain.
5. By giving definition of the word ‘agreement’ and ‘contract’, explain the difference between the same.
6. What do you mean by ‘Proposal’ or ‘Offer’? Explain its various characteristics.
7. What are the legal rules as to a valid contract? Discuss with the help of suitable examples.
8. What do you mean by “An Invitation to offer”. Explain
9. By giving definition of an acceptance explain the various general rules regarding acceptance of an offer.
10. What do you mean by the communication of acceptance? By describing the modes of revocation of it, explain is there any time limit of its revocation.
11. What do you understand by capacity to Contract?
12. Who are competent and not competent to contract under Indian Contract Act, 1872.
13. Minors are incapable to enter into a contract. Discuss
14. “An agreement requires a meeting of minds” Comment.
15. What are the factors concerning consent not a free one? Discuss their effect on validity of Contract.
16. What do you understand by ‘Coercion’?
17. What do you mean by ‘Undue Influence’? How it differs from Coercion?
18. What is Fraud? Discuss its effect on Contract.

19. What do you mean by 'Misrepresentation'? Distinguish between Fraud and Misrepresentation.
20. What is 'Mistake'? What are the kinds of it? Discuss the mistake of Law and its effect on Contract.
21. Define Consideration. Is the existence of consideration essential for the validity of Contract?
22. 'A promise without consideration is a Gift, made for consideration is Agreement' (Salmond). Comment.
23. Under what circumstances the object and consideration of a Contract is deemed unlawful? Explain with examples.
24. "Contract without consideration is void". What are the exceptions of this rule?
25. "Stranger to the contract can not sue". Comment and Point out the exceptions of this rule.
26. What agreements are void if consideration and objects are unlawful in part?
27. "Agreement in restraint of Marriage and Trade are void". Discuss.
28. What do you mean by Contingent Contract?
29. What agreements have been expressly declared to be void by Indian Contract Act?
30. Explain the effect of void, voidable, unlawful and uncertain agreements on Contract.
31. Discuss the obligation of the parties to the Contract.
32. Can a person who is not a party to the contract demand the performance?
33. What is tender? What are the elements of a valid Tender?
34. What is assignment of a Contract? What are the limitations within which a Contract can be assigned?
35. Who must perform a Contract?
36. Who can demand for the performance of the Contract?
37. What is an anticipatory breach of Contract? What option has been given to an aggrieved party?
38. Write short note on Joint Promises.
39. What is law regarding time and place for performance of Contract?
40. Explain the doctrine of "Frustration of Contract". What do you understand novation?
41. What do you understand by 'Quasi Contract'?
42. Explain about the juridical basis of Quasi Contracts with distinctive features of it
43. Discuss the remedies available to the injured party in case of breach of Contract.
44. What do you understand by damages?
45. What are the various kinds of damages? How damages differ from compensation?
46. Discuss with illustrations the principles governing compensation for loss or damages caused by breach of Contract.

47. Distinguish between the liquidated damages and penalty. Does Indian law recognise it?

48. "Section 74 boldly cuts the most troublesome knot in common law doctrine of damages."

Explain.

49. Explain and distinguish between security deposit and earnest money.

50. Whether a party rightfully rescinding contract is entitled to compensation?

LLB 102: FAMILY LAW–I (Hindu Law)

Maximum Marks: 70

1. Explain the origin, nature and scope of Hindu Law.
2. Who is Hindu? State the categories of persons to whom the Hindu Law applies?
3. What are the essential conditions for a valid Hindu Marriage under HMA, 1955?
4. Explain the term 'Sapinda Relationship' and 'degrees of prohibited relationship'.
5. "The conditions of a Hindu marriage as laid down under act are such that if contra vented render the marriage valid, void or voidable". Explain
6. Discuss the nature and sources of Muslim Law.
7. "Marriage under Muslim law is not a sacrament but a Contract". Discuss
8. Describe the essentials of valid or legal marriage under Muslim Law?
9. Discuss the legal disabilities or prohibitions to the marriage under Muslim Law.
10. Discuss the meaning and kinds of Dower. Explain the rights of wife in case of unpaid dower.
11. What do you understand by "restitution of conjugal rights".
12. What do you understand by void and voidable Marriage?
13. Discuss the various grounds of Divorce under HMA 1955.
14. Define the meaning and grounds for getting the decree of Judicial separation.
15. State the grounds and relevant proceedings for divorce by mutual consent.
16. What is the meaning of Talaq? How Talaq is made under Muslim law?
17. Explain various modes of Talaq. When they become Irrevocable?
18. Discuss the legal effects that follow from the dissolution of Marriage under Muslim law.
19. Explain briefly the grounds of talaq under Dissolution of Muslim marriage Act, 1939.
20. Write short on :- i. Talaq-ul-Sunnat ii. Talaq-ul-biddat iii. Period of Iddat iv. Talaq-e-Tafweez, Khula & Mubarat
21. Discuss the law of adoption prior to the commencement of Hindu Adoption & Maintenance Act, 1956.
22. Do you agree with a view that the Hindu law of adoption had undergone a complete change?
23. What are the essential conditions for a valid adoption under HM&A, 1956?
24. Define the capacity and right to take in adoption.
25. Define persons capable of giving in Adoption.
26. Who may be adopted?
27. In what circumstances a Hindu female adopt a son under the act of 1956?

LLB 103: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

Maximum Marks: 70

1. What is meant by constitutional Law?
2. What is the difference between a Unitary and Federal constitution?
3. What are the essential characteristics of a Federal Constitution?
4. Write salient features of Indian Constitution.
5. Explain the term “Rule of Law” as propounded by Dicey in context or Constitution law?
6. What is the concept of separation of Powers and how it is implied in the Indian Constitution?
7. Explain the Indian Constitution as the lengthiest Constitution of the world?
8. What are the main sources of Indian Constitution?
9. Explain the term secularism in context of Indian Constitution?
10. How preamble is the basic structure of the constitution?
11. Explain the doctrine of Pith and Substance.
12. Explain the doctrine of Harmonious construction.
13. What is meant by Double Jeopardy?
14. Explain the doctrine of Territorial Nexus.
15. How the powers have been distributed between Centre and State?
16. Explain the distribution of Financial powers between Centre and State?
17. What is the base of Distribution of Power under Indian Constitution?
18. How the Administrative powers are distributed between Centre and State?
19. Explain the doctrine of Repugnancy.
20. What are the various Lists/entries which are the base for subject matter distribution?
21. Explain the various organs of the Indian Constitution.
22. Write a comment on Parliamentary Sovereignty.
23. What is Anti Defection Law?
24. What are the Responsibility of Cabinet?
25. What are various privileges which the Parliament enjoys?
26. Do emergency provisions modify the Federal character of the Indian Constitution ?
27. Explain the dependency of executive, judiciary and Legislature on each other.
28. Explain the Supremacy of Constitution over the Parliament?
29. Explain the Rule propounded in the case of R.K Dalmia v. Justice Tendulkar?
30. Explain the precedent propounded in the case of Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narayan.
31. What are the various Constitutional Organs?

32. What do you understand by Independence of the Judiciary?
33. What do you mean by Public Interest Litigation?
33. Explain the doctrine propounded in the case of Keshwanand Bharti v. State of Kerala?
34. What do you mean by Judicial Review under Constitution of India?
35. What is the doctrine of Political Question?
36. What is the Jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Court of India?
37. Explain the case of Ram Jawaya Kapur v. State of Punjab?
38. Explain the principles propounded in the case of Minerva Mills v. Union of India?
39. Explain the case of G. Vishvanathan v. Speaker T.N. Assembly?
40. Can there be Judicial Review of any Economic Policy?

LLB 104: LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLE ACT AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS

Maximum Marks: 70

1. Define the term 'Tort'. What is meant by 'Torture' and its meaning and relevance discuss its historical significance.
2. What is meant by the term 'Tort'? Discuss the traditional way to understand a tort. Discuss in the context of the Right and the duty of the parties towards each other.
3. What do you understand by the term 'Torts'? Distinguish it from Crime, Contract and 'Quasi – contract'.
4. What are the essential constituents of Tort? Explain the maxims 'damnum sine injuria' and 'injuria sine damnum' with the help of relevant case law and or suitable illustrations.
5. Should this subject be called law of Tort or Torts? Explain in the light of Winfield and Salmond Theory.
6. What is 'Pigeon Hole Theory'? Explain in the light of Salmond's Theory. Discuss also about Winfield's theory based on general principle of liability.
7. Discuss the historical background and the establishment of British Courts in India.
8. Discuss about the remedy available for the damage caused to the aggrieved party as provided under.
9. Is it justified to say that wherever a man has a right the Law should provide a remedy?
10. Where there is no legal remedy there is no legal wrong. Explain in detail with examples.
11. Discuss justifications from civil liability for acts considered otherwise wrongful under law of Tort.
12. What are the rules of immunity which limit the liability otherwise imposable under Law of Tort?
13. What is 'volenti non fit injuria'? Discuss with the support of relevant case Law. Distinguish between Voluntary. non fit injuria and contributory negligence.
14. What is Inevitable Accident? Distinguish 'Inevitable Accident and the Act of God.'
15. Distinguish between private defences and 'Inevitable Accident'.
16. Discuss Judicial and Quasi Judicial Acts as well as Parental and quasi- judicial Acts.
17. Can necessity and plaintiff's default operate as a valid defence in case of imposition of liability for the so called wrongful act?

18. What are the private defences available to the plaintiff in case of liability imposed for wrongful act?
19. What is statutory authority? Can it provide immunity from liability? Discuss.
20. What are the defences available to the wrong doer under law of Torts?
21. Discuss the rule of strict liability formulated by Justice Blackburn in the case of Fletcher vs Ryland (1866) LR 3H.L, 330 with some modifications.
22. Discuss the basis of doctrine of strict Liability with essential ingredients.
23. What are the basic components required to be proved for the application of Rule of strict liability? Explain in detail.
24. Discuss the rule of strict liability along with the defences in detail.
25. Discuss the Rule of absolute liability propounded by justice P.N.Bhagwati in the case of M.C.Mehta vs Union of India A.I.R. 1987 SC1086.
26. Is the rule of Absolute liability a modification over the rule of hazardous occurrences in the past resulting in loss of life of many people and rendering other disabled without setting immediate and adequate compensation?
27. What is the principle of vicarious liability? Discuss the essential ingredients of vicarious liability.
28. Can a person be held liable for the wrongful act of another person? If so, discuss the reason and mode of fixation liability under the principle of vicarious liability.
29. What is the Doctrine of sovereign immunity? Who and in what manner this immunity could be enjoyed by the so called wrong does.
30. Can it be said that the state enjoys sovereign immunity for such activities which can be done by private parties and individuals in their personal capacity? Discuss with the help of important cases.
31. Define the term 'Defamation'. Discuss essential ingredients of Defamation. What is 'Innundo'. Explain with the help of relevant case law or suitable illustrations.
32. Distinguish between 'Libel' and 'slander'? Is it relevant in India in the context of defamation. Discuss in detail.
33. What is 'Negligence'? Discuss its essential components. Discuss 'Medical Negligence' and its coverage under the consumer protection Act,1986.
34. Is Negligence a separate and independent Tort? Discuss its essential Ingredients distinguish between 'Negligence' and 'contributory Negligence'.
35. What is 'Nuisance'? Distinguish between public and private Nuisance.
36. Can it be said that nuisance means injury to property or physical Comforts?

Illustrate and explain with the support of relevant case law.

37. Define terms 'Assault and Battery'? Distinguish them from mayhem with the support of suitable illustrations.

38. Distinguish between 'Assault and Battery' with the help of relevant case law.

39. What is malicious prosecution? Give its essential ingredients. Discuss.

40. What is 'Nervous shock'? Distinguish it from physical injury as Defined under law of Torts.

41. Discuss in detail the Nature and Extent of Insurer's Liability.

42. Discuss the rule of strict liability formulated by Justice Blackburn in the case of Fletcher vs Ryland (1866) LR 3H.L, 330 with some modifications.

43. Discuss the basis of doctrine of strict Liability with essential ingredients.

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52. What is 'Nuisance'? Distinguish between public and private Nuisance.

53. Can it be said that nuisance means injury to property or physical Comforts? Illustrate and explain with the support of relevant case law.vereign immunity? Who and in what manner this immunity could be enjoyed by the so called wrong doer.

54. Is the concept of sovereign immunity being diluted on account of indulgence of the state in commercial and trading activities explains with the support of relevant case law.

55. Can it be said that the state enjoys sovereign immunity for such activities which can be done by private parties and individuals in their personal capacity? Discuss with the help of important cases.
56. Discuss in detail the International and National Developments in Consumer Protection.
57. Discuss various factors which necessitated the emergence of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986
58. 'The Law of Consumer Protection as come to meet the long felt necessity of protection to the common man from the wrongs for which the remedy under ordinary law for various reasons has become illusory'. Discuss this statement and explain to what extent the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 has succeeded in its objectives.
59. State and explain the salient features of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
60. Describe the nature and object of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986?
61. Define the term 'Consumer'. Give its basic concepts as provided under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
62. Distinguish between 'Goods' and 'Services' as given in the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
63. Define "Complaint" and "Complainant" giving with suitable example.
64. What do you mean by "Service", " Deficiency in Service" and "Defect" under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
65. Discuss in detail the deficiency in Medical Services giving with relevant case laws and examples.
66. Discuss in detail the deficiency in Insurance Services giving with relevant case laws and examples.
67. Discuss in detail the deficiency in Banking Services giving with relevant case laws and examples.
68. Discuss in detail the deficiency in Housing Services giving with relevant case laws and examples.
69. What are the provisions for Composition of Consumer Protection Council under the Consumer Protection Act, 198? Discuss in detail.
70. Discuss in detail the object and role of Consumer Protection Council under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
71. Write an explanatory note on the role of Consumer Protection Councils in promoting and protecting the interest of Consumers under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
72. Write a short note on the composition of Central and State Consumer Protection Councils.

73. 'The services rendered 'free of charge' or under the 'contract of personal service' are outside the scope of the Consumer Protection Act'. Discuss.
74. Discuss about the Consumer Redressal Agencies. Discuss about the functioning of District Consumer Forum, State Consumer Commission and Central Consumer Commission.
75. Describe the procedure for the appointment of President and Members of the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum. Where can an appeal lie against the order of the District Forum?
76. State and explain three-tier Consumer Disputes Redressal Machinery established under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. Discuss the composition and jurisdiction of the National Commission. Where can an appeal lie against the order of the National Commissions?
77. Discuss about the manner in which complaint can be made. Explain also the procedure about the receipt of the complaint.
78. Discuss in detail the provisions relates to Composition and Jurisdiction of District Consumer Dispute Redressal Forum under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
79. What procedure will be followed by the District consumer Forum for the admission of the Complaint filed under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986?
80. Discuss in detail the provisions relates to Composition and Jurisdiction of State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
81. What procedure will be followed by the State Consumer Commission for the admission of the Complaint filed under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986?
82. Discuss the composition and jurisdiction of the District Forum, State Commission and the National commission under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
83. What are the powers and functions of the State Commission? Discuss in detail.
84. Write the procedure to be followed by the District Forum on receipt of a complaint relating to any goods under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
85. List briefly the procedure to be followed by a District Forum on receipt of a complaint regarding defective goods under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
86. "The provisions of Consumer Protection Act, 1986 are in addition to and not in derogation of any other law for the time being in force." comment and briefly enumerate the alternative remedies available to a consumer.
87. Write a short note on 'Unfair Trade Practice' with the help of decided cases.
88. Write a short note on 'Restrictive Trade Practice' with the help of decided cases.

89. In what manner, the adjudicatory forums have protected the consumers against 'unfair trade practices'? Have the traders been protected against such trade practices? Discuss with reference to the decided cases.
90. What do you understand by 'unfair trade practice'? How has the term been defined under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986? Discuss.
91. Explain the restrictive trade practice of tie-up sale under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
92. Discuss briefly the type of orders which the District Forum is competent to pass under section 14 of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. Could District Forum pass an interim order?
93. What is the period of limitation for making the complaint? Discuss in detail.
94. What remedy can be awarded by the Courts for Consumer Dispute under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
95. State and explain the provisions of 'Appeals' and 'Revision' under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
96. What are the penalties provided under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986? State and explain the provisions relates to enforcement of orders of District Forum, State Commission and National Commission.
97. State and explain the provisions relates to enforcement of orders of State Commission.

**LLB 105: LEGAL LANGUAGE & LEGAL WRITING
INCLUDING GENERAL ENGLISH**

Maximum Marks: 70

1. Explain the different types of Sentence with example.
2. What do you understand by Active and Passive Voice?
3. Transform the following simple sentences into compound sentences:-
 - (i) He must work very hard to make up for the lost time
 - (ii) The teacher punished the boy for his disobedience.
 - (iii) Hearing their father's foot-steps, the boys ran away.
 - (iv) In spite of his great strength he was overcome.
 - (v) Being a cripple, he cannot ride a horse
4. What is a Sentence? Explain the different elements of sentence with example.
5. Fill in the Adjective to complete each sentence.
 - i. The dog had a _____ nose and _____ ears.
 - ii. The sunflowers in my backyard are _____ and _____.
 - iii. I found a _____ quarter lying outside on the _____ sidewalk!
 - iv. The _____ tiger had _____ teeth.
 - v. We all ate the _____, _____ pizza.
6. What do you understand by Verb? Explain the various forms of verb.
7. Write an appropriate subject and object for each of the following verbs:
 - i. Learn
 - ii. Find
 - iii. Hide
 - iv. Fear
8. Write the meaning of the following legal terms:-
 - i. Plaintiff
 - ii. Defendant
 - iii. Defamation
 - iv. Bail
 - v. Article
 - vi. Amendment
 - vii. Coerce
9. Write the critical appreciation of a novel by an unwanted girl.
10. Write an essay on the Pleasures of Reading.
11. Q.8. Identify "past tense," "present tense," or "future tense" in the following verb.:
 - i. Play
 - ii. Were

- iii. Painted
- iv. Is smiling
- v. Write
- vi. Drew
- vii. Will drive
- viii. Are
- ix. Come
- x. Completed

Q.10. Choose the correct PRESENT TENSE form of the verb TO BE for each sentence:

1. These _____ my friends.
a) are b) is
2. Robert _____ sick.
a) are b) is
3. _____ he Mexican?
a) Aren't b) Isn't
4. His tests _____ very difficult.
a) aren't b) isn't
5. My parents are not rich, but my aunt _____.
a) is b) are
6. I _____ older than my brother.
a) is b) am
7. My sister and I _____ twins.
a) are b) am

Q.11. Read the following passage carefully:

Buddha found that all men are unhappy, rich or poor. Wealth brings comfort but no real happiness. While he was in this mood, he came across one of the saints who still performed penance away from the madding crowd. A passionate desire to do likewise took hold of Buddha. Just then the news was brought to him of his firstborn son. "This is just another tie to break", said Buddha. At night he awoke in great agony of spirit, went into the bright moonshine, mounted his horse and rode off into the world. He met holy hermits of the Vindhya Mountains and talked to them but he was not satisfied. Then he went to the jungle with five disciples and there he gave himself up to fasting and penance. But it brought no sense of truth achieved. Then he gave up fasting and began to feed

himself fully. He realized that whatever truth men may reach is best by a nourished brain in a healthy body.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions:

- a) What did Buddha find?
 - b) What news was brought to him and what was his reaction?
 - c) What desire took hold of him? d) Why did he give up fasting?
 - e) What did he realize?
 - f) Find words from the passage,
Which are similar in meaning to the following?
 - i. Very bad pain.
 - ii. A strong wish.
12. Read the following poem carefully:

Each One ,Teach One
Each one, Teach one.
Let this be our slogan
Let us spread the light
Of learning, across the nation.
The gift of knowledge,
they say It is loveliest gift of all.
Let us offer this gift
To those whose needs are small.
To those who never learnt
How to write or read
Instead of making noises
Let's get on with the deed.
Let our country awaken
From the slumber of centuries
Let us make a pledge
To vanish illiteracy.

12.1 **Complete the summary:** The poet wants everyone to 1)..... from the 2)..... of centuries and remove the curse of illiteracy. He says that 'Each One, Teach One' should be our 3)..... We have to spread the light of 4)..... Across the nation. The loveliest gift of all is the gift of 5)..... and we have to 6) this gift to those who never learnt to write or read. We all have to take a 7)..... to 8)..... illiteracy.

12.2 **Write the rhyming words:**

All –
Read –

12.3 **Write the meaning from the poem**

- a) Remove:
- b) Oath:.....
- c) Sleep:

Q.13 . Write a circular letter asking the other students to protest against some social injustice.

Q.14. Write a letter to your client, on behalf of ‘Sharma opticals’, apologizing for a damaged product.

15. 1. Read the following passage carefully:

Buddha found that all men are unhappy, rich or poor. Wealth brings comfort but no real happiness. While he was in this mood, he came across one of the saints who still performed penance away from the madding crowd. A passionate desire to do likewise took hold of Buddha. Just then the news was brought to him of his firstborn son. “This is just another tie to break”, said Buddha. At night he awoke in great agony of spirit, went into the bright moonshine, mounted his horse and rode off into the world. He met holy hermits of the Vindhya Mountains and talked to them but he was not satisfied. Then he went to the jungle with five disciples and there he gave himself up to fasting and penance. But it brought no sense of truth achieved. Then he gave up fasting and began to feed himself fully. He realized that whatever truth men may reach is best by a nourished brain in a healthy body.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions:

- a) What did Buddha find?
- b) What news was brought to him and what was his reaction?
- c) What desire took hold of him?
- d) Why did he give up fasting?
- e) What did he realize?
- f) Find words from the passage, which are similar in meaning to the following:
 - i. Very bad pain.
 - ii. A strong wish.

16. Read the following passage carefully:

Voice is one of the greatest gifts of God to man. You should make the best possible use of this rare talent. In your contacts with others or in development of your personality, your voice and tone are of great importance. Even if you are a man of profound knowledge or brilliant ideas, you will be ineffective if your voice is not sweet. You should have good health so that vibrations of your voice are strong and effective. While speaking face to face with others or on the phone, regulate your voice, according to ideas. Your personal charm, friendliness and kindness are proved beyond doubt by your voice. While speaking to people your warmth and earnestness would be infectious and fill the listeners with a sense of friendliness and tenderness. Never speak

in a rude voice. A little eagerness and joy in your voice can bring joy to listeners. In a conversation a flat voice will make you feel depressed.

A pleasant voice is good and effective as a tonic. It can instill friendliness and warmth in your approach. You can improve the quality of your living by improving the quality of your voice.

16.1. Complete the sentences: (3)

- a) Voice is one of the greatest..of God.
- b) You can develop your personality with your and
- c) A pleasant voice is good andas a

16.2. Answer briefly: (2)

- i) How is good health connected with your good voice?
- ii) Ho does your infectious voice affect the people?

17. Write a paragraph not more than 250 words:

A stitch in time saves nine.

18. Write a paragraph not more than 250 words:

As you sow so you reap.

19. Write a paragraph not more than 250 words:

When in Rome, do as the Romans.

20. Write a paragraph not more than 250 words:

The pen is mightier than the sword

21. Write a letter to the Railways, inquiring about a parcel lost in transit.

22. Write a circular letter asking the other students to protest against some social injustice.

23. Write a letter on behalf of Rohan to his mother telling her about his hostel life.

24. Write a paragraph not more than 250 words:

Report

25. Write a letter on behalf of Ram, accepting a job offered, by a leading MNC.

26. Write a letter to your client, on behalf of 'Sharma opticals', apologizing for a damaged product.



MAHARAJ VINAYAK GLOBAL UNIVERSITY

LL.B. II SEMESTER

LLB 201: LAW OF CONTRACT–II (SPECIFIC CONTRACTS)

Maximum Marks: 70

1. Define a Contract of Indemnity.
2. Explain the essential elements of Contract of Indemnity.
3. State the various rights and duties of Indemnified and Indemnifier.
4. Define contract of Guarantee and ingredients of it.
5. State the essential features of Contract of guarantee.
6. Explain the various kinds of Guarantee.
7. What is continuing Guarantee? How it is different from specific Guarantee?
8. State the rights of Surety against the Principal debtor.
9. State the rights of Surety against the creditor and co-sureties.
10. Define the circumstances in which surety is discharged from his liability.
11. “The liability of surety is coextensive with that of the principal debtor”. Explain
12. Define Bailment and discuss the essential element of a contract of Bailment.
13. Who is Bailee? State his rights and obligations.
14. Define the various rights and duties of Bailor and Bailee.
15. What is meant by the ‘Lien’?
16. Distinguish between ‘general lien’ and ‘particular lien’.
17. Explain the lien of Finder of Goods.
18. Define ‘pledge’. Discuss the essential elements of a pledge.
19. Who are Pawnor and Pawnee? State briefly his rights and duties.
20. Who is finder of goods? State the rights and obligations of Finder of Goods.
21. What is the difference between the Contract of Bailment and pledge.
22. Define the meaning of the Contract of ‘Agency’.
23. Explain the essentials of relationship of agency.

24. Define Agent and Principal. Who may be an Agent? 25. Is consideration is necessary for making an Agency?
26. Explain the various modes of creation of an Agency.
27. What is agency by ratification? What are requisites of a valid ratification?
28. Explain the rights of an Agent against his Principal.
29. Explain the duties of an Agent against his Principal.
30. Describe the various modes of by which the authority of an Agent may be terminated.
31. Define Partnership.
32. Explain the essential elements of a Partnership.
33. Explain how you will determine whether a group of persons is a partnership or not?
34. State the rights and duties of partners against each other.
35. What is Partnership property?
36. Explain the relation of partners to third parties.
37. Describe the doctrine of "liability of holding out".
38. Can a partnership be formed with a minor partner? Can he be admitted as partner?
39. Explain the law about incoming and outgoing partner.
40. What is meant by dissolution of Firm? Under what circumstances a firm may be dissolved?
41. Discuss the doctrine of Caveat Emptor with exceptions.
42. What do you mean by unpaid seller? Discuss the rights of unpaid seller
43. Define contract of sale and distinguish between sale and agreement to sell.

LLB 202: FAMILY LAW-II (Mohammedan Law)

Maximum Marks: 70

1. Define Joint Hindu family and distinguish it from Company.
2. What are the essential features of Mitakshara coparcenary family?
3. Define Dayabhaga Coparcenary Family.
4. Define and distinguish Coparcenary and Self Acquired Property.
5. What are the rights of a Coparcener in a family governed by the Mitakshara School of Law ?
6. Distinguish Partion and Reunion.
7. Write a short note on Survivorship.
8. Who is Karta? Discuss his position in Joint Family.
9. Discuss the powers of Karta to alienate Joint family property under Mitakshara law.
10. Write a short note on ‘doctrine of pious obligation’ and ‘antecedent debt’.
11. What constitutes a partition in respect of Mitakshara Joint Family and its property?
12. What are the various ways in which a partition of Mitakshara Joint Hindu Family Property may be affected?
13. In a partition which properties are liable to partition?
14. State the difference between Mitakshara and Dayabhaga partition.
15. Who can enforce partition? Who are the persons entitled to share on partition?
16. What are the rules of partition under Mitakshara Law?
17. What is meant by Partial Partition?
18. Can a minor coparcener enforce partition?
19. Can an after born son ask for reopening of Partition?
20. Write a short note on; Reopening’ and ‘Reunion of Partition’.
21. “There are two systems of inheritance amongst the Hindus”. Discuss those systems.
22. Give a classification of heirs of a Mitakshara male Hindu with preference in Inheritance.
23. “Inheritance is never in abeyance” Comment.
24. Pointing out the significance of Hindu Succession Act, 1956. State the principal changes made by the Act in the pre existing law.
25. “The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 has made serious changes in roads on the Mitakshara principle of survivorship”. Discuss.
26. What are the general rules of succession in case of death of an intestate Hindu?
27. How the property of a Male Hindu is distributed among the class-I heirs of the Schedule?
28. State the order of succession among agnates and cognates.

29. Critically examine the provisions of Hindu succession Act,1956 relating to devolution of a Hindu Female's property on her death.
30. Write a short note on the right of property of a female Hindu under section 14 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956
31. Describe the various classes of heirs under Sunni Law.
32. Explain the order in which heirs are entitled to take their respective shares under Sunni law of inheritance.
33. Discuss the general rules for ascertaining the shares of sharers.
34. Discuss the general principles of Inheritance under Muslim Law.
35. Explain the doctrine of 'Aul' and 'Radd' in context of inheritance of Muslims.
36. Enumerate the various classes of heirs recognized under the Hanafi law. Distribute the property of a Hanafi Muslim who dies leaving his father, widow, son's and a daughter.
37. Who are the sharers and residuaries under Sunni Law? Give the list of these heirs.
38. Explain the 'doctrine of Increase'. When this doctrine is applied in the law of inheritance?
39. Explain the difference between Shea law and Sunni law regarding law of inheritance.
40. Discuss the general rules for ascertaining the shares of sharers.
41. What do you mean by Endowments?
42. Define the mode of creating the Endowments.
43. Describe the kinds and essentials of creation of Endowment.
44. Describe the meaning of Math and powers and obligation of Mahant and Shefait.
45. What do you mean by 'Waqf'? Define the essentials of creating a waqf.
46. Define the various kinds of Waqf and also state the characteristics of it.
47. Explain the rights and duties of a Muttavalli.
48. Explain the various methods of creation of Waqf with the help of relevant case laws.
49. Explain the doctrine of cypress in relation to wakf.
50. State the law of wakf-al-aulad. How has it been affected by the Walkf Validating Act?

LLB 203: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-II

Maximum Marks: 70

1. What are important amendments made in Indian Constitution after its Inception?
2. What is the importance of Article 32 and 226 of Indian Constitution?
3. What do you mean by Doctrine of Basic Structure?
4. Which part is considered as the basic structure of Indian Constitution?
5. Explain the Preamble of Indian Constitution?
6. Can there be a amendment in the basic structure of Constitution?
7. Explain the case of P.V Narsimha Rao v. State?
8. Explain the principles laid down in the case pf Roop Ashok Hurrah v. Ashok Hurrah?
9. Explain the rules laid down in Tirupathi Balaji Developers v. State of Bihar?
10. What is the test of Reasonableness under Indian Constitution?
11. What is the concept of State under Indian Constitution?
12. What are the criteria for defining the body as State?
13. Explain the Article 14 of Indian Constitution?4. Explain the Doctrine of Severability?
15. Explain the Doctrine of Waiver?
16. Is any part of the Article 14 of the Indian Constitution above the recognition of exceptions and qualifications on special growth?
17. Are the fundamental Rights available against the State?
18. Explain the doctrine of Reasonable classification?
19. What is the Principle of absence of Arbitrariness?
20. How Article 14 is connected with social and economic equality?
21. Should the requirement of natural justice be satisfied before a man is deprived of life and personal liberty?
22. What are the views of the Supreme court in regard to Prisoners Rights?
23. Write a note on freedom of Association or right to assembly with some case references.
24. Write a note on Freedom of Trade, business and Profession with cases.
25. What are the Reasonable restriction in purport to Article 19.
26. Write a note on Freedom to reside and settle with some cases.
27. Write a note on freedom of association and reasonable restriction on it.
28. Write a brief note on principle propounded in case of Menaka Gandhi v. UOI.
29. What is meant by right to privacy? Is any publication concerning the privacy illegal?

30. What is meant by freedom of press? Explain with referred cases.
31. Can the right guaranteed under article 21 of the Indian Constitution be denied to convicts?
32. Is Right to Die a Fundamental Right under Indian Constitution?
33. Is Article 21 of Indian Constitution positive or negative?
34. What was the rule propounded in Mohinjain v. State of Karnataka?
35. Who is entitled for legal aid? What are the rights of an arrested person under other Indian Laws?
36. Write a note on Right against exploitation with cases?
37. Write a note on Freedom of religion?
38. Is two children norm for elective post not violative of article 25 of Indian Constitution?
39. What requirements should be satisfied under the preventive detention law?
40. What is the negative aspect of Directive principles of state policy?
41. What are the remedies available in the Indian Constitution against infringement of Fundamental rights?
42. Write briefly about article 32 of the constitution and its importance.
43. What do you mean by term Habeas Corpus, explain the term with decided cases.
44. What principles were laid down in Bandhwa Muktimorcha Case?
45. What is the difference between Article 32 and 226 of Indian Constitution?
46. Write short note on writ of Mandamus.
47. Write a short note on writ of Certiorari.
48. Write a short note on writ of Prohibition, give examples.
49. Write a note on writ of quo-warranto
50. Write a detail note on Public Interest litigation
51. What is the importance of Directive Principles in Indian Constitution and United Nation conventions?
52. Where does the real executive power lie?
53. What is contained in Article 51-A of the Indian Constitution? Explain importance also.
54. What is the inter relationship of Fundamental rights and Directive Principles of state policy?
56. What do you mean by Uniform civil code under article 44 of Indian Constitution?
57. Write in detail the rules drafted in Mandal Commission case. What were its drawbacks?
58. What do you mean by compensatory discrimination?
59. Site in brief the main directive principles of state policy.
60. What do you mean by scientific temperament under article 51-A of the constitution?

LLB 204: JURISPRUDENCE

Maximum Marks: 70

1. Define the term “Law” in detail?
2. In what sense is law used? How is it classified?
3. How has Salmond classified law into various categories? Discuss
4. Discuss in detail the various categories of classification of law.
5. What is meant by the terms of ‘law’s’, ‘Civil Law’, ‘Positive Law’ and ‘Municipal Law’?
6. Write Short notes on: (a) Martial Laws and Military Law, (b) Constitutional Law and Administration Law, (c) General Law and Special Law, (d) Substantive Law and Procedural Law, (e) Civil Law and Criminal Law, (f) Public and Private Law
7. Discuss the purpose and function of law.
8. What are the purposes and functions of law? Explain it in detail
9. What are advantages and disadvantages of law? Explain it in detail
10. Distinguish between:- a. Public and Private Law b. Substantive and Procedural Law c. Municipal and International Law
11. What do you understand by the expression “Sources of Law”? What are the different sources of Law?
12. What is Precedent? Point out its characteristic features?
13. What is the doctrine of Ratio Decidendi? Distinguish between Ratio Decedent and Obiter Dicta?
14. What are the rules regarding the application of Precedents in English Law as suggested by Allen?
15. Comment on the following: “Judicial decisions may make law, but they cannot alter it.”
16. How far is it true to say that “Judges make law.”?
17. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of precedent as a source of law.
18. Discuss in the light of contribution of the judges in enactment of statutory legislations?
19. What were the reasons for the acceptance of customary law? Discuss
20. Give a definition of custom. Discuss its kinds and main features.
21. Discuss the classification of legal duties. How are they different from legal duties.
22. Differentiate between Positive and Negative Duties.
23. Bring out the difference between Primary and Secondary Duties.
24. What are legal Rights? Explain the theories of Legal Rights.
25. What are the essential elements of legal rights?

26. What is ownership? How had Austin defined ownership? Why was he criticized for it?
27. Write an essay on different kinds of ownership.
28. What is nature of Possession? Explain the kinds and elements of Possession.
29. Explain the meaning of property. Discuss the theories of property.
30. Discuss the origin of the concept of legal personality.
31. What is meant by Jurisprudence? give some definitions of jurisprudence in support of your answer.
32. How is jurisprudence related with other social sciences? Discuss.
33. What are the different schools of jurisprudence? discuss the utility of such schools.
34. Discuss the analytical theory of law. who are the main jurists belonging to that school?
35. Discuss the imperative theory of law as propounded by Austin.
36. Discuss the main features of historical school. who are the main jurists belonging to this school?
37. Discuss the contribution of Seignie as propounded of Historical school.
38. Discuss Maine's views on development of law.
39. Discuss Sociological school. Is it modern approach to law?
40. Discuss the scope of Jurisprudence.
41. Discuss the doctrine of Social Engineering.
42. Discuss the role of Roscoe Pound in developing the sociological jurisprudence.
43. Discuss the natural law theory.
44. What is Realism? Is it a movement?
45. Distinguish the natural law from others.
46. Define law. what is its Scope?
47. Discuss the Salmond's definition of law?
48. Discuss the Kelson's pure theory of law.
49. Distinguish between Austinian's theory of law and Kelson's pure theory of law.
50. Discuss the purpose and function of law. what are the advantages and disadvantages of law?
51. Define state. what are the salient features of the state?
52. State briefly Duguit's theory of the state and examine his view critically.
53. What is meant by "Sovereignty"? Discuss in brief the Austin's contribution.
54. What is meant by the terms of "law's", civil laws and positive laws.
55. State Austin's classification of law, pointing out the chief contribution.
56. What is the sanction behind law? point out term sanction in support of your answer.

57. What are the chief purposes of criminal justice? discuss the theories of punishment also.
58. What is the role of Ratio decidendi? distinguish between Ratio decedent and obitor dicta?
59. What were the reasons for the acceptance of customary law? discuss.
60. Define the Economic approach to Jurisprudence.
61. What do you mean by Legal realism? discuss.
62. Who are the propounded of Historical jurisprudence? explain their contributions.
63. Explain the juristic concept of Right.
64. Give a definition of custom. Discuss its kinds and main features.
65. How far it is true that Judges make Laws?
66. Discuss the relation between law and morals. is there law in morals and morals in law?
67. What are the elements of legal Right? is it a legally protected interest?
68. What are the different kinds of legal rights?
69. Discuss the Duguit's concept of legal rights.
70. Distinguish between legal and moral rights.
71. What is the classical approach to jurisprudence?
72. What is the role of medieval influences in bringing the modern trends.
73. What are the modern trends in the area of law and jurisprudence.
74. Distinguish between legal and equitable rights.
75. What is the legal nature of right against the state?
76. Distinguish between public and private rights?
77. Define possession and bring out its essentials.
78. Discuss the difference between ownership and possession.
79. Discuss the various theories of Possession.
80. Discuss the contribution of Bentham in jurisprudence.

**LLB 205: PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING LEGAL AID,
PARA LEGAL SERVICES & MOOT COURT**

Maximum Marks: 70

1. Discuss in detail the meaning, Scope and object of public Interest litigation.
2. Discuss the origin and development of Legal Aid Scheme.
3. What are the provisions of providing Legal Aid to poor under the constitution of India? Explain.
4. What do you understand by Lok Adalat? Discuss its importance in India.
5. What Discuss about the persons who are entitled for Legal Service under Legal Service Authority Act 1987?
6. Distinguished between the Public Interest litigation and Private Interest Litigation.
7. The general rule of Locus Standi does not apply in the matters of Public Interest Litigation .Explain
8. What is Permanent Lok Adalat? Discuss its Jurisdiction, working and power under the Legal Service Authority Act 1987.
9. State briefly the facts contentions judgment and the principles laid down in Sheela Barse V. State of Maharastra AIR 1988 SC 378.
10. What do you understand the concept of Locus Standi ? Why it was realized by Indian courts for its Liberalization.
11. Explain the provision relating to legal aid under Articles 14, 19, 21 &39A of the Constitution of India.
12. What is meant by ‘Para legal service’? How do these Services work for legal aid? Explain
13. What is Lok Adalat Discuss its Importance?
14. Discuss the jurisdiction, working and power of Lok Adalat.
15. What do you understand by Moot Court? In What ways it is useful for the Law students.
16. How are the district legal services authority constituted? What are their functions and powers?
17. What do you mean Social action litigation?
18. Discuss the jurisdiction, working and power of District Legal Service Authority.
19. Discuss the jurisdiction, working and power of State Legal Service Authority.
20. Explain the idea of Public Interest Lawyering .
21. Comment analytically on the use of P.I.L for the sake publicity.
22. Do you think that a local Adalat System has really been a devise to secure justice in time? Write logically.
23. Write a short note on -
 - 1) Custodial violence to women prisoner while in police lockup.
 - 2) Gang rape Legal Service and the Object of Justice
 - 3) Future of judicial activism in India
 - 4) Voluntary organization
 - 5) Provision for the legal aid under the C.P.C

6) Provision for the legal aid under the Cr.P.C

24. How abuse of PIL controlled by Court?
26. Discuss the role of PIL to protecting the environment.
27. Explain the Merits and Demerits of Lok Adalat.
28. Who are Amicus Curiae? What are the objects?
29. Write in details on cognizance of case by Lok Adalat.
30. “The legal aid is not a matter of charity but it can be claimed as a matter of right”
Explain.



LLB 301: LAW OF CRIMES (IPC)

Maximum Marks: 70

1. Describe the scope of intention, preparation and attempt to commit a crime
2. Discuss the insanity as a defence to crime.
3. What is the distinction between the liability of a citizen under the IPC when he commits an offence in a foreign country and the liability of a foreigner when he commits an offence on land in India?
4. Write a short note on “Extra-territorial jurisdiction of IPC”.
5. What is the distinction between a natural person and a legal person?
6. Write short notes on: (1) Intra Territorial Jurisdiction (2) Extra Territorial Jurisdiction (3) Extradition 7.
- 7 Write short notes on:- (a) Wrongful Loss & Wrongful Gain (b) Dishonestly & Fraudulently (c) Good faith (d) Public servant (e) Valuable security
8. What is the law regarding constructive liability?
9. Discuss the concept of “Common intention” embodied in IPC.
10. Explain the various kinds of punishment. When may a sentence of death be passed? “A mistake of fact is a good defence but a mistake of law is not.” Discuss
11. “Nothing is an offence which is done by any person who is, or who by reason of mistake of fact and not by reason of mistake of law in good faith believes himself to be, bound by law, to do it.” (Section 76 IPC). Comment and explain the above
12. “Nothing is an offence which is done by any person who is justified by law, or who by reason of a mistake of fact and not by reason of a mistake of law in good faith, believes himself to be justified by law, in doing it.”(Section 79 IPC). Comment and explain the above.
13. Write a short note on: Accident. 14. Write a short note on: Act of a Child and a liability of a child under 7years of age and above 7 years of age.
15. Discuss criminal liability under infancy, insanity and intoxication.
16. Write a short note on: Insanity and Liability under the IPC of an in same person
17. Write a short note on: Volenti non fit injuria under the IPC.

18. What is the right of private defence of a person? Are there any limitations or restriction on these rights? Explain.
19. Discuss briefly the law relating to right of private defence extending to causing of death?
20. What is the right of private defence of property? Are there any limitations or restriction on these rights? Explain.
21. Discuss briefly the law relating to Commencement and continuance of the right of private defence.
22. Define 'Abetment'. What are the kinds of abetment?
23. When is a person said to abet an offence? Explain with the help of Illustration.
24. Who is an abettor? When he is liable for abetment?
25. Discuss the liability of abettor when one act is abetted and a different act is done?
26. Write a short note on: Three ways of abetment.
27. Define Criminal Conspiracy. What are its ingredients? 81
28. Distinguish between 'Criminal Conspiracy' and 'abetment'.
29. Define, illustrate and discuss an unlawful assembly. State the difference between Section 34 and Section 149 of the IPC.
30. What are the essential ingredients of the offence of rioting? What is the liability of the owner of land on which riot takes place?
31. Define the offence of Affray as contemplated under I.P.C. and point out the distinction between unlawful assembly, rioting and affray?
32. Write a short note on: Perjury.
33. Write a short note on: False evidence.
34. Define "giving false evidence" and "fabricating false evidence". What is difference between the two?
35. What is hurt? What is the difference between sections 324, 326, 307 and 304 of the IPC
36. Explain, using appropriate examples, the offences of "hurt", "grievous hurt" and "voluntarily causing grievous hurt".
37. Write a short note on "Grievous hurt". What is the distinction between hurt and grievous hurt?
38. Discuss the essential ingredients of wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement and distinguish them.
39. Write a short note on: Criminal force and assault.
40. Write a short note on: Force.

41. Explain the term “Force”, “Criminal Force” and “Assault” as contemplated under I.P.C. Bring out the distinction between Criminal Force and Assault.
42. When the modesty of a woman is outraged (Section 354 IPC)?
43. What does constitute the offence of rape? Explain. Can a husband commit rape of his own wife?
44. Write a short note on: Custodial rape
45. Define “Kidnapping”. What are the kinds of kidnapping? What are the essentials of kidnapping?
46. Define “Abduction”. How does it differ from “Kidnapping”?
47. What is kidnapping from lawful guardianship? Can a father be liable for kidnapping his own son?
48. What are the distinctions between kidnapping and abduction?
49. What do you understand by the term culpable homicide as contemplated by Section 299 of the I.P.C.
50. What are the essential ingredients of murder? Give examples in order to illustrate your answer.
51. What is the distinction between culpable homicide and murder?
52. When would culpable homicide amount to murder? Give illustrations.
53. When does culpable homicide not amount to murder? Illustrate your answer.
54. Bring out the distinction between murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
55. Discuss briefly the exception to Sec. 300 of the Indian Penal Code.
56. “In all murders there is culpable homicide, but all culpable homicides are not murder.” Do you agree? What is murder? What are the distinctions between murder & culpable homicide?
57. Describe the extent to which the plea of grave and sudden provocation may mitigate the liability of an accused person for the offence of murder.
58. What is the constitutional validity of Section 303 IPC? Explain with Illustration.
59. Explain and elaborate the expression causes death by “rash or negligent” as contemplated under Section 304-A of the IPC.
60. What are the provisions regarding “Dowry Death”?
61. What are the essentials of attempt to murder under Section 307 of the IPC?
62. State the law relating to an attempt to commit murder?
63. Explain “Suicide”? Examine the constitutional validity of Section 309 of IPC in the light of judgment of Supreme Court.

64. Whether attempt to commit suicide is an offence or not? Discuss the judgment of the Supreme Court in this context.
65. What do you understand by obscene books? Is the sale or exhibition of obscene books is prohibited and is an offence, and if so, under what circumstances? What is the test laid down by the Supreme Court for judging the obscenity of the matter which is alleged to be obscene?
66. Write a short note on "Obscenity".
67. What are the offences relating to "Marriage" under Section 493 – 498-A of the Indian Penal Code?
68. Write a short note on "Bigamy". State the exception if any.
69. Write a short note on "Adultery". What is the distinction between bigamy and adultery?
70. Can a woman be charged with adultery? Can she be an abettor?
71. State the difference between adultery and rape?
72. What is cruelty? Explain the legal position of cruelty to women by husband or his relatives if any. Is it compoundable?
73. What is the distinction between bigamy and adultery?
74. What are the ingredients of the offence of "theft" as defined in the Indian Penal Code?
75. Define and explain theft bringing out its essential ingredients. Elucidate your answer with illustrations.
76. Can a man commit theft of his own goods? Answer with illustrations.
77. What is extortion? Illustrate that in all robbery, there is either theft or extortion.
78. What is the distinction between theft & extortion?
79. Write a short note on "Robbery". Show the elements which go to constitute offence of robbery.
80. Show how theft can be aggravated into robbery and bring out the distinction between simple extortion and extortion which is robbery.
81. Define 'Dacoity' giving illustration. When does robbery become dacoit?
82. Define 'Criminal misappropriation of property' and distinguish it from theft.
83. Explain 'Criminal breach of trust' and distinguish it from offence of criminal misappropriation of property.
84. Define what is breach of trust? Compare it with cheating.
85. What are the ingredients of cheating? How a person is said to cheat by personation?
86. What is cheating? What is the difference between cheating and misappropriation.
87. Can there be cheating without deceiving. Distinguish between theft, extortion and cheating.

88. Write a short on 'Mischief' with giving illustration and the essential ingredients of the offence.
89. What are the elements which constitute the offence of house-breaking? Illustrate your answer. Explain house-breaking by night.
90. What is the distinction between criminal trespass and house-breaking?
91. Define the offence of 'forgery'. What are the essential ingredients to charge of forgery?
92. When a person is said to make a false document? Can a man commit forgery by signing his own name?
93. What is a forged document?
94. What is 'falsification of accounts'? What facts are to be proved to establish falsification of accounts?
95. Define 'Property Mark' as contemplated under Section 479, I.P.C. What does amounts to using a false property mark?
96. What are the offences relating to Currency-notes and Bank-notes under Section 489- 489E of IPC)?
97. Define 'defamation' and briefly describe the essential ingredients of the offence.
98. What are the exceptions of the offence of defamation?
99. What is defamation? Can a person defame a dead person or a group of persons? Give one exception when a defamatory statement may not amount to defamation.
100. Can a person defame without writing words? Are there any exceptions to the principle of defamation? Give five such exceptions and explain them briefly.
101. Write a short note on Preparation and attempt under the IPC (Section 511).

LLB 302: LAW OF PROPERTY

Maximum Marks: 70

1. What is the concept of property? What is the distinction between movable and immovable property? Discuss and explain with the help of suitable case law or illustrations.
2. Define movable immovable property. Distinguish between the two by applying the basic test with the support of suitable examples or relevant case law.
3. What is meant by transfer of property? What is the mode and the test regarding transfer of suitable examples or relevant case law.
4. Discuss the essential components of the valid transfer of property. Discuss in detail.
5. Define transfer of property as provided in the Transfer of property as provided in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. Explain in detail with the help of suitable illustrations.
6. What cannot be transferred as given in section 6 of the Act? Explain in detail with the help of suitable illustrations.
7. Can a property be transferred directly could be transferred to unborn person.
8. Can a perpetual transfer be made? What is the maximum period for which a transfer for the benefit of unborn person be delayed? Explain in detail.
9. What is meant by 'vested interest' and the 'contingent interest'? What is the distinction between the two? Explain with the help of suitable illustration.
10. What is the rule of election? Can a person transfer a property of which he is not the owner? If yes, what conditions are required to be fulfilled by him? Discuss in detail.
11. Can a person confer a better title to the property than possessed by him? If so, discuss in detail the transfer of property by ostensible owner.
12. Who is ostensible owner of the property? Can he transfer the property validly to the transferee? If so, discuss the essential conditions which are required to be fulfilled for a valid transfer of property.
13. What is the rule of feeding the estoppels by grant? Can a transferee recover the property as a matter of right from the transferor in case of transfer of such property subsequently to him.
14. Is a person creating estoppel against him by transferring a property of which is not the owner?
If so, has he to feed the estoppels by
15. What is the rule of lis pendens? What conditions are required to be fulfilled for the application of rule of Lis pendens.

16. What is the object of application of rule of Lis pendens? When it could be applied?

Discuss in detail.

17. What is fraudulent transfer? Is a fraudulent transfer valid? Discuss the essential components of fraudulent transfer valid? Discuss the essential components of fraudulent transfer.

18. What is the object of declaring fraudulent transfer to be void? When it could be felt that the transfer has been made with intention to defeat the interest of the creditors. Discuss in detail.

19. What is the rule of part performance can operate as a shield and not as a sword.

Discuss in detail the application and utility of the rule of part performance.

20. Rule of past performance can operate as a shield and not as a sword. Discuss in detail the application and utility of the rule of part performance.

21. What is mortgage? Discuss the purpose of creating mortgage. Discuss about the 'mortgage'. Discuss about the 'mortgager', mortgagee and mortgage debt.

22. What is 'equity of mortgage? How interest of mortgagee be protected? Discuss in detail.

23. Discuss different kind of mortgages as defined in section 58 of the Transfer of property Act, 1882.

24. Discuss resemblance and distinction among following:-

(a) Simple mortgage and English mortgage.

(b) Mortgage by condition sale and mortgage by deposit of title deeds.

(c) Anamolous mortgage and usufratuary mortgage.

25. What is the right of redemption of the mortgagor? How it could be exercised by the mortgagor?

26. Discuss the right of redemption and too upon right of redemption and its consequences.

27. What is right of 'preclosure' and the right of causing sale of the mortgaged property?

Distinguish between these two rights.

28. In which type of mortgage right of foreclosure and in what other type of mortgage, right of causing sale of the mortgaged property be exercised? Discuss in detail.

29. What is doctrine of Marshalling? How it could be exercised? What the doctrine of contribution? Discuss the application of doctrine of contribution.

30. Distinguish between doctrine of marshalling and contribution? Which one will dominate the ---? Explain.

31. What is Gift? Discuss essential ingredients of a valid Gift? Is acceptance by donee Essential for the validity of the Gift? Discuss in detail.

32. Define the following:-

(a) Onerous Gift

(b) Universal Donee

33. Define the term 'Lease'. Discuss essential components of a valid Lease. Explain various kinds of Leases.
34. What is License? Discuss essential ingredients of a valid License.
35. Distinguish between lease and License with the help of important case law.
36. Discuss rights and liabilities of lessor and lessee.
37. Discuss different modes of determination of a lessee.
38. What is forfeiture and waiver of forfeiture in the case of lease? Discuss in detail.
39. What is actionable claim? Discuss in detail.
40. Explain actionable claim and its transfer.
41. Define the term 'easement'. Discuss essential features of easement.
42. What is easement of necessity and quasi easement? Distinguish between these two types of easements.
43. What is easement by prescription? Discuss the essential conditions to be fulfilled for acquisition of easement by prescription.
44. Discuss various modes of Extinction, suspension and revival of easementary rights.
45. How a easementary right could be extinguished? Give suitable illustrations to clarify different modes of extinction of the easementary rights.
46. What are different modes of suspension and revival of easementary rights? Explain giving suitable examples.
47. Can easement by prescription become absolute right? How it could be acquired? Explain in detail.
48. Can easement of necessity be acquired as a matter of right compulsorily upon servant heritage? Explain in detail.
49. Distinguish between 'easement of necessity' and easement by prescription.
50. Would it be right to claim that if by one mode easementary right could be acquired then by the reverse mode it would be extinguished? Explain in detail with the help of suitable illustrations.

LLB 303: ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Maximum Marks: 70

1. Define Administrative law and give its scope.
2. Discuss the reason for the growth of Administrative law.
3. Explain the sources of Administrative Law.
4. Administrative law provides a useful system for control of arbitrary powers of Administrative officers
5. Explain Droit Administrative.
6. Explain the principle of Rule of Law and discuss its contribution to modern Administrative law.
7. The Indian Constitution has not indeed recognized the Doctrine of separation of powers in its absolute rigidity but the functions of the different branches of the government has been differentiated sufficiently. Discuss.
8. Write a Critical note on Dicey's concept of "Rule of Law".
9. Administrative law is a part of Constitutional law. it has become an Independent branch of study only recently. Discuss
10. Define and explain the term "Administrative law".
11. What do you mean by Delegated legislation?
12. Trace out the History of Delegated legislation in India.
13. Distinguish between Delegated Legislation and conditional legislation.
14. Describe the various types of Delegated Legislation.
15. What are the functions which cannot be delegated under Impermissible Delegation?
16. What is permissible Delegation? Enumerate the functions which can be delegated.
17. How is Delegated legislation control?
18. Describe the procedural safeguards against Delegated Legislation.
19. Discuss the Judicial control on Delegated Legislation in India.
20. Discuss the Doctrine of Ultra Vires as Judicial control over Delegated Legislation.
21. What are the reasons for the growth of Administrative adjudication?
22. What is the nature of Administrative Tribunals?
23. Describe the scope of Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985.
24. What are the qualification and procedure for the appointment of Chairman and vice chairman of Administrative tribunal?
25. The doctrine of Audi Alteram Partem or the right to hearing has statutory recognized in India. Discuss.

26. What do you mean by Doctrine of Res Judicata? Does the doctrine apply to Tribunal proceedings?
27. What is post decisional hearing? Why was it propounded?
28. What are the principles of Natural Justice against whom the Principle of Natural justice can be enforced?
29. All courts are Tribunals but all Tribunals are not court. Explain the statement.
30. What is the principle of Double Jeopardy?
31. What are the principles of Judicial Control over administrative acts in India?
32. What is the scope of the Article 226 of the Indian Constitution regarding the power of High courts to control the Administrative acts. it is said that High courts assumes very Wide powers under it. Discuss.
33. Who are entitled to get the remedy through writ?
34. Can the relief under Art 226 barred by the statute? Discuss.
35. What are the general grounds upon which the relief under Article 226 can be provided?
35. Discuss in short the theories about the origin of the writ of Habeas Corpus.
36. What are the circumstances in which the writ of Habeas Corpus does not lie?
37. Define the writ of Certiorari. What is the nature of the Writ of Certiorari?
38. What are the general principles related to mandamus to enforce the public duties.
39. Define and discuss the nature of the Writ of Prohibition.
40. What do you mean by equitable remedies? Do they provide adequate check on administrative discretion?
41. What do you mean by Administrative instructions and directions?
42. Distinguish between Judicial and Quasi Judicial.
43. Write notes on:
 - a) Administrative tribunal
 - b) Employees Insurance Court
 - c) Income tax Appellate Tribunals
44. What do you understand by Judicial Review?
45. What do you mean by Reasoned Decision?
46. What are the core principles of Obiter -Dicta?
47. What do you mean by Doctrine of Estoppel

LLB 304: LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAW –I

Maximum Marks: 70

1. Shed light on the history of trade unionism in India.
2. Define trade union. How has it strengthened the position of workers in the industry?
3. What is trade dispute? How modern trade disputes are tackled?
4. What is the procedure for the registration of trade unions?
5. Explain the powers and duties of a Registrar.
6. What is political fund? How is it different from General fund?
7. Explain the procedure by which the office bearers are disqualified.
8. How trade unions are recognised?
9. Write an essay on the concept of Collective bargaining.
10. What civil and criminal immunities are available to registered trade union?
11. Who is Workman under Workmen's compensation Act, 1923?
12. Explain the historical circumstances which led to the codification of Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.
13. Write an essay on the statutory position of dependant?
14. How has concept of partial and total disablement been tackled by workmen's compensation Act, 1923.
15. Explain the conditions precedent to qualify a person to be regarded as totally disabled.
16. Write an essay on the Employer's liability for compensation under Workmen's compensation Act, 1923.
17. How an employer can wriggle out of his liability to pay compensation? What can be done to plug this loophole?
18. What is scope of arising out of and in the course of employment?
19. Write an essay on Doctrine of Notional Extention.
20. Is Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, able to address the growing challenges of complex industrial environment? What changes could be brought to address them?
21. How the amount of compensation is calculated under workmen's compensation Act, 1923.
22. Explain the mechanism by which compensation is distributed.
23. What are the procedures before commissioner regarding compensation?
24. How and why an appeal is filed regarding distribution of compensation?

25. Explain the employer's liability when workmen are properly engaged.
26. Describe employer's liability when workmen is on contract.
27. What is the mechanism to distribute the compensation under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923?
28. Where an appeal is preferred in case of adequacy of compensation?
29. Explain the procedure of proceeding before the Commissioner.
30. Explain the scope of Appeals in the workmen's compensation.
31. How do we define wage? Differentiate between living wage and fair wage.
32. What is the Object and Scope of Payment of Wages Act, 1936?
33. Who has incurred the responsibility for the payment of wages under payment of wages, 1936?
34. Write an essay on the fixation of wage period.
35. What kinds of deductions could be made from wages? Explain
36. Is deduction justifiable from wages? Explain
37. Discuss the "time of payment" of wage.
38. Has responsibility been properly devolved on proper authority for the payment of wages?
Discuss
39. Enumerate what more could be added to Payment of wages Act to make it more Workmen friendly.
40. Have the aims and objects of the Payment of wages Act been achieved?
41. Define Minimum wage, Fair wage and living wage. How are they different from need based minimum wage?
42. With the help of case law explain the constitutional validity of Minimum wages Act, 1948.
43. Explain the procedure for the fixation and revision of minimum wages.
44. What are wages by time rate? How do they differ from wages by piece rate?
45. What is the procedure for hearing and deciding claims? How it could be further improved?
46. What more could be done to make the procedure of fixing of minimum wages more workmen friendly?
47. Explain the evolving concept of need based minimum wage.
48. Discuss the role of judiciary in guarantying the living wages to the workmen.
49. How has the concepts of Factory, manufacturing process, worker and occupier been defined under Factories Act, 1948.
50. Explain penalties for illegal strikes and Lock-outs.

51. What is Industrial dispute? How does it differ from an Individual dispute?
52. Explain the scope of Industrial dispute Act, 1947.
53. Works Committee is the primary tool for resolving industrial dispute. Comment
54. Has Voluntary Arbitration helped in lessening the dispute between employee and employer?
55. Write an essay on labour court as an institution for Adjudication of industrial dispute.
56. Explain the nature and scope of court of inquiry for the settlement of industrial dispute.
57. What is the role of tribunal in the adjudication of industrial disputes?
58. How has national tribunal further helped in the resolution of industrial disputes?
59. Is interaction between worker and employer proper in modern times so that unwarranted friction could be avoided?
60. At times it has been seen an individual dispute aggravates into larger conflict. Comments relating to closure in certain establishments.

LLB 305: COMPANY LAW

Maximum Marks: 70

1. Define a Company and kinds of it.
2. What are the advantages of incorporation of the Company?
3. State the principles laid down in Salomon vs. Salomon Case.
4. Describe the various features of the Company.
5. Write a note on “Illegal association”.
6. Explain the various differences between partnership and the Company.
7. What is the significance of the concept of Corporate Personality?
8. What is the significance of the concept of Limited Liability?
9. What do you understand by doctrine of lifting the corporate veil?
10. Explain the meaning of perpetual succession and common seal in the case of the Company.
11. Who is promoter?
12. Write a note on the duties and responsibilities of promoters.
13. Define the various classifications of the companies that can be formed under the Act.
14. Define a private company. State the privileges and exemptions enjoyed by the private company.
15. Define a public company. State the privileges and exemptions enjoyed by the public company.
16. Write the explanatory note on Government Company.
17. Write the explanatory note on Foreign Company.
18. Write the explanatory note on Non Profit Company.
19. What are the various advantages and disadvantages of the Company?
20. Describe the mode and consequences of the company.
21. What is your opinion on “There are five members in a public company?”
22. What does a private company have to do in order to become a public company?
23. Define a classification of the company according to the mode of Incorporation.
24. Define a classification of the company according to the liability of the members.
25. Define a classification of the company according to the numbers of the members.
26. Define a classification of the company according to the invitation to the Public.
27. What do you mean by one Man Company?
28. What do you mean by Non Trading Company?

29. Write a short note on Government and foreign Company.
30. Write a short note about minimum and maximum number of the members.
31. Define Memorandum of Association.
32. What does it contains and how are the alterations made in it?
33. What do you understand by' doctrine of Indoor management?
34. State the rule laid down in "Ashbury railway Carriage Co. Vs Riche's case.
35. What do you understand by' Constructive notice'
36. Discuss the legal consequences of the difference clauses in the Memorandum of the Association.
37. How the alteration made in Memorandum of Association?
38. What are the articles of association? Enumerate some of the items included therein.
39. Distinguish between Memorandum of association and Article of Association.
40. Explain the doctrine of Constructive Notice. Are there any exceptions to the said doctrine?
41. What is a Prospectus?
42. Who are liable for misstatement in a prospectus?
43. Explain the extent of civil and criminal liability for such statements.
44. Define the term 'Share' and 'allotment of shares'.
45. State the statutory restrictions on allotment of shares.
46. Explain the procedure to transfer the shares.
47. What do you mean by Debentures?
48. Describe the duties of the court to protect interests of creditors and shareholders.
49. Describe share capital and alteration of Share capital.
50. What do you mean by reduction of share capital?



LLB 401: Public International Law

Maximum Marks: 70

1. What do you mean by International law? Give some popular definitions of International Law showing your preference to any of them. Assign reasons for your preference?
2. “International Law is a true law or is it simply international morality”. Discuss giving reasons.
3. “International Law is the vanishing point of jurisprudence”. (Holland). Is it a correct estimate of International law? Explain the statement and offer your own comments thereon.
4. Distinguish between “Private International Law” and “Public International Law”.
5. Discuss the relationship between Public International Law and Municipal Law by reference to English and American legal systems.
6. State briefly the various theories that are advocated to decide the question of relationship of International Law or State Law.
7. Write a critical note on the operation of Municipal Law within the international sphere.” All authorities agree that sovereign States are subjects of International Law.” Comment
8. What do you mean by ‘State’ in International Law. Discuss the essential characteristics of a State. Suitably classify different types of States for the purposes of International Law.
9. Explain and illustrate the following:-
 - (a) Federal State and Confederation
 - (b) Condominium.Consider the legal status of the above.
10. What is Commonwealth of Nations? Discuss its legal status and its constituents with special reference to India.
11. Discuss the International status of the following:-
 - (a) Bhutan
 - (b) Sikkim
 - (c) The Holy See or the ‘Vatican City’
12. Differentiate between a Vassal State and Protectorate. Discuss the State of Tibet in

International law

13. What do you understand by the Sources of International Law?
14. Assess the importance of the 'Custom' as a source of International Law.
15. What do you understand by the 'Treaties' as a source of International Law?
16. What do you understand by the 'Decisions of Courts and Tribunal' as a source of International Law?
17. Assess the importance of the 'Writings of jurists and commentators' as sources of International Law.
18. Assess the importance of the 'The general principles of law recognized by civilized nations' as sources of International Law.
19. What do you understand by the 'Resolutions and Declarations of General Assembly of the United Nation' as a source of International Law?
20. Evaluate the juristic, significance of the direction to the International Court to apply the 'general principles of law' recognizes by civilized nations. Discuss some instances of such application.
21. What do you understand by 'recognition'? Is the function of recognition in International Law constitutive or declaratory?
22. Discuss the various theories of recognition in International Law.
23. Write a brief note on the modes of recognition of a new State. Distinguish between de facto and de jure recognition.
24. De facto recognition of a State is a step towards de jure recognition of it. Comment on the above statement bringing out the nature and implications of the two-kinds of recognition.
25. Is recognition a purely political act? Discuss.
26. Is recognition of State and Governments the discretion of the recognizing State? Discuss the position.
27. What are the legal consequences of recognition of State or a Government? Has a non recognized Government any status in International Law? What are disqualifications due to non-recognition?
28. Distinguish between recognition of State and Government recognition of belligerency and recognition of insurgency.
29. As a rule, recognition de jure once given is irrevocable (Starke). Discuss the proposition with suitable example.
30. "...the recognition of a new State or Government has a retroactive operation and relates back to the date of inception of the particular State or Government concerned- (Starke). Discuss

the above statement. Cite relevant cases in support of your answer. Point out the limits of the retroactive effect of recognition.

31. What is meant by Extradition? What are the conditions necessary for it?

32. Define 'political offences'. What is meant by non-extradition of 'political offenders'? Refer to decided cases.

33. What are the rational considerations which have conditioned the law and practice as to extradition? Discuss.

34. What do you understand by 'asylum' in International law? Discuss the law relating to asylum with appropriate cases and instances.

35. "Asylum stops as it were, where extradition begins (Starke). Comment

36. It is correct to say that a fugitive have a right of asylum? Give reasons.

37. What do you mean by territorial sovereignty? Discuss its extent and nature.

38. What do you understand by 'maritime belt'? What are its chief characteristics?

39. With reference to the views regarding the breach of territorial waters under 'the sovereignty of a State, consider whether you could say that existing International Law recognizes any fixed breadth of the belt of territorial sea.

40. Discuss the evolution of the law relating to territorial waters with particular reference to 'the Anglo-Norwegian Fisheries case' and the work of the International Law Commission in this behalf.

41. States the rules of International Law relating to the 'Contiguous Zone'.

42. States the rules of International Law relating to the 'Exclusive Economic Zone'.

43. What are the rules of the International Law relating to continental shelf?

44. Present a short essay on the freedom of the open sea and point out there in the position in regard to (a) the surface of the bed of the Open Sea, and (b) the subsoil beneath the bed of the Ope

45. Describe briefly the constitution, functions and powers of the United Nations organization.

46. Briefly dwell upon the "purpose" and "principles" of the U.N.O. is the veto power of the permanent members of the Security Council consistent with sovereign equality of States?

47. Discuss the relating to the membership of the UNO

48. Give an account of the constitution and jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. In what respect does it differ from the Permanent Court of Arbitration?

49. Write short notes on the following:

(a) International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.)

(b) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (I.B.R.D.)

(c) International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.)

50. Describe briefly the structure and function of World Trade Organization (WTO).

51. Describe in short the various kinds of membership in WTO.

52. Describe briefly the objective, functions, structure and membership of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

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67. Describe in short the various kinds of membership in WTO.

68. Describe briefly the objective, functions, structure and membership of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

LLB 402: LAND LAWS

Maximum Marks: 70

1. Explain the ground of extension of tenancy.
2. What remedies are available for wrongful dispossession of tenant? Explain.
3. Explain various modes of collection of revenue.
4. Explain the provisions relating to appeals under Rajasthan Revenue Act, 1956.
5. What do you mean by Limited period tenancy? Explain.
6. Explain Section 10 of Rajasthan Rent Control Act.
7. Explain the provision of surrender and abandonment of tenancy.
8. Who is Khatedar tenant? Explain various rights of primary tenant.
9. Define and differentiate records of right and annual register.
10. Explain the provisions related to appeal under Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1956.
11. Explain various grounds of eviction of tenant under Rajasthan rent Control Act, 2001.
12. What is meant by 'Khuadkast'?
13. Define 'Tenant' as a term.
14. Define 'Trespasser'.
15. What is 'Nalbut'?
16. What do you understand by Revenue?
17. What are the provisions for revision of rent?
18. What are the various classes of Tenants under the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955? What are their primary rights?
19. State the ground on which a tenant may be ejected? Explain.
20. Discuss the provisions of Appeal, Revision, Reference and Review as laid down in the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956.
21. Discuss the provisions relating to the restriction on eviction? In what circumstance the possession can be restored to the evicted tenant?
22. Explain the main features or characteristics of the Rajasthan Rent Control Act, 2002.
23. How do a tenant of Khudkasht and Sub-tenant acquire Khatedari rights? Also describe the lands in which Khatedari rights shall not accrue.
24. Write short notes on the following:-
 - a) Nalbat
 - b) Pasture Land
 - c) Improvement
 - d) Grove Land
 - e) Land
25. "No tenant shall be ejected from his holding otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act" (Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955). Critically examine this statement and state the grounds of ejection.
26. Discuss the provision relating to appointment, powers and duties of the various Revenue Courts and Officers.
27. What are the various provisions relating to appeal, revision, reference and review under Land Laws?
28. Briefly explain the different modes of recovery of arrears of land revenue.
29. Examine in brief the procedure to be followed by the land record officer during the course of survey and record operations.
30. What are the powers and procedure of Rent Tribunal and Appellant Rent Tribunal?
31. Explain the following terms:-
 - a) Amenities

- b) Premises
 - c) Right of Land Lord
32. Critically examine the law relating to Land Acquisition with the help of case laws.
 33. Define and differentiate between Appeal, Review, Reference and Revision in the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955.
 34. Discuss various ground of eviction of tenant under Rajasthan rent Control Act, 2001.
 35. Explain the establishment and composition of Board of Revenue under Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956.
 36. Write short note on the following:-
 - a) Courts and officers of Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956
 - b) Mutation
 - c) Land shall Khatedari Right not accrue
 37. Discuss the classes of Tenant with suitable case laws.
 38. Explain the provision relating to Appeal and Review under Rajasthan Revenue Act, 1956.
 39. Write a short note on Declaratory Suits.
 40. Explain Section 9 of Rajasthan Rent Control Act, 2001.
 41. Explain the grounds of Transfer of Tenancies.
 42. Explain Injunction against wrongful ejection in the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955.
 43. Explain various rights of Primary Tenant.
 44. Define the following terms:-
 - a) Land
 - b) Rent
 - c) Revenue
 45. Differentiate between Tenant and Trespasser.
 46. Discuss the process of determination and modification of Rent.
 47. What do you mean by Khudkast.
 48. Explain Khatauni and Mutation.
 49. What are the different classes of Tenants as mentioned in Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955. State the lands in which Khatedari rights cannot accrue.
 50. Discuss the circumstances in which a tenant can be ejected from his holding.
 51. Discuss in detail about the powers of Revenue Board.
 52. What do you understand by Settlement? Explain the duties and functions of Settlement Officer.
 53. Discuss the grounds of eviction of a Tenant and procedure thereof under Rajasthan Rent Control Act, 2001.

LLB 403: ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Maximum Marks: 70

1. Explain “hazardous substance “as per environment protection Act?
2. Elaborate the power function and position of govt. analysis under Act 1986?
3. Throw some light on the constitution, power and function of joint board provide under water (prevention and control of pollution) Act 1974?
4. Throw some light on the constitution, power and function of joint board provide under water (prevention and control of pollution) Act 1974?
5. Elucidate the power of state government for the execution of Air Act 1981?
6. Explain the term Environment as per environment protection Act?
7. Discuss the power and functions of central and state board under the water Act 1974?
8. Write a detailed note on Judicial Activism for the protection of environment?
9. Elaborate the constitutional provision provided for the protection of environment.
10. Discuss the various Penalties and procedures under the Air prevention and control of pollution Act 1981.
11. Elaborate the salient feature of the Rajasthan noise control Act 1963.
12. Define Environment pollution.
13. What are the constitutional remedies for environmental pollution?
14. Describe about polluter pays principle.
15. Describe the object of environment pollution Act.
16. Describe about the constitution of central pollution control board.
17. Discuss the power of central &state govt. to make rules.
18. Discuss in detail the procedure relating to collection of sample of affluent under water (prevention and control of pollution) Act 1974?
19. Write a note on Wild life protection Act 1972.
20. What is legal Dimension of Sustainable development? Discuss with the help of case law.
21. Write a note on international conference on Environment protection.
22. Discuss about the remedies available against polluter of environment.
23. Define the word “pollution” under the water (prevention and control of pollution) Act 1974?
24. Discuss the board meaning of the term “Occupier “under Air (prevention and control of pollution) Act 1981?
25. Mention the disqualification of the member of the state boards under Air (prevention and control of pollution) Act 1981?
26. Mention the power of the central Government regarding Entry and Inspection under the Environment (protection) Act 1986.
27. Mention in brief the object and scope of Rajasthan Noise.
28. Discuss in detail your own views regarding recent trends and Implementation of Air Pollution related measure in India.
29. Discuss the provisions relating to standards for emission or discharge of environment pollutants.
30. Discuss the various Penalties and procedures under the Water (prevention and control of pollution) Act 1974.

LLB 404: LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAW-II

Maximum Marks: 70

1. Who is Workman under Workmen's compensation Act, 1923?
2. Explain the historical circumstances which led to the codification of Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.
3. Write an essay on the statutory position of dependant?
4. How has concept of partial and total disablement been tackled by workmen's compensation Act, 1923.
5. Explain the conditions precedent to qualify a person to be regarded as totally disabled.
6. Write an essay on the Employer's liability for compensation under Workmen's compensation Act, 1923.
7. How an employer can wriggle out of his liability to pay compensation? What can be done to plug this loophole?
8. What is scope of arising out of and in the course of employment?
9. Write an essay on Doctrine of Notional Extention.
10. Is Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, able to address the growing challenges of complex industrial environment? What changes could be brought to address them?
11. How the amount of compensation is calculated under workmen's compensation Act, 1923.
12. Explain the mechanism by which compensation is distributed.
13. What are the procedure before commissioner regarding compensation?
14. How and why an appeal is filed regarding distribution of compensation?
15. Explain the employer's liability when workmen is properly engaged.
16. Describe employer's liability when workmen is on contract.
17. What is the mechanism to distribute the compensation under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923?
18. Where an appeal is preferred in case of adequacy of compensation?

19. Explain the procedure of proceeding before the Commissioner.
20. Explain the scope of Appeals in the workmen's compensation.
21. How do we define wage? Differentiate between living wage and fair wage.
22. What is the Object and Scope of Payment of Wages Act, 1936?
23. Who has incurred the responsibility for the payment of wages under payment of wages, 1936?
24. Write an essay on the fixation of wage period.
25. What kinds of deductions could be made from wages? Explain
26. Is deduction justifiable from wages? Explain
27. Discuss the "time of payment" of wage.
28. Has responsibility been properly devolved on proper authority for the payment of wages?
Discuss
29. Enumerate what more could be added to Payment of wages Act to make it more Workmen friendly.
30. Have the aims and objects of the Payment of wages Act been achieved?
31. Define Minimum wage, Fair wage and living wage. How are they different from need based minimum wage?
32. With the help of case law explain the constitutional validity of Minimum wages Act, 1948.
33. Explain the procedure for the fixation and revision of minimum wages.
34. What are wages by time rate? How do they differ from wages by piece rate?
35. What is the procedure for hearing and deciding claims? How it could be further improved?
36. What more could be done to make the procedure of fixing of minimum wages more workmen friendly?
37. Explain the evolving concept of need based minimum wage.
38. Discuss the role of judiciary in guarantying the living wages to the workmen.

39. How has the concepts of Factory, manufacturing process, worker and occupier been defined under Factories Act, 1948.
40. What are the General duties of occupier under factories Act, 1948.
41. Discuss the working hours of adults. How are they calculated?
42. What do we mean by annual leave with wages? Discuss
43. Are measures enumerated under factories act, 1948 for the health and safety of works adequate? How they could be further improved?
44. Has factories act been able to tackle the menace of child labour and young person?
45. What are the provisions for the safety and security of women under factories Act, 1948.
46. Shed light on the additional provisions regulating employment of women in the factory.
47. Explain the provisions of the Factories Act dealing with the employment of children in the factories.
48. Has the aims and objectives of the Factories Act been achieved. Discuss

LLB 405: PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, BAR- BENCH RELATIONS & MOOT COURT

Maximum Marks: 70

- Q1. Give a brief Historical background of Legal profession in India?
- Q2. Give an overview of Indian Advocates Act, 1961.
- Q3. Explain the functions of Rajasthan State Bar Council.
- Q4. Explain the functions of Rajasthan State Bar Council?
- Q5. What is the structure of Bar council of India?
- Q6. What is the role of Disciplinary committee in Bar council of India?
- Q7. What are the qualifications of Membership for the Bar council of India?
- Q8. Mention the provisions relating to Power to make rules under sec 3 to sec 15.
- Q9. Give an overview of The Advocates act, 1961.
- Q10. Mention the common roles of advocates in legal fraternity.
- Q11. What are the qualifications and disqualifications for enrolment?
- Q12. What is the procedure for enrolment as an advocate as per the bar council act.
- Q13. What do you mean by professional misconduct?
- Q14. What are the rules for determining the misconduct.
- Q15. What is the role of disciplinary committee in case of misconduct?
- Q16. What is the procedure for cognizance of misconduct?
- Q17. Mention the provisions related to appeals to the Supreme court.
- Q18. What can and cannot be amount to misconduct? Explain with examples.
- Q19. What is the need for an ethical code rights?
- Q20. What are the various privileges and rights of an advocate?
- Q21. Mention how as an advocate you will prepare the advocate and what should be the fee norms.
- Q22. What is the role of Bar in soliciting work and advertisement.
- Q23. What is the accountability of an advocate towards client?

- Q24. Why and what should be the confidential matter between client and advocates.
- Q25. What are the rules of code of ethics prepared by the bar council of India.
- Q26. What is the code of ethics for an advocate towards society, court and clients?
- Q27. What do you mean by the contempt?
- Q28. What are the various areas of contempt and scope?
- Q29. What is the difference between civil and criminal contempt?
- Q30. What is the penalty for punishment for contempt?
- Q31. Mention with the help of renowned cases the cognizance taken by HC.
- Q32. Explain with the help of various cases the contempt matters dealt by Supreme Court.
- Q33. What are rules related to contempt proceedings and procedure thereof in Supreme Court.
- Q34. Explain the term contempt with the help of various cases dealt by High courts.
- Q35. Can a court itself commit contempt? If yes mention the instances with examples.
- Q36. Mention the instances when the contempt proceedings were initiated by Supreme court itself when the contempt is done by High courts.
- Q37. Mention the instances where cognizance is taken by High courts in case of contempt of court's decisions.
- Q38. What should be the procedure for contempt under the supreme courts.
- Q39. Mention the instances and categories of contempt with the help of decided cases.
- Q40. Mention the rules prescribed in the case of Amrit Nahata v. UOI.
- Q41. Mention the rules propounded in the case of P.D.Gupts v.Ram Murti.
- Q42. What kind of contempt will be, if a person slaps the judge or a magistrate? Explain with the help of cases?
- Q43. Mention the principles enunciated in the case of Supreme court bar council v. UOI and others.



LLB 501: CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE & LIMITATION ACT

Maximum Marks: 70

1. What do you mean by Decree?
2. Define the essential element of a Decree.
3. What do you mean by Mesne-profit? Discuss the principles of its measurement.
4. What is the difference between Decree and Order?
5. What is the meaning of Legal Representation?
6. What do you mean by Res-subjudice? Discuss its essential elements.
7. What is the object of res-judicata. State the relevant provision of section 11 of the CPC?
8. What are the provisions of C.P.C. which prevents multiplicity of suits in respect of the same cause of section?
9. Write short note on the following: a. Constructive res-judicata b. Res-judicata between co-defendants c. Res-judicata between co-plaintiffs d. Res-judicata and Minors
10. Distinguish the following: a. Res-judicata and Estoppel b. Res-judicata and Res-subjudice
11. What do you mean by jurisdiction of a Court? State the various kinds of Jurisdiction.
12. "Courts to try all civil suits unless barred". Comment the said statement.
13. Whether a suit filed relating to religious office, is a civil nature suit?
14. How is a suit instituted in a Court?
15. State the essential particulars which a plaint must contain.
16. State the circumstances where the plaint is rejected and returned.
17. What do you mean by legal set off and equitable set off? What are the difference between two?
18. What do you mean by 'Pleading' and state its rules in brief. Explain when the court permits or does not permits the amendment in the pleadings.
19. When a suit may be rejected in the relation to appearing and non appearing of the parties and what remedies are available for such parties?
20. Write short notes on following: a. Discovery by interrogatories b. Awarding ex-pate decree and set aside c. Difference between set off and counter claim d. Framing of issues e. First hearing

21. What are the rules about the place of suing for the recovery of movable and immovable property?
22. What will be the place of suing for compensation on breach of Contract?
23. What is the place of suing in case of tort?
24. What will be the place of suing in case of copyright infringement and for mesne profit?
25. State the provisions regarding transfer of suits and withdrawal of suits.
26. Whether the Supreme Court has empowered in for transfer and withdrawal of Suits?
27. What do you mean by joinder, non joinder, mis joinder and multiplicity of suits and what are their effects?
28. Under what circumstances representative suit is filed and what procedure is adopted for such suits?
29. What is meant by Restitution? State in brief the provisions of the CPC in this regard.
30. What do you mean by inherent powers of the Court?
31. State in brief the powers of the court for issuing a 'Commission'.
32. Can a high court or foreign court issue a 'Commission'?
33. What are the supplement proceeding in CPC?
34. What is meant by Temporary Injunction?
35. State the cases where the court issues temporary injunction.
36. What will be the effects of violation of temporary injunction?
37. When is a receiver appointed by the court in any case?
38. State the powers and duties of Receiver. In which circumstances can a receiver be removed?
39. Write brief notes on following: a. Arrest before Judgment b. Attachment before Judgment c. Interlocutory Order
40. State the CPC's provisions regarding security of costs.
41. Describe the procedure adopted in a suit filed by or against the Government.
42. State the procedure of suit against foreign ruler, Ambassadors and Envoys.
43. State the procedure of suits by or against Military or Naval.
44. How a suit by or against the minor and persons of unsound mind may be filed?
45. State the powers of suit representative or next friend and guardian ad litem.
46. What do you mean by indigent persons? 47. How is a suit filed against or by such persons?
47. In which cases the court applies the summary procedure? What is the procedure of it?
48. What is meant by Inter pleader suit? Where will such suit be filed?
49. State the provisions of CPC relating to filling a suit of public nuisance and other wrongful acts affecting the public.

LLB 502: CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, LAW OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND PROBATION OF OFFENDERS

Maximum Marks: 70

1. Discuss the application object and salient feature of the code of criminal procedure?
2. Discuss about constitution of criminal courts and their power?
3. Write a short note on cognizable and non cognizable?
4. Define the term 'complaint'?
5. What is meant by 'charge'?
6. Differentiate the cognizable and non-cognizable?
7. What are the bailable & non-bailable offence?
8. What does investigation means?
9. Define the term "trial"?
10. Describe the meaning of enquiry under criminal procedure code?
11. What is the called police report?
12. What is the difference between complaint & first information report ? explain
13. Who are public prosecutor?
14. State the difference between summon case warrant case?
15. What is mean by discharge?
16. What is mean by acquittal?
17. When dose a summon case converts into warrant case?
18. What are the rights of a arrested person?
19. What are the contents of charge ?
20. What offence can be tried summarily?
21. Under what circumstances accused can be released on probation?
22. Under what circumstances revision can be made by high court under criminal procedure code?
23. Describe the provision of criminal procedure code relating the maintains of wives. Children and parents?
24. What are the power of magistrates with regard to cases of nuisance or apprehended?
25. When can accuse of non bailable offence be released on bail?
26. Under what grounds an anticipatory bail is granted?
27. Disuss about the rights of arrested person. Under the provision of the criminal procedure code 1973?

28. When a person may be arrested with or without a warrant ?
29. Write a short notes compoundable and non compoundable offence?
30. Explain the meaning of search and seizure maintain the difference between the two as well?
31. Define 'search' and discuss when a search can be made without a warrant?
32. Discuss about the dismissal of complaint against the accused?
33. Define charge and discuss the basic rule relating to the framing of charges and the procedure for alteration?
34. Discuss the object of criminal trial and how it is related to the concept of fair trial?
35. Discuss the procedure in respect of trial of warrant case by magistrate?
36. Discuss the procedure to be followed in the trial of summons cases?
37. When bail can be taken in Non Cognizable offences?
38. Write the provision of Anticipatory Bail. Can such a bail be allowed in a Murder Case? If so when?
39. What is meant by First Information Report? Is delay in F.I.R affecting the Matter?
40. What is the evidentiary value of F.I.R?
41. Write short notes on the following
 - (i) Search by police officer
 - (ii) Diary of Investigation proceedings and its importance in evidence
 - (iii) Police officers report after completing Investigation
 - (iv) Inquest Report
42. What do you mean by Summon and Warrant? What are its contents? In which circumstances such processes have been issued. What are the differences between Summon and Warrant?
43. What is the power of the Court to direct for taking security?
44. What is the procedure of a Warrant forwarded for execution outside jurisdiction?
45. Discuss the circumstances in which the proclamation and attachment against a person can be made.
46. When can a court issue the processes to compel the production of things? Discuss in brief.
47. What is Search warrant? State the general provisions relating to Search.
48. What are the various modes of attachment? When an order of sale the attached property can be given?
49. When courts issue the processes to compel the production of things? What are the various types of processes?
50. Give the general provisions relating to search?

51. What are the conditions for validity of an order of forfeiture?
52. What is Charge? State the particulars of the Charge. Can charge be altered? If so when? What is the effect of defective charge?
53. "There will be separate charge for each offence and separate trial for each charge". Discuss this rule and exception of it.
- 54.. Explain:-
- (i) Joinder of Charges
 - (ii) Joint charge on different persons
 - (iii) Form of charges
55. Describe the modes of taking and recording the Evidences in inquiries and trial. When attendance of witness may be dispensed with and commission may be issued?
56. Write short notes on:-
- (i) Execution of commission
 - (ii) Remarks respecting demeanor of witness
 - (iii) Examination of witnesses by the parties
57. "Persons once convicted or acquitted of an offence are not to be tried for the same offence again" Explain with reference to relevant provisions of Code of criminal procedure.
58. Explain:-
- (i) Power of Court for Adjournment of Proceedings
 - (ii) Accused to be a competent witness
 - (iii) Powers of the court to examine the accused
 - (iv) Tender of pardon to Accomplice.
59. What is meant by compoundable offence? What are its legal effects? Can a prosecution be withdrawn? What is the procedure regarding it?
60. Discuss in brief the provisions of Code of Criminal procedure relating to the persons of unsound mind.
61. When can a court issue the processes to compel the production of things? Discuss in brief.
62. What do you mean by trial? How many types of trials can be held under Cr.p.c?
63. What is the difference between Investigation and Trial?
64. Explain the trial before a Court of Session.
65. Laid down the procedure of trial of warrant cases by Magistrates.
66. Explain Summon trial by magistrate.
67. Distinguish between Warrant trial and Summon trial.
68. What do you mean by Summary Trial? Explain the procedure of it.

69. State the provisions relating to Judgment.
70. Explain the provisions relating to submission of death sentences for confirmation.
71. Write the provisions relating to Execution, suspension, remission and commutation of sentences.
72. State the provisions relating to Appeals in Cr. P.C.
73. State the meaning of reference and procedure relating to it in Cr.p.c.
74. State the meaning of revision and procedure relating to it in Cr.p.c.
75. What is the difference between Reference and Revision?
76. Can a criminal case be transferred from one court to another?
77. State the provisions related to transfer of cases.
78. What do you mean by irregular proceedings? State the consequences of it.
79. Describe the limitation period under criminal procedure code for taking cognizance of offences.

LLB 503: LAW OF EVIDENCE

Maximum Marks: 70

1. Write in detail the history of law of evidence in India?
2. Define law of Evidence and state the function of the law of Evidence in Judicial Inquiries.
3. What are the principles and cardinal rules of Law of Evidence?
4. Law of Evidence is the Lex Fori which governs the court, critically analyze.
5. State a synopsis and scheme of the Indian Evidence Act.
6. The rules of Evidence are in general same in civil and criminal proceedings, comment.
7. The Indian Evidence act is not a complete code in itself, comment briefly.
8. Define Evidence and distinguish between oral and written Evidence.
9. Explain various types of evidence giving Illustrations.
10. Explain the provision related to Exclusion of oral evidence by documentary evidence.
11. Define “presumption”, what do you mean by May Presume, shall presume and conclusive proof?
12. What are the provisions related to Admission ?
13. Define the term “Admission”, who are the persons by whom admissions can be made distinguished between admission and estoppels?
14. Can admissions be proved by or on behalf of the persons making them? If so, is the rule subject to any exceptions?
15. Are admissions made by strangers admissible? If not, are there any exception to this rule?
16. Define “Confession”. Under what circumstances the confession is admissible or inadmissible?
17. Differentiate between admission and confession.
18. State the provisions of Law relating to confessions under Indian Evidence Act.
19. Every confession is necessarily a admission but not vice-versa, Discuss.
20. What is the difference between Judicial and Extra Judicial confession? Explain the evidentiary values.
21. What do you mean by the term “ Dying declaration”.
22. State the cases in which statement of relevant fact by a person who is dead or cannot be found is relevant.

23. What are the essential conditions for Dying Declaration.
24. In reference to dying declaration, there is a difference between Indian and English law differs. Explain.
25. State briefly the facts and principles in the Pakala Narayan Swami v. Emperor.
26. Now a days dying declaration has lost its creditability and authenticity, discuss.
27. What are the provisions relating to Expert's opinion?
28. What do you understand by books of accounts u/s 34 of Indian Evidence Act.
29. Are entries in books of account are sufficient alone to charge a person with liability?
30. Who is an expert? What is the meaning of expert and value of Expert evidence.
31. When are opinions of third person relevant according to Indian Evidence Act?
32. Define character evidence, how far it is admissible in civil and criminal cases?
- Q33. Differentiate between Oral and Documentary evidence regarding its validity.
- Q34. What is public document and private document? Is the certified copy of public documents admissible?
- Q35. Explain the laws relating to presumptions as to documents 30yrs old.
- Q36. What is "Burden of Proof"? on whom the burden of proof lies in suit of proceedings?
- Q37. Explain the principle of Estoppels? Explain the difference between Estoppel and Res Judicata?
- Q38. "Here-say evidence is no evidence". Explain.
- Q39. Explain and illustrate the rule of estoppels as enacted in Indian evidence act.
- Q40 Discuss the different kinds of estoppels?
- Q41. Explain the provisions regarding testimony of husband and wife as witnesses.
- Q42. What do you mean by Privileged communication? Explain the provisions.
- Q43. Who is accomplice? What is his position and value of his statement?
- Q44. Discuss "a conviction is not illegal merely because it proceeds on the Uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice".
- Q45. What do you mean by judicial notice? Explain provisions.
- Q46. What are the presumptions regarding the Dowry death?
- Q47. Mention the provisions regarding the Hostile witness.
- Q48. Explain the terms "Proved", Disproved and Not proved.
- Q49. Explain the provisions regarding the Exclusion of oral evidence by written evidence.
- Q50. State what facts need not to be proved by the parties to the legal proceedings.

LLB 504: TAXATION LAW

Maximum Marks: 70

1. Define Assessment year and previous year.
2. Define the term Person under the Income Tax Act 1961.
3. Write the essential of Income from House property.
4. What do you mean by Capital gain?
5. Define the term Salary.
6. What do you mean Tax deduction at source?
7. What do you mean by Advance Payment of Tax?
8. What do you mean by Income Tax Return?
9. Discuss the provision of Income Tax Act 1961 relating to Residential Status of Individual and Company.
10. Discuss the provision Of Income under the Head Income from other sources
11. Discuss the provision of Income Tax Act relating to Appeals and revisions.
12. What do you mean by Capital gain and capital assets?
13. Explain the provision of Income tax Act 1961 relating to the carry forward and Set off of losses.
14. Discuss in detail, income from other sources.
15. Explain the conditions for the determination of residential status of individual.
16. Discuss the incomes which are exempted from tax under Income Tax Act 1961.
17. What do you mean Tax Deduction at Sources and Income Tax Return?
18. Write any four deductions allowed from total income under Income Tax Act 1961.
19. Write the income taxable under the head profit and gain from business or profession.
20. Define the term person and assesses under Income Tax Act 1961.
21. Explain Compensation received on Voluntary retirement.
22. Define Perquisites. What are the types of Perquisites?
23. Define Allowances. What Allowances are fully taxable under tax law Act 1961
24. 'Allowances which are partially taxable under tax law Act, 1961' Explain.
25. Explain Short term and Long term Capital Assets.
26. Discuss modes of computation of capital gain.
27. Discuss Income from other sources .
28. Explain Deduction and collection of Tax at sources and Advance payment.
29. Discuss jurisdiction and powers of Income Tax Authority.

30. Explain Levy of wealth tax and its applicability.
31. Critically examine the definitions of Income, Person, Previous Year and Assessment Year under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
32. Discuss critically the basic principles of the Charging Section of Income Tax under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
33. What is 'Annual Value' under the Income Tax Act, 1961 ? What deductions are allowed from Annual Value in Computing the Taxable Income from the House Property ?
34. Explain the provisions relating to Set-off and Carry Forward and Set-off of Losses under different heads of Income under The Income Tax Act.
35. Critically examine provisions relating to 'Procedure for Assessment' under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
36. Examine provisions relating to 'Appeal and Revision' under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
37. "The Income Tax Authorities have very wide powers of Search and Seizure without any external check or safeguard for the Citizen." Comment in the light of Judicial Pronouncements.
38. Write short notes on the following :
 - (a) Unexplained Investment, Money and Expenditure
 - (b) Collection and Recovery of Tax
 - (c) Various Deductions to be made in Computing Total Income of an Assessee

LLB 505: LAW OF BANKING & NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

Maximum Marks: 70

1. Describe briefly whether garnishee order can attach undrawn or unutilized balance in an overdraft and/or cash credit account.
2. Explain in brief five risks associated with payment systems.
3. Explain what do you understand by the term 'Money Laundering'.
4. What is the period of limitation under the Limitation Act, 1963 in respect of following documents :
 - (i) Mortgage-foreclosure
 - (ii) Guarantee
 - (iii) Demand promissory note
 - (iv) Mortgage-possession of immoveable property
 - (v) Money payable for money lent.
5. On what grounds, a customer can lodge a complaint with the Office of Banking Ombudsman for deficiency in service with respect to loans and advances? What is the cost involved in filing complaint with Banking Ombudsman?
6. 'Banking Ombudsman' was created for quick and honest redressal of grievances of customers. How effective it has been over the years in redressing the grievances? Does it create a healthier and ethical customer relationship?
7. What is Banker's Right of Lien
8. Explain the characteristics of negotiable instruments
9. One of the types of the banker-customer relationships is that of a principal and agent. Explain five circumstances when a bank acts as an agent of the customer.
10. Explain the function of commercial bank.
11. What are the activities permitted by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 to be taken up by banker ?
12. Explain the general principles relating to Loans and Advances
13. Write short note on
 - (a) Gift cheque
 - (b) Guarantees
14. Define bill of exchange and what are the distinction between bill of exchange and Cheque.
15. Discuss Demand Draft and Traveller's Cheques.
16. Explain the functions of Reserve Bank of India.
17. What is Endorsement? Explain different kinds of Endorsement Payment for Honour
18. Write note on:
 - (a) Cyber Evidence.
 - (b) ATM
19. What is the difference between microfinance and microcredit?
20. What are microcredit and microfinance? How does it work?
21. Define Cheque. Distinguish Cheque from Bill of Exchange.
22. Write note on:
 - (a) Financing of exports
 - (b) Agency services.
23. Explain the term 'customer'. State the relationship between Banker and customer.

24. Write note on:

(a) E- Banking

(b) Banker's right of set-off.



LLB 601: CRIMINOLOGY & PENOLOGY

Maximum Marks- 70

1. Define the term “Crime”?
2. What are the various approaches to understand the criminology?
3. Explain the casual approach of criminology?
4. What are the various difficulties in application of the casual approach?
5. How human behavior is related to the crime?
6. Briefly mention the various theories of crime?
7. What do you mean by causation of crime?
8. What are biophysical and psychodynamic approaches?
9. Explain the sociological school of criminology?
10. What do you mean by psychodynamic approach?
11. Explain the role of legislation in making the criminal laws?
12. What is the role of police in controlling the crimes?
13. What is the role of judiciary in controlling the crimes?
14. What do you mean by the term deviation?
15. How the method of treatment is made and what procedure should be followed?
16. Explain the deviations as relating to the human behavior?
17. What are the causes of deviations?
18. What do you mean by Reformation?
19. What is the role of administration in relation to prevention of crimes in society?
20. How the role of legislation and judiciary controls the crimes in society?
21. What do you mean by White collar crimes?
22. Explain the various types of white collar crimes?
23. Explain how money laundering can be stopped through laws?
24. How the consumption of drug leads to commission of crime?
25. Mention the various enactments related to white collar crimes?

26. Explain the correlation between politics and crime?
27. What measures can be taken by the government to control the tax evasions?
28. Can a company be punished for evasion of taxes? If yes what is the legislation?
29. What do you understand by socio economic offences?
30. What is the role of imposing sin taxes by govt. in controlling the white collar crimes?
31. What are the various theories of punishment?
32. Explain the deterrent theory of punishment?
33. Explain the Retributive theory of punishment?
34. Explain the Preventive theory of punishment?
35. Explain the reformatory theory of punishment?
36. What are the various alternative to prison ?
37. Explain the term probation?
38. What are open jails? Explain the concept?
39. What do you mean by release on parole?
40. How the prisons in the modern world should be reformed?
41. What do you mean by the term capital punishment?
42. How the capital punishment is contradictory to the concept of human rights?
43. Explain the various judicial reforms in relation to punishment?
44. How the theories of punishment are applicable to Indian Penal Code?
45. What is the role of administration in compensating the victims of crime?
46. How the victims of the crime should get assistance and rehabilitation?
47. Explain the compensation as a mode of punishment?
48. What are the constitutional perspectives of compensation?
49. What is the role of judiciary in providing the justice to victims of crime?
50. What is the role of state in application of concept of Penology and Victimology?

LLB 602: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

Maximum Marks: 70

1. Define Intellectual property. Explain the scope of IPR as expanded by WIPO and TRIP.
2. Enumerate the salient features of Copyright Act, 1957. What changes have been incorporated in recent years?
3. Define Copyright. What are the main features of Copyright?
4. "Copyright exists in expression of Idea and not in Idea". Explain it with illustrations.
5. What is the subject matter of copyright
6. Who is treated as author in various categories of Work?
7. "Copyright is a bundle of rights". Describe various rights enjoyed by an owner of the Copyright.
8. Explain the procedure of registration of Copyright.
9. Write short note on 'rectification of registration of copyright'.
10. Explain the meaning and importance of publication in determining the term of the Copyright.
11. Enumerate the term of Copyright for various categories of work as provided in Copyright Act.
12. What are the various modes of transfer of Copyright? Discuss the mode and manner of assignment of Copyright.
13. Discuss the cases in which compulsory licenses may be granted.
14. Who will grant the compulsory licenses and when it can be revoked?
15. What do you mean by infringement of copyright? What are the determining factors for measuring infringement?
16. With the help of decided cases explain the types of infringement in literary, artistic and cinematographic work.
17. Explain when use of Copyright work of others is not treated as infringement?
18. Define the defenses which may be set up by the defendant in a civil suit of infringement against him?
19. Explain various civil & criminal remedies against infringement of Copyright.
20. What offences and punishment are prescribed in Copyright Act?
21. Discuss the salient features of Patent Act, 1970.
22. Define Patent. What is the object of granting patent?

23. What are the three important requirements of an invention to qualify for patent? Explain in detail.
24. Discuss the various rights available to Patentee. Are they absolute?
25. Enumerate those categories of inventions which are not patentable.
26. Who can file application for Patent? Discuss the procedure for granting a Patent.
27. What is the term of Patent?
28. What is compulsory license? Discuss the cases in which compulsory licenses may be granted.
29. Describe various modes of transfer of Patent.
30. What do you mean by infringement of Patent? Which acts do not constitute infringement? Discuss various reliefs available against it.
31. Explain the salient features of Trade Mark Act, 1970.
32. Define Trade Mark. Discuss its essential features by giving illustrations.
33. What purpose is served by trademark? How it is different from property mark.
34. "Internet domain names are also entitle to protection as 'Trademark'. Comment
35. Discuss in detail the procedure for registration of Trademark.
36. Discuss the various rights of a trademark holder. Are there any limitations on those rights? Explain.
37. Discuss the terms and conditions of assignment and transmission of trademark. Is registration of assignment compulsory?
38. What do you mean by infringement of Trademark? Which acts do not constitute infringement? Discuss various reliefs available against it.
39. Explain Passing off action. What is the distinction between Passing off and infringement?
40. What are the various categories of offences and their punishment provided under the Trademarks Act, 1999?
41. Discuss the salient features of design Act, 2000.
42. What is the significance of a design? What are its essential features?
43. Discuss the mode and manner of registration of design under designs Act, 2000.
44. When can the registration of a design be cancelled?
45. What rights are available to the proprietor of design?
46. What do you mean by piracy of copyright in design?
47. What remedies are available against the piracy of copyright in design?
48. Who is entitled to seek registration of design?
49. State the designs which are not registrable under Designs Act, 2000.
50. How can proprietor of Design protect his rights?

LLB 603: ARBITRATION, COCILIATION & ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEM

Maximum Marks: 70

1. What do you mean by Alternative Dispute Resolution?
2. What is the concept and need of Alternative Dispute Resolution?
3. What are different modes of alternative dispute resolution?
4. Trace out the reasons that in spite of its badly felt necessity, people in India are not opting for them in large number.
5. Discuss the organization and functions of National Legal service Authority Act, 1987.
6. What do you mean by Legal Aid?
7. What are the various constitutional provisions regarding Legal Aid?
8. Describe the constitution and functions of National Legal service Authority.
9. Describe the constitution and functions of State Legal service Authority.
10. Describe the constitution and functions of Lok Adalat.
11. Give the definition of Arbitration. State the essential features of it.
12. Describe in brief the object and development of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
13. What are the salient features of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996?
14. Explain definition of following:
 - i. "Arbitration Agreement"
 - ii. "International Commercial Arbitration"
15. Explain in detail about 'Arbitration Agreement'.
16. What are the essential elements of an 'Arbitration Agreement'?
17. Explain the composition and jurisdiction of an 'Arbitration Tribunal'.
18. Describe about the conduction of Arbitral proceedings.
19. What are the grounds to challenge the composition of Arbitral Tribunal?
20. On what grounds arbitration proceedings can be terminated?
21. On what grounds an arbitral award may be set aside?
22. In what manner an arbitral award may be enforced?
23. When an arbitral award said to be final?
24. What do you mean by a Conciliation proceeding?
25. Explain the nature and scope of a Conciliation proceeding?
26. Give the provisions regarding number and appointment of Conciliators.

27. Put light on the role of a conciliator in a Conciliation Proceeding.
28. In what manner a Conciliation Proceeding may be terminated?
29. What is the difference between Conciliation and Arbitration?
30. Describe the methods of Conciliation proceedings.
31. What is 'Mediation'?
32. What are its essential ingredients?
33. What are different stages of Mediation?
34. Discuss and suggest what the qualities should be of Mediator?
35. Discuss about 'Negotiation'.
36. In what manner 'Negotiation' is differ from Mediation?
37. What do you mean by Consultation as a technique of ADR?
38. What is the difference between Negotiation and Consultation?
39. What is the difference between Mediation and Consultation?
40. Describe the significance of Good Offices as a technique of ADR.
41. What do you mean by International Commercial Arbitration?
42. What do you understand by foreign arbitration award?
43. When a foreign award is binding under the New York Convention?
44. Describe the conditions for enforcement of foreign award under the New York Convention?
45. Explain the enforcement of foreign award under New York Convention?
46. Comment on the conditions for enforcement of foreign awards under the Geneva Convention.
47. When a foreign award is binding under the New York Convention?
48. Describe the conditions for enforcement of foreign award under the New York Convention?
49. Explain the enforcement of foreign award under New York Convention?
50. What do you mean by International Commercial Arbitration?

LLB 604: INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

Maximum Marks: 70

1. What do you mean by Interpretation? Discuss in detail the difference between 'Interpretation' and 'Construction'.
2. What do you mean by interpretation? What is its object? Distinguish between Interpretation and construction.
3. Define interpretation. Discuss the basic principles of interpretation.
4. Define Interpretation and distinguish it from construction. What are the basic rules of Interpretation?
5. Describe the Meaning, Objects and Scope of 'interpretation' and 'construction'.
6. Write a short note on effect of repeal of a statute.
7. Enumerate the rules of Interpretation of constitution as developed by the courts of India.
8. Discuss the general principles of statutes affecting jurisdiction of courts.
9. What do you understand by Interpretation of Statutes & what are the objects of Interpretation.
10. "The function of the court is to interpret the law and not to legislate." Give comment.
11. Write a short note on 'Statute must be read as a whole'.
12. Comment on 'Words of common usage are to be understood in their popular sense'.
13. "Every word in a statute to be given a meaning." Explain with reference to general principles of Interpretation.
14. "While interpreting on enactment the court may modify its nature meaning to such an extent as to avoid absurdity or hardship". Comment.
15. The rule of construction is well settled that when there are in an enactment two provisions which cannot be reconciled with each other, they should be so constructed that, if possible, effect should be given to both. This is what is known as the rule of harmonious construction." Discuss the important aspects of this rule with help of decided cases, that you know.
16. What are the basic principles of Interpretation? Explain briefly.
17. While interpreting an enactment the court may modify its natural meaning to such extent as to avoid absurdity or hardship. Comment.
18. Explain the Literal or grammatical rules of interpretation with the help of decided cases.
19. Literal or Grammatical rule is said to be the most safest rule of interpretation. Clarify with the help of decided cases.
20. "The literal and grammatical interpretation is the only interpretation which will further the aim and object of enactment and will prevent the mischief." Critically examine.

21. The Court while interpreting should try to suppress the mischief and advance the remedy.
Explain
22. Discuss and illustrate the Plain or Literal Meaning Rule as applied to the interpretation of statutes.
23. "A statute is not passed in vacuum but in a frame work of circumstances so as to give a remedy for a known state of affairs. To arrive at its true meaning one should know the circumstances with reference to which the words were used and what was the object appearing from those circumstances which Parliament had in view."
Make a critical appraisal of the above in the light of Haydon's rule as applied to the interpretation of statutes.
24. Discuss and illustrate the Haydon's rule as applied to the interpretation of statutes to find out the mischief. How far is this rule different from the Literal Rule?
25. Discuss in detail with decided cases the Mischief Rule of Interpretation.
26. Discuss and illustrate the Golden Rule as applied to the interpretation of statutes.
How far is this rule different from the Literal Rule?
27. Explain the Golden rule of interpretation with reference to decided cases.
28. Explain in brief the various internal aids of interpretation.
29. What are 'internal' aids to the interpretation of statutes? Assess the importance of any **four** of the following in the interpretation of statutes.
30. Discuss in detail the Internal Aids which gives help in Interpretation of Statutes?
31. What are Internal Aids? How do they help in Interpretation of Statutes?
32. What are Internal Aids? Assess the importance of Language, phraseology, clauses and punctuation in Interpretation of Statutes.
33. How short and long titles, preamble, marginal headings, parts and their captions, chapters and their captions, marginal and section-headings gives helps in Interpretation of Statutes?
Discuss the same with support of leading cases.
34. Write a short note on Explanations, exceptions, examples, provisos and schedules as a internal aids which gives help in Interpretation of Statutes?
35. What are 'external' aids to the interpretation of statutes? Assess the importance of any **four** of the following in the interpretation of statutes.
36. Discuss the importance of Preamble and Proviso in the interpretation of a statute.
37. Write a short note on Legislative history-Legislative Intention, Statement of objects and reasons, legislative debates and Committee reports.
38. "External Aids are subsidiary Aids in Interpretation of statutes." Explain.

39. Write a short note on Role of Constituent Assembly debates in the interpretation of the Constitution of India.
40. Discuss in detail about the internal aids and External aids of interpretation with the help of decided cases.
41. Bring out the distinction between penal and remedial statutes and the rules of interpretation applicable to them. Discuss the current judicial trend in the interpretation of penal statutes.
42. Explain the special rule of interpretation of Fiscal Statute supported by decided cases.
43. Discuss the general principles of interpreting taxing statutes.
44. Discuss the special rules of interpretation for Penal Statutes.
45. Explain the distinction between Remedial and Penal Statutes.
46. Explain in brief the principles of interpretation in relation of Constitution.
47. Discuss the general Principles of Interpretation of Constitution.
48. Write a short notes on the following:
- a. Rule of Pith and Substance
 - b. Doctrine of colourable legislation
49. Discuss the rules for the interpretation of the Constitution of India. Refer decided cases.
50. Write a short notes on the following:
- a. Beneficial Construction
 - b. Interpretation of Statutes in Pari-materia
51. With reference to Interpretation of the Indian Constitution, explain the following:
- a. Theory of Territorial Nexus
 - b. Doctrine of Pith and Substance
 - c. Pari-materia Rule
51. Explain the theory of pleasure and pain.

LLB 605: DRAFTING, PLEADINGS AND CONVEYANCING

Maximum Marks: 70

1. Write a note on the Fundamental Rules of Pleadings.
2. Explain in detail the provisions under which a plaint structure is instituted in a court of law.
3. Enumerate how parties are described in a plaint. What provisions of CPC guides it.
4. What is written statement? Why an affidavit is necessary to support an averment in the written statement?
5. How an ex-parte decree is set aside? What are consequences of it being set aside?
6. Describe the contents given in the application for setting aside ex-parte decree.
7. Can a defendant aver arguments additional to what has been specifically denied.
Comment
8. Explain the provisions of CPC relating to filing of suit.
9. Discuss the provisions of CPC which deals with setting aside of ex-parte decree.
10. Discuss the provisions of CPC which deals with the filing of written statement.
11. How and under what circumstances Suit for permanent Injunction is filed?
12. Explain the procedure followed for moving the application for temporary injunction?
13. Enumerate the contents given under order XXXIX of CPC.
14. How suit for Specific Performance is instituted?
15. Describe the procedure and contents of the petition filed for eviction under Rent Control Act.
16. Bring out the difference between the suits for temporary and permanent injunction.
17. Explain the provisions of the CPC which deals with filing of petition for eviction under rent control Act.
18. Discuss the provisions regarding filing suit for specific performance.
19. How a suit for permanent injunction is files. Also discuss the provisions under which it is filed.
20. Can an ordinary suit for recovery be modified? Explain
21. Write an essay on General principles being followed in Criminal Pleadings.
22. Describe the provisions of Cr.P.C. under which an application for bail is moved.
23. Under what circumstances application under section 125 of Cr.P.C. is filed?
24. Write a note on First information Report registered under section 154 of Cr.P.C.

25. What consequences would follow in the non pursuance of registering a F.I.R. Shed light on the judicial intervention in this regard?
26. Enumerate the circumstances under which an application under section 482 of the Cr.p.C. is filed. Prepare a model draft of it.
27. What is compounding of offences by way of compromise under section 320(i) of Cr.P.C. Also prepare a model draft of it.
28. Bail is a general rule jail is an exception. Discuss
29. Write an essay on muslim women's right to maintenance under section 125 of CrPC.
30. Explain the role of information technology in streamlining filing a FIR.
31. Prepare a model draft of the notice to the tenant under section 106 of the Transfer of the Property act.
32. When notice under section 80 is served? Prepare a model draft of it.
33. What is General Power of Attorney? Prepare a model draft of it.
34. Bring out the difference between agreement to sell and sale deed. Prepare a model draft of them.
35. When a suit for the dissolution of Partnership is instituted? Prepare a model draft of it.
36. Under what circumstances petition for grant of probate is files. Prepare a model draft of it.
37. Under what circumstances an appeal is preferred under order 41 of the CPC.
38. What is revision petition? Enumerate the provisions of CPC dealing with it.
39. What do we mean by review petition? Shed light on its provisions enshrined in CPC.
40. Prepare a draft of an appeal orders under order 43 of CPC.
41. Prepare a model draft of the application under section 5 of the Limitation Act.
42. What is caveat? Prepare a draft of the application filed under section 148A of the CPC.
43. What is Lease Deed? Prepare a model draft of it.
44. Bring out the difference between Relinquishment deed, partnership deed, and mortgage deed. Also prepare their model drafts.
45. Prepare a model draft notice for the specific performance of the contract. Under what circumstances it is served?
46. When an application for execution is filed? Also prepare a model draft of it.
47. What is reference to arbitration? Prepare a model draft of deed of arbitration.
48. Write a note on notice for specific performance of contract. Also prepare a draft of it.
49. What do we mean by arbitration? Prepare a draft on deed of arbitration.
50. When an application for execution is filed? Prepare a draft of it.

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