

Paper 1 : Constitutional Law

Part-A

Answer any five questions

5X5 = 25 Marks

1. What is the role of the Preamble in the interpretation of the Constitution?
2. Distinguish between Art.352 and 356 of the Indian Constitution
3. Briefly state the powers and functions of Goods and Services Tax Council under Art. 279 A of the Indian Constitution.
4. What are the obligations of the States and the Union under Art. 256 of the Constitution?
What happens if the states prefer not to comply with the obligations under Art.356.
5. What are the powers of the President in appointing judges of the Supreme Court.
6. Explain the scope of Right to Education

Part-B

Answer any three questions (3X15 = 45)

1. Explain the interrelationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
2. Who shall elect the President and what is the manner of election of the President?
3. Explain the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
4. What are the differences between Art.301 and Art.19(1)(g) of the Indian Constitution?

Part – C

Answer One Question (1X30)

1. *Two girls-Ramya and Puja, were arrested by the Mumbai police for expressing their displeasure at a bandh called in the wake of the death of a political leader. The women posted their comments on the Facebook. The arrested women were released later on and it was decided to close the criminal cases against them yet the arrests attracted widespread public protest. It was felt that the police has misused its power by invoking Section 66A of Information Technology Act inter alia contending that it violates the freedom of speech and expression under Art.19(1)(a). It was argued that the Section 66A was vague and ambiguous and was being misused by the law enforcing authorities, on the other hand Police authorities said the above section is saved by virtue of Art. 19(2) which permits the imposition of reasonable restrictions. – Decide*
(Section 66 A provides Punishment for sending offensive messages through communication service, etc: Any person who sends, by means of a computer resource or a communication device,- a) any information that is grossly offensive or has menacing character; or b) any information which he knows to be false, but for the purpose of causing annoyance,

inconvenience, danger, obstruction, insult, injury, criminal intimidation, enmity, hatred, or ill will, persistently by making use of such computer resource or a communication device, c) any electronic mail or electronic mail message for the purpose of causing annoyance or inconvenience or to deceive or to mislead the addressee or recipient about the origin of such messages, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and with fine.)

2. The appellant invited tenders for sale of stocks of damaged food-grains in accordance with the terms and conditions contained in the tender notice. The respondent (M/s. Kamdhenu Cattle Feed Industries) submitted its tender for a stock of damaged rice within the time specified. The respondent's bid in the tender was admittedly the highest as found on opening the tenders. It appears that the appellant (Food Corporation of India) was not satisfied about the adequacy of the amount offered in the highest tenders for purchase of the stocks of damaged food grains and, therefore, instead of accepting any of the tenders submitted, the appellant invited all the tenderers to participate in the negotiation on a specified date. The respondent refused to revise the rates offered in its tender. In the negotiations with the others the Appellant got very high offer and additional high amount when compared to the respondents' tender. The respondent filed the above Writ Petition in the High Court challenging the appellant's refusal to accept the highest tender submitted by it for the stock of damaged rice claiming that the appellant having chosen to invite tenders, it could not thereafter dispose of the stocks of damaged food grains by subsequent negotiations rejecting the highest tenders on the ground that a higher bid was obtained by negotiations. This action of the appellant, was alleged to be arbitrary and, therefore, in substance, violative of Art. 14 of the Constitution and affects his Legitimate Expectation. The High Court by its impugned order accepted this contention of the respondent and allowed the Writ Petition. Hence, this appeal to the Supreme Court. – Decide.

Paper 2 : Law of Contracts & Negotiable Instruments *Ater*

Part-A

Answer any five questions

5X5 = 25 Marks

1. *The definition of "Contract" is based on series of other definitions – Explain*
2. *What are the legal rules governing acceptance? Can mere silence be treated as acceptance?*
3. *What do you mean by anticipatory breach of contract?*
4. *What are the contracts which cannot be specifically enforceable?*
5. *Explain C.I.F. Contracts and F.O.B. Contracts*
6. *What is a Bill of Exchange and What is a Promissory Note?*

Part-B

Answer any three questions (3X15 = 45)

1. *What are the exception to the rule " Contract without consideration is void"?*
2. *Examine the minor's liability for necessities.*
3. *What is the test of Partnership? Can a firm run by joint family be treated as partnership firm?*
4. *What are the rules of governing the dishonouring of a Bill of Exchange?*

Part – C

Answer One Question (1X30)

1. Harish and Suresh were classmates. Harish gave his book to Suresh on condition that it should be returned after a week. Both of them were attending a University Examination. Suresh did not return the book to Harish even after a week and even after persistent demand from Harish. University examinations got over. Harish preferred to sue Suresh for breach of contract and also claimed further damages for causing agony to him affecting his future. Suresh pleaded that there is no contract between him and Harish either on the nature of bailment or otherwise. He also pleaded that there is no privity of contract and no consideration is involved. – Decide
2. "P" raises a loan of Rs. 1,00,000/- from "C".
"S" tells "C", "I guarantee the payment of the debt due from "P" up to Rs. 50,000/-
"S1" tells "C" "I guarantee the payment of the debt of Rs 1,00,000/- due from "P" subject to a limitation of Rs. 50,000/-
Is there any difference between these two statements? What is the extent of Surety's liability? Explain.

Paper 3 : Company Law

Part-A

Answer any five questions

5X5 = 25 Marks

1. Discuss the extent of Corporate Social Responsibility.
2. What is the liability of Directors for misstatements in Prospectus?
3. Explain various kinds of companies.
4. Distinguish between Transfer and Transmission of Shares.
5. What are the consequences of winding up of a company?
6. Explain the Doctrine of Indoor Management.

Part-B

Answer any three questions (3X15 = 45)

1. What are the provisions relating to appointment of Directors? Who cannot be appointed as Directors?
2. What are the circumstances under which lifting the ~~veil~~^{veil} of incorporation can be made?
3. What are the provisions relating to different types of Meetings ?
4. What do you mean by 'Ultra Vires'? What are its effects?

Part – C

Answer One Question (1X30)

1. *Company law provides for adequate protection for the minority shareholders when their rights are oppressed/abused by the majority* - Critically Examine this statement.
2. Examine the position of Directors of a public company as its trustee, agent and employee.

Paper 4: Civil Procedure Code & Limitation Act

Part A

Answer any five out of the six questions given below. Each question carries 5 marks.

1. Explain the concept *deemed decree* ?
2. Enumerate on the significance of garnishee order?
3. Distinguish between set off and counter claim?
4. Differentiate the terms cross appeal and cross objections?
5. Explain interrogatories and discovery under the Civil Procedure Code?
6. Write short note on Legal disability under the Limitation Act?

Part B

Answer any three out of the four questions given below. Each question carries 15 marks.

1. What is an interpleader suit and what are its legal implications. Differentiate it from friendly suits, ordinary suit and summary suit?
2. Explain the significant provisions related to filing of suit against Government under the Code of Civil Procedure detailing out the procedures to be invoked therein?
3. Explain what is abatement of suit and what are its legal implications throwing light on procedures to be invoked in the context?
4. Explain the legal implications of appeal, second appeal, revision, reference and review as envisaged under the Code of Civil Procedure?

Part C

Answer any one out of the two questions given below. The question carries 30 marks .

1. Differentiate the concepts *res sub judice* and *res judicata*. Enumerate the explanations attached to the bar of Res judicata as envisaged under the Code of Civil Procedure with illustrations for each?
2. Explain the different modes of executing the decree as envisaged under the Code of Civil Procedure?

Paper 5: Criminal Procedure Code

Part A

Answer any five out of the six questions given below. Each question carries 5 marks.

1. Differentiate between police complaint and F.I.R
2. Enumerate the significance of maintenance proceedings envisaged under Sec.125 Cr.P.C?
3. Distinguish between regular bail and anticipatory bail?
4. Use of statements recorded under Sec.313 Cr.P.C.
5. Can an accused person become competent witness .If yes, explain how , when and to what extent.
6. Explain the statement: Person once convicted or acquitted is not to be tried for same offence.

Part B

Answer any three out of the four questions given below. Each question carries 15 marks.

1. Explain the proceedings invoked during the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates?
2. Explain the proceedings related to accepting a tender of pardon to accomplice as envisaged under the Criminal procedure Code?
3. Explain the concept of victim compensation scheme as envisaged under the Criminal procedure Code.
4. Differentiate the procedures invoked while recording evidence in inquiries and trials in summons cases, warrant cases and before Court of Sessions?

Part C

Answer any one out of the two questions given below. The question carries 30 marks .

1. Enumerate the role of different functionaries under the Code ie. Police, Prosecutor, defence counsel, prison authorities, juvenile courts and probationary officers. Explain their duties and functions in rendering social justice invoking criminal justice strategies envisaged therein under the Criminal procedure Code?
2. What are the general principles relating to Search and seizure. Explain the situations as to when can it be issued by a court? Explain the procedures invoked by police during investigation.

Paper 6: Indian Legal profession and Code of Ethics

Part A

Answer any five out of the six questions given below. Each question carries 5 marks each.

1. Write short note on Advocate's duty in connection with brief
2. Write short note on restrictions imposed on advocate regarding confidential communication obtained from the client.
3. Write short note on qualifications and disqualifications attached to lawyer for being enrolled upon.
4. Examination of witnesses
5. Explain professional misconduct
6. Write short note on fair criticism in the context of contempt of court.

Part B

Answer any three out of the four questions given below. Each question carries 15 marks each.

1. Distinguish between civil contempt and criminal contempt cases with illustrations and bring out its legal implications?
2. Explain about the etiquette and skills required relating to the art of presenting and winning a case by the lawyer.
3. Relevance of mens rea principle in contempt cases.
4. Enumerate the seven lamps of advocacy and its significance in the light of ought proposition for the betterment and improvement of legal profession?

Part C

Answer any one out of the two questions given below. The question carries 30 marks .

1. Explain the ethical standards required of an advocate as mandated by Bar Council of India regarding the duty towards client and duty towards the court. Explain how these mandates can promote the ethical standards of the legal profession in India taking into account the debates surrounding falling standards in ethics in legal profession?
2. Enumerate the powers and jurisdiction of Bar Council of India relating to disciplinary proceedings citing relevant case laws on the point.