

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

**Syllabus &
Question Bank
Semester VII**

Syllabus for Semester VII

- Paper 1 ~ Jurisprudence
- Paper 2 ~ Public International Law
- Paper 3 ~ Banking Law
- Paper 4 ~ Law of Evidence

Paper 1 ~ Jurisprudence

1. **Introduction:**
2. **Theories of Law:**
 - a) Natural Law Theory.
 - b) Positivist Theory.
 - c) Legal Realism.
 - d) Sociological Theory.
3. **Source of Law:**
 - a) Legislation.
 - b) Precedent.
 - c) Custom.
4. **Concepts:**
 - a) Legal Rights.
 - b) Ownership.
 - c) Possession.
 - d) Legal Personality.

Paper 2 ~ Public International Law

1. **Introduction:**

Nature, Origin, Basic and Sources of International Law
2. **Subjects of International Law.**
3. **Relation between International Law and Municipal law.**
4. **State :**

- a) Territorial Domain
 - b) Territorial Sovereignty
 - c) Territorial Jurisdiction
2. **Intervention.**
 3. **Recognition.**
 4. **State Responsibility.**
 5. **National, Extradition and Asylum.**
 6. **Amicable means of settlement of disputes.**

Paper 3 ~ Banking Law

1. **Introduction :**
 - a) Evolution of Banking Institution.
 - b) Development of British Banking System.
 - c) Development of Indian Banking System till today.
2. **Concept of Bank, Banker, Customer and Borrowers.**
3. **Co-operative Banking System:**
 - a) Concept of Co-operative Banking System.
 - b) Object of Co-operative Banking System.
 - c) Development of Co-operative Banking System.
 - d) Progress of Credit Co-operative Banking.
4. **The Banking Regulation Act.**
5. **Banking Organisation:**
 - a) Introductory
 - b) Banking Companies and Corporations.
 - c) General Manager and Directors of Banking Company.
6. **Nationalisation of Banks:**
 - a) Historical Overview.
 - b) Management of Nationalised Banks.
 - c) Regulation of Nationalised Banks.

7. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI):

- a) Function of RBI.
- b) Role of RBI.
- c) RBI and Commercial Banks.
- d) RBI and Government.

8. The State Bank of India's Functions and Role.

9. The Negotiable Instruments Act.

10. Banking Ombudsman.

11. Lending By Bank.

Paper 4 ~ Law of Evidence

1. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872: Section 1 - 167.

HONOURS

Paper - I: Patent Right Creation and Registration of Patents.

Paper - II: International Trade Economics.

Paper - I

Patent Right Creation and Registration of Patents.

1. Introduction:

- a) Concept of Patent as Intellectual Property.
- b) Object and Subject - matter of patent Law.
- c) Patentable and Non-Patentable inventions.
- d) Provisions of TRIPs relating to Patent.

2. Patent Application and Specifications:

- a) Form of Application.
- b) Foreign Applications.
- c) Specifications.
- d) Amendment of Applications and Specification.

3. Publication, Examination and Opposition:

- a) Publication of Application.
- b) Examinations of Application.
- c) Secrecy of certain Inventions.

d) Opposition Proceedings.

4. Grant of Patent, Rights of Patentee and Trade Secret.
5. Restoration surrender and Revocation of Patent.
6. Patent Office, Register of Patents and Powers of controller.
7. Infringement of Patents and Remedies.

Paper - II **International Trade Economics**

1. International Economic Law: Historical background - (GATT to WTO).
2. The World Trade Organisation (WTO): Objectives, Functions and Structure.
3. Salient Features of Agreement on Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS)
4. Agreement on Trade Related Aspects on Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs)
5. General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATT).
6. Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT).
7. The Dispute Settlement Body under WTO: The New International Court of Justice.
8. WTO and the Third World Countries: Socio-Economic Perspectives.

Question Papers for Semester VII **2022 | Jurisprudence**

Answer any five Questions

1. Explain the utility of study of Jurisprudence and give a suitable definition to the 'Jurisprudence'. [8+6]
2. Elucidate the nature and functions of law in jurisprudential perspective. [16]
3. (a) What do you understand by the term 'precedent'? [6]
(b) Discuss the significance of legislation as a source of law. [10]
4. Discuss analytical positivism and mentions its merits and demerits, if any. [16]
5. Critically evaluate 'legal realism' as school of law. [16]
6. Discuss the concept of 'legal person' with reference to relevant theories. [16]
7. Write a note on 'Rights and Duties'. [16]
8. (a) What do you understand by the term 'ownership'? [4]
(b) Distinguish between possession and ownership. [12]

9. (a) What do you understand by the term 'justice'? [6]
(b) Explain Criminal Administration of justice. [12]
10. Write short notes on any four of the following: [4+4]
 - (a) Natural law Theory.
 - (b) Customs as source of Law.
 - (c) Prospective over ruling.
 - (d) Mistake of law and mistake of fact.
 - (e) Historical school of law. (f) Criminal liability.

2022 | Public International Law

Answer any five Questions

1. Define International Law, Discuss the nature and basics of International Law. [4+12]
2. Discuss briefly the various sources of International Law. [16]
3. Discuss the principles of International Law relating to amicable means of settlements of International Disputes. [16]
4. Explain the term 'Asylum'. Distinguish between Asylum and Extradition. [6+10]
5. (a) What do you understand by 'Recognition'? What are the legal effects of recognition and consequences of non-recognition? [4+8]
(b) Is withdrawal of Recognition possible? [4]
6. (a) Discuss the various theories regarding subjects of International Law. [8]
(b) Discuss the relationship between International law and Municipal Law. [8]
7. Discuss the different modes of acquiring and losing territory in International Law. [16]
8. Define 'Nationality'. Discuss the modes acquiring and losing nationality. [4+12]
9. Distinguish Between: [4+4]
 - (a) General and Particular Treaty.
 - (b) Nationality and Domicile.
 - (c) De-Facto Recognition and De-Jure Recognition.
 - (d) Public International Law and Private International Law.
10. Explain [8+8]
 - (a) State Responsibility.
 - (b) International Law is the Vanishing Point of Jurisprudence (Holland).

2022 | Banking Law

Answer any five Questions

1. Write on the evolution and development of Indian Banking System till today? [16]
2. (a) Write a brief note on 'Bank'. [8]
(b) Write a brief note on 'Customer'. [4]
(c) Write a brief note on 'Borrower'. [4]
3. Elucidate the concept and object of co-operative banking system. [16]
4. Discuss the salient features of Banking regulation Act. [16]
5. Discuss nationalisation of banks from a historical perspective and also take help of case laws. [16]
6. (a) Write on 'RBI and Commercial Banks'. [8]
(b) Write on 'RBI and Government'. [8]
7. What do you understand by functions and role of the State Bank of India? [16]
8. Write on: [8+8]
(a) Directions of Banking Company. [8]
(b) Banking Ombudsman. [8]
9. Write on provision of Negotiable Instruments Act very relevant to banking law. [16]
10. Elucidate 'Lending by Bank in the era of globalisation'. [16]

2022 | Law of Evidence

Answer any five Questions

1. "The Law of Evidence is the Lex Fori of Law of the Place which governs the Court." Discuss the nature of Law of Evidence. [16]
2. (a) "Evidence may be given on fact in issue or relevant fact"- Explain. [8]
(b) Discuss the doctrine of "Res Gestae". [8]
3. (a) Who can give admission? [4]
(b) "Admissions are not conclusive proof, but they may operate as estoppels"- Explain. [12]
4. (a) "No confession made to a police officer shall be proved against an accused person". Discuss. [8]
(b) Difference between „Admission" and „Confession". [8]

5. Discuss the evidentiary value of „Dying Declaration“ in Law of Evidence. [16]
6. (a) Discuss the relevancy of Character in Civil and Criminal proceedings in the Indian Evidence Act. [8]
(b) Explain the value of “Expert Opinion” in the Law of Evidence. [8]
7. (a) “The rule of estoppel is heard on the principle of equity, justice and good conscience”- Explain. [8]
(b) Who is hostile witness? [4]
(c) Distinguished between “Cross examination” and “Re-examination”. [4]
8. Write notes on **any four**: [4×4]
(a) Leading question.
(b) Refreshing memory by a witness.
(c) Presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman.
(d) Examination-in-chief.
(e) Corroboration of witness.
(f) Power of Judge to put questions.

2021 | Jurisprudence

Answer any five Questions

1. Define Jurisprudence. Explain nature, scope and significance of Jurisprudence and its relationship between other social sciences. [4+12]
2. Explain the contributions of Roscoe Pound to Sociological School. [16]
3. Critically examine the statement "Law as a command of the sovereign". [16]
4. Discuss the "Natural law" theory. [16]
5. Discuss the "Right" in wider sense of the term. [16]
6. Define "person". Discuss the legal status of unborn and dead persons. [4+12]
7. What is Custom? Explain the requirements of a valid custom. [6+10]
8. Define Precedent. Explain the circumstances destroying or weakening the binding force of precedent. [6+10]
9. Define the term Possession. Explain the various kinds of Possession. State the element of Possession. [4+6+6]

10. Define Legislation. What is Subordinate Legislation? Explain the kinds of Subordinate Legislation. [4+4+8]

2021 | Public International Law

Answer any five Questions

1. (a) Define International Law. [6]
(b) 'International Law is the various point of Jurisprudence' (Holland) - Discuss. [10]
2. Discuss briefly the relation between International Law and Municipal Law. [16]
3. Define the term "Nationality". Discuss the modes of acquisition of 'nationality'. What is 'Double Nationality'? [4+8+4]
4. Explain the term "Asylum". Distinguish between "Asylum" and "Extradition". [6+10]
5. Discuss the principles of International law relating to amicable means of settlement of International disputes. [16]
6. Discuss the "Sources" of International law. Distinguish between the Public and Private International law. [12+4]
7. What is the meaning and definition of "Recognition"? Discuss briefly the theories of "Recognition". What are the legal offences of recognition? [4+8+4]
8. Define "Intervention". What are different kinds of "Intervention"? Discuss the grounds of "Intervention" in International Law. [4+4+8]
9. Define "Treaty". How Treaties are forced? In which way Treaties are terminated? [4+8+4]
10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following: [8+8]
 - (a) Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.
 - (b) Pacta Sunt Servanda.
 - (c) Natural and Basis of International Law. (d) Territorial Sovereignty.

2021 | Banking Law

Answer any five Questions

1. (a) Explain the reasons of Nationalization of Banks. [6]
(b) State the advantages and disadvantages of Nationalization of Banks. [10]
2. Discuss the growth and function of State Bank of India. [16]

3. (a) What do you understand by Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Bank in India? [8] (b) Explain the term cash Reserve Ratio. [8]
4. Discuss the powers and functions of Reserve Bank of India as a Central bank of India. [16]
5. (a) Define "Banker" and "Customer". [4+4] (b) Briefly discuss the services rendered by a bank to its customers. [8]
6. Explain the impact of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 on smooth running of Banking Business in India with special reference to its provisions. [16]
7. (a) What is Co-operative banking System? [4] (b) What are its objects? [6] (c) Write a note on development of Co-operative banking System. [6]
8. (a) Define the terms "Promissory Note", "Bill of Exchange" and "Cheque" under Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. [6] (b) What are the relevant provisions of Dishonour of Cheque under Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881? 10
9. (a) Who may be appointed as a manager in any Banking Company in India? [4] (b) What is the status of a Director in Banking Company? [4] (c) Discuss the liabilities of the Directors in a Banking Company in India. [8]
10. Write short notes on **any four** of the following: [4×4]
 - (a) Lending by Banks.
 - (b) Banking Ombudsman.
 - (c) ATM.
 - (d) Five circumstances where a banker can refuse the payment of a Cheque.
 - (e) Relationship of RBI and Government.
 - (f) Holder in due course.

2021 | Law of Evidence

Answer any five Questions

1. (a) What do you understand by the term "Evidence"? Is the term "Evidence" exhaustive as mentioned in Evidence Act? [8] (b) Explain and illustration "May Presume", "Shall Presume" and "Conclusive Proof". [8]
2. Explain the following terms (**any four**): [4×4]
 - (a) Disprove.

- (b) Fact.
 - (c) Fact in Issue.
 - (d) Relevancy of Fact.
 - (e) Expert Opinion.
3. (a) Define Admission. [4]
 (b) Distinguish between Admission and Confession. [6]
 (c) "Admission cannot be proved by or on behalf of person who is making it" - Is there any exception to this rule? [6]
 4. Distinguish between **any two** of the following: [8×2]
 a) Primary Evidence and Secondary Evidence.
 b) Judgement in Rem and Judgement in Personam.
 c) Examination in Chief and Cross Examination.
 5. a) Define Hearsay Evidence. [4]
 b) Under what circumstances secondary evidence relating to documents may be give? [6]
 c) What is Leading Question? When can it be asked? [6]
 6. (a) Define Burden of Proof. Who will take the burden in both civil and criminal cases? [8]
 What is the difference between Burden of Proof and Onus of Proof? [8]
 7. (a) Discuss the law relating to - [5+5]
 "Presumption of Dowry Death" and
 "Legitimacy of Child".
 (b) Explain the doctrine of Res Gestae. [6]
 8. Discuss evidentiary value of Dying Declaration. [16]
 9. (a) Can a party cross examine his own witness? [4]
 (b) How does a public document differ from private document? [8]
 (c) Who is a Hostile Witness? [4]
 10. (a) What is Privileged Communication? [4]
 (b) Define and explain the rule of "Estoppel". [12]

2020 | Jurisprudence

Answer any five Questions

1. (a) What is the utility of studying Jurisprudence?

- (b) What is the distinction between 'question of fact' and 'question of law'? [8+8]
2. (a) Dwell upon the concept of Jurisprudence.
(b) Do you think that Jurisprudence is different from typical legal concepts like possession, ownership, right. [8+8]
3. (a) What are the essential requisites of a valid custom?
(b) Is 'Sati' a valid custom? If so, should it continue? [8+8]
4. (a) Possession consists of 'corpus possessionis' and 'animus possidendi' - Discuss.
(b) How is possession acquired? [8+8]
5. (a) Distinguish between natural and juristic person with example.
(b) Can a juristic person be a citizen of India? [8+8]
6. What is Legal Right? Is it correct to say that a right is a Creation of Law? What are the characteristics of right? [16]
7. Ownership is a right indefinite in point of user, unrestricted in point of disposition and unlimited in point of duration. [16]
8. Law is an instrument of Social Engineering - Discuss. [16]
9. Distinguish between: [8+8]
(a) Right in Rem and Right in Personam.
(b) Mediate Possession and Immediate Possession.
10. Write short notes on: [8+8]
(a) Corporation Sole
(b) Ratio Decidendi.

2020 | Public International Law

Answer any five Questions

1. Define 'Intervention'. Explain the kinds of Intervention. Discuss briefly the grounds of Intervention with reference to suitable case laws. [4+12]
2. Explain the term 'Asylum'. Discuss the different kinds of 'Asylum' with reference to some landmark cases. [4+12]
3. Discuss the various means of amicable settlement of International Disputes. [16]
4. Write a short notes on **any four**: [4×4]
(a) Sources of International Law.

- (b) Pacta Sunt Servanda.
 - (c) Kinds of Treaties.
 - (d) Dualistic Theory and Monistic Theory. (e) Double Nationality.
5. Discuss the various mods of acquiring and losing territory in International Law, [16]
 6. Define the term 'Extraction'. Discuss the law of extraction under the domain of International Law. [4+12]
 7. Explain: [8+8]
 - (a) "International Law is the vanishing Point of Jurisprudence." (b) Double Nationality.
 8. What do you mean by the term 'Subjects' of International Law'. Do you support the view that the states alone are the subjects of International Law? [10+6]
 9. Is recognition a duty of a State? Discuss the modes of recognition with suitable example. Is withdrawal of Recognition possible? [10+6]
 10. Distinguish: [4×4]
 - (a) General and Particular Treaties.
 - (b) De-facto Recognition & De-Jure Recognition.
 - (c) Territorial Asylum & Extra Territorial Asylum.
 - (d) Monroe Doctrine & Drago Doctrine.

2020 | Banking Law

Answer any five Questions

1. (a) Define Banker and Customer.
(b) Discuss the services rendered by a Bank to its Customer. [8+8]
2. Explain the terms: [8+8]
 - (a) CashReserveRatio.
 - (b) Reserve Fund.
3. Discuss the Nationalisation of Bank and advantage and disadvantages of it. [16]
4. Write a note on powers and functions of Directors of Banking Company. [16]
5. Write the concept of Co-operation Banking System and development of it. [16]
6. Write notes on the following: [8+8]
 - (a) Important feature of Banking Ombudsman. (b) Lending by Bank.
7. (a) Elucidate on the evolution of Banking Institution.

- (b) Discuss the development of Indian Banking System till today. [8+8]
8. Discuss in detail the functions and role of Reserve bank of India. [16]
9. Discuss in detail the role of State Bank of India. [16]
10. (a) Define the terms 'Promissory Note', 'Bill of Exchange'.
- (b) Distinguish between 'Promissory Note' & 'Bill of Exchange'. [8+8]

2020 | Law of Evidence

Answer any five Questions

1. (a) 'When facts not otherwise relevant become relevant'. Explain.
(b) Define the terms 'Proved', 'Disproved', 'Not Proved'. [10+6]
2. (a) Define 'Admission'.
(b) 'Admission cannot be proved by or on behalf of the persons who make them,' is there any exception to this rule? If so, discuss.
(c) Distinguish between 'Admission' and 'Confession'. [4+6+6]
3. (a) Discuss the importance of 'expert opinion' in the Indian Evidence Act.
(b) Explain 'Opinion of Examiner of Electronic Evidence'.
(c) 'In Civil cases the character of any person is irrelevant'. Discuss. [6+6+4]
4. (a) Discuss the 'Doctrine of Alibi' with decided case laws.
(b) Explain the term 'Res Gestae'. [10+6]
5. (a) 'Facts judicially noticeable need not be proved'. Explain.
(b) Discuss the evidentiary value of 'Extra Judicial Confession'. [10+6]
6. Discuss the 'Doctrine of Estoppel' as laid down in the Indian Evidence Act. [16]
7. Write a critical note on effects of the Information technology Act, 2000 on the Indian Evidence Act. [16]
8. (a) Define 'Burden of Proof'. Who will take the 'Burden' in both the civil and criminal cases?
(b) Distinguish between burden of Proof and onus of proof. [8+8]
9. (a) Define the terms 'Examination', 'Cross-examination' and 'Re-examination'.
(b) Can a party cross-Examine his own witness? [6+7]
10. Distinguish between (***any two***): [8×2]
 - (a) Primary Evidence and Secondary Evidence.
 - (b) May Presume and Shall Presume.
 - (c) Direct Evidence and Circumstantial Evidence.
 - (d) Expert witness and Ordinary Witness.

2019 | Jurisprudence

Answer any two Questions

1. (a) What do you understand by the term 'Jurisprudence'? [15]
(b) Discuss the scope and utility of Jurisprudence. [25]
2. (a) What do you mean by the term 'National Law'? Discuss briefly the application of National Law ideas in Indian Context. [10]
(b) What is delegated legislation? [10]
3. Critically evaluate Roscoe Roscoe theory of 'Social Engineering'. [40]
4. (a) What are the sources of law? [10]
(b) What is meant by a judicial precedent? [10]
(c) What is meant by 'ratio Decidendi' of a decision? How to find the 'Ratio Decidendi' of a case? [20]
5. "Law is a command of the Sovereign backed by Sanction". - Discuss. [40]
6. Discuss the concept of Legal Personality with reference to relevant theories. [40]
7. (a) What is meant by ownership? What are the essential elements of ownership? [20] (b) Are rights and duties correlative? Discuss. [20]
8. (a) What is meant by ownership? What are the essential elements of ownership? [20]
(b) Distinguish between 'Possession in fact' and 'Possession in law'. [20]
9. (a) Discuss custom as a source of law. [20]
(b) What are the essentials of valid custom? [20]
10. Write short notes on **any four**: [10×4] (a) Pure theory of Law.
(b) Supreme Legislation and Subordinate Legislation. (c) Corporation Sole.
(d) Mistake of Law and Mistake of Fact.
(e) Corporeal and incorporeal possession.
(f) Legal Status of unborn person.

2019 | Public International Law

Answer any two Questions

1. (a) What do you mean by 'International Law'? [20]
(b) According to Holland "International Law is the vanishing point of Jurisprudence". - Explain. [20]

2. (a) Discuss the various theories regarding subjects of International Law. [20]
(b) Discuss the relationship between International Law and Municipal Law. [20]
3. Examine the various sources of International Law recognized by the Statute of International Court of Justice. [40]
4. (a) Define 'Nationality' and briefly discuss the basis rules for determination of Nationality of a person and their importance under International law. [10+20]
(b) Discuss Nationality of married women. [10]
5. Explain the term 'Asylum'. Discuss the different kinds of Asylum with reference to some landmark cases. [15+25]
6. (a) What are the legal effects of recognition and what are the consequences of non recognition? [25]
(b) Is withdrawal of recognition possible? [15]
7. (a) Define the term 'State Responsibility'. [15]
(b) What are the various kinds of States and non-states entities as per International Law? [25]
8. Discuss the various means of amicable settlement of International Disputes. [40]
9. Discuss the various modes of acquiring and losing territory in International Law. [40]
10. Define 'Extradition'. What are the essential conditions for granting Extradition'. Does India have a law on Extradition? [10+25+5]

2019 | Banking Law

Answer any two Questions

1. (a) Discuss the origin and development of Banking Business in India. [25]
(a) Discuss the efficacy of modern banking reformation. [15]
2. Discuss the importance of Nationalization of Banks with reference to judicial decisions and also discuss the merits and demerits of Nationalization of Banks. [40]
3. Define 'Banker' and 'Customer' and also discuss the services rendered by the Banks to its customers. [40]
4. Critically evaluate the Role of the Reserve Bank of India as the Central Bank of India in the domain of development progress of Indian economy. [40]
5. Enumerate the significance of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 on the smooth running of banking business in India. [40]
6. Discuss, in detail, the role of the State Bank of India. [40]

7. What do you mean by Negotiable Instruments? Explain the different kinds of Negotiable Instruments. [40]
8. Write a note on the following: [20+20]
 - (a) Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006.
 - (b) Duties of Directors of Banking Company.
9. (a) What is Co-operative Banking System? State its objects. [20]
 - (b) Write a note on development of Co-operative Banking System. [20]
10. Write short notes on **any four** of the following: [10×4]
 - (a) Holder in due course.
 - (c) Dishonour of cheque.
 - (d) Lending by Banks.
 - (e) Scheduled and Non-scheduled Banks.
 - (f) Credit Co-Operative Banking.
 - (g) Relationship between 'Banker' and 'Borrower'.

2019 | Law of Evidence

Answer any two Questions

1. (a) "The best evidence must always be given" - Discuss. [20]
 - (b) Discuss the objects of Indian Evidence Act. [20]
2. (a) "All confessions are admissions but all admissions are not confessions." - Discuss.
 - (b) State the circumstances under which a confession by an accused is relevant. [25+15]
3. Distinguish between: [20×2]
 - (a) Primary Evidence and Secondary Evidence.
 - (b) Direct Evidence and Circumstantial Evidence.
4. (a) "An accomplice is unworthy of credit unless he is corroborated in material particulars" - Discuss. [20]
 - (b) Discuss the law relating to 'Presumption of the legitimacy of a child'. [20]
5. Discuss the facts of which the court must take judicial notice. [40]
6. (a) "In civil cases the character of any person is irrelevant" - Discuss. [30]
 - (b) "A lunatic is not competent to testify" - Explain. [10]
7. (a) "The judge may ask the party proposing to give the evidence." - Discuss the power of the Judge as to admissibility of evidence. [15]
 - (b) A Barrister is instructed by an Attorney that an important witness is a dakait. In this context discuss the provisions of Evidence Act regarding examination of the witness. [10]

- (c) "The credit of a witness may be impeached" - Discuss. [15]
8. (a) "The improper admission or rejection of evidence shall not be ground for a new trial unless there are sufficient materials in the case to justify the decision" - Discuss.
(b) A witness is asked whether he was dismissed from service for dishonesty. He denies it. Examine whether such questions will be executed or not. [25+15]
9. Write notes on (**any two**): [20×2] (a) Res gestae.
(a) Expert Opinion.
(b) Extra-Judicial Confession. (d) Burden of Proof.
10. Write a note on Exclusion of oral evidences by Documentary Evidence". [40]

2018 | Jurisprudence

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Salmond defines Jurisprudence as 'the Science of Civil Law', Discuss. [10]
(b) Has Jurisprudence any practical applicability or practical value? -Justify your answer. [6]
2. (a) 'Law is the command of the Sovereign' - Discuss. [8]
(b) 'Law is what the judges shall decide' - Discuss. [8]
3. (a) Define the term Possession and distinguish between Possession and Ownership. [10]
(b) Distinguish between Mediate and Immediate Possession with examples. [6]
4. (a) Write an essay on the Authority of Precedents as a source of Law. [6]
(b) Is Supreme Court bound by its own previous decisions? [5]
(c) Under what circumstances does Custom become law? [5]
5. (a) 'A right is a legally protected interest' - Explain. [8]
(b) What is 'Right in re propria and Right in re aliena? [8]
6. (a) What are the characteristics of Artificial or Juristic Person? [8]
(b) How do they differ from Natural Person? Give example. [8]
7. (a) What are the merits of Legislation as a source of Law? [8]
(b) State the functions of Supreme Legislation and Subordinate Legislation. [8]
8. What do you mean by Legal Rights? Is it correct to say that right is a creation of law? What are the elements of a right? [16]
9. (a) Ownership is a right indefinite in point of user, unrestricted in point of disposition and unlimited in power of duration - Explain and justify. [10]
(b) Write a note on "Trust Ownership". [6]

10. Write short notes: [4×4] (a) Law and Morality.
 (b) Ratio Decidendi.
 (c) Corporation Sole. (d) Obiter Dictum.

2018 | Public International Law

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Define International Law as defined by various jurist. Discuss the nature and basis of International Law. [6+10]
2. (a) Discuss the various theories regarding subject of International Law. [8]
 (b) Discuss the relationship between International Law and Municipal Law. [8]
3. Discuss the formal and material sources of Public International Law. [16]
4. (a) What do you mean by the term 'State Recognition'? [4]
 (b) What are the various Theories of State Recognition? [8]
 (c) Draw distinction between insurgency and Belligerency. [4]
5. (a) What are the essential qualifications a state should possess to acquire statehood? [6]
 (b) Distinguish between Protectorate State and Vassal State with appropriate examples. [10]
6. What are the modes of acquiring and losing of territory under Public International Law? [16]
7. (a) What is Nationality? [4]
 (b) Distinguish between nationality and domicile. What are the modes of acquiring and losing nationality under Public International Law? [4+8]
8. (a) What is Asylum? [4]
 (b) Distinguish between Territorial and Extra-Territorial Asylum. [6]
 (c) What is the difference between Asylum and Extradition? [6]
9. What are the different means of amicable settlement of disputes? [16]
10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following: [8×2] (a) Pacta Sunt Servanda.
 (b) Kinds of State Responsibility.
 (c) Withdrawal of Recognition.
 (d) Ingredients of valid Custom.

2018 | Banking Law

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Elucidate on the evolution of Banking Institution. [8]
 (b) Discuss the development of Indian Banking System till today. [8]

2. Write short notes on the following: [4+4]
 - (a) Bank.
 - (b) Banker.
 - (c) Customer.
 - (d) Borrower.
3. Write the concept, object and development of Co-operative Banking System. [16]
4. (a) Write a note on objects and reasons for enacting the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. [8]
(b) Innumerate the main provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 for explaining business of Banking Companies. [8]
5. Write a note on powers and functions of Directors of Banking Company. [16]
6. (a) What is social control of Banking Companies? [8]
(b) Discuss the Nationalisation of Banks in India. [8]
7. (a) Discuss the relationship of reserve Bank of India and Commercial Banks. [8]
(b) Discuss the relationship of reserve Bank of India and Government. [8]
8. Discuss the functions and role of the State Bank of India. [16]
9. (a) What are the relevant provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act regarding dishonour of cheque? [8]
(b) Distinguish between "Bill of Exchange" and "Cheque" Under the Negotiable Instruments Act. [8]
10. Write notes on the following: [8+8]
 - (a) Important feature of Banking Ombudsmen.
 - (b) Lending by Bank.

2018 | Law of Evidence

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Write notes on the following: [4×4]
 - (a) Relevant Fact.
 - (b) Fact in Issue.
 - (c) Oral Evidence.
 - (d) Proved.
2. Distinguish between (**any two**): [8×2]
 - (a) Primary Evidence and Secondary Evidence.
 - (b) May Presume and Shall Presume.
 - (c) Direct Evidence and Circumstantial Evidence. (d) Admission and Confession.

3. Define the term "Dying Declaration". Discuss the evidentiary value of Dying Declaration. [4+12]
4. (a) Discuss the "Doctrine of Alibi" with decided case laws. [10]
(b) Explain the term "Res Gestae". [6]
5. (a) "Facts judicially noticeable need not be proved" - Explain. [10]
(b) Discuss the evidentiary value of 'Extra Judicial Confession'. [6]
6. (a) What is 'Hearsay Evidence'? [6]
(b) Discuss the importance of "Expert Opinion" with decided case laws. [10]
7. Discuss the "Doctrine of Estoppel" as laid down in the Indian Evidence Act. [16]
8. (a) "The burden of proof lies on the person who wishes to prove the fact" - Discuss. [12]
(b) What do you mean by "Electronic Evidence"? [4]
9. Write short notes on (**any four**): [4×4]
 - a. Leading Question.
 - b. Professional Communication.
 - c. Hostile Witness.
 - d. Judgement in Rem.
 - e. Presumption of Dowry Death.
 - f. Lex Fori.
10. Write a critical note on effects of the Information Technology Act, 2000 on the Indian Evidence Act. [16]

2017 | Jurisprudence

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Salmond defines Jurisprudence as 'The Science of Civil Law'. Discuss the definition in all its aspects. [10]
(b) Has Jurisprudence any practical applicability or practical value? - Justify your answer. [6]
2. (a) What are the merits of Legislation as a source of law? [10]
(b) What kind of Legislations are the following and why? [6]
 - (i) An Act of Parliament.
 - (ii) Rules framed by the Calcutta University
3. (a) What are the essential requisites of a valid Custom? [10]

- (b) Is 'Late' a valid Custom? If so, should it continue? Give reason. [6]
4. (a) Distinguish between Natural and Juristic Person with example. [12]
(b) Can a Juristic Person be a Citizen of India? [4]
5. What is meant by a Legal Right? Is it correct to say that a right is a creation of Law?
What are the characteristics of Right? [10+3+3]
6. (a) Explain the 'Concept of Ownership' and discuss the essential elements of Ownership.
[10] (b) Explain 'Possession in Fact' and 'Possession in Law'. [6]
7. (a) Distinguish between Mediate and Immediate Possession. [8]
(b) Distinguish between Supreme and Sub-ordinate Legislation. [8]
8. Write short notes: [4×4] (a) Law and Morality.
a) Legal status of unborn person.
b) Ratio Decidendi.
c) Corporation Sole.
9. (a) Discuss the various features of Natural Law. [10]
(b) Explain the reasons for its revival in the 20th Century. [6]
10. Discuss the Austin's Theory of Law and explain its contemporary relevance. [16]

2017 | Public International Law

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Discuss the concept and nature of International Law highlighting its defects. [16]
2. Examine the various sources of International Law recognised by the Statute of International Courte of Justice. [16]
3. What do you mean by the term 'Subjects' of International Law? Do you support the view that the States alone are the subjects of International Law? [10+6]
4. What do you mean by 'De facto' Recognition? Discuss the legal effects of Recognition. Is withdrawal of Recognition Possible? [4+8+4]
5. Explain the term 'Asylum'. Discuss the different kinds of Asylum with reference to some landmark cases. [6+10]
6. Discuss the various modes of Acquiring and Losing Territory in International Law. [16]
7. Define Extradition. What are the essential conditions for granting Extradition? Does India have a law on Extradition? [4+10+2]

8. What are the essential characteristics of a 'State' as mentioned in the Montevideo Convention, 1933? Define and distinguish between a Federal State and a Confederation. How does a Vassal State differ from a Protectorate State? [8+4+4]
9. Discuss the various means of amicable settlement of International Dispute. [16]
10. Write short notes on (**any four**) : [4×4]
 - (a) Pacta Sunt Servanda.
 - (b) Collective Recognition.
 - (c) Intervention.
 - (d) Double Nationality.

2017 | Banking Law

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) What do you understand by the term "Banking Company"? discuss the duties of Directors of Banking Company. [10]
(b) Write a short note on the Manager of a Banking Company. [6]
2. (a) Define Banker and Customer. [8]
(b) Discuss the services rendered by a Bank to its Customer. [8]
3. What are the relevant provisions of the Negotiable Instrument Act, regarding dishonour of cheque? [16]
4. Discuss the importance of Nationalisation of Bank and state the advantages and disadvantages of Nationalisation of Banks. [16]
5. Explain the terms: [8+8] (a) Cash Reserve Ratio. (b) Reserve Fund.
6. (a) What is Co-operative Banking System? What are its objects? [8]
(b) Discuss the development of Co-operative Banking System. [8]
7. What are the functions of the State Bank of India? [16]
8. Discuss the power and functions of RBI as a Central Bank of India. [16]
9. (a) Briefly discuss the services rendered by a Bank to its Customers. [10]
(b) Define and Explain: [6]
 - (i) Negotiable Instrument.
 - (ii) Holder in due course.

10. Write short notes on (**any four**): [4×4]
- (a) ATM.
 - (b) Credit Co-operative Banking.
 - (c) Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006.
 - (d) Promissory Note.
 - (e) Lending by Banks.

2017 | Law of Evidence

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Explain the following terms: [4×4]
 - (a) Fact in Issue.
 - (b) Disprove.
 - (c) Fact.
 - (d) Relevancy of Fact.
2. (a) What do you mean by the term 'Evidence'? [4]
 - (b) Distinguish between "May Presume" and "Shall Presume". [8]
 - (c) Explain the term "Conclusive Proof". [4]
3. (a) Explain the Doctrine of "Res Gestae". [8]
 - (b) "Facts not otherwise relevant become relevant" - Discuss with decided case laws. [8]
4. (a) Define "Admission". [4]
 - (b) "Admissions cannot be proved by or on behalf of the persons who makes them" - Is there any exceptions to this rule? If so, discuss. [6]
 - (c) Distinguish between "Admissions" and "Confessions". [6]
5. Discuss the evidentiary value of "Dying Declaration". [16]
6. (a) Discuss the importance of "Expert Opinion" in Indian Evidence Act. [6]
 - (b) Explain "Opinion of examiner of Electronic Evidence". [4]
 - (c) "In civil cases the character of any person is irrelevant" - Discuss. [6]
7. Discuss the facts of which the Court must take Judicial Notice. [16]
8. (a) Distinguish between 'Primary Evidence' and 'Secondary Evidence'. [8]
 - (b) Distinguish between 'Direct Evidence' and 'Circumstantial Evidence'. [8]
9. (a) "The Burden of Proof lies on the person who wishes to prove the fact" - Explain [8]
 - (b) Discuss the law relating to "Presumption of Dowry Death". [4]

- (c) Discuss the law relating to "Presumption of the legitimacy of a child" [4]
10. (a) Discuss the Doctrine of Estoppel as laid down in the Indian Evidence Act. [8]
- (b) "An accomplice is unworthy of credit unless he is corroborated in material particulars" - Discuss. [8]

2016 | Jurisprudence

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) What do you understand by the term Jurisprudence? [4]
- (b) Discuss the scope and utility of Jurisprudence. [12]
2. Describe the sources of law in Jurisprudential perspectives. [16]
3. Discuss the basic thoughts of Natural Law Theory with its drawbacks, if any. [16]
4. Discuss Austin's Theory of Positivism. Do you agree with him? Give reason. [16]
5. Critically evaluate Roscoe Pound's Theory of "Social Engineering". [16]
6. (a) Explain the concept of Possession. [8]
- (b) Distinguish between Possession and Ownership. [8]
7. Write a critical note on Legal Personality with reference to relevant theories. [16]
8. (a) Discuss the liability of a corporation. [8]
- (b) Distinguish between Corporate Aggregate and Corporate Sole. [8]
9. 'Right includes Duty' critically explain. [16]
10. Write notes on **any two** of the following: [8x2] (a) Theories of Punishment.
- (b) Distributive Justice. (c) Pure Theory of Law.
- (d) Mistake of Law and Mistake of Fact.

2016 | Public International Law

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Define International Law and explain the different theories on the question as to what is the basis of International Law. [4+8]
- (b) Do you think International Law is a weak law? [4]
2. Discuss the various sources of International Law. [16]
3. What is Recognition? Explain the different theories relating to the legal significance of Recognition. [4+12]

4. Discuss the principles governing Extradition. What are the essential requirements for Extradition of a Fugitive? [8+8]
5. Define Nationality. Discuss the modes of Acquiring and Losing Nationality. [4+12]
6. (a) Discuss the various kinds of 'State' and 'Non-state' entities under International Law. [10] (b) Distinguish between Protectorate and Vassal State. [6]
7. (a) Discuss the Monism and Dualism Theories relating to the relationship between International Law and Municipal Law. [10]
(b) Can an individual be a subject of International Law? [6]
8. (a) "Territorial jurisdiction of a state is the manifestation of its sovereignty". - Discuss. [10]
(b) What are the exceptions to the rule of Exclusive Jurisdiction of a State? [6]
9. Discuss the principles of International Law relating to amicable means of settlement of International Disputes. [16]
10. Write short notes **any two**: [8x2]
 - (a) Asylum.
 - (b) UN General Assembly Resolutions.
 - (c) Basic of obligation of international law.
 - (d) Intervention.

2016 | Banking Law

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Discuss the origin and development of Banking Business in India. [10]
(b) Do you think that Indian Banking Business needs more effective reforms? Support your answer with reasons. [6]
2. (a) Define "Banker" and "Borrower". [8]
(b) Discuss the relationship between "Banker" and "Borrower". [4]
(c) Briefly discuss the service rendered by a Bank to its Customer. [4]
3. (a) Write the history and development of Co-operative Banking System in India.
(b) Write the difference between Commercial Banks and Co-operative Banks.
(c) Write short note on Credit Co-operative Banking. [8+4+4]
4. (a) What do you mean by Banking Regulation? [3]
(b) Is Banking Regulation necessary? [3]

- (c) Explain the Impact of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 on smooth running of Banking Business in India by highlighting to important provisions. [10]
5. (a) When a company becomes a "Banking Company"? [4]
 (b) What is the status of a Director in a Banking Company? [4]
 (c) Discuss the liabilities of a Director in a Banking Company. [8]
6. (a) Explain the important objectives behind the Nationalisation of Banks in India. [8]
 (b) Evaluate the effectiveness of Nationalisation of Banks and its impact on Indian Economy. [8]
7. (a) Write a note on the Relationship Between the Government and the Reserve Bank of India maintaining Economic Growth in India. [8]
 (b) Explain the role of the Reserve Bank of India and the Government in recent Demonetisation of currency with reference to relevant provisions of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. [8]
8. (a) What do you mean by Negotiable Instruments? [4]
 (b) What are the different kinds of Negotiable Instrument? - Explain with illustration. [8]
 (c) Write a short note on Dishonour of Cheque. [4]
9. (a) Who is a Banking Ombudsman? [4]
 (b) Discuss the types of complaints resolve by Banking Ombudsman. [8]
 (c) Discuss the circumstance under when complaint made before the Banking Ombudsman may be rejected. [4]
10. Write short notes on **any four** of the following: [4x4]
 (a) Lending by Bank.
 (b) Schedule and non-Schedule Banks.
 (b) Repo Rate.
 (c) Bill of Exchange.
 (d) Holder in Due Course.
 (f) State Bank of India.

2016 | Law of Evidence

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) What do you understand by the term 'Evidence'? Explain the objects of Indian Evidence Act. [2+6]
 (b) Explain the following terms with illustration: [8]

- (i) Fact, (ii) Fact in Issue, (iii) Proved, (iv) Disproved
2. (a) "The best evidence must always be given" - Explain. [8]
(b) "All confessions are admissions but all admissions are not confessions". - Explain. [8]
 3. (a) Explain the Rule of Res gestae with case laws. [10]
(b) Explain and illustrate "May Presume". "Shall Presume" and "Conclusive Proof". [6]
 4. What is Dying Declaration? Discuss the evidentiary value of Dying Declaration. [16]
 5. (a) What is meant by the term "Expert Opinion"? [6]
(b) Discuss the evidentiary value of Expert Opinion with case laws. [10]
 6. (a) Define Estoppel. Discuss the rules upon which Estoppel is laid down. [8]
(b) Distinguish between Estoppel and Res Judicata. [8]
 7. (a) What are the facts which courts must take in Judicial Notice? [8]
(b) "Facts judicially noticeable need not be proved." - Explain. [8]
 8. Distinguish between : [8+8]
(a) Public Document and Private Document.
(b) Cross-examination and Re-examination.
 9. Write short notes (**any four**) : [4×4]
(a) Res-gestae.
(b) Admissible Evidence.
(c) Judgement in Rem.
(d) Primary Evidence.
(e) Burden of Proof.
(f) Extra Judicial Confession.
 10. Discuss the feature of the Information Technology Act, 2000 and its effects on the Evidence Act. [16]

2015 | Jurisprudence

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) What is mean by Sociological Jurisprudence? [4]
(b) "The task of law is Social Engineering" - Comment with special reference to Roscoe Pound's Theory. [12]
2. (a) What is Jurisprudence? Discuss about the nature of Jurisprudence. [4+8]
(b) Whether is Jurisprudence is a social science? [4]
3. (a) What are the sources of Law? [3]

- (b) What is meant by Judicial Precedent? [3]
 (c) What is meant by 'Ratio Decidendi' of a decision? How to find the 'Ratio Decidendi' of a case? [10]
4. (a) What is Right? What are the characteristics of a Legal Right? [8]
 (b) Are Rights and Duties Correlative? What is the difference between Perfect and Imperfect Right? [8]
5. (a) What is meant by the term ownership in the Legal Sense? What are the three attributes of Ownership according to Austin? [8]
 (b) Distinguish between 'Possession in fact' and 'Possession in law'. [8]
6. Write short notes: (**any four**) [4x4] (a) Pure Theory of Law.
 (a) Supreme Legislation and Subordinate Legislation.
 (b) Purpose of Jurisprudence.
 (c) Corporeal and Incorporeal Possession.
 (d) Rights in Rem and Rights in Personam.
 (e) Law of Morality.
7. (a) Discuss briefly the Theories of Corporate Personality. [10]
 (b) Can a juristic person be a citizen of India? [6]
8. (a) What do you mean by the term 'Natural Law'? Discuss briefly the application of Natural Law idea in Indian Law with Case Laws. [12]
 (b) What is Delegated Legislation? [4]
9. (a) When does a Custom become Law? [6]
 (b) Discuss briefly the attributes of a valid Custom. [10]
10. "Law is command of the Sovereign, backed by Sanction" - Explain critically with special reference to legal system in India. [16]

2015 | Public International Law

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) What do you mean by International Law? [8]
 (b) According to Holland " International Law is the vanishing point Jurisprudence" - Explain. [8]
2. (a) Discuss the modes of Acquiring and Losing Nationality. [10]
 (b) What do you mean by Double Nationality? [6]
3. (a) Define the term 'Asylum'? [6]

- (b) Distinguish between Asylum and Extradition. [10]
4. (a) Define the various sources of International Law. [12]
(b) Can an individual be the subject of International Law? [4]
5. (a) Define the term Intervention. [8]
(b) Explain different kinds of Material Intervention. [8]
6. Discuss different modes of Acquiring and Losing Territory in International Law. [16]
7. (a) What are the various kinds of States and Non-state entities as per International Law?
(b) Define the term 'State Responsibility'. [10+6]
8. (a) What do you mean by De Facto and De Jure Recognition? [8]
(b) Is there any difference between International Law and Municipal Law? [8]
9. (a) What are the legal effects of Recognition and what are the consequences of Non recognition? [10]
(b) Is withdrawal of Recognition possible? [6]
10. Explain the principle of International Law relating to amicable mean of settlement of International Disputes? [16]

2015 | Banking Law

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Discuss the importance of Nationalisation of Banks and state the advantages and disadvantages of Nationalisation of Banks. [16]
2. (a) What is a "Bank" in terms of the provisions of the status enforceable in India? [4]
(b) Write a note on the history and the development of Banking Business in India. [12]
3. Enumerate the main provisions of the Banking Resolution Act, 1949 citing clearly the business which a Banking Company can and cannot carry. [16]
4. (a) What do you understand by the term "Banking Company"? Discuss the duties of Directors of Banking Company. [10]
(b) Write short notes on the Manager of a Banking Company. [6]
5. (a) Explain the terms: [6]
(i) Reserve Fund.
(ii) Cash Reserve Ratio.
(b) Discuss the power and function of the RBI as the Central Bank of India. [10]
6. (a) What is Co-operative Banking System? State its objects. [8]
(b) Write a note on the Development of Co-operative Banking System. [8]

7. Discuss the role and function of the State Bank of India. [16]
8. (a) Define 'Banker' and 'Consumer'. [8]
(b) Briefly discuss the service rendered by a Bank to its Customers. [8]
9. (a) Define and explain : [8] (i) Negotiable Instrument. (ii) Holder in Due Course.
(b) What are the relevant provisions of the Negotiable Instrument Act regarding Dishonour of Cheque ? [8]
10. Write short notes on (**any four**) : [4x4]
 - (a) Lending by Banks.
 - (b) Bills of Exchange.
 - (c) Promissory Note.
 - (d) ATM.
 - (e) Circumstance when complaint made before the Ombudsman is rejected.
 - (f) Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006.
 - (g) Credit Co-operative Banking.

2015 | Law of Evidence

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) What do you understand by "Evidence"? Is the definition of 'Evidence' in the Evidence Act complete? [8]
(a) Explain and illustrate 'May presume', 'Shall presume' and 'Conclusive proof' [8]
2. (a) Explain the differences between the Civil Proceedings and Criminal Proceedings relating to Admissibility of Evidence. [8]
(a) 'All admissible evidence is relevant but all relevant evidence is not admissible'- Explain[8]
3. (a) Clarify the evidentiary value of Judicial Confession and Extra Judicial Confession.
(a) When is the statement made by an accused admission against his co-accused?
(b) What are the provisions to prove custom? [8+4+4]
4. Distinguish between (**any two**): [8+8]
 - (a) Primary Evidence and Secondary Evidence.
 - (b) Admission and Confession.
 - (c) Judgement in Rem and Judgement in Personam. (d) Examine in Chief and Cross Examination.
5. (a) Whether the Dying Declaration of the victim, since deceased, is admissible in evidence?

- (b) If the victim makes a Dying Declaration, subsequently survives - Explain whether the said Dying Declaration is under the purview of Section 32 of Evidence Act. [8+8]
6. (a) Can a public officer be compelled to disclose communications made to him of official confidence?
- (c) "A tenant cannot deny the title of the landlord" - Comment.
- (d) When the court may presume about the existence of certain facts? Explain.
- (e) When the court may presume as to absence of consent in certain prosecution for rape? [4+4+4+4]
7. (a) Define 'Burden of Proof'. Who will take the burden in both the Civil and Criminal Cases.
- a) Distinguish between Burden of Proof and Onus of Proof. [8+8]
8. (a) Define Hearsay Evidence. [4]
- a) Under what circumstance Secondary Evidence relating to documents may be given? [4]
- b) Distinguish between 'Public Document' and 'Private Document' [8]
9. (a) Can a party Cross-examine his own witness? [4]
- a) What is 'Leading Question' and when Leading Question may be asked? [8]
- b) Can the court ask Leading Question? [4]
10. Write short notes on **any four**: [4×4] (a) Hostile Witness.
- a) Lex fori.
- b) Fact-in-issue.
- c) Expert Opinion.
- d) Res Gestate.
- e) Professional Communication.
- f) Hostile Witness.

2014 | Jurisprudence

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) 'Jurisprudence comprises philosophy of law' - Do you agree to this statement.
(b) Has the study of Jurisprudence any practical value or applicability? [10+6]
2. (a) 'Law is the command of sovereign, containing a common rule of life for his subject and obliging them to obedience.' - Discuss. [10]
(b) "Rules of morality have nothing to do with the framing of law." - Justify the statement [6]
3. (a) Explain Kelsen's Theory of Pure Law. [6]

- (b) Discuss the distinctive features of theory of Natural Law. Explain the reasons for its revival in the 20th century. [10]
4. (a) "Legislative is superior to Precedent" - Discuss. [10]
(b) What is the purpose of Law? [6]
5. (a) Write an essay on the authority of Precedent as a source of Law. [10]
(b) Is Supreme Court bound by its own previous decision? [6]
6. (a) Define the term 'Possession' and 'Ownership' with suitable example. [6]
(b) Distinguish between 'Possession in fact' and 'Possession in law'. [5]
(c) What is 'Corpus Possessions" [5]
7. Write short notes: [4x4]
(a) Legal status of unborn person.
(b) Delegated Legislation.
(c) Ratio Decidendi.
(d) Trust and Beneficial Ownership.
8. (a) Distinguish between Natural and Juristic Person with examples. [10]
(b) Can a Juristic Person be a Citizen of India? [6]
9. (a) "A right is a legally protected interest' - Discuss. [10]
(b) What is 'Right in re pro prst' and 'Right in re aliese' [6]
10. (a) 'What is a legally protected interest' - Elucidate the aforesaid view according to your own opinion. [6]
(b) Explain the co-relation between Right on the one hand and Liberties, Immunities and Privileges on the other. [10]

2014 | Public International Law

Answer **any five** Questions

1. "International Law is the vanishing point of Jurisprudence." Discuss critically. [16]
2. Discuss in brief the sources of International Law. [16]
3. Discuss the different modes of Acquiring Territory and Losing Territory in International Law. [16]
4. (a) What do you understand by 'Recognition'? What are the legal effect of Recognition and consequences of Non recognition? [4+8]
(b) Is without of Recognition possible? [4]

5. (a) Discuss the various kinds of 'State' and 'Non-state' entities under International Law. [10] (b) Distinguish between Protectorate and Vassal State. [6]
6. (a) Define 'Nationality' and briefly discuss the basic rules for determination of Nationality of a person and their importance under International Law. [4+8] (b) Discuss Nationality of a Married Women. [4]
7. Discuss the principles governing Extradition. What are the essential requirements for Extradition of a fugitive. [8+8]
8. (a) Explain 'Asylum'? [6] (b) Distinguish between Asylum and Extradition. [10]
9. (a) What is Intervention? State different kinds of Intervention. [3+5] (b) Discuss the valid principles relating to Intervention on the ground of Self-defence and self-preservation with reference to case laws. [8]
10. Write short notes on **any two**: [8+8]
 - (a) Treaty.
 - (b) Subjects of International Law.
 - (c) De facto and De jure recognition.
 - (d) State Relationship.
 - (e) UN General Assembly Resolutions.

2014 | Banking Law

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Explain the impact of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 on smooth running of Banking Business in India highlighting its specific provisions to that effect. [16]
2. (a) Define 'Banker' and 'Customer'. [4+4] (b) Briefly discuss the services rendered by a Bank to its customers. [8]
3. (a) What do you mean by Nationalisation of Bank? [4] (b) Discuss the advantages of Nationalisation of Banks in India. [12]
4. (a) What is Cooperative Banking System? State its objects. [10] (b) Write a note on Development of Cooperative Banking System. [6]
5. (a) What is a Bank in terms of the provisions on the statutes enforceable in India? [4] (b) Write a note on the history and development of Banking enforceable in India. [12]
6. (a) What do you understand by the term 'Banking Company'? Discuss in brief the duties of directors of a Banking Company. [4+8] (b) Write a short note on manager of a Banking Company. [4]

7. Discuss in functions and role of Reserve Bank of India. [16]
8. Discuss in detail the role of State Bank of India. [16]
9. (a) What do you mean by Negotiable Instrument? What are the different kind of Negotiable Instruments? Explain with illustration. [4+8]
(b) Distinguish between "Promissory Note" and "Bill of Exchange". [4]
10. Write short notes on (**any four**) : [4x4]
 - (a) Lending by Banks.
 - (b) Banking Ombudsman Scheme 2006.
 - (c) Difference between Banking and Money Lending.
 - (d) Holder in due course.
 - (e) Dishonour of Cheque.
 - (f) Scheduled and Non-scheduled Bank.
 - (g) ATM.

2014 | Law of Evidence

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) "When facts not otherwise relevant become relevant" - Explain. [10]
(b) Define - Proved, Disproved, Not Proved. [6]
2. (a) "All confessions are admissions but all admissions are not confessions" - Explain.
(b) State the circumstances under which a confession by a accused is relevant.
(c) Write down the evidentiary value of retracted confession. [6+6+4]
3. (a) Explain the following terms with illustration: [8]
 - (i) Fact,
 - (ii) Fact in Issue,
 - (iii) Relevant Fact,
 - (iv) Primary Evidence.
 (b) Explain the rule of Res gestae. [8]
4. (a) When Hearsay Evidence is admissible and why it is admissible? [8]
(b) What are the essential requirements for admissibility of Dying Declaration? [8]
5. (a) What is meant by Presumption? [2]
(b) Has the law of Presumption anything to do with the Burden of Proof on shutting out of Evidence of any party? [4]

- (c) Explain the rule relating to Presumption of Law and Presumption of Fact. [10] 6. (a) What kind of Presumption can be drawn by court relating to Legitimacy of Child? (b) Is this kind of Presumption Rebuttable?
- (d) How far DNA test is admissible under Section 112 of Indian Evidence Act?
- (e) Is there any difference between of Proof on Pleading and Burden of Adducing Evidence? [2+2+6+6]
7. (a) When the Opinion of Expert is relevant? [6]
 (b) Explain the evidentiary value of Expert Opinion. [4]
 (c) Distinguish between Evidence of Expert and Ordinary Witness. [6]
8. (a) Define Estoppel. [4]
 (b) Discuss the rules upon which Estoppel is laid down. [6]
 (c) Distinguish between Estoppel and Res Judicata. [6]
9. (a) How many witnesses are required to prove a case? [2] (b) Is a child competent Witness? [2]
 (b) Write down the evidentiary value of Child Witness. [4]
 (c) Can a dumb person be Witness? What is the mode of giving Evidence? [2]
 (d) Write a note on Accomplice Witness. [6]
10. (a) Define Examination, Cross- examination, and Re- examination. [6]
 (b) Can a party Cross-examine his own Witness? Discuss. [4]
 (c) Explain the rule relating Privileged Communication. [6]

2013 | Jurisprudence

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Dwell upon the concept of Jurisprudence. [8]
 (b) Do you think the Jurisprudence is different from different legal concepts Possession, Ownership, Right and so on? [8]
2. "Law is the body of knowledge and experience with the aid of which a large part of social engineering to carried on" - Discuss the concept of law in the light of the above statement of Roscoe Pound. [16]
3. (a) When does a custom become Law? [6]
 (b) How far custom can be used a source of law? [10]
4. "So great is the superiority of legislation over methods of legal revolution that the tendency of advancing civilization is to acknowledge its exclusive claim and to discard

the other interests....." (Salmond) - Examine and explain the nature of Legislation as a primary source of law in the above content throwing light on the advantages of it over Precedents. [16]

5. (a) What do you mean by Ownership? Elaborate its essential elements. [10]
(b) How it is acquired? [6]
6. (a) What is Possession in fact and Possession in law? [6]
(b) Why should possession be entitled to the protection of the law ever when it is divorced from the right of ownership? [10]
7. Write short note on **any four** of the following : [4x4]
 - (a) Adverse Possession.
 - (b) Stare Decisis.
 - (c) Duplicate Ownership.
 - (d) Local and Family Custom. (e) Natural Law.
8. Distinguish between **any two** of the following : [8+8]
 - (a) Corporate Sole and Corporate Aggregate.
 - (b) Delegated Legislation and Subordinate Legislation.
 - (c) Ratio Decidendi and Obiter Dictum.
 - (d) Right of Ownership and Ownership of a Right.
9. (a) What are the characteristics of a Juristic Person? How do these differ from those of a Natural Person? [10]
(b) State with reason the legal status of unborn children and a deceased human being. [6]
10. Define Analytical Positivism. Explain the concept of Positivist Theory propounded by John Austin. [16]

2013 | Public International Law

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Define International Law. Is International Law the vanishing point of Jurisprudence? Discuss critically. [16]
2. Bring out the distinctions between International Law and Municipal Law. Explain the various sources of International Law in brief. [16]
3. Discuss the different modes of Acquiring and Losing Territory in International Law. [16]

4. What do you understand by Recognition? Explain the nature and legal effects of Recognition. [4+12]
5. Discuss the principles governing Extradition. What are the essential requirements for Extradition of fugitive? [8+8]
6. Define Nationality. Discuss the modes of Acquiring and Losing Nationality. [4+12]
7. (a) Define the Intervention. State the different kinds of Material Intervention.
(b) Discuss the valid principles relating to Intervention on the ground of Self Defence and Self Preservation, with reference to suitable case law. [3+5+8]
8. Write short notes on (**any two**) : [8+8]
 - (a) Asylum.
 - (b) Treaty as a source of International Law.
 - (c) Subjects of International Law.
 - (d) Basis of obligation of International Law.

2013 | Banking Law

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Define and explain with illustration - [4×4]
 - (a) Bills of Exchange.
 - (b) Promissory Note.
 - (c) Negotiable Instrument.
 - (d) Holder in the Course.
2. What is Bank in terms of the Provisions of the statutes enforceable in India? Write a note on the history and development of Banking Business in India. [4+12]
3. Evaluate and explain the origin and growth of Banking Business in India. [16]
4. Explain the impact of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 on smooth running of Banking Business in India highlighting its specific provisions to that effect. [16]
5. (a) Explain the reasons behind Nationalisation of Banks in India. [8]
(b) Are you in favour of Nationalisation of Banks? Support your answer with reasons. [8]
6. (a) What do you understand by Scheduled Bank and Non-scheduled Bank in India? [4]
(b) Discuss the power and functions of State Bank of India (SBI). [12]

7. Write a note on the relationship between the Govt. and Reserve Bank of India towards maintaining economic growth in India. [16]
8. (a) Explain the term :- [6]
 - (i) Reserve Fund, (ii) Cash Reserve fund/ Cash Reserve Ratio.
 - (b) Discuss the powers and functions of RBI as the Central Bank of India. [10]
9. (a) What do you understand by Commercial Bank and Co-operative Bank? Give two examples of such banks functioning today. [6]
 - (b) Write a note on the objects and development of Co-operative Bank in India. [10]
10. Write short note on **any four** of the following: [4x4]
 - (a) Banker.
 - (b) Customer of a Bank.
 - (c) Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006.
 - (d) Director in a Banking Company.
 - (e) Cheque.
 - (f) Difference between Banking and Money Lending.
 - (g) Banker's Draft.
 - (h) Circumstances when complaint made before the ombudsman is rejected.

2013 | Law of Evidence

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) What do you understand by 'Evidence'? [4]
 - (b) Explain and illustrate "May presume", "shall presume" and "Conclusive proof" [12]
2. (a) 'All admissible evidence is relevant but all relevant evidence is not admissible'- explain.[8] (b) Distinguish between 'Admission' and 'Confession'. [8]
3. (a) Write a note on 'Res gestae'. [8]
 - (b) When fact not otherwise relevant become relevant? - Answer with suitable illustration.[8]
4. What is Dying Declaration?
Discuss the Evidentiary value of Dying Declaration. [16]
5. (a) Define and Explain "Estoppel". Discuss in brief the rule upon which the rule of Estoppel is laid down in the Indian Evidence Act. [8]
 - (b) Distinguish between Estoppel and Res Judicata. [8]

6. (a) Define 'Primary Evidence' and 'Secondary Evidence'. Under what circumstances Secondary Evidence relating to document may be given? [10]
(b) Distinguish between 'Public Document' and 'Private Document'. [6]
7. (a) What is the scope of Cross-examination of a witness in course of a trial in a Court of Law?
(b) What is Leading Question be asked in Cross-Examination and Re-Examination? [8+8]
8. (a) What are the facts which court must take Judicial Notice? [8]
(b) "Facts judicially noticeable need not be proved" - Explain. [8]
9. Write short notes (**any four**) : [4x4]
 - (a) Lex fori.
 - (b) Expert Opinion.
 - (c) Hostile Witness.
 - (d) Circumstantial Evidence.
 - (c) Judgement in Rem.
 - (d) Hearsay Evidence.
10. Discuss in brief the revolutionary changes made by the Information Technology Act, 2000 and mention its effects on the Indian Evidence Act. [16]