

# JURISPRUDENCE - I

## 2018 - Jurisprudence Questions

Part A: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

Q1. Define Jurisprudence according to Salmond and Holland. What according to you would be the most appropriate definition of Jurisprudence?

Q2. Explain fully Kelson's Pure Theory of Law. Is it correct to say that this theory has left dry bones of law deprived of flesh and blood which give them life?

Q3. Discuss the command theory of Law given by John Austin. Is this theory suitable for Indian Legal System?

Q4. What do you understand by Savigny's "Volksgeist Theory of Law"? Also give its criticism in details.

Q5. Critically examine the views of Duguid regarding "Social Solidarity"

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

Q6. "Jurisprudence" is the eye of Law." Comment.

Q7. What is Pound's theory of "Social Engineering"?

Q8. Write a short note on "Realist school of Jurisprudence"

Part C: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

Q9. Contribution of Sir Henry Maine

Q10. Theory of Living - Law

Q11. Theory of Natural Law

Q12. Importance of Jurisprudence

Q13. Marxist theory of Law

## **2017 - Jurisprudence Questions**

### **Part A: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)**

Q1. How would you define jurisprudence? Which definition according to you would be the most appropriate one?

Q2. Comparing with Austin's Theory of Law, discuss in brief Kelson's pure theory of law. What is the position of Kelson's Ground Norm in India?

Q3. "Movement of progressive societies has hitherto been a movement from status to contract". Comment

Q4. What is Leon Duguits Theory of social solidarity? Was this theory helpful in bringing a change in legal thoughts?

Q5. Discuss main features of American Realism and assess its importance in the field of Jurisprudence.

### **Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)**

Q6. "Law is the command of Sovereign". Comment

Q7. Explain the "Volksgeist" theory of Law.

Q8. What is Pound's Theory of "Social Engineering"?

### **Part C: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)**

Q9. Contribution of Bentham

Q10. Theory of Natural law.

Q11. Historical Jurisprudence

Q12. Marxist Theory of Law

Q13. General and Particular Jurisprudence

## **2015 - Jurisprudence Questions**

Part A: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

- Q1. "Jurisprudence is the philosophy of Positive Law". Discuss
- Q2. Discuss the Salmond's definition of Law and examine how far it is applicable to Indian legal system.
- Q3. What is Pound's theory of social engineering?
- Q4. "The prophecies of what the courts will do in fact and nothing more pretensions are what i mean by law". Comment.
- Q5. What is "Natural Law"? Examine historically.

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

- Q6. Write short note on Duguit's doctrine of "Social Solidarity"
- Q7. Explain the "Volksgeist" theory of Law.
- Q8. What is the difference between Austin and Kelson as Jurists?

Part C: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

- Q9. Explain "Grund Norm" given by Kelson
- Q10. Write a very brief contribution of Savigny to Jurisprudence
- Q11. Write a very short note on Duguit's contribution to Jurisprudence
- Q12. What was the Stammler's theory of Natural Law?
- Q13. What was the Marx's approach to Law? Write in brief

# LAW OF CRIMES - 1 (INDIAN PENAL CODE)

## 2018 - Law of Crimes (IPC) Questions

Part A: (4 marks question. Attempt all)

- Q1. Define Bigamy
- Q2. What is Rioting?
- Q3. Discuss the essential elements of unlawful assembly.
- Q4. What do you understand by attempt to murder?
- Q5. Discuss the elements of Affray.

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

- Q6. Distinguish between Culpable Homicide and Murder
- Q7. Distinguish between criminal conspiracy and Abetment.
- Q8. What do you understand by Strict or Absolute liability in criminal law? Explain.

Part C: (20 marks each. Attempt any 3)

- Q9. Define Punishment. Critically explain the various theories of punishment.
- Q10. When the right of private defence of life extends to causing death? Discuss its commencement and continuance.
- Q11. What are the different stages in the commission of a crime? In which offences only preparation is punishable? Discuss.
- Q12. What is wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement? Distinguish between them.
- Q13. Write short notes on any two of the following:
  - Criminal Force
  - Common Intention
  - Mistake
  - Kidnapping

## **2017 - Law of Crimes (IPC) Questions**

### **Part A: (4 marks question. Attempt all)**

Q1. Difference between hurt and grievous hurt

Q2. "A" finds a ring belonging to "Z" on a table in Z's house. "A" dishonestly runs away with the ring without Z's consent. What crime has "A" committed?

Q3. Define extortion

Q4. Difference between bigamy and adultery

Q5. Essential elements of "Cheating"

### **Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)**

Q6. Discuss "attempt" to commit an offence and distinguish it from "preparation" to commit offence.

Q7. Discuss the extent to which drunkenness can be pleaded as a defence to a criminal charge? Discuss with illustrations and case laws.

Q8. What is abetment? What are the various methods by which abetment is possible?

### **Part C: (20 marks each. Attempt any 3)**

Q9. Differentiate between murder and culpable homicide. AND "A" knows "Z" to be behind the bush. "B" does not know it intending to cause or knowing it to be likely to cause Z's death, induces "B" to fire at the bush. "B" fires and kills "Z". Comment on the criminal liability of "A" and "B"

Q10. Explain "constructive liability" in penal law with reference to Section 34 (common intentions) and Section 149 (common object) of the Indian penal code

Q11. Explain right of private defence in respect of body. State the circumstances when it extends to causing death of the aggressor.

Q12. "Mistake of fact is a good defence, mistake of law is not". Discuss. Illustrate your answer

Q13. It is said that in every robbery or dacoity either there is theft or extortion. Explain with the help of cases and illustrations.

## **2015 - Law of Crimes (IPC) Questions**

### **Part A: (4 marks question. Attempt all)**

- Q1. Define sedition. What is its punishment given in Indian Penal code?
- Q2. Differentiate in between riots and affray
- Q3. How can the gravious hurt be caused? Describe in brief
- Q4. Define criminal breach of trust
- Q5. Define abetment. How many ways it can be done?

### **Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)**

- Q6. Ignorance of law is no excuse but mistake of fact may be a good defence. Discuss by giving illustrations
- Q7. What are the offences against marriage? Distinguish between section 493 and section 497
- Q8. Discuss the law relating to constructive criminality

### **Part C: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)**

- Q9. Define the word "crime" and explain the different stages of crime
- Q10. When a person is said to abet the doing of a thing? Who is an abettor? Also explain the criminal conspiracy.
- Q11. What offence is committed in the following case? "A" with the intention of murdering Z instigate B, a child under seven years of age, to do an act which causes Z's death. B is consequence of the abetment, does that act in absence of A and thereby causes Z's death. What offence has committed by A? discuss with relevant laws.
- Q12. What offence is committed in the following case? "A" shakes his fist at "Z" intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause "Z" to believe that "A" is about to strike "Z".
- Q13. Explain the terms "Criminal misappropriation" and "Criminal breach of trust" with illustrations. Also distinguish between them.

# LAW OF TORTS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW

## 2018 - Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Law Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

- Q1. Tort against child in womb
- Q2. Doctrine of Res-Ipsa-Loquitor
- Q3. Necessity as a defence to tortious liability
- Q4. Trespass ab initio
- Q5. Define "Consumer"

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

- Q6. Explain the maxims "Injuria sine damno" and "Damnum sine injuria".
- Q7. Explain the strict liability rule with the help of important cases.
- Q8. Define Nuisance and write its essential elements.

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

- Q9. What is Tort? Discuss the essential elements of tortious liability.
- Q10. Write the principle of vicarious liability in tort. What are the basis for the vicarious liability?
- Q11. "Harm suffered voluntarily is not actionable but mere knowledge of the risk is not enough for the application of this rule". Explain and refer the decided cases.
- Q12. Define Defamation with its essential elements. Make a distinction between Libel and Slander.
- Q13. Explain the Jurisprudence and procedure adopted by "District consumer forum"

## **2017 - Law of Torts Questions**

### **Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)**

- Q1. Parent's liability for tort of minor.
- Q2. Tort against child in womb.
- Q3. Public Nuisance
- Q4. Objects of Central Council
- Q5. What is the difference between "Damage and Injury"

### **Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)**

- Q6. Distinguish between the following with the help of case law.  
False Imprisonment & Malicious prosecution
- Q7. Explain the following (Assault, Battery)
- Q8. Describe the functions and the procedure of District forum  
under the CPA 1986

### **Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)**

- Q9. Discuss the scope of the rule in "Rylands vs. Fethcher. Refer  
to Bhopal gas leak tragedy
- Q10. Discuss the liability of state for the torts committed by its  
servants. Whether the state will get sovereign immunity today?  
discuss with the supreme court cases.
- Q11. "There is a relationship between Magnitude of risk & Standard  
of care to be taken in the tort of negligence". Discuss it with  
case law.
- Q12. A, an Ayurvedic doctor prescribed the medicines of Allopathic  
which caused the death of a patient. Decide the liability of the  
Ayurvedic doctor under the consumer protection act.
- Q13. Discuss the essentials of Volenti non fit Injuria with the  
help of leading cases.



## **2015 - Law of Torts Questions**

### **Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)**

- Q1. How is Tort different from breach of contract?
- Q2. Explain briefly "Actio personalis moriturcum persona"
- Q3. "Vicarious liability" in Tort
- Q4. Explain the maxim "Volenti non fit injuria"
- Q5. Remoteness of Damage

### **Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)**

- Q6. Define what is "Tort". What are the legal remedies which are available in Tort? Explain.
- Q7. Define "Negligence". What are the essential elements of the tort of negligence? Explain with the help of appropriate examples.
- Q8. What do you mean by "contributory negligence"? Explain this principle with the help of relevant cases.

### **Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)**

- Q9. What do you understand by Nuisance? Explain its elements. Describe the different kinds of nuisance along with their remedies available.
- Q10. What is meant by "Malicious Prosecution"? What are the elements which need to be proved by the plaintiff an action for malicious prosecution?
- Q11. What is meant by trespass? What are its various kinds? What defences are available to a defendant in a case of trespass?
- Q12. Explain the terms "Consumer" and "Services" as used in the consumer protection act, 1986. Are you in favour of enlarging the scope of these terms?
- Q13. Define defamation. What are its main kinds? Make a distinction between libel and slander in detail. Also clarify the position of these kinds of defamation in Indian law.

# CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA - 1 (NATURE OF THE CONSTITUTION AND FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS)

## 2018 - Constitution 1 - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

- Q1. Doctrine of Basic Structure
- Q2. Ex Post Facto Laws
- Q3. Double Jeopardy
- Q4. Fundamental Duties of Citizens
- Q5. Judicial Review

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

- Q6. "Supreme court is a watchful sentinel of the fundamental rights". Explain the statement.
- Q7. On what grounds restrictions may be imposed on the citizens right to freedom of speech and expression?
- Q8. What is the meaning of the word "only" as used u/Art 15(1) of the constitution?

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

- Q9. "The Indian constitution establishes a system of government which is almost quasi federal, a unitary state with a subsidiary federal features rather than a federal state with subsidiary unitary features" K. C. Wheare. Elucidate.
- Q10. Article 13 makes the judiciary and especially the Apex court as a guardian, protector and interpreter of the fundamental rights. Discuss.
- Q11. "No person shall be deprived of his life except according to the procedure established by law". (Article 21) Discuss
- Q12. Explain the provisions of the "Right against Exploitation" granted by the constitution of India.

Q13. What do you mean by the Fundamental Right of Education? What is the importance of this right to the person? To what age of children this right is granted and when? What is the contribution of judiciary in getting this right passed by the parliament also.

## **2015 - Constitution 1 - Questions**

**Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)**

- Q1. What is need of constitutional law?
- Q2. Explain the term "equal protection of law"
- Q3. Who are socially and educationally backward classes?
- Q4. Explain the provisions of Article 15 (5) of the constitution
- Q5. How many freedoms have been provided by Article 19(1)

**Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)**

- Q6. What do you think is the form/nature of our constitution (federal, unitary or quasi federal)? Critically examine the statement
- Q7. Explain and elucidate the meaning of the "Right to personal liberty". Analyse critically the guidelines prescribed by the supreme court in this context.
- Q8. Write a note on fundamental duties.

**Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)**

- Q9. How does the Indian constitution afford protection to the cultural and educational interest and rights of minorities
- Q10. Article 13 makes the judiciary, and especially the apex court, as a guardian, protector and the interpreter of the fundamental rights. Discuss
- Q11. What is the concept of fundamental rights? Who can claim fundamental rights? Against whom fundamental rights are available? Explain.
- Q12. "Directive principles are superior to fundamental rights". Discuss in the light of emerging trend of Judiciary on the relationship between them.
- Q13. "Equality is a dynamic concept with many aspects and dimensions and it can not be imprisoned within traditional limits." Discuss with the help of judicial pronouncements.

# CONTRACT - 1 (GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CONTRACT)

## 2018 - Contract 1 - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

- Q1. What do you mean by misrepresentation?
- Q2. Give one example of "Void agreement"
- Q3. Define "Contract"
- Q4. "Acceptance must be absolute and unqualified". Explain.
- Q5. What is bilateral mistake of fact? What is its effect on contract?

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

- Q6. Explain the contracts which can not be specifically performed.
- Q7. Explain "Free consent" according to the Indian Contract Act.
- Q8. Define Doctrine of "Privity of Contract"

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

- Q9. Discuss the principles applicable in determining damages, in cases of breach of contract. Refer to the decided cases on the point.
- Q10. "Frustration may be define as the premature determination of an agreement between the parties". Explain.
- Q11. "An agreement without consideration is void". Explain in detail the rule and its exceptinos.
- Q12. What is a Quasi-contract" Explain with the help of relevant provisions in the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
- Q13. "Agreements in restraint of trade are void". Explain in detail.