

Roll No.

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

Total number of questions : 6

Total number of printed pages : 4

NOTE : Answer **ALL** Questions.

1. (a) 'Justice, Equity and Good Conscience' is the main Secondary Source of Indian Law. Explain it.
- (b) Discuss the 'Doctrine of Eclipse' under the Constitution of India.
- (c) Section 41 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 enumerates the different categories of cases in which a police officer may arrest a person without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant. Explain any five Categories of such cases.
- (d) Explain the 'Purposive Rule' of Interpretation, under the General Clauses Act, 1897.
- (5 marks each)

Attempt all parts of either Q. No. 2 or Q. No. 2A

2. (a) Distinguish between Battery and Assault as enumerated under the Law of Torts.
- (b) Distinguish between 'Libel' and 'Slander' under Indian Penal Code, 1860.
- (c) Distinguish between 'Primary Evidence' and 'Secondary Evidence', under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
- (d) Explain the terms 'Patta' and 'Kabuliyat', under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.
- (4 marks each)

OR (Alternate question to Q. No. 2)

- 2A.** (i) Discuss the provisions of Sections 14 and 15 of Information Technology Act, 2000, on secure electronic records.
- (ii) How 'Decree' is defined under Section 2(2) of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 and mention essentials of a Decree.
- (iii) Explain any four rights of a party to appear before the National Company Law Tribunal, under the Companies Act, 2013.
- (iv) Discuss any four Extra Judicial Remedies under Law of Torts.
- (4 marks each)*
- 3.** (a) State any four obligations of Public Authority prescribed under Section 4(1)(b) of the Right to Information Act, 2005.
- (b) The test of 'Sufficient Cause' is purely an individualistic test, under the Limitation Act, 1963. Clarify.
- (c) State the provisions of Section 25 in Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 regarding default of a party.
- (d) "Section 32 of the Registration Act, 1908 specifies the persons who can present documents for registration". Narrate them.
- (4 marks each)*
- 4.** (a) Explain the procedure for lodging of caveat before National Company Law Tribunal and what is the validity period of such caveat ?

(4 marks)

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- (b) A is a warehouse-keeper. Z going on journey entrusted his furniture to A, under a contract that it shall be returned on payment of a stipulated sum for warehouse room. Before coming Z from journey, A has sold furniture. What offence has been committed by the A and what is punishment for it ? Explain.
(4 marks)
- (c) What are the principal sources of Administrative Law in India ? Explain in brief.
(4 marks)
- (d) Explain the rule of '*Expressio Unis Est Exclusio Alterius*' under Interpretation of statutes.
(4 marks)
5. (a) Elaborate the provisions of Civil Procedure Code, 1908 regarding suits by or against minors and what will be the impact after minor attains the age of majority ?
(b) Article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution of India provides that all citizens shall have the right to practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or Business. Explain.
(8 marks each)

Attempt all parts of either Q. No. 6 or Q. No. 6A

6. (a) Section 3 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with the term 'Evidence'. Explain it.
(4 marks)
- (b) Discuss the documents or transactions to which the Information Technology Act, 2000 does not apply.
(4 marks)

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(c) Describe in brief the provisions of Section 19 of the Limitation Act, 1963 regarding the effect of payment on account of debt or of interest on legacy.

(4 marks)

(d) Section 20 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 deals with the penalties imposed on a Public Information Officer (PIO). Explain.

(4 marks)

OR (Alternate question to Q. No. 6)

6A. (i) Describe the concept of 'E-Stamping' under Indian Stamp Act, 1889.

(ii) Elaborate the provisions of Section 32 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 regarding the termination of arbitral proceedings.

(iii) Define 'Complaint' under Criminal Procedure Code, 1973.

(iv) Explain the rule of '*nemo judex in causa sua*' under Administrative Law.

(4 marks each)

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