

10. Explain: 8+8=16

- a) Member's winding up and creditor's winding up.
- b) Consequences of winding up.

\*\*\*\*\* IV/LLB/19\*\*\*\*\*

<sup>15</sup>  
~~2014~~  
 (JUNE)  
**BACHELOR OF LAW**  
**( Company Law )**  
**Paper - 19**  
*Full Marks : 100*  
*Pass Mark : 40*  
*Time : 3 Hours*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

Answer *any six* questions including *Question No.1* which is compulsory.

1. Write short notes on *any four* of the following: 4x5=20
  - (a) Red Herring Prospectus.
  - (b) Lifting the corporate veil.
  - (c) Rule laid down in Royal British Bank vs. Turguand.
  - (d) Reconstruction of a company.
  - (e) Dissolution of company.
  - (f) Rule of majority.

2. "The fundamental attribute of corporate personality is that company is a legal entity distinct from its members". Explain. **16**

3. What is a Prospectus? State the contents of a Prospectus. **4+12=16**

4. "A certificate of incorporation is conclusive evidence that all the requirements of the Companies Act, 1956 have been complied with". Explain the difference between 'Certificate of incorporation' and 'Certificate of commencement of business'. Is the certificate of 'incorporation alone sufficient to commence business of a company?'. **16**

5. Explain : **(8+8=16)**

- a) The memorandum of Association is an unalterable charter of a company.
- b) Articles of Association of a company constitute a contract between the company and the members and members inter se.

\*\*\*\*\* IV/LLB/19/2\*\*\*\*\*

6. Write short notes on : **4x4=16**

- a) Notice of Meeting
- b) Provision of company law regarding "Proxy" at a general meeting.
- c) Meeting Minutes.
- d) Special Resolution.

7. Explain ( any two): **8+8=16**

- a) Legal position of Director.
- b) Director as Trustees of the company.
- c) Director as an organ of the company.

8. Law intends relieving minority shareholders from oppression and mismanagement without resorting to winding up of the company. Discuss. **16**

9. Define winding up of a company. Who can file a petition for winding up? Explain in detail the process of winding up by court. **2+4+10=16**

\*\*\*\*\* IV/LLB/19/3\*\*\*\*\*

<sup>15</sup>  
2014

(JUNE)

**BACHELOR OF LAW  
( Administrative Law )**

**Paper - 20**

**Full Marks : 100**

**Pass Mark : 40**

**Time : 3 Hours**

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

Answer *any six* questions including *Question No.1* which is compulsory.

1. Write short notes on *any four* of the following: **4x5=20**
  - (a) Commission of Inquiry.
  - (b) Central Vigilance Commission.
  - (c) Lokayukta.
  - (d) Administrative actions.
  - (e) Parliamentary control of delegated legislation.
  - (f) Droit Administraty.

2. Define Dicey's concept of Rule of Law. Explain in the light of relevant constitutional provisions and decisional laws the applicability of the concept in India. 16
3. Is the Doctrine of separation of power strictly followed in India? Explain the doctrine by referring constitutional provisions and five leading decisional laws of apex court. 16
4. What do you mean by the maxim "delegates non potest delegare"? Critically examine the constitutional validity of delegated legislation in India. 16
5. Explain with relevant constitutional and decisional laws : 16
- a) Nemo debet esse iudex in propria causa..
  - b) Audi alteram partem.
  - c) Speaking orders.
6. State and explain constitution, powers and jurisdiction of the Administrative Tribunals under the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985. 16

\*\*\*\*\* IV/LLB/20/2\*\*\*\*\*

7. Write notes on: 8+8=16
- a) Judicial control of administrative actions.
  - b) Lokpal in India.
8. What do you mean by State Liability? Explain the concept by referring to relevant constitutional provisions and decisional laws of India. 16
9. Explain briefly the nature and scope, and ground for issuing various kinds of writs to correct administrative actions in India. 16
10. Write notes on : (8+8)
- a) Functions which can be delegated.
  - b) Functions which cannot be delegated.

\*\*\*\*\* IV/LLB/20/3\*\*\*\*\*



2014<sup>15</sup>

(JUNE)

**BACHELOR OF LAW**

**( Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems )**

**Paper - 21**

**Full Marks : 60**

**Pass Mark : 24**

**Time : 2 Hours**

*The questions are of equal value*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

*Answer any six questions.*

1. Explain the nature and concept of Alternative Dispute Resolution System. 10
2. Mention the advantages and disadvantages of Alternative Dispute Resolution System. 10
3. Explain the provision of Section 89 of Civil Procedure Code, 1908 regarding settlement of dispute outside the Court. 10
4. Define 'Negotiation'? Explain the need for negotiation in settling dispute. 10

5. Define arbitration. What constitutes an arbitration agreement?  
10

6. Write short notes on : 5+5=10  
a) Role of Conciliator.  
b) Importance of confidentiality in a conciliation proceeding.

7. Write short notes on: 5+5=10  
a) Client Counselling  
b) Medola.

8. Explain the principle of law laid down in (any two): 5+5=10

- 1) Jaya Bachhan Vs VOI  
(AIR 2006 SC 2119)
- 2) Punjab National Bank Vs Lakshmichand Rah  
(AIR 2000 MP 301)
- 3) John Vallamattom Vs VOI  
(AIR 2003 MP 2902)

\*\*\*\*\* IV/LLB/21/2\*\*\*\*\*

4) V.O.I Vs Ananto (dead) & Anr  
(AIR 2007 SC 1561)

9. "Lok Adalat Awards are as good as court decision". Explain the powers and functions of Lok Adalat. 10

10. "Arbitration is an important Alternative Dispute Resolution Process". Explain with reference to the present Indian system. 10

\*\*\*\*\* IV/LLB/21/3\*\*\*\*\*

<sup>15</sup>  
2014

(JUNE)

**BACHELOR OF LAW**  
**(Criminology and Penology)**

**Paper - 23**

**Full Marks : 100**

**Pass Mark : 40**

**Time : 3 Hours**

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

Answer *any six* questions including *Question No.1* which is compulsory.

1. Write short notes on *any four* of the following: **4x5=20**

- (a) Open Prison.
- (b) Aggravating and extenuating circumstances.
- (c) National Police Commission.
- (d) Victimology.
- (e) Penology.
- (f) Criminal activism.

2. "Crime is a constant phenomenon changing with social change". In the light of this statement define crime and explain how it differs from deviance and sin. **16**

3. a) State and explain the various theories of punishment.

b) Differentiate between Parole and Probation.

**8+8=16**

4. "Life imprisonment is the rule and death sentence is an exception".

Analyze this statement in view of evolving legislative and judicial trends supporting your answer with judicial precedents. **16**

5. Critically examine the differential Association theory of Southerland. Also examine how far will this theory be applicable in India. **16**

6. Comment on : **8+8=16**

a) D.K.Basu Vrs State of West Bengal

(Bengal AIR 1997 SC 610)

b) Rights of prisoners

7. Discuss briefly the nature and scope of Criminology. Is Criminology a distinct science? Discuss. Also highlight inter – relationship among Criminology, Criminal Policy and Criminal Law. **6+5+5=16**

8. Who is a child in need of care and protection? Discuss the composition, powers and functions of Juvenile Justice Board. **4+12=16**

9. Describe the salient features and significance of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. **16**

10. Critically examine the contribution and main postulates of the following in the field of Criminology and Penology. **16**

a) Cesare Lombroso

b) Raffaele Garafaro

c) Enrico Ferri

d) Cesare Beccaria



his compensation even after 3 years.

He came to you as a client, What steps will you take on his behalf?

16

\*\*\*\*\* IV/LLB/24/4\*\*\*\*\*

IV/LLB/24

<sup>15</sup>  
~~2014~~  
(JUNE)  
**BACHELOR OF LAW**  
( Land Laws )  
Paper - 24  
*Full Marks : 100*  
*Pass Mark : 40*  
*Time : 3 Hours*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

Answer *any six* questions including *Question No.1* which is compulsory.

1. Write short notes on *any four* of the following: **4x5=20**
- (a) 'Tribal' as per the Mizo District (Transfer of Land) Act, 1963.
  - (b) 'Public Premises' as per the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971.
  - (c) 'Settlement holder' as per the Mizoram District (Land and Revenue) Act, 1956.
  - (d) 'Tax' as per the Mizoram (Taxes on Land, Building and Assessment of Revenue) Act 2004.

- (e) 'Fair rent' as per the Mizoram Urban Areas Rent Control Act, 1974.
  - (f) Penal provisions under Mizoram District (Transfer of Land) Act 1963.
2. Elucidate the manner of eviction procedure as per the Mizoram (Prevention of Government Land Encroachment) Act, 2001. 16
  3. Describe the matters to be considered in determining compensation as per the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. 16
  4. Many times public servants are found occupying their official quarters after their tenure is over.  
What are the eviction procedure of the unauthorized occupants as per the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971. 16
  5. Critically analyze section 3 of the Mizoram District (Transfer of Land) Act, 1963. 16

\*\*\*\*\* IV/LLB/24/2\*\*\*\*\*

6. What are the exemption clauses according to the Mizoram (Taxes on Land, Building and Assessment of Revenue) Act, 2004? 16
7. Analyze the difference between Lease and License according to their respective clauses. 16
8. What are the obligations of transferor and transferee according to the Mizoram ( Taxes on Land, Building and Assessment of Revenue) Act, 2004? 16
9. Lala took a loan from a Nationalized bank and deposited his property which is situated at the prime location of Aizawl.  
  
Lala could not repay his loan on time, therefore he has to surrender his property to the bank.  
  
Analyze the given situation as per the Mizo District (Transfer of Land) Act, 1963. 16
10. A farmer, who's land had been acquired by the Central Railways Department for public purposes, had not received

\*\*\*\*\* IV/LLB/24/3\*\*\*\*\*