2016 (JUNE - JULY) 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 sixquestions including Question No.1 which is compulsory.

- 1. Write short notes on *any four* of the following: 5x4=20
 - (a) A company can enter into contracts and sue andbe sued in its own name.
 - (b) Doctrine of ultra vires
 - (c) Appointment of Directors
 - (d) Annual General Meetings.
 - (e) Corporate Social Responsibility.
 - (f) Liquidation vsWinding up.

- 2. "A promoter stands in afudiciary relation towards the company he promotes". Explain the role and functions of a Promoter.
- 3. "The Memorandum of Association is the fundamental law or acharter defining the objects and limiting the power of a company". Explain the relationship between the Articles of Association and memorandum of Association of a Company.

16

- 4. Define the term 'Company'. Explain the characteristic features of a company. 4 + 12 = 16
- 5. Write short notes on (any two):

8+8=16

- a) Director's duty of care.
- b) Director's duty towards Third Parties.
- c) Director's duty to individual members.
- 5. Explain the following:

4x4=16

- a) Rules relating to Notice of Meetings.
- b) Quorum
- c) Proxy vs Representative.

LLB/IV/19/2

d) Special Resolution.

7. Write short notes:

4x4=16

- a) Meaning of Reconstruction.
- b) Purpose and mode of Reconstruction.
- c) Kinds of Reconstruction.
- d) Reconstruction vs Amalgamation.
- Can there be oppression of majority by the minority? Explain citing relevant cases.
- 9. Who is a Liquidator? Explain in detail the duties of a liquidator in the process of winding up a company. 4+12=16
- 10. Mention the consequences of winding up order by the court.

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

2016 (JUNE - JULY) 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 sixquestions including Question No.1 which is compulsory.

- 1. Write short notes on any four of the following: 4x5=20
 - (a) Functions and power of Central Vigilance Commission.
 - (b) Judicial excessivism and separation of powers
 - (c) Essential legislative functions..
 - (d) Laying on Table.
 - (e) Impermissible delegation.
 - (f) Doctrine of public accountability.

State and explain Montesquieu's doctrine of separation of powers. Discuss in the light of relevant constitutional provisions and leading decided cases the applicability of doctrine of separation of powers in India.

16

"India is also following Dicey's concept of rule of law, but not in strict sense of the term", Discuss the above statement by highlighting relevant constitutional provisions and leading case laws of the Apex Court.

What do you mean by 'Constitutionality of delegated legislation' in India? State and explain the circumstances where court can strike down a piece of delegated legislation on the ground of substantive ultra vires and procedural ultra vires.

4+12=16

Explain briefly constitution, jurisdiction, power and authority of Central Administrative Tribunal.

What are the principles of natural justice? Explain them in detail. In what cases can natural justice be excluded? What is the effect of breach of natural justice?

8+4+4=16

LLB/IV/20/2

- Discuss the various constitutional and equitable remedies available against the excess of administrative action in India. 8+8=16
- Discuss the provisions concerning constitution, powers and offence and penalties under Lokpal and Lokayutas Act, 2013.

16

- State Government as well as Central Government can appoint Inquiry Commission under the scheme of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952". Discuss the above statement by highlighting relevant provisions of the Act concerning Appointment of Inquiry Commission and the Powers of Inquiry Commission.
- "KasturiLalvs State of U.P (1965) differentiated sovereign and non-sovereign function for imposing state liability".
 Explain the nature and concept of state liability in India particularly tortious liability by highlighting pre and post KasturiLal decisional laws.

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

LLB/IV/21

2016 (JUNE – JULY) 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 sixquestions.

- Explain the nature of Alternative Dispute Resolution resolution dispute a request can Who proceeding? System. Ξ.
- State and explain the various modes of Alternative Dispute 10 Resolution System. 5
- 10 Explain the salient features of the Family Court Act, 1934. 3
- 10 Who is a Mediator? Explain his role in settling a dispute. 4

	a) System of Negotiation
	b) Medola
.9	Define the term 'Conciliator'. Explain the role and functions
	of a conciliator in settling a dispute.
7.	Explain the concept of Client Counseling.
∞	What are the provisions available for settlement of dispute outside the Court?
6	Explain the procedure of settling disputes through LokAdalat.
	Also mention the benefits of LokAdalat. 10
10.	Explain any two: $5+5=10$

5 + 5 = 10

Explain:

5.

UNICITRAC Convention Rules.

Kinds of Arbitration.

Arbitration Agreement.

a)

G G

2016 (JUNE - JULY) 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=2
 - (a) Cyber Crime
 - (b) Deterrent Theory.
 - (c) Sociological Theory of Crime.
 - (d) Interrelationship between Criminal Policy and Criminal Law.
 - (e) Significance of Victimology.
 - (f) Juvenile Justice Board.

- Define the Legal Maxim, "Actus non FacitReum Nisi Mens Sit Rea". What are the General Exceptions of Criminal Liability Provided under Chapter IV of the Indian Penal Code.
- 3. What is Juvenile Delinquency? Distinguish between "Child in need of care and protection" and "Child in conflict with law" under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000. 4+12=16
- 1. Define organized crime. What are the different types of organised crime? 6+10=16
- Write the importance of prison in reforming the criminal.Also highlight Prisons System in India.
- 6. "The Scientific Explanation of Criminal behaviourare stated in the form of different theories known as various schools Criminology". Explain the various Schools of Criminology.

. 16

LLB/IV/23/2

7.	Explain in detail the organization and functions of Police	
	System in India.	16

- "Mental illness or Insanity is a defence under Criminal Law".
 Discuss in the light of M'Naghten Rule of CriminalResponsibility.
- How does Probation differ from Parole? Support your answer with relevant Case Law.
- 10. Define Crime, "White collar crime is more dangerous to Society than ordinary crimes". Explain. 6 + 10 = 16

*****LLB/IV/23/3*****

- 10. a) Is there any bar against passing and execution of decree and orders for ejection under the Mizoram Urban Areas Rent Control Act,1974.
 - b) Discuss the application of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

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

2016 (JUNE - JULY) BACHELOR OF LAW (Land Laws) Paper - 24 Full Marks : 100

r uli 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) License under Indian Easement Act 1882.
 - (b) Standard Rent and Fair Rent under the Mizoram UrbanArea Rent Control Act,1974.
 - (c) Define public premises.
 - (d) Special provisions for Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe under Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

- e) Termination of tenancy by notice.
- f) Meaning of unauthorized occupation.
- g) Meaning of Affected families under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
- State the distinction between an Easement and License.
- Discuss the procedures of Revenue Courts under the
 Mizoram (Land Revenue) Act, 2013.
 8+8=16
- Describe the manner for execution of eviction procedure under the Mizoram (Prevention of Government Land Encroachment) Act,2001. Also mention the Appeal and Revision procedure under the Act.

 10+6=16
- State the classification of land holders under the Mizoram
 (Land Revenue) Act,2013. Also state the rights of such land holders.
- Describe the determination of Social Impact Assessment Studyunder the Right to fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

6. a) Who is an Estate Officer? State the procedure of evicting unauthorized occupants.

- b) What are the essential elements of Lease under theTransfer of Property Act,1882? 8+8=16
- Describe the establishment and powers of Land Acquisition,
 Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority.
- Describe the preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement
 Scheme under the Right to Fair Compensation and
 Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and
 Resettlement Act 2013.
- Does the Court have jurisdiction to entertain any suit or proceeding under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act 1971? Also state that procedures of appeal under the Act.

LLB/IV/24/3

LLB/IV/24/2

- 10. a) Is there any bar against passing and execution of decree and orders for ejection under the Mizoram Urban Areas Rent Control Act,1974.
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*****LLB/IV/24/4****

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LLB/IV/24/2