

KRISHNA INSTITUTE OF LAW

NH-24 JINDAL NAGAR, GHAZIABAD MOB. 9810109778

Important Questions

Constitutional Law of India – II

- 1. What do you mean by the ordinance making power of the President? Under what circumstances President can use his ordinance making power? Can President misuse his ordinance making power? If yes, give suitable example.**
- 2. What do you understand by Colourable Legislation ? Explain.**
- 3. Who was the first propounder of the doctrine of “Separation of Power”? In the context of Indian Constitution what does it mean?**
- 4. Discuss briefly the Financial relations between the union and State in India. What are the constitutional limitations upon the Taxing Power?**
- 5. Write a short note – a. Attorney General b. Money Bill & Finance Bill**
- 6. Explain the various jurisdictions of Supreme Court.**
- 7. Discuss the power of Governor under the Indian Constitution.**
- 8. The constitution has conferred a limited amending power. The Parliament cannot enlarge that power. Explain.**
- 9. Discuss the various powers and position of the President.**
- 10. “Trade, Commerce and Intercourse throughout the territory of India shall be free.” Comment referring to judicial decisions.**
- 11. Discuss the power, privileges and immunities of the Members of Parliament and of State Legislatures.**
- 12. Briefly explain the pardoning power of President**
- 13. Discuss the contractual liability of the Government of India under Article 299 of the Constitution.**

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Important Questions

CONTRACT- II

- 1. Explain the meaning, definition and essential s of bailment. Also explain in short its various kinds.**
- 2. Define agency, principal and agent and give the essentials of agency. How is an agency created and determined?**
- 3. The liability of the surety is Co-extensive with that of the Principal Debtor unless it is otherwise provided by the contract. Explain this statement and also explain the liability of the surety when a contract is void or voidable?**
- 4. Define a continuing guarantee. How does it differ from ordinary guarantee? How can a continuing guarantee be terminated and with what consequences?**
- 5. What do you mean by bailment of pledges. What are its essentials? Also explain the rights of Pawnee. Distinguish pledge from, Lien, mortgage and hypothecation.**
- 6. Explain with exceptions the principle of caveat- emptor.**
- 7. Define unpaid seller. Discuss his rights in detail.**
- 8. "No one can transfer a better title than he himself has." Explain.**
- 9. What do you understand by dissolution of a firm? What are the different modes of dissolution of the firm? Can a court dissolve partnership at the suit of a partner? If so, on what grounds?**
- 10. Define delivery and explain its various modes. Also Explain the different legal rules relating to delivery.**

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Important Questions

HINDU LAW

1. **Who is Hindu and to whom Hindu Law is applicable? Can a Hindu, who becomes a Christian reconvert himself into Hinduism?**

हिन्दू कौन है तथा हिन्दू विधि किन व्यक्तियों पर लागू की जा सकती है ? क्या कोई हिन्दू जो ईसाई हो जाये,

पुनः हिन्दू धर्म में परिवर्तित हो सकता है ?

2. **What are the main sources of Hindu Law? Discuss.**

हिन्दू विधिके मुख्य स्रोत क्या हैं ? हिन्दू विधिके आधुनिक स्रोतों का वर्णन कीजिये

3. **'Hindu Marriage is a sacrament not a Civil Contract'. Discuss. How far the sacramental character of marriage has been affected by Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 as amended up-to-date?**

हिन्दू विवाह की परिभाषा दीजिये "हिन्दू विवाह एक संस्कार है न कि सिविल संविदा" -

विवेचना कीजिये हिन्दू विवाह का संस्कारात्मक स्वरूप, हिन्दू विवाह अधिनियम, 1955

द्वारा जैसा आज तक संशोधित हुआ है, किस प्रकार प्रभावित हुआ है

4. **On what specific grounds under the Hindu marriage Act, 1955 a wife may file a petition for divorce, but the husband can not?**

हिन्दू विवाह अधिनियम, 1955 में विवाह - विच्छेद के वे कौन से विशेष आधार हैं जिन पर पत्नी तो विवाह-

विच्छेद किया चिकापेश कर सकती है, किन्तु पति नहीं

5. **What properties are liable for the payment of personal debt of a Hindu? Are sons under pious obligation for the payment of their father's personal debt even after partition, if so, to what extent? Discuss.**

किसी हिन्दू के व्यक्तिगत ऋण को चुकाने के लिए कौन-कौन सी संपत्ति उत्तरदायी है ?

क्या विभाजन के पश्चात् भी पिता के व्यक्तिगत ऋण को चुकाने के लिए पुत्रों का पुनीत दायित्व लागू होता है ? यदि हाँ,

तो किस सीमा तक ? विवेचना कीजिये

6. **What are the rights of maintenance of widowed daughter in law under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 and point out the difference, if any, from the pure Hindu law. When does a widow lose her right to maintenance?**

विधवा पुत्र - वधू को हिन्दू दत्तक तथा भरणपोषण अधिनियम,

1956 के अन्तर्गत पोषण पाने के क्या अधिकार प्राप्त हैं और विशुद्ध हिन्दू विधि से वर्तमान अधिकारों में यदि कोई अंतर है,

तो बताइये एक विधवा का भरण-पोषण का अधिकार कब समाप्त होता है

7. **What is Religious endowment? How is it created? Can Endowment be transferred?**

धार्मिक धर्मदाय से आप क्या समझते हैं ? धर्मदाय कैसे सृजित किया जाता है ? क्या धर्मदाय को अंतरित किया जा सकता है ?

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8. What is woman's estate? Explain its nature and features.

नारीसम्पदाक्याहै? इसकीप्रकृतिएवंविशेषताओकावर्णनकीजियेयाहिन्दूउत्तराधिकारअधिनियम,
१९५६किधरा१४मेंदिएगएहिन्दूस्त्रीकेसंपत्तिकेअधिकारकिसमीक्षाकीजिये

9. Define short notes:- a. Will & Gift b. Mahant and Shebait c. Partition d. Math & Temple

वसीयतकीपरिभाषादीजिये

10. What is Adoption? What are the requirements of a valid adoption under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956?

विभाजनसेआपक्यासमझतेहैं

11. Write a critical note on the remedy of Restitution of conjugal rights under Hindu Marriage Act 1955. Is it violative of the right of personal liberty/ what defences may be taken in answer to a petition for restitution of a conjugal rights?

हिन्दूविवाहअधिनियम,

१९५५केअन्तर्गतदाम्पत्यअधिकारोंकेप्रत्यास्थापनपरएकआलोचनात्मकटिप्पणीलिखिएक्यायहव्यक्तिगतस्वतंत्रता
केअधिकारकाउल्लंघनकरताहै? दाम्पत्यअधिकारोंकेप्रत्यास्थापनकीयाचिकाकेउत्तरमेंकौन -

सीप्रतिरक्षाएंलीजासकतीहैं?

12. Explain the conception of Hindu Coparcenary. How would you distinguish it from Joint Hindu Family?

हिन्दूसहभागीदारीक्याहै? क्याइसेसंयुक्तहिन्दूपरिवारसेकैसेभिन्नकरेंगे?

यामिताक्षरासमांशिताविधिकीदेहैतथाचारडिक्रीतकसीमितनहीहैविवेचनाकीजिये

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Important Questions

INCOME TAX

Q.1. What do you mean by Income? Explain the fundamental principles of determining Income. OR "Income earned during the previous year is taxed in the assessment year." Explain this rule and state its exceptions.

Q.2. What do you mean by tax evasion? Enlighten the causes of tax evasion and interpret the measures of tax evasion.

Q.3. Discuss the objectives, importance and types of tax planning.

Q.4. How will you determine the residence of a firm and H.U.F.? Explain giving examples. Or How is residential status of an assessee determined for Income Tax purposes? Explain the relationship between residence and tax liability.

Q.5. What are Salaries? Discuss the important provisions of Income from salaries.

Q.6. Discuss the some important clauses, used in 'Income from House Property.' and Discuss the exempted incomes of House Property.

Q.7. What is meant by Business and Profession. Discuss the taxable incomes under the head 'Income from Business or Profession.'

Q.8. Specify the expenses which are expressly allowed and disallowed in Computing taxable income from business.

Q.9. Explain the meaning and kinds of Capital assets. and Explain the Capital gains which are exempt from Income tax.

Q.10. Discuss the different incomes chargeable under Income from other sources. And what are the exempted incomes under, the head 'Income from other Sources.'

Q.11. Define dividend and explain the provisions of the assessment of dividend income. And what are the important rules regarding taxation of dividends?

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Q.12. Against what orders an appeal can be filed Commissions (appeals)? Describe the procedure of appeal a state the powers of Commissioner (appeals) in disposing such appeal.

Q.13. Explain the procedure for filing an appeal to the appellate Tribunal against the orders of a commissioner (Appeal).

Important Questions

JURIPRUDENCE – II

1. What is administration of justice? Explain its kinds. Distinguish between Civil and Criminal Justice. In this connection give a critical appraisal of various theories of punishment.

न्याय - प्रशासन क्या है ? सिविल एवं अपराधिक न्याय का अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिये इस संदर्भ में विभिन्न दंड सिद्धांतों की तार्किक विवेचना कीजिये

2. "In the twentieth century legislation has emerged as the most vital source of law." Comments?

बीसवीं शताब्दी में विधायन विधि के अत्यंत शक्तिशाली स्रोत के रूप में उभरा है व्याख्या कीजिये

3. What do you understand by the doctrine of precedent? Explain authoritative and persuasive precedent. Discuss the merits and demerits of precedent as a sources of law?

पूर्व-निर्णय के सिद्धांत से आप क्या समझते हैं ? प्राधिकारिक एवं अनुयायी पूर्व-निर्णय को स्पष्ट कीजिये पूर्व-निर्णय का विधि के स्रोत के रूप में गन एवं दोषों का विवेचन कीजिये

4. What is Ownership? Discuss the rights that are attached with the Ownership. Can an Ownership be established on incorporeal things?

स्वामित्व क्या है स्वामित्व के साथ लगे अधिकारों का वर्णन कीजिये क्या स्वामित्व अमूर्त वस्तुओं पर भी प्राप्त किया जा सकता है

5. Define legal rights and explain its various kinds. "Rights and duties are Correlative." comments. distinguish between claims, liberties, power and immunities.

आधिपत्य के लिए न तो मानसिक इच्छा और न ही भौतिक अधिकार पर्याप्त है आधिपत्य का आरम्भ ही दोनों के योग से होता है तथा यह तब समाप्त हो जाता है जब या तो एक अथवा दोनों अदृश्य हो जाते हैं समझाइये

6. "Neither animus nor corpus is sufficient by itself. Possession begins with their union and lasts only until one or both of them disappear." Discuss.

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क्या न्यायाधीश विधि का निर्माण करते हैं अथवा विद्यमान विधि की घोषणा मात्र ही करते हैं ? इस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न सिद्धांतों का उल्लेख कीजिये

7. Do the judges make law or only declare the existing law? Refer to different theories in this regards.

प्रथा विधि का स्वरूप कब धारण करती है ? इस सम्बन्ध में ऑस्टिन के विचारों का आलोचनात्मक उल्लेख कीजिये विधि के स्रोत से आप क्या समझते हैं ? प्रथाओं (रिवाजों) का विधि के स्रोत के रूप में क्या महत्त्व है

8. When does custom become law? Point out the views of Austin in this regard critically. What do you understand by the sources of Law? Discuss the importance of custom as a sources of Law.

दायित्व से आप क्या समझते हैं ? इसके विभिन्न प्रकार बताइये दायित्व के विभिन्न सिद्धांतों का वर्णन कीजिये दायित्व के आवश्यक तत्व क्या हैं

9. What do you mean by liability? What are its various kinds? Explain the various theories of liability. What are the essentials of liability?

नैतिकता क्या है ? विधि और नैतिकता में क्या अंतर है ? निजी और सार्वजनिक नैतिकता को समझाइये विधि और नैतिकता के सम्बन्ध को बताइये विधि द्वारा नैतिकता को क्यों लागू किया जाता है

10. What is morality? What is the difference between law and morality? Explain individual or private & public morality. Why morality is enforced by law?

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Important Questions

Legal History

1. Give in short the History of British settlement of Bombay and give in brief development of its administration of justice before 1726.
2. What were the reasons which led to the passing of the Regulating Act, 1773? Discuss its provisions and shortcomings. Discuss its importance in Indian Legal History.
3. The trial of Raja Nand Kumar has been looked upon with suspicion over the time. How far do you agree with this statement of the historians that the court in this case were guilty of committing a judicial murder?
4. Write a note on the Warren Hastings Judicial Plan of 1772 and 1774 and indicate its influence on the system of administration of Justice of India.
5. Discuss the Judicial reforms by Lord Cornwallis through his three main plans.
6. Summarize the Provisions of the Scheme of Lord William Bentinck for the administration of Law and Justice in Bengal.
7. Kamaluddian and Patna cases brought to force controversies between the Supreme Council and the Supreme Court. Illustrate.
8. Discuss the provisions of the Act of Settlement of 1781.
9. What were the two rival sets of judicial institutions before the passing of Indian High Courts Act of 1861? State briefly the changes affected by High Courts Act, 1861.
10. Discuss the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1909. How far do you think that the Act added to the growth of democratic Government of India?
11. State the Provisions of Government of India Act, 1919. Or Discuss the Constitutional administration in India under Montague Chamsford Reforms.

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12. Discuss the federal features of System of Government established in India by Government of India Act, 1935.