

# KRISHNA INSTITUTE OF LAW

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## JURISPRUDENCE I

**Some important question for your guidance:-**

**Question 1 . Discuss the scope and nature of jurisprudence. What is the importance of this subject in the study of law?**

**Question 2. What are the various schools of Jurisprudence? Give a brief description of the general Characteristics of these Schools.**

**Question 3 . ‘Law is a command of sovereign’ . Austin. Discuss. Do you agree with the view that Austinian definition of law is not suitable for a modern democratic state which has a written Constitution ?**

**Question 4 . 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 him Life.?**

**Question 5 . Briefly explain the contribution of Natural Law Theories. Explain the difference between the natural law and positivism law also.**

**Question 6 . Write a critical note on the Analytical School of jurisprudence. Do you consider it suitable for the study in India?**

**Question 7 . Write a critical note on Historical School of jurisprudence.**

**OR**

**Distinguish between the legal theories of Savigny and Maine.**

**Question 8 . Write a note on Sociological School of Jurisprudence. OR**

**“The aim of socio engineering is to build an efficient structure of the society as far as possible which involves the balancing of competing interests.” Pound. Discuss.**

**Question 9 . Referring to the origin and growth of comparative Law, state its uses for a legal system.**

**Question 10. Critically explain the various principles of Karl Marks & Engiles for the determination of the Nature of law.**

**Question 11. “The prophecies of what the court will do infact and nothing more precious are what I mean by Law.” Explain this statement of justice Holmes.**

**Question 12. “International law is the vanishing point of jurisprudence.” Comment on this statement of Halland. Explain the view of Austin in this connection.**

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## Law of Torts

### Some important question for your guidance:-

Question 1. Define torts and explain its essential elements. Distinguish Tort from breach of Contract and crime. Is privity necessary to support an action in torts?

Question 2. Who cannot sue and who cannot be sued under the Law of Torts? Discuss.

Question 3 . Enumerate those defences which apply generally throughout the law of Torts.

Question 4 . What do you understand by the doctrine of Vicarious liability? Is such liability justified? How far a master is liable for the torts committed by his servant?

Question 5 . Define negligence. What a plaintiff must prove to succeed in a suit for negligence?.

Question 6 . Define defamation. What is meant by Libel and Slander? Distinguish between them.

Question 7 . Discuss the various remedies available in an action for Tort.

Question 8 . Discuss fully the rule of Absolute or Strict Liability with reference of Rylands Vs. Fletcher.

Question 9 . Explain the principle of nuisance. What are the defences open in an action based on nuisance?

Question 10. Write short notes on the following:---

- (a) Remoteness of Damages (b) innuendo (c) Nervous Shock (d) joint Tort feasons
- (e) Assault & Battery

Question 11. Explain the following maxims :-

- (a) Injuria sine damnum (b) Damnum sine Injuria (c) Volentri non fit injuria (d) Res Ipsa Liquitor (e) Ex TUrpi Causa non Oritur Actio

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## CONSTITUTION LAW OF INDIA I

**Some important questions for your guidance:-**

**Question 1 . “The Indian Constitution establishes am system of Government which is almost quasi-federal, a unitary state with a subsidiary federal features rather than a federal state with subsidiary unitary feature.” K. C. Wheare. Elucidate.**

**Question 2. What is the value and importance of the preamble in a constitutional statute? Indicate The object which have been set out in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. Can preamble be amended?**

**Question 3 . What do you mean by “equality before law” or the “equal protection of law”? Explain with the help of leading cases. Explain the exception to the ‘equality before law’.**

**Question 4 . Explain the scope of the right of freedom of speech and expression in the constitution.**

**Question 5 . “No person shall be deprived of his life except according to the procedure established by Law”. (Article 21)Discuss.**

**Question 6 . How does Indian Constitution protect the cultural and educational rights of minorities? Refer to case Law.**

**Question 7 . What is the importance of Directive Principles of state Policy in Indian Constitution? What is the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy ?**

**Question 8 . What are the constitutional remedies provided under the constitution for the Enforcement of fundamental rights? Compare in this regards the jurisdiction of High Court under Article 226 with that of Supreme Court under Article 32.**

**Question 9 . Explain the provision of the “Right against Exploitation” granted by the Constitution of India..**

**Question 10. What do you mean by the fundamental Rights of Education? What is the importance of the right to the person? To what age of the children, this right is granted and when? What is the contribution of judiciary in getting this right passed by the parliament also.?**

**Question 11. What Fundamental duties of the citizens are provided under the Indian Constitution? What was the necessity of including these Fundamental Duties in the Constitution? What is the source of Fundamental Duties. How are they enforced by the court?**

**Question 12. Write short notes on ----**

**a.) Doctrine of Eclipse b.) Doctrine of Basic Structure c.) Double Jeopardy d.) Doctrine of Waiver e.) Private Detention f.) Fundamental Rights g.) P.I.L**

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## CONTRACT I

### Some important questions for your guidance:-

Question1. Define contract. Discuss the essentials of a valid contract. When does an agreement become a contract?

Question2. Define 'proposal' and 'Acceptance' and explain their essentials. Describe the different rules regarding "proposal" and Acceptance" under the Indian Law of Contract.

Question3. Define Consideration. Consideration ought to be past or present or future. Discuss fully.

Question4. Define the Doctrine of Privity of Contract i.e. "Stranger to a contract cannot sue." State the exceptions to this rule, if any.

Question5. Discuss the contractual liabilities of a minor under the Indian Contract Act 1872.

Question6. State the different kinds of mistake and discuss their effects on the contracts. Can a party claim the return of benefit in a case where the consent has been given under mistake?

Question7. Define wagering contract and explain its essentials. Distinguish between wagering and contingent contract.

Question8. "Agreement in restraint of trade is void." Discuss the exception of this Law.

Question9. Define and discuss fully the Doctrine of Frustration.

Question10. Discuss the various circumstances under which a contract stands discharged.

Question11. Explain the various kinds of contract and distinguish between (i) Void & illegal Contract (ii) Void & Voidable Contract and (iii) Executed & Executory Contract.

Question 12. What is Quasi Contract? Explain with illustrations.

Question13. Write short notes on the following :---

- (a) Coercion (b) Undue influence (c) Novation (d) Misrepresentation (e) Anticipatory Breach of Contract

Question14. Difference between:-

- (a) Coercion & Duress (b) Riot & Affray (c) Giving False Evidence & Fabricating False Evidence (d) Cheating & Forgery (e) Restraint & Wrongful Confinement

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## Law of Crime

### Some important question for your guidance:-

Question1. What is the Jurisdiction of the courts in India to try an Indian citizen for an offence committed beyond India for a foreigner in respect of an offence committed with in Indian territory ?

Question2. Define Punishment. What are the purposes of the punishment?

Question3. Define offence. What are the different stages in the commission of crime? What is essential to constitute attempt?

Question4. What do you understand by 'Doctrine of Mens rea'? Is there any exception to this doctrine? Examine critically.

Question5. "Mistake of fact is and mistake of Law is not an excuse". Elaborate this principle in accordance with the provisions of I.P.C.

Question6. "Nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the Right of Private Defence". Discuss.

Question7. Discuss the law relating to the offence of defamation with exceptions?

Question8. Discuss between the words "Common Intention" and "Common Object" as they are used in sec 39 and Sec 149 I.P.C. Respectively.

Question9. "Nothing is an offence which is done by a child below seven years of age."Discuss. Will it make any difference if the age of the child is twelve years.?

Question10. Define abetment and discuss its essentials.

Question11. When does Culpable Homicide not amount to murder?

Question12. Write short notes on the following :---

(b) Unlawful assembly (b) Theft & Robbery(C) Mischief (d)Assault & Battery (e) Public nuisance

Question13. Difference between:-

(b) Kidnapping & Abduction (b) Riot & Affray (c) Giving False Evidence & Fabricating False Evidence (d) Cheating & Forgery (e) Restraint & Wrongful Confinement