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UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

End Semester Examination, May 2018

Program: BBA., LL.B (Hons.) spz in Int. Trade, B.A.,LL.B (Hons.) spz in Criminal/Labour, B.Com (LLB) Taxation Law, B.A.,LL.B. (Hons.) Spz. Energy Laws, BBA,LL.B.(Hons)Spz. Cor. Law.

Semester – II

Subject (Course): II

Course Code : CLNL 1013

No. of page/s: 2

Max. Marks : 100

Duration : 3 Hrs

Section A-

(5*2 Marks)

1. First Secretary of State for India
2. First Vice-Roy of British India
3. Radcliffe Line
4. Privy Council
5. Province & Princely States

Section B

(2*10Marks)

Attempt any two of the following:

1. Discuss the salient features of Government of India Act 1858?
2. Discuss the judicial plan of 1780 by Warren Hastings?
3. Write a Short Note on Sadar Diwan & Sadar Nizamat Adalat?

Section C

(2*10 Marks)

Attempt any two of the following:

1. Discuss Pitts India Act and Act of Settlement?
2. Explain the working of Federal Court?
3. Discuss the salient features of Indian High Court Act 1861?

Section D

(50Marks)

Attempt any two of the following:

1. "The history of the legal profession in India can be traced back to the establishment of the First British Court in Bombay in 1672 by Governor Aungier. Prior to the establishment of the Mayor's Courts in 1726 in Madras and Calcutta, there were no legal practitioners". Discuss the development of legal profession in India? (20)

2. *“India’s support to Britain in the First World War also aided in British acknowledgment of the need for the inclusion of more Indians in the administration of their own country.”*

In the light of above statement, Discuss the salient features of Government of India Act 1935? (20)

3. East India Company was afraid of French as well as Portuguese as they would create international problems for company as well as problems in the Bengal for company. Therefore, company took the easy way out, used Nawab as the Puppet, and controlled Bengal through him. Comment(20)

Attempt any one the following:

4. The Patna case brought to light the inherent defects in the Company's judicial system. Comment (10)
5. The codification of law has not only the practical goal to make legal rules and principles more accessible to judges or lawyers and to facilitate the teaching and learning of the law; it also has the objective of guaranteeing justice. Comment (10)

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Semester – II

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Section A-

(5*2 Marks)

1. First Secretary of State for India
2. First Chartered High Court
3. Diarchy System
4. Federal Court
5. Transferred & Reserve Subjects

Section B

(2*10Marks)

Attempt any two of the following:

1. How and why was Federal Court established in India? Discuss its functioning.
2. Discuss the salient features of Government of India Act 1858?
3. Discuss the judicial plan of 1780 by Warren Hastings?

Section C

(2*10 Marks)

Attempt any two of the following:

1. Discuss Pitts India Act and Act of Settlement?
2. Write a short note on Sadar Diwani & Sadar Nizamat Adalat?
3. Discuss the salient features of Indian High Court Act 1861?

Section D

(50Marks)

Attempt any two of the following:

1. Do you agree that the Legal Profession in India is still carrying the relics of British Regime?(20)
2. Prof. Coupland described Government of India Act 1935 as “great achievement of constructive political thought” Comment? (20)
3. The first and most important reason why the company did not declare itself as ruler of Bengal was that no British person can claim the sovereignty over any

territory for himself, it must vest in crown and this way crown and parliament got the authority to legislate that area. Comment(20)

Attempt any one the following:

4. The Privy Council was the judicial body, which heard appeals from various courts of the British colonies including India. Comment (10)
5. With the establishment of Law commission, Discuss the importance of Charter Act of 1833 as landmark in Indian Legal history? (10)