

**LAW**

**Paper - I**

**Marks : 100**

**Time : 2 hours**

**Answer ten Questions taking FOUR from Group-A and TWO  
each from Groups-B,C & D**  
**(Each question carry TEN marks)**

**Group-A**

**(Constitution of India)**

1. Freedom of Trade, Commerce & Intercourse as contained in Article 301 of the Constitution of India is subject to certain restrictions. Discuss these restrictions keeping in view the provisions of Constitution and case law of the Supreme Court.
2. What is preventive detention ? What constitutional safeguards are available to detenu under preventive detention Laws ?
3. Discuss administrative relations between Union and States keeping in view the relevant provision of the Constitution.
4. What do you understand by writ of certiorari ? Enumerate the grounds on which this writ may be issued ?
5. What are the fundamental duties of a citizen of India ? Enumerate the same keeping in view the relevant articles of Constitution ?
6. Illustrate the circumstances under which fundamental rights can be curtailed or suspended with reference to the relevant articles in the Constitution of

India.

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**Group-B**  
**(Code of Civil Procedure)**

7. Distinguish between Decree and Order. Describing essential elements and kinds of decree.
8. What is the scope and object of doctrine of res judicata ? Discuss the conditions necessary for its application in legal proceedings.
9. (A) When can a plaint be returned for presentation to another court.  
(B) When can Court reject the plaint ?

**Group-C**  
**(Transfer of Property Act)**

10. What is the rule against perpetuity ? Also discuss the exception to this rule.
11. What is meant by 'Attestation' ? What are the requisites of a valid attestation ? Point out legal effect of attestation.
12. What is the distinction between Section 43 of the T.P. Act and Section 115 of Indian Evidence Act ? Discuss.

**Group-D**  
**(Indian Contract Act)**

13. "Undue influence is a subtle form of coercion". Discuss the relationship between these two contractual concepts in all their aspects and refer to provisions and decisions.

14. Discuss clearly the distinction between void and voidable contracts and mention the circumstances when contracts are said to be void.

15. Discuss the contribution of the Supreme Court of India on 'Quasi Contracts'. Is the Indian Contract Act 1872, on the subject exhaustive ? Discuss.

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