

Total No. of Questions: 03

Seat No.:

NOV 2023



DES SHRI NAVALMAL FIORDIA LAW COLLEGE, PUNE

LL.B. (Semester-I)

First Year of Three Year Law Course

Legal & Constitutional History [LC 0501]

(2017 Pattern) (Theory) (Revised)

Time: 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 80

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Figures to the right indicates the full marks.

A] Attempt Any 3 questions from the following:

(15 x 3)

- Q1) How did the jurisdiction of the Indian High Courts set up under the Indian High Court Act 1861 unify the earlier parallel judicial system?
- Q2) The Charter Act of 1833 began the process of unification of the legislature and judicial functions of the government. Explain
- Q3) Explain the Judicial Plan of 1772 introduced by Warren Hastings and its reforms in 1774.
- Q4) Describe the main features of the administrative of justice in Madras 1639 – 1726.
- Q5) Explain the impact of Privy Council jurisdiction over Indian Legal system

(P.T.O)

B] Attempt Any 2 questions from the following:

(10 x 2)

Q6) Write in Detail about the formation of constitution assembly and drafting of the Constitution of India.

Q7) According to some historians, the trial of Nandkumar was a judicial murder. Do you agree? Correct your answer with reasons.

Q8) Write a detail note on the Regulating Act of 1773 and the Supreme Court at Calcutta.

Q9) Discuss the federal Features of the Government of India Act, 1935

C] Write Short Notes:

(05 x 3)

Q10) Write Any 3 Short Notes.

- a) The Charter Act of 1813
- b) Quit India Movement
- c) Administration of Factory in Surat
- d) Simon Commission Report
- e) Electoral system under the Act of 1909

Total No. of Questions: 03

Seat No.:



E- APR 2023

DES SHRI NAVALMAL FIRODIA LAW COLLEGE, PUNE

LL.B. (Semester-I)

First Year of Three Year Law Course

Subject Name - Legal & Constitutional History [LC 0501]

(2017 Pattern) (Theory) (Revised)

Time: 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 80

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Figures to the right indicates the full marks.

A] Attempt Any 3 questions from the following:

(15 x 3)

- 1) Write a detail note on the Regulating Act of 1773 and the Supreme Court at Calcutta
- 2) The Privy Council has been a great unifying force and the embodiment and instrument of rule of law in India. Explain the role of Privy Council.
- 3) Write a note on Morley- Minto reforms and the Indian Council Act, 1909
- 4) Describe the main features of the administrative of justice in Bombay 1668 – 1726
- 5) Trace the Development of legal profession in the company's courts till 1793, mentioning the steps taken by Cornwallis to improve the Legal Profession

B] Attempt Any 2 questions from the following:

(10 x 2)

- 6) Warren Hasting Laid the foundation of the Adalat system. Discuss
- 7) How was the Constituent Assembly was formed for framing of the Indian Constitution? Discuss Dr. Ambedkars warning and anxiety about working of the Indian Constitution.

(P.T.O)

8) Critically examine the factual setup and decision given by the Supreme Court in Patna case.

9) The Charter Act of 1833 began the process of unification of the legislature and the judicial functions of the government. Explain.

C) Write Short Notes :

(05 x 3)

10) Write Any 3 Short Notes.

- a) Quit India Movement
- b) Administration of Factory in Surat
- c) The Nehru Report, 1928
- d) The Charter Act of 1813
- e) The federal Court in 1935

Total No. of Questions : 10]

PA-10277

SEAT No. :

[Total No. of Pages : 4

[5933]-501

First Year LL.B. (Three Year Course)

LC 0501 : LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

(2017 Pattern) (Semester - I)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 80

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Answer any 3 questions from Part A. Each question in Part A is for 15 marks.
- 2) Answer any 2 questions from Part B. Each question in Part B is for 10 marks.
- 3) Answer any 3 short answer from Part C. Each question in Part C is for 5 marks.

PART - A

[3×15=45]

Q1) Discuss the Early Administration of Justice at Madras in (from 1639 to 1726).

Q2) Explain in detail the important Provisions of the Charter of 1726.

Q3) Critically estimate the Provisions of the Regulating Act, 1773 and the Charter of 1774.

Q4) What are the changes brought by the Reforms of Lord Cornwallis through the Scheme of Criminal Judicature, 1790?

Q5) Describe the important provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935?

P.T.O.

PART - B

[2×10=20]

Q6) Critically Analyze the 'Trial of Raja Nand Kumar'.

Q7) Discuss in detail the jurisdiction of the Federal Court.

Q8) Explain the role of Privy Council in Indian Legal System? Are the decisions of Privy Council still relevant in the administration of justice in independent India? Comment.

Q9) Write a note on Morley-Minto Reforms and the Indian Council Act, 1909.

PART - C

[3×5=15]

Q10) Write a short notes on any three:

- a) The Sati Regulation Act, 1829
- b) Civil Disobedience Movement
- c) High Courts established during 1947 to 1950
- d) Dual Government in Bengal
- e) The First Law Commission



L - APR 2022

Total No. of Questions: 03

Seat No.:



DES SHRI NAVALMAL FIORDIA LAW COLLEGE, PUNE

LL.B. (Semester-I)

First Year of Three Year Law Course

Legal and Constitutional History (LC 0501)

(2017 Pattern) (Theory) (Revised)

Time: 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 80

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Figures to the right indicates the full marks.

A] Attempt Any 3 questions from the following:

(15 x 3)

- 1) Discuss fully the early administration of Justice in Bombay.
- 2) Explain the significance and main provisions of the Charter of 1726.
- 3) Explain the composition, qualification and functions of Supreme court at Calcutta.
- 4) Explain Codification and contribution made by I Law Commission.
- 5) Discuss the Nature, extent and Importance of Jurisdiction of Privy Council.

B] Attempt Any 2 questions from the following:

(10 x 2)

- 1) Explain the salient features of the Charter of 1753.
- 2) Write a note on Ascentia Dawes Case.
- 3) Explain the salient features of the Government of India Act 1935.
- 4) Discuss fully the origin and growth of Admiralty Courts in India.

C] Write Any 3 Short Notes:

(05 x 3)

- a) Choultry Courts in Madras.
- b) Factory at Surat.
- c) Communal award and Poona Pact.
- d) Third Round Table Conference.
- e) Difference between Mayor's Court under Charter of 1687 & Charter of 1726.

Total No. of Questions : 10]

P5536

E- FEB 2020

SEAT No. :

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5644]-101

LL.B (Semester - I)

First Year of Three Years Law Course

LC 0501: LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY
(2017 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 80

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Answer any three questions from Part A. Each question in Part A is for 15 marks.
- 2) Answer any two questions from Part B. Each question in Part B is for 10 marks.
- 3) Answer question No. 10 from Part C as directed. The question No. 10 is for 15 marks.

PART - A

[3 × 15 = 45]

- Q1) Write a detail note on administration of justice in Bombay during the period of 1668 to 1726.
- Q2) "Before 1773, the executive had exercised control over the judiciary, the Regulating Act of 1773 sought to change this pattern and authorized the judiciary to control the executive". Do you agree with this statement? Discuss the salient features of Regulating Act of 1773.
- Q3) Discuss in detail the judicial plans of Lord Cornwallis.
- Q4) Explain in detail the salient features of the Government of India Act, 1935. What were the defects in the Government of India Act, 1935?
- Q5) Write a note on evolution of law through legislation in the colonial period with special reference to the Sati Regulation Act, 1829, Caste Disabilities Removal Act, 1850 and Hindu Widows Remarriage Act, 1856.

P.T.O.

PART - B

[2 × 10 = 20]

- Q6) Critically evaluate the factual background and decision given by the Supreme Court in Patna Case.
- Q7) Explain the important features of Montagu-Chelmsford Report and the Government of India Act, 1919 along with its defects.
- Q8) Discuss the role of Privy Council in the administration of justice during British era.
- Q9) What is 'Communal Award' in the context of Indian struggle for independence? Discuss the circumstances which resulted into 'Poona Pact' and set out its important features.

PART - C

[3 × 5 = 15]

Q10) Write short note on any three :

- a) Cossijurah Case.
- b) Mayor's Court.
- c) First Law Commission.
- d) Civil Disobedience Movement.
- e) Charter of 1600.

APR 2019

Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P3315

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5543]-1001

LL.B. (Semester - I)

(First Year of Three Years Law Course)

LAW

LC : 0501 - Legal and Constitutional History
(2017 Pattern) (Revised)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 80

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Answer any two questions from Part A. Each question in Part A is for 20 marks.
- 2) Answer any two questions from Part B. Each question in Part B is for 15 marks.
- 3) Answer question No.9 from Part C as directed. The question No.9 is for 10 marks.

PART-A

[2 × 20 = 40]

- Q1)** "The Charter issued to the Company by King George I on the 24th September, 1726, turned over a new leaf in the evolution of judicial institutions in the three Presidency Towns". Critically examine the provisions of Charter of 1726.
- Q2)** "Before 1773, the executive had exercised control over the judiciary, the Regulating Act of 1773 sought to change this pattern and authorized the judiciary to control the executive". Do you agree with this statement? Write a detail note on the Regulating Act of 1773 and the Supreme Court at Calcutta.
- Q3)** Write a note on origin of the Privy Council. Discuss in detail the role of Privy Council in the administration of justice during British era.
- Q4)** Write in detail about the formation of Constituent Assembly and drafting of the Constitution of India.

P.T.O.

PART-B

[2 × 15 = 30]

- Q5) *'The year 1861 constitutes a conspicuous landmark in the process of development of legal and judicial institutions in India. It was during that year that steps were taken to establish High Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.'* Write a note on the Indian High Courts Act, 1861.
- Q6) Discuss in detail the jurisdiction of the Federal Court.
- Q7) Write a note on Cabinet Mission Plan 1946 and Mountbatten Plan 1947.
- Q8) Critically examine the factual setup and decision given by the Supreme Court in Patna Case.

PART-C

Q9) Write short note on any two :

[2 × 5 = 10]

- a) Cossijurah Case
- b) Simon Commission Report
- c) Quit India Movement
- d) Dadaji Bhikaji v. Rukmabai, ILA (1885-1886) 10 Bom 301



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P366

[5443]-1001

[Total No. of Pages : 2

I - LL.B.

LAW

**LC-0501 : Legal and Constitutional History
(Revised Syllabus) (2017 Pattern) (Semester - I)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 80

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Answer any two questions from Part A. Each question in Part A is for 20 marks.
- 2) Answer any two questions from Part B. Each question in Part A is for 15 marks.
- 3) Answer question no. 9 from Part C as directed. The question no. 9 is for 10 marks.

PART - A

[2 × 20 = 40]

Q1) Discuss the reasons for enactment of the charter of 1726. Also examine the various changes brought about by the charter of 1726.

Q2) "Before 1773, the executive had exercised control over the judiciary. The Regulating Act of 1773 sought to change this pattern and authorized the judiciary to control the executive". Do you agree with this statement? Write a detail note on the Regulating Act of 1773 and the Supreme Court at Calcutta.

Q3) Write a note on origin of the Privy Council. To what extent appeals were allowed to Privy Council from India? Are the decisions of Privy Council still relevant in the administration of justice in independent India? Comment.

Q4) Discuss in detail the federal features of the Government of India Act, 1935.

PART - B

[2 × 15 = 30]

Q5) "The year 1861 constitutes a conspicuous landmark in the process of development of legal and judicial institutions in India. It was during that year that steps were taken to established High Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay'. Write a note on the Indian High Courts Act, 1861.

Q6) Write a detail note on administration of justice in Calcutta.

P.T.O.

Q7) Write a note on the trial of Raja Nandkumar. What are the arguments in support and against the execution of Raja Nandkumar?

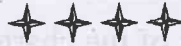
Q8) Write a note on Morley-Minto reforms and the Indian Council Act, 1909.

PART - C

[2 × 5 = 10]

Q9) Write short note on any two :

- a) Dadaji Bhikaji v. Rukmabai, ILA (1885 - 1886) 10 Bom 301.
- b) Quit India Movement.
- c) Circuit Court.
- d) Dr. Ambedkar's warning and anxiety about the working of the Constitution.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P5322

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5336]-102

LL.B. (Semester - I)

First Year of Three Year Law Course

LAW

Revised Syllabus (2017-18)

Legal and Constitutional History (LC 0501)

(2017 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 80

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Answer any two questions from Part A. Each question in Part A is for 20 marks.
- 2) Answer any two questions from Part B. Each question in Part B is for 15 marks.
- 3) Answer question No. 9 from Part C as directed. The question No.9 is for 10 marks.

PART - A

[2 × 20 = 40]

Q1) Write a detail note on administration of justice in Madras.

Q2) "The Charter issued to the Company by King George I on the 24th September, 1726, turned over a new leaf in the evolution of judicial institutions in the three Presidency Towns". Critically examine the provisions of Charter of 1726.

Q3) "The Governor-Generalship of Lord Cornwallis which extended from 1786 to 1793 constitutes a very remarkable and a highly creative period in Indian Legal History _____. He Introduced for the first time the principle of administration according to law _____. Discuss in detail the judicial plans of Lord Cornwallis.

Q4) "A great step forward was taken in the Indian Legal History when the Supreme Court of Judicature was created at Calcutta under the Regulating Act of 1773". Critically examine the establishment and working of the Supreme Court at Calcutta.

P.T.O.

PART - B

[2 × 15 = 30]

- Q5) How far appeals to Privy Council were allowed from India? Are the decisions of Privy Council still relevant in the administration of justice in independent India? Comment.
- Q6) "Patna case signifies the chaotic state of administration of justice in the province of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa". Critically examine the factual setup and decision given by the Supreme Court in Patna Case.
- Q7) Write a note on Montagu-Chelmsford Report and the Government of India Act, 1919.
- Q8) Discuss in detail the jurisdiction of the Federal Court.

PART - C

[2 × 5 = 10]

- Q9) Write short note on any two
- a) Charter of 1600: Establishment of East India Company
 - b) Cossijurah Case
 - c) Significance of Historiography
 - d) Charlotte Abraham v. Francis Abraham, 9 MIA 199 (PC)

