Seat No.:	
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## **AU-101**

## May-2016

## BA, BBA, B.Com., LL.B (Int.), Sem.-II

**IL-112: Legal History** 

Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 70 1. Discuss in brief the role and importance of the early charters of East India Company for administration in India 1600 onwards. 14 OR Discuss critically the important contributions given by the followings in field of judicial and legal reforms during British India: 7 (i) Warren Hastings 7 (ii) William Bentinck 2. Discuss the salient features of the High Court Act, passed in 1861 in India. 14 OR Analyse the role of Privy Council as court of appeal in British India. 7 (a) (b) Discuss various types of appeals which could be referred to the Privy Council from India. 7 3. In the light and scope facts two situations given below, decide whether the advocates in each complaint has committed any lapse and if yes, what action can be initiated against the advocate and by whom? A complainant was alleged that the an advocate had handed over the respondent party a forged stay order, while actually no stay order was passed by the court in 7 the case. In this case the complainant filed a case against her advocate alleging after accepting the brief and having received the payment the said advocate deliberately did not attend the proceedings of her case and thus she lost the case. 7 OR Discuss the role and importance the law reporting for legal development. Add a note on the Theory of Precedents in this regard. 14 **AU-101** 1 P.T.O.

4.	What are the circumstances which led to the passing of the Indian Councils Act, 1892		
		OR	
	Crit	ically analyse the role of the followings:	
	(a)	Government India Act, 1919	7
	(b)	Government of India Act, 1935	7
5. Wr	Wri	te short Notes on any <b>three</b> of the followings:	14
	(a)	Raja Nand Kumar case	
	(b)	Cossijurah case	
	(c)	Supreme Court in 1774	
	(d)	Theory of Precedent	
	(e)	Mayor's Court of 1726	
	(f)	Professional Misconduct in Legal Profession	

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