Q.No.1 Define any four of the following. One definition from each is compulsory. Answer may be limited to 50 words. [2.5x4=10]

Constitution of India
   (i) Mandamus
   (ii) Certiorari

Indian Penal Code, 1861
   (iii) Govt. Servant
   (iv) Public Servant

Evidence Act, 1872
   (v) Estoppel
   (vi) Not proved Evidence

Cr PC, 1973
   (vii) Complaint
   (viii) Police Report

Q.No.2 Explain the following terms. All parts of the questions are compulsory. Answers may be limited to 30 words. [2x10=20]

   (i) Sine qua non
   (vi) Pari passu
   (ii) Quid pro quo
   (vii) Et Cetera
   (iii) Per se
   (viii) Per incuriam
   (iv) In limine
   (ix) Ex post facto
   (v) Non est
   (x) Mutatis Mutandis

Q.No.3 Answer any four from the Constitution of India. Answer may be limited to 50 words. [2.5x4=10]

   (i) In what way, ‘Appeal’ before a High Court is different from ‘Writ’ before a High Court?
   (ii) Why do we need a constitutional amendment for imposing GST?
   (iii) What is a double jeopardy? If person is prosecuted in the court of Law and in the adjudication order penalty is also imposed, does the case fall under ‘double jeopardy; explain your answer.
   (iv) What are different types of ‘Contempt of Court’? Explain your answer
   (v) Explain the writ of mandamus and its scope.
   (vi) What are the provisions for dismissal/ removal of serving persons in the Constitution of India?
Indian Penal Code, 1861

Q.No.4 Answer any five questions from the following. Explain your answer quoting relevant provisions of the law. [3x5=15]

(i) What are the consequences of treating “summon” proceedings in Central Excise Customs, as judicial proceedings?
(ii) What are the consequences of obstructing “Public Servant” in discharge of public function?
(iii) What are consequences of destruction of electronic document to prevent its production as evidence?
(iv) What are the consequences of tendering false evidence?
(v) What are the consequences of ’Bribery’ in case of Public Servants?
(vi) Differentiate between the terms given below:
    • fraudulently and dishonestly
    • Wrongful gain and wrong full loss
(vii) Define any three of the following:
    (a) Good faith
    (b) Common intention
    (c) Wrongful confinement
(viii) Right of private defence is right of defence, not right to punish? Comment.

Evidence Act, 1872

Q.No.5 Answer any five questions from the following. Explain your answer quoting relevant provisions of the law. Answer may be limited to 50 words. [3x5=15]

(i) What is the relevance of entries in the books of accounts as per Evidence Act?
(ii) A person accused of any offence made a confession to a police officer. Can the same be used against that person?
(iii) Write a short note on “admissibility of electronic record” in any proceeding.
(iv) Who is an accomplice? Can he be a competent witness?
(v) What do you understand by “expert opinion”?
(vi) Explain the terms “Burden of proof” and “onus of proof”.
(vii) Distinguish between Evidence and Proof.
(viii) What do you mean by Circumstantial Evidence?

Civil Procedure Code, 1908

Q.No.6 Answer any four questions from the following. Answer may be limited to 50 words. [2.5x4=10]

(i) What do you understand by the term “Caveat”.
(ii) Explain the Principle of Res-Judiciata.
(iii) Distinguish between Revision & Review.
(iv) Distinguish between Res-judicata & Estoppel.
(v) Distinguish between Affidavits, Counter Affidavit and Supplementary Affidavit.
(vi) Distinguish between judgement and order.
Criminal Procedure Code, 1973

Q.No.7  Answer **any four** questions from the following. Answer may be limited to **50 words**. [2.5x4=10]

(i)  Distinguish between the terms “complaint” and FIR.
(ii)  What are the essential elements of cognizable offence?
(iii)  Who and under what circumstances can issue search warrant under Central Excise law?
(iv)  Under what circumstances the process of attachment of the property of an absconding person can be done?
(v)  What is the difference between the term Reference and Revision?
(vi)  What do you mean by non-bailable offence? In what condition bail may be granted in non-bailable offences?

Provisional Collection of taxes Act, 1931

Q.No.8  All parts of the question are compulsory.

(i)  Explain as to why service tax proposals increasing the rate of service tax in Budget cannot come into effect on the date of presentation of Budget in the parliament. [2]

(ii)  Assume that a proposal has been made in the Finance Bill tabled in the parliament on 28 Feb for reduction in tariff rate of Excise duty under a particular tariff heading. Please explain when the reduction will come into effect? [4]

(iii)  Assume that the Budget tabled in the Parliament contain certain proposal for increase in tariff rate of duties of Excise and Customs. Explain the situation in case such proposals are ultimately turned down by the Parliament. [4]

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