


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
UPES End Semester Examination, May 2023			
Course: Legal History Program: BALLB Course Code: CLNL1032		Semester: II Time : 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100	
Instructions:			
SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)			
S. No.		Marks	CO
	Statement of question		
Q 1	Choultry Court.	2	CO1
Q 2	Features of Charter of 1726.	2	CO1
Q 3	Law Commissions.	2	CO1
Q 4	Define High Courts Act 1861.	2	CO1
Q 5	Sir Edward Chamier Committee.	2	CO 1
SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)			
	Statement of question		
Q 6	Mention the courts in India from where the appeals were allowed to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council.	5	CO 2
Q 7	Discuss Civil and Criminal jurisdiction of Supreme Court of 1774.	5	CO 2
Q 8	The Government of India Act, 1935 changed the structure of the Indian Government from “Unitary” to that of “Federal” type. The Distribution of powers between the Centre and the Provinces required the balance to avoid the disputes which would be arisen between the constituent units and the Federation. The system of Federation clearly demanded the creation of a Federal Court which would have jurisdiction over the States as well as the Provinces.	5	CO 2

	Assess the importance of Federal Court as first constitutional court of India.		
Q 9	Discuss in brief Lord William Bentinck Reorganization of Criminal Judicature	5	CO 2
SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
	Statement of question		
Q 10	<p>The foremost source of Muslim Law is the Holy Quran. Under the British, the personal laws of Hindus and Muslims were administered in the regular courts by judges trained in, and familiar with, the style of the common law" Until about 1860, the courts had attached to them "native law officers," pandits and kazis, to advise them on questions of Hindu and Muslim law respectively.' To make the law more uniform, certain, and accessible to British judges-as well as to check the discretion of the law officers—the courts relied increasingly on translations of texts, on digests and manuals, and on their own precedents." In 1860, when the whole court system was rationalized and unified, the law officers were abolished and the judges took exclusive charge of finding and applying the personal law.</p> <p>What do you understand by Personal Laws? Discuss the development of Muslim Personal Laws in India.</p>	10	CO3
Q 11	<p>The Englishmen, realizing the importance of having a sound judicial system in the territories falling under their sway, started the task of evolving a judicial system from the beginning of their administrative career. The proper study of their judicial institutions from the days of the East India Company would reveal the problems and the pitfalls which the administrators had to face in the past and the measures of correction which they took to develop the judiciary.</p> <p>Critically appraise the development of administration of justice in Madras Presidency from its establishment, till 1726.</p>	10	CO3
SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)			
	Statement of question		
Q 12	Elucidate and examine the contribution of Lord Cornwallis in establishing modern judicial system in India with reference to the Cornwallis code.	25	CO4
Q 13	The trial of Nand Kumar disclosed that the institution of Supreme Court hardly commanded any respect from the natives as it wholly unsuited to their social conditions and customs. The trial has been characterized	25	CO4

	<p>as“judicial murder” of Raja Nand Kumar which rudely shocked the conscience of mankind. Raja Nand Kumar’s trial was certainly a case of miscarriage of justice.</p> <p>Give a critical appreciation on Raja Nanda kumar’s trial in the light of the above statement, and considering the jurisdiction of Supreme Court as is there in the Act of 1774, and also peruse the limitations in the Judgement passed in this case, so much so that it is known as ‘Judicial Murder’.</p>		
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