


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
UPES End Semester Examination, May 2024			
Course: Legal History Program: BA LLB/BBA LLB/B Com LLB Course Code: CLNL 1032		Semester: II Time : 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100	
Instructions: All questions are compulsory.			
SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)			
S. No.		Marks	CO
	Statement of question		
Q 1	Administration of Justice in Surat Presidency.	2	CO1
Q 2	Reforms introduced by Lord Minto.	2	CO1
Q 3	Importance of Federal Court as the constitutional Court in India.	2	CO1
Q 4	Second Law commission and its contributions.	2	CO1
Q 5	A Note on Legal Practitioners Act 1879.	2	CO1
SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)			
	Statement of question		
Q 6	Discuss Lord Cornwallis' reforms in the civil administration of justice in the British India by 1787 judicial plan.	5	CO2
Q 7	Lord Welleseley's role in Legal and Judicial History.	5	CO2
Q 8	Discuss in brief the provisions of Government of India Act of 1919.	5	CO2
Q 9	A short assessment of Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926	5	CO2
SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
	Statement of question		
Q 10	Hindu law' –an established category in the socio-legal terminology in colonial and, indeed post-colonial India was an early colonial invention. 'Hindu law' as constructed and defined by the 18th century Englishmen in Bengal did not exist in pre-colonial India. Hindu law was constructed	10	CO3

	<p>on the basis of the appropriation of selective branches from the prescriptive, normative and moralistic tradition of the Dharmasastras, especially the Smritis to produce Hindu law as an integral component of the empire in order to facilitate their administrative machinery- both revenue and judicial.</p> <p>Analyze the development of Hindu Personal Law in India and how much relevant it is in the present context of Uniform Civil Code.</p>		
Q 11	<p>Prior to the passing of Indian High Courts Act 1861, there existed dual system of courts in India. The existence of two parallel sets of courts created great confusion and uncertainty about their respective jurisdictions. Comment, explicate and analyze the differences between the two sets of courts and steps taken for the merger of them, along with the establishment of High courts in India.</p>	10	CO3
<p>SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)</p>			
	Statement of question		
Q 12	<p>The Patna case is one of the important cases because it revealed the judicial administration system of the country. It brought into notice the conflict between the Supreme Court and the supreme council and made it clear that there should be proper reorganization for the justice in the future. This case took place between the years 1777-1779.</p> <p>Critically appreciate and analyse Patna case and emphasize on the issues of Jurisdictional clash between Supreme Council and Supreme Court and also throw light on the irregularities in the Judicial working in Company's Court.</p>	25	CO4
Q 13	<p>The early settlements of the company in India had very poor administrative set up and till 1726, the judicial system therein was even poorer. However, in course of time, for the administration of their factories and settlements, as of necessity, some legal and judicial system had to be developed. But the growth of justice system in each of the three presidency towns followed altogether different course and there was no uniformity whatsoever in its growth among these centers. 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>	25	CO4

	In the light of abovementioned details critically appraise the development of administration of justice in Madras Presidency from its establishment to the year 1726.		
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