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**Re-appear, EXAMINATION
Dec, 2024**



Course Code SOLS205A Course Name Legal History

**Programme Name: B.A. LLB(H)III Sem/BBALLB(H)III sem/B.ComLLB(H)
III Sem/LLB(H) I Sem**

Time: 2.5 Hours

Maximum Marks: 50

Instructions:

- 1) Question No. 1 under Section-A is compulsory.**
- 2) Attempt any four from Q. No. 2 to Q. No. 6 under Section-B**
- 3) Attempt any two from Q. No. 7 to Q. No.9 under Section-C**

Section-A (Compulsory)

- 1. Choose the correct option-** 10 [CO-1] [L-1]
 - i. The First Law commission was appointed under the chairmanship of-
 - a. T B Macaulay
 - b. Jeremy Bentham
 - c. John Romilly
 - d. John Biggs
 - ii. Who granted the land of Madras Settlement to the British?
 - a. Mughal Emperor Shah Alam
 - b. Raja Nand Kumar
 - c. Raja of Chandragiri
 - d. Portuguese King John IV
 - iii. Who was the first Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India?
 - a. Dr John
 - b. Sir Elijah Impey
 - c. George Wilcox
 - d. Sir John Biggs
 - iv. The instrument(s) used by the British to bring about changes in the Personal laws of both Hindus and Muslims was/ were-
 - a. Legislation
 - b. Adjudication
 - c. None of them
 - d. Both of them
 - v. The act which served as the foundation of the modern parliamentary form of government was-
 - a. Charter Act of 1793
 - b. Charter Act of 1813
 - c. Charter Act of 1853
 - d. Charter Act of 1833
 - vi. Which Act abolished 'Dyarchy' at provincial level?
 - a. Indian Councils Act, 1909
 - b. Government of India Act, 1935
 - c. Government of India Act, 1919
 - d. Indian Independence Act, 1947

- vii. Which is NOT a provision of the Government of India Act, 1935?
 - a. No provincial autonomy
 - b. Dyarchy was introduced at centre
 - c. Federal court was set up at Delhi
 - d. Council of secretary of state was abolished
- viii. Which Act provided for the establishment of the Indian Law Commission to codify all Indian laws?
 - a. Charter Act of 1793
 - b. Charter Act of 1833
 - c. Charter Act of 1813
 - d. Charter Act of 1853
- ix. This Act which served as a major source for framing of the Indian Constitution was-
 - a. Government of India Act of 1909
 - b. Government of India Act of 1919
 - c. Government of India Act of 1935
 - d. Government of India Act of 1858
- x. Who granted the Charter of 1600?
 - a. Queen Victoria
 - b. Queen Elizabeth
 - c. King George II
 - d. King Charles

Section-B

- 2. Explain the trial of Raja Nand Kumar. 5[CO-1] [L-2]
- 3. “Legislations during British period effected more changes in Hindu personal laws than in Muslim personal laws”. Elucidate. 5[CO-3] [L-2]
- 4. State the provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947. 5[CO-4] [L-2]
- 5. Elucidate the provisions of the Charter Act of 1833. 5[CO-4] [L-2]
- 6. Write a note on the Indian Councils Act of 1861. 5[CO-4] [L-4]

Section-C

- 7. Discuss the Adalat system under Warren Hastings’ Judicial Plans of 1772, 1774 and 1780. 10[CO-1] [L-5]
- 8. Discuss the establishment of High Courts under Indian High Court Act, 1861. 10[CO-2] [L-2]
- 9. Critically analyze the constitutional changes made under Government of India Act, 1919. 10[CO-4] [L-5]