

# Maharashtra State Eligibility Test for Lectureship

महाराष्ट्र राज्य व्याख्यातापदासाठी राज्यस्तरीय पात्रता चाचणी (सेट) परीक्षा

Conducted by University of Pune

(AS THE STATE AGENCY)

## SYLLABUS AND SAMPLE QUESTIONS

*Subject*                      *Subject*  
*Code No.*

**60**                              **Law**



**UNIVERSITY OF PUNE**  
**Ganeshkhind, Pune-411007**

# [60] : LAW

## SYLLABUS AND SAMPLE QUESTIONS

**NOTE : STRUCTURE OF PAPER II AND REVISED STRUCTURE OF PAPER III PLEASE SEE PAGE NUMBER ONE.**

### PAPER—II

#### **1. Constitutional Law of India**

Preamble.

Fundamental Rights and Duties.

Directive Principles of State Policy.

Judiciary.

Executive.

Union State Legislative Relations.

Emergency Provisions.

Amendment of the Constitution.

Writ Jurisdiction.

#### **2. Legal Theory**

Nature and Sources of Law.

Positivism, Natural Law Theory, Sociological Jurisprudence.

Theories of Punishment.

Rights and Duties.

Concepts of Possession and Ownership.

#### **3. Public International Law**

Nature of International Law and its relationship with Municipal Law.

Sources of International Law.

Recognition of States and Governments.

United Nations.

Settlement of International Disputes.

Human Rights.

**4. Family Law**

Concepts in Family Law.  
Sources of Family Law in India.  
Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage.

**5. Law of Contracts-General Principles**

Essentials of a valid contract.  
Offer, acceptance and consideration.  
Capacity to Contract-Minor's contract.  
Elements vitiating contract—mistake, fraud, misrepresentation, public policy, coercion, undue influence, frustration of contract.  
Remedies for breach of contract—Damages.

**6. Law of Torts**

Foundation of Tortious Liability.  
General Defences to an action of Torts.  
Vicarious Liability.  
Remoteness of Damages.  
Contributory Negligence.  
Absolute and Strict Liability.

**7. Law of Crimes—General Principles**

Nature and Definition of Offence.  
General Exceptions.  
Common Intention and Common Object.  
Criminal Attempt, Conspiracy and Abetment.  
Offences against Women.

**8. Labour Law**

Concepts-Industry, Industrial Dispute and Workman  
Trade Union-Rights and Immunities of Registered Trade Union, Registration and its advantages  
Methods for settlement of Industrial Disputes under Industrial Dispute Act, 1947  
Strike and Lockout as Instruments of collective Bargaining Retrenchment, Lay-off and closures.

**PAPER—III (Parts A & B)  
(CORE and ELECTIVE/OPTIONAL)**

**Unit—I**

Essential Features of Indian Constitution.  
Distribution of Legislative Powers between Union and States.  
Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy.  
Judiciary.  
Parliament and State Legislatures.  
Amending Process of the Constitution.  
Role of Election Commission in Democratic Process.

**Unit—II**

Nature, Scope and Importance of Administrative Law.  
Principles of Natural Justice.  
Administrative Discretion and its Control.  
Judicial Review of Administrative Action—Writ Jurisdiction.  
Lokpal and Lokayukta.

**Unit—III**

Nature and Sources of Law.  
Legal Concepts—Right, Duty, Ownership, Possession and Person.  
Judicial Process—Application of Doctrine of Precedent of India.  
Judicial Contribution in bringing Social Changes.  
Law and Morality.

**Unit—IV**

General Principles of Criminal Law—meaning, nature, essentials and stages of offence.  
Joint Liability; Abetment and Criminal Conspiracy.  
Offences against Human Body.  
Offences against Property.  
Defamation.

**Unit—V**

Environmental Pollution—Meaning of Environment and Environmental Pollution; Kinds of Pollution.  
Legislative measures for prevention and control of Environmental Pollution in India—Air and Water Pollution and General Protection of Environment.  
International Development for Protection of Environmental Pollution.  
Remedies for Environmental Protection—Civil, Criminal and Constitutional.  
Importance of Forest and Wild life in protecting environment.  
Environmental impact assessment and control of Hazardous wastes.

**Unit—VI**

Nature of International Law and its sources.  
Concept of Sovereignty and its relevance today.  
Recognition of State and Governments.  
Extradiction, Asylum, Nationality and Status of Refugees.  
International Court of Justice.  
UNO and its organs.  
Global Trade Regime under International Law.

**Unit—VII**

Marriage.  
Divorce.  
Adoption and Guardianship.  
Maintenance.  
Matrimonial Remedies.  
Uniform Civil Code.

**Unit—VIII**

Concept and Development of Human Rights.  
Contribution of United Nations in the Development and Implementation of Human Rights.  
Implementation of Human Rights in India—Role of National Human Rights Commission.  
Protection of Marginalised Groups—Women, Children, Minorities and Refugees.

**Unit—IX**

Nature and definition of Tort.  
General Principles of Tortious Liability.  
Specific Torts—Negligence, Nuisance and Defamation.  
Absolute Liability—Emerging trends in India.  
Consumer Protection—Evolution of Consumer Rights and Redressal of Consumer Grievances.

**Unit—X**

Partnership Act—Nature and essentials of partnership mutual rights and liabilities of partners, advantages of registration of firms.  
Sales of Goods Act.  
Negotiable Instruments Act.  
Company Law—Role of Directors, Doctrines of Indoor Management and Ultra Vires.

**SAMPLE QUESTIONS  
PAPER—II**

1. Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and with the help of codes given below, point out the correct explanation :

Assertion (A) : President in consultation with the Chief Justice and four other senior-most Judges of the Supreme Court decides about the appointment of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Reason (R) : President of India is the Head of the Executive.

**Codes :**

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is good explanatory of A.  
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanatory of A.  
(C) A is true but R is false.  
(D) A is false but R is true.

2. The author of 'Social Engineering' is
    - (A) John Austin
    - (B) H.L.A. Hart
    - (C) Roscoe Pound
    - (D) John Salmond
  
  3. Jus Cogens means
    - (A) Securing Justice
    - (B) U.N. Peace-keeping Force
    - (C) Place where International Court of Justice is located
    - (D) A peremptory principle of International Laws.
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