

**PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR**

**LL. B. -III (SEMESTER X) W.E.F. 2021**

**Equity and Trust**

**Total Marks-80**

**QUESTION BANK**

**Q.2 Answer the following questions (05 out of 07)**

**20 Marks**

1. Discuss the Maxim, “Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without a remedy”.
2. Equity looks to intent, rather to form. Explain
3. Equity follows the law
4. Equality is equity
5. Equity imputes an intention to fulfill an obligation
6. Where the equities are equal, the first in time prevails
7. Express Trust
8. Distinguish between Trust and Agency
9. Implied Trust
10. Secret Trust
11. Common Law and Law of Equity.
12. Define Trust, and explain Trust of Imperfect obligation
13. Extinction of Trust
14. Doctrine of Cy-pres
15. Powers of trustee
16. Define Trust. Distinguish between Private and Charitable Trust.
17. What are the Disabilities of Trustee
18. Advantage from undue influence
19. Discuss about Charitable and religious trust
20. Elaborate legal provisions relating Budget Accounts and Audit under Maharashtra Public Trust Act
21. Advantage gained by qualified owner
22. Liabilities of Beneficiaries
23. Principles of Equity in Indian Law
24. Appointment of new trustee
25. Power of Trustee to vary investments & Power to apply property of minors, etc., for their maintenance, etc – Discuss
26. Discuss - Office how vacated and Discharge of trustee
27. Maxims of equity and its evolution
28. Origin of Equity
29. Discuss Trustee cannot renounce after acceptance and Trustee cannot delegate
30. Non-liability of Trustee for co-trustee’s default.
31. Several liabilities of co-trustees.
32. Duty of trustee to Convert perishable property and to be impartial

33. Wrongful purchase by trustee
34. Liability of beneficiary joining in breach of trust
35. Advantage gained by fiduciary

**Q. 3 Answer any 03 of the following questions (03 out of 06)**

**15 Marks**

1. Discuss the Maxim, “He who seeks equity must do equity”
2. Who comes to equity must come with clean hands? Discuss
3. Delay defeats equity
4. Equity looks on that as done which ought to have been done
5. Equity acts in personam
6. Explain the origin and growth of equity in India.
7. Distinguish between Trust and Contract
8. Simple and Special Trust
9. Precatory Trust
10. Resulting Trust
11. Completely and Incompletely Constituted Trust
12. Fiduciary Relationship
13. Creation of Trust
14. Importance of Public Trust Administration Fund
15. Parties to Trust
16. No set-off allowed to trustee-Explain
17. Power to Trustee to give receipts & Power to compound, etc.
18. Offences and penalties under Maharashtra Public Trust Act
19. Registration of Public Trust
20. Elaborate Illusory Trust
21. Define implied, resulting and constructive trusts and discuss
22. Duty Not to set up Title adverse to the beneficiary& to Take care of the Trust Property  
Discuss
23. Right of Trustee to Title deed&Reimbursement
24. Right of Trustee to Indemnity&Seeking direction from court – Discuss
25. Rights of Beneficiary to proper trustees& to compel to any act of duty
26. Obligor’s duties, liabilities and disabilities
27. Revocation of trust
28. Trust incapable of execution or executed without exhausting trust-property
29. Appointment of trustee by Court and Rule for selecting new trustees
30. Right of Beneficiary to specific execution and Right to inspect and take copies of instrument of trust, accounts, etc.

**Q. 4 Answer the following questions (01 out of 02)**

**15 Marks**

1. Briefly exemplify the obligations in the nature of trust under the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882

2. What are the statutory provisions regarding exercise of rights and powers of trustees under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882? Elaborate.
3. Elaborate explain the maxim, “Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without a remedy”.
4. Write under Public Trust Act.
  - a. Charitable and religious trust
  - b. Registration of Public Trust
5. Discuss the Rights and Liabilities of the Beneficiary as laid down under the Indian Trust Act
6. Explain the concept of trust. When can new trustee be appointed and by whom? Explain.
7. Describe the General and Statutory Powers of trustees
8. Elaborately mention the different types of trusts under the Indian Trust Act
9. Elaborate the application and limitations of the following maxims
  - a. Equity follows the law
  - b. Delay defeats equity
10. Discuss the specific provisions of public Trust Act for religious and charitable trust vested in state government.

**Q. 5 Answer the following question**

**15 Marks**

1. Elaborate the application and limitations of the following maxims
  - a. Equity looks to intent, rather to form. Explain
  - b. Who comes to equity must come with clean hands? Discuss
2. Elaborate the application and limitations of the following maxims
  - a. Equity acts in personam
  - b. Where the equities are equal, the first in time prevails
3. Discuss in detail the duties and liabilities of Trustee under the Indian Trust Act
4. Write under Public Trust Act.
  - a. Budget Accounts and Audit
  - b. Offences and Penalties
5. What are the essential requirements for creation of a valid trust according to the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882?

**PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR**  
**B.A.LL.B. V (SEMESTER X) & LL.B-III (SEMESTER VI)**  
**LAW OF CRIMES-II**

**QUESTION BANK**

**Q.2. Answer any FIVE of the following (Out of 7) 04 Marks Each**

**20 Marks**

1. Venue of trial
2. General principles of concerning bond
3. Magisterial powers to take cognizance
4. Arrest with and without warrant
5. Significance of fair trial
6. The variety of criminal procedure
7. Warrant and summons
8. Speedy trial
9. Legal aid in appeal
10. Revisional jurisdiction
11. Compounding of offences
12. Probation of offender's law
13. Charge
14. Issue of estoppel
15. Summary trial
16. Juvenile delinquency
17. FIR
18. Anticipatory bail
19. Magisterial powers to take cognizance
20. Distinction between cognizable and non-cognizable offence
21. Fair Trial
22. Dismissal of complaint
23. Search warrant
24. Rights of Arrested person
25. Judgment
26. Discharge
27. Legal aid in appeals
28. Special right to appeal
29. Compensation
30. Cost
31. Modes of providing Judgments
32. Jurisdiction
33. Juvenile court system
34. Search and seizure
35. Evidentiary value of F.I.R.

**Q.3. Answer any THREE of the following (Out of 6) 05 Marks Each**

**15 Marks**

1. Modes of providing Judgment
2. Judicial attitude in probation
3. Juvenile and adult crime
4. The reform of Criminal procedure
5. Time limitation – Rational and scope
6. Provisions of Juvenile Justice Act 2000
7. The absconder's status
8. Procedure of probation

9. Rational of criminal procedure
10. Distinction between cognizable and non-cognizable offences
11. Causes of Juvenile delinquency
12. Contents of Charge
13. General principles of search
14. Legislative and judicial protection of juvenile offenders
15. Probation of offenders
16. Transfer of Cases
17. Appeal
18. Review
19. Revision
20. Concept of Seizure
21. Police during investigation
22. Cancellation of bail
23. Problems of probation
24. Presumption of innocence
25. Constitutional connotation with bail
26. Prison authorities
27. Appellate bail powers
28. Organization of police
29. Bail and Anticipatory bail
30. Separate charges for distinct offences

**Q.4. Answer any ONE of the following (Out of 2)**

**15 Marks**

1. Explain search and seizure.
2. Explain the organization of police, prosecutors and defence authorities.
3. Explain F.I.R. and its evidentiary value in detail.
4. Discuss the procedural steps in trial before a court of sessions.
5. Explain the provisions of appeal, review and revision.
6. Explain rights of arrested person in detail.
7. Explain the variety of criminal procedure.
8. Explain the provisions of bail and its constitutional overtones.
9. Discuss the constitutional perspectives under Article 14, 20 & 21.
10. Describe prison authorities along with their powers, functions and duties.

**Q.5. Answer the following question**

**15 Marks**

1. Describe the charge and the contents of charge.
2. Explain the significant provisions of probations of offender's law.
3. Discuss in detail provisions relating to the judgment.
4. Describe the trial before a court of sessions, its procedural steps and substantive.
5. Explain important provisions of Juvenile Justice Act.