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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**ECONOMICS – II**

Day &amp; Date: Monday, 23-01-2023

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

- Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.  
 3) Draw a diagram where necessary.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options.**

**15**

- 1) G.D.P. stands for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Gross Depth Product                      b) Gross Domestic Production  
 c) Both a, b                                      d) None
- 2) India has \_\_\_\_\_ of the world land area.  
 a) 2.4    b) 3.3  
 c) 4.5    d) 6.2
- 3) The first establishment of Iron & Steel industry was started in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Mumbai                                      b) Nagpur  
 c) Jamshedpur                                  d) Gandhinagar
- 4) The FERA was adopted in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) 1973    b) 1988  
 c) 1991    d) 1999
- 5) India's rank in world population is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) first    b) second  
 c) third    d) fifth
- 6) The MRTP Act was adopted in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) 1969    b) 1989  
 c) 1999    d) 2005
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ is a basic key industry.  
 a) Sugar    b) Cotton  
 c) Cement    d) Jute
- 8) The financial year in India start from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) January    b) April  
 c) June    d) October
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ is called as father of Economics.  
 a) Adam Smith                                  b) Dr. Marshall  
 c) David Ricardo                                  d) None
- 10) The census year \_\_\_\_\_ was described as a year of big divide.  
 a) 1921    b) 1931  
 c) 1941    d) 1971
- 11) GST was started in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) 2016    b) 2017  
 c) 2018    d) 2019

- 12) The National Income of the country declared by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) NSD
  - b) IFD
  - c) NTC
  - d) None
- 13) The Steel Authority of India Ltd. Was started in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 1965
  - b) 1973
  - c) 1980
  - d) 1985
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ is the Finance Minister of India.
  - a) Rajendra Rathod
  - b) Nirmala Sitaraman
  - c) Ravishankar Prasad
  - d) None
- 15) The All India Trade Union Congress was set up in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 1920
  - b) 1930
  - c) 1948
  - d) 1960

**Q.2 Attempt any five of the following questions. (Any 5 out of 7)**

20

- a) National Income
- b) MRTP Act 1969
- c) Population density
- d) Iron & Steel Industry
- e) Lockouts
- f) India's Foreign Trade
- g) Multi National Corporation

**Q.3 Attempt any three of the following questions. (Any 3 out of 6)**

15

- Finance Commission
- Causes of low labour productivity in India
- Give remedies of Poverty in India.
- Which is the need for commercialization of Agriculture?
- Give the direction of India's Foreign Trade.
- Remedies for to reduce unemployment in India.

**Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions. (Any 1 out of 2)**

15

- Explain the causes of population explosion.
- Give the role or importance of Large-Scale Industries.

**Q.5** What is Iron & Steel Industry? Give its problems & remedies.

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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE – III**  
**International Relations and Organizations**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 24-01-2023  
 Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options.****15**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is limitation on national power.
  - a) Military force
  - b) International mortality
  - c) Technology
  - d) None of these
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ established East India Company for the purpose of trade, imperialism, colonialism.
  - a) Britain
  - b) America
  - c) Russia
  - d) China
- 3) The primary object of Multinational Corporation is to gain \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Charity
  - b) Profit
  - c) Loss
  - d) None of these
- 4) Cold War between U.S.A. and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Japan
  - b) Pakistan
  - c) U.S.S.R.
  - d) None of these
- 5) NATO means \_\_\_\_\_ Atlantic Treaty Organization.
  - a) Nepal
  - b) New
  - c) Natural
  - d) North
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ is based on the principle of one for all and all for one.
  - a) Collective Security
  - b) Diplomacy
  - c) Negotiation
  - d) None of these
- 7) SALT means Strategic Arms \_\_\_\_\_ Treaty.
  - a) Light
  - b) Limitation
  - c) Long
  - d) None of these
- 8) Period of World War first from 1914 to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 1936
  - b) 1937
  - c) 1938
  - d) 1918
- 9) Judges of ICJ elected by General Assembly and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Parliament
  - b) I.M.F.
  - c) Trusteeship Council
  - d) Security Council
- 10) NGO means Non \_\_\_\_\_ organization.
  - a) Governmental
  - b) General
  - c) Gain
  - d) Geographical
- 11) Headquarter of WTO located in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Karachi
  - b) Delhi
  - c) Paris
  - d) Geneva

- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ was the first Secretary General of U.N.O.  
a) Kofi Annan  
b) Boutros Ghali  
c) Trygve Liew  
d) None of these
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ is permanent member of security Council.  
a) India  
b) Pakistan  
c) Nepal  
d) China
- 14) W.H.O. means \_\_\_\_\_ Health Organization.  
a) Worker  
b) Wide  
c) World  
d) None of these
- 15) Economic and Social Council Consist of members.  
a) 54  
b) 15  
c) 22  
d) 25

**Q.2 Answer any five of the following questions. (Any 5 out of 7) 20**

- a) Write various object of imperialism.
- b) Write a brief note on public opinion as limitation on national power.
- c) Write advantages and disadvantages of Multinational Corporation.
- d) Write a brief note on population as component of national power.
- e) Write various functions of I.L.O.
- f) Write function of F.A.O.
- g) Write a brief note on International Non-governmental Organization.

**Q.3 Answer any three of the following questions. (Any 3 out of 6)** **15**

- a) Write a brief note on World government.
- b) Write a brief note on International Law.
- c) Write advantages and disadvantages of Disarmament.
- d) Write function of I.B.R.D.
- e) Write purpose and principles of the U.N.O.
- f) Write a note on UNESCO.

**Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions. (Any 1 out of 2) 15**

Explain various types of Diplomacy and Discuss on function of diplomat.

**OR**

Explain various types of War and discuss on achievements of war and consequences of war.

**Q.5** Critically comment on composition and function of security council of U.N.O. **15**

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE – IV**  
**Western Political Thought**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 25-01-2023  
 Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options.**

**15**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ was against family system.  
 a) Plato  
 b) Aristotle  
 c) Laski  
 d) None of these
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is a famous book of Plato.  
 a) Liberty  
 b) Politics  
 c) New Humanism  
 d) Republic
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is called as the father of political science.  
 a) Karl Marx  
 b) Aristotle  
 c) J.S. Mill  
 d) None of these
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is a famous book of Aristotle.  
 a) Liberty  
 b) Politics  
 c) Utilitarianism  
 d) Prince
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ founded utilitarian society.  
 a) J.S. Mill  
 b) Karl Marx  
 c) Plato  
 d) None of these
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ suggested plural vote to intellectual and educated person.  
 a) Karl Marx  
 b) Bentham  
 c) J.S. Mill  
 d) None of these
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ is a famous book of J.S. Mill.  
 a) On liberty  
 b) Republic  
 c) Politics  
 d) None of these
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ was born in Italy.  
 a) Plato  
 b) Aristotle  
 c) Machiavelli  
 d) None of these
- 9) According to \_\_\_\_\_ King must have the qualities of a lion and fox.  
 a) J.S. Mill  
 b) Karl Marx  
 c) Machiavelli  
 d) None of these
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ is a famous book of Machiavelli  
 a) Prince  
 b) Republic  
 c) Politics  
 d) liberty
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ says, "Man is born free and everywhere he is in chains".  
 a) Rousseau  
 b) Plato  
 c) Laski  
 d) None of these

- 12)** \_\_\_\_\_ says in state of nature primitive man was noble savage.
- a) Thomas Hobbes  
c) Laski
- b) Rousseau  
d) None of these
- 13)** \_\_\_\_\_ is famous book of Laski.
- a) Grammar of politics  
c) Prince
- b) Republic  
d) None of these
- 14)** \_\_\_\_\_ is famous book of Hegel.
- a) Science of Logic  
c) New Humanism
- b) Republic  
d) None of these
- 15)** \_\_\_\_\_ was against state and private property.
- a) Aristotle  
c) J.S. Mill
- b) Karl Marx  
d) None of these

**Q.2 Attempt any five of the following questions. (Any 5 out of 7)**

20

- Write on Aristotle's idea of citizenship.
- Write on Machiavelli's thought on mortality.
- Write a brief note on Rousseau's concept of Sovereignty.
- Write on Karl Marx's thoughts on State.
- Explain Plato's idea of functional specialization.
- Write a brief note on Laski idea of equality.
- Write on Plato's idea of Philosopher King.

**Q.3 Attempt any three of the following questions. (Any 3 out of 6)**

15

- Write Hegel's thoughts on war and nationalism.
- Write a brief note on J.S. Mill's idea of liberty.
- Write Aristotle's classification of government
- Write on Machiavelli's thought on human nature.
- Critically comment on Hegel's idea of dialectics
- Write Karl Marx's idea of class war.

**Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions.**

15

Explain Rousseau's Social Contract theory.

**OR**

Critically comment on Laski idea of Democratic Socialism.

**Q.5** Critically comment on Plato thought on Ideal State.

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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**LEGAL HISTORY**

Day & Date: Friday, 27-01-2023  
 Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options. 15**

- 1) The administration of justice means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Justice according to law      b) Crime  
 c) Offence      d) None of these
- 2) The trial and hanging of 'Raja Nand Kumar' was the first \_\_\_\_\_ in British India.  
 a) Judicial Plan      b) Charter  
 c) Judicial Murder      d) None of these
- 3) The Indian High Courts Act 1861, had laid down that the chief justice of a high court should always be a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Teacher      b) Barrister or an advocate  
 c) Engineer      d) Professor
- 4) The Smriti, Veda's are first and important source of \_\_\_\_\_ law.  
 a) Hindu      b) Christian  
 c) Muslim      d) Parshi
- 5) The Judicial plan of 1793 was passed on 1<sup>st</sup> May 1793. It was also known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Diwani Right      b) Civil Justice  
 c) Cornwallis Code      d) None of these
- 6) Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II Granted the East India Company Diwani Right means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) To collect revenue and decide the civil cases.  
 b) Adalat  
 c) Aalamgajari  
 d) None of these
- 7) The \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest and final court of appeal in India.  
 a) Family court      b) Accident tribunal  
 c) Supreme court      d) High court
- 8) According to Bentham 'Precedents' means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Rights      b) Judge made law  
 c) Duties      d) None of these
- 9) The \_\_\_\_\_ 1781 was intended to remove some of the most obvious defects in the working of the supreme court of Culcutta.  
 a) Act of settlement      b) Judicial Plan  
 c) Charter      d) Adalat

- 10) According to the \_\_\_\_\_, sovereignty lies in Allah (God) and the king is humble servant to carry out his will on the earth.
  - a) Quran
  - b) Bible
  - c) Smriti
  - d) Shastra
- 11) The \_\_\_\_\_ case illustrates defects of the administration of the company in India.
  - a) Cossijurah case
  - b) Sarcetha
  - c) Smt. Harvindar Kaur
  - d) Saroj Rani
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ established Sadar Nizamat Adalat at Allahabad to avoid delay in the administration of justice.
  - a) Ralph Fitch
  - b) Lord William Bentinck
  - c) Shah Alam
  - d) Robert Clive
- 13) The \_\_\_\_\_, 1935 provided for establishment of Federal Court in India.
  - a) Regulating Act
  - b) The Government of India Act
  - c) High courts
  - d) None of these
- 14) The court of Kotwal decided all \_\_\_\_\_ cases.
  - a) Civil
  - b) Revenue
  - c) Petty Criminal
  - d) None of these
- 15) During Mughal rule Nawab maintained law and order but Diwan was incharge of the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Revenue and its collection
  - b) Maintain military
  - c) Judge
  - d) None of these

**Q.2 Answer any five of the following.****20**

- a) Trace the development of Privy Council as final court of appeal from British overseas possession and estimate its contribution to the growth of law in India.
- b) Describe the reforms introduced by Lord Cornwallis through his judicial plan of 1790.
- c) Discuss the salient features of Government of India Act, 1919.
- d) Fact of Cossijurah case.
- e) Describe briefly the constitution and jurisdiction of Federal Court in India.
- f) Defects of Judicial plan of 1772.
- g) Discuss the jurisdiction and powers of the supreme court of India.

**Q.3 Answer any three of the following.****15**

- a) What changes effected by Indian High Court Act, 1861 in the administration of justice.
- b) Consider the case of Maharaja Nand Kumar from the point of view of Indian Legal History.
- c) Write a note on Adalat system.
- d) Write a note on the composition, jurisdiction and working of the Mayor's Court established under the Charter of 1726.
- e) Discuss the development of administration of justice at Bombay upto 1726.
- f) Discuss the Judicial Reforms of Lord William Bentinck.

**Q.4 Answer any one of the following.****15**

- a) Discuss the salient features of the Government of India Act 1935.

**OR**

- b) Discuss the Jurisdictional Complexities in Patna case.

**Q.5 Explain the Judicial System in Ancient and Medieval India.****15**

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester – IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**LEGAL WRITING**

Day & Date: Monday, 23-01-2023  
 Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options. 15**

- 1) A \_\_\_\_\_ fee which may be imposed upon a litigant in order begin a lawsuit or start a legal dispute resolution case. The fee may represent covering administrative costs.
  - a) Mens Rea
  - b) Court
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) None of these
- 2) To \_\_\_\_\_ means to put off until some further time.
  - a) proviso
  - b) adjourn
  - c) proof
  - d) both b and c
- 3) In India President and the \_\_\_\_\_ of states have the power to grant pardon to a person convicted to any offence.
  - a) Governor
  - b) Teacher
  - c) Advocate
  - d) None of these
- 4) The term Amicus curiae means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Remission
  - b) Remedy
  - c) Friend of court
  - d) None of these
- 5) The human \_\_\_\_\_ also include a right to healthy environment.
  - a) rights
  - b) court
  - c) covenant
  - d) none of these
- 6) The \_\_\_\_\_ case was popularly known as fundamental rights case and also the serious conflict between the judiciary and the government.
  - a) Kesavananda Bharati
  - b) Ganga Pollution
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None of these
- 7) Salus Populi Est supreme Lex is a Latin maxim which means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) The king can do no wrong
  - b) Regard for the public welfare is the highest law
  - c) Represent superior
  - d) None of these
- 8) The concept of freedom of press will look forward in the case of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Bennett Coleman v Union of India
  - b) Cundy V. Lindsay (1878)
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None of these
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ is a Latin maxim which means 'A personal right of action dies with the person.'
  - a) Caveat Emptor
  - b) Respondent Superior
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) Actio personalis moritur cum persona

- 10) An \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who is in some way concerned to commission of a crime, though not as principal.
  - a) Respondent
  - b) Accomplice
  - c) Undue influence
  - d) None of these
- 11) An \_\_\_\_\_ witness is the witness who turns hostile.
  - a) Adverse
  - b) Stare decisis
  - c) Ultra vires
  - d) Both b and c
- 12) The term Mens Rea means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Void
  - b) Undue influence
  - c) Guilty Mind
  - d) None of these
- 13) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a legal declaration of a person on a document regarding the distribution of his assets after his death.
  - a) Will
  - b) Sale of deed
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None of these
- 14) The term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a set of facts or allegations that make up the grounds for filing a lawsuit.
  - a) Acquittal
  - b) Accomplice
  - c) Cause of Action
  - d) Both a & b
- 15) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a document, which proves the title of a person signing it, over a property mentioned in the deed.
  - a) Deed
  - b) Decree
  - c) Deposition
  - d) None of these

**Q.2 Answer of the following questions. (Any Five)**

**20**

- a) Explain the maxim 'Ex turpi causa non oritur actio'.
- b) Explain the terms Accomplice, Bigamy, Divorce, Guardian, Adverse witness.
- c) What is meant by Appeal?
- d) Facts and judgment of the Kesavanand Bharati case.
- e) What is the judgment of Mohiri Bibi V. Dharmadas Ghose?
- f) What is Sale Deed? Importance, format, clauses, provisions.
- g) Explain the following words with their full meaning.
  - 1) Parties
  - 2) Facts
  - 3) Cause of Action
  - 4) Court Fees

**Q.3 Answer of the following questions. (Any Three)**

**15**

- a) Explain the maxim 'volenti non fit injuria'.
- b) What does the case law Dr. Subramaniam Swamy and others V. Raju and others AIR 2014?
- c) Write a Model Mortgage Deed.
- d) Explain the following terms with their full meaning.
  - 1) Warrant
  - 2) Standard of Proof
  - 3) Repeal
  - 4) Non cognizable offence
- e) What is the object and functions of convincing?
- f) Components of a lease deed and how to draft one in India.

**Q.4 Answer of the following questions. (Any One)**

**15**

- a) Discuss the following case laws.
  - 1) Ashby V. White & others, 2 Ld. Rayon 938
  - 2) Donoghue V. Stevenson House of Lords, (1932)

**b) Explain the following maxims.**

- 1) Ignorantia facti excusat, Ignorant juris non excusat.
- 2) Respondent superior

**Q.5** With the help of decided cases discuss the newsprint policy of 1972-1973 was unlawful in its application.

**15**

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE - V**  
**Indian Political Thinkers**

Max. Marks:80

15

- Page 1 of 2

- 13)** \_\_\_\_\_ started movement to open Kalaram temple for all.  
a) Gandhiji  
b) Ranade  
c) Lohia  
d) Ambedkar
- 14)** \_\_\_\_\_ founded Independent Labour Party.  
a) M. N. Roy  
b) Nehru  
c) Ambedkar  
d) Ranade
- 15)** \_\_\_\_\_ was founder of Non-alignment movement.  
a) Nehru  
b) Gandhiji  
c) Ranade  
d) None of these

**Q.2 Answer any five of the following questions.**

20

- a) Write a brief note on Kautilya's thought on king.
- b) Write Ranade's causes of poverty in India.
- c) Explain Tilak's idea of Boycott.
- d) Write a brief note on Gandhiji's idea of Trusteeship.
- e) Write a brief note on Nehru's idea of Panchsheel.
- f) Write Lohia's language policy.
- g) Write Gandhiji's thought on Non-violence.

**Q.3 Answer any three of the following questions.**

15

- Write on M.N. Roy idea of New Humanism.
- Explain Ranade idea of social reform.
- Write brief note on Tilak idea of nationalism.
- Write on Ambedkar criticism of caste system.
- Write Lohia idea of theory of history.
- Write Kautilya idea of judiciary.

**Q.4** Answer any one of the following questions.

15

- a) Critically comment on M. N. Roy concept of Radical Democracy.
- b) Critically comment on Nehru idea of democratic socialism.

**Q.5** Explain Gandhiji's concept of satyagraha and its techniques.

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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**SOCIOLOGY - II**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 25-01-2023  
 Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options. 15**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the causes of unemployment.
  - a) Negligence
  - b) Education
  - c) Urban
  - d) Group
- 2) Drug addiction is problem of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Rural
  - b) Tribal
  - c) Urban
  - d) None of these
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ are major victims of immoral trafficking.
  - a) Man
  - b) Boys
  - c) Group
  - d) Female
- 4) Housing problem in urban community due to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Transportation
  - b) Migration
  - c) Fashion
  - d) Village
- 5) Major victims of immoral trafficking crimes are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Old
  - b) Adult
  - c) Men
  - d) girls and children
- 6) Cyber crime committees through \_\_\_\_\_ sources.
  - a) Knife
  - b) Computer
  - c) Gun
  - d) None of these
- 7) Air pollution is one of the problems of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Rural
  - b) Urban
  - c) Tribal
  - d) Community
- 8) Below \_\_\_\_\_ age, working person called child labour.
  - a) 18 years
  - b) 14 years
  - c) 13 years
  - d) 21 years
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ of Law Crime.
  - a) Evolution
  - b) Violation
  - c) Revolution
  - d) Moderation
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ are mainly victims of eve-teasing.
  - a) Children
  - b) Girls
  - c) Women
  - d) None of these
- 11) Observation homes established for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Criminals
  - b) Juvenile Delinquents
  - c) Offender
  - d) All

- 12)** Anti social behaviors dislike by society and prohibited by \_\_\_\_\_ is crime.
- a) Custom    b) Law  
c) Tradition    d) Community
- 13)** Corruption is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ crime.
- a) Custom    b) Political  
c) Economic                                         d) Society
- 14)** Increasing slums are problems of \_\_\_\_\_ community.
- a) Rural    b) Tribal  
c) Urban    d) Society
- 15)** \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the causes of over population.
- a) Illiteracy    b) Development  
c) Growth     d) Sex Education

**Q.2 Answer of the following questions. (Any Five)**

20

- a) Human Engineering means what?
- b) Define unemployment.
- c) Discuss Reformative theory of punishment.
- d) Divorce means what?
- e) Air pollution means what?
- f) Ill health means what?
- g) Urbanization means what?

**Q.3 Answer of the following questions. (Any Three)**

15

- Define causes of illiteracy in India.
- Explain classification of crime.
- Explain population policy.
- Child marriage means what?
- Explain Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquency.
- What is meaning of Dowry?

**Q.4 Answer of the following questions. (Any One)**

15

- a) Discuss causes of increasing crime day by day in the society.  
OR  
b) What are the problems in contemporary Indian society?

**OR**

**Q.5** Explain in detail status of women in modern society and their problems.

15

**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA**

Max. Marks: 80

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options. 15**

- 1) In legal terms, Lex Loci means \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Justice  
b) Equity  
c) Law of the Land  
d) Good Conscience
- 2) The cabinet mission plan was a statement made by the \_\_\_\_\_ and the viceroy, Lord Wavell on May 16, 1946.  
a) Wavell Plan  
b) Cabinet Mission  
c) Both a & b  
d) None of these
- 3) The important feature of the Government of India Act 1935 was introduction of \_\_\_\_\_ legislature.  
a) The Charter Act  
b) Council Act  
c) Bicameral  
d) None of these
- 4) Article 370 was drafted in part XXI of the \_\_\_\_\_ titled "Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions".  
a) The Contract Act  
b) Indian Constitution  
c) Both a & b  
d) None of these
- 5) In the ordinary sense, equity is synonyms with \_\_\_\_\_ justice.  
a) Natural  
b) Criminal  
c) Both a & b  
d) None of these
- 6) The third law commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Lord \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Romilly  
b) F. Millet  
c) Both a & b  
d) None of these
- 7) The \_\_\_\_\_ is any discrimination against any individual on the basis of their skin, color, racial or ethnic origin.  
a) Instruments if accession  
b) Racial Discrimination  
c) Mandamus  
d) Lex Loci
- 8) The \_\_\_\_\_ is also known as Morley – Minto Reform.  
a) Indian Council Act of 1909  
b) The Charter Act  
c) Wavell Plan  
d) None of these
- 9) Typically \_\_\_\_\_ means to stop. This writ is popularly known as a 'stay order.'  
a) Certiorari  
b) Prohibition  
c) Lex Loci  
d) Mandamus

- 10) With this proclamation \_\_\_\_\_ announced the takeover of Indian administration from the company.

  - a) Queen Elizabeth
  - b) Queen Victoria
  - c) Lord Romilly
  - d) Wavell
- 11) The first Law Commission was assigned the following tasks \_\_\_\_\_.

  - a) Codification of Penal Law
  - b) Codification of Civil and Criminal Procedural Law
  - c) Instrument of Access
  - d) Both a & b
- 12) The \_\_\_\_\_ was a sovereign body, which was formed on the recommendations of the Cabinet Mission which visited India in 1946 to draft a constitution for the country.

  - a) Constituent Assembly of India
  - b) Writ
  - c) Quo Warranto
  - d) The Charter Act
- 13) The \_\_\_\_\_ was sent by the British Government in March 1942 to India with the key objective to secure Indian corporation and support for British war efforts.

  - a) Enquiry Committee
  - b) Cripps Mission
  - c) Legislative Assembly
  - d) None of these
- 14) The \_\_\_\_\_ executed by the rulers, provided for the accession of states to the Dominion of India (Pakistan) on three subjects namely defense, external affairs and communication.

  - a) Legislative Assembly
  - b) Lex Loci
  - c) Instrument of accession
  - d) Mandamus
- 15) The \_\_\_\_\_ was passed by the parliament, enacting the division of the State of Jammu and Kashmir into two Union territories to be called Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.

  - a) Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act.
  - b) The Charter Act 1853
  - c) The Government of India Act
  - d) None of these

**Q.2 Answer of the following questions. (Any Five)**

20

- a) Explain the system of Dyarchy introduced by the Government of India Act 1919 and state its internal causes for the failure of Dyarchy.
- b) Discuss the Racial Discrimination.
- c) Write a note on Provincial Autonomy under the Government of India Act - 1935.
- d) Write a note on importance of charter of 1833.
- e) What are the salient features of the Indian Councils Act of 1861?
- f) Discuss the Lex Loci Report.
- g) State the Explain the Cabinet Mission.

**Q.3 Answer of the following questions. (Any Three)**

15

- a) Explain the salient features of the Charter Act of 1853.
- b) Describe the main features of Morely - Minto Reforms of 1909.
- c) State and Explain Queen's Proclamation.
- d) Describe in detail provisions, Implications and failure of the Cripps Mission.
- e) Describe briefly the Constituent Assembly of India.
- f) Write a note on Principle of Justice, Equity and Good Conscience.

- Q.4 Answer of the following questions. (Any One)** **15**
- a)** Discuss the main provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947 and state its effect.
  - b)** Write in detail the constitutional development in Jammu & Kashmir.
- Q.5 Describe in detail Prerogative writs in India.** **15**

<b>Seat No.</b>	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**LAW OF CONTRACTS**

Day & Date: Saturday, 28-01-2023  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options. 15**

- 1) Promises which form the consideration or part of the consideration for each other are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Reciprocal Promises                      b) Cross Offers  
c) Conditional Offers                        d) Conditional Promises
- 2) An agreement not enforceable by law is stated to be void under section \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Contract Act.  
a) 2(d)    b) 2(e)  
c) 2(f)    d) 2(g)
- 3) A promise not supported by consideration is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Acceptance                                 b) Proposal  
c) Nudum Pactum                             d) Agreement
- 4) Remedies available for breach of contract \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Damages                                    b) Quantum Meruit  
c) Injunction                                  d) All of these
- 5) Doctrine of \_\_\_\_\_ means that only those persons who are parties to contract can enforce.  
a) Unjust Enrichment                        b) Privity of contract  
c) Promissory Estoppel                      d) None of these
- 6) An agreement enforceable by law at the instance of one party and not of the other party is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Valid contract                              b) Void agreement  
c) Voidable contract                          d) Illegal contract
- 7) The term 'coercion' defined under section \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Contract Act.  
a) 13    b) 14  
c) 15    d) 16
- 8) A promises to pay B, a sum of Rs. 10,000/- if it rains and in return B promises to pay Rs. 10,000/- to A if it does not rain. it is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Contingent Agreement                    b) Wagering Agreement  
c) Uncertain Agreement                     d) None of these
- 9) Section 31 to 33 of Specific Relief Act contains provision for \_\_\_\_\_ of instrument.  
a) Modification                                b) Rectification  
c) Cancellation                                d) None of these
- 10) Goods displayed with a price tag is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Offer    b) Agreement  
c) Invitation to offer                          d) None of these

- 11)** Special provisions for sale and lease of immovable property provided under section \_\_\_\_\_ of Specific Relief Act.

a) 24	b) 26
c) 28	d) 29
- 12)** People sometimes enter into \_\_\_\_\_ contracts without saying a word.

a) Express	b) Voidable
c) Unenforceable	d) Implied
- 13)** The foundation of modern law of damages was laid down in \_\_\_\_\_.

a) Tinn vs. Hoffman	b) Tailor vs. Caldwell
c) Balfour vs. Balfour	d) Hadley vs. Baxendale
- 14)** The law relating to rectification of instrument is contained in section \_\_\_\_\_ of Specific Relief Act.

a) 25	b) 26
c) 27	d) 28
- 15)** In the modern age, Railways, Banks and Insurance companies enter into \_\_\_\_\_.

a) General contract	b) Quasi contract
c) Standard form of contract	d) None of these

**Q.2 Answer of the following questions. (Any Five)**

20

- a) Service of Summons.
- b) Specific Performance of Contract
- c) Proposal
- d) Delay
- e) Arbitration
- f) Minors Agreement
- g) Agreement in restraint of legal proceedings

**Q.3 Answer of the following questions. (Any Three)**

15

- a) Injunction
- b) Lok-Adalat
- c) Fraud
- d) Damages
- e) Quasi – Contract
- f) Court fees

**Q.4 Answer of the following questions. (Any One)**

15

- a)** Write a note on discharge of contract. Explain various modes of discharge of contract.
- b)** Discuss in detail Government as a contracting party with relevant case laws.

**Q.5** Define the term Contract. Explain in detail essential elements of a Valid contract.

15

<b>Seat No.</b>	
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Day & Date: Monday, 30-01-2023  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

15

- Page 1 of 2

- 12)** When A agrees to sell a car to B which has not yet manufactured, it is treated as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Future goods                                      b) Finder of goods  
c) Mixed goods                                        d) None of these
- 13)** The term Caveat emptor means  
a) Let the Buyer Beware                          b) Let the Seller Beware  
c) Finder of lost goods                             d) None of the above
- 14)** Section 32 of Indian Partnership Act provides \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Dissolution of partnership                    b) Expulsion of a partner  
c) Retirement of a partner                        d) None of these
- 15)** When the bailee mixed the goods bailed with his own goods without the consent of the Bailor and goods mixed are inseparable, \_\_\_\_\_ has to bear the loss.  
a) Bailor    b) Bailee  
c) Both of these                                         d) None of these

**Q.2 Attempt any five of the following questions.(Any 5 out of 7) 20**

- a) Dishonor of cheque and its effects
- b) Discharge of surety
- c) Bailment
- d) Authority of partners
- e) Liability of surety
- f) Kinds of delivery
- g) Rights of Pawnor and Pawnee

**Q.3 Attempt any three of the following questions. (Any 3 out of 6) 15**

- Contract of sale
- Finder of goods and its rights
- Continuing guarantee and its revocation
- Kinds of Negotiable Instrument
- Concept of Caveat emptor
- Contract of Indemnity

**Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions.(Any 1 out of 2) 15**

Define the term Partnership and explain characteristics partnership. Write in detail dissolution of partnership firm.

**OR**

Explain the term unpaid seller. Write in detail rights of unpaid seller under the provision of Sale of Goods Act.

<b>Q.5</b>	<b>Define Agency. Discuss in detail creation of agency alongwith Eights and duties of Agent.</b>	<b>15</b>
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**LAW OF TORT INCLUDING MV ACT AND CP LAWS**

Day &amp; Date: Tuesday, 31-01-2023

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Multiple choice question.****15**

- 1) Tort is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Civil wrong  
 b) Crime  
 c) Breach of contract  
 d) None of these
- 2) Which one of the following is the general condition of liability in Tort?  
 a) Wrongful act  
 b) Legal damage  
 c) Legal remedy  
 d) All of these
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ case is popularly known as Ginger Beer case.  
 a) Bourhill v. Young  
 b) Ryland's v. Fletcher  
 c) Donoghue v. Stevenson  
 d) None of these
- 4) Six carpenters' case is referred in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Negligence  
 b) Nuisance  
 c) Trespass  
 d) Trespass ab initio
- 5) Generally, person is liable for his own acts but when a person is liable for the acts of another, then this liability is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Vicarious liability  
 b) strict liability  
 c) Absolute liability  
 d) None of these
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ is an operation of natural forces so unexpected that no human forces or skill could reasonably be expected to anticipate it.  
 a) Act of God  
 b) Inevitable Accident  
 c) Necessity  
 d) None of these
- 7) The word Tort has been derived from the \_\_\_\_\_ term Tortum.  
 a) Latin  
 b) English  
 c) French  
 d) None of these
- 8) Which one of the following kinds of defamation is in the temporary Form?  
 a) Libel  
 b) Slander  
 c) Both A & B  
 d) None of these
- 9) Which one of the following is the right of the Consumer?  
 a) Right to be protected against hazardous goods  
 b) Access to variety of goods  
 c) Seek redressal against unfair trade practice  
 d) All of these
- 10) Gloucester grammar school case is referred in \_\_\_\_\_ maxim.  
 a) Damnum sine injuria  
 b) Injuria sine damnum  
 c) Ubi jus ibi remedium  
 d) None of these

- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ is the publication of statement which tends to lower a person in the estimation of right-thinking members of the society.

  - a) Defamation
  - b) Insult
  - c) Apology
  - d) None of these
- 12) Caveat Venditor means\_\_\_\_\_.

  - a) Seller be aware
  - b) Buyer be aware
  - c) Purchaser be aware
  - d) None of these
- 13) Actiopersonalismoritur cum persona means\_\_\_\_.

  - a) Damage without injury
  - b) Superior person will be held responsible
  - c) Personal action dies with the person
  - d) None of these
- 14) Which one of the following maxims relates to the basis of vicarious liability under old view?

  - a) Qui facit per aliumfacit per se
  - b) salus populi lex suprema
  - c) Actiopersonalismoritur cum persona
  - d) None of these
- 15) Welfare of the people is the supreme law is the meaning of \_\_\_\_ Maxim.

  - a) Ubi jus ibiremedium
  - b) Salus populi lex suprema
  - c) volenti non fit injuria
  - d) None of these

**Q.2 Answer any five out of seven**

20

- a) Express the concept of Trespass-ab –initio.
- b) Write a note on Unfair Trade Practices.
- c) Explain the concept of Nervous shock.
- d) Explain the concept of Malicious Prosecution.
- e) Write a note on No Fault Liability under Motor Vehicle Act.
- f) Write a note on Absolute Liability.
- g) Write a note on trespass to immovable property.

**Q.3 Answer any three out of six**

15

- Write a note on circumstances of Extinction of liability in Tort.
- Discuss the brief Assault, battery and false imprisonment.
- Write a note on Rule of Strict liability.
- Explain the concept of Negligence.
- Write a note on judicial and Extra judicial remedies.
- Write a note on Jurisdiction, and function of District Commission under Consumer Protection Act 2019.

**Q.4** Write a detail note on General defenses in Tort with relevant case laws.

15

**OR**

Explain the concept of Vicarious Liability, Discuss in detail the Master servant relationship in the light of vicarious liability.

**Q.5** Define Tort. Discuss in detail the general conditions of liability in Torts with relevant case laws.

15

Seat No.	
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Day & Date: Wednesday, 01-02-2023  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

## 15

- 1) Imputation assertion prejudicial to national integration is an offence punished with imprisonment upto three years with or without fine is an offence u/s \_\_\_\_ of I.P.C.  
a) 153                                      b) 153A  
c) 153AA                                  d) 153B
- 2) Sec. \_\_\_\_ attracts offences as kidnapping for ransom etc.  
a) 364                                      b) 364A  
c) 363                                      d) 366
- 3) Force or violence is used by an unlawful assembly is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Rioting                                b) Assault  
c) Hurt                                     d) Injury
- 4) The offence of \_\_\_\_ is continuing offence.  
a) Abduction                            b) Kidnapping  
c) Theft                                    d) Murder
- 5) When \_\_\_\_\_ or more persons conjointly commit or attempt to commit a robbery is said to commit dacoity.  
a) three                                    b) five  
c) seven                                    d) ten
- 6) Refusing to sign statement made by him when required to sign that statement by a public servant is an offence u/s \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 190                                      b) 180  
c) 200                                      d) 210
- 7) Assault or criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty is an offence u/s \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 354                                      b) 353  
c) 352                                      d) 355
- 8) Crime is \_\_\_\_\_ wrong.  
a) Social                                    b) Moral  
c) Public                                    d) Personal
- 9) Sec.120A is regarding offence known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Abetment                              b) Conspiracy  
c) Criminal Conspiracy              d) Strategy
- 10) In the offence of affray, fight must have been taken place at \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Private place                        b) Government place  
c) Trust place                            d) Public place

- 11) Making of gesture of preparation with an intention to cause apprehension in the mind of person is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) abuse                                      b) assault  
c) ill-treatment                          d) harassment
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the exception to murder.  
a) Threat                                      b) Insanity  
c) Sudden fight                          d) child
- 13) Theft is committed only of \_\_\_\_\_ property.  
a) Movable                                  b) Immovable  
c) Still                                         d) Non living
- 14) House breaking after sunset and before sunrise is an offence punishable u/s \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 446    b) 447  
c) 448    d) 449
- 15) Violation of reputation of person is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Hurt                                        b) Injury  
c) Defamation                          d) assault

**Q.2 Attempt any five of the following questions.**

20

- a) What are stages of crime?
- b) Explanation of personation at election.
- c) When capital punishment is awarded?
- d) What are offences relating to women?
- e) Distinguish between Kidnapping and abduction.
- f) Explain wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.
- g) State provision regarding Children are exempted from punishment.

**Q.3 Attempt any three of the following questions.**

15

- Explain in detail outraging modesty of women.
- Explain the right of private defence.
- What are offences relating to election?
- State the meaning of robbery and dacoity.
- What are offences relating to documents?
- Which are offences included in mischief?

**Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions.**

15

What are the provisions mentioned in sexual offence i.e. Rape?

**OR**

What are exception to murder? Give in detail.

**Q.5** What is meant by hurt? Discuss in detail hurt and grievous hurt. Explain the provision inserted u/s 326 A and 326 B.

15

**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**Constitutional Law - I**

Max. Marks: 80

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options. 15**

- 1) The Constitution on is the supreme law of land & it is protected by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) President  
b) Parliament  
c) Supreme court  
d) Council of ministers
- 2) The number of schedules & parts in Indian constitution are \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 8 schedule 22 parts  
b) 10 schedules 22 parts  
c) 8 schedule 25 parts  
d) 12 schedules 25 parts
- 3) Who was the chairman of drafting committee?  
a) B.R. Ambedkar  
b) J. L. Nehru  
c) S.B. Patel  
d) Mahatma Gandhi
- 4) The constituent assembly of India was adopted the constitution on \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 24 Nov 1946  
b) 26 Nov 1948  
c) 24 Nov 1947  
d) 26 Nov 1949
- 5) Who among the following presented the objective resolution before the constituent assembly?  
a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
b) Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru  
c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
d) Mahatma Gandhi
- 6) Can the preamble of the Indian constitution amended.  
a) Yes  
b) No  
c) Only the S.C. can amend  
d) Parliament can't amend the preamble
- 7) Which art of the Indian constitution empowers the parliament to make amendments in the preamble?  
a) Art-32  
b) Art-226  
c) Art-368  
d) Art-21
- 8) How many times has the preamble of Indian constitution been amended?  
a) Once  
b) Twice  
c) Trice  
d) Can't be amended
- 9) Who among the following has the power to amend the preamble of the Indian constitution?  
a) Supreme Court  
b) The Parliament  
c) The President  
d) The Prime minister
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ of constitution empowers the parliament to form new states.  
a) Art – 3 (a)  
b) Art – 2  
c) Art – 3  
d) Art – 5

- 11) Art – 5 of Indian constitution deals with \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Citizenship by domicile  
b) Citizenship of migrants  
c) Citizenship of migrants to India from Pakistan  
d) Citizenship of migrants of Pakistan
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ guarantees equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of 'employment' or appointment to any post under the state  
a) Art – 15  
b) Art – 16 (1)  
c) Art – 17  
d) Art – 18
- 13) In which of the following case S.C. state that "freedom of speech & expression is indispensable in a democracy."  
a) Maneka Gandhi vs U.O.I  
b) Pommesh tapper vs state of Madras  
c) Sakal Papers Ltd. vs Union of India  
d) Bennet column & Co. vs U.O.I
- 14) Who appoints the attorney General of India  
a) P.M.  
b) The President  
c) Supreme Court  
d) The President with consultation of S.C
- 15) "The Governor of a state is appointed by the president of India" this statement is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) True  
b) False

**Q.2 Write answers (Any Five)****20**

- a) Write a note on Attorney general of India.  
b) Principles & functions of cabinet in state.  
c) Who appoint the advocate general? What are the rights of advocate general?  
d) Write down nature of fundamental duties.  
e) What is the difference between fundamental rights & Directive Principles?  
f) Write down the various kinds of writs given under the constitution.  
g) Write a note on freedom of religion given under the constitution.

**Q.3 Attempt any three out of 6.****15**

- a) Write a note on cultural & educational rights given under the constitution with case law.  
b) Write a note on right to education with recent case law.  
c) Fundamental duties.  
d) Doctrine of severability  
e) Doctrine of Eclipse  
f) Composition & working of constituent assembly.

**Q.4 Define the term 'state' under Art-12 of the constitution. Examine the scope of the words 'other authorities' with appropriate case law.****15****OR**

Discuss the powers & functions of president as enumerated in constitution.

**Q.5 Discuss the salient features of Indian constitution.****15**

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**FAMILY LAW – I**

Day & Date: Saturday, 28-01-2023  
 Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options. 15**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ are permitted to polygamy in India.
  - a) Hindu Law
  - b) Muslim Law
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) Christian Law
- 2) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of HM Act 1955 provide the condition for valid marriage.
  - a) Section 5
  - b) Section 10
  - c) Section 9
  - d) Section 8
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is the ground for claiming divorce under HM Act.
  - a) Conversion
  - b) Cruelty
  - c) Desertion
  - d) All the above
- 4) Under Muslim law, \_\_\_\_\_ is a ground for dissolution of marriage, when husband compare her wife with his mother or any of the female within prohibited degrees.
  - a) Ila
  - b) Zihar
  - c) Talak – hasan
  - d) None of the above
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ means vow of continence under Muslim law where in a husband swears in the name of God that he will not have sexual intercourse with wife and leaves her to observe iddat.
  - a) Ila
  - b) Zihar
  - c) Talak – hasan
  - d) None of the above
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ is regaining the companionship of a spouse who has abandoned the relationship for no apparent reason.
  - a) Restitution of conjugal rights
  - b) Judicial separation
  - c) Divorce
  - d) None of the above
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ means a debt when not acquired morally and legally and this relieve the son from paying off the debt after his father.
  - a) Vyavaharika debt
  - b) Avyavaharika debt
  - c) Pious obligation
  - d) None of the above
- 8) In case of legal necessity, Karta of HUF may alienate immovable property of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) of his interest in such property
  - b) of the other minor coparceners
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None of the above
- 9) If any person found guilty for murder of the Hindu deceased intestate, he \_\_\_\_\_ inheriting the property of the deceased person.
  - a) shall be disqualified from
  - b) shall be qualified from
  - c) shall not be disqualified from
  - d) None of the above

- 10) A judicial separation is a legal process by which a married couple is formally separated, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) despite being legally married      b) being illegally married  
 c) despite being illegally married      d) None of the above
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ is a property in which a person acquires right not by birth but on the passing of the final owner.  
 a) Unobstructed property      b) Obstructed property  
 c) Both a & b      d) None of the above
- 12) Under Hindu Law, if a female inherited property from her parents, it devolves to the \_\_\_\_\_ in absence of any kids after her death.  
 a) Father's heir      b) Husband's heir  
 c) Both a & b      d) None of the above
- 13) If none of the class I or class II or agnate or cognate is present the property of the intestate will devolve into the government by virtue of the doctrine of \_\_\_\_\_ under Hindu Law.  
 a) escheat      b) subrogation  
 c) limited estate      d) pious obligation
- 14) Any child born into a \_\_\_\_\_ does not get his right to property on his birth.  
 a) Hindu family      b) Muslim family  
 c) Christian family      d) None of the above
- 15) Bar to matrimonial relief is based on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) One who comes to equity must come with clean hands  
 b) One cannot be allowed to take advantage of his own wrong  
 c) Both a & b  
 d) None of the above

**Q.2 Answer of the following questions. (Any Five)****20**

- a) Explain types of family.
- b) Explain customary practice of dowry and state regulation.
- c) Explain customary practice of child marriage and state regulation.
- d) Explain effects of conversion on marriage and succession.
- e) Explain general rules of succession under Hindu Law.
- f) Explain succession laws under Christian Law (heirs and shares under Indian Succession Act 1925).
- g) Explain divorce by mutual consent under Muslim Law.

**Q.3 Answer of the following questions. (Any Three)****15**

- a) Explain dissolution of marriage under Muslim Law.
- b) Explain in detail legal necessity and Karta's power to alienate the HUF property.
- c) Explain classification of heirs under Hanafi schools and their shares & distribution of property.
- d) Explain separate property and coparcenary property under Mitakshara Law.
- e) Explain partition and re-union.
- f) Explain emerging concept of maitri sambandha.

**Q.4 Answer of the following questions. (Any One)****15**

- a) Explain succession to property of a Hindu male dying intestate under Hindu Succession Act 1956.

**OR**

- b) Explain in detail the provisions of bar to matrimonial relief with illustration under various personal law.

**Q.5** Explain in detail grounds for divorce under Hindu Law and Special Marriage Act. **15**

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Set **P**

**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

Day & Date: Monday, 30-01-2023  
 Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options. 15**

- 1) Delegatus non potest delegare means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) A delegate can further delegate  
 b) A delegate can not further delegate  
 c) A delegate is provided by law  
 d) None of these
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ developed theory of 'Rule of Law'.  
 a) Dias  
 b) Montesquieu  
 c) Dicey  
 d) None of these
- 3) Administrative authorities can take preventive \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Decisions  
 b) Orders  
 c) Suits  
 d) Measures
- 4) Pecuniary Bias is a bias relating to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Enemy  
 b) Friends  
 c) Money  
 d) Office
- 5) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Evidence Act provides for Doctrine of Estoppel.  
 a) 110  
 b) 115  
 c) 118  
 d) 125
- 6) Speaking orders means every order must contain \_\_\_\_\_ in support of it.  
 a) Reasons  
 b) Points  
 c) Decisions  
 d) Institutions
- 7) The latin phrase \_\_\_\_\_ means "show me the body."  
 a) Mandamus  
 b) Certiorari  
 c) Habeas Corpus  
 d) Prohibition
- 8) Rules, bye-law, regulations and ordinances are called \_\_\_\_\_ legislation.  
 a) Permitted  
 b) Reasonable  
 c) Consistent  
 d) Delegate
- 9) The authority of Ombudsman originated in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) India  
 b) Finland  
 c) New Zealand  
 d) Sweden
- 10) Notice must be \_\_\_\_\_ and unambiguous.  
 a) Reasoned  
 b) Specific  
 c) Institutional  
 d) None of these
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ propounded the theory of Separation of Power.  
 a) Montesquieu  
 b) Dicey  
 c) Dias  
 d) Jennings

- 12) Object of \_\_\_\_\_ is that public should be given an opportunity to know the law
- |                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| a) Consultation | b) Scrutiny Committee |
| c) Parliament   | d) Publication        |
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ functions may not be delegated.
- |                          |                                 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) Commencement          | b) Inclusion and exclusion      |
| c) Essential Legislative | d) Application of existing laws |
- 14) Droit Administratif means \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                           |                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Single judicial system | b) A system of dual judicature |
| c) Martial judicature     | d) None of these               |
- 15) The doctrine of Vicarious liability is based on \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                                     |                        |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| a) Respondent superior              | b) Audi alteram partem |
| c) Qui facit per alium facit per se | d) Both a & c          |

**Q.2 Answer of the following questions. (Any Five)****20**

- a) Habeas Corpus
- b) Laches
- c) Injunction & its kinds
- d) Mediation through social action groups
- e) Res judicata
- f) Separation of power
- g) Public Interest Litigation

**Q.3 Answer of the following questions. (Any Three)****15**

- a) Tortious Liability
- b) Right to information
- c) Rule of Law
- d) Certiorari
- e) Validity of delegated legislation
- f) Ombudsman

**Q.4 Answer of the following questions. (Any One)****15**

- a) Write about classification & accountability of public corporations.
- b) Explain the concept of Natural Justice.

**Q.5 Answer of the following questions.****15**

Discuss in detail evolution and development of Administrative law. Distinguish between Administrative Law and Constitutional Law.

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- 11) Under payment of Bonus Act employee shall be \_\_\_\_\_ from receiving bonus he is dismissed from service for fraud or theft.
  - a) eligible
  - b) disqualified
  - c) qualified
  - d) None of these
- 12) In case of delivery woman employee entitle \_\_\_\_\_ weeks leave with wages.
  - a) 26
  - b) 6
  - c) 8
  - d) None of these
- 13) Contract labour Act applies to every establishment in which \_\_\_\_\_ or more workmen employed on any day of the preceding twelve months as contract labour \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 15
  - b) 17
  - c) 18
  - d) 20
- 14) Equal Remuneration Act \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 1971
  - b) 1972
  - c) 1976
  - d) None of these
- 15) Under the payment of Bonus Act minimum bonus shall be \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the salary earned by employee during accounting year.
  - a) 8.33
  - b) 5.1
  - c) 2.3
  - d) None of these

**Q.2 Answer any five of the following questions.**

20

- a) Write a brief note on general fund under trade union act.
- b) Explain the concept of tripartism.
- c) Write a brief note on standing order.
- d) Write duties of employer under Equal Remuneration Act.
- e) Write employee eligibility and disqualification for bonus under payment of Bonus Act.
- f) Write a brief note on licensing contractor under contract labour act.
- g) Write power and functions of inspector under Maternity Benefit Act.

**Q.3 Answer any three of the following question.**

15

- a) Write a brief note on advisory committee under equal remuneration act.
- b) Explain object and scope of Industrial Employment Act.
- c) Write a note on wage period and time of payment under payment of wages act.
- d) Explain Employees Pension Scheme under EPF and MP Act.
- e) Write composition and function of Central Board under EPF and MP Act.
- f) Write various kinds of bonus.

**Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions.**

15

- a) Explain object and scope of contract labour act and discuss on provisions of welfare and health of contract labour under act.
- b) Explain object of payment of wages act and discuss on various provisions of payment of wages and deduction from wages under act.

**Q.5** Explain object and scope of Maternity Benefit Act and discuss various maternity benefit available to women employee under act.

15

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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 01-02-2023  
 Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options. 15**

- 1) According to \_\_\_\_\_ IL is no law it's only positive rule & morality.
  - a) Austin
  - b) Holland
  - c) Oppenheim
  - d) Grotius
- 2) Acc. to Jurist \_\_\_\_\_ I.L. is the vanishing point & Jurisprudence.
  - a) Austin
  - b) Holland
  - c) Starke
  - d) Grotius
- 3) Pacta Sunt Servanda means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Agreement between states
  - b) Agreement between states are respected
  - c) Agreement between states are treaty
  - d) All of above
- 4) Under Art united nation charter, the members & united nation have undertaken that they shall respect the territorial integrity & political independence of each other & shall if use force against each other.
  - a) Art 2
  - b) Art 7
  - c) Art 2 (a)
  - d) 2 (b)
- 5) Which of the following theory is basis of I.L.
  - a) Auto limitation of states
  - b) Pacta Sunt Servanda
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None of these
- 6) Asylum involves
  - a) Shelter
  - b) Protection
  - c) Both above
  - d) None above
- 7) In IL there are \_\_\_\_\_ theories regarding relationship between International Law & State Law.
  - a) 2 theories
  - b) 5 theories
  - c) 3 theories
  - d) None of these
- 8) A state which is under the suzerainty of another state is called as
  - a) Condominium state
  - b) Vassal state
  - c) Confederation
  - d) All of these
- 9) According to \_\_\_\_\_ two legal systems are different.
  - a) Kelsen
  - b) Duquit
  - c) Austin
  - d) Oppenheim
- 10) Their can't be automatic application of rule of IL by the municipal courts, unless such rules has been incorporated as part of municipal law is known as
  - a) Legislative machinery
  - b) Transformation Theory
  - c) Delegation Theory
  - d) Specific Adoption Theory

- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ are the essentials of Neutrality.
  - a) Imparity
  - b) Recognition of Neutrality
  - c) Creation of Rights
  - d) All of above
- 12) Which of the following is a subject of I.L.
  - a) State
  - b) Individual
  - c) International organization
  - d) All above
- 13) Art \_\_\_\_\_ related to draft articles on state responsibility.
  - a) Art 29
  - b) Art 29-35
  - c) Art 29 to 30
  - d) Art 29 to 39
- 14) International Law conference held on law of sea at
  - a) Stock holm
  - b) Geneva
  - c) New York
  - d) None of these
- 15) In which of the following ICJ explained two Asylum.
  - a) Colombo vs. paris
  - b) Ragina vs wilsen
  - c) Colombia vs. perus
  - d) None of these

- Q.2 Answer of the following questions. (Any Five) 20**
- a) Distinguish between Municipal Law & PIL.
  - b) Sanctions of I.L
  - c) Theory of Consent
  - d) Modes of Recognition
  - e) Grounds of Intervention
  - f) International Treaties
  - g) Calvo Doctrine
- Q.3 Answer of the following questions. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Natural of Neutralized State.
  - b) Place of Individual in IL.
  - c) International Delinquency.
  - d) Grounds of Intervention.
  - e) World Health Organization.
  - f) ICJ
- Q.4 Answer of the following questions. (Any One) 15**
- a) Write about Specialized Agencies.
  - b) Discuss in detail sources of I.L.
- Q.5 Write in detail principal organs of united nations. 15**

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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**Environmental Law**

Day & Date: Friday, 24-03-2023  
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options. 15**

- 1) Environment includes \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Living things
  - b) Non-living things
  - c) Energies
  - d) All of the above
- 2) Which one of the following is the source of environmental pollution?
  - a) Agricultural development
  - b) Industrial development
  - c) Urbanization
  - d) All of these
- 3) Which one of the following cases is popularly known as T.N Tanneries Case?
  - a) M.C Mehta v. Union of India
  - b) Vellore Citizens welfare forum case
  - c) T.N Godawarman Thirumulukpad v. Union of India
  - d) None of these
- 4) Which one of the following cases is popularly known as Doon Valley Case?
  - a) R.L & E. Kendra Dehradun v. state of U.P
  - b) L. K Koolwal v. State
  - c) Murali S. Deora v. Union of India
  - d) None of these
- 5) Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Constitution Provides that, the state shall endeavor to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forest and wildlife of the country.
  - a) Article 48-A
  - b) Article 21
  - c) Article 14
  - d) None of these
- 6) Which one of the following is a manmade disaster?
  - a) Flood
  - b) Drought
  - c) War
  - d) Pandemic
- 7) Doctrine of \_\_\_\_\_ means, which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs.
  - a) Sustainable development
  - b) Precautionary Principle
  - c) Polluter pays principle
  - d) None of these
- 8) Hazardous substance means any substance or preparation which by reason of \_\_\_\_\_ properties are liable to cause harm to human beings, other living creatures, plants, microorganisms, property or the environment.
  - a) Chemical
  - b) Physiochemical
  - c) Handling
  - d) All of these

- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ principle means that the absolute liability for harm to the environment extends not only to compensate the victims of pollution but also the cost of restoring the environmental degradation.  
a) Precautionary principle                      b) Polluter pays principle  
c) Public trust doctrine                      d) None of these
- 10) According to Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Constitution it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve natural environment.  
a) Article 51-A                      b) Article 51-A (g)  
c) Article 48-A                      d) None of these
- 11) Stockholm conference held in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1971                      b) 1972  
c) 1973                      d) None of these
- 12) The Biomedical waste (Management and Handling) Rules passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1992                      b) 1998  
c) 1999                      d) None of these
- 13) The Water (Prevention and control of pollution) Act passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1972                      b) 1973  
c) 1974                      d) None of these
- 14) Convention on Biological Diversity was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1986                      b) 1981  
c) 1992                      d) None of these
- 15) After declaration of the sanctuary by the State Government, the state government shall appoint the \_\_\_\_\_ To determine and enquire into the existence of any rights of the person over the land within the limits of sanctuary.  
a) Chief wildlife warden                      b) Collector  
c) Examiner                      d) None of these

**Q.2 Answer of the following questions. (Any Five)****20**

- a) Explain the concept of Precautionary Principle.
- b) Write a note on Prior approval and Non-Forest Purpose under The Forest (Conservation) Act 1980.
- c) Explain in detail Public Trust Doctrine with relevant case laws.
- d) Write a note on Experimentation on Animal.
- e) Explain the concept of Biodiversity.
- f) Discuss in brief the concept of Genetic Engineering.
- g) Write a note on Indian Tradition of Dharma of Environment.

**Q.3 Answer of the following questions. (Any Three)****15**

- a) Write a detail note on Disaster Emergency Preparedness.
- b) Write a note on Management of Hazardous Waste under Hazardous Waste Management and Handling Rules 1989.
- c) Write a note on Coastal Zone Management in India.
- d) Discuss in detail the provisions regarding Cruelty to Animals with relevant sections.
- e) Define and Discuss in detail salient features of Sustainable Development.
- f) Write a brief note on Stockholm Conference on Human Environment.

- Q.4 Answer of the following questions. (Any One) 15**
- a)** Discuss in detail the provisions of declaration of Sanctuaries and National Parks under The Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972.
- OR**
- b)** What are the Sources and effects of Air Pollution? Write a detail note on Offences and Penalties under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981.
- Q.5 Write a detail note on Constitutional Provisions regarding Environmental protection with relevant case laws. 15**

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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VI) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**FAMILY LAW - I**

Day & Date: Saturday, 28-01-2023  
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 70

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions. 14**

- 1) In India Muslims are permitted to practice polygamy, limited to \_\_\_\_\_ wives.
  - a) Two
  - b) Three
  - c) Four
  - d) Five
- 2) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Hindu Marriage Act provides the conditions for a valid Hindu marriage.
  - a) Section 5
  - b) Section 10
  - c) Section 9
  - d) None of the above
- 3) Mother is \_\_\_\_\_ heir to succession to property of Hindu male dying intestate under Hindu Succession Act.
  - a) Class I
  - b) Class II
  - c) Agnate
  - d) Cognate
- 4) Judicial separation \_\_\_\_\_ the marriage.
  - a) does dissolve
  - b) does not dissolve
  - c) both a and b
  - d) None of the above
- 5) The desertion should be \_\_\_\_\_ the consent of the petitioner by respondent for claiming matrimonial relief under the ground of desertion.
  - a) with
  - b) without
  - c) both a & b
  - d) None of the above
- 6) Renunciation of world is one of the ground of \_\_\_\_\_ under HMA.
  - a) marriage
  - b) divorce
  - c) adoption
  - d) None of the above
- 7) In \_\_\_\_\_ case, conversion of a Hindu male to Islam only for the purpose of contracting second marriage is declared illegal and void by the Supreme Court.
  - a) Mohammad Ahmed khan Vs Shahbano Begum
  - b) Sarala Mudgal Vs Union of India
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None of these
- 8) Presumption of dowry death means, the death of woman is occurred within \_\_\_\_\_ years otherwise than under normal circumstances.
  - a) 7
  - b) 10
  - c) 14
  - d) None of above
- 9) The Muslim Law does recognize \_\_\_\_\_ in the form of Khula and Mubarat.
  - a) Divorce by mutual consent
  - b) Judicial separation
  - c) Unilateral divorce
  - d) None of above

- [illegible]

**Q.2 Answer any four of the following questions. (4 out of 6)**

16

- a) Write critically about Dowry Prohibition.
- b) Explain doctrine of Radd.
- c) Explain concept of collusion as bars to matrimonial reliefs.
- d) Explain divorce by mutual consent under Muslim law.
- e) Explain conversion and its effect on marriage and need of uniform civil code.
- f) Explain types of family based upon lineage, Authority, Structure, & location.

**Q.3 Answer any two of the following questions. (2 out of 4)**

12

- Explain classification of heirs under Muslim law and distribution of property.
- Explain special power of alienation by Karta in joint family.
- Explain separate property under Hindu law.
- Explain matrimonial relief of restitution of conjugal rights

**Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions.**

14

- a) Explain succession to property of a Hindu male dying intestate under the provisions of HSA 1956.
- b) Explain divorce under Muslim law.

**Q.5** Explain various grounds of divorce under HMA 1955 and special Marriage Act 1954.

14

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- 12)** Notice must be \_\_\_\_\_ & unambiguous.
- a) Reasoned                                      b) Institutional
- c) Specific                                        d) None of these
- 13)** \_\_\_\_\_ means an adjudicating authority other than courts.
- a) Corporation                                  b) Tribunal
- c) Company                                      d) None of these
- 14)** Certiorari means to \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Grant     b) Allow
- c) Certify    d) None of these

**Q.2 Answer any four of the following.**

16

- a) Conciliation & Mediation
- b) Act of state
- c) Doctrine of Res Judicata
- d) Waiver
- e) Government privilege in legal proceedings
- f) Laissez Faire

**Q.3 Answer any two of the following.**

12

- a) Injunction
- b) Specific performance and civil suits for compensation
- c) High Court and writ petitions
- d) Rule of law

**Q.4 Answer any one of the following.**

14

- a) Discuss in detail the principles of Natural justice.
- b) Explain powers, functions and accountability of civil service in India.

**Q.5 Answer the following question**

Write a detail note on evolution, nature and scope of Administrative Law.

14

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VI) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW - I**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 31-01-2023  
 Time: 03:00 PM To 5:30 PM

Max. Marks: 70

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options. 14**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ of the Payment of Bonus Act provides disqualification for Bonus.
  - a) Section 5
  - b) Section 7
  - c) Section 8
  - d) Section 9
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ shall submit to the Certifying Officer for adoption in the industrial establishment.
  - a) Employer
  - b) Government
  - c) Worker
  - d) None of these
- 3) Trade Union Act was passed in the year of
  - a) 1920
  - b) 1926
  - c) 1927
  - d) 1930
- 4) The principle of living wages for workers is provided in Article \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Constitution.
  - a) 42
  - b) 43
  - c) 44
  - d) 45
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ prohibits discrimination in fixing salary to men & women engaged in the work of similar nature.
  - a) Minimum Wages Act
  - b) Payment of Wages Act
  - c) Equal Remuneration Act
  - d) Trade Unions Act
- 6) Civil servants cannot register trade unions, it was decided in the case of
  - a) T.N. Non-gazetted Govt. Officer's Unions, Madras vs. The Registrar of Trade Unions
  - b) Sahithya Mandir Press vs. State of U.P.
  - c) Chairman, S.B.I. vs. Orissa S.B.I. Officer's Association
  - d) Indian Oxygen Ltd. vs. Workmen
- 7) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Payment of Wages Act provides fines.
  - a) Section 8
  - b) Section 9
  - c) Section 10
  - d) Section 11
- 8) Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act apply to every establishment employing \_\_\_\_\_ or more workmen on any day of preceding 12 month.
  - a) 30
  - b) 50
  - c) 75
  - d) 100
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ of Trade Union Act provides for the Application for registration of a Trade Union.
  - a) Section 5
  - b) Section 7
  - c) Section 8
  - d) Section 9

- 10) Section 17 of Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Act dealt with \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| a) Provident Fund | b) Insurance |
| c) Exemption      | d) Penalties |
- 11) According to Payment of Wages Act, every payment made by the employed person to the employer or his agent shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a \_\_\_\_\_ from wages
- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a) Contribution | b) Salary        |
| c) Deduction    | d) None of these |
- 12) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Payment of Wages Act related to provision of fines.
- |      |      |
|------|------|
| a) 2 | b) 3 |
| c) 4 | d) 8 |
- 13) Section 15 of Payment of Bonus Act related to \_\_\_\_\_ and set off of allocable surplus.
- |            |                             |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Lay off | b) Deduction                |
| c) Set on  | d) Payment of Maximum Bonus |
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ of Maternity Benefit Act provides for the Nursing breaks.
- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| a) Section 5 | b) Section 7  |
| c) Section 9 | d) Section 11 |

**Q.2 Answer any four of the following.****16**

- a) Duties of employer under Equal Remuneration Act.
- b) Procedure for certification of Standing orders.
- c) Collective Bargaining
- d) Bonus and Kinds of Bonus
- e) Mode of Payment of wages
- f) Licensing Contractor under Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act

**Q.3 Answer any two of the following.****12**

- a) Authorities under Payment of Wages Act
- b) Advisory Committee under Equal Remuneration Act
- c) Welfare and Health of Contract Labour under Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act
- d) Tripartism

**Q.4 Attempt any one of the following.****14**

- a) Elucidate the procedure for registration of Trade Union? Explain in detail the privileges and immunities of a registered Trade Union.
- b) Explain Employees Provident fund Scheme and Authorities under Employee's Provident fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act.

**Q.5 Explain object and scope of Maternity Benefit Act and discuss on provision of various benefit to women employee under Maternity Benefit Act.****14**

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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VI) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 01-02-2023  
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 70

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions.**

**14**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is the breadth of Territorial water.
  - a) 6 Nautical mile
  - b) 12 Nautical mile
  - c) 30 Nautical mile
  - d) None of these
- 2) The Convention of 1944 declared the following number of freedom of the Air:
  - a) Four
  - b) Five
  - c) Six
  - d) None of these
- 3) The States are responsible for
  - a) Mob-violence
  - b) Acts of Insurgents
  - c) Acts of Private Individual
  - d) All of these
- 4) Asylum was classified into following number of categories
  - a) Two
  - b) Three
  - c) Four
  - d) None of these
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is final and once given can't be withdrawn.
  - a) De Jure Recognition
  - b) De Facto Recognition
  - c) Jus Cogens
  - d) None of these
- 6) The General Assembly is
  - a) The principal organ of UNO
  - b) An ordinary organ of UNO
  - c) A check on the Security Council
  - d) None of these
- 7) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted
  - a) 1945
  - b) 1948
  - c) 1951
  - d) None of these
- 8) Who is called 'the father of International Law'?
  - a) Oppenheim
  - b) Suarez
  - c) Hugo Grotius
  - d) None of these
- 9) Permanent Court of International Justice was established under
  - a) League of Nations
  - b) UNO
  - c) European Union
  - d) None of these
- 10) The Alabama Claims Arbitration case was decided in
  - a) 1854
  - b) 1872
  - c) 1890
  - d) 1940

- 11) Judges of the ICJ are  
a) Elected by the Security Council  
b) Elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council  
c) Appointed by the Secretary General in consultation with the five permanent members of the Security Council.  
d) None of these
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ called international law as vanishing point of jurisprudence.  
a) Maine  
b) Brierly  
c) Black Stone  
d) Holland
- 13) The term UNESCO stands for  
a) United Nations Economical, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
b) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
c) United Nations Ecological, scientific and Cultural Organization  
d) None of these
- 14) A state can use force  
a) In its own defence  
b) By entering into a treaty with another state  
c) At its own discretion  
d) None of these

- Q.2 Answer any Four of the following (Out of 6) 16**  
a) Extradition  
b) WHO  
c) Veto power  
d) Consuls  
e) Pacta Sunt Servanda  
f) Maritime belt
- Q.3 Answer any TWO of the following (Out of 4) 12**  
a) Asylum  
b) Settlement of dispute  
c) Subjects of International law
- Q.4 Answer any ONE of the following question. 14**  
a) Discuss the origin, purpose and principles power & functions of the United Nations Organization  
b) Discuss in detail the meaning and importance of nationality and explain modes of acquisition and loss of nationality
- Q.5 Answer the following question. 14**  
Define the term International Law and discuss in detail the sources of International Laws and explain the relation between International Law and Municipal Law.

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- 10) Convention on Biological Diversity was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 1986
  - b) 1981
  - c) 1992
  - d) None of these
- 11) Union Carbide Corporation Vs Union of India is the case popularly known as
  - a) Ganga Pollution case
  - b) Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster case
  - c) Taj Mahal case
  - d) Doon Valley case
- 12) The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act is legislated in the year
  - a) 1972
  - b) 1974
  - c) 1984
  - d) 1986
- 13) After declaration of the sanctuary by the State Government, the state government shall appoint the \_\_\_\_\_ to determine and enquire into the existence of any rights of the person over the land within the limits of sanctuary
  - a) Chief wildlife warden
  - b) Collector
  - c) Examiner
  - d) None of these
- 14) Which one of the following cases is popularly known as T.N Tanneries Case?
  - a) M.C Mehta v. Union of India
  - b) Vellore Citizens welfare forum case
  - c) T.N GodawarmanThirumulukpad v. Union of India
  - d) None of these

**Q.2 Answer any four of the of following. (Any Four)**

16

- Explain in brief the Offences against wild life under wild Life Protection Act 1972
- Write a note on Bio-medical waste
- Discuss in brief Environment Audit and Eco mark
- Write a note on Environmental Impact Assessment
- Define Hazardous substance, write a note on Hazardous waste management
- Write a note on Dharma of Environment

**Q.3 Answer any two of the of following. (Any Two)**

12

- Sustainable Development with its salient Principles
- Performing Animals and experimentation on Animals
- Precautionary Principle and Public Trust doctrine with relevant case law
- Noise pollution with legal provisions

**Q.4 Answer any one of the following.**

14

Discuss the Environmental dimensions of Fundamental Rights enshrined in Constitution of India with landmark cases.

OR

Write a detail note on The Air (Prevention & Control of pollution) Act 1981 with special reference to offences and penalties prescribed under the Act.

**Q.5** Write a detail note on pollution with its kind and effects on environment.

14

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**Jurisprudence**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 28-03-2023  
 Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options. 15**

- 1) Jurisprudence is the study of \_\_\_\_\_ law.
  - a) Religious
  - b) Moral
  - c) Ethical
  - d) Positive
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ has presented the thesis that jurisprudence is a social engineering.
  - a) Black Stone
  - b) Jeremy Bentham
  - c) John Stuart Mill
  - d) Roscoe Pound
- 3) According to John Austin the subject-matter of jurisprudence is \_\_\_\_\_ law.
  - a) Positive
  - b) Negative
  - c) Both 'a' & 'b'
  - d) Metaphysical
- 4) Legal Realism is the theory of law according to which law is the \_\_\_\_\_ of court.
  - a) Wisdom
  - b) Understanding
  - c) Practise
  - d) Weapon
- 5) The fair and \_\_\_\_\_ distribution of rights and obligations, is known as justice.
  - a) Equal
  - b) Equitable
  - c) Natural
  - d) Political
- 6) Probation is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the Administration of Criminal Justice.
  - a) Kind
  - b) Type
  - c) Characteristic
  - d) Component
- 7) The theory of Utility was propounded by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Black Stone
  - b) Jeremy Bentham
  - c) John Stuart Mill
  - d) Roscoe Pound
- 8) The sources of law were classified by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Salmond/Keeton
  - b) Salmond/Austin
  - c) Keeton/Austin
  - d) Hobbes/ Holland
- 9) Legislation is derived from two Latin terms, legis which means \_\_\_\_\_ and latum which means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Leg/Legs
  - b) Law/to make
  - c) Low/price
  - d) Rule/Random
- 10) Delegated legislation is a \_\_\_\_\_ legislation.
  - a) Supreme
  - b) Superb
  - c) Kind
  - d) None of the above
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ is a source of law.
  - a) Media
  - b) Internet
  - c) Religion
  - d) Precedent

- 12) *Stare Decisis* means the previous judgments shall be \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Amended                                      b) Replaced  
c) Substitution                                  d) Upheld
- 13) Ownership is the \_\_\_\_\_ recognition of a claim.  
a) *de jure*                                        b) *de facto*  
c) *ipso facto*                                  d) *per se*
- 14) The term person is derived from Latin term persona which means \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Human Being                                b) Living thing  
c) Animals                                         d) Mask
- 15) A good jurist is supposed to have a fair knowledge of \_\_\_\_\_ for he in jurisprudence is usually concerned with \_\_\_\_\_ of human beings.  
a) Chemistry/lives                              b) Ethics/Earning  
c) Psychology/state of mind                d) Astronomy/Fate

**Q.2 Answer the following questions. (Any Five)**

20

- a) Define Jurisprudence and explain the importance of the study of Jurisprudence.
- b) What are the salient features of Sociological School of Law?
- c) Give a detailed comparative account of Civil and Criminal Justice.
- d) Right and duties are correlative under Law. Elaborate and elucidate.
- e) Explain the essential features and significance of possession.
- f) Explain the meaning of property and state how property can be acquired.
- g) Define custom and state how custom becomes law.

**Q.3 Write short notes. (Any three)**

15

- a) American realism
- b) Negligence
- c) Vested and contingent ownership
- d) Natural Law

**Q.4 Answer the following question. (Any One)**

15

- a) What does the term corpus possessionis mean?
- b) How can the death penalty be abolished give its theory?

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

15

What is Stare Decisis? Discuss the scope of Article 141 of the Indian Constitution in this context.

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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov - 2022**  
**Property Law**

Day & Date: Monday, 27-03-2023  
 Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options. 15**

- 1) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Transfer of property Act 1882 deals with rule against perpetuity.
  - a) Section 14
  - b) Section 41
  - c) Section 13
  - d) None of the above
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ cannot be transferred apart from the dominant heritage.
  - a) Easement
  - b) Right to future maintenance
  - c) Stipends
  - d) None of the above
- 3) Sale is a transfer of \_\_\_\_\_ in exchange for a price paid or promised under TP Act.
  - a) right
  - b) ownership
  - c) mere possession
  - d) none of the above
- 4) Under Mortgage, transferee is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Mortgage
  - b) Mortgagee
  - c) Seller
  - d) None of the above
- 5) According to Section 59 of TP Act, a mortgage can be effected only by a registered instrument except \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) English Mortgage
  - b) Simple Mortgage
  - c) Usufructuary mortgage
  - d) Mortgage by deposit of title deeds
- 6) At any time after the principle money has become due, the mortgage has a right to \_\_\_\_\_ on payment of mortgage money.
  - a) sale
  - b) lease
  - c) lien
  - d) redeem
- 7) Besides the mortgagor, any person who has any interest in or charge upon the property mortgaged may \_\_\_\_\_ the mortgaged property.
  - a) redeem
  - b) institute a suit for redemption of
  - c) both a & b
  - d) none of above
- 8) A lease of immovable property from year to year can be made \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) by an unregistered instrument
  - b) at the option of parties by registered or unregistered
  - c) only by a registered instrument
  - d) none of the above
- 9) A gift comprising both existing and future property is \_\_\_\_\_ as to the latter.
  - a) valid
  - b) voidable
  - c) void
  - d) none of the above

- 10) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of TP Act 1882 deals with charge.
  - a) Section 102
  - b) Section 103
  - c) Section 100
  - d) None of the above
- 11) The transferee of an actionable claim shall take it subject to all the liabilities and equities and to which the transferor was subject in respect thereof \_\_\_\_\_ u/section 132 of TP Act.
  - a) at the date of the transfer
  - b) after the date of the transfer
  - c) both a & b
  - d) only b is correct and a is wrong
- 12) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Easements Act 1882, deals with extinction by dissolution of right of servient owner.
  - a) Section 37
  - b) Section 36
  - c) Section 38
  - d) None of the above
- 13) Section 52 of Easements Act 1882, defines \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) license
  - b) easement
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None of the above
- 14) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act 1970 deals with common areas and facilities.
  - a) Section 6
  - b) Section 7
  - c) Section 8
  - d) Section 9
- 15) Section 16 of MAO Act 1970 deals with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) bye-laws, their contents
  - b) contents of declaration
  - c) Insurance
  - d) None of the above

**Q.2 Attempt any five of the following questions.**

20

- a) Explain kinds of property.
- b) Distinguish between possession and ownership
- c) Explain right to redeem.
- d) Explain essentials of gift.
- e) Define Trademarks and copyright
- f) Explain status of apartments.
- g) Explain common profits and expenses.

**Q.3 Attempt any three of the following questions.**

15

- a) Explain provisions of prohibited work in Apartment property.
- b) Explain provision of removal of property from MAO Act provisions.
- c) Define patents and designs.
- d) Explain provisions of actionable claims.
- e) Explain determination of lease.
- f) Explain kinds of Mortgage.

**Q.4 a)** Explain nature, characteristics and extinction of easement.

15

**OR**

- b) Explain in detail contents of Declaration and contents of Deeds of Apartments, under MAO Act 1970.**

**Q.5 Answer the following question**

15

Explain in detail rights and liabilities of seller and buyer.

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**Labour & Industrial Law – II**

Day & Date: Monday, 06-02-2023  
 Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions.**

**15**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is ultimate ideal of industrial adjudication & the basis lies in guiding principles of social welfare, common good & directive principles of state policy declared in Constitution.
  - a) Social justice
  - b) Economic justice
  - c) Welfare of Labour
  - d) a and b
- 2) Which of the following is the example of social security legislation?
  - a) Maternity Benefit Act 1961
  - b) E.S.I. Act 1948
  - c) a and b both
  - d) None of the above
- 3) The object of Industrial legislation in general is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Industrial peace
  - b) Economic Justice
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None of the above
- 4) Wages does not include under the I.D. Act 1948.
  - a) Any bonus
  - b) Any travelling concession
  - c) Any commission payable on promotion of sales of business
  - d) None of these
- 5) According to \_\_\_\_\_ under the I.D. Act 1948 defines industrial Dispute.
  - a) Sec - 2 (a)
  - b) Sec - 2 (k)
  - c) Sec - 2 (h)
  - d) None of these
- 6) "Any railway service is public utility service under the I.D. Act" \_\_\_\_\_ This statement is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) True
  - b) False
- 7) Industrial tribunal derived under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of I.D. Act - 1948.
  - a) Sec - 7
  - b) Sec - 7(A)
  - c) Sec - 4(B)
  - d) Sec - 36
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ of I.D. Act 1948 lays down that no employer carrying on any public utility service shall lockout any of his workman.
  - a) Sec - 21
  - b) Sec - 22(2)
  - c) Sec - 23
  - d) None of the above
- 9) Any Lay-off Compensation paid to the workman during the preceding 12 months may be \_\_\_\_\_ against the compensation payable for retrenchment.
  - a) Set - off
  - b) Set - one
  - c) Only a
  - d) None of the above
- 10) Procedure for Retrenchment is given under section \_\_\_\_\_ of I.D. Act 1948.
  - a) 25
  - b) Sec - 25 (G)
  - c) Sec - 25 k
  - d) None of the above

- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ of E. C. Act 1923, defines Compensation.  
a) Sec - 2 (1) (c)  
b) Sec - 2 (1) (d)  
c) Sec - 2 (1) (d)  
d) None of the above
- 12) Sec 2 (1) (1) of the E.C. Act 1923 deals with \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Temporary partial disablement  
b) Total disablement  
c) Partial disablement  
d) None of the above
- 13) The wage committee appointed by the appropriate Govt. shall consist of equal number of representatives of employer & employee” this statement is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) True  
b) False
- 14) Sec \_\_\_\_\_ of Factory Act deals with disposal of waste & effluents.  
a) Sec - 11  
b) Sec - 12  
c) Sec - 13  
d) Sec - 14
- 15) Sec - 17 of Factory Act, provides the facility \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Lighting  
b) Drinking water  
c) Safety  
d) None of the above

**Q.2 Attempt any five of the following questions.**

20

- a) How is minimum wage rate fixed in India?
- b) Write a note on partial disablement & total disablement.
- c) Define worker under the Industrial Dispute Act 1947, state I.D. Act 1947 is applicable to which type of establishment.
- d) Explain rights of unrecognized unions under MRTU & PULP Act.
- e) Write basic features of labour policy in India.
- f) Write a note on employment of young person under the Factory Act 1948.
- g) When employer is not liable to pay compensation under E.C.A. Act 1923.

**Q.3 Attempt any three of the following questions.**

15

- a) Define Retrenchment & how it differs from closure under I.D. Act 1947.
- b) Write Composition & function of Labour Court under I.D. Act 1947.
- c) Write a note on dependent under E.C. Act.
- d) Write a note on National Extension theory under E.C. Act.
- e) Write duties of investigating officers under MRTU & PULP Act 1971.
- f) Provisions of annual leave with wages under Factory Act.

**Q.4** Explain principles of Industrial Adjudication.

15

**OR**

Explain the provisions regarding Health & Welfare facilities under the Factory Act 1948.

**Q.5** Define strike & lockout & the circumstances under which strike & lockouts prohibited in public utility services with penalties given under I.D. Act.

15

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 07-02-2023  
 Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions. 15**

- 1) The term non - obstante clause means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Not with standing clause  
 b) Substantive clause  
 c) Law takes no account of small things  
 d) None of the above
- 2) Identity the case in which the maxim "In Bonam partem" was applied by the court.  
 a) R.U. Hulme  
 b) R.U. Ookes  
 c) R.U. Ireland  
 d) None the above
- 3) The 'Short title' indicate the following aids to the interpretation of statute.  
 a) Title  
 b) Preamble  
 c) Schedule  
 d) Dictionaries
- 4) When the Union legislature makes a law on particular subject the state legislature have no power to enact any law was recognized in one of the following principle.  
 a) Principle of occupied field  
 b) Principle of pith & substance  
 c) Principle of implied prohibition  
 d) None the above
- 5) The court would prefer or Favour constitutionally of the statutory provision where two construction possible was the meaning of following maxims.  
 a) Ut res magis valeat quam pereat  
 b) Expressum facit cessare tacitum  
 c) In bonam partem  
 d) None the above
- 6) Where both parties are equally at fault the condition of possessor preferable was the meaning of following maxim.  
 a) In pari delicto unius potior est conditio possidentis  
 b) Expressio unius exclusio alterius  
 c) In bonam partem  
 d) None of the above
- 7) The expression ejusdem generis means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) belonging to same period  
 b) of the same kind  
 c) of the same subject matter  
 d) None of the above

- 8) Mischief rule emerged in of the following case.
  - a) Haydon's case
  - b) Rylands vs Flectcher
  - c) Six carpenters' case
  - d) None of the above
- 9) Literal construction when should not be adopted \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) When the language of the statute can bear & promoter a larger national purpose must be preferred
  - b) When the language of statute is not clear
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) None of the above
- 10) Noscitur A sociis means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Word is known by its companions
  - b) Word is known by its meaning
  - c) Word is social
  - d) None of the above
- 11) The following kinds of statutes receive liberal construction \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Beneficial legislation
  - b) Penal laws
  - c) Fiscal laws statutes
  - d) All the above
- 12) Which one of the following statements is wrong \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Different words bear same meaning
  - b) Remedial statutes are strictly constructed
  - c) Disjunctive words join two clauses whereas conjunctive words separate them
  - d) All the above
- 13) The following is considered not to be good aid to construction \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Illustration
  - b) Marginal notes
  - c) Parliamentary History
  - d) Long title
- 14) The statute in pari materia \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) are imperative in nature
  - b) deal with same subject matter
  - c) are made by executive in exercise of power delegated to it by legislature
  - d) None the above
- 15) \_\_\_\_\_ is the kind of ambiguity that is not apparent.
  - a) Latent ambiguity
  - b) Patent ambiguity
  - c) Current ambiguity
  - d) Exceptional ambiguity

**Q.2 Answer any five of the following**

20

- a) Occupied field
- b) Doctrine of pit & substance with relevant case law
- c) Contemporanea Expositio
- d) Harmonious construction
- e) Welfare legislation
- f) Law making process
- g) How the law is differ from morality?

**Q.3 Answer any three of the following questions**

15

- Define interpretation of statute. Write down the object & kinds of interpretation
- Presumptions & Constitutionality of statutes
- Generalia specialibus non derogant
- Expression unius est exclusion alterius with case law

- e) Basic rules of interpretation of penal statutes.
- f) Colourable legislation with case law.

**Q.4 A)** Explain the literal, golden & mischief rules of interpretation of statutes with the help of irrelevant case law. **15**

**OR**

- B)** Discuss in detail principles of utility of Bentham theory & John Rawls theory of interpretation of statutes.

**Q.5** Discuss in detail the various internal & external aid to the interpretation of statutes with the help of decided case laws. **15**

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 08-02-2023  
 Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions. 15**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ concerns with the various aspects of punishment and penal policies.
  - a) Criminology
  - b) Penology
  - c) Victimology
  - d) Criminal Psychology
- 2) Who defined crime as the intentional act in violation of the criminal law committed without any defense of excuse and penalized by the state?
  - a) Paul Tappan
  - b) Lombroso
  - c) Edwin Sutherland
  - d) Howard Becker
- 3) Which authority grants prisoners' admission to open-air jail?
  - a) Police
  - b) Court Authorities
  - c) Jail Authorities
  - d) None of the above
- 4) Which country among the following does not award death penalty to offenders?
  - a) China
  - b) United Kingdom
  - c) Australia
  - d) Russia
- 5) The Father of Victimology, generally refers to
  - a) Sutherland
  - b) Durkheim
  - c) Marx
  - d) Mendelsohn
- 6) Which of the following services should be available in women prisons
  - a) Gynecological consultations
  - b) Counselling services
  - c) Care for children
  - d) All of the above
- 7) A convict awarded life sentence has to undergo imprisonment for at least
  - a) 12 Years
  - b) 13 Years
  - c) 14 Years
  - d) 15 Years
- 8) What type of crime is committed by a physician or a doctor who prescribes unnecessary medicines?
  - a) Economic Offence
  - b) Narcotic Crimes
  - c) White Collar Crime
  - d) Fraud
- 9) Probation is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Determinate sentencing
  - b) Indeterminate sentencing
  - c) Suspended sentencing
  - d) Custodial sentencing
- 10) Which of the following is a victimless crime?
  - a) Murder
  - b) Hijacking
  - c) Car theft
  - d) Prostitution

- 11) The spirit of parole or pre-mature release is \_\_\_\_\_.  
i) Reformation and Rehabilitation  
ii) Saving for public exchequer  
iii) Utilization of family and community resources  
iv) Concession to the wrong-doer  
Find the correct combination using the codes given below  
a) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct      b) (i) & (iii) are correct  
c) (i), (ii) & (iv) are correct      d) (i) and (ii) are correct
- 12) According to the Indian Penal Code, how many kinds of Punishments can be awarded to an offender?  
a) 3      b) 5  
c) 7      d) 6
- 13) Up to what age of boys and girls is the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000, applicable?  
a) Up to 14 years      b) Up to 16 years  
c) Up to 18 years      d) Up to 21 years
- 14) In which case guidelines are laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court which are to be followed by police officers during the investigation?  
a) D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal  
b) Rudal Shah v. State of Bihar  
c) Keshavnand Bharati v. State of Kerala  
d) None of the above
- 15) In which case the rule of 'Rarest of Rare Case' was evolved?  
a) Bachan Singh vs State of Punjab  
b) Shankari Prasad vs Union of India  
c) Jagmohan Singh vs State of U.P.  
d) None of these

**Q.2 Write notes on any 05 of the following questions (05 out of 07)**

**20**

- a) Theories of punishment
- b) Methods of Police investigation
- c) Concept of victimology
- d) Suggestion for reforms in Police System
- e) Women & children as victims
- f) Open prison
- g) Juvenile court

**Q.3 Answer any three of the following questions. (3 out of 6)**

**15**

- a) Describe in detail the modes of execution in capital punishment/ death sentence.
- b) Explain in detail the liability of police for Custodial Violence.
- c) Write a detailed note on Modernization of police system.
- d) Explain in detail the Rights of Prisoners.
- e) Write a detailed note on Schools of penology
- f) What are the classical & positive school of penology?

**Q.4 Answer any one out of the following. (1 out of 2)**

**15**

- 1) Define the term Punishment and explain in detail various types of punishment provided under IPC along with the discarded modes of punishment.

**OR**

- 2) Define 'Juvenile delinquency' and explain in detail the causes of juvenile delinquency. What are measures to prevent the juvenile delinquency?

- Q.5** Define Victimology. What are the Constitutional & Statutory protections and remedies provided to victims in India? Explain Compensatory Scheme, its legislative and judicial trends, and policies in India. **15**

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- 13) Who stated that International Law in a positive morality?  
a) Kelsen  
b) Austin  
c) Salmond  
d) Holland
- 14) According to Kelsen law is a \_\_\_\_\_ science.  
a) Normative  
b) Sociological  
c) Theological  
d) None of these

**Q.2 Write answers (Any Four)**

16

- a) Delegated legislation
- b) Custom meaning
- c) Ratio decidendi & obiter dictum meaning
- d) Grand norm means what?
- e) Personality of Idol
- f) Corporation Sole

**Q.3 Write answers (Any Two)**

12

- a) "Subordinate legislation meaning kinds and necessary" – Discuss.
- b) "Thomas Aquinas theory of Natural Law" – Discuss.
- c) Criminal liability conditions (or) when we can impose criminal liability on a person.
- d) Person means what? Critically write a note on personality of mosque, Guru Granth Sahib and idol.

**Q.4 Write answer. (Any One)**

14

Critically write a note on social Engineering Theory.

**OR**

## “Custom is a Source of Law” – Discuss.

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

14

Critically write a note on Historical School of Law.

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Set **P**

**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VII) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov 2022**  
**Property Law**

Day & Date: Monday, 27-03-2023  
 Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options. 14**

- 1) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Transfer of Property Act provides the property which cannot be transferred.
  - a) Section 5
  - b) Section 6
  - c) Section 7
  - d) None of the above
- 2) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Transfer of Property Act deals with Rule against perpetuity.
  - a) Section 41
  - b) Section 14
  - c) Section 13
  - d) Section 31
- 3) Section 55 of TP Act deals with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Rights of buyer
  - b) Rights of seller
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None of the above
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is entitled to the rents and profits of the property till the ownership thereof passes to the buyer.
  - a) buyer
  - b) seller
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None of the above
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is bound to execute a proper conveyance of the property when \_\_\_\_\_ tenders the amount due at a proper time and place.
  - a) seller, buyer
  - b) buyer, seller
  - c) seller, seller
  - d) buyer, buyer
- 6) Doctrine of Marshalling is used by \_\_\_\_\_ under TP Act.
  - a) mortgagee
  - b) mortgager
  - c) subsequent purchaser
  - d) subsequent seller
- 7) Easement is created by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) agreement
  - b) necessity
  - c) prescription
  - d) All the above
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ means land for whose beneficial enjoyment, easement is given.
  - a) Dominant heritage
  - b) Servient heritage
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None of the above
- 9) Gift is void \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) without acceptance by donee
  - b) with acceptance by donee
  - c) acceptance after death of donor
  - d) none of the above
- 10) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act 1970 deals with disposition of property in case of any destruction or damage.
  - a) Section 22
  - b) Section 21
  - c) Section 20
  - d) None of the above

- 11) Section 6 of MAO Act deals with \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Common areas & facilities                      b) Common profits and expenses  
c) Both a & b    d) None of the above
- 12) Common expenses includes \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) expenses of administration & maintenance  
b) repair of the common areas and facilities  
c) Both a & b  
d) None of the above
- 13) Under Section 14 of MAO Act, all the apart owners may \_\_\_\_\_ a property from the provisions of this Act by an instrument to that effect duly executed.  
a) impose    b) apply  
c) make    d) remove
- 14) Unpaid common expenses will constitute as \_\_\_\_\_ on his apartment under Section 19 of MAO Act.  
a) Charge    b) Mortgage  
c) Sale    d) None of the above

**Q.2 Attempt any four of the following questions.****16**

- a) Explain Riparian rights.  
b) Explain various modes of extinction of easement.  
c) Explain law relating to right of redemption under Mortgage transaction.  
d) Explain law relating to exchange under TP Act.  
e) Explain law relating to content of declaration.  
f) Explain law relating to goodwill.

**Q.3 Attempt any two of the following questions.****12**

- a) Explain law relating to Copyright.  
b) Explain the law relating to status and ownership of Apartments.  
c) Explain kinds of property.  
d) Explain law relating to Actionable Claim.

**Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions.****14**

Explain in detail law relating to contents of Deeds of Apartments, insurance of apartment, bye-law and their content under MAO Act.

**OR**

Explain in detail rights and liabilities of mortgagee with illustrations.

**Q.5 Explain the concept of Lease, various modes of termination of Lease, with illustration.**

**14**

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VII) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**Labour & Industrial Law – II**

Day & Date: Monday, 06-02-2023  
 Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options. 14**

- 1) Economic progress is bound up with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Industrial harmony                      b) Industrial peace  
 c) a & b    d) relations of employer & employee
- 2) Which of the following is the principles of Industrial adjudication?  
 a) public interest                              b) expert assistance  
 c) socio-economic effects                      d) all the above
- 3) According to Sec 2 (k) W.I.D. Act 1947 an industrial dispute means, any dispute between \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) employers & employers                      b) employers & workmen  
 c) workmen & workmen                      d) All the above
- 4) Term \_\_\_\_\_ means the termination by the employer of service of workman for any reason, whatsoever, otherwise, than a punishment inflicted by way of disciplinary action.  
 a) Strike    b) Retrenchment  
 c) Lockout    d) Lay-off
- 5) During the pendency of conciliation proceeding & \_\_\_\_\_ after conclusion of such proceeding in respect of matters covered by notice of strike is given.  
 a) 5 – days    b) 7 – days  
 c) 10 – days    d) 30 – days
- 6) Changing seniority of employees is an example of ULP on the part of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) employer    b) employee  
 c) trade union    d) All the above
- 7) Under the M.R. of T.U. & P. of U.LLP Act 971 Sec - 28 deals with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) power of courts  
 b) parties on whom order of the court shall be binding.  
 c) procedure for dealing with complaints relating to ulp  
 d) execution of orders as to costs
- 8) The Employee's Compensation Act, 1923, it gives a \_\_\_\_\_ to the worker.  
 a) Social justice    b) Social equity  
 c) Social security    d) Economic justice
- 9) Which of following modes of constituting managing agents under the Employees Compensation Act, 1923?  
 a) By election    b) By appointment  
 c) By majority    d) None of the above

- 10) Which of following is the object of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948?
  - a) Welfare
  - b) Prevention of exploitation
  - c) Efficiency
  - d) All the above
- 11) Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 - in calculating the minimum wage the standard working-class family should be taken to consist of \_\_\_\_\_ for one earner.
  - a) 2 consumption units
  - b) 5 consumption units
  - c) 3 consumption units
  - d) 4 consumption units
- 12) Sec - 21 of Factory Act provides provisions of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Lighting
  - b) Drinking water
  - c) Latrine & Urinals
  - d) Fencing of Machinery
- 13) Sec - 45 of Factory Act, there is 1 first aid box for every \_\_\_\_\_ employed in the factory.
  - a) 500 workers
  - b) 150 workers
  - c) 30 workers
  - d) 200 workers
- 14) Under Sec - 51 of Factory Act, no adult worker shall be required or allowed to work in a factory for more than \_\_\_\_\_ in a week
  - a) 48 hrs
  - b) 72 hrs
  - c) 24 hrs
  - d) 8 hrs

**Q.2 Write answers (Any Four)**

16

- a) Occupational disease
- b) Define dependent given under the ESI Act, 1948
- c) Write a note on annual leave with wages under the Factory Act, 1948
- d) Weekly & Compensatory holidays given under the Factory Act, 1948
- e) Labour problems & role of trade union
- f) Write down the scope & constitutional provisions of Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

**Q.3 Attempt any two out of four of the following questions.**

12

- a) Write a note on employment of young persons under Factory Act.
- b) Which of the guiding principles of Industrial adjudication?
- c) Which are the redressal machinery given under the I.D. Act 1947 & what duties they perform?
- d) Define retrenchment. Write the procedure for retrenchment given under the I.D. Act 1947.

**Q.4 Write any One out of Two.**

14

Explain in detail the safety & welfare measures under the Factories Act 1948.

**OR**

Write a note on various benefits under the ESI 1948.

**Q.5** Define strike lockout. Write down the provisions given under the Industrial Dispute Act relating to strikes & lockout.

14

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Day & Date: Tuesday, 07-02-2023  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

14

- 1) Law making is the basic function of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Judiciary                                      b) Legislature  
c) Executive                                     d) None of these
- 2) Utres valet quampareat means \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Express mention of one thing implies the exclusion of another  
b) words must be taken in a lawful and rightful sense  
c) general things do not derogate from special thing  
d) the court would avoid that construction which would fail to relieve the clear purpose of the legislation
- 3) When both parties are equally in wrong, the position of the possessor is more favorable is the meaning of \_\_\_\_\_ maxim.  
a) Expressumfacitcessarytacitum  
b) In pari delicto potioresetconditiopossidentis  
c) In Bonam Partem  
d) None of these
- 4) Which one of the following is not the secondary rule of statutory interpretation?  
a) Contemporanea exposition                b) Noscitur a sociis  
c) ejusdem generis                            d) Redendo singular singulis
- 5) Expression RedendoSingulasingularis means\_\_\_\_\_  
a) of the same kind                            b) Giving each to each  
c) to know from association                d) None of these
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ can be consulted by the courts whenever the need arises to know the original sense of the word.  
a) Dictionary                                    b) Law commission Reports  
c) Debate                                        d) None of these
- 7) Which one of the following is the basis of Rawls theory of Justice?  
a) Principle of liberty                          b) principle of equality  
c) Difference principle                        d) All of these
- 8) In which of the following case supreme court aptly describes the principle of colorable legislation  
a) K. C GajapatiNarayandeo v. State of Orissa  
b) Bennett Coleman and Company v. Union of India  
c) State of Bombay v. F. Balsara  
d) None of these

- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ are attached to an Act generally deal with as to how claims or rights under the Act are to be asserted or as to how powers conferred under the Act are to be exercised.
- Schedules
  - illustrations
  - Explanations
  - Exceptions
- 10) Maxim 'In Bonam Partem' means \_\_\_\_.
- Express mention of one thing implies the exclusion of another
  - words must be taken in a lawful and rightful sense
  - general things do not derogate from special thing
  - None of these
- 11) A General Act is not construed as repealing a particular or Special Act is the meaning of \_\_\_\_\_ maxim
- Expressiouniousestexclusioalterius
  - Genereliaspecialibus non derogant
  - in Bonam partem
  - None of these
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ Principle means that if an enactment substantially falls within the powers conferred by the constitution upon the legislature by which it was enacted, it does not become invalid merely because it incidentally touches upon subjects within the domain of another legislature.
- Colorable legislation
  - Pith and substance
  - occupied field
  - None of these
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ are generally added to an enactment with the purpose of exempting something which would otherwise fall within the ambit of the main provision.
- Exceptions
  - Explanations
  - Illustrations
  - None of these
- 14) Validity of an act depends on \_\_\_\_.
- Legislative competency
  - Constitutionality of the enactment
  - Both a & b
  - None of these

**Q.2 Attempt any four of the following questions. (Any 4 out of 6)**

**16**

- Explain the Doctrine of colourable legislation
- Write a note on Residuary powers and doctrine of Repugnancy
- Write a note on interpretation of statutes conferring rights and statutes conferring power
- Explain the following statutory presumptions
  - Statutes are presumed to be valid
  - Presumption of jurisdiction
- Discuss in detail the interpretation of Taxing statutes and Penal statutes.
- Prospective operation of statutes.

**Q.3 Attempt any two of the following questions. (Any 2 out of 4)**

**12**

- Write a note on Rawls theory of justice and Principle of utility
- Explain the maxim
  - Expressiouniousestexclusioalterius
  - Genereliaspecialibus non derogant
- Explain in detail the doctrine of pith and substance and occupied field
- Explain the Maxim
  - Delegatus non potestdelegare
  - Expressumfacitcessarytacitum

**Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions. (Any 1 out of 2)** **14**

Write a detail note on Internal and external aids to interpretation.

**OR**

Define Statute, write a detail note on commencement, operation, repeal of statute. Discuss the purpose of interpretation of statute.

**Q.5 Write a detail note on Primary and Secondary rules of statutory interpretation.** **14**

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VII) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov - 2022**  
**Penology and Victimology**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 08-02-2023  
 Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options. 14**

- 1) On whose authority, prisoners are admitted to open air jail.
  - a) Police
  - b) Judiciary
  - c) Jail Authorities
  - d) None of the above
- 2) The aggregate of all operating, administrative and technical support agencies that perform criminal justice actions is called.
  - a) Social Justice System
  - b) Civil Justice System
  - c) Criminal Justice System
  - d) Consensus approach
- 3) Human trafficking is a form of
  - a) Hate crime
  - b) Organised crime
  - c) Violent crime
  - d) Property crime
- 4) In D. K. Basu case the Supreme Court has laid down guidelines regarding
  - a) Rape victims
  - b) Child rights
  - c) Women rights
  - d) Arrest by police
- 5) Sub jails are mainly meant for
  - a) Under trial prisoners
  - b) Convict prisoners
  - c) Political detainees
  - d) Children in conflict with law
- 6) Which commission given below has brought out a report on capital Punishment?
  - a) Police Commission
  - b) Law Commission of India
  - c) Human Rights Commission
  - d) Central-State Commission
- 7) Lie Detector or Polygraph is an aid to :
  - a) Investigative process
  - b) Correctional process
  - c) Rehabilitative process
  - d) None of the above
- 8) Victim compensation scheme has been made a part of the
  - a) Indian Penal Code
  - b) Code of criminal procedure
  - c) Indian Evidence Act
  - d) None of the above
- 9) Historically victims (or their families) were permitted to take measures to avenge crime. This is called
  - i) Revenge
  - ii) Retaliation
  - iii) Retribution
  - iv) Rehabilitation

Choose the correct combination using the codes given below:

  - a) I, II, III & IV are correct
  - b) I, II & III are correct
  - c) II, III & IV are correct
  - d) III & IV are correct

- 10) The President of India & Governor of the state are empowered to pardon, remit or commute the death sentence under Articles \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 75 & 160
  - b) 27 & 616
  - c) 72 & 161
  - d) 57 & 106
- 11) Penology is a technique of \_\_\_\_\_ & reform of criminals.
  - a) Punishment
  - b) Argument
  - c) Management
  - d) Assessment
- 12) Which of the following is not the basis for Retributive theory?
  - a) Tooth for tooth
  - b) Tit for tat
  - c) Eye for eye
  - d) Not to avenge but to prevent
- 13) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of IPC provides five punishments to which offenders are liable.
  - a) Section 52
  - b) Section 54
  - c) Section 53
  - d) Section 55
- 14) An officer charged with the supervision of offenders sentenced to community-based sanctions is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Conditions of Parole
  - b) Inactive Supervision
  - c) Parole Officer
  - d) Split Sentence

**Q.2 Answer of the following questions. (Any Four)**

16

- Prison Labour
- Principles of Policing
- Juvenile Justice
- NHRC guidelines on police-public Relations
- Innovations in sentencing the offenders
- Classification of Prisoners

**Q.3 Answer of the following questions. (Any Two)**

12

- Capital Punishment
- Parole
- Probation
- Liability of Police for custodial violence

**Q.4 Answer of the following questions. (Any One)**

14

- Define Victimology. Explain the nature and scope of Victimology as an emerging branch of criminology.
- Explain the concept of Punishment. Critically discuss the various theories of Punishment. Which theory is more appropriate according to you?

**Q.5** Trace the evolution of Open Prison. Discuss the merits and demerits of the open prison system in India.

14

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**Family Law II**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 28-03-2023  
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 70

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Multiple choice question.**

**14**

- 1) Section 12 of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 provides \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) for effects of valid adoption  
 b) for valid Maintenance  
 c) for effects of valid adoption and Maintenance  
 d) none of above
- 2) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 lays down the provisions for maintenance and grounds on which wife may live separate and claim maintenance.  
 a) Section 18  
 b) Section 17  
 c) Section 16  
 d) None of above
- 3) No wife shall be entitled to receive maintenance from her husband under Section 125 Cr. P.C. if she is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) living in adultery  
 b) living separately by mutual consent  
 c) a) or b)  
 d) none of above
- 4) Under Section 3 of Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act 1986, a divorced woman shall be entitled to a reasonable and fair provision and maintenance to be paid to her within the iddat period \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) by her former husband  
 b) by her relatives  
 c) by her children  
 d) none of above
- 5) Under Hindu law, \_\_\_\_\_ can apply for maintenance.  
 a) wife  
 b) husband  
 c) both a) or b)  
 d) none of above
- 6) Natural guardian under Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, cannot, without the previous permission of the \_\_\_\_\_ mortgage, or charge, or transfer by sale any part of immovable property of minor.  
 a) court  
 b) relatives of guardian  
 c) minor  
 d) none of above
- 7) Under Hindu law, natural guardian of child is \_\_\_\_\_ in the absence of father.  
 a) mother  
 b) sister  
 c) brother  
 d) none of above

- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ may, with the concurrence of the High Court appoint one or more persons to be the Judge or Judges, of a Family Court under the Section 4 of Family Act, 1984.
- a) The Central Government                      b) The State Government  
c) Both Government                              d) None the above
- 9) Under the Section 8 (b) of Family Act, 1984, where a Family Court has been established for any area: no \_\_\_\_\_ shall, in relation to such area, have or exercise any jurisdiction or powers under Chapter IX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974).
- a) Subordinate Civil Court                      b) District Court  
c) Magistrate                                      d) None the above
- 10) Section 13 of Family Court Act deals with \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) right to legal representation  
b) procedure generally  
c) proceedings to be held in camera  
d) record of oral evidence
- 11) Uniform Civil Code under Article 44 of the Constitution of India is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) enforceable at court                      b) not enforceable at court  
c) both a and b                                  d) none of above
- 12) Maharishi Karve established the \_\_\_\_\_ women's university in Maharashtra in 1916.  
a) PNMT    b) RNMT  
c) SNMT    d) BNMT
- 13) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Divorce Act provides alimony pendente lite.  
a) Section 33                                      b) Section 34  
c) Section 36                                      d) All the above
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ family consists of man, his wife and unmarried children.  
a) Compound                                      b) Composite  
c) Special    d) Simple

**Q.2 Answer of the following questions. (Any Four)****16**

- a) Explain Interim maintenance under different personal laws.  
b) Explain guardianship under Muslim law.  
c) Explain Legitimacy and Maternity.  
d) Explain Power and functions of family courts.  
e) Explain acknowledgement of paternity.  
f) Explain Westernization and Secularization.

**Q.3 Answer of the following questions. (Any Two)****12**

- a) Discuss the provision of maintenance claim by wife, children, parents under Section 125 of Cr. P.C.  
b) Explain concepts of custody, education and welfare of children under various personal laws.  
c) Explain Liability of Wakf Board under Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986.  
d) Explain the changes in Intra family relations between parents and children and Relation between Husband and Wife.

- Q.4 Answer of the following questions. (Any One)** **14**
- a)** Discuss legal provisions relating to adoption under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956.
  - b)** Discuss Status and role of women in modern era and explain Administration of gender justice.
- Q.5 Explain need for Uniform Civil Code and Impediments to the formulation of the Uniform Civil Code with special reference to Shahabano's case.** **14**

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov - 2022**  
**Constitutional Law – II**

Day & Date: Monday, 27-03-2023  
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 70

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options. 14**

- 1) Under Article \_\_\_\_\_ the Governor may Reserve Certain Bills for the consideration of the president.
  - a) Art 200
  - b) Art 201
  - c) Art 301
  - d) Art 199
- 2) In which case, court held that "Law has been declared invalid on the ground of colorable legislation."
  - a) State of Bombay vs F. N. Balsara
  - b) State of Bihar vs Kameshwar Singh
  - c) Keshawanand Bhartis Case
  - d) None of the above
- 3) The \_\_\_\_\_ Summon each house of Parliament to meet.
  - a) Vice - President
  - b) President
  - c) Speaker
  - d) None of these
- 4) The Election Commission is appointed for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Superintend
  - b) Direct
  - c) Control
  - d) All of the above
- 5) Under Article \_\_\_\_\_ the supreme court has original jurisdiction.
  - a) Art 141
  - b) Art 136
  - c) Art 131
  - d) None of these
- 6) Panchayat Raj System is called \_\_\_\_\_ System.
  - a) Three Tier
  - b) Four Tier
  - c) Two Tier
  - d) None of these
- 7) Parliament of India consists of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) The President
  - b) Council of States
  - c) House of People
  - d) All the above
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ case is popularly known as Fundamental Right Case.
  - a) Kesavanand Bharati
  - b) Golak Nath
  - c) Sankari Prasad
  - d) None of these
- 9) The Money Bill can be produced before \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Lok Sabha
  - b) Rajya Sabha
  - c) Assembly
  - d) None of these
- 10) Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Constitution confers powers on the President to make regulations for certain Union Territories.
  - a) Art 239
  - b) Art 240
  - c) Art 241
  - d) None of the above

- 11) Article 360 deals with \_\_\_\_\_ emergency.
  - a) National
  - b) State
  - c) Financial
  - d) None of these
- 12) The \_\_\_\_\_ amendment thus envisages the Gramsabha as the foundation of Panchyati Raj System.
  - a) 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment
  - b) 73<sup>rd</sup>
  - c) 24<sup>th</sup>
  - d) None of these
- 13) A proclamation of emergency once approved by parliament shall remain in force for a period of \_\_\_\_\_ from the date of passing of the second resolution approving it u/s clause (4) unless revoked earlier.
  - a) 1 year
  - b) 6 months
  - c) 2 months
  - d) None of the above
- 14) The Art. 368 of Indian Constitution specially deals with the provisions of the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Amendment
  - b) Emergency
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None of these

**Q.2 Answer of the following questions. (Any Four) 16**

- a) Write down the procedure of election of President of India.
- b) Write a note on composition, powers, authority, and responsibilities of municipalities.
- c) Explain the powers and jurisdiction of Supreme Court of India.
- d) State and explain kinds of Bill.
- e) Describe in detail essential features of Federal Policy.
- f) Discuss the writs given under Indian Constitution.

**Q.3 Answer of the following questions. (Any Two) 12**

- a) Explain the parliamentary privileges available to member of parliament.
- b) Who appoint a Supreme Court judge? How the Supreme Court is removed from its office? Which are functions carried by S. C. Judges?
- c) What do you mean by 'Doctrine of Basic Structure'? Discuss this doctrine critically.
- d) Explain distribution of legislative powers between Union and State.

**Q.4 Answer of the following questions. (Any One) 14**

- a) Write down an essay on 'National Emergency' as proclaimed under Article 352 of the Constitution of India. What are its effect? Refer to decided cases.
- b) Write in detail services under the Union and States.

**Q.5 Discuss in detail the scope of Parliament to amend the Constitution under Article 368. Refer to decided cases. 14**

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## Max. Marks: 70

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- 11) The assured is not bound to disclose any \_\_\_\_\_ which are known as insurance.  
a) third party                                      b) consideration  
c) material facts                                  d) none the above
- 12) The principal of subrogation is not applicable to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Reinsurance                                    b) Personal Insurance  
c) Double insurance                              d) None the above
- 13) Reinsurance means the same \_\_\_\_\_ of insurance has been insured twice.  
a) consideration                                  b) subject matter  
c) policy    d) none the above
- 14) The occupational diseases are specified in \_\_\_\_\_ Act 1923.  
a) Motor Vehicle Act                              b) Labour Law  
c) Workmen's Compensation Act              d) None the above

**Q.2 Write answers (Any four)**

16

- Assignment of policy
- Deviation in marine insurance
- Insurance as a “Social security tool”
- Jeevandhara Policy
- Requirements of valid assignment
- Endowment Policy & paid-up-policy

**Q.3 Attempt the following. (Any Two)**

12

- Reinsurance
- Right & duties of insurance agent
- Nature & scope of insurance contract
- Employee's liability insurance

**Q.4 a)** Enumerate the insured perils found in standard marine insurance policy.

14

**OR**

- b) State the composition, duties, power & functions of IRDA.**

**Q.5** Define insurance & state its social & economic significance.

14

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov - 2022**  
**Trade Mark and Design**

Day & Date: Monday, 06-02-2023  
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 70

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options. 14**

- 1) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Trademarks Act 1999 defines the TRADEMARK.
  - a) Section 2(1) (z)
  - b) section 2 (1) (z a)
  - c) Section 2(1) (z) (b)
  - d) None of these
- 2) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Trade Marks Act 1999 defines collective Mark.
  - a) Section 2 (1) (a)
  - b) section 2(1) (b)
  - c) section (1) (e)
  - d) section 2(1) (g)
- 3) Passing off is the remedy available for the infringement of the \_\_\_\_\_ Trademark.
  - a) Registered Trademark
  - b) Unregistered Trademark
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None of these
- 4) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Trade Marks Act 1999 defines 'mark'.
  - a) Section 2 (1) (m)
  - b) section 2(1) (n)
  - c) Section (1) (p)
  - d) section 2(1) (o)
- 5) Which one of the following is the function of a trademark?
  - a) Identification of product and its origin
  - b) guarantees the quality of goods
  - c) creates an image of the product
  - d) All of these
- 6) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Trademarks Act 1999 provides for the relative grounds for the refusal
  - a) Section 10
  - b) Section 11
  - c) Section 13
  - d) None of these
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ mark, in relation to any goods or services, means a mark which has become so to the substantial segment of the public which uses such goods or receives such services.
  - a) Well known trademark
  - b) Certification trademark
  - c) Associated Trademark
  - d) None of these
- 8) Locarno Agreement Establishing an International classification for Industrial Designs passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 1965
  - b) 1966
  - c) 1967
  - d) 1968
- 9) Which one of the following reliefs available in passing off action?
  - a) Damages
  - b) Injunction
  - c) Delivery of the offending goods
  - d) All of these

- 10) According to section 54 of the Trade Marks Act 1999, the Registered user not to have right of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Assignment
  - b) Transmission
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None of these
- 11) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Designs Act 2000 provides for Industrial and International Exhibition.
  - a) Section 20
  - b) Section 21
  - c) Section 23
  - d) None of these
- 12) The term "WIPO" stands for:
  - a) World Investment Policy Organization
  - b) World Intellectual Property Organization
  - c) Wildlife Investigation and Policing Organization
  - d) World Institute for Prevention of Organized crime
- 13) Paris Convention for the protection of Industrial Designs is passed in the year
  - a) 1965
  - b) 1966
  - c) 1967
  - d) 1968
- 14) Section 45 of the Designs Act 2000 provides that, The Central Government shall cause to be placed before \_\_\_\_\_ once a year a report respecting the execution of this Act by or under the Controller.
  - a) Loksabha
  - b) Rajyasabha
  - c) Both House of Parliament
  - d) None of these

**Q.2 Write answers (Any four)**

16

- a) Explain the Defenses in Passing off action.
- b) Write a note on rectification and correction of the Register under Trademarks Act 1999.
- c) Define Associated Trade Mark and well-known Trade Mark.
- d) Discuss the functions of Trademark.
- e) Write a note on Removal and Restoration of Trademark.
- f) Write a note on powers and duties of Controller under Designs Act 2000.

**Q.3 Attempt the following. (Any Two)**

12

- a) Define Passing Off, what are the points of difference between passing off and infringement action.
- b) Discuss in brief the Powers and functions of Registrar under Trademarks Act 1999.
- c) Write a detail note on effects of registration of Trade Mark under Trade Marks Act 1999.
- d) Write a note on classical and modern formulation for passing off.

**Q.4 Answer the following (Any One)**

14

- a) Write a detail note on Assignment and transmission of trade mark, use of Trademarks and registered marks.

**OR**

- b) Define Design, write a detail note on registration of Designs.**

**Q.5** Define Trademark. Write a detail note on condition for registration and procedure and duration of registration of Trademark.

14

<b>Seat No.</b>	
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Day & Date: Tuesday, 07-02-2023  
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

14

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- 11) Advocate should not misuse the \_\_\_\_\_ of cross examination.  
a) Rights  
b) Privileges  
c) Freedom  
d) None the above
- 12) The rules of professional ethics in India are based on the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Dharma  
b) Shastra  
c) Manu  
d) None the above
- 13) Art \_\_\_\_\_ of Constitution of India, High-Court to be courts of record.  
a) Art - 215  
b) 216  
c) Art - 142  
d) None the above
- 14) See \_\_\_\_\_ of contempt of Courts Act, 1971, deals with civil contempt.  
a) Sec - 2 (b)  
b) Sec - 2 (c)  
c) Sec - 2 (a)  
d) None the above

**Q.2 Write answers (Any four)**

16

- a) Duties of Advocate towards witnesses or treatment of witness in court.
- b) Functions, composition of State Bar Council
- c) J vs Smt A
- d) B. v/s R.
- e) Lawyers duties to colleagues & the public
- f) Define professional ethics. Distinguish ethics from etiquette.

**Q.3 Attempt the following. (Any Two)**

12

- a) Y.V.R v/s M.K.n.
- b) Dalal, D.S. v/s State Bank of India, AIR 1993, CRLJ,1478
- c) Pralhad Saran Gupta V/S Bar Council of India & another, AIR 1997, SC-1338
- d) Right & powers of Advocates. What are the liabilities of an Advocate?

**Q.4 a)** Define contempt. What are the kinds of contempt? Describe fully which defenses open to contemner.

14

**OR**

- b) Discuss in detail.**
  - i) Procedure in contempt proceeding
  - ii) Admission & enrollment of Advocates

**Q.5** Define Advocate. Write down the equipment of good Advocate or seven lamps advocacy. Is any other requirement of Lawyer is necessary?

14

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov - 2022**  
**Alternative Dispute Resolution (Clinical Course)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 08-02-2023  
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 70

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options. 14**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is mechanism of alternate Dispute Resolution.
  - a) Lok Adalat
  - b) Arbitration
  - c) Conciliation
  - d) All the above
- 2) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 defines International commercial arbitration.
  - a) Section 2 (f)
  - b) Section 2 (g)
  - c) Section 2 (i)
  - d) None of these
- 3) An arbitrator has greater flexibility than a judge relating to procedure. The statement is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) True
  - b) False
  - c) Partly correct
  - d) None of the above
- 4) In arbitration, party can apply to court for an interim measure \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Before or during arbitral proceedings
  - b) Before arbitral award is enforced
  - c) Either a or b
  - d) None of the above
- 5) Part I of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act deals with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) New York Conventions awards
  - b) UNCITRAL
  - c) Domestic Arbitration
  - d) Conciliation
- 6) An Arbitral award \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) must be connected with the subject matter of the dispute arbitrated
  - b) must be founded on principle of trust
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None of the above
- 7) An arbitral award \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) has to be in writing
  - b) May be oral
  - c) has to be in writing & signed by the members of the arbitral tribunal
  - d) Either a or b
- 8) In the matters governed by Part I of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) A court can intervene generally
  - b) A court shall not intervene under any circumstances
  - c) A court cannot intervene except where so provided in this part
  - d) Either a or b

- 9) An arbitral award becomes enforceable when \_\_\_\_.
- a) The time for making an application for setting aside the arbitral award has expired and no such application has been made
  - b) An application for setting aside the arbitral award has been refused
  - c) Either a or b
  - d) None of the above
- 10) In \_\_\_\_ there is no need of agreement to resolve dispute.
- a) Arbitration
  - b) Conciliation
  - c) Negotiation
  - d) Both a & b
- 11) \_\_\_\_ help the conflicting parties to make them understand the issue in dispute to reach understand mutually accepted agreements.
- a) Conciliator
  - b) Arbitrator
  - c) Judge
  - d) None of the above
- 12) Section \_\_\_\_ of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 deals with initiative of conciliation.
- a) Section 62
  - b) Section 61
  - c) Section 65
  - d) None of the above
- 13) Where the court is satisfied that the foreign award is enforceable under chapter II, of part II of Act the award shall be deemed to be \_\_\_\_ of the court.
- a) decree
  - b) award
  - c) order
  - d) None of the above
- 14) Section \_\_\_\_ of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 provides condition for enforcement of foreign awards relating to Geneva Convention Awards.
- a) Section 57
  - b) Section 58
  - c) Section 56
  - d) None of the above

**Q.2 Attempt any four of the following questions. (Any 4 out of 6) 16**

- a) Explain meaning and historical perspective of Arbitration.
- b) Explain appealable orders under section 37 of Act 1996.
- c) Explain law relating to recourse against arbitral Award u/s 34 of Act 1996.
- d) Explain form and content of arbitral award u/s 31 of Act 1996.
- e) Explain practice and procedure for negotiation.
- f) Explain meaning & importance of negotiation.

**Q.3 Attempt any two of the following questions. (Any 2 out of 4) 12**

- a) Explain meaning of International Commercial Arbitration.
- b) Explain law relating to condition for enforcement of foreign awards under New York Convention Awards.
- c) Explain meaning & Importance of conciliation.
- d) Explain role of conciliator.

**Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions. (Any 1 out of 2) 14**

Explain appointment of conciliators and compare arbitration & conciliation

**OR**

Explain in detail procedure for enforcement of foreign Arbitral Awards with special reference to Geneva Convention awards.

**Q.5 Explain in detail importance of Lok Adalat, Permanent Lok Adalat and cases taken up under it. 14**

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- 11) A person arrested by a police officer may be kept in custody for \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Twenty four hours                      b) Twenty one hours  
c) Twenty three hours                      d) Twenty hours
- 12) The CJM may pass a sentence of imprisonment for \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Not exceeding 7 years                      b) Life  
c) Death    d) Up to 10 years
- 13) The probation officer is under the control of a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) District Magistrate                      b) CJM  
c) Commissioner of Police                      d) District Judge
- 14) There cannot be an appeal when the accused \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Convicted                                      b) Acquitted  
c) Under trial                                      d) Plead guilty

**Q.2 Answer any four of the following questions.****16**

- a) FIR
- b) Compounding of offences
- c) Warrant and summons
- d) Anticipatory bail
- e) Significance of fair trial
- f) Law relating to Probation

**Q.3 Answer any two of the following questions.****12**

- a) Police during investigation
- b) Prison authorities
- c) Juvenile and adult crime
- d) The absconder's status

**Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions.****14**

- a) Explain the provisions of appeal, review and revision.
- b) Explain rights of arrested person in detail.

**Q.5 Explain in detail classification of public prosecutors along with their appointment, powers and functions.****14**

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - IX) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov - 2022**  
**LAW OF EVIDENCE**

Day & Date: Friday, 10-02-2023  
 Time: 9:00 AM To 11:30 AM

Max. Marks: 70

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options. 14**

- 1) Leading questions can be always be asked in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Cross examination                      b) Chief examination  
 c) Police interrogation                      d) None of these
- 2) No estoppel against government in the exercise of its \_\_\_\_\_ acts.  
 a) Executive                                      b) Legislative  
 c) Sovereign                                      d) None of these
- 3) The principle of promissory estoppel found its roots as an exception to the do crime of \_\_\_\_\_ in the law of contract.  
 a) Consideration                              b) Lawful object  
 c) Free Consent                                d) None of these
- 4) Documentary evidence is of \_\_\_\_\_ kinds.  
 a) 2    b) 3  
 c) 4    d) 5
- 5) A photograph of an original document is \_\_\_\_\_ evidence.  
 a) Primary                                        b) Secondary  
 c) Both    d) None of these
- 6) Tape - recording of a conversation is a \_\_\_\_\_ evidence.  
 a) Oral    b) Documentary  
 c) Hearsay                                        d) None of these
- 7) Section \_\_\_\_\_ defines admissions.  
 a) 16    b) 18  
 c) 17    d) 19
- 8) Admissions are of \_\_\_\_\_ kinds.  
 a) 2    b) 3  
 c) 4    d) 5
- 9) According to Section \_\_\_\_\_ confession of co-accused is relevant against all other accused person.  
 a) 10    b) 20  
 c) 30    d) 40
- 10) Judgement are of \_\_\_\_\_ kinds.  
 a) 2    b) 4  
 c) 6    d) 8
- 11) A lunatic is not \_\_\_\_\_ to testify.  
 a) Competent                                    b) Incompetent  
 c) Allowed                                        d) None of these

- 12) Communication made by a client to his lawyer for his professional employment are \_\_\_\_\_ to be disclosed.
- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| a) Permitted | b) Not Permitted |
| c) Both      | d) None of these |
- 13) Section \_\_\_\_\_ deals with leading question.
- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| a) 141 | b) 151 |
| c) 161 | d) 121 |
- 14) Section \_\_\_\_\_ deals with dying declaration.
- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| a) 32 | b) 42 |
| c) 52 | d) 62 |

**Q.2 Write answers (Any Four) 16**

- a) Estoppel meaning
- b) State privilege under Section 123
- c) Dumb witness
- d) Presumption as to dowry death
- e) Presumption as to legitimacy of children
- f) Hostile witness

**Q.3 Attempt any 2 out of 4 of the following questions. 12**

- a) "Heresay evidence is no evidence" – discuss.
- b) Chief, cross and re examination
- c) Burden of proof and difference between burden of proof and onus
- d) Confession meaning and its parts

**Q.4 Write any One out of Two 14**

Critically write a note on the relevancy of Judgement.

**OR**

"All confessions are admission but all admissions are not Confession" – Discuss.

**Q.5 Answer the following question. 14**

Who is an expert? When his opinion is relevant? Write about value of expert's opinion.

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IX) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT**

Day & Date: Saturday, 11-02-2023  
 Time: 09:00 AM To 11:30 AM

Max. Marks: 70

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options. 14**

- 1) A \_\_\_\_\_ lodged under Section 148 A will remain in force for ninety days from the date of filing.
  - a) Appeal
  - b) Caveat
  - c) Plaint
  - d) Cross objection
- 2) Order 41 of C.P.C. deals with procedure of \_\_\_\_\_ appeal.
  - a) Final
  - b) Second
  - c) First
  - d) Review
- 3) Order \_\_\_\_\_ Rule 1 to 4 of C.P.C. provides for Arrest before Judgement
  - a) 38
  - b) 39
  - c) 41
  - d) 45
- 4) No \_\_\_\_\_ shall lie from a decree passed by the Court with the Consent of the parties.
  - a) Judgement
  - b) Order
  - c) Decree
  - d) Appeal
- 5) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Limitation Act provides for Bar of Limitation.
  - a) 2
  - b) 3
  - c) 4
  - d) 5
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ means to re-consider, to look again or re-examine.
  - a) Revision
  - b) Reference
  - c) Restitution
  - d) Review
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ means clear & definite admission of existing liability.
  - a) Estoppel
  - b) Debt
  - c) Acknowledgement
  - d) None of above
- 8) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Limitation Act provides for continuing breaches in contract of tort.
  - a) 18
  - b) 19
  - c) 22
  - d) 25
- 9) Order \_\_\_\_\_ of C.P.C. provides for suits by Indigent persons.
  - a) 31
  - b) 32
  - c) 33
  - d) 34
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ means to ask questions or to make inquiry closely or thoroughly.
  - a) Cross
  - b) Interrogatory
  - c) Chief
  - d) None of above
- 11) Order \_\_\_\_\_ of C.P.C. provides about affidavit.
  - a) 16
  - b) 17
  - c) 15
  - d) 19

- 12)** The parties must be \_\_\_\_\_ in the Representative Suit.  
a) One  
b) Both  
c) Numerous  
d) None of above
- 13)** Section 11 of C.P.C. provide for Doctrine of Res \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Judicata  
b) Sub Judice  
c) Restitution  
d) None of above
- 14)** \_\_\_\_\_ means an act of restoring a thing to its proper owner.  
a) Possession  
b) Reference  
c) Revision  
d) Restitution

**Q.2 Answer any four of the following questions.**

16

- a) Write the particulars of plaint.
- b) Explain modes of service of summons.
- c) Explain the remedies available to defendant for exparte decree.
- d) Write the essential of affidavit.
- e) Write the provision relating to Appeal to Supreme Court.
- f) Explain contents of decree.

**Q.3 Attempt any 2 out of 4 of the following questions.**

12

- Suits Relating to Public Nuisance
- Suits by or against partnership firms
- Suits relating to mortgages
- Suits relating Public Trust

**Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions.**

14

Explain provision relating to first Appeal.

**OR**

Explain purpose of Commission under Section 75 of C.P.C.

**Q.5** Describe the modes of Execution.

14

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- 12) Refund of Integrated Tax Paid on supply of goods to tourist leaving India under IGST Act under Section \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) S(15)  
b) S(20)  
c) S(25)  
d) S(30)
- 13) Income Tax Act 1961 previous year comes under Section \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 2  
b) 3  
c) 4  
d) 5
- 14) Zero Rated supplies comes under Section of CGST Act 2017 \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) S(45)  
b) S(46)  
c) S(48)  
d) None of these

**Q.2 Answer any four of the following questions.**

16

- Income from salary
- Depreciation
- Annual Value
- PAN
- Perquisite
- Filing of Return under Income Tax

**Q.3 Answer any two of the following.**

12

- a) Previous Year and Assessment Year
- b) Source of Income
- c) Authorities Under Income Tax Act
- d) Place of Business

**Q.4 Answer any one of the following.**

14

- State and Explain provision under Income from Business and Profession.
- State and Explain provision under Income from Salary.

**Q.5** Define Annual Value, state and explain various provision under Income from House property.

14

<b>Seat No.</b>	
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<b>Set P</b>
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IX) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov - 2022**  
**Company Law**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 14-02-2023  
 Time: 09:00 AM To 11:30 AM

Max. Marks:70

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the following options. 14**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ determines the objects, scope and extent of the activities of the company.
  - a) Memorandum of association
  - b) articles of association
  - c) Prospectus
  - d) None of these
- 2) The Doctrine of indoor management for the first time enunciated in \_\_\_\_\_ case.
  - a) Royal British Bank Vs Turquand
  - b) New Burnswick Vs Muggeriege
  - c) Bourhill Vs Young
  - d) None of these
- 3) Property of the company belongs to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Promoters
  - b) Shareholders
  - c) Members
  - d) Company
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is the charter of a company.
  - a) Articles
  - b) Memorandum
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) None of the above
- 5) The principle that the will of the majority should prevail over the will of the minority in matters of internal administration of the company is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Rule in Foss v. Harbottle
  - b) Tarquands Rule
  - c) Rule in Hyedons case
  - d) None of these
- 6) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Companies Act 2013 provides for the Corporate Social Responsibility.
  - a) Section 125
  - b) Section 135
  - c) Section 145
  - d) None of these
- 7) Which one of the following is the disadvantage of incorporation?
  - a) Centralized management
  - b) Lifting the corporate veil
  - c) protection to investor against loss
  - d) perpetual Succession
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ is the document given by the company as evidence of the debt to the holder usually arising out of loan and most commonly secured by a charge.
  - a) Share
  - b) Debenture
  - c) Deposits
  - d) None of these

- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ prospectus was issued in case securities were issued in stages.
  - a) Deemed
  - b) Shelf
  - c) Red herring
  - d) None of the above
- 10) Which one of the following is the way to become the member of the company?
  - a) By transmission of shares
  - b) By transfer of shares
  - c) Subscribing to memorandum
  - d) All of these
- 11) Which one of the following can file the petition for winding up?
  - a) The Company
  - b) Contributories
  - c) The Registrar of Companies
  - d) All of these
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ share is one which with regard to Dividend carries preferential right to be paid a fixed amount at a fixed calculated rate.
  - a) Equity shares
  - b) Preference shares
  - c) Ordinary shares
  - d) None of these
- 13) Which one of the following is an exception to the Rule in Foss v. Harbottle?
  - a) Ultra virus acts
  - b) Fraud on minority
  - c) Acts requiring Special resolution
  - d) All of these
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ are the advantages of Incorporation.
  - a) Corporate Personality
  - b) Limited Liability
  - c) Perpetual Succession
  - d) All of the above

**Q.2 Answer any four of the following questions.**

16

- a) Write a note on Prospectus of the company.
- b) Discuss the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility.
- c) Explain the Powers and Duties of Auditors.
- d) Write a note on Reconstruction and Amalgamation of Companies.
- e) Explain Majority Rule and Discuss in brief exceptions to the Rule.
- f) Define share, write a note on transfer of shares, restrictions on transfer of shares.

**Q.3 Answer any two of the following.**

12

- a) Write a note on Doctrine of Indoor management.
- b) Define Call. Write a note on Method of making calls on shares.
- c) Write a note on Meetings-of the company, Explain its kinds and requisites of valid meeting.
- d) Discuss in brief the Prevention of oppression and mismanagement.

**Q.4 Answer any one of the following.**

14

- a) Write a detail note on winding up of the company.
- b) Write a detail note on appointment, Removal and Duties of Directors.

**Q.5** Define Memorandum of Association and discuss in brief the contents of Memorandum of Association and its alteration.

14

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - X) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENURE & TENANCY SYSTEM**

Day & Date: Thursday, 09-02-2023  
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks:70

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Multiple choice question.**

**14**

- 1) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Maharashtra Rent Control Act 1999, provides that rent in excess of standard rent is illegal.
  - a) Section 10
  - b) Section 9
  - c) Section 12
  - d) None of the above
- 2) The court may fix standard rent and permitted increase in certain cases, so the extent of remedy is wide and indicates \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) There should be no difficulty in the way of a tenant approaching the court for determine standard rent.
  - b) To control the rent.
  - c) Both a and b.
  - d) None of the above.
- 3) Every \_\_\_\_\_ shall be bound to keep the premises in good and tenantable repair.
  - a) Tenant
  - b) Landlord
  - c) Power of attorney holder
  - d) None of above
- 4) The court passes a decree for possession against the tenant on the ground that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) The premises reasonably bona fide for carrying out repairs
  - b) Repairs cannot carried out without the premises being vacated
  - c) The court ascertain from tenant about re-occupy after repairs
  - d) All the above
- 5) Any landlord contravenes the section 29 of MRC Act, on conviction, he is punishable with imprisonment for a term, which may extend to \_\_\_\_\_ or fine may extend to \_\_\_\_\_ or both.
  - a) Three months, Rs. 1000
  - b) Two months Rs. 5000
  - c) One month, Rs. 100
  - d) None of above
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ is a register in which rights of the community to fuel, water, muram, grazing is recorded.
  - a) Nistar Patrak
  - b) Wajib-ul-arz
  - c) Record of rights
  - d) None of the above
- 7) What are N. A. purpose under section 42 of M.L.R.C. 1966?
  - a) Industrial purpose
  - b) Commercial purpose
  - c) Farm building on agriculture land
  - d) Both a and b

- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ means any erected symbol which demarcate the boundary of any division of land.
- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a) Boundary marks | b) Marks             |
| c) Gaothan        | d) None of the above |
- 9) Fixation and demarcation of boundaries includes \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| a) Village boundaries | b) Field boundaries |
| c) Survey boundaries  | d) All the above    |
- 10) Provisions of removal of encroachments on lands provides for \_\_\_\_\_ of encroachment on government land.
- |            |                      |
|------------|----------------------|
| a) Removal | b) Abatement         |
| c) a or b  | d) None of the above |
- 11) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Right to Fair compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013, deals with preparation of social Impact Assessment Study.
- |              |                      |
|--------------|----------------------|
| a) Section 5 | b) Section 6         |
| c) Section 4 | d) None of the above |
- 12) Section 9 of RFCT in Land Acquisition R R Act 2013, provides \_\_\_\_\_ Social Impact Assessment.
- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| a) Appraisal of | b) Examination of |
| c) Preparation  | d) Exemption from |
- 13) Any person interested in any land may object to \_\_\_\_\_.
- |   |
|---|
| a) The area and suitability of land proposed to be acquired |
| b) Justification offered for public purpose                 |
| c) The finding of the social Impact Assessment report       |
| d) All the above  |
- 14) The \_\_\_\_\_ shall pass Rehabilitation and Resettlement Awards for each affected family.
- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a) Collector      | b) Tahsildar         |
| c) Senior officer | d) None of the above |

**Q.2 Answer any four of the following questions.****16**

- a) Explain examination of proposal for land acquisition and social impact assessment report by appropriate government.
- b) Explain publication of declaration and summary of Rehabilitation and Resettlement.
- c) Explain provision of standard rent.
- d) Explain relief against for feature under MRC Act.
- e) Explain Land Revenue provisions under M.L.R.C.
- f) Explain Encroachment of Land under M.L.R.C.

**Q.3 Answer any two of the following.****12**

- a) Explain provisions regarding land records.
- b) Explain provisions for recovery of possession in certain cases under MRC Act.
- c) Explain provisions regarding Rehabilitation Resettlement award.
- d) Explain provisions regarding jurisdiction of the court, appeal practices and procedure under MRC Act.

**Q.4 Answer any one of the following.** **14**

**a)** Write down the provisions of notification and acquisition of land under Act 2013.

**OR**

**b)** Write down provisions of use of land under MLR code.

**Q.5 Answer the following question.** **14**

Explain the provisions of recovery and possession by landlord under MRC Act.

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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - X) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**EQUITY & TRUST**

Day & Date: Friday, 10-02-2023  
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks:70

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Multiple choice question.**

**14**

- 1) A trust is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) An obligation annexed to the ownership of the property
  - b) It is confidence reposed in
  - c) Confidence for the benefit of another
  - d) All of these
- 2) Equity aids the vigilant and not the indolent is expressed in the maxim \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Delay defeats the equity
  - b) Equality is Equity
  - c) Equity looks to the intent rather than form
  - d) None of these
- 3) A \_\_\_\_\_ Trust is a Trust arise by operation of law.
  - a) Constructive Trust
  - b) Express Trust
  - c) Executory Trust
  - d) Executed Trust
- 4) Charitable purpose means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Relating to exclusively religious teaching
  - b) Education
  - c) Private individual relief
  - d) none of these
- 5) Ceistuis que trust means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Author of the trust
  - b) Beneficiary
  - c) Trustee
  - d) None of these
- 6) Which one of the following is the wrong answer?
  - a) Equity came to destroy the law
  - b) Equity came to fulfill the law
  - c) Equity came to supplement the law
  - d) Equity came to explain the law
- 7) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Maharashtra Public Trust Act 1950 provides that, there should be established a fund to be called a Public Trust Administration Fund.
  - a) Section 57
  - b) Section 58
  - c) Section 59
  - d) None of these
- 8) Where there is equal equity \_\_\_\_\_ shall prevail.
  - a) Equity
  - b) Law
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None of these

- 9) Which group of sections provides for powers of Trustee under Indian Trust Act 1882?
  - a) Section 36 to 45
  - b) section 46 to 54
  - c) Section 55 to 69
  - d) None of these
- 10) The state government may exempt from payment of contributions to Public Administration Fund which are exclusively for the purpose of advancement and propagation of \_\_\_\_\_ under the Maharashtra Public Trust Act 1950.
  - a) Education
  - b) Forest development
  - c) Water conservation
  - d) All of these
- 11) Section \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ Provides for offences and Penalties under Maharashtra Public Trust Act 1950.
  - a) Section 60 to 62
  - b) Section 66 to 67
  - c) Section 68 to 69
  - d) None of these
- 12) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Trust Act 1882 cast the duty upon the trustee to invest the trust property.
  - a) Section 20
  - b) Section 20-A
  - c) Section 21
  - d) All of these
- 13) The Indian Trust Act 1882 is confined to \_\_\_\_\_ Trust.
  - a) Private Trust
  - b) Public Trust
  - c) Charitable Trust
  - d) Private religious
- 14) Rule of certainties includes \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Certainty of words
  - b) Certainty of subject matter
  - c) Certainty of object
  - d) All of these

**Q.2 Answer any four of the following questions.**

16

- a) Distinction between Trust and Agency.
- b) Write a note on Extinction of Trust under Indian Trust Act 1882.
- c) Explain the Maxim-Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without remedy.
- d) Discuss in detail the provisions of Public Trust Administration Fund under Maharashtra Public Trust Act 1950.
- e) Discuss in brief the points of Distinction between Private Trust and Public Trust.
- f) Write a note on Creation of Trust under Indian Trust Act 1882.

**Q.3 Answer any two of the following.**

12

- Discharge of Trustee and appointment of new trustee under Indian Trust Act 1882.
- Write a note on disabilities of trustees under Indian Trust Act 1882.
- Offences and penalties under Maharashtra public Trust Act
- Budgets, Accounts and Audit under Maharashtra Public Trust Act

**Q.4 Answer any one of the following.**

14

- a)** Write a note on rights and liabilities of Beneficiary under Indian Trust Act 1882
- b)** Write a detail note on duties and liabilities of Trustees under Indian Trust Act 1882.

**Q.5** Define Trust, write a detail note on rights and powers of Trustees under Indian Trust Act 1882.

14

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- 11) The first world conference for women held at \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Delhi  
b) Tokyo  
c) Mexico City  
d) All above
- 12) Declaration on Right of child was adopted on \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 20 Nov 1949  
b) 20 Nov 1959  
c) 31 Dec 1959  
d) 10 Dec 1949
- 13) UNICEF was created on \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1950  
b) 1946  
c) 1940  
d) 1945
- 14) ECHR was signed at \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Tehran  
b) Geneva  
c) Vienna  
d) Rome

**Q.2 Answer any four of the following questions.**

16

- Explain Bill of HR.
- UNICEF
- 1<sup>st</sup> generation of H.R.S.
- Proclamation of Teheran 1968
- U.N. Commissioner of Human Rights and Responsibilities
- Inter American court of H.R.

**Q.3 Answer any two of the following.**

12

- Human Rights mentioned under American Convention on HRS.
- Implementation of the Rights and Freedoms recognized in ECHR.
- Conventions on Right of Child 1989.
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

**Q.4 Answer any one of the following.**

14

- a) Write detail note protection of Human Rights Act 1993.
- b) Write in detail for improvement and conditions of disabled person and explain which two declarations adopted by G.A.

**Q.5** Explain in detail Enforcement of Human Rights in India.

14

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**Set P**

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - X) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov - 2022**  
**Drafting, Pleading, and Conveyance (Clinical Course)**

Day &amp; Date: Monday, 13-02-2023

Max. Marks:70

Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

- Instructions:** 1) Q. no. 9 is compulsory.  
2) Out of remaining attempt any four questions.  
3) Each question carries 14 marks.

- Q.1** Draft a Hindu marriage petition for divorce by wife on the ground of cruelty. **14**
- Q.2** Draft a written statement to a suit for declaration of share and partition of property of Hindu undivided family. **14**
- Q.3** Draft a consumer complaint alleging defect in goods with the reply. **14**
- Q.4** Draft an application by a wife for maintenance for herself and her children. **14**
- Q.5** Draft a gift deed of immovable property in favour of daughter. **14**
- Q.6** Draft a partnership deed. **14**
- Q.7** Draft a will of immovable property in favour of son. **14**
- Q.8** Draft a notice under section 106 of Transfer of Property Act 1882. **14**
- Q.9 Write short notes. (Any Two)** **14**
- a) Caveat application
  - b) Application for Anticipatory bail
  - c) Memorandum of appeal (civil)

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- 13) Main occupation of rural community is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Agriculture  
b) Non agriculture  
c) Business  
d) None of these
- 14) Increasing slums are problem of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Tribal  
b) Urban  
c) Rural  
d) Society
- 15) Sociology is a science of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Human behavior  
b) Group human behavior  
c) Animal behavior  
d) Birds behavior

**Q.2 Attempt any five of the following questions.**

20

- What is meaning of primary group.
- Social Interactions means what.
- What is the meaning of Divorce?
- What is the meaning of Society?
- Define caste system in India.
- Urban society means what?
- Define changing nature of village community.

**Q.3 Attempt any three of the following questions.**

15

- Which types of the relationship between Law & society.
- Define agencies of social control.
- Which are the factors of social change?
- Define problems of industrialization in cities.
- Social stratification means what?
- Sociology means what?

**Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions.**

15

Tribal community means what? Discuss structural change in tribal community.

**OR**

What is social control? Write Importance and means of Social control.

**Q.5** What is the effort taken to improve the conditions of Schedule caste?

15

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**B.A. LLB. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**Legal Language**

Day & Date: Thursday, 23-03-2023  
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the option. 15**

- 1) The purpose of a \_\_\_\_\_ is to inform the accused, as precisely and concisely as possible, about the matter with which he is charged.
  - a) Bail
  - b) Conviction
  - c) Charge
  - d) None of the above
- 2) Res Ipsa Loquitur is a Latin maxim which means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) The things 'speaks for itself'
  - b) Ignorance of law does not excuse
  - c) Volenti non fit injuria
  - d) None of the above
- 3) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a legal proceeding between two or more parties in connection with a civil dispute.
  - a) Charge
  - b) Complaint
  - c) Issue
  - d) Suit
- 4) An \_\_\_\_\_ is a statement made by a person on oath.
  - a) Bail
  - b) Affidavit
  - c) Writ
  - d) Complaint
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is a Latin maxim which means 'A' personal right of action dies with the person.
  - a) Action Personalis Moritur cum persona
  - b) Caveat emptor.
  - c) Respondent superior.
  - d) Ubi Jus Ibi Remedium.
- 6) The CPC defines \_\_\_\_\_ as the statement given by the Judge on the grounds of a decree or order.
  - a) Suit
  - b) Writ
  - c) Judgment
  - d) Appeal
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ is the declaration by the court that the accused person is not guilty of the crime charged.
  - a) Proof
  - b) Evidence
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) Acquittal
- 8) An \_\_\_\_\_ is a criminal; A person who is guilty of a crime
  - a) Issue
  - b) Appellant
  - c) Offender
  - d) None of these
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ offences are grave and serious offences.
  - a) Non-bailable
  - b) Non-cognizable.
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) All the above

- 10) In law of evidence \_\_\_\_\_ evidence is not admissible.  
a) Direct  
b) Primary  
c) Hearsay  
d) Circumstantial
- 11) It is the right of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the property to use his property as he pleases, for instance, enjoyment, transfer, exhaustion.  
a) Owner  
b) Ombudsman  
c) Mortgage  
d) None of these
- 12) According to section 105 of the transfer of property Act, 1882, a \_\_\_\_\_ of immovable property is a transfer of the right to enjoy the property for a certain time for some consideration.  
a) Lease  
b) Meshe profit  
c) Pledge  
d) None of the above
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ is something that a person can own or possess like tangible or intangible assets or rights.  
a) Proposal  
b) Property  
c) Quorum  
d) None of these
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ is information, evidence, document or anything which shows that something is true or untrue.  
a) Proof  
b) Reference  
c) Jurisdiction  
d) None of these
- 15) \_\_\_\_\_ means at the beginning or from the beginning.  
a) Abetment  
b) Ab initio  
c) De novo  
d) Ultra vires

**Q.2 Answer any five of the of following.**

20

- a) Explain the maxim 'delegatus non-potest delegare:
- b) Explain the terms sine die, ad-interim, desure & prima facie,
- c) What is meant by Res judicata and Res sub-judice?
- d) What is meant by Intellectual property? State its types and meaning.
- e) Explain judgment of acquittal and judgment of conviction.
- f) Define movable and immovable properties with example.
- g) Explain private Law and public Law.

**Q.3 Answer any three of the of following.**

15

- a) State and explain meaning of evidence and proof and kinds of evidence under Indian evidence Act.
- b) Explain Legal and ordinary meaning of the following.  
1) Possession 2) Wrong 3) Death 4) Trespass
- c) Explain civil Law and criminal Law
- d) Explain the maxim 'salus populi suprema lex'.
- e) Explain sale, gift, mortgage, lease under property law.
- f) Explain the maxim "Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea".

**Q.4 Answer any one of the following.**

15

- a) Explain the cognizable and non-cognizable offences with reference to bailable and non-bailable offences.

**OR**

- b)** Explain circumstantial evidence and direct evidence.

**Q.5** What is the importance of Legal language and command over language to legal profession?

15

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Day & Date: Friday, 24-03-2023  
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

- 1) Mahatma Gandhiji was called to the Bar in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1891  
b) 1892  
c) 1893  
d) 1894
- 2) Mahatma Gandhiji sails for Durban on the invitation of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Dada Abdulla  
b) Mavji Dave  
c) Joshiji  
d) Mr.Lely
- 3) Gandhiji was offered a sum of \_\_\_\_\_ pounds by Dada Abdulla and Co.  
a) 105  
b) 110  
c) 115  
d) 120
- 4) Gandhiji published \_\_\_\_\_ articles in his "Young India".  
a) 4  
b) 5  
c) 3  
d) 2
- 5) Gandhiji sailed from Bombay to by S. S. Rajputana to attend \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1<sup>st</sup> Round table conf.  
b) 2<sup>nd</sup> Round table conf.  
c) 3<sup>rd</sup> Round table conf.  
d) 4<sup>th</sup> Round table conf.

- 1) Lata is a clever student.  
a) noun  
b) pronoun  
c) adjective  
d) adverb
- 2) Mumbai is as big as Kolkata.  
a) noun  
b) pronoun  
c) adjective  
d) adverb
- 3) She dances gracefully.  
a) noun  
b) pronoun  
c) adjective  
d) adverb
- 4) Oh! No, she failed.  
a) Noun  
b) pronoun  
c) Adjective  
d) adverb
- 5) Wisdom is better than strength.  
a) Noun  
b) pronoun  
c) Adjective  
d) adverb

**C) Choose the correct prepositions.**

- The monkey disappeared \_\_\_\_\_ the window.  
a) through  
b) Out  
c) Over  
d) In
- Judging \_\_\_\_\_ anyone early is a dangerous one.  
a) of  
b) Off  
c) by  
d) From
- My friend died \_\_\_\_\_ cancer.  
a) from  
b) In  
c) by  
d) Of
- He is senior \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
a) than  
b) To  
c) by  
d) From
- I have been living here \_\_\_\_\_ 1972.  
a) from  
b) Since  
c) for  
d) During

**Q.2 A) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. 10**

Long, long ago, in a big forest, there were many trees. Among the cluster of trees, there was a very tall pine tree. He was so tall that he could talk to the stars in the sky. He could easily look over the heads of the other trees. One day late in the evening, the pine tree saw a ragged, skinny girl approaching him. He could see her only because of his height. The little girl was in tears. The pine tree bent as much as he could and asked her: "What is the matter? Why are you crying?"

The little girl, still sobbing, replied, "I was gathering flowers for a garland for goddess Durga, who I believe, would help my parents to overcome their poverty and I have lost my way". The pine tree said to the little girl, "It is late in the evening. It will not be possible for you to return to your house, which is at the other end of the forest. Sleep for the night at this place." The pine tree pointed out to an open cave-like place under him. The little girl was frightened of wild animals. The girl quickly crept into the cave-like place. The pine tree was happy and pleased with himself. He stood like a soldier guarding the place. The little girl woke up in the morning and was amazed to see the pine tree standing guard outside the cave. Then her gaze travelled to the heap of flowers that she had gathered the previous night. The flowers lay withering on the ground. The pine tree understood what was going on in the girl's mind. He wrapped his branches around the nearby flower trees and shook them gently. The little girl's eyes brightened. But a great surprise awaited her. The pine tree brought out a bag full of gold coins which had been lying for years in the hole in its trunk and gave it to the girl. With teary eyes she thanked her benefactor and went away.

- 1) Which tree was there in the forest and how tall was it?
- 2) Why was the girl crying?
- 3) Where did the pine tree want the little girl to sleep for the night?
- 4) Why was the little girl disappointed when she looked at the flowers and what did tree do to make her happy?
- 5) What lesson does this short story teach us?

- B) Write an essay on one of the following topics. 10**
- 1) Role of Supreme Court in India
  - 2) Justice delayed is Justice denied
  - 3) Lawyers and Society

- Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Three) 15**
- a) What did Mr. Fredrick Pincutt advice Gandhiji?
  - b) How was Gandhiji's first day in Pretoria?
  - c) How did Gandhiji prepared himself for the Bar?
  - d) What is a lawyer's duty according to Mahatma Gandhiji?
  - e) What are Gandhiji's thoughts on Law and the Lawyers?

- Q.4 A) Analyses the following sentences: (any four) 08**
- 1) The Cat sat on the mat.
  - 2) My sister buys a book.
  - 3) They studied in Solapur.
  - 4) The jury found him guilty.
  - 5) Mars is a planet.
  - 6) Mahesh is an Engineer.

- B) Write a letter on one of the following topics: 07**  
Write a letter to Ashoka Sports store, M.G. Road, Nagpur, placing an order for a list of sport items and asking for a discount on the catalogue price

**OR**

Write a letter of complaint to the Police officer about increasing incidents of thefts in your locality.

- Q.5 A) Do as directed. (Any Five) 05**
- 1) She wrote a letter. (change the voice)
  - 2) Lata is as clever as Geeta. (change to comparative degree)
  - 3) The news is too absurd to believe, (remove too)
  - 4) Can I ever forget your kindness? ( make it assertive)
  - 5) He is walking slowly, (make it negative)
  - 6) It is very sad. (make it exclamatory)

- B) Correct the following sentences. (Any Five) 05**
- 1) He is my cousin brother.
  - 2) She brought two dozens eggs.
  - 3) He is a friend of me.
  - 4) I prefer tea than coffee.
  - 5) My father returned lately.
  - 6) She is too beautiful

- C) Write one word substitution for the following expression. (Any Five) 05**
- 1) A government which is not concerned with religious or spiritual matter.
  - 2) One who thinks of the welfare of the women.
  - 3) A period of one thousand years.
  - 4) A trade that is prohibited by law.
  - 5) Allowance given to wife from her husband after separation.
  - 6) Something that is sure to happen.

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No.**

## Max. Marks: 80

15

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- 12) According to \_\_\_\_\_ theory of punishment purpose of punishment is to reform the criminal
  - a) Preventive
  - b) Deterrent
  - c) Reformative
  - d) None of these
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ means any damage or pain inflicted on an offender through judicial procedure.
  - a) Punishment
  - b) Happiness
  - c) Utility
  - d) None of these
- 14) Capital punishment is also called as \_\_\_\_\_ punishment.
  - a) fine
  - b) imprisonment
  - c) death
  - d) none of these
- 15) \_\_\_\_\_ started civil disobedience movement in 1930.
  - a) Tilak
  - b) Gandhiji
  - c) Ranade
  - d) None of these

**Q.2 Answer of the following questions. (Any Five)**

20

- a) Write types of power.
- b) What is mean by charismatic legitimacy?
- c) Write various sources of authority.
- d) What is mean by unjust law?
- e) Write various object of punishment.
- f) Write various types of obligation.
- g) Explain Karl Marx concept of class war.

**Q.3 Answer of the following questions. (Any Three)**

15

- a) Write a brief note on utilitarianism.
- b) Write various factors responsible for contemporary crisis of legitimation.
- c) Write a brief note on contract.
- d) Write various safeguard against unjust law.
- e) Critically comment on Reformatory theory of punishment.
- f) Write a brief note on Emile Durkheim idea of obligation.

**Q.4 Answer of the following questions. (Any One)**

15

- Explain John Locke social contract theory and his approach to political obligation.
- Critically comment on Gandhiji's concept of Satyagraha and political obligation.

**Q.5** Define punishment and explain various types of punishment.

15

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**Logic and Scientific Method**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-03-2023  
 Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options.****15**

- 1) Logic is a \_\_\_\_\_ science.
  - a) Formal
  - b) Material
  - c) Positive
  - d) None of these
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is a founder of traditional logic.
  - a) Kant
  - b) Aristotle
  - c) Hume
  - d) Russell
- 3) Only \_\_\_\_\_ sentence is called proposition.
  - a) Interrogative
  - b) Exclamatory
  - c) Optative
  - d) Assertive
- 4) 'Red and Blue' is a pair of \_\_\_\_\_ terms.
  - a) Contrary
  - b) Contradictory
  - c) Compatible
  - d) None of these
- 5) Universal affirmative proposition is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) A
  - b) E
  - c) I
  - d) O
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ proposition is unconditional proposition.
  - a) Categorical
  - b) Hypothetical
  - c) Strong disjunctive
  - d) Weak disjunctive
- 7) There are \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of propositional connectives.
  - a) Two
  - b) Three
  - c) Four
  - d) Five
- 8) In modern logic 'And' is symbolized as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a)  $\vee$
  - b)  $\sim$
  - c)  $\cdot$
  - d)  $\supset$
- 9) In \_\_\_\_\_ inference we proceed from one given premise.
  - a) Mediate
  - b) Syllogism
  - c) Immediate
  - d) Analogy
- 10) There is \_\_\_\_\_ opposition between 'A' and 'E' propositions.
  - a) Contrary
  - b) Contradictory
  - c) Sub contrary
  - d) Sub alternation
- 11) Syllogism is composed of \_\_\_\_\_ propositions.
  - a) Two
  - b) Three
  - c) Four
  - d) Five

- 12) There are \_\_\_\_\_ rules of inference, which are elementary valid argument forms.
- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| a) Nine   | b) Ten    |
| c) Eleven | d) Twelve |
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ is a kind of inductive inference.
- |               |                       |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| a) Conversion | b) Obversion          |
| c) Syllogism  | d) Simple enumeration |
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ is a material ground of induction.
- |                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| a) Observation          | b) Causation     |
| c) Uniformity of nature | d) None of these |
- 15) \_\_\_\_\_ is the first stage of scientific method.
- |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| a) Hypothesis | b) Verification    |
| c) Proof      | d) Data collection |

**Q.2 Answer of the following questions. (Any Five)**

**20**

- Define logic.
- Explain process of deductive inference.
- What is term?
- What are contrary terms?
- What is immediate inference?
- Explain the nature of syllogism.
- What are the kinds of propositional connectives in compound proposition?

**Q.3 Answer of the following questions. (Any Three)**

**15**

- Explain the nature of simple enumerative induction.
- Explain the principles of uniformity of nature.
- Explain the stages of scientific method.
- Use truth table method to decide whether the following statement form is tautologous, contradictory or contingent.  

$$[(p \supset q) \cdot p] \supset q$$
- What inferences by opposition of proposition can be drawn from the proposition 'All men are mortal'?
- Give converse and obverse forms of the proposition 'No lawyers are liars'.

**Q.4 Answer of the following questions. (Any One)**

**15**

- Explain the four fold classification of propositions.
- Write the rules of inference in modern logic.

**Q.5 Test the validity of syllogisms by the rules of syllogism or by Venn's diagram.**

**15**

- All animals are quadruped  
All camels are animals

---

Therefore All camels are quadruped

- All kings are brave  
No beggar is brave

---

Therefore No beggar is king

**Seat  
No.**

Day & Date: Thursday, 23-03-2023  
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

05

- 1) If babies are hungry they \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) cry                                  b) cried  
c) cries                                d) crying
- 2) If we take a train, we \_\_\_\_\_ be on time.  
a) would                              b) will  
c) won't                                d) would have
- 3) If I won a lottery, I \_\_\_\_\_ buy a new house.  
a) will                                  b) would have  
c) would                                d) could
- 4) If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I would accept the offer.  
a) was                                  b) were  
c) where                                d) is
- 5) If she had gone to the university, she \_\_\_\_\_ become a teacher.  
a) would                              b) would have  
c) will                                  d) are

05

- 1) She is proud \_\_\_\_\_ her beauty.  
a) of  
b) off  
c) to  
d) for
- 2) My brother resembles \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
a) to  
b) as  
c) like  
d) not necessary
- 3) She is expert \_\_\_\_\_ painting.  
a) at  
b) in  
c) into  
d) of
- 4) He wrote his name \_\_\_\_\_ ink.  
a) with  
b) in  
c) to  
d) between
- 5) Which hand do you write?  
a) with  
b) by  
c) from  
d) to

**c) Use the correct modal auxiliary as per the function provided in the brackets. 02**

- 1) They need to be protected, (obligation)
 

a) must	b) can
c) might	d) may
- 2) You realise your responsibility, (advice)
 

a) should	b) may
c) must	d) might

**d) Identify the mood in the following sentences. 03**

- 1) Mother goes to temple everyday.
 

a) indicative	b) imperative
c) subjunctive	d) conditional
- 2) Sit down.
 

a) indicative	b) imperative
c) subjunctive	d) conditional
- 3) May India long live!
 

a) indicative	b) imperative
c) subjunctive	d) conditional

**Q.2 A) Turn the following sentences into indirect speech. (Any Seven) 14**

- 1) She said, "Sam is dead."
- 2) "You have done it," She cried.
- 3) The teacher said, "The Earth moves around the sun."
- 4) I say, "This is mine."
- 5) He said, "What is your name?"
- 6) Dhira wondered, "what can it be?"
- 7) "Stand up," said the teacher.
- 8) He reflected, "How lucky I am!"
- 9) "Impossible!" said Hirachand.
- 10) She said to him, "Sit here."

**B) Add a question tag. (Any Six) 06**

- 1) Good angels have come to visit us.
- 2) It will stay that way.
- 3) The rest looks after itself.
- 4) October is special.
- 5) They are editors of a publication.
- 6) Earthworms improve the soil texture.
- 7) Voluntary organizations should come forward to help.
- 8) Let's give her a surprise.

**Q.3 A) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. 10**

Cataract is the major cause of blindness. which is also caused by a damage to the cornea. It occurs more often in old age. As one starts growing old, the lens of the eye hardens, loses its transparency and becomes opaque. It obstructs the light rays from entering the eye.

The onset of cataract blurs the vision. Sometimes, the cataract patient sees multiple images instead of a single object image. Because of the gradual development of cataract, the afflicted person loses his/her vision and the world becomes dark to him/her.

The development of cataract is a complex process. However, the following factors can be attributed to its formation. Cataract generally develops in old age but sometimes, children are born with cataract because of hereditary defect. Eye injuries too. can cause cataracts.

People exposed to sun rays for longer periods develop cataract earlier than others. Researchers opine that the smoke inhaled while smoking carries substances internally damaging the eyes.

Ultraviolet radiation, invisible to the human eye, is linked to skin cancer. The victim loses vision and the world becomes dark to him.

- 1) What is the major cause of blindness? **01**
- 2) How does cataract affect its victim ultimately? **02**
- 3) How does one detect cataract in early stages? **02**
- 4) Give any two factors which are responsible for the formation of cataract. **02**
- 5) How is smoking responsible for the development of cataract? **02**
- 6) Give suitable title for this passage. **01**

- b) Make a precise of the above passage into one-third of its length and suggest a Suitable title to it. 05**

**Q.4 a) Write a report on any one of the following topics. 08**

- 1) Tree plantation event organized in your college.
- 2) Visit to Bombay High Court.

- b) Translate the following English Passage into Marathi. 07**

Article 51A, Part IV-A of the Constitution of India. The 10 fundamental duties are as follows:

- To oblige with the Indian constitution and respect the National Anthem and Flag.
- To cherish and follow the noble ideas that inspired the national struggle for freedom.
- To protect the integrity, sovereignty and unity of India.
- To defend the country and perform national services if and when the country requires
- To promote the spirit of harmony and brotherhood amongst all the people of India and renounce any practices that are derogatory to women
- To cherish and preserve the rich national heritage of our composite culture
- To protect and improve the natural environment including lakes, wildlife, rivers, forests, etc.
- To develop scientific temper, humanism, and spirit of inquiry
- To safeguard all public property

- To strive towards excellence in all genres of individual and collective activities.

The 11th fundamental duty which was added to this list is:

- To provide opportunities for education to children between 6-14 years of age and duty as parents to ensure that such opportunities are being awarded to their child.

The 11 fundamental duties look at the crisis in Indian society and become a tool for straightening it out. They serve as a source of protection for the liberty of the people.

- Q.5 a) Write an essay on any one of the following topics. 08**
- 1) My Ideal Lawyer
  - 2) Role of Lawyers in Society
  - 3) Role of Press in Democracy
- b) Use the following legal terms and expressions in your own sentences. 07**
- (Any Seven)**
- 1) Acquit
  - 2) Act of God
  - 3) Adjournment
  - 4) Forgery
  - 5) Appellant
  - 6) Affidavit
  - 7) Prima-facie
  - 8) Alimony
  - 9) Jury
  - 10) Lawsuit

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022  
ECONOMICS - I**

Day & Date: Friday, 24-03-2023  
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks:80

- Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.  
3) Neat diagrams should be drawn where necessary.

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions:****15**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is the base of demand.
  - a) Desire
  - b) Ability
  - c) Willingness to pay
  - d) All of these
- 2) Who introduced the concept of utility analysis?
  - a) Dr. Marshall
  - b) J. M. Keynes
  - c) Ricardo
  - d) J. B. say
- 3) The Monopolistic market is associated with \_\_\_\_\_ economist.
  - a) Prof. Adam Smith
  - b) Prof. E. H. Chamberlin
  - c) Prof. David Ricardo
  - d) Prof. J. M. Keynes
- 4) Homogeneous product is the feature of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Monopolistic competition
  - b) Monopoly
  - c) Perfect competition
  - d) Oligopoly market
- 5) First unit of commodity M.U. and T. U. both are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Same
  - b) Highest
  - c) Lowest
  - d) None of these
- 6) What is relationship between income and quantity demand?
  - a) Inverse
  - b) Positive
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) None of these
- 7) When marginal utility is zero total utility is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Negative
  - b) Positive
  - c) Highest
  - d) Lowest
- 8) In the case of an inferior goods, the income elasticity of demand is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Positive
  - b) Zero
  - c) Negative
  - d) Infinite
- 9) Marginal cost is independent of the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Fixed cost
  - b) Variable cost
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) None of these
- 10) Perfectly inelastic of demand curve is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Horizontal straight line
  - b) Vertical straight line
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) None of these
- 11) Income and employment theory is presented by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Prof. Joseph Schumpeter
  - b) Prof. J. B. Say
  - c) Prof. J. M. Keynes
  - d) Prof. Howtray
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ is the head office of R.B. I.
  - a) Mumbai
  - b) Delhi
  - c) Nagpur
  - d) Solapur

- 13)** Which of the following is direct taxes?  
a) Service tax  
b) Sales tax  
c) Income tax  
d) G.S.T.
- 14)** Capital intensive techniques of production means \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) More capital and less labour  
b) Equal labour and capital  
c) More labour and less capital  
d) None of these
- 15)** Prof. says law of market stated that “Every supply creates its \_\_\_\_\_.”  
a) Out-put  
b) Expenditure  
c) Demand  
d) Production

### Q.2 Short Notes (Any Five)

20

- a) Law of supply
- b) Equi-marginal utility
- c) Central Bank
- d) Direct and indirect taxes
- e) Features of perfect competition
- f) Economics as a science
- g) Say's Law of Market

**Q.3 Short answer (any three).**

15

- Law of demand.
- Fixed cost and variable cost.
- Features of Monopolistic competition.
- Keynesian theory of income and employment.
- Functions of commercial bank.
- Functions of Trade union.

**Q.4 Long answer (any one).**

15

- a)** Define elasticity of demand, what are the types of price elasticity of demand?

**OR**

- b) Define Economic growth and Economic development, explain the characteristics of under developed economy.**

**Q.5** Define inflation, Explain the causes of inflation and its measures.

15

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Set **P**

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE – I**  
**Political Theory and Organization**

Day & Date: Monday, 20-03-2023  
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options.****15**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is essential element of state.
  - a) Media
  - b) Political party
  - c) Religion
  - d) Sovereignty
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is basic principle of liberalism.
  - a) Personal liberty
  - b) Communism
  - c) Nazism
  - d) None of these
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is supporter of social contract theory of origin of state.
  - a) Hitler
  - b) Karl Marx
  - c) J.S. Mill
  - d) Thomas Hobbes
- 4) Term \_\_\_\_\_ is derived from the Latin word superanus.
  - a) Marxism
  - b) Socialism
  - c) Sovereignty
  - d) None of these
- 5) Tenure of President of India is \_\_\_\_\_ year.
  - a) 3
  - b) 4
  - c) 2
  - d) 5
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ was supporter of Nazism.
  - a) Hitler
  - b) Marx
  - c) Hegel
  - d) None of these
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ is a example of Presidential type of government.
  - a) India
  - b) Britain
  - c) U.S.A
  - d) None of these
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ law is not enacted by Parliament.
  - a) Natural law
  - b) Income Tax Act
  - c) GST
  - d) None of these
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ right not created by state.
  - a) Right to vote
  - b) Right to trade
  - c) Natural right
  - d) None of these
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ of India is the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha.
  - a) President
  - b) Prime minister
  - c) Law minister
  - d) Vice-president
- 11) Judges of Supreme court hold office upto \_\_\_\_\_ year of age.
  - a) 61
  - b) 58
  - c) 63
  - d) 65

- 12) In one party Democracy\_\_\_\_\_ dominant party.  
a) Two  
b) One  
c) Three  
d) None of these
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ is famous book of Gandhiji.  
a) My experiment with truth  
b) Prince  
c) Republic  
d) Politics
- 14) Tenure of Rajya Sabha \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Two year  
b) Four year  
c) Permanent  
d) None of these
- 15) \_\_\_\_\_was against State, Religion, Private property.  
a) Karl Marx  
b) Aristotle  
c) J.S. Mill  
d) None of these

**Q.2 Attempt any five questions.**

20

- a) Distinguish between state and Government.
- b) Write a brief note on Natural Law.
- c) Distinguish between Unitary and Federal form of Government.
- d) Write Various types of representation.
- e) What is mean by Parliamentary Sovereignty.
- f) Write a brief note on Sarvodaya.
- g) Write a brief note on Military Rule.

**Q.3 Attempt any three of the following questions.**

15

- a) Write various features of Sovereignty.
- b) Write a brief note on Separation of power.
- c) Write a brief note on public opinion.
- d) Write features of Quasi-federal form of government.
- e) Write a note on totalitarian state.
- f) Explain Karl Marx idea of Class war

**Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions.**

15

- Explain types of liberalism and Critically comment on principles of liberalism.
- Explain various types of executive and Discuss on functions of executive.

**Q.5** Explain Gandhiji idea of Satyagraha and critically comment Gandhiji concept of Trusteeship.

15

Seat No.		Marks Obtained		Signature of Examiner		Signature of Junior Supervisor	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - II) (First Year) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**Democracy, Elections and Good Governance**

Day & Date: Sunday, 26-03-2023  
Time: 03:00 PM to 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 50

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Answer**

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the options and rewrite the sentence.**

- 1) The word democracy is derived from the Greek words Demos and Kratos. The meaning of Demos is \_\_\_\_\_ and Kratos means \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) people and rule                      b) animal and God  
c) God and Saints                      d) none of these
- 2) A system of welfare and redistribution aimed to narrow social inequalities is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) bureaucracy                      b) aristocracy  
c) democracy                      d) technocracy
- 3) Direct democracy is also known as \_\_\_\_\_ democracy.  
a) participatory                      b) representative  
c) new                      d) negative
- 4) In democracy all issues in legislature, cabinet, executive and other committees are resolved through the principle of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) minority rule                      b) majority rule  
c) leadership                      d) dictatorship
- 5) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar strongly advocated \_\_\_\_\_ democracy.  
a) direct                      b) social  
c) ancient                      d) modern
- 6) The principles of accountability and transparency are related to the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) bad governance                      b) old governance  
c) mobocracy                      d) good governance
- 7) Indians can seek information from \_\_\_\_\_ under the Right to Information Act.  
a) private companies                      b) government officials  
c) multinational companies                      d) all of these
- 8) There are \_\_\_\_\_ elected members in Maharashtra Vidhansabha.  
a) 75                      b) 200  
c) 288                      d) 388
- 9) There are \_\_\_\_\_ tiers of Indian government.  
a) four                      b) three  
c) two                      d) five

- 10) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is the example of the largest \_\_\_\_\_ scheme of its kind in the world.  
a) political  
b) social welfare  
c) populist  
d) election

11) Which among the following is not the principle of democracy?  
a) Government by consent  
b) Public Accountability  
c) Rule of Law  
d) Dictatorship

12) The free and fair elections were conducted, at regular interval, in India except in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 2014  
b) 1977  
c) 1967  
d) 2000

13) Balwantrai Mehta and Ashok Mehta committee are related to \_\_\_\_\_ in India.  
a) G.S.T.  
b) Parliament  
c) State Governments  
d) Panchayati Raj institutions

14) The ancient Indian book Arthshastra highlighted the principle of Good Governance. Who is the author of Arthshashtra?  
a) Ramchandran  
b) Kautilya  
c) Mandan Mishr  
d) Kalidas

15) "Freedom, Equality and Fraternity" was the battle cry of the \_\_\_\_\_ revolution.  
a) Indonesian  
b) French  
c) American  
d) Russian

16) The Right to \_\_\_\_\_ is the example of transparency and accountability.  
a) Information  
b) Property  
c) Assembly  
d) Religion

17) Democracy is also considered as the \_\_\_\_\_ government which means government by law rather than by men.  
a) Constitutional  
b) forceful  
c) Whims and fanciful  
d) dictatorial

18) Public Accountability means the representative must remain \_\_\_\_\_ to the people.  
a) opposite  
b) irresponsible  
c) answerable  
d) all of these

19) Freedom, equality and fraternity are the core values of \_\_\_\_\_ democracy.  
a) Old  
b) Greek  
c) Social  
d) Foreign

20) The political process by which the administrative authority and responsibilities are transferred from central government to the local government is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) decentralization  
b) centralization  
c) dictatorship  
d) interference

- [illegible]

- 31) If the fundamental rights are abridged by any individual or the state, any Indian citizen can move the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Supreme Court or the High Courts  
 b) Parliament  
 c) Government  
 d) Law ministry
- 32) One of the principles of democracy is constitutional government. It means government by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) King  
 b) Men  
 c) Law  
 d) Prime-minister
- 33) The Right to \_\_\_\_\_ Act aims at good governance by ensuring the much needed transparency and accountability amongst public authorities.  
 a) Property  
 b) Religion  
 c) Information  
 d) None of these
- 34) The Constitution guarantees \_\_\_\_\_ fundamental rights to Indian citizens.  
 a) Ten  
 b) Six  
 c) Eleven  
 d) two
- 35) Direct democracy was started in \_\_\_\_\_ in 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C  
 a) Athens  
 b) India  
 c) England  
 d) U.S.A.
- 36) In representative democracy the process of \_\_\_\_\_ links the government and the people.  
 a) corruption  
 b) dictatorship  
 c) election  
 d) economics
- 37) Fundamental rights are enshrined in the \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian constitution.  
 a) Part 73  
 b) Part III  
 c) 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment  
 d) concurrent list
- 38) Casual workers, Fisher folks and construction labourers are considered as \_\_\_\_\_ sections of India.  
 a) rich  
 b) ruling  
 c) marginalized  
 d) none of these
- 39) Social Democracy aims to promote \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) bureaucracy  
 b) social justice  
 c) educated  
 d) inequality
- 40) Indirect democracy is also called as \_\_\_\_\_ democracy.  
 a) representative  
 b) bad  
 c) worst  
 d) direct
- 41) Which of the following is not the fundamental right?  
 a) Right to Freedom  
 b) Right to Property  
 c) Right to Equality  
 d) Right to Freedom of Religion

- 42)** According to \_\_\_\_\_ Democracy is government of the people, by the people and for the people.

a) John Wood                      b) Abraham Lincoln  
c) Mother Teresa                d) Donald Trump

**43)** In \_\_\_\_\_ democracy, citizens participated in the affairs of the state directly and had a say in the governance of the city state.

a) Indirect                          b) Direct  
c) Indian                            d) none of these

**44)** The Right to Education makes it mandatory for the state to ensure that all children of the \_\_\_\_\_ age group enroll themselves in schools.

a) 6 to 14                          b) 1 to 5  
c) 15 to 20                         d) None of these

**45)** Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is one step towards implementing the provision of \_\_\_\_\_.

a) Right to Information            b) Right to Education  
c) Right to Work                  d) Right to Liberty

**46)** The members of Maharashtra \_\_\_\_\_ are directly elected by the people.

a) Vidhansabha                    b) Rajysabha  
c) Vidhan Parishad                d) Gramsabha

**47)** \_\_\_\_\_ is the example of rural local self government.

a) Village Panchayat              b) Panchayat Samiti  
c) Zilla Parishad                  d) All of these

**48)** Gram Sabha comprised of \_\_\_\_\_ in the village.

a) all the registered voters        b) all the people  
c) only male voters                d) only female voters

**49)** \_\_\_\_\_ by all the members of society is the basic feature of good governance.

a) Equal participation              b) violent participation  
c) Unequal participation          d) none of these

**50)** The Right to Information was passed in India in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

a) 2005                              b) 1947  
c) 1950                              d) 2020

<b>Seat No.</b>	
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- प्र.2 खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही चार प्रश्नांची थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा. 08
- पर्यावरण अभ्यासाची व्याख्या लिहा.
  - वाळवंटी परिसंस्थेतील जैविक घटक
  - नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीचे प्रकार लिहा.
  - जैवविविधता संवर्धनाचे प्रकार लिहा.
  - वायु प्रदूषणाचे कारणे लिहा.
  - ओझोन क्षयाची कारणे लिहा.
- प्र.3 खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही दोन प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा. 08
- पर्यावरण अभ्यासाचे महत्त्व लिहा.
  - परिसंस्थेतील ऊर्जाप्रवाह
  - पूराची कारणे लिहा.
- प्र.4 खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही दोन प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा. 08
- जल प्रदूषणाची कारणे व परिणाम स्पष्ट करा.
  - जैवविविधता म्हणजे काय? जैवविविधता प्रकाराचे वर्णन स्पष्ट करा.
  - वन्यजीव संरक्षण कायदा स्पष्ट करा.
- प्र.5 खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही एका प्रश्नाचे उत्तर लिहा. 08
- पर्यावरण अभ्यासाचे स्वरूप व व्याप्ती स्पष्ट करा.
- किंवा
- लोकसंख्या वाढीचा पर्यावरणावर होणारा परिणाम स्पष्ट करा.

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022**  
**Environmental Studies**

Day & Date: Sunday, 12-02-2023  
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 40

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the options. 08**

- 1) The word 'Environment' is derived from \_\_\_\_\_ language.
  - a) French
  - b) Roman
  - c) Latin
  - d) Greek
- 2) First World Environmental conference was held at \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Mumbai
  - b) Stockholm
  - c) London
  - d) Tokyo
- 3) Sahara is a example of \_\_\_\_\_ ecosystem.
  - a) Marine
  - b) Grassland
  - c) Forest
  - d) Desert
- 4) The primary source of energy is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Hydal energy
  - b) Tidal
  - c) Sun
  - d) Wind
- 5) The 'Wildlife Protection Act' was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_ in India.
  - a) 1971
  - b) 1972
  - c) 1974
  - d) 1976
- 6) Marine life is in danger due to \_\_\_\_\_ Pollution.
  - a) Land
  - b) Air
  - c) Water
  - d) Noise
- 7) In India \_\_\_\_\_ region is rich in biodiversity.
  - a) Western Himalaya – Aravali
  - b) Ajantha – Aravali
  - c) Eastern Himalaya -Western Ghat
  - d) Eastern Ghat – Koromandal
- 8) International Ozone Day is celebrated on \_\_\_\_\_ day.
  - a) 16<sup>th</sup> June
  - b) 16<sup>th</sup> July
  - c) 16<sup>th</sup> August
  - d) 16<sup>th</sup> September

**Q.2 Attempt any four of the following questions. 08**

- 1) Write a definition of environmental studies.
- 2) Biological components of desert ecosystems.
- 3) Write the types of natural resources.
- 4) Write the types of biodiversity conservation.
- 5) write the causes of air pollution.
- 6) Write the causes of ozone depletion.

- Q.3 Attempt any two of the following questions. 08**
- 1) Write the importance of environmental studies.
  - 2) Energy flow in the ecosystem
  - 3) Write down the reasons for the flood.
- Q.4 Attempt any two of the following questions. 08**
- 1) Explain the causes and effects of water pollution.
  - 2) What is biodiversity? Explain the type of biodiversity.
  - 3) Explain the Wildlife Conservation Act.
- Q.5 Attempt any one of the following questions. 08**
- 1) Explain the nature and scope of environmental studies.
  - 2) Explain the impact of population growth on the environment.