

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester - III) (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 Multiple choice questions

15

- 1) Austin is the father of _____ Jurisprudence.
 - a) English
 - b) American
 - c) African
 - d) Australian
- 2) Natural Law Theories may be divided into _____ classes.
 - a) 4
 - b) 5
 - c) 7
 - d) 12
- 3) According to Savigny there are _____ elements of possession.
 - a) 10
 - b) 8
 - c) 2
 - d) 12
- 4) There are _____ theories of legal right.
 - a) 2
 - b) 4
 - c) 8
 - d) 22
- 5) _____ means rights and duties bearing unit.
 - a) Person
 - b) Animal
 - c) Property
 - d) None of these
- 6) Crime is a wrong against _____.
 - a) person
 - b) group
 - c) society
 - d) property
- 7) Norm means _____.
 - a) Article
 - b) Rule
 - c) Crown
 - d) Minister
- 8) Liability is of _____ kinds.
 - a) 2
 - b) 4
 - c) 6
 - d) 8
- 9) Corporations are of _____ kinds.
 - a) 4
 - b) 2
 - c) 5
 - d) 6
- 10) In India during _____ period animals are treated as capable of owning rights
 - a) Tuglak
 - b) Jahangir
 - c) Akbar
 - d) None of these
- 11) Obiter dictum means _____.
 - a) Reasons for decision
 - b) Opinions expressed by the judges
 - c) Both
 - d) None of these

- 12) Custom means _____.
 - a) Usage
 - b) Habitual Practice
 - c) both a and b
 - d) None of these
- 13) A plea for Constitution was written by _____.
 - a) Savigny
 - b) Pound
 - c) Austin
 - d) Kelsen
- 14) Legislation is based on the will of the _____.
 - a) People
 - b) State
 - c) Judges
 - d) None of these
- 15) _____ said that "union with god is the end of the law"
 - a) St. Augustine
 - b) Thomas Aquinas
 - c) Socrates
 - d) Hobbes

Q.2 Answer any five of the following.

20

- a) subordinate legislation
- b) Precedent
- c) Duties meaning and kinds
- d) Ownership rights
- e) Ratio Decidendi
- f) Natural person
- g) Formal sources of law

Q.3 Answer any three of the following questions.

15

- Difference between customs and legislation.
- Private, public and social interest under pounds theory.
- Discuss about social solidarity theory.
- Write about status of dead person.
- Write about the reasons for delegated legislation.
- Write a note on historical school.

Q.4 Answer any one of following questions.

15

- Write about Kelsen's pure theory of law.
- Critically write a note on liability.

Q.5 Answer the following question

15

Critically write a note on social contract theories.

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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 ____ deals with provisions of transfer for benefit of unborn person.

 - a) Section 13
 - b) Section 14
 - c) Section 21
 - d) Section 11
- 2) The seller is bound to pay all public charges and rent accrued due in respect of the property _____.

 - a) up to the date of the sale
 - b) up to the date of Agreement to sell
 - c) After the sale
 - d) Both a & b
- 3) The buyer is bound to bear any loss arising from the destruction of the property not caused by the _____, when the ownership of the property has passed to the buyer.

 - a) seller
 - b) buyer
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
- 4) Doctrine of Marshalling is used against _____ under TP Act.

 - a) Mortgagor
 - b) Mortgagee
 - c) persons claiming under Mortgage
 - d) Both b & c
- 5) In _____, the mortgagor ostensibly sells the mortgaged property.

 - a) English mortgage
 - b) Simple mortgage
 - c) Mortgage by conditional sale
 - d) Usufructuary mortgage
- 6) Where a mortgagor is entitled to redemption, as per the direction of _____, it is obligation of mortgage transfer to third party instead of re-transference to mortgagor.

 - a) mortgagor
 - b) mortgagee
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
- 7) Where rent is accepted after the institution of a suit to eject the lessee on the ground of forfeiture, such acceptance _____ under Section 112 of TP Act.

 - a) is a waiver
 - b) is not a waiver
 - c) a or b
 - d) None of the above
- 8) Acceptance of gift must be _____.

 - a) made during the lifetime of the donor
 - b) while he is still capable of giving
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
- 9) A transfers to C a debt due to him by B, A being indebted to B. C sues B for the debt due to B to A.
In suit B _____, the debt due by A to him; although C was unaware of it at the date of such transfer under section 132 of TP Act.

 - a) is not entitled to set off
 - b) is entitled to set off
 - c) Both a or b
 - d) None of the above

- 10) Under Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act, Section _____ provides common expenses definition.
 - a) Section 3 (f)
 - b) Section 3 (g)
 - c) Section 3 (e)
 - d) Section 3 (d)
- 11) Under MAO Act, each apartment owner shall be entitled to _____.
 - a) exclusive ownership
 - b) exclusive possession
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
- 12) Each apartment, with its undivided interest in the common areas and facilities, shall for all purposes constitute _____ immovable property.
 - a) heritable
 - b) heritable and not transferable
 - c) transferable
 - d) Both a & c
- 13) Section _____ of MAO Act provides about registration of declarations, deeds of Apartments and copies of floor plans, etc.
 - a) Section 13
 - b) Section 14
 - c) Section 12
 - d) Section 11
- 14) Section _____ of Indian Easement Act deals with acquisition by prescription.
 - a) Section 14
 - b) Section 15
 - c) Section 13
 - d) Section 12
- 15) The owner or occupier of the _____ is entitled to enjoy the easement without disturbance by any other person.
 - a) servient heritage
 - b) dominant heritage
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above

Q.2 Attempt any five of the following questions.

20

- a) Explain the provisions relating to Licenses.
- b) Explain the various modes of creation of easement.
- c) Explain law relating to Patents and designs.
- d) Explain the concept of Exchange.
- e) Explain Possession and Ownership.
- f) Explain law relating to Common Profits and Expenses.
- g) Explain law relating to Common area and facilities.

Q.3 Attempt any three of the following questions.

15

- a) Explain nature and characteristics of easement.
- b) Explain law relating to Copyright.
- c) Explain law relating to gift.
- d) Explain law relating to status & ownership of Apartments with object of MAO Act.
- e) Explain law relating to joint and several liability of vendor etc. for unpaid common expenses.
- f) Explain law relation to charges.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions.

15

- a)** Explain in detail rights of seller and buyer with case laws.
- OR**
- b)** Explain in detail law relating to contents of declaration and contents of Deeds of Apartments under the Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act 1970.

Q.5 Explain in detail types of mortgage, right of redemption and right of foreclosure under TP Act.

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

Max. Marks: 80

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

- 1) Sec - 3 of the Industrial Dispute Act 1947, provides the _____.
a) Work Committee b) Conciliation Proceeding
c) Conciliation Officer d) None the above
 - 2) Under Industrial Dispute Act 1947, Board of Conciliation consists of an-who equally represents parties to dispute
a) Chairman & 30 other members
b) Independent Chairman & two or four other members
c) 2 Chairman & 3 other members
d) None of the above
 - 3) Sec - 7 of I.D. Act 1947, deals with _____.
a) Industrial Tribunal b) Labour Court
c) National Tribunal d) None the above
 - 4) Sec - 25 (k) to (s) I.D. Act 1947 shall not apply to an establishment _____.
a) not less than 100 workers were employed
b) of a seasonal character
c) sometimes a) & some time b)
d) None of the above
 - 5) Schedule - III of the I.D. Act 1947 contains which of the following matters?
a) Leaves with wages & holidays b) Rules of discipline
c) Both a & b d) None of the above
 - 6) The principle of retrenchment in industrial law is _____.
a) 1st come last go
b) Last come 1st go
c) Last come anytime out
d) The employee any time come & out
- * The Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Union & Prevention of Unfair Labour Practices Act 1971
- 7) Sec - 19 of this act deals with _____.
a) Obligation of recognized unions
b) Illegal strike
c) Rights of un recognized union
d) None of the above
 - 8) Sec - 30 - 37 deals with this Act _____.
a) Recognized unions b) Power of courts
c) U. L. P. from employer d) None of the above

* The Workmen's Compensation Act 1923: _____

- 9) Commission is defined u/sec _____ of this Act.
 - a) 2 (b)
 - b) Sec - 2 (1) (b)
 - c) Sec - 5
 - d) Sec - 7
- 10) No contribution is required for getting benefit under which of following legislations.
 - a) Maternity Benefit Act
 - b) Employees Compensation Act
 - c) both a) & b)
 - d) None of the above
- 11) If the money is due from the employer under the settlement or ward, the workman or his assignee can make an application to the appropriate govt. for the recovery within the period _____.
 - a) One year
 - b) Two year
 - c) After the 1 year if sufficient cause for not making the application with 1 year
 - d) Both a) & c)
- 12) Minimum Wages Act 1948, extends to _____.
 - a) Whole of India
 - b) Whole of India exclude J & k
 - c) Only union territories
 - d) None of the above
- 13) Adult under the Minimum Wages Act 1948 means _____.
 - a) A person has completed his 18 years age
 - b) A person has completed his 15 years age
 - c) A person has completed his 21 years age
 - d) None of the above
- 14) Sec - 16 of Factories Act provides _____.
 - a) Dust & fume
 - b) Over crowding
 - c) Disposal of waste & effluents
 - d) None of the above
- 15) Safety officer is given under which of following section of Factories Act 1948
 - a) Sec - 42
 - b) Sec - 16
 - c) Sec - 40 B
 - d) Sec - 45

Q.2 Attempt any five of the following questions.

20

- a) Labour problems
- b) Define layoff & retrenchment.
- c) Powers of labour courts & tribunals
- d) Define industry, Amended definition of industry.
- e) Write a note on employment of young persons.
- f) Role of wage committees & advisory board
- g) Write a note on procedure for dealing with complaints relating to unfair labour practices.

Q.3 Attempt any three of the following questions.

15

- a) Write down the principles of Industrial adjudication.
- b) Define closure & its penalties given under the Industrial Dispute Act 1947
- c) Define wages. Write down the procedure for fixation of minimum rates of wages under the Minimum Wages Act 1948.
- d) Write a note on working hours of adults.
- e) Critically analyze unfair labour practices.
- f) Define compensation. When employer is liable to pay compensation under the employee's compensation Act, 1923.

- Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions. 15**
- a)** Explain in detail the safety & welfare measures under the Factories Act, 1948
- OR**
- b)** Write a note on various benefits under the Employee's State Insurance Act 1948.
- Q.5 Define strike & lockout. Write down the provisions given under the act relating to illegal strike & lockouts. What is the difference between strike & lockout? 15**

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Set P

LL.B. (Semester - III) (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 Choose the correct alternative from the following options. 15

- 1) Which one of the following is an external aid to interpretation?
 a) Contemporanea expositio b) Non obstante clause
 c) Schedules d) None of these
- 2) Validity of an Act depends on _____.
 a) Legislative competency b) Constitutionality of the enactment
 c) a & b d) None of these
- 3) Noscitur a sociis means _____.
 a) Of the same kind b) To know from association
 c) Having same object d) None of these
- 4) According to _____ Rule of statutory interpretation, words of an enactment are to be given their ordinary and natural meaning.
 a) Literal Rule b) Mischief Rule
 c) Golden Rule d) Rule of harmonious construction
- 5) Expression Eiusdem generis means _____.
 a) giving each to each b) of the same kind
 c) of the same time d) None of these
- 6) According to _____ of statutory interpretation, meaning of the words can be modified to the extent of achieving justice.
 a) Literal rule b) Mischief rule
 c) Golden rule d) Rule of Harmonious construction
- 7) _____ Rule of statutory interpretation originated in Heydons case in 1584.
 a) Literal rule b) Golden rule
 c) Mischief rule d) None of these
- 8) The principle of _____ means when the union or central legislature makes a law on any particular subject, the state legislature has no power to enact any law on that field.
 a) Principle of occupied field b) Principle of colourable legislation
 c) Doctrine of Pith and substance d) None of these
- 9) _____ 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.
 a) Colourable legislation b) Pith and substance
 c) Occupied field d) None of these
- 10) According to _____ principle, the enactment must be taken as a whole to determine its true nature and character.
 a) Colourable legislation b) Pith and substance
 c) Occupied field d) None of these

- 11) _____ statute is one which purports to state exhaustively the whole of the law upon a particular subject.
 - a) Codifying statute
 - b) Consolidating statute
 - c) Enabling statute
 - d) None of these
- 12) Where in an enactment, there are two provisions which cannot be reconciled with each other; they should be so interpreted that, if possible, effect may be given to both. This is what known as
 - a) Rule of harmonious construction
 - b) Rule of reasonable construction
 - c) Rule of ejusdem generis
 - d) All the above
- 13) Non obstante clause usually starts with the word _____.
 - a) Provided that
 - b) Notwithstanding anything contained
 - c) Save as provided otherwise
 - d) Any of the above
- 14) The case of Lee vs. Knapp pertains to _____.
 - a) Election Tribunals power
 - b) Selling to obscene Books
 - c) Road Traffic accident
 - d) Taking away a married woman
- 15) The case Motipur Zemindari Company Private Ltd. Vs State of Bihar refers to interpretation of the word _____.
 - a) Green Vegetable
 - b) Carbon
 - c) Accident
 - d) Selling of obscene books

Q.2 Attempt any five of the following questions.

20

- a) Explain the maxim *Delegatus non potes delegare*.
- b) Explain the Doctrine Repugnancy and Ancillary powers.
- c) Write a note on statutes are valid and territorial in operation.
- d) Interpretation of taxing statutes and penal statute
- e) Doctrine of colorable legislation
- f) Interpretation of consolidating and codifying statutes
- g) Discuss presumption against intending injustice and Prospective operation of statutes.

Q.3 Attempt any three of the following questions.

15

- a) Discuss in detail the doctrine of Pith and substance.
- b) Write a note of Occupied field and residuary power.
- c) Explain the maxim
 - i) Expressio unius est exclusio alterius
 - ii) Generalis specialibus non derogant
- d) Define Directory and Mandatory statutes, write a note on interpretation of directory and mandatory statutes.
- e) Write a note on Rawls theory of justice.
- f) Discuss in detail principle of utility and distinction between Moral and Legislation.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions.

15

- Write in detail note on Primary and Secondary rules of statutory interpretation.
- Define Statute. Write a detail note on commencement, operation, repeal of statute. Discuss the purpose of interpretation of statutes.

Q.5 Write a detail note on internal and external aids to interpretation.

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Set P

LL.B. (Semester - III) (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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Set **P**

LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
Family Law II

Day & Date: Tuesday, 28-03-2023
 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 Multiple choice questions. 15

- 1) _____ can claim maintenance under section 125 of Cr. P.C, and who is unable to maintain itself.
 - a) Legitimate minor child b) Illegitimate minor child
 - c) Both a or b d) Legitimate child who attained majority
- 2) The proceeding under 125 of Cr. P.C and section 24 of HMA are for _____.
 - a) distinct purpose b) same purpose
 - c) similar purpose d) None of the above
- 3) Section 127 of Cr. P.C Provides _____.
 - a) Alteration in maintenance amount
 - b) Claim for maintenance
 - c) Prouder for maintenance
 - d) None of the above
- 4) Section _____ of Muslim women (protection of right on Divorce) Act 1986 provides option to be governed by section 125 to 128 of Cr. P.C.
 - a) Section 5 b) Section 125
 - c) Section 4 d) None of the above
- 5) Ex-Parte interim maintenance order _____.
 - a) Can be set aside if any reasonable reasons.
 - b) Can't be set aside
 - c) Can't be squash
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Under Muslim law, a wife is entitled to maintenance upto ____ after divorce.
 - a) Inddeat period b) Her whole life
 - c) remarriage d) None of the above
- 7) To _____ judgement of shaha Bano's case, Muslim women (Protection of rights on Divorce) Act 1986 was enacted.
 - a) Confirm b) Nullify
 - c) allow d) apply
- 8) Under Indian divorce Act 1869, The court may order permanent alimony under section _____.
 - a) Section 36 b) Section 37
 - c) Section 125 d) None of the above

- 9) The object of the establishment of family court is _____ relating marriage & family affairs.
- to promote to conciliation
 - to speedy settlement of disputes
 - Both a & b
 - None of the above
- 10) Family court can exercise its jurisdiction in a suit or proceeding as to _____.
- Validity of a marriage
 - Matrimonial status of any person
 - Both a & b
 - None of the above
- 11) Article 44 of the Indian constitution directs to secure uniform civil code, in order _____.
- to cut across religion, caste and tribes
 - to build up a homogenous nation
 - Both a & b
 - None of the above
- 12) The directions of UCC given by Supreme Court in Sarla Mudgal Vs. Union of India was _____.
- Only an obiter dicta
 - It was not legally binding on the government
 - Both a & b
 - It was legally binding on the government
- 13) In Shia law, on the completion of the age of _____ by the son, the mother's right of custody terminates.
- Two
 - Seven
 - Five
 - Eight
- 14) In Muslim law, the testamentary guardian will be entitled to the custody of the minor children only in those cases where the _____ is entitled to it
- father
 - mother
 - Bothe a & b
 - None of the above
- 15) Under Muslim law, a profligate _____.
- Can be appointed as guardian
 - Cannot be appointed as guardian
 - Shall be appointed as guardian
 - None of the above

Q.2 Answer any 05 of the following questions (05 out of 07)**20**

- Explain maintenance of wife under Hindu law.
- Explain the concept of urbanization and Industrialization as processes of social change.
- Explain types of guardian under Hindu law.
- Explain law of maintenance under section 125 of Cr. P.C.
- Explain changing family tie between husband & wife.
- Explain effect of adoption under Hindu law.
- Explain working women and their impact on spousal relationship.

- Q.3 Answer any 03 of the following questions. (03 the of 06) 15**
- a) Explain maintenance under Christian laws.
 - b) Discuss how secularization and modernization as processes of social change.
 - c) Discuss 'welfare of the child is paramount consideration deciding guardianship and parental rights.
 - d) Explain law of maintenance u/section 127 of Cr. P.C.
 - e) Explain jurisdiction of family court.
 - f) Explain conditions for valid adoption under Hindu law.
- Q.4 Answer any one out of following questions 15**
- a) Explain in details concept of uniform civil code and impediments to formulation of it with case laws.
- OR**
- b) Explain in details laws to administration of gender justice.
- Q.5 Explain in details maintenance and other claims under Muslim women (Protection of rights on divorce) Act 1986 15**

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- 11) Article 168-212 of Indian Constitution deals with _____.
 - a) Parliament
 - b) State Legislature
 - c) High Court
 - d) None of these
- 12) Parliament of India consists of _____.
 - a) The President
 - b) Council of States
 - c) House of People
 - d) All the above
- 13) The Constitution of India makes _____ distribution of legislative powers among union and the States.
 - a) Two fold
 - b) Three fold
 - c) Both
 - d) None of these
- 14) Panchayat Raj system is called _____ system.
 - a) Three-tier
 - b) Four-tier
 - c) Two-tier
 - d) None of above
- 15) Article _____ empowers Parliament by law to constitute a High Court for Union Territories.
 - a) Art 241
 - b) Art 250
 - c) Art 300
 - d) None of these

Q.2 Answer any five of the following questions.

20

- What do you mean by colourable legislation?
- Write a note on legislative assembly and legislative council.
- Discuss State's power to regulate trade and commerce.
- Describe the subordinate courts.
- Describe in detail essential features of Federal Policy.
- Write a note on the Panchayats.
- State and explain the Union Territories.

Q.3 Answer any Three of the following questions

15

- a) Explain the Parliamentary privileges available to Member of Parliament.
- b) State and explain Distribution of Revenue between Union and States.
- c) Who appoint a Supreme Court Judge? How the Supreme Court is removed from its office? Which are functions carried by S.C. Judges?
- d) With the help of decided cases discuss 'Doctrine of Territorial Nexus', and doctrine of pith and substance.
- e) It is commonly said that Prime Minister is the real executive head instead of President of India, comment.
- f) Discuss the duties and powers of the Controller and Auditor General of India.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions.

15

- a) Write in detail services under the Union and States.
- b) What do you mean 'Doctrine' of basic structure? Discuss this doctrine critically.

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

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LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
Insurance Law

Day & Date: Monday, 06-02-2023
 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 Multiple choice questions. 15

- 1) Under Sec. 118 of M.V. Act _____ may be by notification in official Gazette, make regulations for driving of motor vehicles.
 - a) Central Govt.
 - b) State Govt.
 - c) Either State or Central Govt.
 - d) State Govt. in consultation with Central Govt.
- 2) Fortitous or accidental occurrences are called _____.
 - a) accepted risks
 - b) risks
 - c) rejected risks
 - d) excepted risks
- 3) Acceptance is the assent given to a _____.
 - a) insurance
 - b) cover note
 - c) proposal
 - d) policy
- 4) _____ is beyond the pale of insurance.
 - a) Fire
 - b) Theft
 - c) Accident
 - d) Suicide
- 5) Procedure before claims tribunal is as per _____.
 - a) Arbitration
 - b) Cr. P.C.
 - c) C.P.C.
 - d) None of these
- 6) _____ is an indirect insurance to which original insured has no contract.
 - a) Double insurance
 - b) Life insurance
 - c) Social insurance
 - d) Re-insurance
- 7) It is the duty of every insured to disclose _____ of the subject matter.
 - a) every material facts
 - b) photographs
 - c) value
 - d) none of these
- 8) As per Sec. 45 of the Insurance Act, policy cannot be called in question on ground of mis-statement after _____.
 - a) 90 days
 - b) 2 years
 - c) 3 years
 - d) 5 years
- 9) _____ scheme is an ambitious pension scheme which is run by corresponding State Govt. and Central Govt.
 - a) Indira Gandhi National Old Age pension
 - b) Rajiv Gandhi National Old Age Pension
 - c) Sickness Insurance
 - d) Unemployment Insurance

- 10) Adarkar was appointed by the Govt. of India to create a report on ____ scheme.
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a) Motor accident | b) Health insurance |
| c) Marine insurance | d) third party |
- 11) A loss may be either ____.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) less or more | b) total or partial |
| c) accidental or incidental | d) particular or general |
- 12) The party agreeing to pay for the losses is called ____.
- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| a) insurer | b) insured |
| c) assured | d) None of these |
- 13) Conditions of policy are of two types, namely ____.
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) disclosed and closed | b) express and implied |
| c) binding and non-binding | d) explicit and non-explicit |
- 14) Any person aggrieved by an award of claim tribunal may prefer appeal to High Court with in ____.
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a) 60 days | b) 30 days |
| c) 90 days | d) 3 year |
- 15) ____ are responsible for making their workplace safe.
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a) Labour | b) Workmen |
| c) Employees | d) Employers |

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

- a) Doctrine of Uberrima fides
- b) Perils of the sea
- c) Deviation in marine insurance
- d) Certificate of insurance
- e) Assignment of the subject matter
- f) Jeevandhara policy
- g) Functions of Insurance Regulation Authority

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

- a) Explain event insured against life insurance contract.
- b) Explain classification of marine policies
- c) Co-operative insurance (Motor vehicle rules).
- d) Explain important elements in social insurance & its need.
- e) Explain Unemployment insurance.
- f) Explain note on - Covernote.

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

- a) State the composition, duties, powers and functions of IRDA.

OR

- b) Explain workmen's compensation, relating to risks covered industrial accidents, occupational diseases cash, benefit in capacity amount of compensation nature of injuries dependents.

Q.5 Answer the following question.**15**

What are the general principles of law of insurance?

Seat No.	
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Set P

LL.B. (Sem - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
TRADE MARK AND DESIGN

Day & Date: Monday, 06-02-2023
 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) 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) Passing off is the remedy available for the infringement of the _____.
 - a) Registered Trade mark
 - b) Unregistered Trademark
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of these
- 3) Which one of the following is the function of a trade mark?
 - a) Identification of product and its origin
 - b) guarantees the quality of goods
 - c) Creates an image of the product
 - d) All of these
- 4) Section _____ of the Trademarks Act 1999 provides for the relative grounds for the refusal of the registration.
 - a) Section 10
 - b) Section 11
 - c) Section 13
 - d) None of these
- 5) Locarno Agreement Establishing an International classification for Industrial Designs passed in the year _____.
 - a) 1965
 - b) 1966
 - c) 1967
 - d) 1968
- 6) 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
- 7) 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
- 8) Paris Convention for the protection of Industrial Designs is passed in the year _____.
 - a) 1965
 - b) 1966
 - c) 1967
 - d) 1968
- 9) 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) Lok Sabha
 - b) Rajya Sabha
 - c) Both House of Parliament
 - d) None of these

- 10) Section _____ of the Designs Act 2000 provides for Registration of Design.
 - a) Section 3 to 10
 - b) Section 2 to 11
 - c) Section 3 to 17
 - d) None of these
- 11) Certification Trade mark is defined under section _____ of the Trademarks Act 1999.
 - a) Section 2(1) (a)
 - b) Section 2(1) (b)
 - c) Section 2(1) (d)
 - d) section 2(1) (e)
- 12) Which one of the following includes 'mark'?
 - a) Device
 - b) Brand
 - c) Label
 - d) All of these
- 13) Section 3 of the Trade Marks Act 1999 provides for the _____.
 - a) Appointment of Registrar and other officers
 - b) Power of Registrar to withdraw or transfer cases, etc.
 - c) Trade Marks Registry and offices thereof
 - d) None of these
- 14) _____ is not a requirement for registration of a Trade Mark.
 - a) Capability of graphical representation
 - b) Capability of distinguishing goods or services of one undertaking from those of others
 - c) Capability of indicating connection in course of trade
 - d) The Trade Mark should be well known
- 15) 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

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

20

- a) Write a note on Agency and International Exhibitions.
- b) Write a note on history and origin of trade mark.
- c) Explain the defenses and remedies for passing off.
- d) Write a note on Evidence under Designs Act 2000.
- e) Write a note on effects of registration of the Trademark under Trademarks Act 1999.
- f) Define certification Trademark and well-known Trademark.
- g) Explain the functions of Trademark.

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

15

- 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 note on Removal and Restoration of Trademark.
- d) Write a note on classical and modern formulation for passing off
- e) Write a note on powers of central government under Designs Act 2000.
- f) Explain the infringement of copyright in a design.

- Q.4 Answer of the following questions. (Any One) 15**
- a)** Define Design, write a detail note on registration of Designs.
- OR**
- b)** Write a detail note on Assignment and transmission of trade mark, use of Trademarks and registered marks.
- Q.5 Define Trademark. Write a detail note on condition for registration and procedure and duration of registration of Trademark 15**

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System
(Clinical Course)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 07-02-2023
 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 Multiple choice questions.**15**

- 1) Punishment to advocates for misconduct, is provided in section _____ of the Advocates Act, 1961.
 - a) Section 34
 - b) Section 32
 - c) Section 35
 - d) Section 33
- 2) Section 42 of the Advocates Act, 1961 provides _____.
 - a) Power of disciplinary committee
 - b) Advocates alone entitled to practice
 - c) Alteration in roll of advocates
 - d) None of above
- 3) Section 7 of Advocates Act 1961, provides _____.
 - a) Functions of Bar Council of India
 - b) Functions of state Bar Councils
 - c) Bar Council to be body corporate
 - d) None of the above
- 4) According to Section 29 of Advocates Act _____ to be the only recognized class of persons entitled to practice law.
 - a) Business man
 - b) Advocates
 - c) Judges
 - d) None of the above
- 5) Under Section 17 of Advocates Act, every _____ Bar Council shall prepare and maintain a roll of advocates.
 - a) state
 - b) Centre
 - c) State Government
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Section 22 of Advocates Act, provides _____.
 - a) Certificate of enrolment
 - b) Right of pre-audience
 - c) Disputes regarding seniority
 - d) None of the above
- 7) Section 24 A of Advocates Act deals with _____.
 - a) Certificate of enrolment
 - b) Disqualification for enrolment
 - c) Right of pre-audience
 - d) None of the above
- 8) Every advocate whose name is entered in the state roll shall be entitled as of _____ throughout the territories to which Act 1961 applies.
 - a) right to practice
 - b) right to business
 - c) right to livelihood
 - d) None of the above
- 9) Section _____ of contempt of Court Act defines criminal contempt.
 - a) 2 (a)
 - b) 2 (b)
 - b) 2 (c)
 - d) 2 (d)

- 10) A person _____ as an advocate on the state roll if he is convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude.

 - a) can be admitted
 - b) cannot be admitted
 - c) Either a or b
 - d) None of the above
- 11) Willful disobedience to any judgment, decree, direction, order, writ or other process of court or willful breach of an undertaking given to court are regarded as _____.

 - a) Criminal contempt
 - b) Civil contempt
 - c) negligence
 - d) Injustice
- 12) An advocate _____ that his client requires for the purpose of any legal proceedings.

 - a) Should stand as a surety
 - b) Shouldn't stand as a surety
 - c) Either a or b
 - d) None of the above
- 13) An advocate should not by any means, _____ disclose the communications made by his client to him.

 - a) directly
 - b) indirectly
 - c) Either a or b
 - d) None of the above
- 14) An advocate _____ only property sold in any legal proceeding in which he was in any way professionally engaged.

 - a) Should not by any means bid for
 - b) Should not purchase
 - c) Either a or b
 - d) None of above
- 15) An advocate _____ in any manner

 - a) Shall not solicit work
 - b) Shall not advertise
 - c) Shall not promote himself by circulars
 - d) All the above

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

20

- Define criminal contempt of court with illustration.
- Explain lawyer's duties towards colleagues.
- Explain disqualification of Advocate.
- When complaint is transferred to Bar Council of India by State Bar Council.
- Explain Lawyer's duties towards public.
- Explain functions of State Bar Council.
- Explain case of

U.P sales Tax Service Association

 V_S

Taxation Bar Association, Agra AIR 1996 S.C.96.

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

15

- a) Explain lawyer's duty towards opponent counsel.
- b) Explain nature of legal profession.
- c) Explain -
B.C.I TR case No 27/1988, Vol. 16 (3 & 4) 1989, I.B.R., Y.V.R. (Complainant)
Vs M.K.N. (Respondent).
- d) Explain -
D.C. Appeal No 35/1987, Vol. 16 (3 & 4) 1989, I.B.R.
N.M. (Appellant) v/s V.D. (Respondent)
- e) V.P. Kumarvelu v/s B.C.I.
- f) In Re. V.C. Mishra AIR 1995, SC 2348

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

15

1) Explain cases

a) Pralhad saran Gupta Vs Bar Council of India & another, AIR 1997 SC 1338

b) Dalal D.S Vs State Bank of India AIR 1993 CRITJ 1478

OR

2) Explain contempt of court and defences available in civil contempt and criminal contempt under Act 1971.

Q.5 Explain in detail lawyer's duties towards client and court.

15

Seat No.	
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Set P

LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
Alternative Dispute Resolution (Clinical Course)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 08-02-2023
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 Multiple choice questions. 15

- 1) Arbitral Tribunal means _____.
 - a) only panel of arbitrators
 - b) a sole arbitrator or a panel of arbitrators
 - c) more than one arbitrator
 - d) only a sole arbitrator
- 2) The purpose of Arbitration Act is to provide quick redressal to _____ by private arbitration.
 - a) family disputes
 - b) service disputes
 - c) commercial disputes
 - d) political disputes
- 3) An arbitration agreement is in writing if it is contained in:
 - a) an exchange of letters, telex, or other means of telecommunication
 - b) which provide a record of the agreement
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
- 4) On what grounds the award may be challenged before the court.
 - a) invalidity of the arbitration agreement
 - b) In capacity of a party
 - c) Delay
 - d) Both a & b
- 5) The communication between conciliator and parties may _____.
 - a) Meet or communicate with the parties together or with each of them separately
 - b) Place of meetings with conciliator at such place as determined by after consultation with the parties
 - c) Be orally or in writing
 - d) All the above
- 6) In arbitration, parties can appoint _____ number of arbitrators.
 - a) Odd
 - b) Even
 - c) Doesn't matter whether odd or even
 - d) None of these
- 7) _____ can be made within prescribed time under Arbitration & Conciliation Act.
 - a) Correction of award
 - b) Interpretation of award
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of these

- 8) What should be language is arbitration proceedings?
a) Hindi
b) Regional language
c) The parties are free to agree upon the language or languages.
d) English
- 9) What are the conditions for enforcement of foreign awards:
a) The subject matter of the award is capable of settlement by arbitration under the law of India.
b) Arbitral Tribunal has been given Arbitral Award
c) Both a & b
d) None of the above
- 10) The Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 is based on _____.
a) UNCITRAL's model law on International Commercial Arbitration
b) Schedule II of the CPC 1908
c) The provisions of the Constitution of India
d) Booth a & b
- 11) In Lok-Adalat _____ are settled or compromised amicably.
a) Cases pending in the court of law
b) Cases at the pre-litigation stage
c) Both a & b
d) None of the above
- 12) Lok Adalats have been given statutory status under _____.
a) Legal Services Authorities Act 1987
b) Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996
c) Indian Evidence Act 1872
d) None of the above
- 13) Lok Adalats means _____.
a) People court
b) High court
c) Dispute court
d) None of the above
- 14) In _____ is a process of discussion, each party tries to persuade the other to agree with his point of view with a strategy to resolve issue in a way that both parties find acceptable.
a) Negotiation
b) Arbitration
c) Both a & b
d) None of the above
- 15) _____ are types of negotiation.
a) Distributive negotiation
b) Integrative negotiation
c) Both a & b
d) None of the above

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

20

- a) Explain types of Arbitration.
b) Explain meaning and importance of negotiation.
c) Explain meaning and importance of Conciliation.
d) Explain law of appointment of Conciliator.
e) Discuss Independence & Impartiality of a conciliator.
f) Explain bipartite negation
g) Explain law relating to Arbitral Award.

- Q.3 Answer any three of the following questions. (3 out of 6) 15**
- a) Explain law relating to conduct of arbitration proceedings.
 - b) Explain practices and procedure in negotiation.
 - c) Explain conciliator to act as a facilitator.
 - d) Explain & compare of Arbitration and Conciliation.
 - e) Explain law relating to New York Convention Award.
 - f) Explain law relating to appointment of arbitrators.
- Q.4 Answer any one out of the following. (1 out of 2) 15**
- 1) Explain in detail Arbitration Agreement and grounds on which arbitration award may be set aside under Section 34 of Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996.
- OR**
- 2) Explain International Commercial Arbitration and explain law relating to Geneva Convention Awards.
- Q.5 Explain importance of Lok-Adalat and cases taken up under Lok - Adalat and effective mechanism of alternate dispute resolution. 15**

Seat No.	
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Day & Date: Thursday, 09-02-2023
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) The probation officer is under the control of a _____.
a) District Magistrate b) CJM
c) Commissioner of Police d) District Judge
- 13) Section _____ of Cr. P.C. empower Supreme Court to transfer cases and appeals.
a) 404 b) 406
c) 405 d) 407
- 14) Presumption of Innocence is integral part of _____.
a) Trial b) Fair trial
c) Procedure d) Investigation
- 15) Complaint means _____.
a) A police report
b) A report made by a police officer in a case which discloses, after investigation, the commission of non-cognizable offence
c) A complaint made to an officer-in-charge of a police station
d) None of these

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

- a) Probation of offender's law
b) Charge
c) Venue of trial
d) Distinction between cognizable and non-cognizable offence
e) Juvenile. Justice Board
f) Evidentiary value of F.I.R.
g) Dismissal of complaint

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

- a) Rights of accused person
b) Transfer of Cases
c) General principles of search
d) Presumption of innocence
e) Organization of police
f) Appeal

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

- a) Describe the procedural steps in trial before a court of sessions.
b) Discuss in detail the provisions of bail and bonds.

Q.5 Explain in detail provisions relating to the judgment.**15**

Seat No.	
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- 12)** Section _____ of the Evidence Act deals with leading question.

a) 141	b) 111
c) 121	d) 131
- 13)** In _____ examination leading questions can be asked.

a) chief	b) cross
c) police	d) judicial
- 14)** Section _____ of the Evidence Act deals with dying declaration.

a) 32	b) 22
c) 52	d) 42
- 15)** Section _____ of the Evidence Act deals with burden of proof.

a) 101	b) 202
c) 302	d) 401

Q.2 Answer any 5 of the following.

20

- a) Accomplice evidence
- b) Doctrine of Res-gestae
- c) Confession meaning and kinds
- d) Hearsay evidence and its admissibility
- e) Estoppel meaning
- f) Circumstantial evidence
- g) Resjudicata

Q.3 Answer any three of the following questions.

15

- a) Expert evidence
- b) When the doctrine of estoppel is not applied
- c) Write about the parts of confession
- d) Wrote about the kinds of admission
- e) Documentary evidence
- f) Hostile witness

Q.4 Answer any one out of following questions.

15

- a) Write about the relevance of dying declaration.
- b) "All confessions are admissions, but all admissions are not confession."-discuss.

Q.5 Answer the following question.

15

Write about the general principles regarding exclusion of oral evidence by documentary evidence.

Seat No.	
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Set	P
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LL.B. (Sem - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT

Day & Date: Saturday, 11-02-2023
 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 question.

15

- 1) Order _____ of CPC provided for temporary injunction.

a) 30	b) 38
c) 37	d) 40
- 2) Section _____ of the Limitation Act provides for Legal disability.

a) 4	b) 3
c) 6	d) 2
- 3) The Limitation Act, 1963 is not applicable to _____.

a) Proceedings before court	b) Writ petition
c) Both (a) and (b)	d) None of the above
- 4) Preliminary decree can be passed by a Court in a suit _____.

a) of partnership	
b) for partition	
c) for possession and mesne profits	
d) All the above	
- 5) Order 1, Rule 8 deals with _____.

a) Plaint	b) Representative suit
c) Res - judicata	d) Ex - parte decree
- 6) When suit decreed ex-party _____.

a) When defendant appear	
b) When plaintiff appear	
c) When defendant did not appear	
d) When plaintiff and defendant both not appear	
- 7) A reference under Section 113 of CPC can be made to the _____.

a) District Court	b) High Court
c) Supreme Court	d) All the above
- 8) Code of civil procedure, 1908 come into force on _____.

a) 2 Jan 1908	b) 1 Jan 1908
c) 1 Jan 1909	d) 2 Jan 1910
- 9) Order 33 of the code deals with _____.

a) suit by or against government	b) suit by indigent persons
c) suit by aliens	d) suit by or against corporation
- 10) Pleadings must state _____.

a) Facts	b) Law
c) Evidence	d) All the above
- 11) Which of the following is not a decree?

a) Dismissal in default	b) Rejection of plaint
c) Both (a) & (b)	d) Neither (a) nor (b)

- 12)** Section 88 of the CPC provides for _____ suit.
- a) Government b) Interpleader
c) Trust d) Partnership
- 13)** The high court may exercise _____ jurisdiction under Section 115 of CPC.
- a) Revisional b) Reference
c) Review d) Appellate
- 14)** Compensatory Costs under Section 35 A of CPC can be imposed to the extent of _____.
- a) Rs. 3,000 b) Rs. 6,000
c) Rs. 10,000 d) Without any limit
- 15)** Court may not issue a Commission _____.
- a) to examine any person b) to examine accounts
c) to perform ministerial act d) to arrest a person

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

20

- a) Difference between Decree and Order
- b) Kinds of Decree
- c) Restitution
- d) Return of plaint
- e) Define “Representative Suit.”
- f) Joinder, Misjoinder and Non-joinder of parties.
- g) What are the grounds of Rejection of plaint?

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

15

- Caveat
- Suit in Forma pauperis
- Essential requisites of “Acknowledgement”
- Suits relating to Public Nuisance
- Suite relating to Mortgages
- Appointment of Receiver

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

15

- a) Discuss the provisions regarding suits by or against government or public officers under the code.
- b) Discuss the provisions of appeal in Civil Procedure Code.

Q.5 Discuss the provision relating to Commission.

15

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW

Day & Date: Monday, 13-02-2023
 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) Any scholarship granted to meet the cost of education is _____ from Income tax.
 - a) Exempted
 - b) Deducted
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
- 2) In case of government employee The amount received on encashment of leave on retirement is _____ under IT Act
 - a) Taxable
 - b) Exempted
 - c) Deducted
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Salary includes _____
 - a) Wages
 - b) Any gratuity
 - c) Any advance of salary
 - d) All the above
- 4) The come from the house property is ascertained on the basis of annual value of the _____.
 - a) House property
 - b) Salary
 - c) Profits of business or profession
 - d) None of the above
- 5) Any profit arising from the transfer of a capital asset is chargeable to tax under the head _____.
 - a) Income from House property
 - b) Capital gain
 - c) Income from other source
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Section _____ of Income Tax Act indicates The deductions which are admissible and inadmissible while ascertaining the income from other source
 - a) Section 57
 - b) Section 58
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
- 7) The various donations specified in section 80 G of IT Act are eligible for deduction upto _____ as the case may be under Income Tax Act.
 - a) 100%
 - b) 50%
 - c) Either a or b
 - d) None of the above

- 8) Any income which is earned illegally shall _____.
a) Be included to profit
b) Be excluded / deducted
c) Not be take into account
d) None of the above
- 9) Goods and services tax is a comprehensive _____ levied on a consumption based.
a) Direct tax
b) Indirect tax
c) Both a & b
d) None of the above
- 10) I GST is payable when the supply is _____.
a) Interstate
b) Intra-state
c) Intra-union territory
d) None of the above
- 11) Zero rated supply includes supplies made _____.
a) By SEZ unit in India
b) To SEZ unit in India
c) Both a & b
d) None of the above
- 12) Under which constitutional amendment Act, constitution was amended to introduce GST in India?
a) 122nd
b) 101st
c) 121st
d) 123rd
- 13) GST Laws are implemented on the recommendation of _____.
a) Central government
b) GST Network
c) GST council
d) None of the above
- 14) Under composite scheme, assesses _____ eligible to take input tax credit.
a) is
b) may be
c) is not
d) None of the above
- 15) Debit note and credit note is mentioned in which section?
a) Section 36
b) Section 34
c) Section 39
d) None of the above

Q.2 Answer any 5 of the following.**20**

- a) Explain nature of taxes.
b) Distinguish between tax and evasion & tax avoidance.
c) Explain offence and penal sanctions under IT Act.
d) Explain law relating to salary as head of income.
e) Explain law relating to composition scheme for small trader under GST.
f) Explain tax invoices, credit & Debit notes
g) Explain levy & Tax Collection and refund of tax under IGST

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

- a) Distinguish Direct and Indirect taxes.
b) Explain law relating to income from capital gains.
c) Explain law relating to income from other sources.
d) Explain salient features of GST
e) Explain law relating to zero rated supply under IGST
f) Explain inter-state supply, intra-state supply, under IGST

- Q.4 Answer any one out of following questions** **15**
- a)** Explain in detail law relating to deductions under IT Act.
- OR**
- b)** Explain law relating to Input Tax Credit and registration under CGST.
- Q.5 Explain total income and income not included in total income in detail.** **15**

Seat No.	
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Day & Date: Tuesday, 14-02-2023
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

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

- 1) Under the Companies Act, 2013 a company may be formed for any lawful purpose by subscribing their names to the Memorandum & Association and also complying with the requirements in respect of registration & Acc. to Section, minimum number of members required to form a company are as
 - i) 7 or more persons of Public Co.
 - ii) 2 or more persons for Private Co.
 - iii) One person in case of (OPC – Pvt - Co)a) Section 2 (30)
b) Section 3
c) Section 3 (11)
d) None of these
- 2) In Lee Vs Lee Company ‘A’ has a director of such company was also working as its pilot. While acting as pilot he was dead can his wife (widow) recovered compensation u/w c Act
 - a) yes he can recover compensation
 - b) yes she can recover compensation
 - c) no she can’t recover compensation
 - d) none of these
- 3) A prospectus having following ingredients _____.
 - a) It must be invitation to public
 - b) It must be on behalf of public
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) Neither a nor b
- 4) According to Section 96, Every person other than one person company hold a general meeting as its annual general meeting & specify same in the notices calling if not more than _____ months shall elapse between two annual general meeting.
 - a) Three months
 - b) Fifth month
 - c) Fifteen months
 - d) None of these
- 5) If _____ of company contravenes any of these provisions shall be punishable with fine which may not less than 25,000/- but which may extend to 50,000/- Rs.
 - a) Director
 - b) Promoter
 - c) Auditor
 - d) All of these
- 6) A person appointed as a director unless _____.
 - a) He allotted as DIN
 - b) He gives his consent to hold office
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of these

- 7) According to Company Act 2013 the most important document of company is _____.
a) Article of association b) Annual report
c) Prospectus d) Memorandum of association
- 8) The share capital of company may be reduced by _____.
a) Special resolution b) Ordinal resolution
c) Resolution by director d) All of these
- 9) The maximum remuneration payable to directors when company has three directors is _____ % of annual net profit.
a) 15 b) 20
c) 5 d) 10
- 10) An exception to the doctrine of constructive notice is the doctrine of _____.
a) Indoor management
b) Ultravirus
c) Ultravirus in articles of association
d) None of these
- 11) Which companies are exempted to add words "Ltd" or "Pvt Ltd" at the end of their name?
a) Private b) Public
c) Defunct d) Association not for profit
- 12) CIN stands for _____.
a) Corporate Identity Name b) Corporate Identity Number
c) Chairman Identity Name d) Chairman Identity Number
- 13) From the _____ of its incorporation and at all times thereafter a company shall have a registered office capable of receiving and acknowledging all communications of notice as may be addressed to it.
a) 10th day b) 11th day
c) 14th day d) 15th day
- 14) In case of compulsory winding up the official liquidator is appointed by:
a) Tribunal or C.G. b) Members in General meeting
c) The ROC d) The high court
- 15) An Audit committee may include _____.
a) Auditors b) Company Secretary
c) Non-executive Directors d) All of these

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

- a) Prospectus
- b) Dividends
- c) Doctrine of constructive notice
- d) Corporate Social responsibility
- e) Amalgamation of companies
- f) Debentures
- g) National company law board

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

- a) Forms of corporate & non-corporate organization
- b) Doctrine of indoor management & its exceptions.
- c) Directors, Powers & duties of directors.
- d) Borrowing powers & effects of unauthorized borrowing powers.
- e) Types of winding up & power of liquidator.
- f) Meeting of company, kinds & procedure for valid meeting.

Q.4 Answer the following question. (Any One) 15

a) Explain the various clauses of Memorandum of Association. Distinguish between Memorandum of Association & Articles of Association.

OR

b) Write a note on winding up of the company.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

Explain in detail legal liability of Companies under civil and criminal law and explain in detail remedies available against them & liability under special statutes.

Seat No.	
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Set	P
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LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENURE & TENANCY SYSTEM

Day & Date: Thursday, 09-02-2023
 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 Multiple choice questions 15

- 1) _____ means the place ordinarily used by a village officer for the transaction of village business under MLRC code -1966
 - a) Chavdi
 - b) Farm building
 - c) Boundary mark
 - d) None of the above
- 2) Under Section - 34(2) of MLRC-1966, the order of collector shall not be subject to appeal or revision. This statement is _____.
 - a) True
 - b) False
- 3) Under Section -140 of MLRC-1966, every _____ shall be responsible for the maintenance & good repairs of the boundary mark & survey marks of his holding.
 - a) Occupants
 - b) Landholder
 - c) Govt. Lessees
 - d) None of the above
- 4) The _____ shall prepare a Nister Patrak - under section MLRC-1966
 - a) Survey officer
 - b) Collector of district
 - c) Tahsildar
 - d) None of these
- 5) The headquarters of Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal shall be in under section MLRC-1966
 - a) Pune
 - b) Greater Bombay
 - c) Nagpur
 - d) None of these

* Maharashtra Rent Control Act-1999

- 6) This Act is enacted on _____
 - a) 31st March 2001
 - b) 31st March 2002
 - c) 31st March 2000
 - d) None of these
- 7) Under this Act - permanent structure does not include _____.
 - a) For providing a wooden partition
 - b) Standing cooking platform in kitchen
 - c) Door or opening of a window for ventilator
 - d) All these above
- 8) Chapter I of this act details with the _____.
 - a) Provisions applicable to the Mumbai only
 - b) Provisions applicable to the Pune
 - c) Statement b is correct
 - d) Both statement is incorrect
- 9) Which section of this Act, deals with cessation of exemption?
 - a) Sec -12
 - b) Sec - 5
 - c) Sec - 4
 - d) None of these

- 10)** Which of the following Section of this Act deals with the provision of appeal?
 - a) Sec - 22
 - b) Sec - 23
 - c) Sec - 34
 - d) Sec - 45
- 11)** Recovery, of possession for demolishing the building, is provided in Section _____ of this Act.
 - a) Sec - 41
 - b) Sec - 11
 - c) Sec -19
 - d) None of these
- 12)** Which of the following Section of this Act, deals with provisions with regard to standard rent not to apply to certain premises?
 - a) Sec - 6
 - b) Sec - 24
 - c) Sec - 8
 - d) Sec - 5

The Right of fair Compensation & Transparency in Land Acquisiton, Rehabilitaion & Reseetlement Act, 2013.

- 13) _____ means the total land held by a person as an owner occupant or tenant or otherwise under this Act - 2013.
 - a) Family
 - b) Holding of land
 - c) Land
 - d) Local authority
- 14) Under this Act when collector shall acquire land, which parameters to be considered in determination of award?
 - a) 1stly the market value as determined under Sec - 26 of this Act
 - b) The damage sustained by the person interested.
 - c) Nor a & b
 - d) Both a & b are correct
- 15) Under which section provides the procedure & manner of rehabilitation & resettlement?
 - a) Sec - 41
 - b) Sec - 42
 - c) Sec - 43
 - d) Sec - 44

Q.2 Answer any Five of the following

20

- a) Special provisions for scheduled castes & scheduled tribes under the 2013 Act.
- b) Provisions relating to rehabilitation & resettlement to apply in case of certain persons other than specified persons under the 2013 Act.
- c) Summary disposal of certain Applications under the Rent Control Act 2000.
- d) State the provisions regarding jurisdiction of courts, Appeal & procedure under the Rent Control Act - 2000.
- e) Write a note on sub-tenancy under the Rent Control Act 1999.
- f) Define improvement under MLRC - 1999.
- g) Who appoints the Revenue Officer? What are the power & duties of Revenue Officer under the MLRC - 1999.

Q.3 Answer any three of the following questions

15

- a) Write down the provisions of construction of water course through Land belongs to other person under MLRC - 1999.
- b) Define encroachments on land. State the provisions of encroachment & how the encroachments is remove under the MLRC - 1999.
- c) Write a note on Nister Patrak under MLRC - 1999.
- d) Define the term:-
 - 1 Landlord under the Rent Act
 - 2 Licensee under the Rent Act
- e) In which manner members of armed forces, scientist, Govt servants or their successor in interests entitled to recover possession under the Rent Act.

- f) Landlord not to cut off or withheld essential supply or service.

Q.4 Write any one out of two

15

- a) Define Standard Rent & permitted increase. State the provisions regarding the fixation of standard rent & permitted increase under the Rent Act Control Act 2000.

OR

- b) Write down a detailed note on determination of social impact & public purpose under 2013 Right to fair Compensation Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act.

Q.5 Answer the following question

15

Write down the provisions of Assessment & Settlement of Land Revenue of agricultural land under the MLRS -1999.

Seat No.	
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Day & Date: Friday, 10-02-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

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

15

- 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) A _____ Trust is a Trust arise by operation of law.
 - a) Constructive Trust
 - b) Express Trust
 - c) Executory Trust
 - d) Executed Trust
- 3) _____ Maxim means that to obtain an equitable relief the plaintiff must himself be prepared to do equity.
 - a) He who seeks equity must do equity
 - b) Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without remedy
 - c) Equity follows the law
 - d) None of these
- 4) Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without remedy is expressed in the Latin maxim _____.
 - a) Damnum sine Injuria
 - b) Injuria sine Damnum
 - c) Ubi jus ibi remedium
 - d) None of these
- 5) In case of _____ Trust, the author of the trust in raising the trust does not use express and unequivocal words but expresses his desire by the words such as 'I hope "I request "I recommend'.
 - a) Express trust
 - b) Precatory trust
 - c) Purpose trust
 - d) None of these
- 6) Section _____ of the Indian Trust Act, 1882 defines a 'Trust'.
 - a) Section 2
 - b) Section 3
 - c) Section 4
 - d) None of these
- 7) Under section _____ of the Maharashtra Public Trust Act 1950, charitable purpose was provided.
 - a) Section 8
 - b) Section 9
 - c) Section 9
 - d) None of these
- 8) According to Maharashtra Public Trust Act 1950 a Public Trust administration Fund shall vest in _____.
 - a) Charity Commissioner
 - b) Trustee
 - c) Beneficiary
 - d) None of these

- 9) 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
- 10) Section _____ of the Maharashtra Public Trust Act 1950 Provides for contribution by public trust to public Administration Fund.
 - a) Section 55
 - b) Section 57
 - c) Section 58
 - d) None of these
- 11) Under which Circumstances a Trust will be extinguished?
 - a) When its purpose is completely fulfilled
 - b) When its purpose becomes unlawful
 - c) When trust is revocable
 - d) All of these
- 12) When trust can be revoked?
 - a) If a trust is created by a will
 - b) If all beneficiaries are competent to contract and they so consent
 - c) For the payment of debts of the author
 - d) All of these
- 13) Section _____ of the Indian Trust Act 1882 provides for trustee to be impartial
 - a) Section 11
 - b) Section 15
 - c) Section 17
 - d) None of these
- 14) Section _____ to _____ of Indian Trust Act 1882 Provides for Rights of the Trustee.
 - a) Section 31 to 35
 - b) Section 36 to 45
 - c) Section 11 to 22
 - d) None of these
- 15) Trustee to execute the trust is the _____ of the trustee.
 - a) Power
 - b) Duty
 - c) Liability
 - d) None of these

Q.2 Answer any five of the following questions.

20

- a) Distinction between Trust and Agency.
- b) Extinction of Trust under Indian Trust Act 1882.
- c) Write a note on Charitable and religious Trust under Maharashtra Public Trust Act.
- d) Write a note on Public Trust Administration Fund under Maharashtra Public Trust Act.
- e) Explain the maxim, He who seeks equity must do equity.
- f) Explain the maxim, Equity follows the law.
- g) Discuss the provisions of Creation of Trust under Indian Trust Act 1882.

Q.3 Answer any three of the following questions.

15

- a) Write a note on Discharge of Trustee and appointment of new trustee under Indian Trust Act 1882.
- b) Explain the concept of Constructive Trust under Indian Trust Act 1882.
- c) Describe in detail offences and penalties under Maharashtra Public Trust Act.
- d) Explain the provisions of Budgets, Accounts and Audit under Maharashtra Public Trust Act.
- e) Distinction between Private Trust and Public Trust.

- f) Explain the following maxims with relevant case laws.
- 1) He who comes to equity must come with clean hands
 - 2) Explain the maxim, Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without remedy.

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

a) Write a note on rights and powers of the Trustee under Indian Trust Act 1882.

OR

b) Write a note on the rights and liabilities of the Beneficiary under Indian Trust Act 1882.

Q.5 Define Trust, write a detail note on duties and liabilities of Trustees under Indian Trust Act 1882. 15

Seat No.	
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Day & Date: Saturday, 11-02-2023
Time: 3:00 PM To 06:00 PM

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

15

- Page 1 of 2

- 11) The charter of the UN has empowered the under Art the ECOSOC to make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for & observant of HRS & fundamental charter.
 - a) Art 56
 - b) Art 55
 - c) Art 62
 - d) Art 68
- 12) On recommendation of committee who adopted two International covenants IC on CP rights & IC on ES&C Rights
 - a) General Assembly
 - b) Security Council
 - c) Both of these
 - d) None of these
- 13) UDHR 1948 declares two types of rights
 - a) Individual rights
 - b) Group rights
 - c) Both of these
 - d) None of these
- 14) The headquarter of UDHR situated at _____
 - a) Washington
 - b) Rome
 - c) Geneva
 - d) Delhi
- 15) The world conference on HR was held Vienna on _____
 - a) June 1993
 - b) July 1993
 - c) Sep 1993
 - d) Dec 1993

Q.2 Answer any 5 of the following

20

- a) Rights of freedoms recognized under ECHR
- b) Classification of Human Rights
- c) European court of H.R.
- d) Inter American Commission on H.R.
- e) Word conferences & the International women's year
- f) Declaration on the Rights of mentally Retarded persons
- g) Silent features of the protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

Q.3 Answer any three of the following questions

15

- National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
- Substantive Rights under International Covenant on economic social & cultural rights.
- Define H.R. & write characteristics of HRS.
- Equality & political Rights of women
- The Rights of Minorities 1992
- State Human Rights Commission (SHRCS)

Q.4 Answer any one out of following questions

15

- Write in detail enforcement & Human Rights in India.
- Write detail note on Rights of disabled persons.

Q.5 Answer the following question

15

Write detail note on ECHR 1953 & ACHR 1969.

Seat No.	
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Set P

LL.B. (Sem - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance (Clinical Course)

Day & Date: Monday, 13-02-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) Question No. 9 is compulsory and carries 20 marks.
2) Out of remaining attempt any four questions and each question carries 15 Marks.

- | | | |
|------------|---|-----------|
| Q.1 | Draft a deed of mortgage. | 15 |
| Q.2 | Draft a written statement in a suit for recovery of price of goods sold. | 15 |
| Q.3 | Draft a suit for specific performance. | 15 |
| Q.4 | Draft an application to the court for recovery of motor vehicle seized by police. | 15 |
| Q.5 | Draft a consumer complaint alleging defect in the goods. | 15 |
| Q.6 | Draft a gift deed. | 15 |
| Q.7 | Draft a notice u/s 138 of N. I. Act. | 15 |
| Q.8 | Draft a partnership agreement. | 15 |
| Q.9 | Write short note (Any Four) | 20 |
| | a) Caveat Application | |
| | b) Divorce | |
| | c) Anticipatory Bail | |
| | d) Power of attorney | |
| | e) 498-A of IPC | |
| | f) Affidavit | |

Seat No.	
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Set	P
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LL.B. (Semester - VI) (Old) (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

- a) Discharge of Trustee and appointment of new trustee under Indian Trust Act 1882.
- b) Write a note on disabilities of trustees under Indian Trust Act 1882.
- c) Offences and penalties under Maharashtra public Trust Act
- d) 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

Seat No.	
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Day & Date: Saturday, 11-02-2023
Time: 03:00 AM To 05:30 PM

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

14

- Page 1 of 2

- 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

- a) Explain Bill of HR.
- b) UNICEF
- c) 1st generation of H.R.S.
- d) Proclamation of Teheran 1968
- e) U.N. Commissioner of Human Rights and Responsibilities
- f) 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

Seat No.	
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Set P

LL.B. (Semester - VI) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov - 2022
Drafting, Pleading, and Conveyance (Clinical Course)

Day & Date: Monday, 13-02-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks:70

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) | |

Seat No.	
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- 10) The general rule "Ex nudo pacto non oritur actio" means _____.
 - a) an agreement enforceable by law is contract
 - b) an agreement made without consideration is void
 - c) person dies, this right to ask claim is also lost
 - d) None of the above
- 11) The foundation of modern law of damages is to be found in the judgement in the case of _____.
 - a) Lalman Sukla us Gauridalta
 - b) Mouinibib us Dharmddas Ghosh
 - c) Hadley us Baxendale
 - d) None of the above
- 12) A let a music hall to B for certain days. The hall was accidentally burnt before using. The contract was _____.
 - a) void
 - b) valid
 - c) voidable
 - d) trust rated & void
- 13) A & B agree, that A shall pay B Rs. 1000/- if there is rain on Monday & B shall pay 'A' Rs. 1000/-. If there is no rain on Monday. This is a _____.
 - a) wagering agreement
 - b) contingent contract
 - c) bilateral agreement
 - d) None of the above
- 14) When a promisor breaches a contract before the date of its performance arrives the breach is known as _____.
 - a) Present breach
 - b) anticipatory breach
 - c) distraction of subject matter
 - d) None of the above
- 15) _____ of Indian contract Act 1872, provides agreements in restraint of marriage.
 - a) sec-20
 - b) sec-22
 - c) sec-26
 - d) sec-28

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

- a) What is difference between void & voidable contract?
- b) What do you mean by invitation to offer?
- c) Define Injunction. What are the different kinds of injunction?
- d) Difference between coercion & undue influence.
- e) Capacity of contract & indefinite.
- f) Agreements in restraint of trade.

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

- a) Define acceptance with case law.
- b) Write the case laws in detail.
 - 1) Mohiribib us Dharmodas Ghosh.
 - 2) Carill & Carbolic smoke ball.
- c) Define wagering agreement state its essential with examples.
- d) Define acceptance & what is the effect acceptance.
- e) Define mistake. How it differ from misrepresentation.
- f) Capacity to contract.

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

- a) What is fraud? Explain the essentials of fraud. Does silence amount to fraud.
- OR**
- b) "Agreement without consideration is null & void"- Explain with relevant case Law.

Q.5 Define contract. Explain the essentials of contract. Can minor does the contract.**15**

Seat No.	
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Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-03-2023
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.

15

- 1) 'P' employs 'A' to beat T & agree to indemnify him against all consequences of the act. A, therefore, beats & has to pay damages. For so doing, P is not liable to indemnify 'A' because the _____.
a) The agreement is legal one
b) The object of the agreement is illegal.
c) The object of the agreement is not illegal.
d) None of the above
- 2) A contract of guarantee involves three parties. this statement is _____.
a) True
b) False
- 3) 'X' employs 'Y' to collect the rent of this premises on the guarantee of 'A' to the extent of Rs.3000/- A promises that he is responsible for Y'S collecting of rents & payment of the same. This is a _____.
a) guarantee
b) Security
c) Continuing guarantee
d) None of the above
- 4) As per sec -62 of the contract Act 1872, _____ is substitution of a new debtor, creditor; contract etc. in place of an old one:
a) By death
b) Novation
c) Subrogation
d) None of the above
- 5) 'A' given 500 grams of gold to B- a goldsmith to prepare a small chain to his daughter B prepare the chain & collect some charges. B delivers it to A. it is a contract of _____.
a) Pledge
b) Indemnity
c) Bailment
d) Agency
- 6) In case of bailment what is transferred
a) Possession
b) Ownership
c) Both (a) & (b)
d) None of the above
- 7) _____ is the right to retain the property of another to secure a general balance due from the owner.
a) Particular lien
b) General lien
c) Bankers lien
d) None of the above
- 8) Which of the following are not the essentials of valid pledge under sec-172 of contract Act 1872?
a) Delivery of goods
b) Delivery as security
c) Ownership in goods
d) None of the above

- 9) "qui facit per alium, facit per se" means _____.
 a) Things speak itself
 b) He who act by another acts by himself
 c) When there is right there is remedy
 d) None of the above
- 10) "No consideration is necessary to create an agency" this statement is _____.
 a) True
 b) False
- 11) _____ define contract of indemnity.
 a) Sec-124
 b) Sec-125
 c) Sec-126
 d) None of the above
- 12) "delegates non potest delegare" means
 a) He who act by another acts by himself
 b) Things speaks itself
 c) Delegated powers cannot be further delegated.
 d) None of the above
- 13) Goods includes _____
 a) Shares
 b) Stocks
 c) Growing crops
 d) All the above
- 14) A contract for the sale of future goods is always an _____.
 a) Sale
 b) Sell
 c) Agreement to sell
 d) None of the above
- 15) Acc to sec-2(b) of the partnership Act business includes every trade _____.
 a) Occupation
 b) Profession
 c) A & b
 d) None of the above

Q.2 Write a short note on any 5 out of 7**20**

- a) Modes of introduction of a partner
 b) Define continuing guarantee with illustration.
 c) Rights of surety against the principal debtor.
 d) Discharge of surety by improper conduct of creditor.
 e) Difference between bailment & sale.
 f) Define agency & write different kinds or modes of agents.
 g) Rules regarding passing of property

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

- a) Define bill of exchange. Write down its essentials.
 b) Write down the procedure for registration of partnership firm.
 c) Define indemnity & what are the rights of indemnifier.
 d) Define pledge, How the pledge is differ from bailment
 e) Duties of agent
 f) Condition & warrantee

Q.4 Write a detailed note on**15**

- a) Rule of caveat emptor & it's exception.

OR

- b) Define partnership. What are modes of a dissolution of partnership firm.

Q.5 "What is means by dishonor of cheque" Write down the procedure given uses 138 of the negotiable instrument Act.**15**

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Sem - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
Law of Tort including MV Act and CP laws

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 options. 15

- 1) _____ are words which appear innocent but contain a latent meaning which is defamatory.
 - a) Libel
 - b) Innuendoes
 - c) Slander
 - d) None of the above
- 2) In an action for negligence, the plaintiff must prove.
 - a) Existence of a legal duty
 - b) Breach of legal duty by defendant
 - c) legal injury because of breach
 - d) All of the above
- 3) Personal action dies with the person is the meaning of _____ maxim.
 - a) volenti non fit injuria
 - b) Actio personalis moritur cum persona means
 - c) ubi jus ibi remedium
 - d) None of these
- 4) Welfare of the people is the supreme law is the meaning of _____ Maxim
 - a) Salus populi lex suprema
 - b) damnum sine injuria
 - c) ubi jus ibi remedium
 - d) None of the above
- 5) The maxim applied in Gloucester Grammar School case _____.
 - a) damnum sine injuria
 - b) injuria sine damnum
 - c) ubi jus ibi remedium
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Libel is a _____.
 - a) A crime only
 - b) Tort only
 - c) Breach of trust
 - d) Both a & b
- 7) The word TORT is originated from
 - a) Greek word torture
 - b) Latin word Tortum
 - c) French word torque
 - d) None of the above
- 8) The principle on which vicarious liability based is _____.
 - a) Qui facit per alium facit per se
 - b) Respondent superior
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
- 9) A person is liable fortort if he represents his goods or services as being those of the plaintiff in a manner calculated to deceive members of the public in to thinking that the goods or services are of the plaintiff.
 - a) Fraud
 - b) Simile
 - c) Passing-off
 - d) All of the above
- 10) Rayland v/s fletcher deals with
 - a) Strict liability
 - b) Absolute liability
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above

- 11) The fundamental principle of English law of negligence was affirmed by the house of lords in a majority judgement in a leading case.
 - a) Donoughe v/s Stevenson
 - b) Raylands v/s fletcher
 - c) Dixon v/s bell
 - d) None of the above
- 12) The liability of joint tortfeasors is _____.
 - a) only joint
 - b) only several
 - c) joint and several
 - d) None of the above
- 13) Distress damage feasant means _____.
 - a) Right to detain
 - b) Right to suspend
 - c) Privilege
 - d) All of the above
- 14) Res ipsa loquitur means.
 - a) Things speak for itself
 - b) Things mute on subject
 - c) Mischief
 - d) None of the above
- 15) _____ is an operation of natural forces so unexpected that no human forces or skill could reasonably be expected to anticipate it.
 - a) vis major (Act of God)
 - b) Inevitable accident
 - c) contributory negligence
 - d) All of the above

Q.2 Write short notes (Any Five)

20

- a) Define consumer under Consumer Protection Act 2019. Who is not a consumer.
- b) Write a brief note on Assault, Battery, False imprisonment and Mayhem.
- c) Explain Malicious prosecution
- d) Define Unfair Trade Practice. Explain misleading and false advertisement and disparagement of competitors.
- e) Write a note on defect in goods and Deficiency in service under Consumer Protection Act 2019.
- f) Write a short note on No Fault Liability under M.V. Act.
- g) Discuss in detail the points of difference between Tort and Crime

Q.3 Write short notes (Any Three)

15

- a) Write a note on Defamation with its kinds, essentials and defences.
- b) Discuss in detail the grounds of Extinguishment of liability in tort.
- c) Define Nuisance. Distinguish between public and private nuisance.
- d) Write a note on Vicarious Liability with special reference to master and servant relationship.
- e) Discuss in detail General conditions of liability in Tort.
- f) Write a note on Trespass to immovable property.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following.

15

- a) Write a detail note on Consumer Dispute Redressal Agencies under Consumer Protection Act 2019 with its jurisdiction, powers and functions.
- OR**
- b) Write a detail note on Legal and Extra-Legal Remedies under Law of Tort.

Q.5 Write a detail note on justifications available to defendant in Tort.

15

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
Law of Crimes-I (Penal Code)

Day & Date: Friday, 24-03-2023
 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 Multiple choice questions.**15**

- 1) _____ property is subject matter of theft.
 - a) Land
 - b) Movable
 - c) Immovable
 - d) None of these
- 2) _____ factor is important to distinguish kidnapping from abduction.
 - a) Age
 - b) Residence
 - c) Education
 - d) Status
- 3) Causing harm to reputation of person by words, signs or by visible representation is _____.
 - a) assault
 - b) defamation
 - c) injury
 - d) Force
- 4) Keeping sexual relationship with the wife of another person is _____.
 - a) Rape
 - b) Adultery
 - c) Outraging modesty
 - d) Assault
- 5) Homicide means killing of _____.
 - a) Animal
 - b) Bird
 - c) Human being
 - d) Insane person
- 6) _____ is given in the rarest of the race case.
 - a) Life imprisonment
 - b) Death sentence
 - c) Rigorous imprisonment
 - d) Solitary confinement
- 7) _____ accused are essential to constitute dacoity.
 - a) Three
 - b) Four
 - c) Five
 - d) Six
- 8) False statement in connection with an election is offence u/s _____.
 - a) 171A
 - b) 171D
 - c) 171 G
 - d) 171H
- 9) False statement made in declaration which is by law receivable as evidence is an offence u/s _____.
 - a) 197
 - b) 199
 - c) 198
 - d) 196
- 10) Whoever wrong fully restrains any person from proceedings beyond certain circumscribing limit is _____.
 - a) Wrongful confinement
 - b) Wrongful restraint
 - c) Prevention
 - d) Attack

- 11) Kidnapping, abducting or inducing woman to compel her marriage is an offence u/s_____.
a) 363
b) 366
c) 364
d) 367
- 12) Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property is offence u/s_____.
a) 420
b) 425
c) 428
d) 499
- 13) Nothing is an offence without_____.
a) Quilt mind
b) Planning
c) Act
d) Hurt
- 14) Promoting enmity between different groups on ground of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language etc. and doing act prejudicial to maintenance of harmony is offence u/s_____.
a) 153
b) 153 A
c) 154
d) 155
- 15) Crime is_____ wrong.
a) Public
b) Social
c) National
d) personal

Q.2 Answer any five of the following questions.

20

- a) What is meant by abetment?
- b) What is criminal conspiracy?
- c) State the meaning of criminal breach of trust.
- d) Define the term unlawful assembly.
- e) What are offences relating to marriage?
- f) What is meant by mischief?
- g) What is meant by criminal force and assault?

Q.3 Answer any three of the following questions.

15

- a) What are offences relating to religion?
- b) Distinguish between wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.
- c) State provisions relating to dowry death.
- d) What is meant by criminal breach of trust?
- e) What are types of punishment?
- f) What are offences relating to election?

Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions.

15

- a)** Culpable homicide not amounts to murder, explain in detail.

OR

- b)** State the meaning of kidnapping and abduction. What are provisions regarding it in Indian penal code?

Q.5 Answer the following question.

15

What is theft? What are ingredients of that? Distinguish between that and extortion.

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

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

Day & Date: Saturday, 25-03-2023
 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) Which one of the following Fundamental Rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as 'the heart Soul of the Constitution'.
 - a) Right to equality
 - b) Right to religion
 - c) Right to Constitutional Remedies
 - d) All the Above
- 2) The Government of India introduced Bharat Ratna and Padma Shri awards under which Article of the Constitution of India?
 - a) Article 14
 - b) Article 18
 - c) Article 25
 - d) Article 32
- 3) The minimum age prescribed for election as a member of Panchayat is _____.
 - a) 18 years
 - b) 21 years
 - c) 25 years
 - d) None of the above
- 4) Who was the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha?
 - a) G. S. Dhillon
 - b) H. Z. Kunzru
 - c) Mrs. Mahajan
 - d) G.V. Mavlangkar
- 5) 'Politburo' is a term associated with _____.
 - a) Communist Party
 - b) Samajwadi Party
 - c) National Congress Party
 - d) Republican Party
- 6) Who termed the Indian Constitution as 'quasi-federal'?
 - a) Ramjeth Malani
 - b) Kapil Sibal
 - c) Venu Gopal
 - d) K.C.Wheare
- 7) An ordinance issued by the Governor, without the approval of the State Legislature shall be effective for a period of _____.
 - a) Six Weeks
 - b) Six Months
 - c) Three Months
 - d) One year
- 8) Who recently demised as holds the position of External Affairs Minister of India?
 - a) Sushma Swaraj
 - b) Krishna Menon
 - c) Natwar Singh
 - d) None of the above
- 9) Who was the Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission (1966-69)?
 - a) Ashok Mehta
 - b) Morarji Desai
 - c) Indira Gandhi
 - d) M. Hidayatullah

- 10) Which one of the following goes against the idea of socialism?
a) Nationalisation
b) Grant of Privy Purse
c) Abolition of Zamindari
d) Land Consolidation
- 11) Indian Constitution envisages _____.
a) A bicameral system
b) A unicameral system
c) A presidential government
d) A democratic system
- 12) The Constitution bestows _____ Citizenship on the people of India.
a) Single
b) Dual
c) Federal
d) All the above
- 13) Which of the following was ceded by the French to India?
a) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
b) Daman and Diu
c) Karaikal, Mahe
d) None of the above
- 14) Which of the following Lok Sabha was dissolved before the expiry of its normal term and fresh elections held before the due date?
a) Third
b) Fourth
c) Fifth
d) None of the above
- 15) The Constitution of India vests the residuary powers in _____.
a) the Union Government
b) the States
c) the Union and State Governments
d) none of the above

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

20

- a) Exceptions to Fundamental Rights - Article 31 A, 31B and Art.31C.
- b) Procedure for Acquisition of citizen and loss of citizenship.
- c) Formation of New States.
- d) Composition of Constituent Assembly.
- e) Preamble, limitation for an amendment.
- f) States and Union Territories.
- g) Right to Equality (Art. 14).

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

15

- Constitutional Amendments.
- Protection in respect of Conviction of offences.
- Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution.
- Special Position of the Prime Minister.
- Appointment and Qualification of Advocate General.
- Impeachment of President.

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

15

- Discuss the Collective Responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the House of the people.
- Explain the Right to Freedom (Art. 19) under the Indian Constitution.

Q.5 Explain the inter-relationship between the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles with decided cases.

15

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
FAMILY LAW - I

Day & Date: Monday, 20-03-2023
 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 Multiple choice questions.**15**

- 1) _____ are types of family based upon lineage.
 - a) Patrilineal
 - b) Matrilineal
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
- 2) Under Hindu law, marriage is a _____.
 - a) Sacrament
 - b) Contract
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Marriage of two Hindus can be solemnized under _____.
 - a) Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
 - b) Special Marriage Act 1954
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
- 4) Under the Hindu Marriage Act, Hindu includes _____.
 - a) Buddhist
 - b) Sikh
 - c) Jain
 - d) All the above
- 5) Section _____ of the special Marriage Act 1954 lays down condition for solemnization of special marriages.
 - a) Section 4
 - b) Section 5
 - c) Section 3
 - d) Section 6
- 6) Under Hindu Marriage Act 1955, validity of any marriage _____ by failure to register it.
 - a) is affected
 - b) is not affected
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
- 7) _____ is a marriage which is binding & valid, continues to subsist for all purposes until a decree is passed by the court annulling the same.
 - a) void marriage
 - b) voidable marriage
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
- 8) Under special Marriage Act 1954, a petition for divorce may be presented to the district court either by _____.
 - a) Husband
 - b) the wife
 - c) either a or b
 - d) None of the above
- 9) _____ is judicial proceeding is a secret arrangement between two persons that one should institute a suit against the other to obtain a decision in judicial tribunals for some sinister purpose.
 - a) Collusion
 - b) Condonation
 - c) Delay
 - d) None of the above

- 10) The relief of _____ does not exist under Muslim Law.
 - a) divorce
 - b) judicial separation
 - c) (khula and mubarat) divorce by mutual consent
 - d) None of the above
- 11) Khula means to lay down, it means laying down by a _____.
 - a) husband of his authority over his wife
 - b) wife of her authority over her husband
 - c) Only b and not a
 - d) None of the above
- 12) _____ of Hindu Succession Act 1956 deals with order of succession and manner of distribution among heirs of a female Hindu.
 - a) Section 16
 - b) Section 14
 - c) Section 13
 - d) Section 18
- 13) Section 25 of Hindu Succession Act deals with _____.
 - a) Right of a child in the womb
 - b) Murderer disqualified
 - c) Disease, defect etc. not to disqualify
 - d) Testamentary succession
- 14) Where a deceased muslim has no legal heir under Muslim law, his properties are inherited by _____ through the process of escheat.
 - a) government
 - b) NGO
 - c) private person
 - d) None of above
- 15) Where marriage under special Marriage Act 1954. The inheritance of the properties of such party is governed by the provisions of the _____.
 - a) Indian Succession Act 1925
 - b) Hindu Marriage Act 1955
 - c) Muslim Succession Laws
 - d) None of the above

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

- a) Explain customary practice of dowry and state regulation.
- b) Explain customary practice of child marriage and state regulation.
- c) Explain types of family based upon lineage, authority, location.
- d) Explain conversion and its effect on marriage.
- e) Distinguish between Mitakshara and Dayabhaga Law. In respect of succession Hindu Law.
- f) Explain general rules of succession under Hindu Law.
- g) Explain divorce under Muslim personal law with reference to Khula and Mubarat.

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

- a) Explain in detail the provisions of bar to matrimonial relief.
- b) Explain Christian and Jews heirs and their shares, and distribution of property under the Indian Succession Act 1925.
- c) Explain law relating to alienation of coparcenary property by karta.
- d) Explain in detail taluq under Muslim Law.
- e) Explain partition and re-union.
- f) Explain conversion and its effect on succession.

- Q.4 Answer of the following questions. (Any One) 15**
- a)** Explain in detail classification of heirs under Muslim law, and their shares and distribution of property.
 - b)** Explain in detail provisions relating to succession to property of Hindu Female dying intestate under Hindu Succession Act 1956.
- Q.5 Explain in detail provisions relating to divorce and grounds for matrimonial remedies under Hindu Law, and Special Marriage Act 1954 15**

Seat No.	
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Set	P
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LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
Administrative Law

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 Multiple choice questions. 15

- 1) The doctrine of separation of power was systematically propounded by _____.
 - a) Montesquieu in his book the spirit of laws
 - b) Plato in his book the social contract
 - c) Aristotle in his book the spirit of laws
 - d) Montesquieu in his book The Constitution
- 2) Which of the following statement is true?
 - a) For quasi judicial decisions reasons may not be given
 - b) The legislature order has to be published
 - c) The administrative powers can not be delegated
 - d) None the above
- 3) Which of the following statements are false?
 - a) Public corporation is not state u/Art-12
 - b) The Public corporation can be sued in the court of law
 - c) The doctrine of ultra vires is applicable to public corporations
 - d) None the above
- 4) The tortious liability of the state was not recognised in which of the following cases?
 - a) Kasturi Lal vs state of U.P.
 - b) State of Rajasthan vs Udayawati
 - c) Railway board vs Chandrima Das
 - d) None of the above
- 5) The institution of ombudsman originated in 1809 at _____.
 - a) France
 - b) Sweden
 - c) Germany
 - d) Australis
- 6) The case of Air India vs Nargesh Meerza relating to termination of service on ground of first pregnancy is a classic example of _____.
 - a) Acting under dictation
 - b) Excess of jurisdiction
 - c) Unreasonableness
 - d) None the above
- 7) According to the definition of _____ administrative law can be defined as a law relating to administration.
 - a) KC Davis
 - b) HWR Wade
 - c) Cesare Beccaria
 - d) Sir Ivor Jennings
- 8) Which of the following is not a control on delegated legislation?
 - a) judicial
 - b) doctrine of lifting of veil
 - c) doctrine of ultra vires
 - d) None the above

- 9) When personal hearing is given by one officer & order is passed by another officer, which of the following principles of natural justice is violated.
- right to hearing
 - rule against bias
 - Reasoned decision
 - All of the above
- 10) Which of the following statements is true?
- tribunals are not bound by the decisions of S.C.
 - tribunal is established by gout
 - all tribunals are not courts but all courts are tribunals
 - tribunals are not bound by principles of natural justice
- 11) The chairman or any member of the public service commissions in India can be removed ____.
- only if he is guilty of misbehavior
 - only if he is adjudged insolvent
 - only by president
 - president with consultation of H.C. Judge
- 12) A delegated legislation may be held valid on the ground of ____.
- parent act is unconstitutional
 - where parent act delegates incidental legislative functions
 - where delegated legislation is unconstitutional
 - None the above
- 13) Dimes vs Grant junction canal, 1852, was considered as a classic example of the application of the rule against ____.
- personal bias
 - pecuniary bias
 - official bias
 - None the above
- 14) In which of the following case S.C. held that "Right to health" forms and indispensable part of Right to Cite"
- Lata Mangeshkar vs union of India
 - Bandhua Mukti Morcha vs union of India
 - Parmanand katara vs union of India
 - Sheela Barse vs union of India
- 15) Who is father of public Interest litigation In India?
- Justice Y.V. Chandrachud
 - M.C. Mehta
 - Justice P.M. Bhagawati
 - None the above

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

- Define administrative law How the administrative law is differ from constitutional law.
- What do you understand by the concept of "separation of power"?
- What are types of controls of administration.
- Public service commission.
- Define tribunal why tribunal is necessary for administrative adjudication & its characteristics.
- Explain liability of state in torts & contracts.
- Public Interest litigation.

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

- Contractual liability of Govt.
- Doctrine of estoppeal
- Role & function of public corporation
- Rule of law
- Procedure & function of central vigilance commission.
- write a note on conciliation proceedings.

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

a) What are the principles of natural Justice Explain your answer with relevant cases?

OR

b) How judiciary controls administration through writs? Explain various kinds or writs & conditions to grant remedy under writ?

Q.5 Explain the provisions of delegated legislation & it's kinds? How delegated powers are controlled substantive your answer with leading cases? 15

Seat No.	
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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.

15

- Page 1 of 3

- 9) Payment of minimum bonus, is provided in section _____ of the payment of Bonus Act 1965.
 - a) Sec-24
 - b) Sec-10
 - c) Sec-21
 - d) None of these
- 10) Under the contract labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 of section 6 provides _____.
 - a) registration of certain establishment
 - b) revocation of registration
 - c) Appointment of registering officer
 - d) None the above
- 11) "If the women dies during delivery period, the maternity benefit will be confirmed to date of her death" this statement is _____.
 - a) true
 - b) false
- 12) Prohibits the employer from discharging or dismissal a women worker due to her absence per milted by maternity benefit Act 1961.
 - a) Sec-11
 - b) Sec-14
 - c) Sec-12
 - d) Sec-6
- 13) The Child Labour (prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 is an example of _____.
 - a) Regulative Labour Legislative
 - b) Social Security Legislative
 - c) Welfare Legislation
 - d) Protective Labour Legislation
- 14) Anybody who contravenes the provisions of sec-3 shall be punished with minimum _____which may extend up to 1-year of imprisonment
 - a) 1 Month-1 year
 - b) 2 Month-1 year
 - c) 3 Month -1 year
 - d) 6 Month -5 year
- 15) Employee's provident Funds Appellate tribunal was constituted ul_____ of this act.
 - a) Sec-7
 - b) Sec-7D
 - c) Sec-6 A
 - d) Sec-7 b

Q.2 Answer any five of the following questions.

20

- Employee's pension scheme ul the employee's provident funds & miscellaneous provision Act 1952
- Employees deposit linked Insurance scheme.
- What is the object, scope of payment of wages Act 1936?
- Write the procedure & formalities for registration ul trade union Act 1926
- Collection bargaining
- Various kinds of bonus & bonus commission
- Write down the provision of welfare & health of contract labour ul the Contract Labour Act.

Q.3 Answer any three of the following questions.

15

- Write down the note on, eligibility, notice of claim u the maternity benefit Act.
- What are the rights & liabilities of registered trade union?
- Tripartism
- Write down the procedure for certification of standing orders & operation.
- Define the term same work / work of similar nature. What are the duties of employer ul the equal remuneration Act 1976
- What are the problems of contract labour?

Q.4 Write any one out two

15

a) Write a detailed note on Child Labour Act 1986.

OR

b) Discuss in brief payment of wages Act 1936.

Q.5 Define trade union. What is the role of trade union What are the penalties given
ul the trade union Act 1926

15

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
Public International 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 Multiple choice question**15**

- 1) The principle of jus cogens means: _____.
 a) A peremptory norm of International Law
 b) A state is bound by the provisions of a forced treaty
 c) A successor state is bound by the acts of a predecessor State
 d) None of these
- 2) International Law is the body of rules which governs the relations between _____.
 a) Provinces
 b) Cities
 c) States
 d) None of the above
- 3) Who amongst the following jurists said that International Law is merely positive morality?
 a) Brierly
 b) Kelson
 c) Hall
 d) Austin
- 4) Who amongst the following jurists said that International Law is vanishing point of jurisprudence?
 a) Austin
 b) Maine
 c) Oppenheim
 d) Holland
- 5) Who amongst the following scholars considered International Law as true law?
 a) Grotius
 b) Hobbes
 c) Hall & Lawrence
 d) Austin
- 6) Which one of the following is NOT a source of International Law?
 a) Constitutions of sovereign states
 b) Treaties
 c) International Conventions
 d) International customs and practices
- 7) 'Calvo Clause' and 'Darggo Doctrine' are the result of _____.
 a) The decision of ICJ
 b) Writings of Jurists
 c) State judicial decisions
 d) None of the above
- 8) Dualism" denotes that International Law/and State Law _____.
 a) Represent two entirely distinct legal system
 b) Are concomitant aspects of the one system law integral
 c) Are not enforceable
 d) Are not binding
- 9) Recognition of a new State is _____.
 a) Legal act
 b) Quasi legal act
 c) Political act
 d) Constitutional act

- 10) UN Charter begins by proclaiming _____.
a) 'We the States of United Nations'
b) 'We the people of United Nations'
c) 'We the Sovereign States'
d) None of the above
- 11) The Doctrine of Non-intervention under Article 2(4) prohibits _____.
a) Threat of force
b) Use of force
c) Threat or use of force
d) None of these
- 12) Which one of the following bodies has the power to enforce international peace in case of existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or an act of aggression?
a) Security Council
b) General Assembly
c) International Court of Justice
d) International Criminal Court
- 13) A fugitive is extradited when _____.
a) There is an extradition treaty between two countries
b) It is a matter of International Comity
c) There are friendly relations between two states
d) As a duty under International Law
- 14) Mr. Estrada was _____.
a) External Affairs Minister of USA
b) External Affairs Minister of Mexico
c) Prime Minister of Pakistan
d) External Affairs Minister of UK
- 15) The most important essential of 'State' is _____.
a) Permanent population
b) Defined territory
c) Capacity to enter international relations
d) All of these

Q.2 Write notes on any 05 of the following questions (05 out of 07)**20**

- a) Theories regarding Subjects of International Law
- b) Grounds for Intervention
- c) Principal Organs of United Nations Organization
- d) Different Types of Asylums
- e) Different Kinds of States
- f) Original Responsibility of a State
- g) Modes of Recognition

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

- a) Describe in detail the Modes of Acquiring Territories.
- b) Explain in detail the Modes of Acquisition of Nationality.
- c) Write a detailed note on Conditions for Extradition.
- d) Explain the immunities and duties of diplomatic agents in International Law.
- e) Write a detailed note on Lotus Case.
- f) What are the Sanctions in International Law?

- Q.4 Answer of the following questions. (Any One)** **15**
- a)** Define the term International Law and explain the distinction between public and private International Law. Discuss in detail the primary and subsidiary sources of International Law.
 - b)** Discuss in detail the pacific and coercive methods of settlement of International Disputes.
- Q.5 Answer the following question.** **15**
- Define Treaties and explain in detail the types of Treaties and binding force of Treaties. Write a detailed note on the Law of Treaties.

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Sem - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
Environmental Law

Day & Date: Saturday, 25-03-2023
 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) Any adulterated elements leak into the ground, filtration, and are carried into groundwater reservoir is known as _____.
 a) Land Contamination b) Noise Pollution
 c) Water Pollution d) Air Pollution
- 2) PIL Stands for _____.
 a) Private Interest Litigation b) Public Interest Legislation
 c) Private Interest Legislation d) Public Interest Litigation
- 3) Which section of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 deals with the Persons handling hazardous substances to comply with procedural safeguards?
 a) Section 12 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
 b) Section 9 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
 c) Section 8 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
 d) Section 20 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- 4) The Government of India enacted the Environment Protection Act of 1986 under Article _____ of the Constitution of India.
 a) 253 b) 249
 c) 301 d) 251
- 5) When was the Stockholm Conference held?
 a) 1970 b) 1972
 c) 1976 d) 1982
- 6) _____ of the Constitution declares "The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and safeguard forests and wildlife of the country."
 a) Article 13 b) Article 51 A(g)
 c) Article 21 d) Article-48A
- 7) In _____ case, the Supreme Court of India held that the public trust doctrine applied in India.
 a) Ganga Water Pollution Case
 b) M. C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath
 c) Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra & Ors v. State of U. P. & Ors
 d) All the above
- 8) When did Forest Conservation Act, 1980, come into force?
 a) 11 April 1984 b) 01 March 1980
 c) 25 May 1986 d) 25 October, 1980

- 9) The process of burning municipal solid wastes under suitable temperature and conditions in a specific furnace is called _____.
 - a) Landfill
 - b) Incineration
 - c) Recycling
 - d) Vermicomposting
- 10) The Eco-mark scheme falls under the ambit of _____.
 - a) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
 - b) Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
 - c) Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
 - d) Ministry of Earth Science
- 11) What is the main reason for thermal pollution?
 - a) Increase in the temperature of the ecosystem
 - b) Hot water released by power plants and industries
 - c) Increase in the chemical contains in water
 - d) Pollution causing by vehicles
- 12) The Taj Mahal in India is affected by _____.
 - a) Fog
 - b) Water pollution
 - c) Soil pollution
 - d) Acid rain
- 13) What is environment audit?
 - a) An idea to check and take necessary action against erring industries and erring officers
 - b) A check on the accounts of the companies involved in environment pollution
 - c) A check on environmental pollutants and the measure on extent of damage caused
 - d) All of the above
- 14) The Ramsar Convention is also called as the Convention on _____.
 - a) Wetlands
 - b) Wildlife animals
 - c) Biodiversity
 - d) Environmental Impact Assessment
- 15) One who Practice phooka or doom dev he shall be punishable with _____.
 - a) fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or
 - b) with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with both
 - c) the animal on which the operation was performed shall be forfeited to the Government
 - d) All the above

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

20

- Public Trust Doctrine.
- Discuss the concept of Cruelty to Animals generally.
- Describe the different kinds of environmental pollution.
- Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India; Supreme Court of India, Discuss.
- Acid Rain and its effects.
- Salient features Forest Conservation Act.

- Q.3 Answer of the following questions. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Role of Public Interest Litigation in environmental protection in India. Discuss with relevant case laws.
 - b) Legal scope of sustainable development.
 - c) Offences against wild life.
 - d) Wetlands
 - e) Environmental Impact Assessment.
 - f) Ancient approach on Dharma of Environment.
- Q.4 Answer of the following questions. (Any One) 15**
- a) Elaborately explain the different provisions of the Indian Constitution concerning the Protection of Environment with relevant case Laws?
- OR**
- b) Discuss in detail the meaning, sources, and effects of Noise Pollution and Various Statutory Control of Noise Pollution with the help of decided case law.
- Q.5 Explain in detail the concept of Polluter pays principle and Precautionary Principle in detail with relevant case laws. 15**