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LL.B. (Semester – I) (Old) (CBCS) Examination Nov-2019
LAW OF CONTRACTS

Day & Date: Thursday, 14-11-2019
Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) Indian Contract Act comes into force on _____ 1872.
 - a) 2 August
 - b) 1 September
 - c) 4 June
 - d) None of these
- 2) The term _____ is defined in Section 2 (h) of the Indian Contract Act.
 - a) Free consent
 - b) Proposal
 - c) Contract
 - d) Consideration
- 3) _____ form of contract described as contract of adhesion.
 - a) Voidable
 - b) Government
 - c) Standard
 - d) None of these
- 4) The agreement of a person of unsound mind is _____.
 - a) void
 - b) valid
 - c) lawful
 - d) Unilateral
- 5) _____ contract is a contract to do or not to do something if some event, collateral to such contract does or does not happen.
 - a) Unilateral
 - b) Standard
 - c) Contingent
 - d) Quasi
- 6) An anticipatory breach of contract occurs when _____ to the promised time or date of performance the promisor repudiates contracts.
 - a) after
 - b) future
 - c) prior
 - d) None of these
- 7) _____ Article of Indian Constitution related to Government contract.
 - a) 299 (1)
 - b) 125
 - c) 169
 - d) 368
- 8) W.T.O. means World _____ Organisation.
 - a) Trade
 - b) Tariff
 - c) Tourist
 - d) Transport
- 9) Lok Adalat provides _____ justice.
 - a) delay
 - b) expensive
 - c) speedy
 - d) None of these
- 10) _____ is a document issued from the office of court of justice calling upon a person to attend before a judge or officer of court for certain purpose.
 - a) Injunction
 - b) Judgement
 - c) Summons
 - d) None of these

- 11) Section _____ of the Specific Relief Act related to declaratory decree.
a) 5 b) 7
c) 19 d) 34
- 12) _____ injunction continue until a specified time or until further order of the court.
a) Perpetual b) Temporary
c) Permanent d) None of these
- 13) When the parties to a contract agree to substitute the existing contract with a new contract is called _____.
a) novation b) rescission
c) remission d) waiver
- 14) _____ section of Indian Contract Act related to provision of compensation for loss or damage caused by breach of contract.
a) 15 b) 17
c) 25 d) 73

- Q.2 Answer any four of the following questions. 16**
- 1) Write a brief note on Court Fee.
 - 2) Explain cancellation of instrument under Specific Relief Act.
 - 3) What is meant by wagering agreements?
 - 4) Explain agreement in restraint of legal proceeding void and its exceptions.
 - 5) Explain invitations for proposal.
 - 6) Write a brief note on temporary injunction.
- Q.3 Answer any two of the following questions. 12**
- 1) Explain persons against whom specific enforcement can be ordered.
 - 2) Define coercion and explain effect of coercion on contract.
 - 3) Explain concept of damages and discuss on remoteness of damages.
 - 4) Critically comment on Quasi Contract.
- Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions. 14**
- 1) Define proposal and explain essential elements of proposal and communication of proposal.
 - 2) Write an essay on discharge of contract by performance.
- Q.5 Discuss on government as a contracting party. 14**

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LL.B. (Semester - I) (Old) (CBCS) Examination Nov-2019
SPECIAL CONTRACTS

Day & Date: Friday, 15-11-2019
Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) Section 126 of the Indian Contract Act defines the following term _____.
 a) Contract of Guarantee b) Contract of Indemnity
 c) Contract of Bailment d) None of the above
- 2) The Negotiable Instruments Act was came into force in the year _____.
 a) 1981 b) 1881
 c) 2002 d) None of the above
- 3) The doctrine of "*Holding out*" was recognized under the following section in the Indian Partnership Act _____.
 a) Section: 28 b) Section: 29
 c) Section: 30 d) None of the above
- 4) Identify the section under the Negotiable Instruments Act which provides penalty for dishonor of a cheque for insufficiency of funds in the accounts _____.
 a) Section: 137 b) Section: 132
 c) Section: 138 d) None of the above
- 5) If the transfer of the property in the goods is to take place at a future time or subject to some fulfillment of condition, the contract under the Sale of Goods Act is called as _____.
 a) Agreement to Sell b) Bailment
 c) Sale d) None of the above
- 6) In the Partnership firm the liability of a partner is _____.
 a) Limited b) Unlimited
 c) Both a) and b) d) None of the above
- 7) The principle – "*Nemo dat quod non habet*" means _____.
 a) Nobody can give what he himself has not got
 b) Let the buyer beware
 c) Let the seller beware
 d) None of the above
- 8) The principle '*Caveat Emptor*' means _____.
 a) Finder of goods b) Let the buyer beware
 c) Let the seller beware d) None of the above
- 9) A person who is employed by and acting under the control of the original agent in the business of agency is called as _____.
 a) Substituted agent b) Sub-agent
 c) Both a) and b) d) None of the above
- 10) When a guarantee extends to a series of transactions it is called as _____.
 a) Specific guarantee b) Continuing guarantee
 c) Both a) and b) d) None of the above

- 11) Find out nature of goods when A agrees to sell a car to B which has not yet manufactured treated as _____.
 - a) Future goods
 - b) Finder of goods
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of the above
- 12) Identify the section which defines Contrast of Sale under the Sale of Goods Act _____.
 - a) Section: 4
 - b) Section: 5
 - c) Section: 6
 - d) None of above
- 13) Identify the section which defines Promissory note under the Negotiable Instruments Act.
 - a) Section: 6
 - b) Section: 5
 - c) Section: 4
 - d) None of these
- 14) The bailment of goods as security for payment of a debt or performance of promise is called _____.
 - a) Indemnity
 - b) Pledge
 - c) Either a) and b)
 - d) None of these

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

- a) Explain contract of bailment. Discuss the right and duties of bailor and bailee under the Indian Contract Act.
- b) Define the contract of guarantee and indemnity and make out distinction between indemnity and guarantee under the Indian Contract Act.
- c) Define the contract of sale and explain the distinction between sale and agreement to sale under the Sale of Goods Act.
- d) Define the term Negotiable Instrument and explain the various kinds of negotiable instruments under the Negotiable Instruments Act.
- e) Explain the meaning of finder of goods and his right under the Indian Contract Act.
- f) Explain the meaning of "*Caveat Emptor*" and its exceptions.

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

- a) Define the term pledge and explain the rights of pawner and pawnee under the Indian Contract Act.
- b) Explain the term unpaid seller and discuss in detail his right against the goods under the Sale of Goods Act.
- c) Explain the principle "*Nemo dat quod non habet*" and its exceptions under Sale of Goods Act.
- d) Define the term Cheque and explain the provision relating to dishonor of cheque and penalties provided under Negotiable Instruments Act with relevant case law.

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

Define the term agent principal. Explain the various kinds of agents and methods of creation and termination of agency under the Indian Contract Act.

OR

Define the term surety and explain the extent of rights and liability of surety and co-sureties. Critically examine the modes of discharge of surety under the Indian Contract Act.

- Q.5** Define the term partnership and explain rights and duties of partners. Discuss in detail various methods of dissolution of partnership under the Indian Partnership Act with relevant case laws.

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LL.B. (Semester - I) (Old) (CBCS) Examination Nov-2019
LAW OF TORT INCLUDING MV ACT AND CP LAWS

Day & Date: Saturday, 16-11-2019
 Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) According to _____, "A tort is an infringement of right of a private individual giving a right of compensation at the suit of the injured party".
 - a) Winfield
 - b) Fraser
 - c) Salmond
 - d) Austin
- 2) Act of Necessity is based on the maxim _____.
 - a) Ignorance of law is no excuse
 - b) De minimis non curat lex
 - c) Injuria sine Damno
 - d) Salus Populi Suprema lex
- 3) The maxim Damnum Sine Injuria was applied in _____ case.
 - a) Gloucester Grammar School Case
 - b) Chesmore vs. Richards
 - c) Bradford Corporation vs. Pickles
 - d) All the above
- 4) A _____ is a person who was convicted for an offence and sentenced to imprisonment.
 - a) Foreign Sovereign
 - b) Alien enemy
 - c) Convict
 - d) Insolvent
- 5) In _____ the defamatory statement is made in some permanent and visible form such as writing, printing etc.
 - a) Libel
 - b) Slander
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) Neither a nor b
- 6) Suit for damages, recovery of possession, declaration of title and Injunction are _____ remedies.
 - a) Special
 - b) Judicial
 - c) Extra judicial
 - d) General and simple
- 7) Nuisance is a _____ wrong.
 - a) Permanent
 - b) Isolated
 - c) Temporary
 - d) Continuing
- 8) Section 165 of Motor Vehicle Act empowers the _____ to constitute Claims Tribunals.
 - a) President
 - b) Chief Justice of India
 - c) State Government
 - d) Central Government
- 9) _____ of Consumer Protection Act defines the term Consumer.
 - a) Section 2(1) (c)
 - b) Section 2 (1) (d)
 - c) Section 2 (1) (o)
 - d) Section 2 (1) (r)

- 10) A person aggrieved by an order made by the district forum may file an appeal against the order in the State Commission within _____ days.
- a) 15 b) 30
c) 60 d) 90
- 11) _____ Imprisonment consist an imprisonment of a total restraint for some period, however, short, upon the liberty of another without sufficient justification.
- a) Legal b) Unlawful
c) False d) All the above
- 12) _____ means the object or purpose for which the act is done.
- a) Malice b) Intention
c) Motive d) Malice and Intention
- 13) In Contributory _____ the harm is suffered by the plaintiff not solely due to the negligence of the defendant but also due to the negligence of the plaintiff.
- a) Nuisance b) Trespass
c) Negligence d) Defamation
- 14) Section _____ deals with liability without fault in certain cases.
- a) 130 b) 140
c) 145 d) 163

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

- a) Tort and Breach of Contract.
b) Defense for Defamation.
c) Res Ipsa Loquitur.
d) Nuisance
e) Assault and Battery
f) Unfair Trade Practice

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

- a) Constitution and Jurisdiction and procedure of State Commission.
b) Write a note on Extinction of Tortious Liability.
c) Motor Vehicle Claims Tribunal
d) Volenti non fit injuria and state its exception.

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

Write a detailed note on "Trespass to Immovable Property" under Law of torts.

OR

What is vicarious liability? When the Master liable for the torts committed by his servant, explains with the help of relevant cases.

Q.5 Explain the rule in Rylands vs. Fletcher and state the exceptions, if any with the help of relevant case laws. 14

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**LL.B. (Semester - I) (Old) (CBCS) Examination Nov-2019
LAW OF CRIMES – I (PENAL CODE)**

Day & Date: Monday, 18-11-2019
Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) The offence of assault or use of criminal force to woman with intend to disrobe includes u/s _____.
 a) 354
 b) 354 B
 c) 355
 d) 356
- 2) Section _____ promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language etc and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony.
 a) 153
 b) 154
 c) 153 A
 d) 155
- 3) Failure to keep election accounts is an offence u/s _____.
 a) 171 A
 b) 171 D
 c) 171 G
 d) 171 I
- 4) Issuing or signing false certificate which is admissible in law is an offence u/s _____.
 a) 196
 b) 197
 c) 198
 d) 191
- 5) Where death of a woman is caused by any burns or bodily injury otherwise than under normal circumstances within _____ years of marriage is called dowry death.
 a) five
 b) seven
 c) ten
 d) six
- 6) Assault or criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty is an offence u/s _____.
 a) 354
 b) 353
 c) 352
 d) 355
- 7) Section _____ relates to voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.
 a) 331
 b) 332
 c) 333
 d) 334
- 8) Theft is committed only of _____ property.
 a) movable
 b) immovable
 c) still
 d) non living
- 9) There is theft or extortion in _____.
 a) theft
 b) robbery
 c) extortion
 d) affray

- 10) _____ is one of the exception to murder.
 a) Threat
 b) Insanity
 c) Sudden fight
 d) Child
- 11) Crime is _____ wrong.
 a) social
 b) moral
 c) public
 d) personnel
- 12) A thing is done with due care and attention is said to be done in _____.
 a) forcibly
 b) good faith
 c) intentionally
 d) fraudulently
- 13) _____ persons are required to constitute an unlawful assembly.
 a) Four
 b) Five
 c) Six
 d) Ten
- 14) In the offence of affray, fight must have been taken place at _____ place.
 a) public
 b) private
 c) govt.
 d) trust

Q.2 Answer the following questions. (Any Seven) 14

- a) What is meant by mock marriage?
- b) Why insane persons are exempted from punishment?
- c) What is meant by wrongful confinement?
- d) How many accused are essential to constitute dacoity?
- e) Which factor differs kidnapping from abduction?
- f) What are different kinds of punishment?
- g) Mention offences relating to women.
- h) What is meant by adultery?

Q.3 A) Write short notes. (Any Two) 08

- 1) Rash and negligent act
- 2) Abetment
- 3) Unlawful assembly

B) Write short notes. (Any Two) 06

- 1) Outraging modesty of a woman
- 2) Capital punishment
- 3) Extortion

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any Two) 14

- a) Explain hurt and grievous hurt. Distinguish between hurt and grievous hurt.
- b) State and explain offence of rape with suitable example.
- c) What are ingredients of theft? Discuss in detail.
- d) When accused is exempted from punishment?

Q.5 Answer the following questions. 14

- a) What is mean by defamation? Give exception to defamation.
- b) What are exceptions to murder?

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LL.B. (SEM – I) (Old) (CBCS) Examination Nov-2019
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I

Day & Date: Tuesday, 19-11-2019
Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) _____ Article provides for Judicial Review.
 - a) 13
 - b) 12
 - c) 15
 - d) 19
- 2) _____ word added under preamble of the Constitution through 42 Amendment.
 - a) Secular
 - b) Socialist
 - c) Both Above
 - d) None Above
- 3) _____ includes under preamble of Constitution.
 - a) Justice
 - b) Liberty
 - c) Equality
 - d) All above
- 4) _____ Article provides for Admission or Establishment of New States.
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 1
 - d) None Above
- 5) Population of State is divided into _____ categories.
 - a) Two
 - b) Four
 - c) Both Above
 - d) None Above
- 6) Definition of State includes _____?
 - a) Parliament
 - b) Legislature
 - c) Local Authorities
 - d) All of the above
- 7) _____ provides for no discrimination on grounds of Religion, Race , Caste etc.
 - a) 15
 - b) 14
 - c) 17
 - d) None Above
- 8) Article 19 provides for _____ freedoms.
 - a) Five
 - b) Six
 - c) Four
 - d) Seven
- 9) _____ Article provides for compulsory service for public purpose.
 - a) 28
 - b) 21
 - c) 24
 - d) 23
- 10) Religious Freedom includes _____?
 - a) Practice
 - b) Propagate
 - c) Profess
 - d) All Above
- 11) _____ Article provides for separation of Judiciary from Executive.
 - a) 49
 - b) 51
 - c) 50
 - d) 39

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LL.B. (Semester – II) (CBCS) Examination Nov-2019
FAMILY LAW – I

Day & Date: Thursday, 07-11-2019
Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) In modern India Muslims are permitted to practice polygamy, limited to _____ wives.
 - a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) Five
- 2) Section _____ of Hindu Marriage Act 1995 made provision for dissolution of the marriage.
 - a) Section 13
 - b) Section 12
 - c) Section 11
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Under Muslim law delegated divorce is called _____.
 - a) Talak-e-tafweez
 - b) Talak-hasan
 - c) Ila
 - d) None of the above
- 4) _____ is the ground for claiming Judicial separation under Hindu Marriage Act.
 - a) Conversion
 - b) Cruelty
 - c) Adultery
 - d) All of the above
- 5) Kutumbarthe means _____.
 - a) For the benefit of family estate
 - b) Partnership for the Coparceners
 - c) To perform spiritual duties
 - d) None of the above
- 6) _____ means a debt which is legally binding.
 - a) Vyavaharika debt
 - b) Antecedent debt
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) Avyavaharika debt
- 7) Any marriage solemnized, shall be voidable; and may be annulled by a decree of _____ on grounds given under section 12 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 .
 - a) Restitution of conjugal right
 - b) Decree of Nullity
 - c) Divorce
 - d) Divorce by mutual consent
- 8) An alienation made by the Karta _____ is not binding on the joint family.
 - a) without any legal necessity
 - b) without adequate consideration
 - c) both a and b
 - d) none of the above
- 9) Any property inherited by a female Hindu from her father or mother shall devolve, in absence of any son or daughter of the deceased (including the children of any pre-deceased son or daughter), upon _____.
 - a) heirs of husband
 - b) heirs of father
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) none of the above

- 10) Parties _____ remarry during judicial separation.
a) can
b) cannot
c) both a and b
d) None of the above
- 11) After divorce, parties are _____ to remarry.
a) free
b) not free
c) both a and b
d) None of the above
- 12) _____ is a property in which a person acquires right by birth.
a) Unobstructed property
b) Coparcenary Property
c) Aprathibanda Daya
d) All of the above
- 13) In coparcenary property, all the coparceners have _____.
a) common interest
b) the right of possession
c) both a and b
d) none of the above
- 14) _____ is bound to pay taxes and all other dues on behalf of joint family.
a) Karta
b) Trustee
c) Member
d) none of the above

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

- 1) Critically write about Dowry Prohibition.
- 2) Separate property under Hindu law.
- 3) Restitution of conjugal rights.
- 4) Doctrine of Radd.
- 5) Explain concept of Notional partition.
- 6) Explain emerging concepts: *maitri sambandh* and divided home.

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

- 1) Divorce by mutual consent under different personal laws.
- 2) Explain Conversion and its effect on Succession of Marriage and need of uniform civil code.
- 3) Explain Succession to property of a Hindu male dying intestate under the provisions of Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
- 4) Explain Classification of heirs under Muslim law and distribution of property under Muslim Law.

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

- 1) Explain divorce under Muslim Personal Law.
- 2) Explain about the bars to Matrimonial relief.

Q.5 Explain Karta of the joint family, privileges and obligation with special reference to power of alienation. 14

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LL.B. (Semester – II) (CBCS) Examination Nov-2019
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Day & Date: Friday, 08-11-2019
Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions:

14

- 1) Supremacy of Law is one of the meanings of _____.
a) Separation of Powers b) Rule of law
c) Laissez Faire d) Mala Fide
- 2) There are _____ main categories of Government functions.
a) Three b) Five
c) Six d) Two
- 3) There are _____ basic constitutional principles of Administrative law.
a) Five b) Six
c) Two d) None of the above
- 4) _____ of modern administration is one of the reasons for Growth of Administrative Law.
a) Complexity b) Rule
c) Separation d) Execution
- 5) _____ control can be effectively exercised by laying on table.
a) Judicial b) Other
c) Legislative d) None of above
- 6) _____ means an adjudicating authority other than court of law.
a) Corporation b) Court
c) Parliament d) Tribunal
- 7) Under Article 323 - A & B of the Constitution the _____ has empowered to constitute administrative tribunals.
a) Parliament b) Administration
c) Court d) President
- 8) Reserve Bank of India is a _____ corporation.
a) Commercial b) Development
c) Social d) Financial
- 9) Hospital Boards is a _____ corporation.
a) Commercial b) Development
c) Social d) Financial
- 10) Habeas Corpus means _____.
a) to have the body b) Prohibition
c) to certify d) Command
- 11) Under Article _____ of the Constitution High Courts has power to issue writs.
a) 323 b) 226
c) 310 d) None of above

- 12) Article 299 (1) of Constitution prescribes the mode of execution of such _____
- a) Powers
 - b) Execution
 - c) Contracts
 - d) Torts
- 13) There are _____ types of bias.
- a) One
 - b) Three
 - c) Two
 - d) Four
- 14) _____ Law is the law relating to the administration.
- a) Judicial
 - b) Parliamentary
 - c) Court
 - d) Administrative

- Q.2 Answer the following questions. (Any Four) 16**
- 1) Write about reasons for growth of administrative law.
 - 2) Scrutiny Committees.
 - 3) Explain effect of Valid Contract.
 - 4) Write about procedural Ultra-vires.
 - 5) Explain writ of habeas corpus.
 - 6) Write about writ of Mandamus.
- Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two) 12**
- 1) Statutory Remedies
 - 2) Constitutional Recognition of Administrative tribunals
 - 3) Mala-fide
 - 4) Write about writ of Quo-Warranto.
- Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One) 14**
- 1) Write about principles of Natural Justice.
- OR**
- 2) Explain about Substantive Ultra Vires.
- Q.5 Write the modes of Public Corporations. 14**

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LL.B. (Semester – II) (CBCS) Examination Nov-2019
LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAW – I

Day & Date: Saturday, 09-11-2019
 Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) Under the Payment of Bonus Act the available surplus computed under section _____.
 - a) 11
 - b) 1
 - c) 5
 - d) No any
- 2) Under Section 3 Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act, employer shall submit to the certifying officer _____ copies of the draft standing order.
 - a) two
 - b) five
 - c) one
 - d) No any
- 3) Under Industrial Employment Act, for interpretation of standing order employer or workman may refer the question to _____.
 - a) Civil Court
 - b) Labour Court
 - c) Certifying Officer
 - d) Inspector
- 4) Superannuation in relation to an employee who is the member of the Pension Scheme, means the attainment by the said employee of the age of _____ years.
 - a) 58
 - b) 56
 - c) 57
 - d) No any
- 5) The Payment of Wages Act came into operation on _____.
 - a) 21 March 1937
 - b) 21 June 1938
 - c) 1 June 1940
 - d) No any
- 6) According to Payment of Wages Act, every payment made by the employed person to the employer or his agent shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a _____ from wages.
 - a) Contribution
 - b) Salary
 - c) Deduction
 - d) No any
- 7) Under Payment of Bonus Act, every employer shall be bound to pay to minimum bonus _____ % of salary or wage of employee during accounting year.
 - a) 8.33
 - b) 7.35
 - c) 6.33
 - d) 10.35
- 8) Under Payment of Bonus Act, every employee shall be entitled to bonus who has worked in the establishment for not less than _____ working days in that year.
 - a) 25
 - b) 27
 - c) 30
 - d) 45

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LL.B. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination Nov-2019
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Day & Date: Monday, 11-11-2019
Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) Find out the jurist who stated that International Law is a vanishing point of Jurisprudence.

a) Holland	b) Dias
c) Oppenheim	d) None of the above
- 2) Identify the source of International Law.

a) Juristic Works	b) International Custom
c) International Convention	d) All of the above
- 3) According to the following theory International Law and Municipal Law are separate two laws.

a) Dualism Theory	b) Monism Theory
c) Specific Adoption Theory	d) None of the above
- 4) Identify the State territory which is under the suzerainty of another state and has no importance under International Law.

a) Confederation	b) Vassal
c) Federal	d) Condominium
- 5) Identify the State territory where two or more States exercise sovereignty.

a) Confederation	b) Vassal
c) Federal	d) Condominium
- 6) Identify the theories of recognition of states in International Law.

a) Constitutive Theory	b) Declaratory Theory
c) Both a and b	d) None of the above
- 7) Identify the subject of International law.

a) State	b) Individual
c) Non-state entities	d) All of the above
- 8) Find out the compulsive or coercive methods of settlement of disputes at International Law.

a) Retorson	b) Reprisal
c) Embargo	d) All of the above
- 9) Identify the state which for the first time advocated the concept of Exclusive Economic Zone and its application in International Law.

a) Geneva	b) Kenya
c) England	d) None of the above
- 10) Find out the term which means providing shelter and active protection to a political refugee from another state by a state which admits him on his request.

a) Extradition	b) Treatment of Aliens
c) Asylum	d) None of the above

- 11) Find out the term which means that the delivery of an accused or convicted individual to the country where he is alleged to have committed crime.
- a) Extradition
 - b) Treatment of Aliens
 - c) Asylum
 - d) None of the above
- 12) The United Nation Organisation was consisting of following number of principal organs.
- a) 05
 - b) 06
 - c) 07
 - d) None of the above
- 13) The Head Office of the International Labour Organization is situated at :
- a) Tehran
 - b) Vienna
 - c) Geneva
 - d) None of the above
- 14) The term WHO stands for :
- a) Women Health Organization
 - b) World Home Organization
 - c) World Health Organization
 - d) None of the above

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

- 1) Define the term extradition and explain its essential conditions or restriction on surrender in International Law.
- 2) Define the term Asylum and explain the different types of asylum.
- 3) Explain essential elements of state and different kinds of states in International Law.
- 4) Explain the various theories regarding subjects of International Law and place of the individual in International Law.
- 5) Define the term intervention. Explain grounds for intervention in International Law.
- 6) Explain in brief the various principal organs of United Nations Organization.

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

- 1) Define the term treaty. Explain formulation, ratification and termination of treaties in International Law.
- 2) Explain the immunities and duties of diplomatic agents in International Law.
- 3) Define the term state responsibility. Explain briefly states responsibility in various fields and defenses to state liability.
- 4) Explain the meaning, theories, modes and withdrawal of recognition of state in International Law.

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

- 1) Define the term Nationality. Explain the modes of acquisition and loss of nationality and double nationality.
- 2) Discuss in detail the pacific and coercive methods of settlement of International Disputes.

Q.5 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. 14

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Set **P**

LL.B (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination Nov-2019
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Day & Date: Wednesday, 13-11-2019
Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) Article _____ specifically deals with the fundamental duty with respect to environment, i.e. to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life and to have compassion for living creatures.
 - a) Art. 51 A
 - b) Art. 51 A(g)
 - c) Art. 48 A
 - d) None of the above
- 2) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, passed in _____ year.
 - a) 1971
 - b) 1978
 - c) 1972
 - d) 1974
- 3) The Environmental (Protection) Act, passed in the _____ year.
 - a) 1986
 - b) 1974
 - c) 1981
 - d) None of these
- 4) Which one of the following is a salient principle of sustainable development?
 - a) Inter-Generational Equity
 - b) Use and conservation of Natural Resources
 - c) The Precautionary Principle
 - d) All of these
- 5) The main purpose of the _____ principle is to ensure that a substance or activity posing a threat to the environment is prevented from adversely affecting the environment.
 - a) Precautionary Principle
 - b) Polluter Pays Principle
 - c) Public Trust Doctrine
 - d) None of these
- 6) Art. _____ dealing specifically with protection and improvement of environment, it provides, 'The State shall endeavour to protect & improve the environment and to safeguard the Forest and Wild Life of the Country'.
 - a) Art. 54 A
 - b) Art. 48 A
 - c) Art. 21
 - d) None of these
- 7) Art. _____ of the Constitution deals with right to life and clean and healthy environment.
 - a) Art. 14
 - b) Art. 21
 - c) Art. 19
 - d) Any other
- 8) Stockholm Conference on Human Environment held in the year _____.
 - a) 1989
 - b) 1972
 - c) 1974
 - d) Any other

- 9) The Rio declaration on Environment and development, held in the year _____.
a) 1989
b) 1972
c) 1992
d) 1974
- 10) _____ means the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystem and the ecological complexes of which they are part.
a) Biological Diversity
b) Bio Variability
c) Biosphere
d) None of these
- 11) Consequences of projects, plans or policies at different levels be assessed before they are executed, is the essential feature of _____.
a) Ecomark
b) Environmental Audit
c) Environmental Impact Assessment
d) None of these
- 12) Household and other consumer products can be accredited and labeled as satisfying environmental criteria, in addition to quality requirements laid down by the Bureau of Indian Standards for the Product, the label is known as _____.
a) ISI Mark
b) Hall Mark
c) Ecomark
d) None of these
- 13) The Forest (Conservation) Act passed in _____ year.
a) 1980
b) 1981
c) 1984
d) None of these
- 14) The idea behind _____ principle is development that meets the needs of present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs.
a) Polluter Pays Principle
b) Sustainable Development
c) Precautionary Principle
d) None of these

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

- 1) Dharma of Environment
- 2) Coastal Zone Management
- 3) Meaning of Environment, Pollution, kinds of pollution & its effects
- 4) Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Audit
- 5) The concept of Sustainable Development with all Principles
- 6) Disaster Emergency Preparedness

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

- 1) Hazardous waste and Biomedical waste.
- 2) Discuss in brief Principles of Stockholm Conference.
- 3) Write a note on Cruelty to Animals generally and Experimentation on Animals.
- 4) Write a note on Forest Conservation. What are the Conservation agencies, Prior Approval & Non-Forest Purpose?

Q.4 Write a detail note on Declaration of Sanctuaries and National Park with procedure, State monopoly in the sale of wild life and wild life articles and offences against wildlife.**14****OR**

Write a detail note on Water Pollution, its sources and effects, offences, procedure & penalties under Water Act.

Q.5 Write a detail note on Constitutional Provisions regarding Environmental Protection with relevant case laws.**14**

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**LL.B. (Semester - III) (CBCS) Examination Nov-2019
JURISPRUDENCE**

Day & Date: Thursday, 14-11-2019
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 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) The word 'jurisprudena' derived from _____ word jurisprudentia.
 - a) Greek
 - b) Latin
 - c) English
 - d) Spanish
- 2) Who said that – 'Law is a command of sovereign'?
 - a) Austin
 - b) Kelsen
 - c) Hobbes
 - d) None of these
- 3) Who said that 'Law has its source in the general consciousness'?
 - a) Bentham
 - b) Savigny
 - c) Salmond
 - d) None of these
- 4) The word 'person' is derived from the _____ word persona.
 - a) Greek
 - b) Latin
 - c) Irish
 - d) Spanish
- 5) Persons are of _____ kinds.
 - a) 6
 - b) 4
 - c) 2
 - d) ∞
- 6) Legal customs may be divided into _____ classes.
 - a) 2
 - b) 4
 - c) 6
 - d) 8
- 7) _____ has the binding effect.
 - a) Obiter dictum
 - b) Ratio decidendi
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of these
- 8) 'SOLLEN' norm means _____ norms.
 - a) Ought
 - b) Science
 - c) Legislation
 - d) None of these
- 9) Social Engineering means to create balance between _____.
 - a) Competing interest
 - b) Judiciary & legislative
 - c) Legislature & executive authority
 - d) None of these
- 10) Grotius built his legal theory on _____ contract.
 - a) Independent
 - b) Social
 - c) International
 - d) None of these
- 11) _____ defined law as "What the judges declare".
 - a) Gray
 - b) Hume
 - c) Grotius
 - d) Duguit

- 12) Sometimes _____ is called the 'left wing' of the functional school.
- a) Analytical school b) Realist school
c) Sociological school d) None of these
- 13) According to Austin International law is a positive _____.
- a) Law b) Morality
c) Thinking d) None of these
- 14) Who said that 'Austin's theory may be called as imperative theory'?
- a) Prof. Allen b) Savigny
c) Puchta d) Salmond

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

- a) Write about Natural persons.
b) "Precedent is a source of law". Discuss.
c) Dharma meaning
d) Why law protects possession.
e) Meaning and kinds of Rights
f) Kinds of ownership

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

- a) Kinds of customs
b) Write about the factors destroying the Authority of precedent.
c) Discuss about theories of precedent.
d) St. Augustine's Natural law theory

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

Critically write a note on Social Engineering Theory.

OR

Delegate legislation means what? Write about reasons for delegated legislation and dangers of delegated legislation, safeguards against delegate legislation.

Q.5 "Possession is nine points of law." Discuss and write about the modes of acquiring possession and rights of the possessor. 14

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LL.B (Semester - III) (CBCS) Examination Nov-2019
PROPERTY LAW

Day & Date: Friday, 15-11-2019
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 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) Easement apart from the _____ heritage can't be transferred.
 - a) Right of re-entry
 - b) Dominant
 - c) Undominant
 - d) None
- 2) When two persons mutually transfer the _____ of another, neither thing or both things being money only, the transaction is called an exchange.
 - a) Ownership
 - b) Possession
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
- 3) _____ means a building containing five or more apartments, or two or more buildings, each containing two or more apartments, with a total of five or more apartments for all such buildings and comprising a part of the property.
 - a) Apartment
 - b) Building
 - c) Flat
 - d) All the above
- 4) In a gift, one person voluntarily without _____ transfer his ownership.
 - a) Money
 - b) None
 - c) Consideration
 - d) Property
- 5) From below which rights are calculated as rights of immovable property?
 - a) Right of royalty
 - b) Right of worship
 - c) Government Promissory notes
 - d) Right of way in immovable property
- 6) How many types of mortgage can be?
 - a) Two
 - b) Four
 - c) Five
 - d) Six
- 7) In transfer of property from below which is movable property?
 - a) Right of fishery
 - b) Life time interest in immovable property
 - c) Grass
 - d) Right to collect lac from trees
- 8) Lease is defined under section _____ of T.P. Act.
 - a) 54
 - b) 58
 - c) 105
 - d) 126
- 9) _____ is defined under section 100 of Transfer of Property Act.
 - a) charges
 - b) mortgage
 - c) exchange
 - d) lease

- 10) Mortgage by deposit of title deeds is also called as _____.
a) equitable mortgage b) simple mortgage
c) special mortgage d) none of the above
- 11) When "Transfer of Property Act" was not enacted in India, we have to rely on which law?
a) English law b) American law
c) Islamic law d) Greek law
- 12) What can be transferred in lease?
a) Transfer of loan b) Transfer of interest
c) Transfer of ownership d) Transfer of possession
- 13) The Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act, provides for the ownership of an individual apartment in a building and to make such apartment _____.
a) heritable b) transferable
c) heritable and transferable d) neither a) nor b)
- 14) Section 4 of The Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act, provides for _____.
a) ownership of apartments b) status of apartment
c) common areas and facilities d) common profits and expenses

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

- a) Actionable claims
b) Charge
c) Finder of lost goods
d) Kinds of property
e) Patents
f) Good-will

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

- a) Various modes of acquisition of Easement.
b) Write a note on Licenses.
c) Write a note on Property which can be transferred and which cannot be transferred.
d) Define Exchange and its characteristics.

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

Write a detail note on Contents of Declaration and Deeds of Apartments.

OR

Discuss kinds of Mortgage and explain the Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagor.

Q.5 Define sale. What are the essentials of valid sale? Explain the rights and liabilities of Seller and Buyer. 14

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester - III) (CBCS) Examination Nov-2019
LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAW - II

Day & Date: Saturday, 16-11-2019
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 Fill in the blank by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) Industrial Disputes Act came into operation on the _____ 1947.
 - a) 1st June
 - b) 1st April
 - c) 25th May
 - d) No any
- 2) _____ means a guarantee provided by the state through its appropriate agencies, against certain risks to which the members of the society may be exposed.
 - a) Social security
 - b) Social problem
 - c) Social equity
 - d) No any
- 3) _____ is not a public utility service.
 - a) Railway
 - b) Postal
 - c) Telephone
 - d) Cinema
- 4) Section _____ of Industrial Disputes Act related to reference of disputes to Board, Courts or Tribunal.
 - a) 17
 - b) 18
 - c) 10
 - d) 4
- 5) Article _____ of the Indian Constitution related to provision of living wages for workers.
 - a) 43
 - b) 31
 - c) 40
 - d) 44
- 6) Provision of Chapter V B of the Industrial Disputes Act applicable to an industrial establishment in which not less than _____ workmen were employed on an average per working day for the preceding twelve month.
 - a) 75
 - b) 50
 - c) 65
 - d) 100
- 7) Section _____ of the Minimum Wages Act lays down procedure for fixing and revising the minimum rates of wages.
 - a) 15
 - b) 17
 - c) 5
 - d) 2
- 8) According to Factories Act, adult means a person who has completed _____ year of age.
 - a) 18
 - b) 17
 - c) 16
 - d) 15
- 9) In every factory wherein _____ or more workers employed in process or operation involve any risk of bodily injury, poisoning, hazard to health occupier employ safety officers.
 - a) 100
 - b) 1000
 - c) 50
 - d) 210

- 10) In every factory wherein _____ or more workers are ordinarily employed the occupier shall employ welfare officer.
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| a) 100 | b) 200 |
| c) 150 | d) 500 |
- 11) Under E.S.I. Act _____ responsible to pay the contribution in respect of all employee, whether employed by him directly or by or through an immediate employer.
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| a) Employee | b) Principal employer |
| c) Contractor | d) No any |
- 12) Title of the _____ Compensation Act 1923 substituted as Employees Compensation Act 1923.
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a) Workmen | b) Employer |
| c) Industrial | d) Payment |
- 13) Under MRTU and PULP Act. _____ has power to cancel recognition of a union.
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Industrial court | b) Investigation officer |
| c) Employer | d) Inspector |
- 14) Under MRTU and PULP Act for recognition of union require membership of not less than _____% of employee in undertaking.
- | | |
|-------|-------|
| a) 20 | b) 10 |
| c) 27 | d) 30 |

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

- a) Comment on labour problems.
- b) Write composition and function of works committee under Industrial Disputes Act.
- c) Explain rights of unrecognized unions under MRTU and PULP Act.
- d) Explain concept of notional extension of employer premises under E.C. Act 1923.
- e) Comment on concept of living wages under Minimum Wages Act.
- f) Distinguish between Retrenchment and Closure.

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

- a) Critically comment on labour policy in India.
- b) Explain scope and object of Minimum Wages Act.
- c) Write a note on various provisions of Unfair Labour Practices under MRTU and PLUP Act.
- d) Define dependent and explain when employer is liable to pay compensation under Employee's Compensation Act.

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

Define factory and explain various welfare and safety related provisions under Factories Act.

OR

Define Industry and explain prohibition of strikes and lock-outs in public utility services under Industrial Disputes Act.

Q.5 Write on method of payment of contribution and explain Sickness Benefit, Disablement Benefit, Medical Benefit under E.S. I. Act 1948. 14

Seat No.	
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Set P

LL.B. (Semester - III) (CBCS) Examination Nov-2019
INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION

Day & Date: Monday, 18-11-2019
 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 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) Which one of the following is an internal aid to an interpretation?
 - a) Contemporanea expositio
 - b) Travaux Preparatoires
 - c) Noscitur a sociis
 - d) Non-Obstante clause
- 2) _____ contains the main object of the Act.
 - a) Preamble
 - b) Long title
 - c) Marginal Notes
 - d) None of these
- 3) Contemporanea expositio means _____.
 - a) Belonging to same subject
 - b) Belonging to same time
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of these
- 4) Travaux Preparatoires means _____.
 - a) To know from association
 - b) Surrounding circumstances
 - c) Not with standing
 - d) None of these
- 5) Which one of the following is an external aid to an interpretation?
 - a) Travaux Preparatoires
 - b) Marginal Notes
 - c) Non-obstacle clause
 - d) None of these
- 6) "To know from association" is the meaning of _____.
 - a) Noscitar a sociis
 - b) Ejusdem generis
 - c) Reddendo singular sirgula
 - d) None of these
- 7) _____ principle means that if an enactment substantially falls within the power conferred by the Constitution upon the legislature by which it was enacted, it does not become invalid merely because it incidentally touches upon subject within the domain of another legislature.
 - a) Colorable legislation
 - b) Doctrine of Pith & Substance
 - c) Implied Powers
 - d) None of these
- 8) The principle of _____ means that when the union or central legislature makes a law on a particular subject, the state legislature have no power to enact any law on that field contrary to central law.
 - a) Pith and Substance
 - b) Colourable legislation
 - c) Occupied Field
 - d) None of these
- 9) _____ statute is one which collects all statutory provisions relating to a particular topic in one place into one legislative Act with minor amendments and improvements if necessary.
 - a) Consolidating Statute
 - b) Codifying Statute
 - c) Amending Statute
 - d) None of these

- 10) The words of an enactment are to be given their ordinary and natural meaning, and if such meaning is clear and unambiguous, effect should be given to a provision of a statute whatever may be the consequences is the principle of _____ interpretation.
 - a) Golden Rule
 - b) Literal Rule
 - c) Mischief Rule
 - d) Harmonious construction.
- 11) The expression ejusdem generis means _____.
 - a) Giving each to each
 - b) Of the same kind
 - c) To know from association
 - d) Belonging to same time
- 12) “You cannot do indirectly, what you cannot do directly” is the basic theme of _____ doctrine.
 - a) Doctrine of Pith & Substance
 - b) Doctrine of Colourable Legislation
 - c) Doctrine of Implied Powers
 - d) None of these
- 13) _____ are generally added to an enactment with the purpose of exempting something which would otherwise fall within the ambit of the main provision.
 - a) Explanations
 - b) Illustrations
 - c) Exceptions
 - d) None of these
- 14) Word must be taken in a lawful and rightful sense is the meaning of _____ maxim.
 - a) Utres valet Potius quam Pareat
 - b) Expressum facit cessary tacitum
 - c) In Bonam Partem
 - d) Generalia special bus non Drogant

Q.2 Attempt any four of the following question. 16

- a) Expressio unius est exclusion alterius and Generalia specialibus non derogant.
- b) Interpretation of Penal and Taxing Statute.
- c) Prospective operation of Statutes.
- d) Doctrine of occupied field.
- e) Define Statute, explain its classification.
- f) Doctrine of Repugnancy

Q.3 Attempt any two of the following question. 12

- a) Doctrine of Pith and Substance and Colourable legislation.
- b) Utilitarian theory & Robert Nozik theory with reference to interpretation of Statute.
- c) Delegates non-pots delegare and Uters valet Potius quam Pareat.
- d) Rawls theory of Justice.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following question. 14
Explain in detail Primary and Secondary Rules of Interpretation.

OR

Discuss in detail presumptions of statutory Interpretation.

Q.5 Write a detail note on Internal and External aids to interpretation of Statutes. 14

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (SEM – III) (CBCS) Examination Nov-2019
PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY

Day & Date: Tuesday, 19-11-2019
 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 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) According to fairchild penology is 'that field of applied sociology which deals with theory & methods of _____'.
 a) punishment of crime b) reform of criminals
 c) punishment of the criminal d) None of the above
- 2) Who propounded the theory of free will?
 a) Maudsley b) Rousseau
 c) Lombroso d) None of the above
- 3) According to Ferrie, the punishment should be used to inspire _____ among the general public.
 a) punishment of crime b) fear of crime
 c) reform of criminals d) None of the above
- 4) Administrative penology can also be called _____.
 a) scientific penology b) academic penology
 c) applied penology d) None of these
- 5) _____ the offenders is a primary function of all civil states.
 a) punishment to b) reform
 c) rehabilitate d) None of the above
- 6) _____ means something done or given to somebody as punishment or vengeance for something he or has done.
 a) Deterrent b) Retributive
 c) Preventive d) None of the above
- 7) _____ is the act or process of reforming somebody especially a general improvement in his behavior.
 a) Reformation b) Deterrent
 c) Preventive d) None of the above
- 8) The theory of expiation is also known as _____.
 a) probation b) parole
 c) theory of restoration d) None of the above
- 9) Capital Punishment is based on the _____ of punishment.
 a) Retributive theory b) Reformatory theory
 c) Deterrent theory d) None of the above

- 10) In which case, S.C. held that, the provision of death penalty is not violative of Art -19 & 21 of the constitution?
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 the above
- 11) The word sentence is derived from the _____ word 'Sententia'.
a) French
b) Latin
c) Spanish
d) None of the above
- 12) _____ of the Bombay Police Act provide for the matters relating to externment.
a) Sec - 52 to 54
b) Sec - 58
c) Sec - 56 & 57
d) None of the above
- 13) Which of the following are not the Rights of prisoners?
a) Right to bail
b) Right to set off
c) Right to speedy trial
d) None of the above
- 14) Duties of probation officer deals with Sec _____ of the probation of offenders Act 1958.
a) Sec - 12
b) Sec - 14
c) Sec - 13
d) None of the above

Q.2 Answer any four of the following questions.

16

- 1) Theories of punishment
- 2) Methods of Police investigation
- 3) Gives the suggestion for reforms in Police System
- 4) Concept of victimology
- 5) Women & children as victims
- 6) Open prison

Q.3 Answer any two of the following questions.

12

- 1) Classical & positive school of penology
- 2) Rights of the prisoners
- 3) Define externment. Write down the provision relating to externment
- 4) Modes of execution in capital punishment / death sentence

Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions.

14

Define probation. Distinguish from Parole. Write down the various provision given ul the probation of offenders Act 1958.

OR

Define 'Juvenile delinquency'. What are the causes of juvenile delinquency? What are measures to prevent the juvenile delinquency?

Q.5 Define Punishment. Write down the some discarded modes of punishment. Explain the various types of punishment given ul the I.P.C.

14

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LL.B. (Semester – IV) (CBCS) Examination Nov-2019
FAMILY LAW - II

Day & Date: Thursday, 07-11-2019
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 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) Section 24 of Hindu Marriage Act 1955 _____ time limit for disposal of application for alimony pendent lite or the maintenance and education of minor children.
 - a) do not contain
 - b) do contain
 - c) both a and b
 - d) None of the above
- 2) Adopted son occupies position of natural born son in adoptive family for all purpose except _____.
 - a) marriage
 - b) adoption
 - c) both a and b
 - d) none of the above
- 3) The Constitution of India permits _____ and therefore state may enact special provisions for woman and children.
 - a) Protective discrimination
 - b) Preventive discrimination
 - c) Progressive
 - d) All the above
- 4) No person shall be entitled to dispose of, or deal with the property of a Hindu minor merely on the ground of his or her being the _____ of the minor under section 11 of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act 1956.
 - a) Natural guardian
 - b) Testamentary guardian
 - c) Defacto guardian
 - d) None of the above
- 5) Section _____ of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 provides that no person shall be entitled to claim maintenance if he or she has ceased to be a Hindu by conversion to another religion.
 - a) Section 24
 - b) Section 42
 - c) Section 6
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Under Section 3 of Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act 1986, a divorced woman shall be entitled to a reasonable and fair provision and maintenance to be paid to her within the iddat period _____.
 - a) by her former husband
 - b) by her relatives
 - c) by her children
 - d) by wakf Board
- 7) The same child may not be adopted _____ by two or more persons.
 - a) Simultaneously
 - b) Separately
 - c) Individual
 - d) Independently
- 8) Under Section 5 of Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986, there is _____ to be governed by the provisions of Section 125 to 128 Cr.P.C.
 - a) option
 - b) compulsory
 - c) mandatory
 - d) none of the above

- 9) Under Hindu law, _____ can apply for maintenance.
 a) Wife
 b) Husband
 c) Both a or b
 d) None of the above
- 10) _____ is the legal relationship between the man and the child which comes into existence when the child is born within the lawful wedlock.
 a) Maternity
 b) Paternity
 c) Percentage
 d) None of the above
- 11) _____ may, with the concurrence of the High Court appoint one or more persons to be the Judge or Judges, of a Family Court under the Section 4 of Family Act, 1984.
 a) State Government
 b) Central Government
 c) Both a and b
 d) None of the above
- 12) Under the Section 14 of Family Act, 1984, Family Court may receive as evidence any report, statement, document, information or matter that may, in its opinion. Assist it to deal effectually with a dispute, whether or not the same would be otherwise _____ under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
 a) relevant
 b) admissible
 c) both a and b
 d) none of the above
- 13) A Hindu wife shall be entitled to live separately from her husband without forfeiting her claim to maintenance _____.
 a) if he is guilty of desertion
 b) if he is not guilty of desertion
 c) both a and b
 d) none of the above
- 14) In _____ case, conversion of a Hindu male to Islam only for the purpose of contracting second marriage is declared illegal and void by the Supreme Court.
 a) Mohammad Ahmed Khan Vs Shahbano Bega
 b) Sarla Mudgal Vs Union of India
 c) Both a and b
 d) None of the above

- Q.2 Answer any four of the following questions. 16**
- 1) Explain liability of Wakf Board under Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986.
 - 2) Secularization
 - 3) Modernization
 - 4) Explain the changes in Intra family relations between parents and children.
 - 5) Westernization
 - 6) Explain role and status of working women.
- Q.3 Answer any two of the following questions. 12**
- 1) Discuss legal provisions relating to adoption under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956.
 - 2) Write a note on administration of gender justice.
 - 3) Explain the maintenance provisions under section 125 of Cr. P.C.
 - 4) Maintenance as an independent remedy under Special Marriage Act.
- Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions. 14**
- a) Explain the concept of custody, education and welfare of children under various personal laws.
 - b) Explain the jurisdiction, Power and functions of family courts.
- Q.5 Answer the following questions. 14**
- Write a critical note on need for Uniform Civil Code with reference to relevant cases.

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester – IV) (CBCS) Examination Nov-2019
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II

Day & Date: Friday, 08-11-2019
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 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) _____ or the Council of States is the upper house of the Union Parliament.
 - a) Rajya Sabha
 - b) Lok Sabha
 - c) Parliament
 - d) None of the above
- 2) The Lok Sabha shall continue for _____ from the commencement of its 1st session.
 - a) 6 months
 - b) Five years
 - c) 1 year
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Art - 124 to 147 of Indian Constitution deals with _____.
 - a) State Judiciary
 - b) Union Judiciary
 - c) Trade & Commerce
 - d) None of the above
- 4) State legislature deals with _____ of Indian Constitution.
 - a) Art 168 to 212
 - b) Art 124 to 147
 - c) Art 20 to 23
 - d) None of the above
- 5) _____ thus envisages the Gram Sabha as the Foundation of Panchayat Raj System.
 - a) 42nd amendment
 - b) 73rd amendment
 - c) 24th amendment
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Art 243 p to 243 2G, Indian Constitution deals with _____.
 - a) The Municipalities
 - b) Panchayat System
 - c) H.C.
 - d) None of the above
- 7) Art - 267 of Indian Constitution, empowers parliament to establish by law _____.
 - a) Contingency Fund
 - b) Consolidated Fund
 - c) Finance bill
 - d) None of the above
- 8) In which case, court held that law "Law has been declared invalid on the ground of colourable legislation".
 - a) State of Bombay vs F.N. Balsara
 - b) State of Bihar vs Kameshwar Singh
 - c) Keshawanand Bharati's Case
 - d) None of the above
- 9) Interstate Council deals in Art _____ of Indian Constitution.
 - a) Art 263
 - b) Art 262
 - c) Art 243
 - d) None of the above
- 10) Art 342 Indian Constitution with the provision for _____.
 - a) SC
 - b) ST
 - c) Anglo Indian
 - d) None of the above

- 11) Natural decay and deterioration means _____.
- a) Perils of the sea
 - b) Barratry
 - c) Deviation
 - d) Wear and tear
- 12) Where the contract is to insure the subject-matter for a definite period of time the policy is called a _____.
- a) Voyage policy
 - b) Valued policy
 - c) Unvalued policy
 - d) Time policy
- 13) _____ means relinquishment of an interest, claim or thing.
- a) General average
 - b) Abandonment
 - c) Constructive total loss
 - d) Particular average
- 14) A valid contract of insurance can be entered into by person only if he has _____ in the subject matter.
- a) minority interest
 - b) personal interest
 - c) public interest
 - d) insurable interest

Q.2 Write short notes on (Any Four) 16

- 1) Deviation in marine insurance.
- 2) Jurisdiction of Motor Accident claims Tribunals
- 3) Perils of the sea
- 4) Covernote
- 5) Assignment of policy
- 6) Doctrine of Uberrima-fide

Q.3 Write short notes on (Any Two) 12

- 1) Nature of insurance contract
- 2) Employee's liability insurance
- 3) Rights and duties of insurance agent
- 4) Reinsurance

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 14

- 1) Define insurance and state its Social and Economic significance.
- OR**
- 2) Enumerate the insured Perils found in a standard marine insurance policy.

Q.5 Explain the Constitution functions, and jurisdiction of claims Tribunal. 14

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

LL.B. (Semester – IV) (CBCS) Examination Nov-2019
TRADE MARKS AND DESIGN

Day & Date: Saturday, 09-11-2019
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) When a design is registered under the Designs Act in the proprietor of the designs shall have Copy Right in design for a period of :
 - a) 10 years
 - b) 05 years
 - c) 08 years
 - d) None of the above
- 2) Restoration of lapsed design is provided in the Designs Act under the section.
 - a) Section 12
 - b) Section 14
 - c) Section 16
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Section 2(1) (e) of the Trade Marks Act define the following term:
 - a) Certification Trade Mark
 - b) Wellknown trade mark
 - c) Trade Marks
 - d) None of these
- 4) Registration of Trade Mark shall be valid for a following period of years under Trade Marks Act.
 - a) 20 years
 - b) 10 years
 - c) 9 years
 - d) None of these
- 5) Find out the section which defines well known trade mark under the Trade Marks Act,
 - a) Section 2(1) (zg)
 - b) Section 2 (1) (zb)
 - c) Section 16
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Which one the following Relief available in Passing off Action.
 - a) Injunction
 - b) Damages
 - c) Account of Profit
 - d) All of the above
- 7) Find out the section which defined the term “original” in relation to a design under the Designs Act.
 - a) Section 2(g)
 - b) Section 2(h)
 - c) Section 2(i)
 - d) None of the above
- 8) Find out the year where in Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration of Marks was passed:
 - a) 1959
 - b) 1969
 - c) 1979
 - d) None of these
- 9) Find out sections dealing with Assignment and Transmission under Trade Marks Act.
 - a) Sections 27 to 36
 - b) Section 37 to 45
 - c) Section 46 to 56
 - d) None of these
- 10) The term collective mark was defined in the Trade Marks Act under section:
 - a) Section 2(1)(g)
 - b) Section 2 (1)(h)
 - c) Section 2(1)(i)
 - d) None of the above

- 11) The term "Design" is defined in the Design Act, under Section.
- a) Section 2(d)
 - b) Section 2(c)
 - c) Section 2(a)
 - d) None of the above
- 12) The controller is allowed to publish the particulars of registered design is provided in the Designs Act under Section.
- a) Section 7
 - b) Section 6
 - c) Section 8
 - d) None of the above
- 13) The law of passing-off action in the Trade Marks Act was based on violation of rights under.
- a) Common law
 - b) Statutory Law
 - c) Family Law
 - d) None of the above
- 14) Find out the defence available for law of passing-off action:
- a) The defendant is using the words complained of for *bona fide* description of goods.
 - b) The goods and business of the plaintiff and of the defendant are totally different.
 - c) The plaintiff is not entitled to relief on account of delay deception, fraudulent trade, estoppels, misrepresentation of facts etc.
 - d) All of the above

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

- 1) Explain briefly provisions as to Industrial and International exhibition under the Designs Act.
- 2) Explain the provisions as to piracy of registered designs under the Designs Act.
- 3) Explain in brief the provisions as to TRIPS Agreement of the WTO and Trade Marks.
- 4) Explain the term Collective mark and well known Trade Mark under the Trade Marks Act.
- 5) Explain in brief the provision as to Hague agreement of industrial Deposit of Industrial designs.
- 6) Explain the term associated trademark and registration of trademarks as associated trademark under the Trade Marks Act.

Q.3 Answer Any two of the following questions:-**12**

- 1) Explain the provisions as to rectification of register and duties and powers of controller under the Designs Act.
- 2) Explain the defenses and reliefs available for passing off action.
- 3) Explain briefly the provision of Madrid Agreement concerning the international registration of Marks and Locarno agreement establishing an international classification for Industrial Designs.
- 4) Explain the provisions of Paris Convention for the protection of Industrial Property under trademarks.

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

- 1) Define the term Design and explain procedure for registration and cancellation of registration under the Designs Act.
- 2) Explain the classical and modern formulation of law of passing-off and make out the distinction between the infringement of trade mark and passing off action.

Q.5 Define the term Trade Mark and explain the condition, procedure and effects of registrations of Trade Marks under the Trade Marks Act.**14**

- 10) In India, the Constitution declares the Supreme Court in Art _____ as the Court of record.
a) 129
b) 215
c) 216
d) None of these
- 11) Sec. _____ has given disciplinary powers to State Bar Council.
a) 33
b) 34
c) 35
d) 36
- 12) 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
- 13) Section _____ of the contempt of courts act 1971 makes judges, magistrates and other persons liable for the contempt of court.
a) 15
b) 16
c) 18
d) 20
- 14) No court shall initiate any proceedings for contempt either on its non motion or otherwise, after the expiry of period of _____ year from the date on which the contempt is alleged to have been committed.
a) Six month
b) Two
c) Three
d) One

Q.2 Answer any seven from the following questions. 14

- 1) What are requirements to enroll as an advocate in state bar council?
- 2) When complaint is transferred to Bar Council of India by State Bar Council?
- 3) What are punishments provided by act in case of professional misconduct?
- 4) How enrollment can be transferred to another state bar council?
- 5) State any two defences open to contempner.
- 6) Limitation for action for contempt
- 7) Lawyers' duties towards public
- 8) What are disqualifications for enrolment as an advocate?

Q.3 Write Short Notes (Any Two) 08

- 1) U.P. Sales Tax Service Association Vs. Taxation Bar Association, Agra AIR 1996 S.C. 96
- 2) Dalal D.S. Vs. State Bank of India AIR 1993 CRLJ 1478
- 3) Hikmat Ali Khan Vs. Ishwar Prasad AIR 1997 S.C. 864

Q.3 Write Short Notes (Any Two) 06

- 1) Disabilities of Advocate.
- 2) Functions of Bar Council of State.
- 3) How disciplinary action against advocate is taken?

Q.4 Answer two questions from the following questions. 14

- 1) Explain in detail lawyer's duties towards court, client and colleagues.
- 2) D.C. Appeal No. 21 of 1985, Vol 15 (3 & 4) 1988 I.B.R.
G (Appellant) Vs T (Respondent)

- 3) What are punishments for contempt of court?
- 4) State functions of Bar Council of India.

Q.5	a) Pralhad Suran Gupta Vs. B.C.I. & others AIR 1997 S.C. 1338	07
	b) Supreme Court Bar Association Vs. Union of India and others. AIR 1988 S.C. 1895	07

Seat No.	
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**LL.B (Semester - IV) (CBCS) Examination Nov-2019
ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (Clinical Course)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 13-11-2019
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 Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) Lok Adalat follows its own processes, procedures of _____.
a) Justice, Equity, Fraternity b) Justice, Equity, Liberty
c) Justice, Equity & Fair play d) None of the above
- 2) _____ means kinsman of groups of persons bound by family ties.
a) Kula b) Sreni
c) Puga d) None of the above
- 3) Language is decided by the parties u/sec _____ of Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996.
a) Sec 22 b) Sec 21
c) Sec 20 d) None of the above
- 4) Sec 64 of Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996 deals with _____.
a) Role of Conciliator b) Appointment of Conciliator
c) Procedure of Conciliator d) None of the above
- 5) _____ of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996 deals with jurisdiction of Arbitral Tribunals.
a) Sec 16 & 17 b) Sec 16
c) Sec 19 d) None of the Above
- 6) Form & Contents of Arbitral Award deals with Sec _____ of Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996.
a) 12 b) 13
c) 9 d) None of the above
- 7) Negotiations consist of _____ communication undertaken for the purpose of reaching agreement.
a) written b) oral
c) written & oral d) None of the above
- 8) Which of following are good characteristics of negotiated settlement?
a) fairness b) justice
c) specially d) None of the above
- 9) Role of Conciliator is given u/s _____ of Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1999
a) Sec 67 b) Sec 76
c) Sec 65 d) None of the above
- 10) The arbitration which takes place in India between parties both of whom are the citizens of India or one of whom is citizen of India, or both of whom are foreign citizens is _____.
a) International Commercial Arbitration b) Domestic Arbitration
c) Commercial Arbitration d) None of the Above

- 11) Sec 44 to 52 deals with
a) Geneva Convention Award b) New Convention Award
c) Foreign Award d) None of the above
- 12) _____ of legal services authorities act 1987 deals with organization of Lok Adalats.
a) Sec 19 b) Sec 20
c) Sec 21 d) None of the above
- 13) The _____ system means "justice at the door step of people".
e) Lok Adalat f) Arbitration
g) Conciliation h) None of the above
- 14) Sec 3 of Legal Services authority Act 1987 deals with _____.
a) Constitution of the National Legal Services authority
b) Supreme Court Legal Services Committee
c) Functions of the Central Authority
d) None of the above

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

- 1) Foreign Arbitration Award
- 2) Types of Arbitration
- 3) Permanent Lok Adalat
- 4) Negotiation
- 5) Difference between Arbitration & Conciliation
- 6) Arbitral Award

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

- 1) UNICITRAL
- 2) Explain the provisions of New York Convention Award.
- 3) Meaning, essentials, history of Arbitration Law.
- 4) Principles of Negotiations & Bipartite Negotiation.

Q.4 Define Arbitral Tribunal. What are the powers of Arbitral Tribunal? Write down the various duties of Arbitral Tribunal. 14

OR

Define Conciliation. Explain the role of Conciliator & procedure of settlement under the Arbitration & Conciliation Act.

Q.5 Explain Mechanism of Lok Adalat as an effective alternate model for solving dispute in India under Legal Services Authorities Act 1987. 14

Seat No.	
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**LL.B (Semester - V) (CBCS) Examination Nov-2019
LAW OF CRIMES (Paper – II)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 14-11-2019
Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below.

14

- 1) _____ Articles of the Constitution of India are connected with Cr. p.c.
a) 14 b) 20
c) 21 d) All of the above
- 2) _____ is the most effective method to secure the attendance of the accused.
a) Arrest b) Summons
c) Notice d) All above
- 3) _____ section provides for the Medical Examination by the Medical Practitioner.
a) 70 b) 60
c) 54 d) 75
- 4) _____ under certain circumstances, issue an order or summons for production of documents.
a) Police officer b) Court
c) Both of the above d) None of the above
- 5) Seizure is provided under _____ section.
a) 102 b) 110
c) 100 d) 99
- 6) Provision of Anticipatory Bail is provided under _____.
a) 440 b) 438
c) 338 d) None of these
- 7) Presumption of Innocence is integral part of _____.
a) Trial b) Fair trial
c) Procedure d) Investigation
- 8) Juvenile Justice Act is adopted in _____ year.
a) 2000 b) 1998
c) 1995 d) 1999
- 9) Alteration of charge is provided under _____ section.
a) 210 b) 211
c) 216 d) None of these
- 10) Discharge of Accused is provided under _____ section.
a) 227 b) 230
c) 220 d) None of these

- 11) _____ authorized to conduct Summary Trials.
a) Magistrate of first class b) Metropolitan magistrate
c) Both of the above d) None of the above
- 12) Language of Court is determined by _____.
a) State Government b) Central Government
c) Local Government d) None of these
- 13) Special Right to Appeal is provided under _____.
a) 380 b) 372
c) 377 d) 400
- 14) Juveniles are provided _____.
a) Treatment b) Rehabilitation
c) Both of the above d) None of the above

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

- a) Juvenile & Adult Crimes
- b) Transfer of Cases
- c) Rational of Criminal Procedure
- d) Distinction between cognizable & non-cognizable offences
- e) General principles of Search
- f) F.I.R.

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

- a) Magistrates' power to take cognizance
- b) Fair Trial
- c) Reforms of criminal procedure
- d) Causes of Juvenile Delinquency

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

Discuss in detail the pre Trial process.

OR

Write a detail note on the Charge.

Q.5 Discuss in detail the Trial before the Court of Session. 14

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester - V) (CBCS) Examination Nov-2019
LAW OF EVIDENCE

Day & Date: Friday, 15-11-2019
Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Fill in the blanks choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) Leading questions can always be asked in _____ examination.
 - a) Cross
 - b) Chief
 - c) re
 - d) None of these
- 2) The principle of promissory estoppel found its roots as an exception to the doctrine of _____ in the law of contract.
 - a) Lawful object
 - b) Consideration
 - c) Consent
 - d) None of these
- 3) The _____ is not a substantial piece of evidence.
 - a) Document
 - b) Photograph
 - c) FIR
 - d) Hearsay evidence
- 4) Certified copies of the original document is a _____ evidence.
 - a) primary
 - b) secondary
 - c) both
 - d) None of these
- 5) Sec _____ protects unpublished state records.
 - a) 123
 - b) 133
 - c) 143
 - d) 153
- 6) If the witness is questioned by the party who has called him this is known as _____.
 - a) cross examination
 - b) examination in chief
 - c) re examination
 - d) None of these
- 7) _____ evidence must be direct.
 - a) Documentary
 - b) Oral
 - c) Dumb witness
 - d) None of these
- 8) The principle of estoppel is incorporated in section _____ of the Evidence Act.
 - a) 115
 - b) 120
 - c) 125
 - d) 130
- 9) _____ admissions may occur in the ordinary course of life or in the course of business.
 - a) formal
 - b) informal
 - c) judicial
 - d) None of these
- 10) Confessions are of _____ kinds.
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 5

- 11) Section _____ says that evidence may be given of facts in issue and relevant facts.
- | | |
|-------|-------|
| a) 5 | b) 8 |
| c) 11 | d) 13 |
- 12) The doctrine of _____ constitutes an exception to the principle of hearsay.
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a) record | b) res gestae |
| c) consideration | d) None of these |
- 13) _____ is a crime as well as a tort.
- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| a) Murder | b) Accident |
| c) Conspiracy | d) Negligence (simple) |
- 14) Presumptions are of _____ kinds.
- | | |
|------|----------------------|
| a) 2 | b) 3 |
| c) 4 | d) None of the above |

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

- a) Oral evidence
- b) Presumptions
- c) Appreciation of Evidence
- d) Retracted confession
- e) Circumstantial evidence
- f) Child witness

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

- a) Cross examination
- b) Professional privilege
- c) Presumption as to dowry death
- d) Relevancy of judgments

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

Critically write a note on confession.

OR

Define admission & write about the kinds of admission and what are the differences between confessions and admissions.

Q.5 Who is an expert? Write about the types of expert evidence. 14

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester - V) (CBCS) Examination Nov-2019
CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT**

Day & Date: Saturday, 16-11-2019
Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) Order _____ of C.P.C. provided for temporary injunctions.
 - a) 39
 - b) 38
 - c) 36
 - d) 34
- 2) Under 40 of C.P.C. provides for appointment of _____.
 - a) Commissioner
 - b) Receiver
 - c) Lawyer
 - d) Judge
- 3) A _____ appeal lies in the Supreme Court.
 - a) First
 - b) Second
 - c) Final
 - d) Revision
- 4) _____ means a claim set up against another.
 - a) Plaint
 - b) Suit
 - c) Cross Appeal
 - d) Set off
- 5) Section _____ of the Limitation Act provides for legal disability.
 - a) 4
 - b) 3
 - c) 2
 - d) 6
- 6) Section _____ of the Limitation Act provides for suits on foreign contracts.
 - a) 11
 - b) 12
 - c) 13
 - d) 15
- 7) Section 88 of the C.P.C provides for _____ suit.
 - a) Government
 - b) Interpleader
 - c) Trust
 - d) Partnership
- 8) The _____ should be stated in concise form, is basic rule of pleading.
 - a) Evidence
 - b) Rule
 - c) Facts
 - d) Prayer
- 9) Section 104 of the C.P.C. provides for appeals from _____.
 - a) Decree
 - b) Revision
 - c) Suit
 - d) Orders
- 10) Order 13 of the C.P.C. provides for production & original _____.
 - a) Appeal
 - b) Documents
 - c) Plaint
 - d) Written statement.
- 11) Section 148 of C.P.C. provides for enlargement of _____.
 - a) Affidavit
 - b) Cost
 - c) Interest
 - d) Time
- 12) The High Court may exercise _____ jurisdiction under section 115 of C.P.C.
 - a) Revisional
 - b) Reference
 - c) Review
 - d) Appellate

13) _____ is a judicial re-examination of the case by the same court & same judge.

- a) Revision
- b) Appeal
- c) Reference
- d) review

14) Legal adviser's mistake if bonafide is sufficient cause for extension of _____ under Section 5 of Limitation Act.

- a) Time
- b) Breach
- c) Suit
- d) Application

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

- a) Mode of service of summons
- b) Modes of executing decrees
- c) Acknowledgement
- d) Bar of limitation
- e) Write about Inter pleader suit
- f) Rules about Reference

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

- a) Various kinds of Jurisdiction
- b) Conditions for Restitution
- c) Inherent powers of Courts
- d) Suits relating to mortgage

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

Write about interim orders provided in C.P.C.

OR

Write provisions about Review.

Q.5 Write about suits by or against partnership firms. 14

Seat No.	
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Set P

**LL.B. (Semester - V) (CBCS) Examination Nov-2019
PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW**

Day & Date: Monday, 18-11-2019
Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct alternatives given below: 14

- 1) Exempted income provide in respect of Charitable Institution under section _____.
 - a) 80 C
 - b) 80 b
 - c) 80 G
 - d) None of them
- 2) Under Composition Scheme Dealer should file return _____.
 - a) Monthly
 - b) quarterly
 - c) half yearly
 - d) None of them
- 3) Deft of Assessee comes under Income Tax _____.
 - a) Sec.2 (7)
 - b) Sec. 2 (5)
 - c) Sec. (2) (3)
 - d) None of them
- 4) Filing of return comes u/s of Income Tax Act. 1961 is _____.
 - a) Sec. 139
 - b) Sec.193
 - c) Sec.142
 - d) None of them
- 5) GST registration prescribed form is _____.
 - a) GSTR - I
 - b) GSTR - II
 - c) GSTR - III
 - d) None of them
- 6) Income from other source's deduction comes u/s of Income Tax Act _____.
 - a) Sec. (57)
 - b) Sec. (59)
 - c) Sec. (75)
 - d) None of them
- 7) Which type of CBDT Authority is under Income Tax Act _____.
 - a) Apex
 - b) Primary
 - c) Middle
 - d) None of them
- 8) Under H.U.F. who is responsible to pay Taxes _____.
 - a) Joint Holder
 - b) Karta
 - c) Principle officer
 - d) None of them
- 9) Service tax is _____.
 - a) Direct Tax
 - b) Indirect Tax
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of them
- 10) Residential status of assessee comes u/s of Income Tax Act _____.
 - a) Sec (6)
 - b) Sec (3)
 - c) Sec (2)
 - d) None of them
- 11) Income Tax is _____.
 - a) Direct Tax
 - b) Indirect Tax
 - c) both a & b
 - d) None of them

- 12) Application for compulsory Registration in certain cases under CGST comes _____.
- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| a) Sec. (22) | b) Sec. (24) |
| c) Sec (23) | d) None of them |
- 13) Who is Competent Authority Under GST Registration _____.
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| a) Super wiser | b) Inspector |
| c) Superintendent of Central Tax | d) None of them |
- 14) PAN application can be made prescribed form is _____.
- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| a) 49 (a) | b) 48 (b) |
| c) 94 (a) | d) None of them |

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

- a) State & explain Annual Value & Income from House Property.
- b) Distinguish between Direct & Indirect Taxes.
- c) Explain short terms long term capital gain.
- d) Composition scheme under GST Act.
- e) Rate of Tax under Income Tax Act.
- f) Debit & Credit note under GST Act.

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

- a) Heads of income
- b) Define salary & provision in short.
- c) Search & seizure under CGST
- d) Time of supply under GST

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

State & explain which Income does not make part of Total Income.

OR

Explain in detail Provision of Registration under CGST Act.

Q.5 State & explain fully salient provision of Income Tax Act 1961. 14

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

LL.B. (SEM – V) (CBCS) Examination Nov-2019
COMPANY LAW

Day & Date: Tuesday, 19-11-2019
Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Fill in the blank by choosing correct alternative give below. 14

- 1) Doctrine of Indoor Management for First time enunciated in _____ case.
 - a) Foss N. Harbottle
 - b) Royal British Bank V. Traquand
 - c) Ryland V. Fletcher
 - d) None of the above
- 2) Which one of the following is an essential ingredient of a prospectus?
 - a) It must be an invitation offering to the public
 - b) The invitation must be to subscribe or purchase
 - c) Invitation may relate to share or debentures
 - d) All of the above
- 3) _____ is a document given by a company as an evidence of a debt to the holder usually arising out of a loan and most commonly secured by a charge.
 - a) Share
 - b) Brokerage
 - c) Debenture
 - d) Dividend
- 4) Sec-165 of the Companies Act – 2013 provides that, no person shall hold office at one and the same time as Director of more than _____ companies.
 - a) Ten
 - b) Twenty
 - c) Five
 - d) None of the above
- 5) The minimum number of members required to constitute a valid meeting and to transact business thereat is called _____.
 - a) Resolution
 - b) Meeting
 - c) Quorum
 - d) None of the above
- 6) _____ can be appointed as an Inspector for investigation into the affairs of a company, under Companies Act 2013.
 - a) Firm
 - b) Body Corporate
 - c) Other association
 - d) Only Individuals
- 7) _____ is a process by which the assets of the company are collected and realized, its liabilities are discharged and the net surplus if any is distributed in accordance with the company's articles of association.
 - a) Winding up
 - b) Incorporation
 - c) Investigation
 - d) None of the above
- 8) The _____ of association of a company are the internal regulations which govern the management of the internal affairs of a company.
 - a) Memorandum of association
 - b) Article of association
 - c) Prospectus
 - d) None of the above

- 9) The articles and memorandum of association when registered become a public document, therefore anyone, whether a member or an outsider, who has dealing with the company, shall be deemed to have notice of the contents of these documents, this is known as the _____.
- a) Doctrine of Constructive Notice
 - b) Doctrine of Indoor Management
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of these
- 10) Which one of the following is an exception to the Doctrine of Indoor Management?
- a) Knowledge of irregularity
 - b) Forgery and Fraud
 - c) Suspicion of irregularity
 - d) All of these
- 11) _____ clause of the memorandum of association of the company is sets out the purpose for which the company is formed and the kind of activities or business it intends to carry on.
- a) Name Clause
 - b) Object Clause
 - c) Liability Clause
 - d) None of these
- 12) Sec _____ of the Companies Act - 2013 defines Memorandum of Association.
- a) Sec - 2 (56)
 - b) Sec - 2 (5)
 - c) Sec - 11
 - d) None of these
- 13) _____ shares are sometimes also called as Founders Shares.
- a) Preference Shares
 - b) Deferred Shares
 - c) Equity Shares
 - d) None of the above
- 14) The word 'debenture' is derived from the _____ term 'debere'.
- a) Latin
 - b) English
 - c) French
 - d) None of these

Q.2 Attempt any four of the following question. 16

- 1) Promoter - Liabilities and Rights
- 2) Difference between Share and Debenture
- 3) Distinction between Company and Partnership firm
- 4) The Rule in Foss N. Haribottle & Exceptions
- 5) Corporate Social Responsibility
- 6) Amalgamation of companies

Q.3 Attempt any two of the following question. 12

- 1) Meetings of Company - kinds and procedure for valid meeting
- 2) Doctrine of Indoor Management
- 3) Memorandum of Association
- 4) Inspection and Investigation

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following question. 14
Write a note on winding up of the Company.

OR

Define Share, what are the kinds of Share. Discuss in detail general principles regarding allotment of shares & calls on share.

Q.5 Define Director, Appointment, Removal, Qualification, Duties and Liabilities of Directors of a Company. 14

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester – VI) (New) CBCS) Examination Nov -2019
LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENURES & TENANCY SYSTEM

Day & Date: Thursday, 07-11-2019
 Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) Rent in excess of standard rent is _____.
 - a) illegal
 - b) lawful
 - c) exempted
 - d) None of the above
- 2) The M.R.C. Act – 1999, u/sec-23 is related _____ is entitled to recover possession of premises for his occupation.
 - a) Landlord
 - b) A scientist
 - c) Govt. lessee
 - d) None of the above
- 3) M.L.R.C. 1966, Sec-42 deals with the permission for _____.
 - a) agricultural use
 - b) non-agricultural use
 - c) restriction of use
 - d) None of the above
- 4) When the area of alluvial land exceeds _____, it shall be at the disposal of the collector, subject to the provisions of Sec - 32 of M.L.R.C.1966.
 - a) one acre
 - b) one hector
 - c) two hector
 - d) None of the above
- 5) As per Sec - 143 of M.L.R.C. 1966, the Tahsildar may inquire & decide claims by persons holding land to _____ over the boundaries.
 - a) a right to way
 - b) land records
 - c) construction of water course
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Sec _____ provides Nistar Patrak.
 - a) Sec -161
 - b) Sec -165
 - c) Sec -148
 - d) None of the above
- 7) Sec -165 of M.L.R.C 1966, deals with the provisions of _____.
 - a) Nistar Patrak
 - b) Wajib-ul-Arz
 - c) record of right
 - d) None of the above
- 8) U/Sec - 44, the collector on receipt of application shall acknowledge the application within _____.
 - a) 10 days
 - b) 7 days
 - c) 2 days
 - d) None of the above
- 9) Who pass the rehabilitation & resettlement Award?
 - a) Collector
 - b) Tahasildar
 - c) Senior officer
 - d) None of the above
- 10) Special provision to safeguard Food Security deals with _____.
 - a) Sec - 10
 - b) Sec - 11
 - c) Sec - 12
 - d) None of the above

11) _____ means the activities specified u/sub-sec (1) of sec-(2) of Right to fair, Compensation & Transparency in land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act -2013.

- a) Public Purpose
b) Project
c) Land
d) None of the above

12) Acc. to Sec - 30 of M.R.C.A, 1999 provides fine to landlord upto _____.

- a) 10,000/-
b) 5000/-
c) 2000/-
d) None of the above

13) U/ M.R.C.A, 1999 every appeal shall be made within _____.

- a) 30 days
b) 90 days
c) 60 days
d) None of the above

14) _____ is the place where village cattle are collected in the morning before being taken for grazing.

- a) Gaothan
b) Chavdi
c) Revenue
d) None of the above

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

16

- a) Define – a) Farm building b) Superior holder
b) Revenue officer – powers & duties
c) Grant of land
d) Define - a) Premises b) Paying guest
e) Sec – 14 u/ M.R.C.A. 1999.
f) Sec – 15 u/ M.R.C.A. 1999

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

12

- a) Provisions regarding sub-tenancy & other matter Sec.-25 of M.R.C.A 1999.
b) Provisions of summary disposal of certain Applications u/ M.R.C.A - 1999.
c) "Land Revenue shall be a para-mount charge on the land." Explain
d) Parameters to be consideration by collector in determination of a ward & write note on award of Solatium.

Q.4 Define boundary & boundary marks. How dispute of boundary mark of agricultural lands are settled?

14

OR

Define standard rent & state the provisions of fixation of standard rent.

Q.5 Write down the provisions of determination of Social Impact & Public purpose.

14

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester – VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination Nov-2019
EQUITY & TRUST

Day & Date: Friday, 08-11-2019
Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions:

14

- 1) A trust is _____ when something remains to be done in order to complete it.
 - a) Executed trust
 - b) Executory Trust
 - c) Declared Trust
 - d) None of these
- 2) If a trust is created for two purposes, of which one is lawful and the other is unlawful and two purposes cannot be separated, the trust is _____.
 - a) Void
 - b) Valid
 - c) Valid up to the lawful purpose
 - d) None of these
- 3) The Doctrine of cypres applies to _____ trust.
 - a) Charitable Trust
 - b) Private Trust
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of these
- 4) Section _____ of the Indian Trust Act defines the term trust and other analogous terms.
 - a) Section 3
 - b) Section 4
 - c) Section 10
 - d) None of these
- 5) An Express trust is one created by _____.
 - a) By Facts & circumstances
 - b) By Express words
 - c) By implications
 - d) None of these
- 6) Section _____ to _____ deals with rights and liabilities of Beneficiary.
 - a) Section 55 to 69
 - b) Section 31 to 35
 - c) Section 11 to 22
 - d) None of the above
- 7) Section 11 to 22 deals with _____.
 - a) Duties and liabilities of Beneficiary
 - b) Duties and liabilities of Trustee
 - c) Extinction of Trust
 - d) None of these
- 8) According to section _____ Every trustee may apply by petition to a principle civil court of original Jurisdiction to be discharged from trust.
 - a) Section 77
 - b) Section 70
 - c) Section 72
 - d) None of these
- 9) Section _____ deals with "Revocation of trust".
 - a) Section 77
 - b) Section 78
 - c) Section 80
 - d) None of these
- 10) Section _____ deals with duty of the Trustee regarding investment of trust - money.
 - a) Section 11
 - b) Section 18
 - c) Section 20
 - d) None of these

- 11) A _____ trust is one where the trustee is mere depository of the trust property with no active duties to perform.
- a) Simple
 - b) Public
 - c) Private
 - d) Resulting
- 12) Section 3 of Bombay Public Trust Act 1950, the state Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint an officer to be called, _____.
- a) Charity Commissioner
 - b) Joint Charity Commissioner
 - c) Deputy Charity Commissioner
 - d) Assistant Charity Commissioner
- 13) Section 66 of the Bombay Public Trust Act lays down provisions relating to _____.
- a) Public Trust Administration Fund
 - b) Application of Public Trust Administration Fund
 - c) Penalty
 - d) Offence
- 14) Sec - _____ of Bombay Public Trust Act lays down provisions for Public Trust Administration Fund.
- a) Section 55
 - b) Section 57
 - c) Section 58
 - d) None of these

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

- 1) Extinction of Trust
- 2) He who seeks Equity must do Equity
- 3) Equity looks to the Intent rather than Form
- 4) Simple trust & Special Trust
- 5) Constructive Trust
- 6) Doctrine of cypres

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

- 1) Offences and Penalties under Maharashtra Public Trust Act
- 2) Distinction between - a) Trust and Agency
b) Trust & Contract
- 3) Public Trust Administration Fund
- 4) Discharge of Trustees and Appointment of New Trustee

Q.4 Define Trust and state the necessary requisites or essential certainties for the creation of a Valid Trust. 14

OR

Write a detail note on rights and liabilities of Beneficiaries.

Q.5 Discuss in detail Rights & Powers of Trustee. 14

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester – VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination Nov-2019
INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHT

Day & Date: Saturday, 09-11-2019
Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) Convention on the Political Rights of women was adopted in the year.
 - a) 1952
 - b) 1953
 - c) 1963
 - d) None of the above
- 2) The convention on the Rights of child defines the word child whose age must be below:
 - a) 18 Years
 - b) 16 Years
 - c) 21 Years
 - d) None of the above
- 3) The universal declaration of human rights provides Civil and Political Rights under following articles.
 - a) 3 to 21
 - b) 15 to 20
 - c) 22 to 27
 - d) None of the above
- 4) The international covenant on civil and political rights comprises following number of Articles.
 - a) 53
 - b) 63
 - c) 73
 - d) None of the above
- 5) The first world conference on the rights women was held at :
 - a) Mexico City
 - b) Nairobi
 - c) Copenhagen
 - d) All of the above
- 6) The First World Conference on Human Rights was held at :
 - a) Tehran
 - b) Geneva
 - c) Vienna
 - d) None of the above
- 7) The United Nations Children's Emergency Fund has been established on
 - a) 12 Nov 1950
 - b) 11 December 1946
 - c) 15 August 1947
 - d) None of the above
- 8) The European Convention for the protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms was adopted in :
 - a) 1950
 - b) 1960
 - c) 1970
 - d) None of the above
- 9) Convention on the Right of Child is came into force in :
 - a) 1990
 - b) 1995
 - c) 1999
 - d) None of the above
- 10) The Fourth United Nations World Conference on human rights of women was held at :
 - a) Mexico City
 - b) Nairobi
 - c) Beijing
 - d) None of the above

Q.5 Answer the following questions.

Discuss in detail the provisions relating to rights recognized and mechanism adopted for Implementation of human rights under European Convention for the protection of human rights and Fundamental Freedoms and African Charter Convention on the Human and Peoples Rights under international law.

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination Nov-2019
DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCE
(Clinical Course)**

Day & Date: Monday, 11-11-2019
Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions:-

1. Question 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 husband on the ground of cruelty. | 14 |
| Q.2. Draft a written statement in a suit for recovery of price of goods sold. | 14 |
| Q.3. Draft an application by a father for maintenance from his son. | 14 |
| Q.4. Draft a sale deed of house property. | 14 |
| Q.5. Draft a will, bequeathing house property, land property and money in the bank in favour of granddaughter. | 14 |
| Q.6. Draft partition deed between members of a Hindu Joint Family. | 14 |
| Q.7. Draft a Leave and license agreement. | 14 |
| Q.8. Draft general power of attorney. | 14 |
| Q.9. Write short note (Any Two) | 14 |
| a) Anticipatory bail | |
| b) Affidavit | |
| c) Gift of immovable property | |

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester – VI) (Old) (CGPA) Examination Nov -2019
LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENURES & TENANCY SYSTEM

Day & Date: Thursday, 07-11-2019
 Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) Rent in excess of standard rent is _____.
 - a) illegal
 - b) lawful
 - c) exempted
 - d) None of the above
- 2) The M.R.C. Act – 1999, u/sec-23 is related _____ is entitled to recover possession of premises for his occupation.
 - a) Landlord
 - b) A scientist
 - c) Govt. lessee
 - d) None of the above
- 3) M.L.R.C. 1966, Sec-42 deals with the permission for _____.
 - a) agricultural use
 - b) non-agricultural use
 - c) restriction of use
 - d) None of the above
- 4) When the area of alluvial land exceeds _____, it shall be at the disposal of the collector, subject to the provisions of Sec - 32 of M.L.R.C.1966.
 - a) one acre
 - b) one hector
 - c) two hector
 - d) None of the above
- 5) As per Sec - 143 of M.L.R.C. 1966, the Tahsildar may inquire & decide claims by persons holding land to _____ over the boundaries.
 - a) a right to way
 - b) land records
 - c) construction of water course
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Sec _____ provides Nistar Patrak.
 - a) Sec -161
 - b) Sec -165
 - c) Sec -148
 - d) None of the above
- 7) Sec -165 of M.L.R.C 1966, deals with the provisions of _____.
 - a) Nistar Patrak
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 - c) record of right
 - d) None of the above
- 8) U/Sec - 44, the collector on receipt of application shall acknowledge the application within _____.
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 - b) 7 days
 - c) 2 days
 - d) None of the above
- 9) Who pass the rehabilitation & resettlement Award?
 - a) Collector
 - b) Tahasildar
 - c) Senior officer
 - d) None of the above
- 10) Special provision to safeguard Food Security deals with _____.
 - a) Sec - 10
 - b) Sec - 11
 - c) Sec - 12
 - d) None of the above

11) _____ means the activities specified u/sub-sec (1) of sec-(2) of Right to fair, Compensation & Transparency in land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act -2013.

- a) Public Purpose
- b) Project
- c) Land
- d) None of the above

12) Acc. to Sec - 30 of M.R.C.A, 1999 provides fine to landlord upto _____.

- a) 10,000/-
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14) _____ is the place where village cattle are collected in the morning before being taken for grazing.

- a) Gaothan
- b) Chavdi
- c) Revenue
- d) None of the above

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

- a) Define – a) Farm building b) Superior holder
- b) Revenue officer – powers & duties
- c) Grant of land
- d) Define - a) Premises b) Paying guest
- e) Sec – 14 u/ M.R.C.A. 1999.
- f) Sec – 15 u/ M.R.C.A. 1999

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

- a) Provisions regarding sub-tenancy & other matter Sec.-25 of M.R.C.A 1999.
- b) Provisions of summary disposal of certain Applications u/ M.R.C.A - 1999.
- c) "Land Revenue shall be a para-mount charge on the land." Explain
- d) Parameters to be consideration by collector in determination of a ward & write note on award of Solatium.

Q.4 Define boundary & boundary marks. How dispute of boundary mark of agricultural lands are settled? 14

OR

Define standard rent & state the provisions of fixation of standard rent.

Q.5 Write down the provisions of determination of Social Impact & Public purpose. 14

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

LL.B. (Semester – VI) (Old) (CGPA) Examination Nov-2019
EQUITY & TRUST

Day & Date: Friday, 08-11-2019
Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) A trust is _____ when something remains to be done in order to complete it.
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 - b) Executory Trust
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- 2) If a trust is created for two purposes, of which one is lawful and the other is unlawful and two purposes cannot be separated, the trust is _____.
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 - b) Valid
 - c) Valid up to the lawful purpose
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 - b) Private Trust
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 - d) None of these
- 4) Section _____ of the Indian Trust Act defines the term trust and other analogous terms.
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 - b) Section 4
 - c) Section 10
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- 5) An Express trust is one created by _____.
 - a) By Facts & circumstances
 - b) By Express words
 - c) By implications
 - d) None of these
- 6) Section _____ to _____ deals with rights and liabilities of Beneficiary.
 - a) Section 55 to 69
 - b) Section 31 to 35
 - c) Section 11 to 22
 - d) None of the above
- 7) Section 11 to 22 deals with _____.
 - a) Duties and liabilities of Beneficiary
 - b) Duties and liabilities of Trustee
 - c) Extinction of Trust
 - d) None of these
- 8) According to section _____ Every trustee may apply by petition to a principle civil court of original Jurisdiction to be discharged from trust.
 - a) Section 77
 - b) Section 70
 - c) Section 72
 - d) None of these
- 9) Section _____ deals with "Revocation of trust".
 - a) Section 77
 - b) Section 78
 - c) Section 80
 - d) None of these
- 10) Section _____ deals with duty of the Trustee regarding investment of trust - money.
 - a) Section 11
 - b) Section 18
 - c) Section 20
 - d) None of these

- 11) A _____ trust is one where the trustee is mere depository of the trust property with no active duties to perform.
- a) Simple
 - b) Public
 - c) Private
 - d) Resulting
- 12) Section 3 of Bombay Public Trust Act 1950, the state Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint an officer to be called, _____.
- a) Charity Commissioner
 - b) Joint Charity Commissioner
 - c) Deputy Charity Commissioner
 - d) Assistant Charity Commissioner
- 13) Section 66 of the Bombay Public Trust Act lays down provisions relating to _____.
- a) Public Trust Administration Fund
 - b) Application of Public Trust Administration Fund
 - c) Penalty
 - d) Offence
- 14) Sec - _____ of Bombay Public Trust Act lays down provisions for Public Trust Administration Fund.
- a) Section 55
 - b) Section 57
 - c) Section 58
 - d) None of these

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

- 1) Extinction of Trust
- 2) He who seeks Equity must do Equity
- 3) Equity looks to the Intent rather than Form
- 4) Simple trust & Special Trust
- 5) Constructive Trust
- 6) Doctrine of cypres

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

- 1) Offences and Penalties under Maharashtra Public Trust Act
- 2) Distinction between - a) Trust and Agency
b) Trust & Contract
- 3) Public Trust Administration Fund
- 4) Discharge of Trustees and Appointment of New Trustee

Q.4 Define Trust and state the necessary requisites or essential certainties for the creation of a Valid Trust. 14

OR

Write a detail note on rights and liabilities of Beneficiaries.

Q.5 Discuss in detail Rights & Powers of Trustee. 14

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester – VI) (Old) (CGPA) Examination Nov-2019
INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHT

Day & Date: Saturday, 09-11-2019
 Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) Convention on the Political Rights of women was adopted in the year.
 - a) 1952
 - b) 1953
 - c) 1963
 - d) None of the above
- 2) The convention on the Rights of child defines the word child whose age must be below:
 - a) 18 Years
 - b) 16 Years
 - c) 21 Years
 - d) None of the above
- 3) The universal declaration of human rights provides Civil and Political Rights under following articles.
 - a) 3 to 21
 - b) 15 to 20
 - c) 22 to 27
 - d) None of the above
- 4) The international covenant on civil and political rights comprises following number of Articles.
 - a) 53
 - b) 63
 - c) 73
 - d) None of the above
- 5) The first world conference on the rights women was held at :
 - a) Mexico City
 - b) Nairobi
 - c) Copenhagen
 - d) All of the above
- 6) The First World Conference on Human Rights was held at :
 - a) Tehran
 - b) Geneva
 - c) Vienna
 - d) None of the above
- 7) The United Nations Children's Emergency Fund has been established on
 - a) 12 Nov 1950
 - b) 11 December 1946
 - c) 15 August 1947
 - d) None of the above
- 8) The European Convention for the protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms was adopted in :
 - a) 1950
 - b) 1960
 - c) 1970
 - d) None of the above
- 9) Convention on the Right of Child is came into force in :
 - a) 1990
 - b) 1995
 - c) 1999
 - d) None of the above
- 10) The Fourth United Nations World Conference on human rights of women was held at :
 - a) Mexico City
 - b) Nairobi
 - c) Beijing
 - d) None of the above

- 11) Find out the section which deals with functions of National Human Rights Commission under the Protection of Human Rights Act in India :
 - a) Section 12
 - b) Section 22
 - c) Section 32
 - d) None of the above
- 12) The Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women were adopted in the year :
 - a) 1979
 - b) 1989
 - c) 1999
 - d) None of the above
- 13) Identify the section which deals with Human Rights Courts in the Protection of Human Rights Act in India.
 - a) Section 10
 - b) Section 20
 - c) Section 30
 - d) None of the above
- 14) The Declaration on the rights of Persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities was adopted in the year :
 - a) 1982
 - b) 1992
 - c) 2002
 - d) None of the above

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

- 1) Explain the philosophical and pragmatic approach to human rights development under international law.
- 2) Briefly explain the contribution of American and French Revolution towards human rights development.
- 3) Explain the provisions relating rights under Declaration of the Rights of child in International law.
- 4) Briefly explain the rights recognized and mechanism adopted for implementation of human rights under American Convention on Human Rights.
- 5) Write a detail note on First and Second world conference on the human rights of women.
- 6) Define the term Human Rights and enumerate different kinds of human rights recognized under Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

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

- 1) Discuss in detail provisions relating to International Covenant on Civil and political rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- 2) Discuss in detail the provisions relating to Declaration on the rights of mentally Retarded persons and Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons.
- 3) Explain the provisions relating to National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commission under the Protection of Human Rights Act in India.
- 4) Explain the provisions relating to Convention on Elimination all forms of Discrimination against women under international law.

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

- 1) Discuss in detail the U.N. Bodies concerned with human rights and its contribution for the effective implementation of human rights under international law.
- 2) Discuss in detail the role of United Nations World conferences held at Tehran and Vienna on Human Rights development under international law.

Q.5 Answer the following questions.

Discuss in detail the provisions relating to rights recognized and mechanism adopted for Implementation of human rights under European Convention for the protection of human rights and Fundamental Freedoms and African Charter Convention on the Human and Peoples Rights under international law.

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – VI) (Old) (CGPA) Examination Nov-2019
DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCE
(Clinical Course)**

Day & Date: Monday, 11-11-2019
Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions:-

1. Question No. 9 is compulsory.
2. Out of remaining attempt any four questions.
3. Each question carries 14 marks.

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|---|-----------|
| Q.1. Draft a Hindu marriage petition for divorce by husband on the ground of cruelty. | 14 |
| Q.2. Draft a written statement in a suit for recovery of price of goods sold. | 14 |
| Q.3. Draft an application by a father for maintenance from his son. | 14 |
| Q.4. Draft a sale deed of house property. | 14 |
| Q.5. Draft a will, bequeathing house property, land property and money in the bank in favour of granddaughter. | 14 |
| Q.6. Draft partition deed between members of a Hindu Joint Family. | 14 |
| Q.7. Draft a Leave and license agreement. | 14 |
| Q.8. Draft general power of attorney. | 14 |
| Q.9. Write short note (Any Two) | 14 |
| a) Anticipatory bail | |
| b) Affidavit | |
| c) Gift of immovable property | |