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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
SOCIOLOGY – I (19605103)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 25-07-2023
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

- 1) _____ is formal means of social control.
 - a) Mores
 - b) Customs
 - c) Law
 - d) Traditions
- 2) _____ is element of formation of state.
 - a) Majority
 - b) Terrotery
 - c) Security
 - d) Popularity
- 3) Occupation of urban community is _____.
 - a) Agriculture
 - b) Shooting
 - c) Non Agriculture
 - d) Wages
- 4) Sociology is a science of _____.
 - a) Human behaviour
 - b) Group human behaviour
 - c) Animal behaviour
 - d) Birds behaviour
- 5) _____ of marital relations is divorce.
 - a) Unity
 - b) Dissolution
 - c) Primary
 - d) All
- 6) The _____ is on super natural powers is religion
 - a) Superstition
 - b) Diversity
 - c) Faith
 - d) Fashion
- 7) Social status is based on performance of social _____.
 - a) Natural
 - b) Acting
 - c) Change
 - d) Community
- 8) Class, caste & _____ are factors of social stratification.
 - a) Group
 - b) Varn
 - c) Change
 - d) Community
- 9) _____ is form of the social interaction.
 - a) Co-operation
 - b) Non violence
 - c) Division
 - d) Separation
- 10) Unity among diversity is special features of _____ society.
 - a) American
 - b) Indian
 - c) Russian
 - d) Britain
- 11) _____ family is characteristic of rural community.
 - a) Neoclear
 - b) Joint
 - c) Patrilineal
 - d) Matrilineal

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Legal Language (19605104)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 26-07-2023
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

15

- 1) _____ means at the beginning or from the beginning.
 - a) De novo
 - b) Ultra vires
 - c) Abetment
 - d) Ab initio
- 2) _____ means one to whom power is delegated cannot himself further delegate that power.
 - a) Res Ipsa Loquiter
 - b) Delegatus non potest delegare
 - c) Ex post facto
 - d) Prima facie
- 3) _____ means the act of suspension of any specific judicial proceeding through the court.
 - a) Affidavit
 - b) Writ
 - c) Stay
 - d) Decree
- 4) _____ is a person who assists another in the commission of a crime.
 - a) Accomplice
 - b) Appellant
 - c) Offender
 - d) Defendant
- 5) _____ is a transfer of the right to enjoy an immovable property for a certain time for some consideration.
 - a) Sale
 - b) Lease
 - c) Gift
 - d) Mortgage
- 6) Quid Pro Quo means _____.
 - a) Something in return for something or something in exchange for something
 - b) Ignorance of law does not excuse
 - c) The things 'speaks for itself
 - d) A personal right of action dies with the person
- 7) A _____ is a legal proceeding between two or more parties in connection with a civil dispute.
 - a) Charge
 - b) Order
 - c) Issue
 - d) Suit
- 8) The term _____ means on its own motion.
 - a) Suo moto
 - b) De novo
 - c) De jure
 - d) Mutatis mutndis
- 9) The purpose of a _____ is to inform the accused, as precisely and concisely as possible, about the matter with which he is charged.
 - a) Bail
 - b) Conviction
 - c) Arrest
 - d) Charge

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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
English - I (19605101)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 27-07-2023
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternative. 05

- 1) The question paper in Roman Law is entirely in _____ language.
 - a) Greek
 - b) English
 - c) Latin
 - d) Spanish
- 2) Mr. Pincutt asked Gandhiji to read the books of _____.
 - a) Lavator
 - b) Shimmelpenniick
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Gandhiji was the editor and Shri Mahadev Desai was the publisher of _____.
 - a) Yong India
 - b) Kasari
 - c) New India
 - d) Examiner
- 4) Mahatma Gandhiji was passed the matriculation examination in _____.
 - a) 1887
 - b) 1890
 - c) 1891
 - d) 1885
- 5) Mahatma Gandhiji first case is case of _____.
 - a) Keval ram
 - b) Sheth Abdulla
 - c) Mr. Patel
 - d) Mamibai

B) Choose the parts of speech of the underlined words. 05

- 1) The boy stood on the bench.
 - a) Verb
 - b) Adjective
 - c) Noun
 - d) Pronoun
- 2) He gave silly laugh.
 - a) Adverb
 - b) Conjunction
 - c) Noun
 - d) Adjective
- 3) Hurrah! India won the match.
 - a) adverb
 - b) Interjection
 - c) Verb
 - d) Conjunction
- 4) Good habits grows slowly.
 - a) Adjective
 - b) Adverb
 - c) Noun
 - d) Pronoun
- 5) We enjoyed watching movie.
 - a) Verb
 - b) Adverb
 - c) Noun
 - d) Pronoun

C) Choose the correct prepositions.

- 1) Akshay sat _____ Rakesh and Ganesh.
 - a) from
 - b) among
 - c) amongst
 - d) between
- 2) The lecture will be delivered _____ Monday.
 - a) of
 - b) in
 - c) on
 - d) at
- 3) They have been living in this town _____ 2007.
 - a) at
 - b) on
 - c) since
 - d) for
- 4) She sent the parcel _____ post.
 - a) with
 - b) on
 - c) by
 - d) in
- 5) My teacher does not agree _____ his answer.
 - a) to
 - b) with
 - c) on
 - d) upon

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

Teaching is not confined to parents and professional teachers. Whenever there are beginners and experts, old and young. There is some kind of learning going on, and some sort of teaching in every business and industry there are learners and teachers. Indeed, we are pupils and are teachers. Some of it is amusement, the rest is made up of learning and of teaching. Whether you are a doctor, enlarging your knowledge of certain types of illness or a house wife planning her work more effectively. Whether you are a trade union official learning about economics or a typist learning about life on minimum wages. Whether you are a young audience, a bus driver covering a new route or an author writing a new book, you are learning for yourself and teaching others. Most people do not realize how much even of their private life is taken up with amateurish teaching and haphazard learning, and not many understand that most of us, as public being, either learn or teach incessantly.

Questions:

- 1) What is writer's ideas of teaching?
- 2) How does an Individual lives his life?
- 3) Examples of what persons have been given by the writer?
- 4) What do most of the people not realize?
- 5) Suggest a suitable title of the passage.

B) Write an essay on one of the following topics. 10

- 1) Law and Society
- 2) Role of Lawyers in Society
- 3) Pleasure of Reading

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

- a) Why did Gandhiji expect from lawyers in non-cooperation movement?
- b) What is the lawyer's duty as lawyers as Gandhiji mentioned in hi book Law and Lawyers?
- c) What is the opinion of Gandhiji about lawyer?
- d) How did Gandhiji prepared himself for the bar.
- e) How was Gandhiji's first day in Pretoria!

- Q.4 A) Analyses the following sentences: (any four) 08**
- 1) He found the tin empty.
 - 2) Sanjay become a lawyer.
 - 3) She cut vegetable.
 - 4) The moon is beautiful.
 - 5) The boy was climbed on a tree.
- B) Write a letter on one of the following topics: 07**
- Write a letter to the Director Computer World, sector 22, Chandigarh inquiring about duration of such a course and the terms and conditions for admission, you are Akhil / Sarita of 119, Mall Road - Delhi. You are interested a short-term course in computer programming during your summer vacation.
- OR**
- Write a complaint letter to the editor of the newspaper about a bad piece of rood that is in need of repair.
- Q.5 A) Do as directed. (Any Five) 05**
- 1) My friends are watching the match. (Change the voice)
 - 2) Mango is one of the world's popular fruits. (Change to comparative degree)
 - 3) This fact is too evident to require proof. (Remove too - to)
 - 4) We should obey the law. (Use the modal auxiliary showing moral obligation)
 - 5) They sang a beautiful song. (Use past prefect tense)
 - 6) How brave you are!
- B) Correct the following sentences. (Any Five) 05**
- 1) Pankaj is tallest than Vinod.
 - 2) We also do furniture.
 - 3) Every success is using to build moral.
 - 4) Hari has been working for morning.
 - 5) A man is a social animal.
 - 6) That is an useful book.
- C) Write one-word substitution for the following expression. (Any Five) 05**
- 1) Collection of special words with meaning
 - 2) The making of law by a competent authority i.e. Parliament
 - 3) A hand written copy
 - 4) A person who looks at the brighter side of things
 - 5) A murderer of one's own father
 - 6) Science of mind

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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
POLITICAL SCIENCE – II**

Foundation of Political Obligations (19605202)

Day & Date: Monday, 24-07-2023

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternative.**15**

- 1) English term _____ is derived from Latin word Auctor.
 - a) Authority
 - b) Government
 - c) Law
 - d) None of these
- 2) English term _____ is derived from Latin word legitimus.
 - a) Power
 - b) Legitimacy
 - c) Sovereignty
 - d) None of these
- 3) _____ is important obligation of people.
 - a) Payment of taxes
 - b) Non payment of taxes
 - c) Tax evasion
 - d) None of these
- 4) According to Thomas Hobbe's people made _____ contract.
 - a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) One
- 5) _____ is a famous book of Thomas Hobbes.
 - a) Prince
 - b) Communist Manifesto
 - c) Republic
 - d) Leviathan
- 6) _____ is a famous book of John Locke.
 - a) On liberty
 - b) Politics
 - c) Republic
 - d) Two treatises on government
- 7) According to John Locke people made _____ contract.
 - a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Five
 - d) Nine
- 8) _____ is a famous book of Rousseau.
 - a) Prince
 - b) Politics
 - c) Republic
 - d) Social Contract
- 9) According to _____ primitive man was noble savage.
 - a) Hobbes
 - b) Karl Marx
 - c) Rousseau
 - d) J. S. Mill
- 10) _____ is a famous book of Karl Marx.
 - a) Prince
 - b) Communist Manifesto
 - c) Leviathan
 - d) Republic
- 11) _____ is based on principle of Greatest good of the greatest number.
 - a) Marxism
 - b) Socialism
 - c) Utilitarianism
 - d) None of these

- 12) _____ is a famous book of Gandhiji.
a) My experiment with truth b) Prince
c) Republic d) Politics
- 13) _____ theory of punishment based on principle of tit for tat or eye for eye.
a) Reformative b) Retributive
c) Preventive d) None of these
- 14) _____ started civil disobedience movement.
a) Plato b) Aristotle
c) Gandhiji d) None of these
- 15) _____ was Supporter of social contract theory.
a) Thomas Hobbes b) Karl Marx
c) J. S. Mill d) Gandhiji

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

- a) Write a brief note on promise.
b) Explain various kinds of legitimacy.
c) Explain various kinds of obligation.
d) Write a note on Rousseau's concept of General Will.
e) Explain problem of obedience to unjust law.
f) Explain Karl Marx concept of class war.
g) Explain preventive theory of punishment

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

- a) Explain various sources of power.
b) Explain various types of authority.
c) Write a brief note on contract.
d) Write various factor responsible for contemporary crisis of legitimation.
e) Explain Gandhiji's idea of Civil disobedience and political obligation.
f) Write a brief note on utilitarianism.

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

- a) Explain Rousseau's social contract theory and political obligation.
OR
b) Explain basic principles of Marxism and discuss Karl Marx's idea of political obligation.

Q.5 Explain various types of punishment and discuss various purpose of punishment. 15

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Logic and Scientific Method (19605203)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 25-07-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 6:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the options. 15

- 1) _____ is a founder of traditional logic.
 - a) Kant
 - b) Aristotle
 - c) Hume
 - d) Russell
- 2) _____ is a source of indirect knowledge.
 - a) Inference
 - b) Word
 - c) Term
 - d) Sentence
- 3) Only _____ sentence is called proposition.
 - a) Interrogative
 - b) Exclamatory
 - c) Optative
 - d) Assertive
- 4) 'Hindu and Muslim' is a pair of _____ terms.
 - a) Contrary
 - b) Contradictory
 - c) Compatible
 - d) None of these
- 5) According to traditional logic, disjunctive proposition is _____.
 - a) Categorical
 - b) Conditional
 - c) Equivalent
 - d) Conjunctive
- 6) Particular affirmative proposition is called _____.
 - a) A
 - b) E
 - c) I
 - d) O
- 7) _____ is a propositional connective of implicative proposition.
 - a) And
 - b) Or
 - c) Not
 - d) If__then__
- 8) In modern logic 'Not' is symbolized as _____.
 - a) v
 - b) ~
 - c) .
 - d) ∩
- 9) In Immediate inference we proceed from given _____ premise/s.
 - a) One
 - b) Two
 - c) Three
 - d) Four
- 10) There is _____ opposition between 'I' and 'O' propositions.
 - a) Contrary
 - b) Contradictory
 - c) Sub contrary
 - d) Sub alternation
- 11) Syllogism is composed of _____ propositions.
 - a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) Five
- 12) There are _____ rules of replacement.
 - a) Seven
 - b) Eight
 - c) Nine
 - d) Ten

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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
English - II (19605204)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 26-07-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 a) Choose correct preposition. 05

- 1) That cat jumps _____ the table.

a) upon	b) at
c) in	d) with
- 2) Ganesh is _____ his study room.

a) over	b) with
c) in	d) on
- 3) The dog is walking _____ the farmer.

a) with	b) at
c) between	d) on
- 4) I am proud _____ my mother.

a) off	b) of
c) on	d) with
- 5) The boy is coming _____ the garden.

a) in	b) on
c) into	d) under.

b) Correct alternative from the following. 05

- 1) Meena _____ a story book now.

a) is reading	b) read
c) reads	d) was read
- 2) I am _____ very hard on that project now-a-days.

a) work	b) working
c) worked	d) was work
- 3) David will be _____ a novel.

a) read	b) reading
c) is read	d) read
- 4) They will be _____ for me.

a) waiting	b) wait
c) waited	d) watch
- 5) I am _____ a letter.

a) written	b) writing
c) been writing	d) wrote

c) Use the correct modal auxiliary as per the function provided in the brackets. 05

- 1) You realise your responsibility. (Advice)

a) should	b) may
c) might	d) must
- 2) He catch the ball. (Ability)

a) can	b) could
c) must	d) may
- 3) You take care of your parents. (Duty)

a) need to	b) can
c) must	d) might
- 4) You go now. (Permission)

a) can	b) could
c) may	d) should
- 5) I borrow your book, please. (Request)

a) MIGHT	B) MAY
c) SHOULD	D) NEED TO

Q.2 a) Turn the following sentences into Indirect speech. 10

- 1) I said, 'It is true.'
- 2) Mother said to Gopal, "Don't worry about her."
- 3) Meena says, "It is a good idea."
- 4) "We are orphans", they answered.
- 5) "Why are we here?", asked a boy to his mother.

b) Add a question tag. 10

- 1) You are already late.
- 2) You will come again.
- 3) Let him take away.
- 4) It is an excellent piece.
- 5) It cleans the floor.

Q.3 a) Read the following passage and answer the questions. 10

Books are by far the most lasting product of human effort. Temples crumbled into ruin pictures and statues decay, but books survive. Time does not destroy the great thought which are fresh today. What was then thought and said still speaks to us as vividly as ever from the printed pages. The only effect of time has been to throw out of currency the bad products but what is really good. Books introduce us into the best society. They bring us into the presence of the greatest minds that have ever lived. We hear that they said and did, enjoy with them and grieve with them. In a way we move in their company and their experience becomes ours. Without books no fresh ideas are possible and no cultured society is possible.

Questions:

- 1) Why are books the most lasting product of human effort?
- 2) Why are bad books thrown out of currency?
- 3) How do books introduce us into the best society?
- 4) In what manner, do we move in the company of great writers?
- 5) Why does the world keep its books with great care?

b) Make the precise writing of the above passage and suggest a suitable title to it. 05

- Q.4 a) Write a report on any one of the following. 08**
- 1) Visit a Supreme Court
 - 2) Annual day in your college
- b) Using the following legal terms in your sentences. 07**
- 1) Act of law
 - 2) At Bar
 - 3) Capital Crime
 - 4) Failure of proof
 - 5) Final order
 - 6) Husband and wife
 - 7) Money bill
- Q.5 a) Write an essay on one of the following topics. 08**
- 1) Democracy
 - 2) Sexual harassment at the work place
 - 3) Dowry Deaths
- b) Translate the following passage into Marathi. 07**
- Ladies and gentleman,
- The word 'environment' includes all parts of nature necessary for health and happiness of man. Nature constitutes the ecology of man. Environmental pollution in India has become a menace to the public life. Seventy percent of the available water in India polluted. All pollution are the learning not only the quality of life but the very survival of human beings.
- The Government enacted the following laws to protect the environment.
- 1) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
 - 2) The wild Life (Prof.) Act, 1972.
 - 3) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
 - 4) The Water (Control of pollution) Act, 1974.

- 12) A perfectly elastic demand curve is _____.
a) Parallel to x axis b) Parallel to y axis
c) Downward sloping d) Upward sloping
- 13) The concept of monopolistic competition is put forward by _____.
a) Lord Keynes b) Joan Robinson
c) E.H. Chamberlin d) Dr. Marshall
- 14) Capital intensive technique of production means _____.
a) Equal labour & capital b) More capital & less labour
c) More labour & less capital d) None of these
- 15) A relationship between value of money & price level is _____.
a) Direct b) Inverse
c) Indirect d) None of these

Q.2 Short notes. (Any five out of seven)**20**

- a) Index Number
- b) Central Bank
- c) Say's Law of Market
- d) Utility
- e) Deflation
- f) Money Wages & Real Wages
- g) Fiscal Policy

Q.3 Write short answers. (Any three out of six)**15**

- a) Fixed & variable cost
- b) Merits of direct taxes
- c) Law of demand
- d) Feature of perfect competition
- e) Balance sheet of the bank
- f) Economics as a science

Q.4 Long answer. (Any-One)**15**

- a) Define elasticity of demand & explain the types of price elasticity of demand.
OR
b) Define a commercial bank. What are the functions of commercial bank.

Q.5 Long answer.**15**

- a) Define under-developed country & explain the features of underdeveloped country.

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Economics – II (19605301)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 13-07-2023
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternative.**15**

- 1) Disguised unemployment is _____.
a) Zero
b) Negative
c) Both a and b
d) None of these
- 2) N.N.P. stand for _____.
a) Net National Product
b) Nill Net Product
c) Non National Product
d) Net Name Product
- 3) Primary agricultural credit co-operative societies work at _____ level.
a) Village
b) District
c) State
d) National
- 4) India has _____ percent of the world 's land area.
a) 7.4%
b) 4%
c) 2.4%
d) 4.2%
- 5) Formula of per capita income is total national income divided by _____.
a) Wealth
b) Price
c) Production
d) Population
- 6) TRYSEM stands for training rural _____ for self employment.
a) Youth
b) Yield
c) Old
d) None of these
- 7) Mahalwari system was introduced by _____.
a) Prof J.M. Keynes
b) William Bentinck
c) Carl Waras
d) Dr. Alfred Marshall
- 8) The Tata Iron & Steel company was set-up at _____.
a) Solapur
b) Kanpur
c) Nagpur
d) Jamshedpur
- 9) _____ is father of the green revolution.
a) Dr. Gopal Swami
b) Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao
c) Dr. M.S. Swaminathan
d) None of these
- 10) FEMA adopted in _____.
a) 1999
b) 2001
c) 1991
d) 2011
- 11) _____ planning programme is a device to control population explosion.
a) Personal
b) Total
c) Family
d) Micro
- 12) No shifting of tax is known as _____ tax.
a) Direct
b) Indirect
c) Both a and b
d) None of these

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B.A. LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
POLITICAL SCIENCE - III
International Relations and Organizations (19605302)

Day & Date: Friday, 14-07-2023
 Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternative.

15

- 1) _____ established East India Company for the purpose of trade and imperialism.
 - a) Russia
 - b) Britain
 - c) Japan
 - d) U.S.A.
- 2) Cold War between U.S.S.R and _____.
 - a) Pakistan
 - b) Nepal
 - c) U.S.A.
 - d) Japan
- 3) _____ Government increases Power of Nation.
 - a) Unstable
 - b) Weak
 - c) Stable
 - d) None of these
- 4) _____ is limitation on National power.
 - a) Military Power
 - b) Technology
 - c) World Public Opinion
 - d) None of these
- 5) Judges of International Court of Justice elected by _____ and General Assembly.
 - a) Security Council
 - b) Trusteeship Council
 - c) I.L.O.
 - d) None of These
- 6) _____ member enjoy veto power in Security Council.
 - a) Temporary
 - b) Non-member
 - c) Permanent
 - d) None of These
- 7) _____ diplomacy is open.
 - a) Old
 - b) Democratic
 - c) Totalitarian
 - d) None of these
- 8) English word _____ derived from the Latin term diploma.
 - a) Diplomacy
 - b) War
 - c) Law
 - d) None of these
- 9) N.G.O. means _____ Governmental Organization.
 - a) New
 - b) North
 - c) Non
 - d) None of these
- 10) Economic and Social Council consist of _____ members.
 - a) 25
 - b) 54
 - c) 28
 - d) None of these
- 11) _____ celebrated as U.N.O. Day.
 - a) 15 June
 - b) 24 October
 - c) 5 May
 - d) None of these.

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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Legal Writing (19605401)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 19-07-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice question.

15

- 1) The word _____ means to transfer; to make over.
 - a) to convey
 - b) pleading
 - c) deed
 - d) None of the above
- 2) Which of the following are requirements of conveyancing?
 - a) Description of the deed
 - b) Date of the deed
 - c) Parties to the deed
 - d) All the above
- 3) _____ shall contain a brief history of the property forming the subject- matter of the deed up to its vesting in the transferor.
 - a) Testatum
 - b) Recitals
 - c) Parties to the deed
 - d) Receipt
- 4) _____ is the last part of a deed.
 - a) Parcels
 - b) Habendum
 - c) Testimonium
 - d) Signature & attestation
- 5) F.I.R. means _____.
 - a) First Enquiry Report
 - b) First Investigation Rule
 - c) First Information Report
 - d) None the above
- 6) _____ is a person whose guilt is proved & on whom punishment is imposed for the offence done.
 - a) Accused
 - b) A convict
 - c) Deposition
 - d) Ad Idem
- 7) _____ the act of giving up a legal right, particularly a right of ownership of property.
 - a) Abduct
 - b) Abandonment
 - c) Acquittal
 - d) Crime
- 8) _____ is the killing of a human being by a human being.
 - a) Culpable homicide
 - b) Homicide
 - c) Abetment
 - d) Negligence
- 9) Which of the following are the purpose of punishment of fine _____.
 - a) It may help to support the prisoners.
 - b) It may be used for compensating the aggrieved party.
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None the above
- 10) "Tort is civil wrong", this statement is _____.
 - a) True
 - b) False

- 11) In case of sale deed, the purchaser means _____.
 a) The person who sale the property
 b) The person who purchases the property.
 c) Attested the deed
 d) Recital
- 12) In case of mortgage deed, 'The mortgagor' means _____.
 a) The Transferor
 b) The transferee
 c) Bank
 d) None the above
- 13) In case of will, the person making such declaration is called _____.
 a) Testator
 b) Executor
 c) Administrator
 d) None the above
- 14) "Audi Alteram Partem" means _____.
 a) No man shall be condemned unheard
 b) A Personal right of action dies with the person
 c) The act does not make a man guilty intention unless there be guilty intention
 d) None the above
- 15) "Res Ipsa Loquitur" means _____.
 a) The king can do no wrong
 b) The thing speaks for itself
 c) Welfare of the people is the supreme law
 d) Let the principal be responsible

Q.2 Answer any five out of seven.

20

- a) "Ubi jus ibi remedium" explain the maxim.
 b) State the following legal terms:
 i) acquittal
 ii) capital punishment
 iii) consideration
 iv) injunction
 c) Define conveyancing. What are the essentials of conveyancing (Deed)?
 d) Cause of action
 e) Write fact & judgement of Donoghue vs Stevenson
 f) Write a note on, "actus non facit reum mens sit rea".
 g) Explain the term:
 i) Ultra virus
 ii) Void

Q.3 Write the answers of any Three out of Five.

15

- a) Draft a deed on Promissory Note.
 b) Explain the case in brief Ashby vs White & others, 2 Ld. Rayon 938
 c) Explain the following legal maxims
 Volenti non fit injuria
 d) Explain the term in camera, legislature.
 e) Balfour vs Baltour, (1919) 2 K.B. 571

Q.4 Write any One out of Two.

15

- a) Explain the fact & judgement in following case:
 i) Mohori Bibi vs Dharmodas Ghose, Privy Council (1903) 30 IA 114
 ii) Barendra Kumar Ghosh vs Emperor AIR 1925 PCI

OR

- b) Define Mortgage. Draft a mortgage deed.

Q.5 Draft a sale deed in respect of immovable property.

15

Seat No.	
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B.A. LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
POLITICAL SCIENCE – V
Indian Political Thinkers (19605402)

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-07-2023
 Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

15

- 1) Who established Radical Democratic Party?
 - a) Ram Manohar Lohia
 - b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - c) Lokmanya Tilak
 - d) M. N. Roy
- 2) 'Who were the Shudras?' book written by _____.
 - a) Lokmanya Tilak
 - b) M.G. Ranade
 - c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - d) Ram Manohar Lohia
- 3) Non - Aligned Movement founded in _____.
 - a) 1954
 - b) 1960
 - c) 1961
 - d) 1965
- 4) Panchasheel agreement was signed between India and _____.
 - a) China
 - b) Nepal
 - c) Bhutan
 - d) None of these
- 5) Jawaharlal Nehru accepted _____ type of economy after Independence.
 - a) Mixed
 - b) Capitalist
 - c) Socialist
 - d) None of these
- 6) Panchasheel agreement was formally signed in _____.
 - a) 1950
 - b) 1951
 - c) 1953
 - d) 1954
- 7) _____ book written by Mahatma Gandhi.
 - a) Problem of Rupee
 - b) Caste system in India
 - c) Hind Swaraj
 - d) Arctic Home to Vedas
- 8) Which of the following book/books written by Lokmanya Tilak?
 - a) Arctic Home in Vedas
 - b) Gitarahasya
 - c) Th Orion
 - d) All of these
- 9) _____ critically analysed India's economic situation at the time of British era, in form of rent theory.
 - a) Lokamanya Tilak
 - b) M. G. Ranade
 - c) Mahatma Gandhi
 - d) R. M. Lohia
- 10) Theory of trusteeship given by _____.
 - a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - b) M. G. Ranade
 - c) R. M. Lohia
 - d) None of these
- 11) Who is author of book Arthashastra?
 - a) M. G. Ranade
 - b) Kautilya
 - c) Lokmanya Tilak
 - d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

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**B.A. LL.B (Semester-IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Constitutional History of India (19605404)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 22-07-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the options. 15

- 1) The object of the Charter Act 1833 was _____.
 - a) To remove the conflict between the different provinces
 - b) To introduce the centralized system of administration and legislation of India.
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of these
- 2) The Third Law Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of _____.
 - a) F. Millet
 - b) Lord Romilly
 - c) Cabinet
 - d) All the above
- 3) On August 1947, the Constituent Assembly set up a Drafting Committee under the chairmanship of _____ to prepare a Draft Constitution for India.
 - a) Dr. B.R Ambedkar
 - b) H.C. Mukherjee
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of these
- 4) The Government of India Act, 1935 derived material form which key sources viz _____.
 - a) Report of the Simon Commission
 - b) Discussion at the Third Round Table Conference
 - c) The white paper of 1933 and the reports of the Joint select committees
 - d) All of these
- 5) Dr. Sachidananda Sinha was the first President of the Constituent Assembly; Later _____ was elected its president.
 - a) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - d) None of these
- 6) The _____ executed by the rulers; provided for the accession of states to the Dominion of India (Pakistan) on three subjects namely; Defence, External Affairs and Communications
 - a) Legislative Assembly
 - b) Cripps Mission
 - c) Lex loci
 - d) Instrument of Accession
- 7) The _____ is used by the courts to check whether the detention of a person is malafide or not.
 - a) Certiorari
 - b) Prohibition
 - c) Habeas Corpus
 - d) Mandamus
- 8) Under 'Dyarchy' system, the subjects were classified into two categories came to be called a _____ and _____.
 - a) Centre subjects
 - b) Provincial subjects
 - c) Social and legal subjects
 - d) Both a & b

- 9) The _____ submitted draft of six major pieces of legislation within a short span of nine years, which was tremendous achievement.
- a) Third Law Commission b) Second Law Commission
c) First Law Commission d) None of these
- 10) The _____, provided for establishment of Federal Court in India.
- a) The Regulating Act b) The Charter Act of 1833
c) The Government of India Act 1935 d) None of these
- 11) The Phrase _____ has its origin in Roman Canonical Laws it was understood by English jurists of the Sixteenth century.
- a) Writ
b) Wavell Plan
c) Justice, equity and Good Conscience
d) None of these
- 12) The Government of India Act, 1919, also known as the _____.
- a) Judicial Reforms of Lord Bentinck b) Morley-Minto Reforms
c) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms d) None of these
- 13) The _____ was sent by the British Government in march 1942 to India with the key objective to secure Indian Cooperation and support for British War efforts.
- a) Enquiry Committee b) Cripps Mission
c) Lex Loci d) None of these
- 14) The _____ recommends the establishment of a legislative assembly, called the Praja Sabha.
- a) Law Commission b) Cabinet Mission
c) Wavell Plan d) Glancy Commission
- 15) In legal terms, Lexi Loci means _____.
- a) Justice b) Equity
c) Law of the Land d) Good Conscience

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

- a) Describe the main features of Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909
b) Describe briefly The Indian Independence Act, 1947.
c) State and Explain the Cabinet Mission.
d) Describe in detail provisions, Implications and failure of the Cripps Mission.
e) Discuss the Racial Discrimination.
f) What are the salient features of the Indian Councils Act of 1861?
g) Discuss on Instrument of Accession.

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

- a) Describe in detail events leading to the creation of state of Jammu and Kashmir.
b) Describe briefly The Constituent Assembly of India.
c) Describe briefly the prerogative writs in India.
d) Explain the various aspects of Diarchy System.
e) Discuss the Queen's Proclamation.
f) Discuss the main provisions of the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution Act, 1939

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

- a) Describe in detail the Government of India Act 1935.

OR

- b) Explain the Growth of Justice, Equity and Good conscience.

Q.5 Describe in detail the Charter Act of 1853 with reference to Law Commission. 15

- 9) If consideration and objects unlawful in part, the agreement is _____.
a) Valid
b) Voidable
c) Void
d) Void at the option of promise
- 10) Agreement without consideration is, _____.
a) Contract
b) Valid
c) Void
d) Avoidable
- 11) Suit under section-5 of specific relief Act-1963 is based on _____.
a) Previous possession
b) Subsequent possession
c) Title
d) Tenancy
- 12) Suit u/s -8 of specific relief Act relates to _____.
a) Movable property
b) Immovable property
c) Both a & b
d) Intangible property
- 13) Where contract is broken, the party who suffers by such breach shall have to option of substituted performance, subject to prior notice in writing not less than _____.
a) 15 days
b) 30 days
c) 2 weeks
d) 1 month
- 14) As per section 20 (c) of specific relief Act 1963, suit shall be disposed of by the court within period of _____.
a) 9 months from service of summons
b) 12 months from service of summons
c) 6 months from service of summons
d) No limitation due to enlargement of pendency of cases in court.
- 15) Obligation includes _____.
a) Duty enforceable by law
b) Every duty enforceable by law
c) duty not enforceable by law
d) Every duty not enforceable by law

Q.2 Answer the following five out of seven**20**

- a) Write a short note on acceptance & revocation of acceptance & proposal.
b) Define contract & write various kinds of contract.
c) Doctrine of Frustration u/ ICA 1872
d) Coercion u/Sec -15 of ICA-1872
e) Service of summons
f) What is mean by standard form of contract?
g) Write a note on Govt as a contracting party.

Q.3 Answer any three out of six**15**

- a) Write a note on fraud & mistake u/ ICA-1872
b) Enumerate the void agreements u/ ICA-1872
c) Contingent contract
d) Write a note on general offer with case law.
e) Declaratory order
f) Discharge of contract

Q.4 Write Broad Answers on (Any One) **15**

a) Write a note on Quasi-Contract with case law.

QR

b) Define Negotiable Instruments. What are the kinds of Negotiable Instruments. How the cheque is differ from Bill of exchange?

Q.5 Write Broad Answer **15**

Explain temporary & perpetual Injunction when injunction refused explain as provided u/Sec - 41 of Specific Relief Act - 1963.

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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Special Contracts (19605502)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-07-2023
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: All questions are compulsory.

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

15

- 1) 'Continuing guarantee' define u/Sec. _____ of the Contract Act.
 - a) Section 124
 - b) Section 129
 - c) Section 122
 - d) None of above
- 2) A appoints B to purchase 100 bags of paddy from C on his behalf. A is the _____.
 - a) Agent
 - b) Principal
 - c) Debtor
 - d) None of above
- 3) No _____ is necessary to create an agency.
 - a) Parties
 - b) Competent principle
 - c) Consideration
 - d) None of above
- 4) Sec - 148 of Indian Contract Act defines _____.
 - a) Principle debtor
 - b) Condition
 - c) Pledge
 - d) None of above
- 5) Sec - 126 of the Contract Act defines _____.
 - a) Pledge
 - b) Lien
 - c) Surety
 - d) None of above
- 6) Sec - 140 of Contract Act defines _____.
 - a) Right of subrogation
 - b) Right to claim set-on
 - c) Right to information
 - d) None of above
- 7) Sec _____ of the Partnership Act lays down the dissolution of firm.
 - a) Sec - 38
 - b) Sec - 39
 - c) Sec - 340
 - d) None of above
- 8) Aa cheque is valid for period of _____.
 - a) 3 months
 - b) 6 months
 - c) 1 year
 - d) None of above
- 9) _____ of Negotiable Instrument Act deals with dishonor of cheque.
 - a) Sec -138
 - b) Sec - 139
 - c) Sec - 132
 - d) None of above
- 10) Sec - 201 of Indian Contract Act defines _____.
 - a) Sale
 - b) Sell
 - c) Termination of agency
 - d) None of above
- 11) The maxim _____ means let the buyer beware.
 - a) Caveat emptor
 - b) Nemo dat quod non- habet
 - c) de facto
 - d) None of above

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B.A. LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Law of Tort including MV Act and CP Laws (19605503)

Day & Date: Friday, 21-07-2023
 Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

- 1) The concept of absolute liability evolved in India after the case of
 - a) M.C Mehta vs Union of India
 - b) Rylands v. Fletcher
 - c) Bourhill v. Young
 - d) Unnikrishnan v. State of Kerala
- 2) The maxim '*actioperpersonalismoritur cum persona*' means
 - a) He who consents cannot complaints
 - b) if the person dies his personal right of action dies with him.
 - c) where there is a wrong there is a remedy
 - d) no action can arise from an illegal act
- 3) Trespass to land is the _____ interference with the possession of Land
 - a) Justifiable
 - b) Admissible
 - c) Unjustifiable
 - d) Tolerable
- 4) _____ liability is the responsibility of the superior for the acts of their Subordinate
 - a) Strict
 - b) Absolute
 - c) Vicarious
 - d) Remedial
- 5) _____ is a failure to follow the degree of care that is owed to the Plaintiff
 - a) Defamation
 - b) Negligence
 - c) Nervous Shock
 - d) Nuisance
- 6) Which is not a judicial Remedies in Tort
 - a) Distress Damage Feasant
 - b) Specific Restitution of Property
 - c) Injunction
 - d) Damages
- 7) Which of the following is not a required element in establishing a negligence action?
 - a) Breach of duty
 - b) Malicious intent on the part of the defendant
 - c) Duty of care
 - d) Causation of damage of a legally recognized type
- 8) Which of the following is not a defense to trespass to the person?
 - a) Lawful authority
 - b) Self-defense
 - c) Necessity
 - d) Contributory negligence
- 9) _____ are words, which appear innocent, but have a latent defamatory meaning
 - a) Libel
 - b) Slander
 - c) Innuendo
 - d) None of the above

Q.4 Answer any 01 out of the following questions (01 out of 02) 15

a) Is the master liable for the acts of the independent contractor? Explain with cases.

OR

b) Explain in detail who can sue and who cannot be sued under law of tort.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

Write a detail note on Composition, Jurisdiction, and Procedure to file complaint under State Commission.

- 9) A sees Z drop his purse with money in it. A pick-up with intention to restore 'Z', but afterward appropriate it to his own use. A has committed offence of _____.
a) Theft
b) Criminal misappropriation of property
c) Robbery
d) No offence
- 10) 'A' cheat by pretending to be a certain rich person of the same name. 'A' has committed offence under section _____ of IPC.
a) 415
b) 416
c) 418
d) 419
- 11) 'A' having joint property with 'B' in a horse, 'A' shoot horse, intending to cause wrongful loss to 'Z'. 'A' has committed offence of _____.
a) Criminal breach of trust
b) Criminal misappropriation
c) Mischief
d) No offence because 'A' also owner of horse in joint ownership with 'B'.
- 12) 'A' an officer of court of justice, being ordered by court to arrest 'Y' & after due enquiry, believing 'B' to be 'Y', arrested 'B'. 'A' has committed offence of _____.
a) Wrongful restraint
b) Wrongful confinement
c) Unlawful detention of 'B'
d) No offence
- 13) 'A' obstructs path along which 'Z' has right to pass without good faith. 'A' committed offence of _____.
a) Wrongful restraint
b) Wrongful confinement
c) Unlawful detention
d) No offence
- 14) 'A' incites a dog to spring upon 'Z' without his consent with intent to cause fear in mind of 'Z', 'A' has committed offence of _____.
a) Hurt
b) Force
c) Criminal force
d) No offence
- 15) 'A' a boy follows repeatedly 'B' a girl & contacts her to foster personal interaction despite clear indication of disinterest by 'B'. 'A' a boy committed offence of _____.
a) Sextual harassment
b) Stalking
c) Illegal propose her
d) Voyeurism

Q.2 Write a short note. (5 out of 7)**20**

- a) Define abetment & abettor.
- b) Accident u/s -80 of IPC with illustration.
- c) Define criminal conspiracy & punishment provided for it.
- d) Unlawful assembly u/s 141 & its punishment
- e) Giving false evidence & fabricating false evidence
- f) Miscarriage without women's consent
- g) Marrying again during lifetime of husband or wife

Q.3 Write a short note on (3 out of 6)**15**

- a) Right of private defense
- b) Compare wrongful restraint & wrongful confinement
- c) Cruelty
- d) Defamation & it's exception
- e) Criminal intimidation & insult
- f) Which are offences included in mischief?

- Q.4 Write in brief any one out of two.** **15**
- a) Define culpable homicide, murder. When culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
- OR**
- b) Define criminal trespass & it's all kinds i.e., house trespass, lurking house trespass, house breaking.
- Q.5 Write in details Robbery, when theft become robbery. Explain When extortion become robbery & when robbery become dacoity.** **15**

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Family Law – I (19605601)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 13-07-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

15

- 1) Who can be a Karta of Hindu Joint Family?
 - a) Male
 - b) Female
 - c) Senior most male
 - d) None of these
- 2) Hindu Joint Families are of _____ kinds.
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 5
- 3) Apostasy means _____.
 - a) Adoption
 - b) Conversion
 - c) Divorce
 - d) Marriage
- 4) Doctrine of factum valet is applicable to _____.
 - a) Conversion
 - b) Child marriage
 - c) Divorce
 - d) None of these
- 5) Mehr means _____.
 - a) Dower
 - b) Dowry
 - c) Gift
 - d) None of these
- 6) Iddat period is of _____ months.
 - a) 3
 - b) 4
 - c) 5
 - d) 6
- 7) _____ marriage is a sacrament one.
 - a) Muslim
 - b) Hindu
 - c) Jews
 - d) None of these
- 8) _____ marriage is a perpetual contract.
 - a) Muslim
 - b) Christian
 - c) Hindu
 - d) None of these
- 9) _____ is Class - I heir of a Hindu intestate.
 - a) Mother
 - b) Father
 - c) Brother
 - d) Sister
- 10) _____ is a delegated talaq.
 - a) Ila
 - b) Zihar
 - c) Talaq e tafweez
 - d) talaq ul biddat
- 11) Tarwad means _____ family.
 - a) Nuclear
 - b) Joint
 - c) extended
 - d) None of these
- 12) Karnavan means _____.
 - a) Karta
 - b) Husband
 - c) Brother
 - d) father

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Administrative Law (19605602)**

Day & Date: Friday, 14-07-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

15

- 1) Under Article 323(A) and (B) of the Constitution of India, the _____ has empowered to constitute administrative tribunals.
 - a) Parliament
 - b) Administration
 - c) Court
 - d) President
- 2) Article _____ of Constitution of India provide contractual liability of the Union of India or State Government.
 - a) 325
 - b) 323
 - c) 226
 - d) 300(1)
- 3) _____ was known as a father of 'Rule of law'.
 - a) Dias
 - b) Dicey
 - c) Montesquieu
 - d) Wade
- 4) A.K. Kraipak vs Union of India, is a landmark judgment in relation to _____.
 - a) Bias
 - b) Delegated legislation
 - c) Corporations
 - d) Rule of law
- 5) _____ provides for declaratory suits/ action.
 - a) Civil Procedure Code
 - b) Evidence Act
 - c) Specific Relief Act
 - d) None of these
- 6) Delegatus non potest delegare means _____.
 - a) A delegate can further delegate
 - b) A delegate cannot further delegate
 - c) Delegation is bad in law
 - d) Delegation is not provided to delegate
- 7) _____ is not a public corporation.
 - a) Oil & Natural Gas Commission
 - b) Reserve Bank of India
 - c) Damodar Valley Corporation
 - d) None of these
- 8) Certiorari means to _____.
 - a) Grant
 - b) Allow
 - c) Certify
 - d) None of these
- 9) Most important reason for the growth of delegated legislation is _____.
 - a) Pressure upon time of Parliament
 - b) Emergency
 - c) Technicality of subjects-matter
 - d) All of these
- 10) The doctrine of Vicarious Liability is based on following maxim _____.
 - a) Audi alteram partem
 - b) Respondent superior
 - c) Qui facit per alium facit per se
 - d) Both b and c

- 11) Speaking order means every order must contain _____ in support of it.
- a) Rule
 - b) Fact
 - c) Reasons
 - d) Judgment
- 12) A delegated legislation may be held valid on the ground of _____.
- a) Parent act is unconstitutional
 - b) Malafide
 - c) Where Parent Act delegates incidental legislative functions
 - d) None of these
- 13) _____ propounded the theory of Separation of Power.
- a) Montesquieu
 - b) Dicey
 - c) Dias
 - d) None of these
- 14) "Administrative law is the law relating to the administration. It determines the organization, powers and duties of the administrative authorities". This definition is provided by _____.
- a) K. C. Davis
 - b) Garner
 - c) Ivor Jennings
 - d) Wade
- 15) Ultra-Virus means _____.
- a) Beyond powers
 - b) Under powers
 - c) Control powers
 - d) None of these

Q.2 Answer any FIVE of the following. (Out of 7)

20

- a) Conseil d'Etat.
- b) Separation of power.
- c) Doctrine of Estoppel.
- d) Ombudsman.
- e) Reasoned Decision.
- f) Characteristics of public corporation.
- g) Unreasonableness.

Q.3 Answer any THREE of the following. (Out of 6)

15

- a) Constitutional provisions of Public Service Commission.
- b) Powers of President.
- c) Statutory immunity.
- d) Emergency.
- e) Conciliation & Mediation.
- f) Vigilance committee.

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

15

- a) Describe the contractual liability & tortious liability of Government with related case laws.
- b) Discuss in detail need, constitution jurisdiction and procedure of Tribunals.

Q.5 Answer the following question.

15

- a) Write legislative powers of administration in detail.

Seat
No.

**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Labour and Industrial Law - I (19605603)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 15-07-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

- 1) _____ has power to register trade union.
 - a) Registrar
 - b) Licensing officer
 - c) Employer
 - d) None of these
- 2) Industrial Employment Act applicable to industrial establishment employing _____ or more workmen on any day of the preceding 12 month.
 - a) 60
 - b) 75
 - c) 100
 - d) None of these
- 3) _____ has power to certify standing order under Industrial Employment Act.
 - a) Registrar
 - b) Employer
 - c) Trade union
 - d) Certifying officer
- 4) Under EPF and MP Act Employee Provident Fund shall vest in and administered by the _____.
 - a) Central Board
 - b) Trade Union
 - c) Employer
 - d) None of these
- 5) Employee Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act _____.
 - a) 1945
 - b) 1952
 - c) 1977
 - d) None of these
- 6) Under Contract Labour Act canteen shall be provided wherein _____ are more contract labour employed.
 - a) 45
 - b) 25
 - c) 100
 - d) None of these
- 7) Under Section _____ of Payment of Wages Act every employer shall be responsible for the payment of wages.
 - a) 1
 - b) 2
 - c) 3
 - d) None of these
- 8) Payment of Bonus Act _____.
 - a) 1965
 - b) 1960
 - c) 1955
 - d) None of these
- 9) Under Payment of Bonus Act employee shall be _____ from receiving bonus if he is dismissed from service for fraud, theft.
 - a) qualified
 - b) disqualified
 - c) entitle
 - d) None of these
- 10) Under Maternity Benefit Act every establishment having _____ or more employee shall have the facility of creche.
 - a) 50
 - b) 20
 - c) 25
 - d) None of these

- 11) Vienna Convention on Law of Treaties was signed in _____.
 - a) 1961
 - b) 1945
 - c) 1927
 - d) None of these
- 12) Declaration is a treaty between the contracting parties which _____.
 - a) is always subject to ratification
 - b) is not needed to be ratified
 - c) may or not be subject to be ratification
 - d) None of these
- 13) Diplomatic Protection means a protection and security granted _____.
 - a) to a diplomat by UNO
 - b) by a state to its national abroad
 - c) by a State to a person seeking asylum
 - d) None of these
- 14) Recognition of new States is a matter of _____.
 - a) International law
 - b) Constitutional law
 - c) Policy of the State
 - d) None of these
- 15) Territorial Sea of a State is under _____.
 - a) its total control
 - b) its control, but subject to certain international obligations
 - c) its control, only for exploration of mineral resources
 - d) None of these

Q.2 Answer any five of the following.

20

- a) Discuss the status of Individual in International Law.
- b) Explain the Sources of the International Law.
- c) What is recognition? Explain de jure and de facto recognition.
- d) Explain the rights and privileges of diplomatic envoys.
- e) Explain the mode of acquisition and loss of nationality.
- f) Explain the composition and jurisdiction of International Court of Justice.
- g) What is Continental shelf? Explain the rights available to Coastal state in Continental Shelf.

Q.3 Answer any three of the following questions.

15

- a) Theories of relating to recognition
- b) Asylum
- c) International Labour Organisation
- d) Fisherman of state 'X' were fishing in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Neighbouring state 'Y'. State 'Y' prevented them from fishing. State 'X' contends that its fisherman can fish beyond the territorial sea of State 'Y.' Is the contentions of the State 'X' valid? Decide and give reasons.
- e) A factory situated in and owned by State 'X' releases poisonous gas which is carried away by wind to the territory of State 'Y' and causes heavy loss to State 'Y'. State 'Y' seeks remedy. Advice.
- f) 'B' a member of banned organisation in State 'X' kills a minister of State 'X' and flees to State 'Y'. State 'X' demands his extradition. 'B' pleads, he is a political offender. Decide with reasons.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions.

15

- a) What is Principle of "double criminality"?
- b) Name the source of international law.

Q.5 What are various forms of separation for the breach of International Obligations?

15

- 11) After declaration of the sanctuary by the State Government, the state government shall appoint the _____ to determine and enquire into the existence of any rights of the person over the land within the limits of sanctuary.
- a) Chief wildlife warden b) Collector
c) Examiner d) None of these
- 12) Which one of the following cases is popularly known as Doon Valley Case?
- a) R.L & E. Kendra Dehradun v. state of U. P
b) L.K Koolwal v. State
c) Murali S. Deora v. Union of India
d) None of these
- 13) Union Carbide Corporation Vs Union of India is the case popularly known as _____.
- a) Ganga Pollution case b) *Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster case*
c) Taj Mahal d) None of the Above
- 14) _____ principle means that the absolute liability for harm to the environment extends not only to compensate the victims of pollution but also the cost of restoring the environmental degradation.
- a) Precautionary principle b) polluter pays principle
c) Public trust doctrine d) none of these
- 15) Which one of the following cases is popularly known as T.N Tanneries Case?
- a) M.C Mehta v. Union of India
b) Vellore Citizens welfare forum case
c) T.N Godawarman Thirumulukpad v. Union of India
d) None of these

Q.2 Write short notes on any five of the following. 20

- a) Bio-medical waste and Hazardous waste management.
b) Write a note on Environmental Impact Assessment.
c) Discuss in brief the concept of Genetic Engineering.
d) Experimentation on Animal.
e) Explain the concept of Biodiversity.
f) Explain in detail Public Trust Doctrine with relevant case laws.
g) Declaration of Sanctuaries and National Parks under The Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972.

Q.3 Write a short note on any three of following. 15

- a) Write a detail note on Disaster Emergency Preparedness.
b) Write a note on environment protection in perspective of religious (Dharma) and cultural heritage in India.
c) Write a note on Animal Welfare Board with its powers and functions
d) Discuss in detail the concept of Sustainable Development.
e) Define water pollution, discuss the offences and penalties under water Act.
f) Write a brief note on Stockholm Conference on Human Environment

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 15

- a) Write a detailed note on Constitutional Provisions with respect to Environmental protection with relevant case laws.

OR

- b) Write a detail note on The Air (Prevention & Control of pollution) Act 1981 with special reference to Central and State Boards with their constituent body powers & functions and offences and penalties prescribed under the Act

Q.5 Define Environment, write a detail note on environmental pollution with its kind and effects on Human and Environment. **15**

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Jurisprudence (19605701)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 01-07-2023
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Fill in blanks by choosing correct alternative given below. 15

- 1) The word Jurisprudence meaning _____.
 - a) knowledge of law
 - b) knowledge of science
 - c) general knowledge
 - d) none of these
- 2) _____ is the father of English Jurisprudence.
 - a) Bentham
 - b) Austin
 - c) Kelsen
 - d) None of these
- 3) The genus of the _____ Law is considered to be hostile to customs.
 - a) Hindu
 - b) Christian
 - c) Mohammedan
 - d) None of these
- 4) Precedent means _____.
 - a) Judge made Law
 - b) Law of God
 - c) Rule made by Legislation
 - d) None of these
- 5) Exponent of Social Engineering Theory _____.
 - a) Roscoe Pound
 - b) Duguit
 - c) Gierke
 - d) Hauriou
- 6) _____ is a root of title.
 - a) Ownership
 - b) Possession
 - c) Custody
 - d) None of these
- 7) Natural Law Theories are broadly divided into _____ categories.
 - a) 4
 - b) 5
 - c) 3
 - d) 7
- 8) _____ means standard of permitted action by law.
 - a) Duty
 - b) Right
 - c) Both
 - d) None of these
- 9) _____ means rights and duties bearing unit.
 - a) Person
 - b) Animal
 - c) Individual
 - d) None of these
- 10) Liability is of _____ kinds.
 - a) 2
 - b) 4
 - c) 6
 - d) 8
- 11) Law norms are _____ norms.
 - a) Is
 - b) ought
 - c) Sein
 - d) None of these
- 12) _____ said that Church must be the law giver.
 - a) St. Augustine
 - b) Thomas Aquinas
 - c) Aristotle
 - d) None of these

Seat
No.

**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Property Law (19605702)**

Day & Date: Monday, 03-07-2023
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

- 1) Which of the following statements is true regarding definitions given under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?
 - a) Term 'instrument' means both testamentary and non- testamentary instrument
 - b) The term 'attested' means attested by two or more witness
 - c) Term 'actionable claims' include debt secured by mortgage on the residential house
 - d) The term 'attached to earth' will not means trees and shrubs
- 2) Section 9 of Transfer of Property Act lays down provisions relating to _____.
 - a) Oral transfer
 - b) Written transfer
 - c) Implied transfer
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Where, on a transfer of property, an interest therein is created in favor of a person to take effect only on the happening of a specified uncertain event, or if a specified uncertain event shall not happen, such person thereby acquires a _____ in the property.
 - a) Vested Interest
 - b) Absolute Interest
 - c) Limited Interest
 - d) Contingent Interest
- 4) Section 100 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 deals with _____.
 - a) Mortgage
 - b) Lease
 - c) Charge
 - d) Exchange
- 5) Transfer of Spes Succession is _____.
 - a) Valid
 - b) Void
 - c) Voidable
 - d) Either a) or b)
- 6) The foundation of doctrine of election under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 is that a person taking the benefit of an instrument _____.
 - a) must bear the burden
 - b) must not bear the burden
 - c) burden is not the subject of election
 - d) None of the above.
- 7) Under the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the seller is duty bound to disclose _____.
 - a) Patent defects in the property
 - b) Latent defects in the property
 - c) both a) and b)
 - d) neither a) nor b)

- 8) Which of the following can be considered implied surrender of the lease?
- a) Non acceptance of a new lease taking effect during the continuance of the existing lease
 - b) Abandonment of possession by the lessee
 - c) A surrender by one of the two joint lessee's, implied surrender on the part of second lessee
 - d) None of these
- 9) Which of the following is the definition of the term 'Exchange' as given under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?
- a) When two or more persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, neither thing or both things being money only
 - b) When two persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, either thing or both things being money only
 - c) When two or more persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, either thing or both things being money only
 - d) When two persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, neither thing or both things being money only
- 10) The Declaration shall contain the following particulars ____.
- a) Description of the common areas and facilities
 - b) Description of the limited common areas and facilities, if any, stating to which apartments their use is reserved.
 - c) Statement of the purposes for which the building and each of the apartments are intended and restricted as to use
 - d) All the above
- 11) Section 21 of the Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act lays down provisions relating to ____.
- a) Apartment
 - b) Bye-laws
 - c) Insurance
 - d) Action
- 12) "Common expenses" means, expenses of administration, maintenance, repair or ____ of the common areas and facilities.
- a) Replacement
 - b) Assessment
 - c) Construction
 - d) All the above
- 13) Trademark law protects ____.
- a) Only brand names
 - b) Words, symbols or devices that differentiate goods or services from one another.
 - c) Names of specific people and places
 - d) Inventions that feature some sort of utility function
- 14) Which of the following is not an intellectual property law?
- a) Copyright Act, 1957
 - b) Trademark Act, 1999
 - c) Patent Act, 1970
 - d) Customs Act, 1962
- 15) Under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 ____.
- a) the salary of a public officer can be transferred
 - b) the salary of a public officer cannot be transferred
 - c) no such provision is found in the Act
 - d) None of the above

- Q.2 Answer any five of the following questions. (Any Five) 20**
- a) Finder of lost goods
 - b) Common Profits and Expenses
 - c) Explain rule against perpetuity.
 - d) Actionable claims
 - e) Essentials of a valid gift under T.P.A.
 - f) Kinds of property
 - g) Doctrine of Election
- Q.3 Answer any three of the following questions. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Modes of Acquisition of Easements
 - b) License
 - c) Content of declaration
 - d) Determination of lease
 - e) Trademark
 - f) Goodwill
- Q.4 Answer any one out of the following questions. (Any One) 15**
- a) Define sale. What are the essentials of valid sale? Explain the rights and liabilities of Seller and Buyer.
- OR**
- b) Define Lease and state the rights and liabilities of Lessor and Lessee.
- Q.5 Answer the following question. 15**
- Define transfer of property. Explain which property can be transferred and which cannot be transferred.

Seat
No.

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Labour & Industrial Law - II (19605703)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 04-07-2023
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks:80

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

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

- 1) Wages is provided under section _____ of Minimum Wages Act.
 - a) 2(c)
 - b) 2(e)
 - c) 2(h)
 - d) 2(g)
- 2) 'Last come first go' rule is applicable in the case of _____.
 - a) Layoff
 - b) Retrenchment
 - c) Retirement
 - d) None of these
- 3) When _____ was the Labour Minister, all official pronouncements emphasized that Labour should become self-reliant.
 - a) V. V. Giri
 - b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad L
 - c) Chandrud Sing
 - d) P. V. Narasimha Rao
- 4) No person employed in public utility service shall go on strike without giving to the employer notice of strike within _____ weeks before striking.
 - a) Ten
 - b) Twenty
 - c) Six
 - d) None of these
- 5) Under Factories Act, the floor of every workroom shall be cleaned at least once in every _____.
 - a) Hour
 - b) Week
 - c) Day
 - d) Month
- 6) Under Employee Compensation Act, any agreement between the employer and the employee to relinquish any right of compensation is _____.
 - a) Voidable
 - b) Valid
 - c) Legal
 - d) Null and void
- 7) Rights of recognized union is provided under section _____ of MRTU and PULP Act.
 - a) 18
 - b) 19
 - c) 20
 - d) 22
- 8) The Supreme Court evolved a 'Triple test' in _____ case.
 - a) Bangalore Water Supply v. A. Rajappa
 - b) Standard Vaccum Refining Company v. Their Workmen
 - c) Shambhu Nath Goyal v. Bank of Baroda
 - d) None of these
- 9) Weekly hours is provided under section _____ of Factories Act.
 - a) 51
 - b) 52
 - c) 53
 - d) 54

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B (Semester - VII) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April-2023**

Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation (19605704)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 05-07-2023
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

15

- 1) According to _____ rule of statutory interpretation, meaning of the words can be modified to the extent of achieving justice.
 - a) Literal rule
 - b) Mischief rule
 - c) Golden rule
 - d) Rule of Harmonious construction
- 2) _____ Rule of statutory interpretation originated in Heydons case in 1584.
 - a) Literal Rule
 - b) Golden Rule
 - c) Mischief Rule
 - d) None of these
- 3) The principle of _____ means when the union or central legislature makes a law on any particular subject, the state legislature has no power to enact any law on that field.
 - a) Principle of occupied field
 - b) Principle of colourable legislation
 - c) Doctrine of Pith and substance
 - d) None of these
- 4) According to _____ principle, the enactment must be taken as a whole to determine its true nature and character.
 - a) Colourable legislation
 - b) Pith and substance
 - c) Occupied field
 - d) None of these
- 5) Non obstante clause usually starts with the word _____.
 - a) Provided that
 - b) Notwithstanding anything contained
 - c) Save as provided otherwise
 - d) Any of the above
- 6) Expression Eiusdem generis means _____.
 - a) giving each to each
 - b) of the same kind
 - c) of the same time
 - d) none of these
- 7) Which one of the following is an external aid to interpretation?
 - a) Contemporanea Expositio
 - b) Non obstante clause
 - c) Schedules
 - d) None of these
- 8) Maximum happiness to the maximum number of people is the core principle of _____ theory.
 - a) Utilitarian theory
 - b) John Rawls theory of justice
 - c) Robert Nozick theory
 - d) None of these

- Q.3 Answer any three out of six.** **15**
- a) Explain the maxim Delegatus non potest delegare and In Bonam Partem.
 - b) Write a note on Occupied field with relevant case laws.
 - c) Write a note on Rawls theory of justice.
 - d) Discuss the Principle of Utility and Distinction between Morals and Legislation.
 - e) Define Statute, write a detail note on commencement, operation, repeal of statute. Discuss the purpose of interpretation of statutes.
 - f) Explain the maxim.
 - 1) Ut res valet quam pareat
 - 2) In pari delicto potior est conditio possidentis
- Q.4 Answer any one of the following.** **15**
- Write a detail note on internal and external aids to interpretation.
- OR**
- Write a detail note on presumptions of statutory interpretation.
- Q.5** Write a detail note on Primary and Secondary rules of statutory interpretation. **15**

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Penology and Victimology (19605706)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 06-07-2023
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

- 1) 'Eye for an Eye' and 'Tooth for a tooth' reflects which theory of punishment?
 - a) self-expiation
 - b) retribution
 - c) reformation
 - d) deterrence
- 2) Open jails are setup under what philosophy?
 - a) reformation of prisoners
 - b) incarceration
 - c) retribution
 - d) protection of society
- 3) In India, probation is granted under which law?
 - I) Immoral traffic (prevention) Act
 - II) Juvenile Justice Act
 - III) protection of H.R. Act
 - IV) Probation of offender Act

Find the correct combinational using the codes given below:-

 - a) I) & II) are correct
 - b) II) & IV) are correct
 - c) III) & IV) are correct
 - d) None the above
- 4) _____ concerns with the various aspects of punishment & penal policies.
 - a) Criminal Psychology
 - b) Penology
 - c) Victimology
 - d) None the above
- 5) Which of the following is kind of penology?
 - a) Administrative Penology
 - b) Scientific Penology
 - c) both a) & b)
 - d) None the above
- 6) Which of the following is the discarded modes of punishment?
 - a) Flogging
 - b) Stoning
 - c) Both a) & b)
 - d) None of these
- 7) Which of the following factors to be considered in sentencing process?
 - a) Question of previous conciliation
 - b) Court shall have the power to award the sentence
 - c) Benefit of doubt goes in favour of council
 - d) All the above
- 8) Who is the founder of Positivist School?
 - a) Lombroso
 - b) Enrico Ferri
 - c) Raffaele Garofalo
 - d) All the above

- 9) Who are the main contributors of classical school?
 - a) Lombroso
 - b) Enrico Ferri
 - c) Both a) & b)
 - d) None the above
- 10) Section 357 of Cr. P. C. 1973 is dealing with _____.
 - a) Compensation to crime victims
 - b) Penalty to crime victims
 - c) Not adequate provision
 - d) None of above
- 11) Penology owes its origin to _____.
 - a) Cesare Beccaria
 - b) Garofalo
 - c) Enrico Ferri
 - d) Bogner
- 12) Punishment the offenders is a primary function of all civil states in order to maintain peace & order in the society.
 - a) True
 - b) Partially True
 - c) False
 - d) None of above
- 13) _____ is based on a broader reality & treats crime & criminals as social phenomenon.
 - a) Scientific Penology
 - b) Analytical Penology
 - c) Academic Penology
 - d) None of these
- 14) _____ means something done or given to given to somebody as punishment or vengeance for something he or she has done.
 - a) Preventive theory
 - b) Deterrence
 - c) Retribution
 - d) None of above
- 15) Expiation means the act of expiating _____.
 - a) reparation
 - b) amends
 - c) compensation
 - d) All the above

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

- a) What is mean by custodial violence with relevant case law?
- b) Write a note on Juvenile Court.
- c) Sentencing process
- d) Theories of punishment
- e) Define Penology & write a scope of Penology.
- f) Classification of Prisoners
- g) Modernization & reforms in police system

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

- a) Write a note on Restitution, Reparation & Rehabilitation of victim.
- b) Define victimology. Explain role & responsibility of victim in crime causation.
- c) Write a note on 'Rights of Prisoner' with relevant case laws.
- d) Define externment. Write down the provision relating to externment.
- e) Women & children as victims
- f) Methods of Police investigation

Q.4 Define 'juvenile delinquency', what are the causes of 'Juvenile delinquency' Write down the preventive measures of 'Juveniles'. 15

OR

Define Punishment. Explain Capital Punishment. Should it be abolished?

Q.5 Define Parole. How parole is distinguished from probation. Write down the various provisions given under the probation of offender's Act 1958. 15

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VII) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Jurisprudence (6051701)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 01-07-2023
Time: 09:00 AM To 11:30 AM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

14

- 1) In India, local customs may be divided into _____ classes.
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 5
- 2) _____ of the decision is having binding effect.
 - a) Obiter dictum
 - b) Ratio - decidendi
 - c) both
 - d) None of these
- 3) _____ means the standard of permitted action.
 - a) Right
 - b) Custom
 - c) Legislation
 - d) none of these
- 4) Persons are of _____ kinds.
 - a) 7
 - b) 6
 - c) 4
 - d) 2
- 5) _____ is defined as an incorporated series of successive persons.
 - a) Corporation Sole
 - b) Corporation aggregate
 - c) Succession
 - d) None of these
- 6) _____ is an evidence of ownership.
 - a) Custody
 - b) Detention
 - c) Possession
 - d) a & b
- 7) Who is the owner of the land?
 - a) King
 - b) land holder
 - c) both
 - d) None of these
- 8) Liability is of _____ kinds.
 - a) 2
 - b) 4
 - c) 6
 - d) 8
- 9) _____ is legal philosophy is called as 'Utilization individualism'.
 - a) Kelson
 - b) Bentham
 - c) Austin
 - d) Grotius
- 10) _____ is considered to be the exponent of 'Historical School'.
 - a) Pound
 - b) Savigny
 - c) Spencer
 - d) Augustine
- 11) _____ built his theory on social solidarity.
 - a) Duguit
 - b) Roscoe pound
 - c) Salmand
 - d) Thomas Aquinas

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VII) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Property Law (6051702)**

Day & Date: Monday, 03-07-2023
Time: 09:00 AM To 11:30 AM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

14

- 1) Which of the following properties can be transferred under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?
 - a) Salary of a public officer
 - b) Right to sue
 - c) both a) and b)
 - d) neither a) nor b)
- 2) Charge can be created by _____.
 - a) Act of parties
 - b) Operation of Law
 - c) both a) and b)
 - d) neither a) nor b)
- 3) According to provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the easements _____.
 - a) Can be transferred
 - b) Cannot be transferred
 - c) Cannot be transferred apart from the dominant heritage
 - d) Can be transferred apart from the dominant heritage
- 4) The rules against the perpetuity are provided in section _____ of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
 - a) 14
 - b) 15
 - c) 16
 - d) 17
- 5) _____ means all of the apartment owners acting as a group in accordance with the bye-laws and Declaration.
 - a) Apartment Owner
 - b) Association of Apartment Owners
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protect the use of information and ideas that are of _____.
 - a) Ethical value
 - b) Moral value
 - c) Social value
 - d) Commercial value
- 7) Section 5 of Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act lays down provisions relating to _____.
 - a) Common areas and facilities
 - b) Ownership of apartments
 - c) Status of apartments
 - d) None of the above
- 8) Within the meaning of provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the immovable property does not include _____.
 - a) standing timber or grass
 - b) standing timber, jewellery and crops
 - c) standing timber, growing crops or grass
 - d) Only grass

Seat No.	
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B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VII) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Labour & Industrial Law - II (6051703)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 04-07-2023
 Time: 09:00 AM To 11:30 AM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions. 14

- 1) Under Factories Act _____ weekly working hours of adults.

a) 44	b) 48
c) 47	d) 46
- 2) Lock-out is a weapon in the hands of _____.

a) Employer	b) Employee
c) Workman	d) None of these
- 3) Section _____ of the Industrial Dispute Act related to strikes or lock-outs in public utility service.

a) 10	b) 11
c) 12	d) 22
- 4) Provision of Chapter V B of Industrial Disputes Act apply to industrial establishment in which not less than _____ workmen were employed in preceding twelve month.

a) 55	b) 75
c) 100	d) 85
- 5) _____ is not a authorities under INRTU and PULP Act.

a) Industrial Court	b) Labour Court
c) Investigating Officer	d) District Forum
- 6) Minimum membership of _____ % of total number of employees employed in undertaking require for recognition of union under MRTU and PULP Act.

a) 30	b) 50
c) 60	d) 70
- 7) _____ person is not a employee under Employees Compensation Act.

a) Driver	b) Helper
c) Cleaner	d) Member of armed forces of union of India.
- 8) Section _____ of Employee's Compensation Act related to provision of contracting out.

a) 5	b) 6
c) 17	d) None of these
- 9) _____ means a person who completed 14 years of age but not completed his 18 years of age under Minimum Wages Act.

a) Child	b) Adult
c) Adolescent	d) Major

Seat
No.

**B.A. LL.B (Semester - VII) (Old) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April-2023**

Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation (6051704)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 05-07-2023
Time: 9:00 AM To 11:30 AM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

14

- 1) The golden rule is a modification of the principle of _____.
 a) Harmonious Construction b) Grammatical Interpretation
 c) Mischief Rule d) None of these
- 2) Which one of the following is an external aid to Interpretation?
 a) Preamble b) Illustration
 c) Dictionary d) None of these
- 3) You can not do indirectly what you can not do directly is the basic theme of _____ principle.
 a) Pith & substance b) Colourable legislation
 c) Occupied field d) None of these
- 4) The enactment must be taken as a whole to determine its true nature and character, is the theme of _____ principle.
 a) Occupied field b) Colourable legislation
 c) Pith & substance d) None of these
- 5) Words are to be given their natural & grammatical meaning is stated in _____ Rule of Interpretation.
 a) Literal Rule b) Golden Rule
 c) Mischief Rule d) None of these
- 6) Which one of the following is an external aid to Interpretation?
 a) Contemporanea expositio b) Statutes in Pari Materia
 c) Dictionary d) All of these
- 7) Travaux preparatoires is _____.
 a) Internal Aid b) External Aid
 c) Primary rule of Interpretation d) None of these
- 8) _____ states the main object of the Act.
 a) Heading b) Title
 c) Preamble d) Any other
- 9) 'To know from association' is the meaning of _____ rule.
 a) Noscitur a Sociis b) Ejusdem Generis
 c) Reddendo Singula Singulis d) None of these
- 10) 'Reddendo Singula Singulis' means _____.
 a) To know from association b) Giving each to each
 c) Of the same kind d) None of these

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Family Law - II (19605801)**

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

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

15

- 1) According to Section 37 of Indian Divorce Act 1869, where a decree of judicial separation is obtained by the wife, the _____ make order on husband for payment of maintenance and support as the Court may think reasonable.
 - a) District Court
 - b) High Court
 - c) JMFC
 - d) None of the above
- 2) _____ is secular law applicable to all those who are married under this Act, irrespective of their caste or religion, and this law provides maintenance rights also.
 - a) Special Marriage Act
 - b) Hindu Marriage Act
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Under section 24 of HA & M Act 1956, the application for interim maintenance shall, as far as possible be disposed of within _____ from the date of service of notice on the wife or the husband, as the case may be.
 - a) 90 days
 - b) 6 months
 - c) 60 days
 - d) None of the above
- 4) An application for maintenance granted under Section 125 Cr. P.C. was held to be _____ for an application u/s 24 of HM Act.
 - a) bar
 - b) no bar
 - c) obstacle
 - d) None of the above
- 5) In Maintenance cases, the court has power to _____ a previous maintenance order if it is satisfied that there is a change in the circumstances of the parties.
 - a) vary
 - b) modify
 - c) rescind
 - d) all the above
- 6) A Muslim husband's duty to maintain his divorced wife is upto the period of iddat i.e. _____ after divorce.
 - a) Three menstrual courses
 - b) Three lunar months
 - c) Either a or b
 - d) None of the above
- 7) Under 125 of Cr. P.C., Wife _____ divorced wife.
 - a) include
 - b) exclude
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
- 8) Under Muslim law, even when the _____ has custody over the child, the _____ has a right of supervision and control.
 - a) Mother, Father
 - b) Father, Mother
 - c) Guardian, guardian
 - d) None of the above

- 9) Under the Shia Law, a mother's right to the custody of her minor children i.e., hizanat extends until a son is _____.
 - a) 2 years old
 - b) 7 years old
 - c) 8 years old
 - d) None of the above
- 10) _____ are essential for the full development of the child's own character personality and talents.
 - a) The stability and security
 - b) Loving, care and guidance
 - c) the warm and compassionate relationship
 - d) All the above
- 11) As per HA & M Act 1956, the adoptive child cannot divest any person of any estate which vested in him or her _____ adoption.
 - a) after
 - b) before
 - c) Both a & B
 - d) None of the above
- 12) There is a customary form of adoption prevalent amongst the _____ known as Palak.
 - a) Muslim
 - b) Parsis
 - c) Hindus
 - d) Christians
- 13) The main aim of UCC is to bring gender equality and put an end to all discriminatory practices within all _____.
 - a) general laws
 - b) Personal laws
 - c) Penal laws
 - d) None of the above
- 14) _____ led to the enactment of certain guidelines to deal with cases of Sexual Harassment of women at work places.
 - a) Vishaka V. State of Rajasthan
 - b) Mary Roy V. State of Kerala
 - c) Lala Singh V. State of Utter Pradesh
 - d) None of above
- 15) The right to equality enshrined under Article 14 of the Constitution of India is applicable to _____.
 - a) Male
 - b) Female
 - c) All genders equally
 - d) None of the above

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

20

- a) Explain alimony and maintenance under Christian law in India.
- b) Explain Article 44 of the Constitution of India.
- c) Explain changing pattern in family ties of Parents and Childrens.
- d) Explain concept of modernization in India as process of social change.
- e) Explain concept of welfare of the child with illustrations.
- f) Explain effects of adoption under Hindu law.
- g) Explain maintenance provisions to wife under Cr. P. C.

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

15

- a) Explain jurisdiction of Family Court u/ FC Act 1984.
- b) Explain impediments to formulation of Uniform Civil Code.
- c) Explain concept of Westernization as a process of social change in India.
- d) Explain factors which are considered when maintenance amount is decided by court under special Marriage Act.
- e) Explain maintenance provisions of minor child & disabled children under Section 125 of Cr. P.C.
- f) Explain provision u/s 127 of Cr. P.C.

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

- a) Explain concept of guardianship and parental rights under Hindu law & Muslim law.
- b) Explain in detail the various laws and provision for administration of gender justice.

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

Explain in detail and critically review the maintenance of divorced Muslim women under the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act 1986.

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Insurance Law (19605805)**

Day & Date: Monday, 10-07-2023
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

- 1) It is duty of every _____ to disclose every material fact of subject matter.
 - a) aspect
 - b) Insured
 - c) tuing
 - d) None the above
- 2) As per _____ of the Insurance Act, 1938, policy cannot be called in question on ground of mis-statement after two years.
 - a) Sec - 44
 - b) Sec - 42
 - c) Sec - 45
 - d) None of these
- 3) _____ means a contract of insurance is "utmost good faith".
 - a) Doctrine of estoppel
 - b) Doctrine of Uberrima Fides
 - c) Doctrine of Frustration
 - d) None of above
- 4) Insurable Interest is of two types, namely _____.
 - a) legal & illegal
 - b) self & public
 - c) contractual & quasi contractual
 - d) None of these
- 5) _____ is a contract by which insurance company agree to pay specific money to the person after expiry of the period mentioned in the contract or on the death of insured person whichever is earlier.
 - a) Marine Insurance
 - b) Public utility
 - c) Life Insurance
 - d) None of above
- 6) Unemployment insurance scheme related to _____.
 - a) Life Insurance
 - b) Marine Insurance
 - c) Social
 - d) None of above
- 7) _____ Marine Insurance Act, 1963, defines Maritime Perils.
 - a) Sec - 2
 - b) Sec - 3
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None the above
- 8) Abandonment means relinquishment of an _____.
 - a) Interest
 - b) claim
 - c) or thing
 - d) All the above
- 9) _____ is an interim receipt issued receipt issued by the insurer.
 - a) Money
 - b) A cover note
 - c) same risk
 - d) none the above

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Alternative Dispute Resolution (Clinical Course) (19605804)**

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

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

- 1) Which of the following Alternate Dispute Resolution process is Quasi-judicial?

a) Arbitration	b) Conciliation
c) Mediation	d) Negotiation
- 2) Which of the following Alternate Dispute Resolution process is Non-judicial?

a) Arbitration	b) Mediation
c) Conciliation	d) Both b and c
- 3) 'Arbitral Tribunal' refers to: _____.

a) Sole Arbitrator	b) Panel of Arbitrators
c) Both a & b	d) Neither a nor b
- 4) When did Legal Service Authorities Act came into force?

a) 1997	b) 1987
c) 1994	d) 1995
- 5) In which year Permanent Lok Adalat was included in Legal Service Authorities Act?

a) 2000	b) 2002
c) 2004	d) 2009
- 6) For termination of Arbitrator in case of Domestic Arbitration, whom should the challenge be raised against (after the Arbitrator): _____.

a) Panchayat/ Municipal Council	b) District Court
c) High Court	d) Supreme Court
- 7) In case of Death of the parties, the Arbitration Agreement shall: _____.

a) be discharged	b) be enforceable by or against the legal representative
c) be enforceable by the legal representative but not against him	d) be enforceable against the legal representative but not by him
- 8) For termination of Arbitrator, whom should the first challenge be raised against: _____.

a) Arbitrator himself	b) District Court
c) High Court	d) Supreme Court
- 9) Arbitration is the process of _____ where the parties agree to submit their dispute to an arbitrator.

a) Legislation	b) Codification
c) Dispute resolution	d) None of these

- 10) _____ is a process by which an impartial third person helps parties to resolve disputes through mutual concessions and face-to-face bargaining?
- a) Arbitration
 - b) Mediation
 - c) Conciliation
 - d) Negotiation
- 11) The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) adopted a model law on international commercial arbitration on _____.
- a) June 21, 1985
 - b) July 21, 1985
 - c) June 21, 1986
 - d) July 21, 1986
- 12) Which of the following sections of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 speaks about the competence of the arbitral tribunal to rule on its jurisdiction?
- a) Section 11
 - b) Section 16
 - c) Section 12
 - d) Section 13
- 13) The procedure for enforcement and execution of arbitral awards in India is governed by _____.
- a) The Civil Procedure Code
 - b) The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of these
- 14) Which one of the following is not a principle for challenging the arbitral award?
- a) The arbitral award can be challenged on the ground of substantive law, from the utilization of different guidelines to the mistake or misrepresentation caused during the process.
 - b) The jurisdiction of the arbitral award does not let to a binding agreement between the parties
 - c) That there was some defect of a procedure of any part of arbitration from the formation of the agreement to the creation of award or the selection of the arbitrator
 - d) It can be challenged on the basis of its merit
- 15) 'Arbitral Award' means: _____.
- a) Only final award from Arbitration
 - b) Only Interim Award from Arbitration
 - c) Both Final and Interim awards
 - d) None of these

Q.2 Attempt any five of the following questions. (Any 4 out of 6)**20**

- a) Negotiation
- b) Types of ADR
- c) Permanent Lok Adalat
- d) New York Convention awards
- e) Role of Conciliator
- f) Comparison of Arbitration and Mediation
- g) Arbitral Award

Q.3 Attempt any three of the following questions. (Any 2 out of 4)**15**

- a) Arbitration agreement and Tribunal
- b) UNCITRAL Conciliation Rules
- c) International Commercial Arbitration
- d) Foreign Arbitral Awards
- e) Lok Adalat
- f) Bipartite Negotiation

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

Discuss the concepts of Lokpal & Lokayukta and compare it with Ombudsman.

OR

Define and explain in detail the types of ADR and discuss elaborately the difference between them.

Q.5 Attempt the following question. 15

Define and explain Arbitration Agreement. Elaborate upon its formation, essentials and validity.

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Family Law - II (6051801)**

Day & Date: Friday, 07-07-2023
Time: 09:00 AM To 11:30 AM

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) _____ of Cr. P. C. deals with maintenance provision.
 - a) Section 125
 - b) Section 215
 - c) Section 152
 - d) None of the above
- 2) In which case the court held that Muslim women have a right to maintenance under section 125 of Cr. P.C.?
 - a) Daniel Latiti Vs Union of India
 - b) M. D. Ahmed Khan Vs Bano Begum
 - c) Sarla Mudgil Vs Union of India
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Under Muslim law, the father's exclusive right of guardianship is extended to the minor and _____.
 - a) illegitimate child
 - b) legitimate child
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
- 4) Under Hindu law, for a legitimate boy or girl, natural guardian is father and after father, the mother, provided that the custody of child less than 5 yrs of age will be with the _____.
 - a) father
 - b) mother
 - c) any other person
 - d) None of the above
- 5) Section _____ of Family Court Act deals with right to legal representation.
 - a) Section 13
 - b) Section 14
 - c) Section 15
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Section 7 of Family Court Act 1984 deals with _____.
 - a) Procedure
 - b) Jurisdiction
 - c) Judgment
 - d) Appeal
- 7) The most significant issue is the unawareness of people regarding the object of UCC, and the reason for such unawareness is _____.
 - a) lack of education
 - b) Fake news
 - c) irrational religious beliefs
 - d) All the above
- 8) Pendente lite means _____.
 - a) Temporary Maintenance
 - b) Interim maintenance
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) Permanent maintenance
- 9) Maintenance can be claimed by _____.
 - a) Wife
 - b) Parents
 - c) Childrens
 - d) All of the above

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Set	P
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**B.A.LL.B (Semester - VIII) (Old) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April-2023
Constitutional Law II (6051802)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 08-07-2023
Time: 09:00 AM To 11:30 AM

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) Under Article _____ the Governor may reserve Certain Bills for the consideration of the President.

a) 200	b) 201
c) 301	d) 199
- 2) In which case court held that "Law has been declared invalid on the ground of colourable legislation".
 - a) State of Bombay V. F.N. Balsara
 - b) State of Bihar V. Kameshwar Singh
 - c) Keshwanand Bhartis case
 - d) None of the above
- 3) The _____ Summon each house of Parliament to meet.

a) Vice – President	b) President
c) Speaker	d) None of these
- 4) The Election Commission is appointed for _____.

a) Superintend	b) Direct
c) Control	d) All of the above
- 5) Under Article _____ the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction.

a) Art. 141	b) Art. 136
c) Art. 131	d) None of these
- 6) Panchayat Raj System is called _____ System.

a) Three Tier	b) Four Tier
c) Two Tier	d) None of these
- 7) Parliament of India consists of _____.

a) The President	b) Council of States
c) House of People	d) All the above
- 8) The _____ case is popularly known as Fundamental Right Case.

a) Keshvanand Bharati	b) Golak Nath
c) Sankari Prasad	d) None of these
- 9) The Money Bill can be produced before _____.

a) Lok Sabha	b) Rajya Sabha
c) Assembly	d) None of these.
- 10) The Article _____ of the Indian Constitution confers powers on the President to make regulations for certain Union Territories.

a) Art. 239	b) Art. 240
c) Art. 241	d) None of these

Seat No.	
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Set P

B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IV) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System
(Clinical Course) (6051803)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 11-07-2023

Max. Marks:70

Time: 09:00 AM To 11:30 AM

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

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

- 1) According to Sec. _____ of the Advocate Act 1961, the only class of persons entitled to practice the profession of law namely advocates.

a) 29	b) 28
c) 30	d) 32
- 2) The words ethics means science of _____

a) Profession	b) Etiquette
c) Moral	d) Behavior
- 3) Sec. _____ of contempt of Court Act defines criminal contempt.

a) 2 (a)	b) 2 (b)
c) 2 (c)	d) 2 (d)
- 4) 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
- 5) No court shall initiate any proceeding for contempt either on its own 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 months	b) Two
c) Three	d) One
- 6) An Advocate shall not _____.

a) Solicit work	b) Advise directly
c) Advise indirectly through mass communication	d) All the above
- 7) Every pleading must state _____ and not law.

a) Story	b) Fact
c) Related evidence	d) Supporting
- 8) _____ means clever and humorous expression of ideas liveliness of spirit.

a) Honesty	b) Courage
c) Industry	d) Wit
- 9) To acquire professional knowledge, he has to continue the _____.

a) Learning process	b) Reading
c) Searching	d) Understanding
- 10) An advocate shall discharge his duties _____.

a) Fearlessly & faithfully	b) Concealing
c) Negligently	d) Broadly

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Alternative Dispute Resolution (Clinical Course) (6051804)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 12-07-2023
Time: 09:00 AM To 11:30 AM

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) Which of the following is not Alternate Methods of Dispute Resolution (ADR method)?
 - a) Arbitration
 - b) Conciliation
 - c) Mediation
 - d) Public Interest Litigation
- 2) 'Arbitral Award' means: _____.
 - a) Only final award from Arbitration
 - b) Only Interim Award from Arbitration
 - c) Both Final and Interim awards
 - d) None of these
- 3) 'Arbitral Tribunal' refers to: _____.
 - a) Sole Arbitrator
 - b) Panel of Arbitrators
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) Neither a nor b
- 4) Arbitration proceedings are to be conducted at: _____.
 - a) Sessions Courts
 - b) High Courts
 - c) Municipal Council
 - d) Place chosen by parties
- 5) Arbitration agreement can be in: _____.
 - a) Written form only
 - b) Oral form only
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) Even tacit form is permitted
- 6) For termination of Arbitrator in case of Domestic Arbitration, whom should the challenge be raised against (after the Arbitrator): _____.
 - a) Panchayat/ Municipal Council
 - b) District Court
 - c) High Court
 - d) Supreme Court
- 7) In case of Death of the parties, the Arbitration Agreement shall: _____.
 - a) be discharged
 - b) be enforceable by or against the legal representative
 - c) be enforceable by the legal representative but not against him
 - d) be enforceable against the legal representative but not by him
- 8) For termination of Arbitrator, whom should the first challenge be raised against: _____.
 - a) Arbitrator himself
 - b) District Court
 - c) High Court
 - d) Supreme Court
- 9) Arbitration is the process of _____ where the parties agree to submit their dispute to an arbitrator.
 - a) Legislation
 - b) Codification
 - c) Dispute resolution
 - d) None of these

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IX) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Law of Crimes Paper - II (6051901)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 01-07-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks:70

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

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

- 1) Section _____ of Cr. P.C. provides for order to pay compensation.

a) 356	b) 357
c) 357-A	d) 357-C
- 2) Section _____ of Cr. P.C. does not authorize High Court to convert a finding of acquittal into one of the convictions.

a) 398	b) 399
c) 400	d) 401
- 3) Where an application for transfer of case is dismissed by Supreme Court, then it may order the applicant to pay compensation to the opposite party _____.

a) Not exceeding Rs. 1000/-	
b) Not exceeding Rs. 2000/-	
c) Not exceeding Rs. 5000/-	
d) Not exceeding Rs. 10000/-	
- 4) Section _____ defines cognizable offence in Code of Criminal Procedure.

a) 2(a)	b) 2(b)
c) 2(c)	d) 2(d)
- 5) The _____ opens the case by describing accusation against the accused.

a) Lawyer	b) Judge
c) Public Prosecutor	d) Police
- 6) Cancellation of bond and bail bond is provided under section _____ of Cr. P.C.

a) 441	b) 446
c) 446-A	d) 448
- 7) The police officer registers a case regarding commission of a cognizable offence under section _____ of Cr. P.C.

a) 154	b) 155
c) 156	d) 190
- 8) Section _____ of Cr. P.C., District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of First Class may make an order for the immediate restoration of abducted females.

a) 94	b) 97
c) 98	d) None of these
- 9) There cannot be an appeal when the accused _____.

a) Convicted	b) Acquitted
c) Under trial	d) Plead guilty

Seat
No.

B.A. LL.B. (Semester - IX) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Law of Evidence (6051902)

Day & Date: Monday, 03-07-2023
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Multiple choice question.**14**

- 1) If the opposite party examining the witness that is known as _____ examination.
 - a) Chief
 - b) Cross
 - c) Both (d)
 - d) None of these
- 2) Confession can be divided into _____ parts.
 - a) 4
 - b) 6
 - c) 2
 - d) 8
- 3) _____ admission may occur in the ordinary course of life.
 - a) Formal
 - b) Informal
 - c) Hearsay
 - d) None of these
- 4) _____ of the Evidence Act deals with opinions of experts.
 - a) 48
 - b) 47
 - c) 46
 - d) 45
- 5) 'Map' is a _____.
 - a) Picture
 - b) Document
 - c) Drawing
 - d) None of these
- 6) Section _____ lays down the rules of evidence for the proof of custom and rights.
 - a) 13
 - b) 14
 - c) 15
 - d) 16
- 7) A judgement which has the effect of _____ is relevant in very case in which it has that effect.
 - a) obiter dictum
 - b) estoppel
 - c) Res judicata
 - d) None of these
- 8) Confession to the police _____.
 - a) shall be proved
 - b) relevant
 - c) not relevant
 - d) none of these
- 9) The contents of electronic records may be proved in accordance with the provision of section _____.
 - a) 65
 - b) 65 B
 - c) 138
 - d) 122
- 10) Section _____ deals with Alibi.
 - a) 11
 - b) 12
 - c) 13
 - d) 14
- 11) Admission must be in _____ form.
 - a) Oral
 - b) Documentary
 - c) Both
 - d) None of these

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IX) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act (6051903)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 04-07-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 5:30 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

14

- 1) Set-off means a _____ set up against another.
 - a) Pleint
 - b) Cross Appeal
 - c) Claim
 - d) Written Statement
- 2) Section _____ of the CPC deal with the interest.
 - a) 34
 - b) 35
 - c) 32
 - d) 31
- 3) The Civil Precedence Code contains 158 Section & _____ orders.
 - a) 43
 - b) 50
 - c) 51
 - d) 48
- 4) Section _____ of C.P.C. provides for enlargement of time.
 - a) 143
 - b) 144
 - c) 145
 - d) 148
- 5) Section 88 of C.P.C. provides for _____ suit.
 - a) Interpleader
 - b) Indigent
 - c) Government
 - d) Public Trust
- 6) Section 84 of C.P.C provides for suit by or against _____.
 - a) Government
 - b) Foreign Rulers
 - c) Firm
 - d) Trust
- 7) Section of 10 of C.P.C. provides for _____.
 - a) Estoppel
 - b) Discovery
 - c) Production
 - d) Res Sub Judge
- 8) Order 5 of C.P.C. lays down the procedure of _____.
 - a) Pleint
 - b) Written Statement
 - c) Summons
 - d) Appeal
- 9) Cross objections can be filed only against _____.
 - a) Respondent
 - b) Appellant
 - c) Defendant
 - d) None of above
- 10) Section 115 of C.P.C. empower to high court to entertain _____.
 - a) Reference
 - b) Revision
 - c) Review
 - d) Restitution
- 11) Order of granting _____ relief is not decree.
 - a) Final
 - b) Interim
 - c) Claim
 - d) None of above
- 12) Order 11 of C.P.C. deal with _____ & inspection.
 - a) Discovery
 - b) Production
 - c) Admission
 - d) Affidavits

Seat
No.

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B.A. LL.B (Semester - IX) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Principles of Taxation Law (6051904)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 05-07-2023
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) Salary includes _____.
 - a) wages
 - b) any gratuity
 - c) any advance of salary
 - d) all the above
- 2) Computation of capital gain depends upon the type of capital assets transferred i.e. _____.
 - a) Short term capital asset
 - b) Long term capital asset
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Deduction is allowed under IT Act in respect of profit and gains from the business of _____ of biodegradable waste.
 - a) Collecting
 - b) Processing
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
- 4) Central Board of Direct Taxes was constituted under _____.
 - a) Central Board of Revenue Act 1963
 - b) Income Tax Act 1961
 - c) Central Sales Tax Act
 - d) None of the above
- 5) Which of the following sections deals with the provisions relating to salary under the Income Tax Act?
 - a) Section 14,15,16
 - b) Section 15,16,17
 - c) Section 15 to 20
 - d) None of the above
- 6) In case of income from House property, Municipal Tax is allowed as deduction on _____ basis.
 - a) Payment
 - b) Due
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of above
- 7) Article _____ of Constitution of India empowers parliament to impose IGST in India.
 - a) Article 246 A
 - b) Article 265 A
 - c) Article 279 A
 - d) None of the above
- 8) IGST is payable when supply is _____.
 - a) Inter state
 - b) Intra-state
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of above
- 9) What does 'I' in IGST stands for?
 - a) Internal
 - b) Integrated
 - c) Intra
 - d) Inter

- 10) The recommendation of the GST Council will be _____ on government.
- a) Mandatary
 - b) Only advisory power
 - c) Mandatory & sometimes advisory
 - d) Mandatory on states only
- 11) Which of the following Tax has been abolished by the GST?
- a) Service Tax
 - b) Income Tax
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
- 12) Input tax credit is not available in respect of _____.
- a) Goods used for personal consumption
 - b) Free sample
 - c) Services on which tax paid under composition scheme
 - d) All the above
- 13) Any income which is earned illegally shall _____.
- a) be included to profit
 - b) be excluded or deducted
 - c) not be take into account
 - d) none of the above
- 14) The charging section of CGST is _____.
- a) Section 9
 - b) Section 10
 - c) Section 04
 - d) None of the above

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

- a) Explain fundamental principles relating to the laws.
- b) Distinguish between Tax and Fee.
- c) Explain heads of Income Under IT Act.
- d) Explain types of Assessment under MGST.
- e) Explain credit & debit notes under GST.
- f) Explain historical background of GST.

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

- a) Explain clubbing of income under IT Act.
- b) Explain law relating to composition scheme for small traders under GST.
- c) Explain law relating to registration under CGST.
- d) Explain law relating to deduction under IT Act.

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

- a) Explain in detail law relating to income from business or profession under IT Act.

OR

- b) Explain law relating to zero rated supply, levy, collection & refund of tax under IGST.

Q.5 Explain law relating to Input Tax Credit and time and value of supply under CGST. 14

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IX) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Company Law (6051905)

Day & Date: Thursday, 06-07-2023
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) According to _____ "A company is an artificial person created by law, having separate entity with a perpetual succession and common seal.
 - a) According to Lord Justice Lindley
 - b) According to Prof. Haney
 - c) According to Chief Justice Marshal
 - d) According to Sec 2 (20)
- 2) Memorandum of Association _____.
 - a) Define scope and ambit of company
 - b) Define name of company.
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) Neither a and b
- 3) Sec - 165 of the Companies Act - 2013 provides that, no person shall hold office at one and sometime as Director for more than _____ companies.
 - a) Ten
 - b) Twenty
 - c) Five
 - d) None of these
- 4) Which is the following cases is about doctrine of indoor management firstly developed?
 - a) Ashbury Railway Carriage & Iron Co. Ltd. Vs Riche.
 - b) Rama Corporation Vs proved tin and Gen. Investment Co.
 - c) Bigger Staff Vs. Rowlett's wharf.
 - d) Royal British Bank Vs Turquand
- 5) On the basis of Section of liability, companies can be divided into _____.
 - a) Sec 3(2), 3
 - b) Sec 2 (19), 2
 - c) Sec 3, 3
 - d) Sec 2 (17), 3
- 6) In case of one person company, the name of the person who in the event of death of subscriber shall become member of company.
 - a) Shareholder
 - b) Successor
 - c) Director
 - d) All of above
- 7) According to section _____ the name of the company with last word "Limited" in case of Public Limited Co. or the word "Pvt Limited" in case of private limited company but nothing shall apply if it registered for charitable purpose.
 - a) Section 9
 - b) Section 81
 - c) Section 8
 - d) Section 71
- 8) Section _____ defines "prospectus"
 - a) Sec 2(20)
 - b) Sec 2(70)
 - c) Sec 2(40)
 - d) Sec 2(10)

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - X) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Land Laws Including Tenure & Tenancy System (6051915)**

Day & Date: Friday, 07-07-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

14

- 1) Maharashtra Land Revenue Code - 1966 _____ is the place where village cattle are collected in the morning before being taken for grazing.

a) Gaothan	b) Improvement
c) landlord	d) Land Revenue

 - 2) _____ means a holder in actual possession unalienated land, other than a tenant or qout. lessee.

a) Village Site	b) Boundary Mark
c) Occupant	d) Alienated

 - 3) Wada land means an open space or open land in village site used for _____.

a) tethering cattle	b) storing crops
c) fodder, manure	d) All the above

 - 4) Who is the highest Executive Authority of revenue administration?

a) Chief controlling authority	b) Survey officer
c) Sub - divisional officer	d) None of these

 - 5) When the area of alluvial land exceeds 1 acre, it shall be at the disposal of the _____ subject to the provisions of Sec - 32 of MLRC - 1966.

a) Tahasildar	b) Collector
c) Survey officer	d) None of the above

 - 6) U/Sec - 49, where the water course consist of water canal the width of the water canal shall not be more than necessary for the carriage of water shall not _____.

a) exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ meter	b) exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ meter
c) exceed 2 meter	d) None of these

 - 7) _____ this code, deals with the provisions of Boundary & Boundary Marks.

a) Sec - 129 to 130	b) Sec - 132 to 146
c) Sec - 147 to 152	d) None of these
- Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999
- 8) This Act applicable to the premises u/sec - 2 (i) let for the purposes of _____.

i) resident	ii) education
iii) business	iv) trade or storage
a) (i) & (ii) Only	b) Only (iii) is correct
c) Only (iv) is correct	d) All the above

 - 9) _____ means an increase in rent permitted under the provisions of this Act.

a) Paying guest	b) Permitted increase
c) Licensee	d) Landlord

- 10) Licensee does include _____.
a) a Paying guest
b) a member of a family residing together.
c) a person in the service or employment of the Licensor
d) None of the above
- 11) Acc to Sec - 10 of the Act, rent in excess of standard rent is _____.
a) legal
b) illegal
c) All the above
d) None of the above
- 12) "Landlords duty to keep premises in good repairs" this statement is _____.
a) True
b) False
- The Right to Fair Compensation & Transparency in land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act, 2013
- 13) This act applies for public private partnership projects. – this statement is
a) True
b) False
- 14) _____ means the activities specified u/ subsection (1) of Sec – (2).
a) Local authority
b) public purpose
c) patta
d) None of the above

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

- a) Define the following term
i) Superior holder u/ MLRC - 1966
ii) Improvement u/ MLRC - 1966
- b) Power & duties of survey officers, circle officers u/ MLRC - 1966.
- c) Define occupant Class - I & Class - II u/ MLRC - 1966
- d) Procedure of Rehabilitation on & Resettlement u/ Right to Fair Compensation Act - 2013
- e) Provisions to safeguard food security u/ the 2013 Act.
- f) Landlord not to cut-off or withheld essential supply or service explain the statement.

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

- a) State the provisions regarding recovery of possession for repairs & reentry u/ the Rent Act, 1999.
- b) Define the following term u/ the Rent Act - 1999 -
i) Paying guest
ii) Standard Rent
- c) Write down the note on – Notification & Acquition u/ the 2013 Act (Right to Fair Compensation Act)
- d) "Land revenue shall be a paramount charge on the Land" – explain the statement.

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

- a) Write down the provisions given u/ the MLRC - 1966
i) Mistar Patrak
ii) Wajib-ul-Arz

OR

- b) Write down the detail note on Fixation of standard rent & permitted increases u/ Rent Control Act - 1999.

Q.5 Discuss the provisions of preliminary investigation for determination of social impact & public purpose u/ the Right to Fair Compensation Act - 2013.**14**

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - X) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Equity & Trust (6051914)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 08-07-2023
Time: 3:00 PM To 5:30 PM

Max. Marks: 70

- Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) All questions carry equal marks

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

14

- 1) Where a debtor becomes the executor or other legal representative of his _____, he must hold the debt for the benefit of the persons interested therein.
 - a) Debtor
 - b) Persons
 - c) Creditor
 - d) None of the above
- 2) Section 32 of Indian trust Act lays down provisions relating to _____.
 - a) Conversion of perishable property
 - b) Right to reimbursement of expenses
 - c) Liability for breach of trust
 - d) Power to compound, etc
- 3) As per Section 60 the _____ has a right (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) that the trust-property shall be properly protected and held and administered by proper persons and by a proper number of such persons.
 - a) Settlor
 - b) Trustee
 - c) Any person
 - d) Beneficiary
- 4) As per section 43 Two or more trustees acting together may, if and as they think fit _____.
 - a) accept any composition or any security for any debt or for any property claimed
 - b) allow any time for payment of any debt
 - c) compromise, compound, abandon, submit to arbitration or otherwise settle any debt, account, claim or thing whatever relating to the trust; and
 - d) All the above
- 5) "Trustee to prevent waste", is one of the _____ of the Trustee.
 - a) Right
 - b) Duties
 - c) Liabilities
 - d) Power
- 6) As per _____ Every person capable of holding property may be a trustee.
 - a) Section 10
 - b) Section 9
 - c) Section 4
 - d) Section 6
- 7) Section 3 of the Indian Trust Act defines the term _____.
 - a) Trust
 - b) Trust Property
 - c) Instrument of Trust
 - d) All the above

- 8) As per Section 15A, to facilitate the administrative work of the _____, the State Government may set up offices in all the districts under any region or subregion.
- a) regions
 - b) sub regions
 - c) regions and sub regions
 - d) Districts and Sub-districts
- 9) The equitable maxim 'Those Who Come to Equity must do Equity' means _____.
- a) The claimant must conduct the litigation fairly
 - b) The claimant must not be guilty of any wrong doing towards the defendant
 - c) The claimant must be of good character
 - d) The claimant must abide by court directions as to their future conduct
- 10) This Act may be called the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, and it shall come into force on the _____.
- a) Fifteenth day of March, 1882
 - b) First day of March, 1882
 - c) Twenty third day of March, 1882
 - d) Twenty fourth of March, 1882
- 11) Section 66B of Maharashtra Public Trust Act lays down provisions relating to _____.
- a) Punishment for contravention of provisions of Section 36
 - b) Punishment for contravention of provisions of section 41AA
 - c) Offences
 - d) Penalties
- 12) Equity follows the _____.
- a) Justice
 - b) Law
 - c) Trust
 - d) Remedy
- 13) What is the meaning of the word 'equity'?
- a) A body of law developed by the Court of Chancery
 - b) The ability to make exceptions to the legal rule
 - c) Fairness
 - d) A share in a company
- 14) _____ are appointed under section 3 of Maharashtra Public Trusts Act.
- a) Deputy Charity Commissioner
 - b) Assistant Charity Commissioner
 - c) Associate Charity Commissioner
 - d) Charity Commissioner

Q.2 Answer any 4 of the following questions.**16**

- a) He who seeks Equity must do Equity.
- b) Powers of trustee.
- c) Doctrine of *Cy-pres*.
- d) Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without a remedy.
- e) Disabilities of Trustees.
- f) Public Trust Administration Fund.

Q.3 Answer any 2 of the following questions.**12**

- a) Write a detail note on rights of Beneficiaries.
- b) Discuss at length the duties of Trustee.
- c) Elaborate the concept of trust and distinction with agency and contract.
- d) Budget Accounts and Audit.

Q.4 Answer any 1 of the following questions. 14

a) Discuss what is meant by "Certain Obligations in the nature of Trust".

OR

b) Discuss in detail classification of Trust under Indian Trust Act.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 14

State and explain the essential for creation of valid trust under Indian Trust Act.

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - X) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
International Human Rights (6051918)**

Day & Date: Monday, 10-07-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions. 14

- 1) The international covenant on Civil & Political Rights is comprises with _____ Art.
 - a) 30
 - b) 45
 - c) 40
 - d) 53
- 2) European convention for the protection of Human Rights & Fundamental Freedom entered into force in year _____.
 - a) 1953
 - b) 1966
 - c) 1940
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Convention on the Rights of Child is come into force in _____?
 - a) 1990
 - b) 1995
 - c) 1999
 - d) None of above
- 4) Discrimination against women means _____.
 - a) Distinction
 - b) Exclusion
 - c) Restriction
 - d) All of above
- 5) American Revolution originated in the colonial revolt of _____.
 - a) 1763
 - b) 1755
 - c) Both above
 - d) None of these.
- 6) Civil and Political Rights are called _____ generation of Human Rights.
 - a) First generation
 - b) Second generation
 - c) Third generation
 - d) None of these
- 7) The first world conference on Human Rights was held at: _____.
 - a) Tehran
 - b) Geneva
 - c) Vienna
 - d) None of these
- 8) The Declaration of 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 above
- 9) _____ appoints chair-person of National Human Rights Commission.
 - a) Governor
 - b) Prime Minister
 - c) President
 - d) Vice President
- 10) International Bill of Human Rights comprises with _____ no. documents.
 - a) Four
 - b) Two
 - c) Three
 - d) None of these.
- 11) The International Covenant on ESCR II comprises with _____ Art.
 - a) 50
 - b) 40
 - c) 35
 - d) 31

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester-X) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance (Clinical Course) (6051911)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 11-07-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 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 an application for maintenance u/s 125 Cr. P. C. against husband by wife for herself. **14**
- Q.2** Draft a notice to tenant for vacating premises. **14**
- Q.3** Draft a suit for partition. **14**
- Q.4** Draft an application for bail. **14**
- Q.5** Draft a will deed. **14**
- Q.6** Draft a petition for divorce. **14**
- Q.7** Draft an appeal against the order of conviction and sentence. **14**
- Q.8** Draft a consumer complaint alleging deficiency in services. **14**
- Q.9 Write short note. (Any Two)** **14**
- a) Gift of immovable property
 - b) Probate
 - c) Criminal complaint

Seat No.	
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Set P

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Trade Mark and Design (19605806)**

Day & Date: Monday, 10-07-2023
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions. 15

- 1) Section _____ of the Trademarks Act 1999 defines the 'TRADEMARK'.
 - a) Section 2(1) (z)
 - b) Section 2 (1) (z a)
 - c) Section 2(1) (z b)
 - d) None of these
- 2) Passing off is the remedy available for the infringement of the _____ Trademark.
 - a) Registered Trade mark
 - b) Unregistered Trademark
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the these
- 3) Section 3 of the Trade Marks Act 1999 provides for the _____.
 - a) Appointment of Registrar and other officers
 - b) Power of Registrar to withdraw or transfer cases, etc.
 - c) Trade Marks Registry and offices thereof
 - d) None of the these
- 4) Section _____ of the Trademarks Act 1999 provides for the relative grounds for the refusal of the registration.
 - a) Section 10
 - b) Section 11
 - c) Section 13
 - d) None of the these
- 5) The term "WIPO" stands for:
 - a) World Investment policy organization
 - b) World intellectual property organization
 - c) Wildlife Investigation and Policing organization
 - d) World institute for Prevention of organized crime
- 6) Which one of the following is the function of a trade mark?
 - a) Identification of product and its origin
 - b) guarantees the quality of goods
 - c) Creates an image of the product
 - d) All of these
- 7) Section 25 of the Trademarks Act 1999 provides that duration of the trademark is _____ years.
 - a) Ten years
 - b) Twenty years
 - c) Twenty-five years
 - d) none of these
- 8) Section _____ of the Designs Act 2000 provides for Industrial and International Exhibition.
 - a) Section 20
 - b) Section 21
 - c) Section 23
 - d) None of these
- 9) Section _____ of the Designs Act 2000 provides for Registration of Design.
 - a) Section 3 to 10
 - b) Section 2 to 11
 - c) Section 3 to 17
 - d) None of the these

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Trade Mark and Design (6051806)**

Day & Date: Monday, 10-07-2023
Time: 09:00 AM To 11:30 AM

Max. Marks:70

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

Q.1 Multiple choice question.

14

- 1) _____ mark, in relation to any goods or services, means a mark which has become so to the substantial segment of the public which uses such goods or receives such services.
 - a) Well known trade mark
 - b) Certification trademark
 - c) Associated Trademark
 - d) None of these
- 2) _____ is the authority that is responsible for the registration of trade mark, setting opposition proceedings and rectification of register?
 - a) Registrar of the trade mark
 - b) Examiner of the trademark
 - c) Any other officer of the trade mark office
 - d) None of these
- 3) Which one of the following includes 'mark'?
 - a) Device
 - b) Brand
 - c) Label
 - d) All of these
- 4) Section _____ of the Trademarks Act 1999 defines the 'TRADEMARK'.
 - a) Section 2(1) (z)
 - b) section 2 (1) (z a)
 - c) Section 2(1) (z b)
 - d) none of these
- 5) A mark shall not be registered as a trade mark if _____.
 - a) It is of such nature as to deceive the public or cause confusion
 - b) It contains or comprises of any matter likely to hurt the religious susceptibilities of any class or section of the citizens of India
 - c) It comprises or contains scandalous or obscene matter
 - d) All of these
- 6) _____ means a trade mark distinguishing the goods or services of members of an association of persons (not being a partnership within the meaning of the Indian Partnership Act 1932) (9 of 1932) which is the proprietor of the mark from those of others.
 - a) Collective mark
 - b) Well known trade mark
 - c) Certification trade mark
 - d) none of these
- 7) The register of Trade Marks shall be kept under the control and management of the _____.
 - a) Registrar
 - b) other officers
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of these
- 8) Section _____ of Trade Marks Act 1999 provides for Prohibition of registration of names of chemical elements or international non-proprietary names.
 - a) Section 13
 - b) Section 14
 - c) Section 15
 - d) None of these

