

- 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.

| | |
|----------|--|
| Seat No. | |
|----------|--|

**LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Law of Tort including MV Act and CP Laws (19602103)**

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 & its 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. | |
|-----------------|--|

LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Constitutional Law – I (19602105)

Day & Date: Monday, 24-07-2023
 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 the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 15

- 1) _____ Article provides for Right against self- incrimination.

| | |
|-------|-------|
| a) 13 | b) 20 |
| c) 21 | d) 22 |
- 2) The word Secular added to the Preamble of Indian Constitution through _____ Amendment.

| | |
|-------|-------|
| a) 21 | b) 31 |
| c) 41 | d) 42 |
- 3) _____ Article defined State.

| | |
|-------|-------|
| a) 11 | b) 12 |
| c) 13 | d) 14 |
- 4) How many Fundamental Freedoms are guaranteed under Article 19?

| | |
|------|-------|
| a) 4 | b) 6 |
| c) 8 | d) 10 |
- 5) Which Article deals with Fundamental Duties

| | |
|----------|------------------|
| a) 51(A) | b) 52(A) |
| c) 53(a) | d) None of these |
- 6) Territory of India falls under _____ categories.

| | |
|------|------|
| a) 2 | b) 4 |
| c) 6 | d) 8 |
- 7) Preamble can be amended under _____ Article.

| | |
|--------|--------|
| a) 365 | b) 368 |
| c) 378 | d) 388 |
- 8) _____ was the chairman of Drafting Committee.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| a) Jawaharlal Nehru | b) Sardar Patel |
| c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar | d) C.R Das |
- 9) How many kinds of Writs are there?

| | |
|------|-------|
| a) 5 | b) 7 |
| c) 9 | d) 11 |
- 10) Article _____ says that there shall be a President of India.

| | |
|-------|-------|
| a) 52 | b) 62 |
| c) 72 | d) 82 |
- 11) Who will give advice to the Government of India upon legal matters?

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| a) Advocate General | b) Attorney General |
| c) Comptroller and Auditor General | d) None of these |

| | |
|----------|--|
| Seat No. | |
|----------|--|

**LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Family Law – I (19602201)**

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. | |
|----------|--|

LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Administrative Law (19602202)

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.

LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Labour and Industrial Law - I (19602203)

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

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Seat No. | |
|-------------|--|

LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Public International Law (19602204)

Day & Date: Monday, 17-07-2023
 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) Non-Permanent members of the Security Council are elected for a period of _____.
 - a) 7 years
 - b) 3 years
 - c) 2 years
 - d) None of these
- 2) The Montreal Convention for the safety of Civil Aviation was signed in _____.
 - a) 1975
 - b) 1974
 - c) 1971
 - d) None of these
- 3) Diplomatic staff enjoys complete immunity from _____.
 - a) Civil Jurisdiction
 - b) Criminal Jurisdiction
 - c) Both
 - d) None of these
- 4) Number of Judges of International Court of Justice is _____.
 - a) Nine
 - b) Fifteen
 - c) Twelve
 - d) None of these
- 5) Permanent Court of International Justice was established under _____.
 - a) League of Nations
 - b) UNO
 - c) European Union
 - d) None of these
- 6) Pacta Sunt Servanda means _____.
 - a) Treaties between states are to be respected
 - b) An unwanted person
 - c) International Law must be honoured
 - d) None of these
- 7) Headquarters of International Court of Justice is in _____.
 - a) Hague
 - b) Geneva
 - c) New York
 - d) None of these
- 8) Persona Non Grata means _____.
 - a) Impracticable article of international law
 - b) A fugitive criminal
 - c) A person refused for asylum
 - d) None of these
- 9) Principles Jus Soli means _____.
 - a) Grant of nationality on the basis of place birth
 - b) Grant of nationality on the basis of blood relationship
 - c) Grant of nationality through naturalization
 - d) None of these
- 10) Much of international law is derived through analogy from _____.
 - a) Islamic law
 - b) Christian Law
 - c) Roman law
 - 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 Principal 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

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Seat No. | |
|-------------|--|

**LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Environmental Law (19602205)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 18-07-2023
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 Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct alternatives given below. 15

- 1) The natural resources which can be regenerated or reproduced or are freely available in nature is called as _____.
 - a) *Renewable resources*
 - b) Non-renewable resources
 - c) Both of the above
 - d) None of the above
- 2) Environment includes _____.
 - a) Living things
 - b) Non-living things
 - c) Energies
 - d) All of the above s
- 3) The concept of Sustainable Development was firstly introduced in _____.
 - a) *Rio Declaration*
 - b) Stockholm Declaration
 - c) Brundtland Report
 - d) None of the Above
- 4) Fundamental Duty of environment protection is casted by Constitution of India upon Indian citizens through _____.
 - a) Art 51(A) (j)
 - b) Art 51(A) (f)
 - c) *Art 51(A) (g)*
 - d) None of the above
- 5) Air pollutant means any_____ present in atmosphere.
 - a) solid & liquid only
 - b) liquid & gaseous
 - c) Noise
 - d) *All the above*
- 6) Which of the following is an essential of the precautionary Principle.
 - a) Duty to take care
 - b) Duty to anticipate environmental degradation
 - c) Duty to attack environmental pollution
 - d) *All of the above*
- 7) Stockholm conference held in the year _____.
 - a) 1971
 - b) 1972
 - c) 1973
 - d) None of these
- 8) Which one of the following is a manmade disaster?
 - a) Flood
 - b) Drought
 - c) War
 - d) Pandemic
- 9) Doctrine of _____ means, which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs.
 - a) Sustainable development
 - b) Precautionary Principle
 - c) Polluter pays principle
 - d) None of these
- 10) Article _____ Of the Indian Constitution Provides that, the state shall endeavor to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forest and wildlife of the country
 - a) Article 48 -A
 - b) Article 21
 - c) Article 14
 - d) None of these

- 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**

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Seat No. | |
|-------------|--|

**LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Jurisprudence (19602301)**

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. | |
|---------------------|--|

Set **P**

LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Property Law (19602302)

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. | |
|----------|--|

**LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Labour & Industrial Law - II (19602303)**

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.

**LL.B (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April-2023**

Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation (19602304)

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. | |
|-------------|--|

LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Penology and Victimology (19602306)

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) Sec - 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. | |
|----------|--|

LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Family Law - II (19602401)

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

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.

- 12) The maximum membership of Rajya Sabha is fixed at _____.
a) 150 b) 250
c) 350 d) 450
- 13) _____ is the guardian of the Constitution.
a) President b) Prime Minister
c) Supreme Court d) None of these
- 14) Duration of Panchayats is _____ years.
a) 4 b) 5
c) 6 d) 7
- 15) The duration of emergency if approved by parliament shall remain in force for the period of _____ months.
a) 6 b) 7
c) 12 d) 8

Q.2 Answer any 5 of the following. 20

- a) Meaning of Adult Suffrage
b) Meaning of Bicameral legislature
c) Habeas Corpus
d) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
e) Tenure of Rajya Sabha
f) Office of profit
g) Rule of Pith and Substance

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

- a) Essential features of Federal constitution.
b) Speaker of Lok Sabha: Powers and functions.
c) Write about writ of Mandamus and when it is issued.
d) Money Bill.
e) Creation and abolition of the Legislative council.
f) Whether right to property is a fundamental right.

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

- a) Critically write a note on Union Judiciary.
b) Write about the composition of parliament and its functions.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

Critically write a note on Panchayat Raj system.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Seat No. | |
|-------------|--|

LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Insurance Law (19602405)

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

- 10) Insurance law, delay can be _____.
 - a) Excused
 - b) No excused
 - c) Punishable
 - d) None the above
- 11) Life Insurance is contract of _____ & payment of the policy amount is certain.
 - a) uncertain
 - b) certainty
 - c) valid one
 - d) none the above
- 12) _____ is the consideration for the risk involved in the Insurance.
 - a) Subject matter
 - b) Object
 - c) Premium
 - d) None of above
- 13) The principle of _____ is not applicable to Personal Insurance.
 - a) Estoppel
 - b) Weaver
 - c) Sub rogation
 - d) None the above
- 14) The _____ is applicable to all contracts of insurance except Life Insurance.
 - a) Principle of caveat emptor
 - b) Principle of Eclipse
 - c) Principle of indemnity
 - d) None of above
- 15) "The claims Tribunal shall have all the powers of Civil Court for the purpose of talking evidence on Oath" this statement is _____.
 - a) True
 - b) False

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

- a) Characteristics of insurance contract.
- b) State the provisions regarding 'Stationary Vehicles'.
- c) What is Rural Group Insurance Scheme?
- d) What is meant by liability to third parties in Marine Insurance?
- e) Commercial Insurance & Social Insurance
- f) Which are the perils to the sea?
- g) Define Motor Insurance.

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

- a) What are the authorities in Public Liability Insurance?
- b) Jurisdiction of Motor Accident Claims tribunal
- c) Notice of Assignment & its effect
- d) Commencement & duration of risk
- e) Doctrine of subrogation
- f) Define & explain Life Insurance

Q.4 What is Insurable Interest? Explain the types of Insurable Interest. 15

OR

Explain the constitution, functions & jurisdiction of claims tribunal.

Q.5 Enumerate the insured perils found in a standard marine insurance. 15

| | |
|----------|--|
| Seat No. | |
|----------|--|

**LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Trade Mark and Design (19602406)**

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

- 10) Section _____ of Trade Marks Act 1999 the defines 'mark'
 - a) Section 2 (1) (m)
 - b) Section 2(1) (n)
 - c) Section (1) (P)
 - d) Section 2 (1) (o)
- 11) Section _____ of the Trademarks Act 1999 provides for the relative grounds for the refusal of the registration.
 - a) Section 9
 - b) Section 11
 - c) Section 13
 - d) None of these
- 12) Which one of the following reliefs available in passing off action.
 - a) Damages
 - b) Injunction
 - c) Delivery of the offending goods
 - d) All of these
- 13) The nature of the property in passing off cases is _____.
 - a) Movable property
 - b) Immovable Property
 - c) Goodwill
 - d) None of these
- 14) Locarno Agreement Establishing an International classification for Industrial Designs passed in the year _____.
 - a) 1965
 - b) 1966
 - c) 1967
 - d) 1968
- 15) Section _____ of the Designs Act 2000 provides for 'Agency'.
 - a) section 41
 - b) section 42
 - c) section 43
 - d) None of these

- Q.2 Answer any 05 of the following questions (05 out of 07) 20**
- a) Write a note on history and origin of trade mark.
 - b) Explain the functions of Trademark.
 - c) Explain the Defenses and remedies in Passing off action.
 - d) Write a note on Duration, Removal and Restoration of Trademark.
 - e) Write a note on rectification and correction of the Register under Trademarks Act 1999.
 - f) Write a note on Evidence under Designs Act 2000.
 - g) Powers and functions of Registrar under Trademarks Act 1999
- Q.3 Answer any 03 of the following questions. (03 the of 06) 15**
- a) Define Passing Off. Discuss the points of difference between passing off and infringement action.
 - b) Write a note on powers of central government under Designs Act 2000.
 - c) Write a note on effects of registration of the Trademark under Trademarks Act 1999.
 - d) Write a note on classical and modern formulation of passing off.
 - e) Explain the infringement of copyright in a design.
 - f) Write a note on Assignment and transmission of trade mark.
- Q.4 Answer any one out of following questions 15**
- a) Write a detail note on Paris convention for the protection of intellectual property 1967 with reference to Trademark.
- OR**
- b) Define Design. Write a detail note on registration of Design under Designs Act 2000.
- Q.5 Define Trademark. Write a detail note on condition for registration and procedure and duration of registration of Trademark under Trademarks Act 1999. 15**

| | |
|----------|--|
| Seat No. | |
|----------|--|

| | |
|-----|----------|
| Set | P |
|-----|----------|

**LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System (Clinical Course) (19602403)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 11-07-2023
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) Duty to opponent is given under rules _____.
 a) 36 & 39
 b) 11 & 33
 c) 34 & 35
 d) 1 to 10
- 2) Civil Contempt defined under Section of _____ of Contempt of Court Act 1971.
 a) 2 (b)
 b) 2 (c)
 c) 2 (a)
 d) 2 (d)
- 3) Fair and accurate export of judicial proceeding not contempt given u/sec _____.
 a) Sec 5
 b) Sec 4
 c) Sec 7
 d) Sec 3
- 4) Sec _____ of Advocate Act deal with disqualification for enrollment.
 a) 25 A
 b) 26 A
 c) 27A
 d) 24 A
- 5) An Advocate can withdraw from an accepted agreement if there is _____.
 a) Sufficient notice
 b) Sufficient cause
 c) reasonable notice
 d) All of these.
- 6) An advocate shall not directly or indirectly commit a breach of obligation imposed by Sec 126 of _____ i.e. not to disclose any communication between on advocate & his client.
 a) An Advocate Act
 b) Indian Penal Code
 c) Indian Divorce Act
 d) Civil Procedure Code
- 7) Sec. _____ of contempt Of Court Act 1971 provides limitation for action for Contempt.
 a) 12
 b) 13
 c) 20
 d) None of these
- 8) An Advocate are part and parcel of _____.
 a) Justice
 b) Equity
 c) administration of justice
 d) officer
- 9) A contempt of Court may be punished with the simple imprisonment for term up to _____.
 a) 2 months
 b) 1 month
 c) 6 months
 d) None of these

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Seat No. | |
|-----------------|--|

Set

| |
|---|
| P |
|---|

**LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Alternative Dispute Resolution (Clinical Course) (19602404)**

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.

LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Law of Crimes (Paper - II) (19602501)

Day & Date: Saturday, 01-07-2023
 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) Following requirement need not be followed under section 200 of Cr. P. C.
 - a) The complainant must be examined
 - b) Examination of the complainant must be under oath
 - c) The accused must be given an opportunity to be heard
 - d) The examination of the complainant must be reduced to writing
- 2) The probation officer is under the control of a _____.
 - a) District Judge
 - b) CJM
 - c) Commissioner of Police
 - d) District Magistrate
- 3) A search warrant can be issued in respect of a place is used for _____.
 - a) Deposit or sale of stolen property
 - b) Deposit or sale or production of any objectionable article
 - c) Deposit or sale or production of forged documents & false seals
 - d) All of these
- 4) Section _____ of Cr. P. C., District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate or 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
- 5) There must be at least one juvenile justice board in _____.
 - a) State
 - b) District
 - c) Taluka
 - d) City
- 6) There cannot be an appeal when the accused _____.
 - a) Convicted
 - b) Acquitted
 - c) Under trial
 - d) Plead guilty
- 7) Section 97 of Cr. P.C. comes into operation _____.
 - a) When the person is wrongfully confined
 - b) When the person is a proclaimed offender
 - c) When there is obscene publication
 - d) None of these
- 8) The _____ opens the case by describing accusation against the accused.
 - a) Lawyer
 - b) Judge
 - c) Public Prosecutor
 - d) Police
- 9) 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

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Seat No. | |
|-------------|--|

LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Law of Evidence (19602502)

Day & Date: Monday, 03-07-2023
 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) The word Confession is defined under _____ section.
 - a) 171
 - b) 117
 - c) 17
 - d) None of these
- 2) Evidence is of _____ law.
 - a) Procedural
 - b) Fundamental
 - c) Substantive
 - d) None of these
- 3) Confession is of _____ kinds.
 - a) 4
 - b) 2
 - c) 6
 - d) None of these
- 4) Dying declarations defined under _____ section.
 - a) 32
 - b) 34
 - c) 64
 - d) 8
- 5) A witness who cannot speak may communicate his knowledge of facts to the court by signs or by writing and in either case it will be regarded as a _____.
 - a) oral evidence
 - b) documentary evidence
 - c) hearsay evidence
 - d) none of these
- 6) There are _____ kinds of judgments.
 - a) 2
 - b) 4
 - c) 5
 - d) none of these
- 7) Which evidence must be direct?
 - a) Documentary
 - b) Oral
 - c) Both
 - d) None of these
- 8) x - Rox copy of document is a _____ evidence of that document.
 - a) Primary
 - b) Secondary
 - c) Both
 - d) none of these
- 9) All competent persons must be testified under _____ section.
 - a) 118
 - b) 140
 - c) 160
 - d) 170
- 10) Section _____ of the Evidence Act deals with leading question.
 - a) 141
 - b) 111
 - c) 121
 - d) 131
- 11) In _____ examination leading question cannot be asked.
 - a) Chief
 - b) Cross
 - c) Police
 - d) Judicial

- 12) _____ is the best evidence.
- a) Oral
 - b) Documentary
 - c) Hearsay
 - d) Direct
- 13) Section _____ of the Evidence Act deals with burden of proof.
- a) 101
 - b) 202
 - c) 302
 - d) 401
- 14) No _____ against government in the exercise of its sovereign acts.
- a) case
 - b) estoppels
 - c) evidence
 - d) allegation
- 15) In the Chief-examination witness is questioned by _____ party.
- a) The party who calls them as witness
 - b) Opposition
 - c) Judge
 - d) None of these

Q.2 Write any Five of the following **20**

- a) May presume, shall presume
- b) Appreciation of evidence
- c) Alibi
- d) Kinds of experts
- e) Onus
- f) Relevant facts and fact in issue
- g) Motive and preparation

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

- a) Persons whose admissions are relevant
- b) Birth during marriage and legitimacy of child
- c) Public documents meaning and kinds
- d) Judgments of courts when relevant?
- e) Evidence to prove conspiracy
- f) Relevancy of statements accompanying or explaining conduct

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

- a) Critically write about Dying Declaration.
- b) What is estoppel? write about the kinds of estoppel.

Q.5 Write answer to the following. **15**

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

| | |
|----------|--|
| Seat No. | |
|----------|--|

**LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act (19602503)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 04-07-2023
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) Mesne profit can be claimed regarding _____.
a) Intellectual property only b) Movable property only
c) Immovable property only d) All the above
- 2) Principle of Res-judicata applies to _____.
a) Suits only
b) Execution proceeding only
c) Arbitration proceeding only
d) Suits as well as execution proceedings
- 3) "Res-Judicata" does not apply to _____.
a) Between Co-plaintiff's b) Between Co-defendants
c) Public interest litigation d) Writ of habeas corpus
- 4) Provision for 'Interest' in CPC has been made _____.
a) Under section 32 b) Under section 34
c) Under section 35 d) Under section 33
- 5) Under section 75 of Civil Procedure Code, the court can not issue commission _____.
a) To examine any person
b) To make a partition
c) To conduct sale of property which is not in the custody of the court
d) All the above
- 6) A suit in respect of public charities is provided under _____.
a) Section 90 of CPC b) Section 91 of CPC
c) Section 92 of CPC d) Section 89-A of CPC
- 7) Under which section of the CPC "Inherent powers of the Court" has been provided?
a) Section 151 b) Section 152
c) Section 153-A d) Section 153
- 8) Which provision of the code of civil procedure provides that one person may sue or defend on behalf of all in same interest?
a) Order 2, Rule 1 b) Order 1, Rule 7
c) Order 1, Rule 8 d) Order 2, Rule 8
- 9) Doctrine of Restitution is contained in _____.
a) Section 148 of CPC b) Section 149 of CPC
c) Section 143 of CPC d) Section 144 of CPC
- 10) Order has been defined as a formal expression of any decision of Civil Court which is not a decree under _____.
a) Section 2(1) of CPC b) Section 2(14) of CPC
c) Section 2(9) of CPC d) Section 2(10) of CPC

- 11) Which of following is not a decree?
a) Dismissal in default b) Rejection of plaint
c) Both (a) & (b) d) Neither (a) nor (b)
- 12) Section 88 of the CPC provides for _____ suit.
a) Government b) Interpleader
c) Trust d) Partnership
- 13) The High Court may exercise _____ jurisdiction under section 115 of C.P.C.
a) Revisional b) Refence
c) Review d) Appellate
- 14) Compensatory Costs under Section 35A of CPC can be imposed the extent of _____.
a) Rs. 3,000 b) Rs. 6,000
c) Rs. 10,000 d) Without any limit
- 15) Court may not issue a commission _____.
a) To examine any person b) To examine accounts
c) To perform ministerial act d) To arrest a person.

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

- a) Review and Revision
- b) Different kinds of jurisdiction of Civil Courts
- c) Mesne profits
- d) Restitution
- e) What are the grounds of rejection of Plaints?
- f) Caveat
- g) Difference between Decree and Judgment

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

- a) Adjournment
- b) Bar of limitation
- c) Interpleader Suit
- d) When foreign judgment not conclusive?
- e) Write a note on Stay of Suit and Res-judicata.
- f) Costs

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

- a) Write about suits by or against partnership firm.
- b) Explain general principles of limitation.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

Write down the provisions relating to Arrest before judgment and Attachment before judgment.

| | |
|----------|--|
| Seat No. | |
|----------|--|

LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Principles of Taxation Law (19602504)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 05-07-2023

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 Multiple choice questions.**15**

- 1) Pan application form to be made prescribed is _____.
 - a) 49 B
 - b) 49 A
 - c) 94 A
 - d) 94 B
- 2) GST Enforcement date is _____.
 - a) 1.04.2017
 - b) 1.07.2017
 - c) 1.06.2017
 - d) 1.05.2017
- 3) Which is apex Authority under I. Tax Act.1961 _____.
 - a) CBDT
 - b) I. T. Officer
 - c) Assessing officer
 - d) Commission
- 4) GST number consist of how many number _____.
 - a) 15 Digit
 - b) 10 Digit
 - c) 05 Digit
 - d) None of these
- 5) I.Tax Act 1961, Provision Relating to Book of A/c to be audited by Chartered Accountant u/s is _____.
 - a) 41 AB
 - b) 42 AB
 - c) 43 AB
 - d) 44 AB
- 6) Place of business consist of _____.
 - a) Godown
 - b) Office
 - c) Accounts office
 - d) All of them
- 7) I. Tax Act 1961 provision relating to claim & allow depreciation on assets u/s _____.
 - a) 30
 - b) 31
 - c) 32
 - d) None of them
- 8) CGST Act. 2017 covers supply of goods under _____.
 - a) Schedule I
 - b) Schedule II
 - c) Schedule III
 - d) None of them
- 9) Income which do not form part of Total Income comes u/s _____ of I. Tax Act 1961.
 - a) 12
 - b) 13
 - c) 10
 - d) 14
- 10) Carry forward & set off of loss from House Property comes u/s _____.
 - a) 68
 - b) 69
 - c) 70
 - d) 71
- 11) CGST Act 2017 Time of Supply of Goods u/s _____.
 - a) 12, 13, 14
 - b) 22, 23 & 24
 - c) 32, 33 & 34
 - d) None of these

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Seat No. | |
|---------------------|--|

Set **P**

**LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Company Law (19602505)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 06-07-2023
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) It is defined as the prospectus issued by a company, bank or financial institution for more than one class of securities.
 - a) Abridged Prospectus
 - b) Red Herring Prospectus
 - c) Shelf Prospectus
 - d) All the above
- 2) The minimum number of members that required while you are registering a public company is _____.
 - a) 2
 - b) 7
 - c) 6
 - d) 5
- 3) The memorandum of a company is dealt under?
 - a) section 12
 - b) section 15
 - c) section 6
 - d) section 4
- 4) Section 203 of the Companies Act 2013 deals with _____?
 - a) Managing Director
 - b) Company Secretary
 - c) Chief Financial Officer
 - d) All the above
- 5) Which of the following is the new category of company introduced in Companies Act 2013?
 - a) One Person Company
 - b) Private Limited Company
 - c) Public Limited Company
 - d) Company Limited by Guarantee
- 6) Corporate Social Responsibility provisions are provided under which section of Company Act 2013?
 - a) 130
 - b) 133
 - c) 135
 - d) 140
- 7) Which of the following is not a stage of the development of company?
 - a) Promotion
 - b) Production
 - c) Incorporation
 - d) Commencement of Business
- 8) Which of the following company is incorporated in a country outside India?
 - a) Private Company
 - b) Foreign Companies
 - c) Government Company
 - d) None of the above

- 9) A is one who performs the preliminary duties necessary to bring a company into being and float it?
a) Auditor
b) Director
c) Financer
d) Promoter
- 10) Section 123 of the Companies Act 2013 deals with _____?
a) Unpaid Dividend Account
b) Declaration of dividend
c) Remuneration of auditors
d) Auditors to attend general meeting
- 11) “Members may come and men may go but the company exist” – this explains which characteristics of the company.
a) Perpetual Succession
b) Separate legal entity
c) Capacity to sue
d) None of the above
- 12) Every individual intending to be appointed as director of a company shall make an application for allotment of _____ to the Central Government in such form and manner and along with such fees as may be prescribed.
a) Direct Identification Number
b) Director Invoice Number
c) Director Identification Number
d) Director Identification Nomination
- 13) A Company incorporated by the act of Parliament is _____.
a) Statutory Company
b) Private Company
c) Chartered Company
d) Government Company
- 14) The minimum number of members necessary for a meeting is called as _____.
a) Proxy
b) Quorum
c) Board of Directors
d) Companies Secretaries
- 15) Document which regulates the internal management of the company.
a) Memorandum of Association
b) Prospectus
c) Article of Association
d) Both a and b

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

- a) Difference between Shareholder and Member
b) Theories of corporate personality
c) Modes of becoming a shareholder
d) Government Company
e) Duties of directors
f) Dividends
g) kinds of debentures

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

- a) Borrowing powers and effects of unauthorized borrowing
b) Who is a promoter? Examine his position in relation to the company he promotes.
c) National Company Law Tribunal
d) Distinguish between public and private companies
e) Discuss kinds of share capital.
f) Rule of constructive notice

- Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions.** **15**
- a) Define Memorandum of Association. What are its contents? Discuss elaborately.
 - b) Discuss the various essentials and legal rules for a valid meeting.
- Q.5** Discuss various modes of Winding - up of the Company. **15**

| | |
|----------|--|
| Seat No. | |
|----------|--|

| | |
|-----|---|
| Set | P |
|-----|---|

LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Land Laws Including Tenure & Tenancy System (19602605)

Day & Date: Friday, 07-07-2023
 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) Saza means a _____.
 a) A group of districts
 b) A group of villages
 c) A group of families
 d) None of these
- 2) Who are revenue officers?
 a) Divisional Commissioner
 b) Addl. Commissioner
 c) Tahsildars, surveyors
 d) All the above
- 3) Where land is assessed or held for the purpose of agriculture, it cannot be used for any non - agricultural purpose _____.
 a) With permission
 b) Without permission
 c) a) or b)
 d) None of the above
- 4) The Land revenue leviable under M.L.R. Code shall use be assessed according to _____ purpose of use of the land.
 a) Agricultural
 b) Residential
 c) Industrial
 d) All the above
- 5) The mutation of Rights is a continuous process and change of rights take place by _____.
 a) registration by sub - Registrar
 b) inheritance and partition
 c) Orders from the Civil Court and Revenue officers
 d) All of the these
- 6) Under section _____ of M.R.C. Act, if there is any dispute between the landlord and the tenant regarding the amount of permitted increase, the court may determine such amount.
 a) Section 8
 b) Section 9
 c) Section 10
 d) Section 11
- 7) If landlord receives or claim in excess of standard rent, on conviction, he shall be punishable with imprisonment not exceeding three months or fine not exceeding Rs. _____ or with both.
 a) Rs. 1000
 b) Rs. 10,000
 c) Rs. 5000
 d) Rs. 100 per day
- 8) A landlord shall be entitled to make an increase annually of _____ percent per annum in the rent of premises on account of improvement, heavy repairs.
 a) 4
 b) 8
 c) 5
 d) 6

- 9) Where rent is _____ of charges for electricity and water and landlord is required to pay any increase in these charges, he make increase in rent, upto that paid amount.
 - a) exclusive
 - b) inclusive
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
- 10) A landlord _____ to recovery of possession of any premises so long as the tenant pays or ready and willing to pay the standard rent and permitted increase.
 - a) Shall be entitled
 - b) Shall not be entitled
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
- 11) Section _____ of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Lord Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013, deals with public hearing for Social Impact Assessment.
 - a) Section 6
 - b) Section 8
 - c) Section 5
 - d) None of these
- 12) The collector use _____ for determining the market value of building and other immovable property or assets attached to the land which are to be acquired.
 - a) Services of a competent engineer
 - b) Services of any other specialist in the relevant filed
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
- 13) In every resettlement area as defined under LARR Act of 2013, the collector shall ensure the provision of all infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities specified in the _____ schedule.
 - a) Second
 - b) Third
 - c) First
 - d) None of above
- 14) The collector may order for correction in awards under LARR Act 2013 if any clerical or arithmetical mistakes at the stage of _____.
 - a) Not later than 6 months from the date of award
 - b) Before making reference to authority under section 64
 - c) a or b
 - d) None of above
- 15) The collector shall make an award within a period of _____ from the date of publication of the date publication of the declaration under section 19 of LARR act of 2013.
 - a) 12 Months
 - b) 6 Months
 - c) 3 Months
 - d) None of these

Q.2 Answer any five of the following questions.

20

- a) Explain Revenue areas and officers.
- b) Explain procedure for conversion of use of Land from one purpose to another.
- c) Explain regularization of encroachment u/M.L.R. Code.
- d) Define License and paying guest u/M.R.C Act.
- e) Explain provisions regarding fixation of standard rent and Permitted increase.
- f) Explain provisions of payment of compensation under LARR Act 2013.
- g) Explain provisions of offences and penalties under LARR Act 2013.

- Q.3 Answer any Three of the following questions. 15**
- a) Explain by whom Assessment land Revenue to be fixed under M.L.R code.
 - b) Explain provisions of revenue surveys.
 - c) Explain provisions of sub tenancies and matters concerning tenancies under M.R.C. Act 1999.
 - d) Explain Provisions of relief against forfeiture under M.R.C. Act 1999.
 - e) Explain Provision of Rehabilitation, resettlement Award u/ LARR Act 2013
 - f) Explain provision of determination of social impact & public purpose of LARR Act 2013.
- Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions. 15**
- a) Explain in detail the provisions relating to Boundary and Boundary marks under M.L.R. Code.
- OR**
- b) Explain in details provisions of recovery of possession under M.R.C. Act 1999 (Section 16 to 22)
- Q.5 Explain in detail provisions of Notification and Acquisition under LARR Act 2013. 15**

| | |
|----------|--|
| Seat No. | |
|----------|--|

LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Equity & Trust (19602604)

Day & Date: Saturday, 08-07-2023
 Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

15

- 1) A trust is an _____ annexed to the ownership of property, and arising out of a confidence reposed in and accepted by the owner, or declared and accepted by him, for the benefit of another, or of another and the owner.
 - a) Obligation
 - b) Duty
 - c) Right
 - d) Privilege
- 2) Every trust of which the purpose is unlawful is _____.
 - a) Valid
 - b) Voidable
 - c) Void
 - d) All the above
- 3) Section 7 lays down provisions relating to _____.
 - a) Rights of Trustees
 - b) Who may create a trusts
 - c) Definition of trust
 - d) Liabilities of Beneficiaries
- 4) Section 12 of the Indian Trust Act lays down provisions relating to _____.
 - a) Trustee to be impartial
 - b) Care required from trustee
 - c) Trustee to inform himself of state of trust-property
 - d) Liability for breach of trust
- 5) The trustee is bound to fulfil the purpose of the trust, and to obey the directions of the author of the trust given at the time of its creation, except as modified by the consent of all the _____ being competent to contract.
 - a) Trustee
 - b) Settlor
 - c) Beneficiaries
 - d) All the above
- 6) A trustee committing a breach of trust is not liable to pay interest except in the following cases _____.
 - a) where he has actually received interest;
 - b) where the breach consists in unreasonable delay in paying trust-money to the beneficiary;
 - c) Where the trustee ought to have received interest, but has not done so
 - d) All the above
- 7) Section 57 of Maharashtra Public Trusts Act, lays down provisions relating to _____.
 - a) Public Trust Administrative Fund
 - b) Private Trust Administration Fund
 - c) Private Trust Administrative Fund
 - d) Public Trusts Administration Fund
- 8) For the purposes of Maharashtra Public Trusts Act, a charitable purpose includes _____.
 - a) relief of poverty or distress
 - b) education
 - c) medical relief
 - d) All the above

- 9) Which of the following is not a type of trust recognized by equity?
 a) STAR Trust b) Secret trust
 c) Discretionary trust d) Express trust
- 10) Section 66A 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
- 11) The maxim that 'delay defeats equity' expresses which doctrine?
 a) The doctrine of Release b) The doctrine of Waiver
 c) The doctrine of laches d) The doctrine of Public Trust
- 12) One who seeks equity must do _____.
 a) Justice b) Equity
 c) Trust d) Equality
- 13) Equity follows the _____.
 a) Law b) Trust
 c) Remedy d) Rules
- 14) Section 31 lays down provisions relating to _____.
 a) Non-liability of trustee paying without notice of transfer by beneficiary
 b) Right to be recouped for erroneous over-payment
 c) Right to reimbursement of expenses
 d) Right to title-deed
- 15) Section 68 lays down provisions relating to _____.
 a) Liability of beneficiary joining in breach of trust
 b) Liability of trustee joining in breach of trust
 c) Liability of author of trust joining in breach of trust
 d) All the above

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

- a) Equity looks to the Intent rather than Form
- b) Doctrine of *Cy-pres*
- c) Public Trust Administration Fund
- d) Vacating the office of trustee
- e) Disabilities of Trustees
- f) Offences & penalties under Maharashtra Public Trust Act
- g) Difference between Public and Private Trust

Q.3 Answer any 03 of the following questions. (03 out of 06) 15

- a) Distinction between -
 1) Trust and Agency 2) Trust & Contract
- b) He who comes into equity must come with clean hands.
- c) Extinction of Trust
- d) Express and Implied Trust
- e) Rights of Trustee
- f) Budget Accounts and Audit

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

- a) Define Trust and state the necessary requisites or essential certainties for the creation of a Valid Trust.

OR

- b) Discuss in detail the duties and liabilities of Trustee with relevant illustration.

Q.5 Answer the following Question.

15

- a)** Explain the maxims: -
- 1) Delay defeats equities
 - 2) Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without a remedy

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Seat No. | |
|-----------------|--|

LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
International Human Rights (19602608)

Day & Date: Monday, 10-07-2023
 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 alternative from the following options. 15

- 1) National Human Rights Commission is a _____.
 - a) Statutory body
 - b) Multilateral Institution
 - c) Constitutional body
 - d) Both a & c
- 2) Which of the following statements is not correct about the National Human Right Commission?
 - a) It was established in 1993
 - b) In the cases of Human Rights violation, the commission has no right to punish the culprit
 - c) The chairman & members of this commission are appointed
 - d) The commission sends its annual report to the Central Government & State Governments
- 3) When did the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India Constituted?
 - a) 1990
 - b) 1992
 - c) 1993
 - d) 1991
- 4) The first generation of Human Rights includes _____ Rights.
 - a) Civil & Political Rights
 - b) Collective rights
 - c) economic & social etc.
 - d) None above
- 5) The convention on the political rights of women was adopted in the year?
 - a) 1953
 - b) 1969
 - c) 1959
 - d) 1979
- 6) The declaration of American independence was drafted by _____.
 - a) Thomas Jefferson
 - b) Gaius Ejjiofor
 - c) Louis XVI
 - d) All above
- 7) The first world conference of the International Woman's year was held at _____.
 - a) Mexico City
 - b) Nairobi
 - c) Delhi
 - d) Beijing
- 8) Declaration of Rights of child 1959 contained in _____ number principles.
 - a) Seven
 - b) Eight
 - c) Ten
 - d) None of the above
- 9) The UNHRs was adopted on _____.
 - a) 10 Dec. 1948
 - b) 20 Dec. 1948
 - c) Both above
 - d) None of these.

- 10) All human rights are universal, indivisible and interdependent & interrelated the statement is associated with _____.
 a) UDHR 1948 b) Tehran Conference 1969
 c) Vienna Conference d) Beijing Conference
- 11) Human Rights entitles / mankind to _____.
 a) comfort
 b) convenience
 c) guarantee of existence
 d) decent, civilized & defined life
- 12) Which of the following statement is false _____.
 a) All human rights are for all
 b) Govt. Should see that domestic laws confirm to the standards of H. R. instrument
 c) Human Right are interdependent but hierarchical
 d) Un charter mentions its concern for Human Rights
- 13) National Human Rights commission is a _____.
 a) Constitutional body b) Statutory body
 c) Executive body d) NGO
- 14) Which one of the following rights is not protected under Act 27 of the ICCPR?
 a) to enjoy their own culture
 b) to process & practice their own religion
 c) to use their own language
 d) to participate in political process
- 15) Concept of 'Universal Jurisdiction' is founded on which principles?
 a) Rienna b) Princeton
 c) The Hague d) Delhi declaration

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

- a) Bill of Human Rights
 b) Proclamation of Teheran
 c) Pragmatic approach of HRS
 d) African charter convention of Human & Peoples Rights
 e) Historical Theory of HRS
 f) Welfare Theory of Human Right
 g) National Human Rights Commission

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

- a) French & American Revolution
 b) International covenant on Civil & Political Rights
 c) Jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights
 d) Discuss in brief Discrimination and Protection of minorities.

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

- a) Discuss in detail provisions in International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights with special reference to Indian Constitution.

OR

- b) Write in detail the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, 1993.

Q.5 Define the concept of Human Rights. Discuss in detail the provisions of Universal Declaration of Human Rights with special reference to Constitution of India. 15

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Seat No. | |
|-----------------|--|

| | |
|------------|----------|
| Set | P |
|------------|----------|

**LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance (Clinical Course) (19602601)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 11-07-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

- Q.1** Draft a suit for partition between three sons, two daughter and widowed mother. **15**
- Q.2** Draft a notice of caveat against Ramlal. Shyamlal has obtained decree of injunction against Ramlal. As per the order, Ramlal is restrained from any type of construction in plot No. 132/2. **15**
- Q.3** Draft a petition for divorce by husband on ground of desertion. **15**
- Q.4** Draft to say to a petition for divorce by husband on ground of desertion. **15**
- Q.5** Draft a petition under Art. 226 of the Constitution violating Art 14 or Art 19 or Art 21 of the Constitution of India. **15**
- Q.6** Draft an application for anticipatory bail. A banker is falsely alleged for misappropriation of money. Accordingly, FIR has been registered. **15**
- Q.7** Draft a lease deed of a shop situated at Nasik. Lease deed is to be executed for 5 years and for consideration of Rs. 1,50,000/- per year. Mention other essential condition. **15**
- Q.8** Draft notice under Section 138 of the negotiable of instrument Act, 1882. **15**
- Q.9 Write short note (Any Four) **20****
- a) Write shortly types of pleading.
 - b) Essential points to draft a plaint.
 - c) What are interlocutory applications?
 - d) Difference between suit and plaint.
 - e) Order and judgment
 - f) Conditions for claiming maintenance