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**First Year LL.M (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April-2023**

**Indian Constitutional Law and New Challenges (LLM101)**

Day & Date: Monday, 10-07-2023

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions.**

**16**

- 1) When Constitution of India commenced?
  - a) 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950
  - b) 17 September 1950
  - c) 1<sup>st</sup> May 1950
  - d) 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947
- 2) The Governor of a State is appointed by the President on the advice of the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Prime Minister
  - b) Vice President
  - c) Chief Minister
  - d) Chief Justice
- 3) Who acts as the President of India when neither the President nor the Vice President is available?
  - a) Senior most Governor of a State
  - b) Chief Justice of India
  - c) Speaker of Lok - Sabha
  - d) Auditor General of India
- 4) When a financial emergency is proclaimed \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Union budget will not be presented
  - b) Salaries and allowances of any class of employees may be reduced
  - c) Repayment of government debts will stop
  - d) Payment of salaries to public servants will be postponed
- 5) How many types of Emergency have been visualised in the Constitution of India?
  - a) Four
  - b) Three
  - c) One
  - d) Two
- 6) Keshavananda Bharati case is associated with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Fundamental Rights
  - b) Directive principles of state policy
  - c) State right
  - d) Armed rebellion
- 7) The High Courts in India do not possess \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Original jurisdiction
  - b) Appellate jurisdiction
  - c) Advisory jurisdiction
  - d) Revisionary jurisdiction
- 8) Writ jurisdiction of Supreme Court of India deal with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Art. 226
  - b) Art. 326
  - c) Art. 32
  - d) None of these
- 9) Following is not a basic structure of the Constitution?
  - a) Secular State
  - b) Art. 32
  - c) Right to Equality
  - d) None of the above



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**First Year LL.M (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April-2023**

**Legal Education and Legal Research Methodology-I (LLM102)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 11-07-2023

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions.**

**16**

- 1) We review the relevant literature to know
  - a) What is already known about the topic
  - b) What concepts and theories have been applied to the topic
  - c) Who are the key contributors to the topic
  - d) All of the above
  
- 2) A deductive theory is one that:
  - a) allows theory to emerge out of the data
  - b) involves testing an explicitly defined hypothesis
  - c) allows for findings to feed back into the stock of knowledge
  - d) uses qualitative methods whenever possible.
  
- 3) What does 'sampling cases' mean?
  - a) sampling using a sampling frame
  - b) identifying people who are suitable for research
  - c) literally, the researchers brief-case
  - d) sampling people, newspapers, television programmes etc.
  
- 4) Which of the following is not a data-collection method?
 

a) research questions	b) unstructured interviewing
c) postal survey questionnaires	d) participant observation
  
- 5) Why is data analysis concerned with data reduction?
  - a) because far too much data is collected than is required
  - b) because we need to make sense of the data
  - c) because of the repetitions in answers to questionnaires
  - d) because the sample size has been exceeded
  
- 6) The core ingredients of a dissertation are:
  - a) introduction; data collection; data analysis; conclusions and recommendations.
  - b) executive summary; literature review; data gathered; conclusions; bibliography.
  - c) research plan; research data; analysis; references.
  - d) introduction; literature review; research methods; results; discussion; conclusion.
  
- 7) Which of the following is a component of ethnographic research?
  - a) being immersed in a social group or setting
  - b) participant observation, interviews, and/or documentary analysis
  - c) a written account of an ethnographic study
  - d) all of the above

- 8) What is a key informant?
- a) a group member who helps the ethnographer gain access to relevant people/events
  - b) a senior level member of the organisation who refuses to allow researchers into it
  - c) a participant who appears to be helpful but then blows the researchers cover
  - d) someone who cuts keys to help the ethnographer gain access to a building
- 9) What is the name of the role adopted by an ethnographer who joins in with the group's activities but admits to being a researcher?
- a) complete participant
  - b) participant-as-observer
  - c) observer-as-participant
  - d) complete observer
- 10) Is it okay to break the law in order to maintain a "cover"?
- a) yes, provided it is not very serious
  - b) no, never under any circumstances
  - c) yes, because data on criminal activity would never come to light
  - d) yes, provided it doesn't cause physical harm to someone
- 11) What is the difference between "scratch notes" and "full field notes"?
- a) scratch notes are just key words and phrases, rather than lengthy descriptions
  - b) full field notes are quicker and easier to write than scratch notes
  - c) scratch notes are written at the end of the day rather than during key events
  - d) full field notes do not involve the researcher scratching their head while thinking
- 12) What are the two main types of data that can be used in visual ethnography?
- a) positivist and interpretivist
  - b) qualitative and quantitative
  - c) nominal and ordinal
  - d) extant and research-driven
- 13) Which of the following makes qualitative interviewing distinct from structured interviewing?
- a) the procedure is less standardized
  - b) "rambling" off the topic is not a problem
  - c) the researcher seeks rich, detailed answers
  - d) all of the above
- 14) Which of the following is not a type of qualitative interview?
- a) unstructured interview
  - b) oral history interview
  - c) structured interview
  - d) focus group interview
- 15) What is a "probing question"?
- a) one that inquires about a sensitive or deeply personal issue
  - b) one that encourages the interviewee to say more about a topic
  - c) one that asks indirectly about people's opinions
  - d) one that moves the conversation on to another topic
- 16) The introductory section of a research report should aim to:
- a) identify the specific focus of the study
  - b) provide a rationale for the dissertation, or article
  - c) grab the reader's attention
  - d) all of the above

- Q.2 Write Short Answers (Any four out of Six) 16**
- 1) Write in brief about Classification and tabulation of data.
  - 2) Teaching Methods and its type
  - 3) Historical research methods and its use
  - 4) Scaling Techniques
  - 5) Legal aid and legal literacy
  - 6) Students participating in various programme
- Q.3 Answer in Brief (Any two out of four) 16**
- 1) What is sample? Explain the procedure, design of samples, types of sampling be used in Legal Research.
  - 2) How to use historical and comparative research materials in Legal Research.
  - 3) Explain Seminar Method in teaching.
  - 4) Comment on Legal Literacy
- Q.4 Broad answer question (Any one) 16**
- a) How will you identify the legal research problem? What technique will you adopt? Explain.
  - b) List the compilation of report in case of special studies conducted in a relevant Legal Research Problem.
- Q.5 Broad answer question. 16**
- How participation and organisation of Seminar, Teacher assessment and publication of Journal will assist Legal Education growth.

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**First Year LL.M (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April-2023**

**Law of Industrial and Intellectual Property (LLM103)**

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 correct alternatives given below.**

**16**

- 1) Which one of the following is not included in the term "Work" under copyright Act 1957?
  - a) Cinematographic Film
  - b) Layout designs of integrated circuits
  - c) Sound Recording
  - d) Dramatic Work
- 2) Intellectual Property Right protects the use of information and ideas that are of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Ethical Value
  - b) Monetary Value
  - c) Social Value
  - d) Commercial Value
- 3) The first offence for infringement of copyright can be for a maximum of imprisonment for a term of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 6 month and a fine of Rs. 20,000
  - b) 3 years and fine of Rs. 50,000
  - c) 3 years and a fine of Rs. 2,00,000
  - d) 5 years and fine of Rs. 5,00,000
- 4) Patents are defined as monopoly rights which one granted by the government, for full disclosure of invention for a limited period of time that is for 20 years. (True or False)
- 5) The purpose of granting patents is to encourage inventions by promoting their protection and utilization so as to contribute to the development of industries. (True or False)
- 6) Under which type of agreement royalty is paid on the basis of sale?
  - a) Mining
  - b) Patent
  - c) Copyright
  - d) Licensing
- 7) Intellectual Property Rights protect the use of information and ideas that are of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Social Value
  - b) Moral Value
  - c) Commercial Value
  - d) Ethical Value
- 8) Intellectual Property Rights in India covers \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Patents
  - b) Copyright
  - c) Trademark
  - d) All of them
- 9) Trademark registration gives exclusive proprietary rights to the trademark owner (True or False)

- 10) A Trademark is a recognizable sign, design or expression which identifies products or services of a particular source from those of others. And are used to claim exclusive proprietary rights of products or services.  
(True or False)
- 11) Under the copyright agreement the amount of royalty is computed on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Number of books published  
b) Number of books sold  
c) Total cost of books published  
d) Total sale price of books sold
- 12) IPR does not include trade secrets and moral rights (True or False)
- 13) Intellectual Property is a category of property that includes intangible creations of the human intellect.  
(True or False)
- 14) The following can not be exploited by assigning or by licensing the rights to others.  
a) Patents  
b) Designs  
c) Copyright  
d) Trademark
- 15) Symbol of Maharaja of Air India is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Copyright  
b) Patent  
c) Trademark  
d) Design
- 16) Patent is a form of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Tangible Property  
b) Intellectual Property  
c) Industrial Property  
d) Both (b) & (c)

**Q.2 Write Short Answers. (Any Four)****16**

- 1) What is the underlying theory of the TRIPS agreement?
- 2) Define the intellectual property right and explain its nature.
- 3) Write a note on copyright protection on internet.
- 4) Describe the sui generis protection of plant varieties on Indian.
- 5) Write a note on consumer protection VIS-A-VIS trademark Law.
- 6) What do you understand by plant patenting?

**Q.3 Answer in Brief. (Any Two)****16**

- 1) What is intellectual property? What all the types of intellectual property rights? Discuss the protection of IPR in international perspective.
- 2) What do you understand biotechnology patents? Discuss the Indian policy and position on the regulation of environment and health hazards in biotechnology patents.
- 3) Discuss the concept of novelty of inventions protected by patent law. Discuss the different evidentiary problems in piracy.
- 4) Discuss the role of IPR in hazardous research.

**Q.4 Broad answer question (Any One)****16**

- a) "The protection of intellectual property is vital to economic growth and global competitiveness." In the light of this statement explain the justification for intellectual property protection in India.
- b) Discuss the different aspects of the relationship between intellectual property rights and human rights. Explain the role of IPR in the area of food security.

**Q.5 Broad answer question.****16**

Freedom of speech and expression is the basis of intellectual property. Examine this statement.



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**First Year LL.M (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023  
Legal Regulation and Economic Enterprise (LLM104)**

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 Multiple choice question.**

**16**

- 1) The Essential Commodities Act was come into force on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 1 March, 1955
  - b) 1 April, 1955
  - c) 1 May, 1955
  - d) 1 June, 1955
- 2) A New Industrial Policy was announced on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 25 July, 1991
  - b) 24 July, 1991
  - c) 25 July, 1992
  - d) 24 July, 1992
- 3) Who announces the first Industrial Policy?
  - a) Dr. Shyama Mukherjee
  - b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
  - d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ organization controls the Insurance business in India.
  - a) RBI
  - b) SEBI
  - c) IRDAI
  - d) LIC
- 5) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India is a regulatory body set up by the Government of India under \_\_\_\_\_ of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act.
  - a) Sec 3
  - b) Sec 4
  - c) Sec 2
  - d) Sec 5
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ was the first Competition law established in India.
  - a) Competition Act 2002
  - b) Consumer Protection Act 1986
  - c) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act
  - d) None of these
- 7) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, was come into force on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 25 January 1997
  - b) 25 Feb, 1997
  - c) 25 March 1997
  - d) 25 April 1997
- 8) The first Industrial Policy Resolution was issued by the Government of India on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 3 April 1948
  - b) 4 April 1948
  - c) 5 April 1948
  - d) 6 April 1948
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ is the predecessor of the IRDA Act.
  - a) The Insurance Act, 1938
  - b) The Marine Insurance Act, 1963
  - c) The Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956
  - d) The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991

- 10) Statutory corporations are \_\_\_\_\_ for their financial resources.
  - a) Dependent on the Government
  - b) Dependent on the RBI
  - c) Independent
  - d) None of the above
- 11) Life Insurance Corporation Act, was come into effect on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 1 July, 1956
  - b) 1 Aug 1956
  - c) 1 Sept, 1956
  - d) 1 Oct, 1956
- 12) The head office of the Telecom Regulatory Authority shall be at \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Bombay
  - b) New Delhi
  - c) Gujrat
  - d) Calcutta
- 13) Article 48 - A of the Constitution of India inserted by Constitutional amendment \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 1976
  - b) 1977
  - c) 1978
  - d) 1979
- 14) The public sector enterprises are owned, managed and controlled by the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Government
  - b) Individuals
  - c) Foreigner
  - d) Investors
- 15) The transfer of assets from the public sector to the private sector is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Privatization
  - b) Deregulation
  - c) Nationalization
  - d) Individualism
- 16) The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 was come into force on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2020
  - b) 21<sup>st</sup> July, 2020
  - c) 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2019
  - d) 21<sup>st</sup> July, 2019

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

- a) Define the concept of "Emphasis on Consumerism".
- b) What do you mean by "Industrial Licensing Policy"?
- c) Define various Industrial Policy of the Government of India.
- d) Explain the concept of Disclosure of Information.
- e) Define Equity & Debt Finance.
- f) What do you understand by financial services?

**Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two) 16**

- a) Fairness in Competition
- b) Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority
- c) Development and regulation of Foreign Investments
- d) What are the legal provisions relating to Sick Industries?

**Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One) 16**

- a) Discuss the important features of Telecom Regulatory Authority.
- b) Discuss the problems of Environmental degradation on Society.

**Q.5 What is the changing context in the Role of Public Private and Joint Sectors and explain with their growth, causes short comings and suggestions for improving? 16**

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**First Year LL.M (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April-2023  
Law and Social Transformation in India (LLM201)**

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 Multiple choice questions.**

16

- 1) 'Social Engineering Theory' was propounded by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Austin                                  b) Amartya Sen  
c) Roscoe Pound                        d) Salmond
  
- 2) The reorganization of States in India was done on linguistic basis in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1950                                      b) 1952  
c) 1956                                      d) 1978
  
- 3) 'Bhoodan Movement' was started by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Mahatma Gandhi                     b) Jayprakash Narayan  
c) Acharya Vinoba Bhave              d) Sarojini Naidu
  
- 4) Which of the following is an example of method of Alternate Dispute Resolution?  
a) Arbitration                             b) Conciliation  
c) Mediation                                d) All of the above
  
- 5) A legal transaction in which a defendant pleads guilty to a lesser charge or to the original charge in exchange for leniency in punishment is called as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Plea                                        b) Plea of guilty  
c) Plea bargaining                        d) Bargaining
  
- 6) Article 24 of the Indian Constitution entails that "no child below the age of \_\_\_\_\_ shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engage in any other hazardous employment".  
a) 14    b) 15  
c) 16    d) 18
  
- 7) Consider the following statements:  
Statement 1: In matters of public employment there cannot be any discrimination on the ground of residence.  
Statement 2: Parliament can enact a law prescribing class or classes of employment with regard to which residence within a State or Union Territory shall be a requirement prior to the appointment.  
a) Only statement 1 is correct  
b) Only Statement 2 is correct  
c) Both statements 1 and 2 are correct  
d) Both statements 1 and 2 are incorrect

- 8) The Chairperson of the National Commission for Women is nominated by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) The President of India  
b) The Central Government  
c) The Prime Minister of India  
d) The leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha
- 9) Which of the following statement is NOT a fundamental duty under Article 51 A?  
a) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.  
b) To respect the National Flag of the Nation, India has friendly relations with.  
c) To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.  
d) To safeguard public property and to abjure violence
- 10) The word 'Secularism' was inserted in the Preamble of the Constitution by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment  
b) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
c) 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
d) 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment
- 11) "Adoption is the fundamental right of the citizens. It is permitted to adopt a child irrespective of religion or caste under the juvenile justice (care and protection) Act". This was held in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) *Shabnam Hashmi V. Union of India*  
b) *Laxmi kant Pandey V. Union of India*  
c) *Dstane V. Dastane*  
d) *Sarla Mudgal V. Union of India*
- 12) Which of the following is NOT TRUE in the context of Marxism?  
a) The most important feature of the society is its economic classes and their relations to each other in the modes of production.  
b) History is the history of class struggles among the classes in society.  
c) Revolutions are always violent because the dying ruling class doesn't give up power without a desperate struggle.  
d) One of the features of Marxism is private ownership of the means of production.
- 13) Statement 1: The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script.  
Statement 2: For the period of 15 years from the commencement of the Constitution, the English language shall continue to be used for all the official purposes of the union for which it was being used immediately before such commencement.  
Statement 3: Notwithstanding anything contained in Statement 1 and 2, the Parliament may by law provide for the use of English language even after the period of abovementioned 15 years  
a) Only statement 1 is correct  
b) Only Statement 2 is correct  
c) Only statements 1 and 2 are correct  
d) All the statements are correct
- 14) Which committee was appointed by the Central Government in 2006 to evaluate the social, economic and educational status of Muslims?  
a) Durga Prasad Committee  
b) Rajinder Sachar Committee  
c) Santhanam Committee  
d) None of the above
- 15) 'Right to Property' as a fundamental right was converted into a constitutional right by inserting Article \_\_\_\_\_ in the Indian Constitution.  
a) Article 300  
b) Article 300-A  
c) Article 250  
d) Article 335

- 16) Who amongst the following is associated with 'Jurisprudence of Sarvodaya'?
- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| a) Mahatma Gandhi     | b) Vinoba Bhave     |
| c) Jayprakash Narayan | d) All of the above |

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

- 1) 'Law is an instrument of Social Change'. Comment.
- 2) Discuss 'Regionalism' as a divisive factor in the context of 'Son of Soil' slogan.
- 3) What are the protections guaranteed by the Constitution to 'Linguistic Minorities'?
- 4) Write on 'Right to Property' under Indian Constitution.
- 5) How the problem of sexual exploitation of children is addressed by the law? Discuss with special reference, of the protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.
- 6) What are the causes of 'Naxalite Movement' in India?

**Q.3 Write a brief answer (Any Two)****16**

- 1) What are the different Constitutional and other legal provisions directed towards women empowerment?
- 2) Evaluate the significance of 'Jurisprudence of Sarvodaya' in the Indian context.
- 3) Discuss how law is a product of tradition, and culture. Give appropriate example in Indian context.
- 4) "India is a secular State but all laws in India are not secular". Examine the statement with reference to reform of personal laws on secular lines.

**Q.4 Broad answer question (Any One)****16**

- a) What are the different crimes committed against the women? Also examine the judicial response to crimes against women.
- b) How religious minorities are protected under the Indian Constitution? Explain with the help of decided cases.

**Q.5 Broad answer question (Any One)****16**

Explain in detail the scheme of protective discrimination in favour of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes in India. Also critically examine the arguments for and against the reservation policy.

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**First Year LL.M (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April-2023  
Corporate Law (LLM202)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 11-07-2023  
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.**

**16**

- 1) Definition of Articles of Association is provided under section \_\_\_\_\_ of Companies Act.
  - a) 2(3)
  - b) 2(4)
  - c) 2(5)
  - d) 2(7)
- 2) The whole process of the company formation may be divided into direct stages, the sequence is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Promotion, incorporation by registration, commencement of business
  - b) Incorporation by registration, commencement of business, promotion
  - c) Commencement of business, promotion, incorporation by registration
  - d) Commencement of business, incorporation by registration, promotion
- 3) On dissolution of the company, Registrar of Companies shall strike off the name of the company from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the company.
  - a) Schedule
  - b) Charter
  - c) Manual
  - d) None of these
- 4) The object of winding up of a company by the Tribunal is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) To facilitate the protection of its assets
  - b) To convert the company into private company if it is a public company
  - c) To convert the company into public company if it is a private company
  - d) To change the Memorandum and Articles
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ covers assets which are ascertainable and definite at the time of creating the charge.
  - a) Share
  - b) Floating Charge
  - c) Fixed Charge
  - d) Debenture
- 6) Following is the instance where the just and equitable clause for winding up can be adopted by the Tribunal:
  - a) Oppression of minority shareholders by the majority
  - b) Fraudulent or illegal purpose
  - c) Mismanagement and losses
  - d) All of these
- 7) The company's nationality is decided by its \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Shareholders
  - b) Directors
  - c) Both of these
  - d) None of these

- 8) Specimen forms of memorandum for different kinds of companies are set out in Schedule \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) I    b) II  
c) III    d) IV
- 9) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Companies Act, 2013 defines a public company.  
a) 2(42)    b) 2(45)  
c) 2(68)    d) 2(71)
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ is usually allotted to the promoters of the company in consideration of their services rendered by them in bringing about the company.  
a) Preference Shares                              b) Equity Shares  
c) Deferred Shares                                 d) None of these
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ cannot file a petition for winding up.  
a) The company  
b) Promoter  
c) Any contributory  
d) The Registrar of Companies
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of chartered company.  
a) RBI  
b) British Broadcasting Corporation  
c) Larsen and Tourbo  
d) IBM India
- 13) Any omission from a prospectus of those matters which are required to be stated, as per Section \_\_\_\_\_ Companies Act, 2013 shall render the director or any other person responsible for the issue of prospectus.  
a) 24    b) 25  
c) 26    d) 29
- 14) The principle that the will of the majority should prevail over the will of minority in matters of internal administration of the company is known as the rule in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Royal British Bank vs. Turquand  
b) Foss v Harbottle  
c) Derry v Peek  
d) Daimler Co. Ltd. V Continental Tyre and Rubber Co.
- 15) \_\_\_\_\_ is called the charter of a company.  
a) Prospectus  
b) Articles of Association  
c) Memorandum of Association  
d) None of these
- 16) \_\_\_\_\_ is a case in relation to Doctrine of Indoor Management.  
a) Hickman v Kent Sheep Breeder's Association  
b) Royal British Bank v Turquand  
c) Weeks v Propert  
d) Kotla Venkataswamy v Rammurthy

**Q.2 Answer any FOUR of the following (Out of 6)****16**

- 1) Promoter and his Rights and Duties
- 2) Holding and Subsidiary Company
- 3) Doctrine of indoor management
- 4) Charitable Companies
- 5) Articles of Association and its amendment
- 6) One Person Company

- Q.3 Answer any TWO of the following** **16**
- 1) Doctrine of Lifting the Corporate Veil
  - 2) Prospectus
  - 3) Theories of Corporate Personality
  - 4) Rule in Foss v. Harbottle
- Q.4 Answer any ONE of the following** **16**
- a) Explain the term winding up of a company and modes of winding up of a company in detailed manner.
  - b) Define share and discuss the kinds of shares. Write a note on general principles regarding allotment of shares and statutory restrictions on allotment of shares.
- Q.5 Answer the following question** **16**
- Memorandum of Association acts as the foundation of every company. Discuss in brief the nature, contents along with the alteration provisions.



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**First Year LL.M (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April-2023  
Company and Securities Law (LLM203)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 12-07-2023  
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.****16**

- 1) Quorum for a company meeting is to be fixed by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Memorandum of Association
  - b) Articles of Association
  - c) Prospectus
  - d) Company Registrar
- 2) Audit committee shall act in accordance with the terms of reference to be specified by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Statutory Auditors
  - b) SEBI
  - c) Central Government
  - d) Board of Directors
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ carries out the winding up proceedings.
  - a) Tribunal
  - b) Contributory
  - c) Liquidator
  - d) Solicitor
- 4) Removal of Auditor is provided under section \_\_\_\_\_ of Companies Act.
  - a) 140
  - b) 141
  - c) 142
  - d) 143
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ includes an engineer, valuator, accountant.
  - a) Expert
  - b) Promoter
  - c) Auditor
  - d) Director
- 6) Following agency conducts physical oversight of mutual funds and depositories:
  - a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
  - b) Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI)
  - c) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
  - d) Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC)
- 7) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Companies Act provides the voting by show of hands.
  - a) 104
  - b) 105
  - c) 107
  - d) 109
- 8) A Ltd. and B Ltd. go into liquidation and a new company X Ltd. is formed. It is a case of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Absorption
  - b) Amalgamation
  - c) External reconstruction
  - d) Commencement
- 9) The tribunal may remove the liquidator on following ground \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Misconduct
  - b) Fraud
  - c) Professional Incompetence
  - d) All of these

- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ may be appointed as a director of a company  
 a) An individual  
 b) A body corporate  
 c) A firm  
 d) An association
- 11) Any vacancy of key managerial personnel shall be filled up by the Board at a meeting within \_\_\_\_\_ from the date of such vacancy  
 a) 1 month  
 b) 2 months  
 c) 3 months  
 d) 6 months
- 12) The object of \_\_\_\_\_ is to prevent undesirable transactions in securities and to regulate the working of stock exchanges in the country.  
 a) SEBI Act  
 b) Depositories Act  
 c) Security Contracts (Regulation) Act  
 d) None of these
- 13) The prime objective of the SEBI Act is to protect the interests of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Promoters  
 b) Investors  
 c) Directors  
 d) Stock brokers
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ means the segregation of ownership and management from the trading rights of the members of a recognized stock exchange in accordance with a scheme approved by the SEBI.  
 a) Demutualization  
 b) Corporatization  
 c) Government security  
 d) None of these
- 15) Appointment of Managing Director is provided under section \_\_\_\_\_ of Companies Act.  
 a) 2(53)  
 b) 2(24)  
 c) 203  
 d) 205
- 16) The time period required for notice of a general meeting in writing or through electronic media is not less than \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) 7 days  
 b) 10 days  
 c) 15 days  
 d) 21 days

**Q.2 Answer any FOUR of the following (Out of 6)**

**16**

- 1) Oppression and Mismanagement of Company
- 2) Contributory
- 3) Sole selling agent
- 4) Multinational and Transnational companies
- 5) Inspector and their powers
- 6) Managerial personnel

**Q.3 Answer any TWO of the following (Out of 4)**

**16**

- 1) Take over and merger
- 2) Role of Auditor
- 3) SEBI and guidelines
- 4) National Stock Exchange

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

**16**

- a) Discuss the meetings of company in detailed manner.
- b) What is corporate collapses of a company? Discuss the various modes of it.

**Q.5 Answer the following question**

**16**

Describe the appointment and removal of directors. Explain the powers and duties of directors of a company.

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**First Year LL.M. (Sem - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023  
Cyber Law (LLM205)**

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

Max. Marks: 80

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions.**

**16**

- 1) Virus stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Very Intelligent Result Until Source
  - b) Vital Information Resources Under Siege
  - c) Viral Important Record User Searched
  - d) Very Interchanged resource Under Search
- 2) William Gibson First coined the term \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Cyber crime
  - b) Cyber Security
  - c) Internet
  - d) Cyber space
- 3) A hacking group is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Master of Decoding (MOD)
  - b) Master of Digital (MOD)
  - c) Master of Deception (MOD)
  - d) Master of Dissimulation (MOD)
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ means a person who has been granted a license to issue a electronic signature certificate.
  - a) Certifying Authority
  - b) Certifying Private Key Authority
  - c) Certifying System Controller
  - d) Appropriate Authority
- 5) OECD stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Organization for E-commerce Co-Operation and Development
  - b) Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development
  - c) Organization for Electronic Corporation and Development
  - d) Organization for Electronic Co-Operation and Disablement
- 6) World Computer Security day is celebrated on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) October 30
  - b) November 30
  - c) December 30
  - d) January 30
- 7) License to a certifying authority to issue electronic signature certificate will be valid for a period of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 5 Yrs
  - b) 10 Yrs
  - c) 7 Yrs
  - d) 2 Yrs
- 8) Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0 was published on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 11 Dec, 2009
  - b) 11 Nov, 2009
  - c) 11 Dec, 2008
  - d) 11 Nov, 2008
- 9) The term Computer is defined u/s \_\_\_\_\_ of the I.T. Act.
  - a) Sec 2(1) (a)
  - b) Sec 2(1) (t)
  - c) Sec 2(1) (i)
  - d) Sec 2(1) (h)
- 10) Hacking is prohibited under \_\_\_\_\_ of the IT Act.
  - a) Sec 64
  - b) Sec 65
  - c) Sec 66
  - d) Sec 63

- 11) Child pornography is prohibited by \_\_\_\_\_ of the IT Act.  
a) Sec 64  
b) Sec 65-A  
c) Sec 67-A  
d) Sec 67-B
- 12) Which Section of IT Act deals with the punishment for cheating by personation by using Computer resource?  
a) Sec 66 D  
b) Sec 66 C  
c) Sec 66 F  
d) Sec 66 B
- 13) In which year the Indian IT Act, 2000 got updated?  
a) 2006  
b) 2008  
c) 2010  
d) 2012
- 14) Which of the following is not one of the major types of E-Commerce?  
a) B2B  
b) B2C  
c) C2B  
d) C2C
- 15) World Wide Web (WWW) was introduced in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1994  
b) 1996  
c) 1992  
d) 1990
- 16) Getting the user ID and password from a victim through dubious program is called \_\_\_\_\_ attack.  
a) Worms  
b) Phishing  
c) Trojan  
d) Computer Viruses

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

16

- a) Computer Security
- b) E-Commerce - Benefit & Impact
- c) Development of Cyber Law - National International Perspective
- d) Impact of Cyber Warfare on privacy, identity theft
- e) E-Governance
- f) Distinction between Conventional and Cyber Crime

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

16

- a) Budapest Convention on Cyber Crime
- b) Digital / Electronic Signature - Analyze in the background of Indian Laws
- c) Cyber Regulation Appellate Tribunal
- d) ICANN's Core Principles and the Domain names disputes

**Q.4 Broad answers questions. (Any one)**

16

- a) National Cyber Security Policy aims at protecting the public private infrastructure from cyber-attacks. The policy intends to safeguard all types of Information? Critically examine the policy in detail.
- b) Explain in detail Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0.

**Q.5 Broad answer question.**

16

Discuss the powers and functions of various authorities under Information Technology Act.

Seat No.	
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**Second Year LL.M (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April-2023  
Corporate Finance (LLM302)**

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.**

**16**

- 1) SEBI Act was came into force on \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 26 January, 1992                      b) 30 January, 1992  
c) 02 January, 1992                      d) 01 March, 1992
- 2) Depository is defined under section \_\_\_\_\_ of Companies Act 2013.  
a) Sec 2 (33)                                  b) Sec 2 (32)  
c) Sec 2 (34)                                  d) Sec 2 (35)
- 3) The Financial Institute IFCI established in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1947    b) 1948  
c) 1949    d) 1950
- 4) The IDBI was established in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1964    b) 1965  
c) 1966    d) 1967
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ Committee was formed by SEBI for improving standards of corporate governance of listed companies in India.  
a) Naresh Chandra Committee  
b) N.R. Narayan Murthy Committee  
c) Kotak Committee  
d) Kumar Mangalam Birla Committee
- 6) Unit Trust of India was established in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1961    b) 1962  
c) 1963    d) 1964
- 7) Prospectus in defined under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Companies Act, 2013.  
a) Section 2(70)                              b) Section 2(71)  
c) Section 2(72)                              d) Section 2(73)
- 8) GDR is also called as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) International Depository Receipt      b) Euro Depository Receipt  
c) Both a and b                              d) None of these
- 9) In April, 2015 IFCI has become a Government Company under \_\_\_\_\_ of the Companies Act, 2013.  
a) Section 2(45)                              b) Section 2(46)  
c) Section 2(43)                              d) Section 2(47)
- 10) Dividend is defined under section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Companies Act, 2013.  
a) Section 2(33)                              b) Section 2(34)  
c) Section 2(35)                              d) Section 2(36)

- 11) Charge is defined in section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Companies Act, 2013
- a) Section 2(16)
  - b) Section 2(17)
  - c) Section 2(18)
  - d) Section 2(19)
- 12) The Securities and Exchange Board of India was constituted as a non-statutory body on \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) April 12, 1988
  - b) April 14, 1988
  - c) April 14, 1989
  - d) April 12, 1989
- 13) Long term finance is required for \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Current Assets
  - b) Fixed Assets
  - c) Intangible Assets
  - d) None of these
- 14) Headquarter of ICICI Bank is located at \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Delhi
  - b) Mumbai
  - c) Hyderabad
  - d) Bangalore
- 15) Investor can get into long term investment commitments in \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Distribution Phase
  - b) Transition Phase
  - c) Inter-generation phase
  - d) Accumulation Phase
- 16) The most important goal of financial management is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Corporate Social responsibility
  - b) Matching income & expenditure
  - c) Using business assets effectively
  - d) Wealth maximization

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

- 1) Corporate financial objectives
- 2) Share capital & it's various kinds
- 3) Buy Back of shares
- 4) Charge and its various kinds
- 5) LIC
- 6) Mortgages & its kinds

**Q.3 Attempt the following questions. (Any two)****16**

- 1) What do you mean by prospectus? Discuss main contents of it.
- 2) Debenture and its various kinds.
- 3) UTI
- 4) What is ADR (American Depository Receipts) and state its kinds also.

**Q.4 Write a broad answer. (Any One)****16**

- a) What is depository? Explain the various depositories.
- b) What do you mean by Corporate Finance? Explain the scope & importance of corporate finance.

**Q.5 Explain in detail public financial institutions.****16**

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Set **P**

**Second Year LL.M (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April-2023  
Social Security Legislation (LLM303)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 15-07-2023  
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.****16**

- 1) When did The Payment of Gratuity Act 1972, come into force?
 

a) 01 April 1955	b) 23 April 1946
c) 01 May 1955	d) 16 September 1972
- 2) In the case of a monthly rated employee, the fifteen days' wages shall be calculated by dividing the monthly rate of wages last drawn by him by \_\_\_\_\_ Days and multiplying the quotient by fifteen.
 

a) 30	b) 15
c) 26	d) 25
- 3) Award means an interim or a final determination of any industrial dispute are determined by \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) Labour court	b) Arbitrator
c) Both a & b	d) None of these
- 4) Maternity Benefit Act came into force on \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) 1949	b) 1976
c) 1965	d) 1961
- 5) In the maternity act, an inspector is appointed under which section?
 

a) Section 14	b) Section 2
c) Section 10	d) Section 15
- 6) When did The Employees State Insurance Act 1948, come into force?
 

a) 01 April 1966	b) 01 March 1967
c) 01 May 1960	d) 19th April 1948
- 7) Under the Maternity Benefit Act, a woman employee would get a medical bonus of:
 

a) Rs. 3000	b) Rs. 3500
c) Rs. 4000	d) Rs. 4500
- 8) Employees' Compensation Act is a comprehensive social security legislation. (True or False)
- 9) Provisions of Employees' compensation Act and Maternity Benefit Act do not apply to all industries. (True or False)
- 10) When did The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946, come into force?
 

a) 01 April 1955	b) 23 April 1946
c) 01 May 1955	d) 16 September 1972

- 11) No contribution is required for getting benefit under which of the following legislations?  
a) Maternity Benefit Act  
b) Employees' Compensation Act  
c) Both (a) & (b)  
d) none of them
- 12) As per Maternity Benefit Act, the maximum period for which any woman shall be entitled to maternity benefit shall be \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) twenty-six weeks  
b) twelve weeks  
c) four months  
d) sixteen weeks
- 13) When there are no profits or the amount falls short or deficiency for payment of minimum bonus to employees, such deficiency amount should be adjusted to the current accounting year from the Set-On amount which was carried forward in case of excess allocable surplus in the previous year. This is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Set – on  
b) Set – off  
c) Take - off  
d) Take – on
- 14) The bonus should be paid in cash within \_\_\_\_\_months from the close of the accounting year  
a) 8 months  
b) 10 months  
c) 7 months  
d) 5 months
- 15) Which section states about the classes of employees where Payment of Bonus Act is not applicable?  
a) Section 16  
b) Section 32  
c) Section 30  
d) Section 46
- 16) The Payment of Bonus Act 1965 is applicable to every factory and to every other establishment where \_\_\_\_\_ workmen are employed on any day during an accounting year  
a) 20 or more  
b) 10 or more  
c) 30 or more  
d) 50 or more

**Q.2 Write Short Answers (Any four out of Six)****16**

- 1) Right to Life
- 2) International Labour Organisation
- 3) Compensation
- 4) Forfeiture
- 5) Central Board of Provident Fund
- 6) Commissioner

**Q.3 Answer in Brief (Any two out of four)****16**

- 1) Who is Inspector? What are the powers and duties in relation to Maternity Benefit Act 1961?
- 2) Discuss about the Deposit linked insurance Scheme as per Act 1952.
- 3) Explain the concept of Minimum, fair and living wages in the contest of India.
- 4) Describe the working of Collective Bargaining system in India in various units.



- Q.4 Broad answer question (Any one)** **16**
- a) What are the aims and objective of Employees State Insurance Act? 1948.
  - b) What is the Role of Commissioner in deciding the compensation to Workmen according to Act 1961?
- Q.5 Broad answer question** **16**
- What are the criteria to be fixed to entitle the Maternity Benefits? How the Forfeiture takes place?

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Set **P**

**Second Year LL.M (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April-2023  
Women and Child Labour (LLM305)**

Day & Date: Monday, 17-07-2023  
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.****16**

- 1) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act consisting of following number of Section \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 08
  - b) 09
  - c) 12
  - d) None of Above
- 2) Convention of the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against women consisting of following number of Articles:
  - a) 35
  - b) 30
  - c) 38
  - d) None of Above
- 3) Convention the Political Rights WOMEN was provided and proclaimed by the UNO in the year:
  - a) 1951
  - b) 1953
  - c) 1957
  - d) None of Above
- 4) The equal pay for equal work for both men and women were laid down in Indian Constitution under following Articles:
  - a) Article: 39 (a)
  - b) Article: 39 (b)
  - c) Article: 39 (e)
  - d) None of above
- 5) The following Article in the Indian Constitution provides prohibition of employment of Children in the factories etc.
  - a) Article: 23
  - b) Article: 24
  - c) Article: 25
  - d) None of above
- 6) Under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Men and Women irrespective of race, nationality, and religion have the right to marry and found a family was provided in the following Article.
  - a) Article:16
  - b) Article:17
  - c) Article:18
  - d) Article:15
- 7) The commission for the protection of Child Rights Act was consisting of following number of Section:
  - a) 37
  - b) 47
  - c) 57
  - d) None of Above
- 8) Find out the section which provides functions of National Commission under the National Commission for Women Act:
  - a) Section: 09
  - b) Section: 10
  - c) Section: 06
  - d) None of Above

- 9) The report of Justice VERMA COMMITTEE deals with amendments to the following subject matter of Law:
- |                                 |                  |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| a) Civil Law                    | b) Criminal Law  |
| c) Both Civil and Criminal Laws | d) None of Above |
- 10) The Convention on the rights of the child was consisting of following number of Articles:
- |       |                  |
|-------|------------------|
| a) 54 | b) 45            |
| c) 35 | d) None of Above |
- 11) The Rights Education was provided under Article: 21-A was introduced in the following Constitutional Amendment in Indian Constitution.:
- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) 75 <sup>th</sup> Amendment | b) 42 <sup>nd</sup> Amendment |
| c) 86 <sup>th</sup> Amendment | d) None of Above              |
- 12) Duties of Parents and Guardian was provided in the Right of Children to free and compulsory Education Act under the following Section.:
- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| a) Section: 09 | b) Section: 10   |
| c) Section: 11 | d) None of Above |
- 13) The Protection of Children from Sexual offences Act consisting of the following number of Section:
- |       |                  |
|-------|------------------|
| a) 46 | b) 37            |
| c) 52 | d) None of Above |
- 14) The prohibition of Child Marriages Act provides punishment for promoting or permitting of solemnization of Child Marriages under following Section:
- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| a) Section: 11 | b) Section: 12   |
| c) Section: 13 | d) None of Above |
- 15) Sexual Harassment against women and punishment for Sexual Harassment was provided in the Indian Penal Code under the following Section:
- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a) Section: 354 - A | b) Section: 354 - D |
| c) Section: 354 - C | d) None of Above    |
- 16) Convention in the Nationality of married women was consisting of following number of Articles:
- |       |                  |
|-------|------------------|
| a) 12 | b) 14            |
| c) 16 | d) None of Above |

**Q.2 Write short answer on any four****16**

- 1) Legality of ABORTION
- 2) Briefly explain National Commission for the protection of Child Rights Act
- 3) Equal Remuneration for a Men and Women
- 4) Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act
- 5) The Prohibition of Child Marriages Act
- 6) Dowry Prohibition

**Q.3 Write short notes on any two****16**

- 1) Protection of Children from sexual offences
- 2) Rights of Children to free and compulsory Education
- 3) Convention on the Nationality of Married women
- 4) U.N. Convention Child Prostitution and Child Pornography

**Q.4 Write broad Answer any one****16**

- 1) Discuss in detail the facts and guidelines laid down for sexual harassment & women in the case & VISHAKA Vs STATE OF RAJASTHAN and remedy & provided under "SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORK PLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDDRESSAL) Act. State whether Act prevent such cases effectively!
- 2) Define the term DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. And critically examine mechanism provided in the protection of women from DOMESTIC VOILENCE Act. Do you suggest any Amendments to prevent domestic violence against women in India.

**Q.5 Write Broad Answer****16**

Critically examine the provisions o Indian Constitution to the Protection provided to WOMEN AND CHILDREN with the help of decided case laws. State briefly the relevant provision for the protection of WOMEN under the Convention the Elimination of Discrimination Against women.

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**Second Year LL.M (Semester-IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April-2023  
Prevention and Control of Pollution (LLM403)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 18-07-2023  
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 (Each 1 Mark):** **16**

- 1) Which section of Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act 1974 deals with the composition of Joint Board?
 

a) Section 13	b) Section 14
c) Section 15	d) Section 16
- 2) Under section 21 of the Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act 1974 when a sample of any sewage or trade effluent is taken for analysis in the presence of the occupier or his agent, the officer shall divide the sample in \_\_\_\_\_ parts.
 

a) 4	b) 3
c) 2	d) 1
- 3) Any person aggrieved with the decision of State Board under section 25 prefer an appeal to the authority within period of \_\_\_\_\_ days from the date of communication of order.
 

a) 30	b) 60
c) 90	d) 120
- 4) Section 30 of the Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act 1974 to restrain apprehended pollution of water in streams or wells Board can make application to the \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) Collector	b) Chairman of the Board
c) Member of the Board	d) Court
- 5) Under the Air Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1981 \_\_\_\_\_ is empowered to set standard for ambient air quality.
 

a) Central Pollution Control Board
b) NABARD
c) RBI
d) NALSA
- 6) Without whose previous consent no person is allowed to establish or operate any industrial plant in an air pollution control area as per section 21 of the Air Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1981?
 

a) Police Commissioner of the area
b) Central Board
c) Local Authority
d) State Board
- 7) Provision of appeal against any order of the State Government is provided under \_\_\_\_\_ of the Air Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1981.
 

a) Section 30	b) Section 31
c) Section 32	d) Section 33

- 8) Section 42 provides protection to \_\_\_\_\_ for action taken in good faith.
  - a) Government
  - b) Officer of the Government
  - c) Member of the Board
  - d) All the above
- 9) The provision of Bar of Jurisdiction under section 46 means \_\_\_\_\_ shall have jurisdiction to entertain any suit or proceeding in respect of any matter which an Appellate Authority is empowered by or under this Act to determine.
  - a) Criminal Court
  - b) Arbitration
  - c) Civil Court
  - d) Consumer forum
- 10) Choose the correct explanation for the Air Quality Index.
  - a) It shows what colour the air is
  - b) It sets the intensity of sound
  - c) It estimates air pollution mainly sulphur content in the air
  - d) It predicts ozone levels in your area
- 11) If level of air pollution is increase in the air it results in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) global warming
  - b) respiratory issues
  - c) erosion
  - d) draught
- 12) The noise level at the boundary of the public place, where loudspeaker or public address system or any other noise source is being used shall not exceed \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 10 dB
  - b) 15 dB
  - c) 20 dB
  - d) 25 dB
- 13) No horn shall be used in silence zones or during night time in residential areas except during a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) public festival
  - b) political rally
  - c) public emergency
  - d) social gathering
- 14) Any substance or preparation which, by reason of its chemical or physico-chemical properties or handling, is liable to cause harm to human beings, other living creatures, plant, micro-organism, property or the environment is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Moderate substance
  - b) Non hazardous substance
  - c) hazardous substance
  - d) None of the above
- 15) Which of the following is case relating to radiation pollution?
  - a) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
  - b) Juhi Chawla & Ors. v. Science and Engineering Research Board & Ors
  - c) Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan
  - d) R. K. Jain v. Union of india
- 16) \_\_\_\_\_ can serve as a barrier against soil pollution.
  - a) Cutting of trees
  - b) Increasing animal population
  - c) Construction of cement roads
  - d) Plantation

**Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four out of Six)**

**16**

- a) Sources of water pollution.
- b) Different Legal Controls over noise pollution.
- c) Disposal and recycling of wastes.
- d) Composition of Central Board of Pollution Control.
- e) Kinds of pollution.
- f) Explain the various incentives to Pollution control.

- Q.3 Answer any two of the following. (2 out 4) 16**
- a) Harmful effect of radiation.
  - b) Offences and penalties regarding water pollution under the Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1974.
  - c) Kind of wastes.
  - d) Meaning, nature, and definition of pollution.
- Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 16**
- a) Explain the responsibilities of various authorities under municipal solid wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000.
  - b) Discuss the concept of an incentive based regulatory approach to pollution control and explain the various benefits attached to it.
- Q.5 Answer the following question. 16**
- Discuss the civil and criminal environmental liabilities of the corporates bodies with the help of statutes, regulations, ordinances, declaration, treaties passed at the domestic to the international level.