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LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Law of Contracts (19602101)

Day & Date: Thursday, 15-May-2025
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Choose correct alternative from following options.

15

- 1) Section 2(a) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 deals with _____.
 - a) Agreement
 - b) Proposal
 - c) Consideration
 - d) Acceptance
- 2) Agreement in restraint of marriage is _____.
 - a) Voidable
 - b) Valid
 - c) Void
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Section 18 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 defines _____.
 - a) Coercion
 - b) Mistake
 - c) Fraud
 - d) Misrepresentation
- 4) A person who is usually of unsound mind, but occasionally of sound mind, may make a contract when he is of _____ mind.
 - a) Unsound
 - b) Sound
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
- 5) A contract to do or not to do something, if some event, collateral to such contract, does or does not happen is called _____ contract.
 - a) Quasi
 - b) Contingent
 - c) Illegal
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Article _____ of the Indian Constitution deals with provisions related to government as contracting party.
 - a) 199
 - b) 99
 - c) 299
 - d) None of the above
- 7) A agrees with B to discover treasure by magic. Then as per section 56 of Indian Contract Act, 1872 the agreement is _____.
 - a) Voidable
 - b) Valid
 - c) Void
 - d) None of the above
- 8) Section 2(d) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 deals with _____.
 - a) Agreement
 - b) Proposal
 - c) Consideration
 - d) Acceptance

- 9)** An agreement not enforceable by law is said to be _____.
a) Void b) Contract
c) Voidable d) None of these
- 10)** A promise made without any intention of performing it is _____.
a) Misrepresentation b) Fraud
c) Mistake d) None of the above
- 11)** Injunctions which continue until specified time or until the further order of the court, are called _____ Injunctions.
a) Perpetual b) Temporary
c) Both a & b d) None of the above
- 12)** Which of the following are requirements for valid government contract are _____.
a) Must be in writing
b) Executed by authorized person
c) Expressed in the name of Governor or President
d) All the above
- 13)** A agrees to sell B "a hundred tons of oil." The agreement is void due to _____.
a) Uncertainty b) Immorality
c) Illegality d) Contingency
- 14)** The communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to knowledge of the person _____.
a) To whom it is made b) Who made it
c) Agent of promisor d) None of the above
- 15)** Where both the parties to an agreement are under a mistake as to the matter of fact essential to agreement, the agreement is _____.
a) Void c) Valid
b) Voidable d) None of above

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- 1) Agreements in restraint of trade
- 2) Arbitration
- 3) Wagering agreement
- 4) Lok Adalat
- 5) Time as essence of contract
- 6) Agreements in restraint of legal proceedings
- 7) Person competent to contract

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)

15

- 1) Explain essential elements of Valid Proposal.
- 2) Explain remedies for breach of contract.
- 3) Write a note on standard forms of contract.

- 4) Write a note on Coercion.
- 5) Write a note on Quasi Contract.
- 6) Explain various modes of discharge of contract.

Q.4 Answer the following questions (Any one) 15

- a) Explain the various types of injunctions & principles governing grant of temporary injunctions.

OR

- b) Explain the constitutional provisions related to government as contracting party & kinds of government contracts.

Q.5 What are agreements contracts? Explain in detail essential elements of valid contract. 15

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LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Special Contracts (19602102)

Day & Date: Saturday, 17-May-2025
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 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) A sub-agent is a person _____.
 - a) who works under the main agent.
 - b) who carries out the order and direction of a person under whom he works directly.
 - c) who works on behalf of the main agent.
 - d) employed by and acting under the control of the original agent in the business of the agency.

- 2) The definition of goods in the sale of goods act include _____.
 - a) Stock and shares
 - b) Money
 - c) Actionable claim
 - d) All the above

- 3) A stipulation collateral to the main purpose of the Contract is _____.
 - a) Condition
 - b) Warranty
 - c) Obligation
 - d) None of the above

- 4) Which of the following sections of the sale of goods Act, 1930 deals with implied conditions and warranties?
 - a) Section 13 to 16
 - b) Section 14 to 17
 - c) Section 15 to 18
 - d) Section 16 to 18

- 5) The term "partnership" is defined in section _____ of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932.
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 5

- 6) Partnership is a subject in the _____.
 - a) Union list
 - b) State list
 - c) Concurrent list
 - d) None of the above

- 7) The Negotiable Instruments Act came into force on _____.
 - a) 9th Dec, 1881
 - b) 1st March, 1882
 - c) 9th Dec, 1882
 - d) 1st Apr, 1881

- 8)** Right of finder of goods was recognized in the Indian Contract Act under section ____.

a) Section 168	b) Section 166
c) Section 167	d) None of the above
- 9)** The term expulsion of a partner was defined in Indian Partnership Act under Section ____.

a) Section 33	b) Section 36
c) Section 23	d) None of above
- 10)** The term “Negotiable Instrument” was defined in the Negotiable Instrument Act under Section ____.

a) Sec 11	b) Sec 12
c) Sec 13	d) None of above
- 11)** The maker of a bill of exchange or cheque is called ____.

a) Holder	b) Drawer
c) Drawee	d) Payee
- 12)** The money consideration for a sale of goods is called ____.

a) Purchase money	b) Price
c) Value	d) None of the above
- 13)** Section 148 of Indian Contract Act defines the term ____.

a) Bailment	b) Agency
c) Surety	d) Pledge
- 14)** The sale of good Act came into force on ____.

a) 1 st day of October, 1932	b) 1 st day of October, 1930
c) 1 st day of July, 1930	d) 1 st day of July, 1966
- 15)** X delivers his cart to Y for repair. Here Y is a ____.

a) Bailor	c) Bailee
b) Pledgee	d) Pawnor

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- 1) Difference between sale and agreement to Sale
- 2) Right of Pawnor and Pawnee
- 3) Kinds of delivery
- 4) Caveat emptor and its exceptions
- 5) Rights of finder of goods
- 6) Rights of surety against principal debtor
- 7) Rights of outgoing partner

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)

15

- 1) Unpaid seller & it's right.
- 2) Negotiable instruments & it's kind.
- 3) Effect of non-registration of partnership firm
- 4) Condition and warrantee
- 5) Define indemnity & what are the right of indemnifier?
- 6) Continuing guarantee and its revocation

Q.4 Answer the following questions (Any one) 15

a) Define various modes of creating an agency and rights and duties of agent.

OR

b) Define Bailment and Explain rights and duties of Bailor and Bailee.

Q.5 Answer the following question 15

Define the term partnership and explain the right & duties of partners.
Discuss in details various modes of dissolution of partnership.

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LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Law of Tort including MV Act and CP Laws (19602103)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 20-May-2025
 Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 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) Unliquidated damages mean _____.
 a) Damage to something solid
 b) Damage caused by a firm which has gone in liquidation
 c) Damage to a firm
 d) Damage to be assessed by a court as these are not pre-determined.

- 2) Assault & nuisance are _____.
 a) Wrong under criminal law
 b) Wrong under tort
 c) Both a & b
 d) Wrong under neither

- 3) Torts are grounded in the concept of _____.
 a) Law
 b) Court
 c) Rights
 d) Sincerity

- 4) The maximum applied in Gloucester Grammer School case _____.
 a) damnum sine injuria
 b) injuria sine damnum
 c) ubi jus ibi remedium
 d) salus populi lex suprema

- 5) Rylands v/s Fletcher deals with _____.
 a) strict liability
 b) vicarious liability
 c) defamation
 d) None of these

- 6) Kasturi Lal v/s State of U.P. is related to _____.
 a) vicarious liability of the state
 b) fraud of the state
 c) contractual liability of the state
 d) None of these

- 7) The act of unlawfully entering into another's property constitutes _____.
 a) trespass
 b) restraint
 c) appropriation
 d) encroachment

- 8) Defamation involve ____.
- using a weapon
 - at least 5 people to be present
 - a contract
 - making false statement about someone.
- 9) Negligence involves ____.
- A crime
 - Carelessness
 - Assault
 - Trespass
- 10) Malice in law means ____.
- wrongful act done intentionally but
 - wrongful act done intentionally with just
 - wrongful act done intentionally with good motive
 - None of these
- 11) The liability of independent tortfeasors ____.
- joint only
 - several only
 - joint & several
 - neither joint nor several
- 12) "Novus actus interveniens is related to ____.
- Remoteness of consequence
 - Possible consequence
 - Direct consequence
 - None of the above
- 13) Action for defamation can be brought by ____.
- an individual
 - a partnership firm
 - a company
 - both a & c
- 14) Sec-163 of M.V. Act 1988 deals with ____.
- No fault Liability
 - Hit & Run cases
 - Claim tribunal
 - Award of claims tribunal
- 15) Deficiency is defined under which section of C.P Act _____
- Sec-2 (1) (a)
 - Sec-2 (1) (b)
 - Sec-2 (1) (g)
 - Sec-2 (1) (d)

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- Write a note on No Fault liability under M.V. Act.
- Define Deficiency & defects in goods under C.P. Act.
- Define the term Fault & Malice.
- Explain the maxim "Actio personalis moritur cum persona".
- Write down the doctrine of sovereign immunity with relevant case law.
- Write down the rule in Rylands v/s Fletcher.
- False imprisonment

- Q.3 Write short note on. (Any Three) 15**
- 1) Write a detailed note on nuisance with relevant case law.
 - 2) How the tort is differed from crime & contract?
 - 3) Discuss in detail the grounds of Extinguish of Liability in tort with case.
 - 4) Define trespass to land & essentials of trespass to land.
 - 5) Kinds of damages
 - 6) Conversation & remedies for conversion
- Q.4 Answer the following questions (Any one) 15**
- a) Explain the principle of “vicarious liability.” Mention it is exceptions with relevant case law.
- OR**
- b) Write a detailed note on Defenses to an action of tort.
- Q.5 Define the tort. Write down the essential elements of tort with relevant case law. 15**

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LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Law of Crimes - I (Penal Code) (19602104)

Day & Date: Thursday, 22-May-2025
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

- 1) The concept of vicarious liability provides in IPC under Sec ____.

a) 34	b) 109
c) 120 A	d) All the above
- 2) 'X' enters upon his own property in possession of 'Y' with intent to annoy 'Y.' X is committed ____

a) No offence	b) Criminal intimidation
c) Criminal trespass	d) Defamation
- 3) False statement made in declaration which is by Law receivable as evidence is an offence u/s ____.

a) 197	b) 199
c) 196	d) 198
- 4) The offence of ____ is continuing offence.

a) Abduction	b) Kidnapping
c) Theft	d) Murder
- 5) Which is not an offence against the public tranquility?

a) Riot	b) Affray
c) Unlawful assembly	d) Assault
- 6) Which section deals with dowry Death?

a) Sec. 304	b) Sec. 498-A
c) Sec. 304-B	d) Sec. 354
- 7) Minimum number of persons required to commit an affray is ____.

a) Two	b) Five
c) Seven	d) Ten
- 8) Chapter IV of IPC general exception includes Section ____.

a) 76 to 95	b) 76 to 96
c) 76 to 106	d) 96 to 106
- 9) Unlawful Assembly required ____ person.

a) Two or more	b) With one or more
c) Five or more	d) All the above

- 10)** ‘A’ sees ‘Z’ drop his purse with money in it. ‘A’ picks up with intention to restore “Z” but afterward appropriate it to his own use. ‘A’ has committed offence of ____.

a) Theft	b) Criminal breach of trust
c) Criminal misappropriation	d) No offence
- 11)** “A” a boy follows repeatedly ‘B’ a girl and contacts her to foster personal interaction despite clear indication of disinterest by ‘B’. ‘A’ a boy committed offence of ____.

a) Sexual harassment	b) Stalking
c) Illegal propose her	d) Voyeurism
- 12)** Homicide means killing of ____.

a) Bird	b) Animal
c) Human being	d) None of these
- 13)** ____ is given in the rarest of the rare case.

a) Life imprisonment	b) Death sentence
c) Rigorous imprisonment	d) Fine
- 14)** Keeping sexual relationship with wife of another person is ____.

a) Rape	b) Adultery
c) Outraging Modesty	d) Assault
- 15)** Theft is committed only of ____ property.

a) Movable	b) Still
b) Non-living	d) Immovable

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- 1) Explain stages of crime.
- 2) Define and explain theft and extortion.
- 3) What is criminal conspiracy?
- 4) What is meant by mischief?
- 5) Define Document and Valuable security.
- 6) Define and explain unlawful assembly.
- 7) What are the offences relating to election.

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)

15

- 1) Write the difference between Theft and Extortion.
- 2) Distinguish between Robbery and Dacoity.
- 3) Write a note on Stolen property.
- 4) Write a short note on Cheating.
- 5) Write a note on criminal intimidation.
- 6) Write difference between Bigamy and Adulteration.

Q.4 Answer the following questions (Any one) 15

a) Define culpable Homicide, murder, when culpable Homicide not amounting to murder.

OR

b) Enumerate and explain general exception under IPC.

Q.5 What is criminal trespass? When it amounts to lurking House Trespass and House Breaking. 15

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LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Constitutional Law – I (19602105)

Day & Date: Saturday, 24-May-2025
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions. 15

- 1) Who chaired the 1st meeting of constituent assembly?
a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad b) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
c) Dr. Sachidanand Sinha d) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
- 2) Who was the president of the Constituent Assembly of Independent India?
a) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
c) C. Rajagopalachari d) K.M. Munshi
- 3) The part of the constitution that reflects the mind & ideas of the framers is _____.
a) Directive principle of state policy
b) Preamble
c) Fundamental rights
d) citizenship
- 4) Which term in the preamble of the Indian Constitution signifies that India is free from any external control?
a) Secular b) Republic
c) Sovereign d) Socialist
- 5) State the correct sequence of words mentioned in the preamble of the Constitution of India.
a) Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
b) Equality, Liberty, Justice, Fraternity
c) Fraternity, Equality, Liberty, Justice
d) Liberty, Equality, Justice, Fraternity
- 6) The Constitution of India describes India as _____.
a) A union of States
b) Quasi Federal
c) A unitary State
d) A Federation of State & union territories

- 7)** Which of the following is not a condition for becoming a citizen of India?

a) Birth	b) Descent
c) Acquiring property	d) Nationalization
- 8)** Which fundamental Right is called ‘the heart & soul’ of our constitution?

a) Right to equality	b) Right to Constitutional Remedies
c) Right against exploitation	d) Right to freedom of religion
- 9)** Art - 21A of the Constitution of India provides Right to _____

a) Work	b) Education
c) Privacy	d) Equality
- 10)** Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Directive principles of state policy?

a) Part - IV	b) Part - II
c) Part - III	d) Part - V
- 11)** Art _____ of the Constitution of India defines Uniform Civil Code.

a) 44	b) 42
c) 21	d) 24
- 12)** The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India were borrowed from _____ constitution.

a) Australian	b) Irish
c) Spanish	d) U. K
- 13)** Which Article of the Indian Constitution gives the president the power of pardoning?

a) Art - 73	b) Art - 74
c) Art - 75	d) Art - 76
- 14)** Who is the head of the Union Council of Minister in India?

a) Rajya Sabha Speaker	b) Prime Minister
c) President	d) Lok Sabha Speaker
- 15)** Who is the constitutional head of state?

a) President	b) Governor
c) Chief Minister	d) Assembly Speaker

Q.2 Solve. (Any Five)

20

- 1) Composition of the Constitution Assembly
- 2) Need & status of Fundamental duties
- 3) State under Art - 12 of Constitution of India.
- 4) Interrelationship between fundamental rights & directive principles.
- 5) Protection in respect of conviction of offences
- 6) Minority Rights under Art - 29 & 30
- 7) Appointment & duties of Attorney General of India

- Q.3 Solve. (Any Three)** **15**
- 1) Formation, admission of New States
 - 2) Examine Right to remedies provided under Art - 32 of Indian Constitution.
 - 3) Council of ministers at the union
 - 4) Write a note on Governor.
 - 5) Right to Religion under Art - 25 to 28 of Indian Constitution.
 - 6) Whether preamble is a part of the Constitution.
- Q.4 Answer the following questions (Any one)** **15**
- a) Discuss salient features of Indian Constitution.
- OR**
- b) Discuss Right to equality under Indian Constitution.
- Q.5 What is citizenship? Explain various modes of acquisition of Indian citizenship.** **15**

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LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Family Law - I (19602201)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 14-May-2025
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 Hindu Succession Act deals with general rules of succession in case of female.
 - a) Section 8
 - b) Section 9
 - c) Section 15
 - d) Section 10

- 2) Nullity of marriage means marriage ____ in nature.
 - a) is legally void
 - b) is not legally void
 - c) is legally valid
 - d) None of above

- 3) A decree of restitution of conjugal rights implies that ____ is ordered to live with the ____.
 - a) guilty party, aggrieved party
 - b) aggrieved party, guilty party
 - c) aggrieved party, deserted party
 - d) None of above

- 4) If both the spouse mutually gives their consent to the marriage, they can take ____ under Hindu law.
 - a) divorce
 - b) maintenance
 - c) conversion
 - d) None of above

- 5) The principle behind Khula is to provide women with a way to dissolve marriage in case of an ____.
 - a) irreconcilable breakdown
 - b) reconcilable breakdown
 - c) breakdown
 - d) None of above

- 6) The court will consider whether the conversion has led to ____ while granting divorce on ground of conversion.
 - a) irreconcilable difference & breakdown of marriage
 - b) reconcilable difference & breakdown of marriage
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of above

- 7) Iddat serves ____ purposes.
- a) It provides time to reconcile.
 - b) It ensures woman is not pregnant before entering into a new marriage.
 - c) It provides maintenance.
 - d) All the above
- 8) When other coparceners are minor, Karta can alienate joint immovable property, and it ____ if such alienation is necessary & in the interest of HUF.
- a) is binding on all coparceners
 - b) is not binding to minor coparceners
 - c) is illegal
 - d) None of above
- 9) ____ Act as crucial gatekeepers, determining the eligibility of parties seeking relief.
- a) Matrimonial relief
 - b) Bars to matrimonial relief
 - c) Matrimonial claims
 - d) None of above
- 10) ____ is broadly defined as any conduct that would cause reasonable apprehension in the mind of the ____ that it is harmful or injurious to live with the ____.
- a) Respondent, petitioner, desertion
 - b) Cruelty, petitioner, respondent
 - c) Desertion, petitioner, respondent
 - d) Cruelty, respondent, petitioner
- 11) ____ is class-1 heir of a Hindu male dying intestate.
- a) Father
 - b) Mother
 - c) Mother-in-law
 - d) None of above
- 12) According to Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005, now ____ is entitled to equal share with ____ in ancestral property by birth.
- a) son, daughter
 - b) daughter, son
 - c) father, daughter
 - d) None of the above
- 13) Mehr means ____.
- a) Gift
 - b) Dower
 - c) Dowry
 - d) None of above
- 14) In ____ the shares are determined after the death of coparcener but it is presumed that he has claimed the partition just before his death.
- a) Actual partition
 - b) Notional partition
 - c) Pious obligation
 - d) None of above

- 15) According to section ____ of Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, it is an offence to both take dowry & give dowry.
- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| a) Section 2 | c) Section 3 |
| b) Section 5 | d) None of above |

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

- 1) Explain child marriage.
- 2) Explain offence & punishment under Dowry Prohibition Act.
- 3) Write collusion, condonation as bars to matrimonial relief.
- 4) Write types of family.
- 5) Explain self-acquired property & blended property with ancestral property.
- 6) Explain distribution of property to Father, Mother, Husband & Wife according to Muslim Law of succession (as per kuranic table).
- 7) Explain divorce by mutual consent under special marriage Act.

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

- 1) Explain general rules of succession under Muslim Law.
- 2) Explain ancient forms of marriage under Hindu Law.
- 3) Explain void, voidable marriage under H M Act.
- 4) Explain Talak under Muslim Law.
- 5) Explain coparcenary & partition under Hindu Law.
- 6) Explain provisions of judicial separation.

Q.4 a) Explain cruelty & desertion as ground of divorce with case laws. 15

OR

- b) Explain alienation powers of Karta with illustration.

Q.5 Explain succession to property of a Hindu male dying intestate under Hindu law. 15

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LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Administrative Law (19602202)

Day & Date: Friday, 16-May-2025
 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 these is not a public corporation?
 - a) N. G. O. for disabled persons
 - b) Oil & Natural Gas Commission
 - c) Reserve Bank of India
 - d) Damodar Valley Corporation

- 2) 'Administrative law is a law concerning the powers and procedures of administrative agencies including especially the law governing judicial review of administrative action'. This definition is given by _____.
 - a) Ivor Jennings
 - b) K. C. Davis
 - c) H. W. Wade
 - d) Cesare Beccaria.

- 3) The tortious liability of the government is recognized in the Indian constitution by _____.
 - a) Art 298
 - b) Art 294
 - c) Art 323
 - d) Art 299

- 4) Which of the following is NOT the ground for substantive ultra vires?
 - a) where parent act is unconstitutional
 - b) where parent act delegates essential legislative functions
 - c) where delegated legislation is arbitrary
 - d) where mandatory consultation process is not complied with

- 5) The doctrine of Separation of Power was systematically propounded by _____.
 - a) Montesquieu in his book The Spirit of Laws
 - b) Plato in his book The Social Contract
 - c) Aristotle in his book The Spirit of Laws
 - d) Montesquieu in his book The Constitution

- 6) 'Principles of natural justice are applicable even when the statute is silent _____ they do not supplant law of the land but supplement it. this was held in which case?
 - a) A K Kraipak v. Union of India
 - b) M C Mehta v. Union of India
 - c) A K Gopalan v. Union of India
 - d) None of the above

- 7) The tortious liability of the State was NOT recognized in which of the following cases?
 - a) State of Rajasthan vs Vidyawati
 - b) Kasturi Lal vs State of Uttar Pradesh
 - c) State of Gujarat vs Memon *Mohammed Haji*
 - d) Railway Board vs Chandrima Das
- 8) Writ of Mandamus may be issued to _____.
 - a) Compel the judicial or quasi-judicial authorities only to act
 - b) Compel the authority to act
 - c) Compel the authority, how to act
 - d) Compel a private person
- 9) Art. 323-A and Art.323-B have been inserted by which Parliament has been authorized to constitute administrative tribunals for settlement of disputes and adjudication of matter specified therein
 - a) By Constitution Thirty-eight Amendment Act, 1975
 - b) By Constitution Forty-second Amendment Act, 1976
 - c) By Constitution Forty-fourth Amendment Act, 1978
 - d) By Constitution Forty-sixth Amendment Act, 1983
- 10) The Supreme Court in ____ case, by a majority held that during the emergency and suspension of Fundamental rights, no person has a locus standi to move any court for a writ of habeas corpus.
 - a) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
 - b) Kesavananda Bharti v. State of Kerala
 - c) ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla
 - d) S.P. Gupta v. Union of India
- 11) A delegated legislation may be held valid on the ground of _____.
 - a) Parent Act is unconstitutional
 - b) Mala fide: bad faith
 - c) Where delegated legislation is unconstitutional
 - d) Where Parent Act delegates incidental legislative functions
- 12) Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the separation of powers?
 - a) Article 14
 - b) Article 19
 - c) Article 50
 - d) Article 73
- 13) Who appoints the Central Vigilance Commissioner in India?
 - a) The President
 - b) The Prime Minister
 - c) The Chief Justice of India
 - d) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
- 14) Removal or suspension of a member of Public Service Commission shall be in accordance with _____.
 - a) Article 316
 - b) Article 317
 - c) Article 350
 - d) Article 351

15) Which is not a principle of Rule of Law according to Dicey ____.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Equality before law | c) Judge made constitution |
| b) Separate courts | d) Supremacy of law |

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- 1) Explain Reasoned Decision.
- 2) Explain Sub-delegation.
- 3) Examine the scope of the Commission of inquiry Act, 1952.
- 4) Distinguish between Constitutional law and Administrative law.
- 5) Write a note on grounds of judicial review on administrative discretion.
- 6) Write a note on "Central Vigilance Commission"
- 7) Discuss the characteristics of Administrative Tribunals.

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)

15

- 1) Write a detailed note on Montesquieu's theory on Separation of Powers and evaluate its application in relation to Indian Constitution.
- 2) Discuss in detail Parliamentary control on delegated legislation.
- 3) Write a detailed note on institution of Ombudsman and its current position in India.
- 4) Explain in detail nature and scope of administrative law in India.
- 5) What is tortious liability of government? Give important cases.
- 6) Discuss in detail the judicial control over delegated legislation.

Q.4 Answer the following questions (Any one)

15

- a) Write a detailed note on Principles of Natural justice with the help of relevant case laws. What rules of Natural Justice are followed in the administrative and quasi-judicial proceedings?

OR

- b) What are writs? Explain the importance of writs with the help of case laws.

Q.5 Answer the following question

15

What is 'Rule of law'? discuss the concept with the help of important judgments in the Indian Scenario.

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LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Labour and Industrial Law – I (19602203)

Day & Date: Monday, 19-May-2025
 Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.

Q.1 Choose the correct alternative:

15

- 1) Any ____ or more members of a Trade Union may apply for registration of the trade union.

a) 2	b) 7
c) 5	d) None of these

- 2) The method for ____ of two or more trade union is provided in section 24 of the Trade Union Act.

a) Amalgamation	b) Fund
c) Cancellation	d) None of these

- 3) Under EPF and MP Act 1952 ____ is ex-officio member of Central Board.

a) Factory inspector
b) Law minister
c) Central Provident Fund Commissioner
d) None of these

- 4) EPF and MP Act applicable to factory in which not less than ____ person employed.

a) 20	b) 9
c) 8	d) None of these

- 5) Payment of Wages Act _____.

a) 1926	b) 1924
c) 1920	d) 1936

- 6) Under Payment of Wages Act Employed person include ____ of a deceased employed person.

a) Friend	b) Relative
c) Legal representative	d) Servant

- 7) Under payment of Wages Act wage period shall not in any case exceed _____.

a) One year	b) One month
c) Six months	d) Three months

- 8) Under payment of Bonus Act available surplus computed under section ____.

a) 1	b) 2
c) 5	d) None of these
- 9) Employee entitle maximum bonus of ____ percent of salary or wage in accounting year.

a) 11	b) 12
c) 14	d) 20
- 10) Under Maternity Benefit Act in case of miscarriage woman employee entitle ____ weeks leave.

a) 6	b) 1
c) 3	d) None of these
- 11) In case of tubectomy operation woman employee entitle ____ week leave.

a) 1	b) 2
c) 8	d) 7
- 12) According to contract Labor Act every establishment wherein ____ or more contract labor employed shall be provided canteen.

a) 50	b) 75
c) 100	d) None of these
- 13) Equal Remuneration Act ____.

a) 1926	b) 1927
c) 1935	d) 1976
- 14) According Equal Remuneration Act it is duty of employer to pay equal remuneration to men and women worker for ____ work.

a) Different	b) Not same
c) Same	d) None of these
- 15) Under Contract Labour Act if contractor fail to make payment of wages, then ____ shall be liable to make payment of wages to the contract labour.

a) Trade union	c) Inspector
b) Agent	d) Principal employer

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- a) Write a brief note on tripartism.
- b) Write various unfair labour practices.
- c) Write power and function of inspector under Equal Remuneration Act.
- d) Explain term available surplus under payment of Bonus Act.
- e) Write provision of forfeiture of maternity benefit under Maternity Benefit Act.
- f) Write on provision of wage period under payment of Wages Act.
- g) Write on recovery of money due from employer under EPF and MP Act.

- Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Explain various provision of maternity Benefit under Maternity Benefit Act.
 - b) Write a brief note on Licensing Contractor.
 - c) Write minimum and maximum bonus under payment of Bonus Act.
 - d) Write duties of employer under Equal Remuneration Act.
 - e) Explain role of trade union.
 - f) Write a note on Advisory Committee under Equal Remuneration Act.
- Q.4 Answer the following questions (Any one) 15**
- a) Explain procedure of registration of trade union and discuss on cancellation of registration of trade union.
- OR**
- b) Explain objectives and scope of EPF and MP Act and discuss on Employee's deposit linked insurance scheme.
- Q.5 Answer the following questions. 15**
- Explain objective and scope of payment of Wages Act and comment on deduction from Wages.

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LLB (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April – 2025
Public International Law (19602204)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 21-05-2025
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions:

15

- 1) The International Court of Justice is situated at _____.
a) San Francisco b) Hague
c) New York d) Beijing
- 2) The Montreal Convention for the safety of Civil Aviation was signed in _____.
a) 1963 b) 1966
c) 1969 d) 1971
- 3) _____ is known as the father of International Law.
a) Oppenheim b) Hugo Grotius
c) Suarez d) Samuel Pufendorf
- 4) The Estrada Doctrine relates to _____.
a) Recognition of Asylum b) Recognition of a State
c) Recognition of Nationality d) Recognition of a Government
- 5) The States are responsible for _____.
a) Mob-violence b) Acts of Insurgents
c) Acts of Private Individual d) All of these
- 6) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in _____.
a) 1948 b) 1952
c) 1966 d) 1989
- 7) Maritime Belt means _____.
a) That portion of land which belongs to no state
b) That portion of land on the South Pole which can be used by any state
c) That portion of sea which is adjacent to the territory of a coastal state
d) None of these
- 8) _____ called international law as vanishing point of jurisprudence.
a) Maine b) Holland
c) Brierly d) Black Stone

- 9) Piracy is an offense within the jurisdiction of the _____.
 - a) Flag State
 - b) Offenders State
 - c) All the States
 - d) None of these
- 10) The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations was adopted in _____.
 - a) 1961
 - b) 1965
 - c) 1971
 - d) 1979
- 11) A state can use force _____.
 - a) In its own defense
 - b) By entering a treaty with another state
 - c) At its own discretion
 - d) None of these
- 12) The Alabama Claims Arbitration case was decided in _____.
 - a) 1854
 - b) 1861
 - c) 1872
 - d) 1878
- 13) The Convention of 1944 declared the following number of freedoms of the Air _____.
 - a) Three
 - b) Four
 - c) Five
 - d) Six
- 14) Forcible means of settling of disputes between states under International Law is _____.
 - a) Conciliation
 - b) Arbitration
 - c) Retaliation
 - d) None of these
- 15) Pacta Sunt Servanda means _____.
 - a) Treaties between states are to be respected
 - b) An unwanted person
 - c) International Law must be honored
 - d) A diplomat is not acceptable to the receiving state

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- 1) Continental shelf
- 2) Grounds of Intervention
- 3) Classification of treaties
- 4) WHO
- 5) Theories of recognition
- 6) Sanctions in International law
- 7) Essential conditions for Extradition

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

- 1) Contraband
- 2) UNESCO
- 3) Asylum and its kinds
- 4) Modes of acquisition of Nationality
- 5) Aircraft Hijacking
- 6) Different kinds of States

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

- 1) Define International Law. Explain various theories regarding basis of International Law.

OR

- 2) Explain the Principal Organs of the United Nations Organization.

Q.5 Discuss the detailed note on the Sources of International Law. 15

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**LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Environmental Law (19602205)**

Day & Date: Friday, 23-May-2025
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice Questions:

15

- 1) The official definition of 'Sustainable Development' was developed for the first time in the Brundtland Report in which year?
 - a) 1992
 - b) 1978
 - c) 1987
 - d) 1980
- 2) Biodiversity is a measure of variation at the ____ level.
 - a) Genetic
 - b) Species
 - c) Ecosystem
 - d) all of the above
- 3) Schedule I in the Wildlife Protection Act covers _____.
 - a) List is for species that are not endangered
 - b) Animals that can be hunted
 - c) endangered species
 - d) plants that are forbidden from cultivation
- 4) The Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted in the year:
 - a) 1980
 - b) 1986
 - c) 1974
 - d) 1972
- 5) The Ramsar Convention is also called as the Convention on _____.
 - a) Wetlands
 - b) Wildlife animals
 - c) Biodiversity
 - d) Environmental Impact Assessment
- 6) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 consists of ____ chapters.
 - a) Five
 - b) Eight
 - c) Seven
 - d) Nine
- 7) The ____ to the Constitution of India added Article 48A and 51A(g) which comes under the Directive Principle of State Policy and the Fundamental Duties respectively.
 - a) 32nd Amendment
 - b) 42nd Amendment
 - c) 48th Amendment
 - d) 52nd Amendment

- 8) Which of the following is not a greenhouse gas?
- a) Carbon di-oxide
 - b) Methane
 - c) Water Vapour
 - d) Oxygen
- 9) Section 11 of the prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act states ____.
- a) Treating animals cruelly
 - b) Term of office and conditions of services of members of the Board
 - c) Establishment of Animal Welfare Board
 - d) None of the above
- 10) The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 provides for various categories of protected areas, which of the following is not included in categories of protected areas?
- a) National parks
 - b) Wildlife sanctuaries
 - c) Biosphere reserve
 - d) Tiger reserves
- 11) ____ is a process of evaluating the likely environmental impacts of a proposed project or development, taking into account inter-related socio-economic, cultural and human-health impacts, both beneficial and adverse.
- a) Environmental Impact Assessment
 - b) Genetic Engineering
 - c) Environmental Important Assignment
 - d) Ecological changes
- 12) In ____ case, the Court observed that “the Precautionary Principle” and “the Polluter Pays Principle” are essential features of “Sustainable Development.”
- a) Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum vs. Union of India
 - b) Municipal Council, Ratlam v. Shri Vardhichand & Ors.
 - c) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India- Ganga Pollution Case
 - d) None of the above
- 13) The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development met at the Rio de Janeiro Convention from ____.
- a) 13rd to 24th June 1992
 - b) 3rd to 14th June 1992
 - c) 3rd to 14th July 1992
 - d) 3rd to 14th January 1992
- 14) Meeting of the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs is called ____.
- a) waste management
 - b) sustainable Development
 - c) clean Development mechanism
 - d) forest management strategy
- 15) The Eco-mark scheme falls under the ambit of ____.
- a) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
 - b) Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
 - c) Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
 - d) Ministry of Earth Science

- Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five) 20**
- a) Law concerning Bio-Medical Waste.
 - b) Different kinds of environmental pollution
 - c) Stockholm Declaration 1972
 - d) Public trust doctrine
 - e) Note on Cruelty against the animals
 - f) Greenhouse gases and its effects
 - g) Eco-Mark
- Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Environmental Impact Assessment
 - b) Dharma of Environment
 - c) Public Nuisance
 - d) Experimentation on Animals
 - e) Genetic Engineering
 - f) Sanctuaries and National Parks
- Q.4 Answer the following questions (Any One) 15**
- a) What do you understand by the polluter pays principle? Discuss its applicability in India with the help of decided cases.
- OR**
- b) Explain the Constitutional Provisions relating to Environmental Protection with reference to relevant case laws.
- Q.5 Answer the following question. 15**
- What are the powers and functions of Central Water Pollution Control Board?

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LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Jurisprudence (19602301)

Day & Date: Saturday, 03-May-2025
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) _____ describes - "Jurisprudence as the scientific synthesis of the essentials principles of law".
a) Holland
b) Allen
c) Salmond
d) Ulpian
- 2) According to _____ law is the aggregate of rules set by men as politically superior or sovereign.
a) Austin
b) Salmond
c) Blackstone
d) Bentham
- 3) Who is the father of English jurisprudence?
a) Austin
b) Salmond
c) Bentham
d) BDias
- 4) According to Bentham _____ means sanction.
a) Aspect
b) Extent
c) Force
d) Object
- 5) Cicero was a _____ jurist.
a) Roman
b) Greek
c) English
d) None of the Above
- 6) Who was presented the thesis that jurisprudence is a social engineering?
a) Jeremy Bentham
b) Roscoe Pound
c) Austin
d) Blackstone
- 7) _____ is a source of law.
a) Media
b) Precedent
c) Religion
d) None of the Above
- 8) The book "Leviathan" was written by _____.
a) Grey
b) Austin
c) Hobbes
d) Bentham
- 9) Stare decisis means the precious Judgements shall be _____.
a) Amended
b) Replaced
c) Upheld
d) None of the Above

- 10) Animus possidendi means ____ to possess.
a) Power
b) Desire
c) Both a & b
d) None of the Above
- 11) Ownership is the ____ recognition of a claim.
a) de facto
b) de jure
c) ipso facto
d) perse
- 12) The term person is derived from lattan term person which means ____.
a) Human being
b) Living thing
c) Mask
d) Animals
- 13) Who is the founder of the historical school?
a) Allen
b) Austin
c) Bentham
d) Savigny
- 14) Who propounded the theory of social solidarity?
a) Grotius
b) Duguit
c) Kelson
d) Savigny
- 15) 'Possession is evidence of ownership.' This statement is ____.
a) True
b) False

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

- 1) Reasons for delegated legislation
- 2) Define rights & classifications of right.
- 3) Strict liability
- 4) Doctrine of pleasure & pain
- 5) Explain the statement - "Custom is a source of Law".
- 6) Sources of obligations
- 7) St. Augustin theory

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

- 1) Define evidence & it's kinds.
- 2) Ratio decidendi
- 3) Concept of dharma
- 4) Norms & Normatic system
- 5) Write a note on title.
- 7) Define Law. Write down the nature, purpose and function of laws.

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

OR

Define person. Write about the status of natural persons & animals, idols etc.

Q.5 Write down the analytical school of jurisprudence. **15**

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LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Property Law (19602302)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 06-May-2025
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) Easement cannot be created by _____.
a) Law b) Grant
c) Necessary d) Parties
- 2) Jura in re aliena means _____.
a) Rights in the property of another
b) Rights in the property of third party
c) Rights in the property of neighbor
d) Rights in his own property
- 3) The term ‘mortgage’ has been defined u/s _____.
a) 60 b) 59
c) 58 d) 77
- 4) Riparian owner is a person whose land about on a _____.
a) Natural stream b) River
c) Both above d) None of the above
- 5) _____ section provides provision for rule against perpetuity.
a) 21 b) 14
c) Both above d) None of above
- 6) Section 3(a) of the Act defines the term.
a) Apartment b) Association of Apartment owners
c) Apartment number d) Apartment owner
- 7) Section 11 of the Maharashtra Ownership Act 1970 deals with content of _____.
a) Deed of Apartment b) Bye-law
c) Declaration d) All of these
- 8) A gift comprising both existing & future property is _____ as to the latter.
a) Void b) Valid
c) Voidable d) All of above

- 9) Gift is the transfer of certain _____ movable or immovable property made voluntarily & without consideration.
 - a) Future
 - b) Existing
 - c) a or b
 - d) None of these
- 10) When "Transfer of Property Act" was not enacted in India, we have to rely on which law?
 - a) English
 - b) American
 - c) Islamic
 - d) Greek
- 11) What can be transferred in lease Transfer of?
 - a) Loan
 - b) Interest
 - c) Ownership
 - d) Possession
- 12) Section 60-B deals with the right & mortgagor to Right to _____.
 - a) Rights to inspection & production of Document
 - b) Rights to redeem
 - c) Rights to redeem separately or simultaneously
 - d) Rights to usufructuary mortgagor to recover possession
- 13) Sale is a transfer of ownership in exchange for a _____.
 - a) Price paid
 - b) Promised or
 - c) Part paid & part promised
 - d) All the above
- 14) _____ of T.P Act deals with charge.
 - a) Sec.120
 - b) Sec.140
 - c) Sec.100
 - d) Sec.101
- 15) Under MOA Act 1910, common areas and facilities means _____.
 - a) The land on which the building is located
 - b) The basement, cellars, yards
 - c) Gardens, parking
 - d) All of above

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

20

- 1) Suspension and revival of easement
- 2) Insurance of apartment
- 3) Charge
- 4) By laws & their contents
- 5) Right of Repairian owner
- 6) Spes successions

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

15

- 1) Kinds of properties with example
- 2) Trademark & copyright
- 3) Actionable Claims
- 4) Kinds of Mortgage
- 5) Write note on lease
- 6) Kinds of Easement

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

a) Define sale & discuss right & liabilities of seller.

OR

b) Write a detailed note on content of declaration & deed of apartment.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

Define easement. Explain various modes of Acquisition of Easement.

Day & Date: Thursday, 08-05-2025
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

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

15

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- 8) _____ of Minimum Wages Act, every employer shall maintain such registers and records giving such particulars of employees employed by him.
a) 17
b) 18
c) 19
d) 20
- 9) Section _____ of Factories Act provides health related provisions.
a) 5-10
b) 11-20
c) 21-30
d) 31-40
- 10) Under Employee Compensation Act, any agreement between the employer and the worker to relinquish any right to compensation is _____.
a) Voidable
b) Valid
c) Legal
d) Null and void
- 11) The appointment of Inspector is provided under Section _____ ESI Act.
a) 45
b) 46
c) 49
d) 50
- 12) The Supreme Court evolved a 'Triple test' in _____ case, to determine exactly what activities fell within the definition of "industry".
a) Bangalore Water Supply v. A. Rajappa
b) Standard Vacuum Refining Company v. Their Workmen
c) Shambhu Nath Goyal v. Bank of Baroda
d) None of these
- 13) When _____ was the Labour Minister, all official pronouncements emphasized that labour should become self-reliant?
a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
b) Chandrud Singh
c) V. V. Giri
d) P. V. Narasimha Rao
- 14) _____ or more workers are required for an establishment to constitute a Works Committee under Industrial Disputes Act.
a) 20
b) 50
c) 75
d) 100
- 15) Child means a person who has not completed his _____ year of age is provided under Minimum Wages Act.
a) 12
b) 14
c) 16
d) 18

Q.2 Answer any Five of the following (Out of 7) 04 Marks Each

20

- a) Occupational Disease
- b) Notional extension of employers premises
- c) Unfair Labour Practices under MRTU and PULP Act
- d) Retrenchment
- e) Conciliation officer

- f) Wages and its types
- g) Principles of Labour Legislation

Q.3 Answer any Three of the following (Out of 6) 05 Marks Each 15

- a) Recognition of Unions
- b) Growth of Labour Legislation in India
- c) Fixation of minimum rates of wages-procedure
- d) Provisions Relating to Hazardous Process
- e) Distribution of compensation
- f) Object of the Minimum Wages Act.

Q.4 Answer any One of the following. 15

- a) Explain the method of payment of contribution under Employees State Insurance Act. Discuss in detail Sickness Benefit, Disablement Benefit, and Medical Benefit.
- b) Explain the situations when Employer is liable to pay Compensation and when not under Employees' Compensation Act. Describe the Distribution of compensation under it.

Q.5 Answer the following question 15

Define Factory. What measures are directed under the Factories Act to guarantee the workers for safety and welfare?

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LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation (19602304)

Day & Date: Saturday, 10-May-2025
 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 options: 15

- 1) "When both the parties are equally in wrong, the position of possessor is more favorable" is the meaning of ____ maxim.
 - a) Ut res valet potior quam pareat
 - b) In pari delicto potior est conditio possidentis
 - c) Generalia specialibus non derogant
 - d) None of these

- 2) The mischief rule of Interpretation of Statutes was originated in one of the following cases.

a) Heydon's case	b) Keshavanand Bharati Case
c) I.C. Golaknath case	d) None of the above

- 3) Statutes dealing with same subject matter is known as _____.

a) Contemporary statutes	b) Statutes in pari materia
c) Codifying statute	d) None of these

- 4) The _____ are generally added to an enactment with the purpose of exempting something which would otherwise fall within the ambit of main provision.

a) Illustrations	b) Exceptions
c) Explanations	d) None of these

- 5) The principle _____ means that if an enactment substantially falls within the powers conferred by the Constitution upon the legislature by which it was enacted, it does not become invalid merely because it incidentally touches upon the subjects within the domain of another legislature.

a) Pith and substance	b) Colourable legislation
c) Occupied field	d) None of these.

- 6) The express mention of one thing implies the _____ of another.

a) Inclusion	b) Exclusion
c) Addition	d) None of these.

- 7) The meaning of _____ is giving each to each.

a) Noscitur a sociis	b) Reddendo singula singulis
c) Ejusdem generis	d) None of these

- 8) The term in Bonam partem means _____.
 a) Giving each to each
 b) Words must be taken in a lawful and rightful sense
 c) Non-obstruct clause
 d) None of these
- 9) Which one of the following is an Internal Aid to Interpretation?
 a) Travaux preparatoires
 b) Statutes in pari materia
 c) Non-obstante clause
 d) None of these
- 10) It is said that _____ is the key to open the mind of the legislature.
 a) Punctuation marks
 b) Preamble
 c) Non-obstante clause
 d) None of these.
- 11) Words are to be given their natural meaning is the principle of _____ rule of interpretation.
 a) Golden Rule
 b) Rule of Harmonious Construction
 c) Literal Rule
 d) None of these
- 12) According to _____ principle "When the Union or Central legislature makes a law on a particular subject, the state legislature have no power to enact any law on that field".
 a) Pith and substance
 b) Ancillary powers
 c) Occupied field
 d) None of these
- 13) The maxim delegatus non potest delegare means _____.
 a) A delegate cannot further delegate
 b) A delegate always can delegate
 c) A delegate cannot be protected
 d) None of the above
- 14) The expression Noscitur a Sociis means _____.
 a) Giving to each to each
 b) To know from the association
 c) Of the same kind
 d) None of these
- 15) What you cannot do directly, you also cannot do it indirectly is the principle of _____ doctrine.
 a) Colourable legislation
 b) Occupied field
 c) Pith and substance
 d) None of these

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

20

- a) Write a detail note on Internal Aid to Interpretation.
- b) Explain distinction between the morals and legislation.
- c) Explain briefly interpretation of codifying and consolidating statutes.
- d) Explain doctrine of colourable legislation and residuary powers with relevant case laws.
- e) Write short answer on Interpretation of taxing statutes and penal statute.

- f) Write note on:
 - 1) Presumption as to Jurisdiction
 - 2) Prospective operation of statutes
- g) Write answers on presumption against intending injustice.

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

- a) Explain the constitutional interpretation of principles of occupied field and doctrine of repugnancy with relevant case laws.
- b) Write answer on meaning of term Statute, purpose of the Interpretation of Statute.
- c) Write note on:
 - 1) Delegatus non-potest delegare
 - 2) Generalia a specialibus non-derogant
- d) Discuss in details Doctrine of Repugnancy.
- e) Discuss in detail:
 - 1) It statutes are presumed to be valid
 - 2) Presumption against intending injustice
- f) Discuss principle of utility by Bentham.

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

- a) Discuss in detail the primary rules of statutory interpretation with the help of decided cases.

OR

- b) Explain the principle of utility and relevance of John Rawl and Robert Nozick with reference to individual interest to community interest in law making.

Q.5 Discuss in detail the internal and external aids to interpretation of statutes with the help of decided case laws. 15

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LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Penology and Victimology (19602306)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 13-May-2025
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice question.

15

- 1) The Retributive theory of punishment is based on the principle of _____.
a) Eye for an eye b) Tit for tat
c) Both a & b d) None of these
- 2) In Ramamurthy V. State of Karnataka, the Supreme Court of India has given direction for _____.
a) Juvenile justice reforms b) Prison reforms
c) Judicial reforms d) Police reforms
- 3) The subject of jail or prison is included in the state list under _____ of the Constitution.
a) Vth schedule b) VIIth schedule
c) VIIIth schedule d) None of the above
- 4) Which theory of punishment was coined by Bentham?
a) Retributive b) Determent
c) Preventive d) Reformative
- 5) _____ concerns with the various aspects of punishment and penal policies.
a) Criminal psychology b) Criminal sociology
c) Penology d) Criminal anthropology
- 6) Which of the following is a victimless crime?
a) Murder b) Gambling
c) Riot d) Robbery
- 7) "Not to avenge but to prevent it" is the philosophy of _____.
a) Reformative theory b) Preventive theory
c) Deterrent theory d) None of the above
- 8) Following are the causes to crime _____.
a) Heredity b) Mental disorder
c) Alcoholism d) All the above
- 9) Open air jails are setup under what philosophy?
a) Protection of society b) Retribution
c) Reformation of prisoners d) None of the above

- 10)** The word sentence is derived from the _____ word sententia.
a) French b) Latin
c) Spanish d) None of the above
- 11)** The theory of expiation is also known as _____.
a) Probation b) Parole
c) Theory of restoration d) None of the above
- 12)** _____ of the Maharashtra Police Act provides for the matter relating to externment.
a) Sec 56 & 57 b) Sec 32 & 33
c) Sec 68 & 69 d) None of the above
- 13)** The rule of ‘Rarest of rare case’ was formulated by Supreme Court in case of _____.
a) Bacchan Sing v/s State of Punjab
b) Om Prakash v/s State of Haryana
c) Amrit Sing v/s State of Punjab
d) None of the above
- 14)** The probation of offenders Act was passed in the Year _____.
a) 1956 b) 1958
c) 1957 d) None of above
- 15)** Juvenile Justice Act 2000 repeals the _____.
a) Children Act 1960 b) Children Act 1980
c) Juvenile Justice Act 1986 d) None of above

Q.2 Answer any five of the following questions.

20

- a) Classification of prisoners
- b) Open prisons
- c) Scope of penology
- d) Compensation to victim
- e) Types of sentences
- f) Principles of parole
- g) Criminals as victims

Q.3 Answer any three of the following questions.

15

- a) Rights of prisoner
- b) Women and children as victims
- c) Theories of punishment
- d) Methods of police investigation
- e) Principles of probation
- f) Arguments in favour of capital punishment

Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions.

15

- a) Define Punishment. Write down some discarded modes of punishment.**

b) Explain in details provision relating to Externment.

Q.5 Answer the following question.

15

Define Juvenile delinquency. What are the causes of Juvenile delinquency and preventive measures of Juveniles?

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LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Family Law II (19602401)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 30-April-2025
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) In case of maintenance under Section 125 of Cr.p.c, if husband neglects or refuse to pay maintenance to his wife, the wife can _____.
 - a) file complaint to police
 - b) file petition in family court
 - c) file case under IPC
 - d) seek compensation by civil suit

- 2) What is primary responsibility of husband towards his divorced wife under Muslim Women Protection of rights on divorce Act-1986?
 - a) To provide lump sum alimony
 - b) To pay monthly maintenance
 - c) To pay maintenance during iddat period
 - d) To provide a place for stay

- 3) If any person against whom order under Section-3 of Muslim Women Protection of Rights on Divorce Act- 1986 has been made & fails to comply with such order without sufficient cause, magistrate may issue warrant and may sentence such person for unpaid amount after execution of warrant to imprisonment for a term _____.
 - a) which may extend to one year
 - b) until payment is made
 - c) both a & b whichever is sooner
 - d) 1 month

- 4) Child born out of void marriage is considered as _____.
 - a) legitimate
 - b) illegitimate
 - c) legally adopted
 - d) legitimate with special rights

- 5) Under Hindu adoption and maintenance Act 1956, who can legally adopt a child _____.
 - a) Only married male
 - b) Only married female
 - c) Only male or female
 - d) Only childless couple

- 6) Who can give consent for adoption of child under Hindu adoption & Maintenance Act - 1956?
- a) Only father
 - b) Only mother
 - c) Both biological parents, if they alive
 - d) Only grandparents with consent of father
- 7) Under Hindu Minority & Guardianship Act 1956 _____ is natural guardian of illegitimate boy.
- a) Father
 - b) Step-father
 - c) Father & after him mother
 - d) Mother & after her, the father
- 8) Relation between father and son in traditional family was based more upon _____ rather than affection.
- a) respect
 - b) fear
 - c) both a & b
 - d) none of the above
- 9) According to Prof. Gore – In ideal type of Joint Family man is more close to his _____.
- a) Mother
 - b) Wife
 - c) Father
 - d) Brother
- 10) _____ played an important role in getting the sati system abolish.
- a) Rajaram Mohan Roy
 - b) Lord Dul Housy
 - c) Mahatma Phule
 - d) Mahatma Gandhi
- 11) According to Family Court Act - 1984, who can be appointed as the judge in family court _____.
- a) A person who is High Court Judge
 - b) A person who is qualified as District Judge
 - c) A person having criminal law experience
 - d) A person having civil law experience
- 12) A State Government in consultation with High Court by notification establish for every area in the state comprising city or town, whose population exceeds _____ a family court.
- a) 10 Million
 - b) 100 Million
 - c) 1 Lakh
 - d) 1 Million
- 13) Under which Article of Indian Constitution is the Uniform civil code mentioned?
- a) Art - 14
 - b) Art - 44
 - c) Art - 32
 - d) Art - 301
- 14) Which of following part is not affected by uniform civil code?
- a) Marriage
 - b) Divorce
 - c) Inheritance
 - d) Indian Penal Code

- 15)** Uniform Civil Code aims to replace personal laws based on _____.
 a) Social class b) Religion
 c) Region d) Language

Q.2 Short notes. (Any Five)

20

- a) Order for maintenance of wives.
- b) Order for maintenance of children & parents.
- c) Legitimacy of children.
- d) Provision as to constitution power & functions of family court.
- e) Provisions as to adoption under The Guardians and Wards Act & Juvenile Justice Care and Protection Act - 2000 with amendment in 2015.
- f) Custody, maintenance & education of Children.
- g) Natural guardian and their powers.

Q.3 Short Notes. (Any Three)

15

- a) Testamentary guardianship
- b) Capacity of person giving and taking in adoption
- c) Datta-Home ceremony
- d) Effect of adoption
- e) Change of traditional to transitional family
- f) Change in intra family relations

Q.4 Write a detailed note on: Uniform Civil Code.

15

OR

Explain which factors are responsible to changes in Family concept in society.

Q.5 Explain “Alimony & maintenance as an independent remedy: - a review under different personal law”

15

Is the need for reforming the law? Explain with case laws.

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LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Constitutional Law - II (19602402)

Day & Date: Friday, 02-May-2025
 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) What is the primary function of the Indian Parliament?
 - a) to interpret the Constitution
 - b) to enact laws
 - c) to execute laws
 - d) to decide election disputes
- 2) An ordinary bill can be introduced in _____.
 - a) only the Lok Sabha
 - b) only the Rajya Sabha
 - c) either house of parliament
 - d) only joint sitting of parliament
- 3) Who can introduce ordinary bill?

a) Only a minister	b) Only the speaker
c) Any member of parliament	d) Only the president
- 4) Who has authority to decide whether a bill is a money bill or not?
 - a) The Prime Minister
 - b) Finance Minister
 - c) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - d) The President of India
- 5) In case of joint sitting of both houses of Parliament, what kind of majority is required to pass the bill _____.
 - a) Total membership of both houses
 - b) Two third majority of member present & voting
 - c) Simple majority of member present & voting
 - d) Three forth majority of total members
- 6) After a state passes a resolution for creation or abolition of legislative council of state, it is sent to _____.

a) Governor	b) President
c) Prime Minister of India	d) Parliament of India

- 7) What is the term of state legislative assembly in India?
a) 4 years
b) 5 years
c) 6 years
d) 3 years
- 8) The term of state legislative assembly may be extended during a national emergency for a period not exceeding _____.
a) 1 year at a time
b) 2 years at a time
c) 3 years at a time
d) 6 months at a time
- 9) Who appoints Judges of Supreme Court in India?
a) CJI
b) Prime Minister
c) Union Law Minister
d) The President of India
- 10) Who has authority to transfer the Judges from one High Court to another High Court in India?
a) CJI
b) Prime Minister
c) The President of India
d) The Governor of the state
- 11) Which of the following cases would fall under the original Jurisdiction of High Court?
a) Appeals from decision of lower courts
b) Matter involving interpretation of Constitution
c) Cases involving admiralty & maritime law
d) Civil cases involving private individuals
- 12) Constitutional provisions related to panchayat were introduced through which constitutional amendment _____.
a) 42nd
b) 61st
c) 73rd
d) 86th
- 13) What is minimum age required for contesting the elections to a municipality?
a) 18 years
b) 21 years
c) 25 years
d) 35 years
- 14) Which of the following is not part of basic structure according to Supreme Court of India?
a) Supremacy of Constitution
b) Secularism
c) Democracy
d) Right to property
- 15) How many members constitute the election commission of India?
a) One
b) Two
c) Three
d) Four

Q.2 Write short notes. (Any Five) **20**

- a) Right to property
- b) Suits and proceedings by or against the Government of India and Government of States
- c) Special provisions relating to Anglo Indians & backward classes
- d) Parliaments power to regulate trade & commerce
- e) Doctrine of basic structure
- f) National emergency & Financial emergency
- g) Indian federalism: peculiar features

Q.3 Write short notes. (Any Three) **15**

- a) Procedure for amendment to constitution & it's related provisions
- b) All India services
- c) Relation between Union & State
- d) High court - appointment, qualification & removal of Judges of High Court in India
- e) Original & appellate Jurisdiction of High Court
- f) Original & appellate Jurisdiction of Supreme Court

Q.4 Powers & Functions of Parliament of India. **15**

OR

Explain the provisions related to state legislature.

Q.5 Explain the provisions related to Comptroller & Auditor General of India. **15**

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**LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Insurance Law II (19602405)**

Day & Date: Monday, 05-May-2025
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 principle of ____ ensures that an insured does not profit by insuring with multiple insurers.

a) Subrogation	b) Contribution
c) Co-insurance	d) Indemnity

- 2) In cases where a Life Insurance Agent collects the premium from the policyholder & remits it to the insurer's office, he is acting as an agent of _____.

a) IRDA	b) The Insurance Company
c) Broker	d) The Policy Holder

- 3) Principle of utmost good faith is known as _____.

a) Subrogation	b) Causa Proxima
c) Insurable interest	d) Uberrima Rides

- 4) The IRDA stands for _____.

a) Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority
b) Insurance Reconstruction & Development Authority
c) Insurance Regulatory & Reinsurance Authority
d) Insurance Regulatory & Department Authority

- 5) From the following, which is not a type of risk?

a) Speculative risks	b) Fundamental
c) Dynamic risks	d) Quantitative

- 6) If the insured dies before the expiry of the term of the policy, is known as _____.

a) Surrender	b) Foreclosure
c) Death claim	d) Death policy.

- 7) ____ is a contract between two insurers is original insurer & another insurer.

a) Insurance	b) Reinsurance
c) Policy	d) Premium

- 8)** Which of the following types of insurance is mandatory?
- a) Motor own Damage
 - b) Motor Third Party Legal Liability
 - c) Personal Accident Insurance
 - d) Product liability
- 9)** Which of the following role is role of surveyors?
- a) Checking the admissibility of the loss
 - b) Quantification of the loss
 - c) Suggesting risk management measures
 - d) Reporting major losses to IRDA
- 10)** A policy where the policyholder makes a onetime payment & premium is known as ____.
- a) Money back policy
 - b) Single premium policy
 - c) Annual policy
 - d) All of these
- 11)** A contract of insurance is a ____ agreement.
- a) Contingent
 - b) Constant
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) Non- contingent
- 12)** The purpose of ____ is to hold the negligent person responsible for loss & prevent the insured from collecting twice for the same loss.
- a) Subrogation
 - b) Causa Proxima
 - c) Indemnity
 - d) Uberrima fides
- 13)** In insurance against liability to third party the beneficiary is ____.
- a) The policy holder
 - b) Third party
 - c) Dependents & policy holder
 - d) Employees of the insurer
- 14)** The ____ company was the first insurance co. to set up in India to help the widows of the European Community.
- a) Life insurance corporation of India
 - b) Oriental Life Insurance Company
 - c) National Insurance Company
 - d) Bajaj Insurance Company
- 15)** The first comprehensive legislation governed both life and non-life insurance was enacted to provide state control over the insurance business in India.
- a) Insurance Act 1938
 - b) Insurance Act 1939
 - c) Insurance Act 1940
 - d) Insurance Act 1991

- Q.2 Answer the following questions. (Any Five) 20**
- a) What do you mean by standing offer explain in short?
 - b) Explain the term 'Repayment'.
 - c) Explain the 'Term of Policy'.
 - d) Doctrine of subrogation.
 - e) When life insurance contract is concluded.
 - f) Explain in brief contents of policy.
 - g) Define Insurance & state its economic significance.
- Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Explain classification of marine policies.
 - b) State history of Life Insurance.
 - c) State insurance as a "social security tool".
 - d) General principles of law of insurance.
 - e) State powers & functions of IRDA.
 - f) State workmen's compensation relating to risks.
- Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One) 15**
- a) Enumerate the insured perils found in standard marine insurance policy.
- OR**
- b) What is insurable interest? Explain the types of insurable interest.
- Q.5 What is Contract of Insurance? Explain the nature, scope and fundamental principles of Insurance. 15**

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LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Trade Mark and Design (19602406)

Day & Date: Monday, 05-May-2025
 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 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)
- 2) Which one of the following includes 'mark'?
 - a) Device
 - b) Brand
 - c) Label
 - d) All of these
- 3) 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.
- 4) Section 3 of the Trade Marks Act 1999 provides for the _____.
 - a) Appointment of Registrar and other officers
 - b) Power of Registrar to withdraw or transfer cases, etc.
 - c) Trade Marks Registry and offices thereof
 - d) None of these
- 5) 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
- 6) All trademarks registered as series in one registration are deemed to be and are to be registered as _____.
 - a) Associated Trademark
 - b) Well known Trademark
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of these
- 7) Which one of the following is the remedy available for the passing off?
 - a) Suit for infringement
 - b) Injunction
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of these

- 8)** An appeal shall lie to the _____ from an order of the controller under the Designs Act, 2000.
- a) District court
 - b) High court
 - c) Supreme court
 - d) None of these
- 9)** Provisions regarding “Agency” is provided under section _____ of the Designs Act, 2000.
- a) Section 40
 - b) Section 42
 - c) Section 43
 - d) Section 44
- 10)** According to section 54 of the Trade Marks Act 1999, the Registered user not to have right of _____.
- a) Assignment
 - b) Transmission
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of these
- 11)** Section 45 of the Designs Act 2000 provides that, The Central Government shall cause to be placed before _____ once a year a report respecting the execution of this Act by or under the Controller.
- a) Lok Sabha
 - b) Rajya Sabha
 - c) Both House of Parliament
 - d) None of these
- 12)** _____ Is not a requirement for registration of a Trade Mark.
- a) Capability of graphical representation.
 - b) Capability of distinguishing goods or services of one undertaking from those of others.
 - c) Capability of indicating connection in course of trade.
 - d) The Trade Mark should be well known.
- 13)** Section _____ of Part II of the TRIPS Agreement is concerned with the “Trade Marks”.
- a) Section 2
 - b) Section 3
 - c) Section 4
 - d) Section 5
- 14)** Section _____ of Trade Marks Act 1999 the defines “Collective Mark”.
- a) Section 2 (1) (a)
 - b) Section 2 (1) (b)
 - c) Section (1) (e)
 - d) Section 2 (1) (g)
- 15)** 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

- Q.2 Answer the following questions. (Any Five) 20**
- a) Define Passing off. Discuss in brief the defenses and remedies for passing off.
 - b) Write a note on Evidence and Agency under Designs Act 2000.
 - c) Discuss in brief the Functions of Trademark.
 - d) Write a note on rectification and correction of the Register under Trademarks Act 1999.
 - e) Explain the infringement of copyright in a design.
 - f) Write a note on Powers and Functions of Registrar under Trademarks Act 1999.
 - g) Write a note on effects of registration of Trademark under Trademarks Act 1999.
- Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Discuss in detail the points of difference between passing off and infringement action.
 - b) Write a note on Removal and Restoration of Trademark.
 - c) Explain the procedure of Assignment and Transmission of Trademark under the Trade Marks Act 1999.
 - d) Write a short note on Locarno Agreement Establishing an international classification of industrial designs.
 - e) Write a note on classical and modern formulation for passing off.
 - f) Write a note on powers of central government under Designs Act 2000.
- Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One) 15**
- a) Define Trademark. Write a detail note on condition for registration and procedure and duration of registration of Trademark.
- OR**
- b) Write a detail note on Paris Convention for the protection of Intellectual Property.
- Q.5 Define Design. Write a detail note on registration of Designs under Designs Act 2000. 15**

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LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System
(Clinical Course) (19602403)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 07-May-2025
 Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

15

- 1) _____ means behavior with good manners and treatment shown towards other.

a) Ethics	b) Conduct
c) Rule	d) Duty

- 2) _____ are legally protected interests.

a) Right	b) Privilege
c) Legal Act	d) Legal Action

- 3) Practice of advocates is a right according to the Sections 29 to 34 of the _____.

a) Constitution	b) Advocate Act 1961
c) Civil Service Act	d) Contempt of Court Act

- 4) Certificate of enrolment is issued u/s _____ of Advocate Act 1961.

a) 20	b) 21
c) 22	d) None of the above

- 5) Every pleading must state _____ and not law.

a) story	b) fact
c) related evidence	d) supporting story

- 6) Examination of expert witness and admission of expert opinions are also vital part of advocacy for which special _____ is to be achieved according to the expert evidence.

a) training	b) skill
c) knowledge	d) education

- 7) The examination of witness subsequent to the cross examination by the party who called him is called _____.

a) cross examination	b) re-examination
c) examination-in-chief	d) statement

- 8) K.V. Krishnaswamy Aiyar in his book "Professional conduct and Advocacy" adds one more lamp i.e. ____.

a) truth	b) reality
c) fact	d) imagination
- 9) ____ means clever and humorous expression of ideas-liveliness of spirit.

a) Honesty	b) Courage
c) Industry	d) Wit
- 10) The secretary shall be the ____ of the council.

a) Chairman	b) President
c) Chief Executive Officer	d) Member
- 11) An advocate should discharge his duties ____.

a) fearlessly and faithfully	b) concealing
c) negligently	d) broadly
- 12) To acquire professional knowledge, he has to continue the ____.

a) learning process	b) reading
c) searching	d) understanding
- 13) The bar Council of India has the power to make rules according to Sections ____ of the Advocate Act 1961.

a) 14	b) 15
c) 18	d) 20
- 14) Bar Council of India surprise and control all state bar council to bring ____ in exercise of their powers and functions.

a) superficiality	b) equality
c) uniformity	d) smoothness
- 15) For professional or other misconduct an advocate may be punished according to Section ____ of Advocate Act.

a) 35	b) 36
c) 38	d) 35(3)

Q.2 Answer any five of the following questions.

20

- a) What is meant by civil and criminal contempt?
- b) What are disabilities of advocate?
- c) Explain function of disciplinary committee.
- d) What is the working of disciplinary committee after receiving complaint?
- e) What are seven lamps of advocacy?
- f) What are rights and privileges of an Advocate?
- g) When the name of Advocate is removed from the state role?

Q.3 Answer any three of following questions.

15

- a) Discuss the case N.M vs V.D
D.C Appeal No. 35/1987

- b) Mention duties of advocate towards opponent council.
- c) Discuss the case
Supreme Court Bar Association vs Union of India AIR1988 Sc 1895.
- d) State, the admission and enrolment of Advocate.
- e) What are the functions of bar council of India?
- f) Discuss the case V.P Kumarvelu Vs Bar Council of India.

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

- a) What are rights and powers of advocate?

OR

- b) Supreme court has laid down certain rules according to which the contemner is entitled to certain defense. What are those defenses?

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

What is meant by professional misconduct? Mention various acts amounting to professional misconduct. Discuss the case J.E. Vs Smt. A in which advocate was held guilty of professional misconduct.

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LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Alternative Dispute Resolution (Clinical Course) (19602404)

Day & Date: Friday, 09-May-2025
 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) Lok Adalat follows its own processes, procedures of _____.
 a) Justice, Equity, Fraternity b) Justice, Equity, Liberty
 c) Justice, Equity & Fair play d) None of the above

- 2) Arbitration Proceedings commence _____.
 a) On the date on which a request for a dispute to be referred to arbitration is received by the respondent.
 b) On the date when the respondent gives consent to the appointment of the arbitrator
 c) On the date when the arbitrator issues notice of the parties
 d) On the date when the statement of claim and return submission of defense is made

- 3) Language is decided by the parties u/sec _____ of Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996.
 a) Sec 22 b) Sec 21
 c) Sec 20 d) None of the above

- 4) Sec 64 of Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996 deals with _____.
 a) Role of Conciliator b) Appointment of Conciliator
 c) Procedure of Conciliator d) None of the above

- 5) Which of following are good characteristics of negotiated settlement?
 a) Fairness b) Justice
 c) Specially d) None of the above

- 6) Section 7 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 deals with _____.
 a) Arbitration Agreement b) Conciliation Agreement
 c) International Agreement d) None the above

- 7) ADR includes one of the following _____.
 a) Arbitration b) Negotiation
 c) Conciliation d) All the above

- 8) The Arbitrator should be _____.
a) Independent b) Impartial
c) Both a & b d) Bias
- 9) The status of arbitration award is deemed to be _____.
a) Decree of civil court b) Final award
c) Announcement d) None of the above
- 10) Arbitration award includes an _____ award.
a) Interim award b) Civil award
c) Private award d) None of the above
- 11) The Term UNCITRAL stands for _____.
a) United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
b) United Nations Co-operation on International Trade Law
c) United Nations Cultural and International Trade Law
d) None of the above
- 12) The Arbitration and Conciliation Act provides _____ foreign award.
a) New York Convention award
b) Geneva Convention award
c) Both a) and b)
d) None of the above
- 13) According to Section 31 (3) of Arbitration & Conciliation Act, the Arbitral Award shall state the reasons upon which it is based unless _____.
a) the parties have agreed that no reasons are to be given
b) the award is an arbitral award on agreed terms
c) Both a & b
d) None of above
- 14) Arbitration Agreement is defined under section _____ of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act.
a) Section 6 b) Section 7
c) Section 8 d) Section 9
- 15) According to the section 75 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, _____ shall keep confidential all matters relating to the proceedings.
a) Conciliator b) Parties to conciliation
c) Both a & b d) None of the above

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

- a) Discuss Types of Arbitration.
- b) Write a note on Appointment of Arbitrator.
- c) Discuss Arbitral Award.
- d) Explain Negotiation.
- e) Discuss in brief Powers of Lok Adalat.
- f) What is Domestic Arbitration?
- g) Explain Conciliation.

- Q.3 Short Notes. (Any Three)** **15**
- a) Write in brief about Advantages of Arbitration.
 - b) Discuss importance of Lok Adalat.
 - c) Explain Arbitration Tribunal.
 - d) Difference between Arbitration & Mediation.
 - e) Difference between Mediation & Negotiation.
 - f) What is Arbitration Agreement?
- Q.4 Answer the following. (Any One)** **15**
- a) Discuss the role of 'Lok Adalat' as an effective mechanism of A.D.R.
 - b) What do you mean by Domestic Award? Discuss the provisions relating to form and contents of an arbitral award.
- Q.5 Answer the following question.** **15**
- State the grounds and circumstances on which the court can set-aside the Arbitral Award.

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LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita 2023 (BNSS) (19602506)

Day & Date: Saturday, 03-May-2025
 Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

15

- 1) _____ means any allegation made orally or in writing to a magistrate with a view to his taking action under this Sanhita, that some person known or unknown, has committed on offence, but does not include a police report.
 - a) First Information Report
 - b) Suit for Partition
 - c) Complaint
 - d) Caveat
- 2) A case relating to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding two years is _____.
 - a) Civil Case
 - b) Warrant Case
 - c) Summons Case
 - d) Compromise
- 3) In any session division Judicial Magistrate First Class and Second Class, and Executive Magistrate are inferior to _____.
 - a) J.M.F.C.
 - b) C.J.S.D.
 - c) Session Court
 - d) Sub Divisional Officer
- 4) _____ is to conduct prosecution for state.
 - a) Advocate
 - b) Power of Attorney
 - c) Public Prosecutor
 - d) None of Above
- 5) _____ bail application does not lies before J.M.F.C.
 - a) Transit
 - b) Anticipatory
 - c) Regular
 - d) Default
- 6) Accuse get bail as of right in _____ offence.
 - a) Serious
 - b)ailable
 - c) Non-bailable
 - d) Subsequent
- 7) Person arrested not to be detained more than _____.
 - a) Two hours
 - b) P.C.R.
 - c) Twenty-four hours
 - d) Three days
- 8) No F.I.R. is to be registered for _____ offence.
 - a)ailable
 - b) Non cognizable
 - c) Non-bailable
 - d) Cognizable

- 9)** Report of police officer on completion of investigation is called _____.
a) Case diary b) Charge sheet
c) Police papers d) First Information Report
- 10)** When police refuse to register F.I.R. aggrieved person can file complaint before _____.
a) High Court b) Supreme Court
c) Subordinate Court d) J.M.F.C.
- 11)** Police can arrest a person who is released on anticipatory bail.
a) False b) True
c) Can't say d) None of Above
- 12)** On _____ Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita-2023 commenced.
a) 1st January 2024 b) 1st June 2024
c) 1st July 2024 d) 1st July 2023
- 13)** Magistrate can arrest accused person.
a) True b) False
c) Surprising d) Can't say
- 14)** Any person who is having sufficient means is under an obligation to pay _____.
a) Compensation b) Bill
c) Maintenance d) Attention
- 15)** An interlocutory order is not subject to _____.
a) Appeal b) Revision
c) Writ d) None of Above

Q.2 Answer the following question. (Any Five)

20

- Interlocutory order
- Pre-arrest bail
- Procedure of cognizance by magistrate
- Rights of arrested person
- Summons & warrant case
- Police Report
- Revision

Q.3 Answer the following question. (Any Three)

15

- Detailed note on search of place & person
- Recording of F.I.R. of woman victim of Rape
- Objectionable Articles found at place of search
- Explain grounds of arrest.
- Use of 'audio-video electronic means' during investigation
- Place of trial

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

a) Describe in details appeal, with all forums & orders subject of appeal.

OR

b) Define & explain charge with trial process.

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

Explain fully pre-trial process with every aspect.

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LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Law of Crimes Paper – II (19602501)

Day & Date: Saturday, 03-May-2025
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 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) There must be at least one juvenile justice board in ____.

a) City	b) District
c) State	d) Union territory
- 2) Section _____ states that there shall be no appeal in respect of certain petty cases.

a) 372	b) 374
c) 376	d) 378
- 3) _____ means temporary release of a person awaiting for a trial.

a) Custody	b) Arrest
c) Liberty	d) Bail
- 4) Section _____ of Cr. P.C. does not authorize High Court to convert a finding of acquittal into one of conviction.

a) 398	b) 399
c) 400	d) 401
- 5) Section _____ of the Cr. P. C. lays down the provisions relating to summary trials.

a) 245 to 250	b) 250 to 255
c) 260 to 265	d) 270 to 275
- 6) Every Judgment shall be written in the language of the ____.

a) Judge	b) Court
c) Lawyer	d) None of these
- 7) Section _____ of Cr. P.C. speaks about “Nemo bis punitur pro eodem delicto.”

a) 298	b) 299
c) 300	d) 301
- 8) Section _____ of Cr. P.C. provides for order to pay compensation.

a) 356	b) 357
c) 357-A	d) 357-C

- 9) 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) 96
 - b) 97
 - c) 98
 - d) 100
- 10) Complaint means any allegation made orally or in writing to a _____.
 - a) Police
 - b) Magistrate
 - c) Advocate
 - d) None of these
- 11) Section 97 of Cr. P.C. comes into operation _____.
 - a) When the person is a proclaimed offender
 - b) When the person is wrongfully confined
 - c) When there is obscene publication
 - d) None of these
- 12) Section 394 of Cr. P.C. provides that on the death of _____, every other appeal u/s 377 or 378 shall finally abate.
 - a) Judge
 - b) Lawyer
 - c) Complainant
 - d) Accused
- 13) Section _____ of the criminal procedure code is for examination of arrested person by medical officer.
 - a) 51
 - b) 52
 - c) 54
 - d) 54(a)
- 14) The _____ opens the case by describing accusation against the accused.
 - a) Public Prosecutor
 - b) Judge
 - c) Lawyer
 - d) Police
- 15) The police officer registers a case regarding commission of a cognizable offence under section _____ of Cr. P.C.
 - a) 151
 - b) 156
 - c) 154
 - d) 190

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

20

- a) Juvenile Delinquency and its causes
- b) Compounding of offences
- c) General principles of search
- d) Compensation and cost
- e) Transfer of cases
- f) Cognizable and non-cognizable offences
- g) Dismissal of complaints

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

15

- a) The absconder status
- b) The judicial attitude of probation
- c) Form & contents of judgment
- d) Conception of fair trial

- e) Evidentiary value of First Information Report
- f) Seizure

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

- a) Explain the provisions of bail, its purpose and constitutional perspectives.

OR

- b) Describe the charge and the contents of charge.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

Discuss the procedural steps in a trial before a court of sessions.

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LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023 (BSA) (19602507)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 06-May-2025
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 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) Evidence means and includes ____.

 - a) Oral evidence
 - b) Documentary evidence
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) Pleadings of parties
- 2) When legal provisions provide that court shall presume a fact, it is ____.

 - a) Irrebuttable presumption
 - b) Discretionary presumption
 - c) Rebuttable presumption
 - d) Conclusive proof of fact
- 3) Any fact is relevant which shows or constitutes ____.

 - a) A motive
 - b) Preparation of fact in issue
 - c) Relevant fact
 - d) All the above
- 4) Term 'admission' in the Bartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam involves ____.

 - a) Consent
 - b) Agreement
 - c) Submission
 - d) None of above
- 5) Confessional statement made before police ____.

 - a) Is admissible
 - b) Is not admissible
 - c) Admissible if made an oath to police
 - d) Always admissible in court
- 6) Which of the following is admissible Dying Declaration?

 - a) Oral
 - b) Recorded by magistrate
 - c) Recorded on signs and gesture
 - d) All the above
- 7) Whether party can prove entries made by itself in a books of account?

 - a) No - at any cost
 - b) Yes
 - c) Yes - but permission of court is required
 - d) Yes - but with consent of opposite party only

- 8) What is oral evidence?
- a) Statements which court permits to be made before it
 - b) Statements which court requires to be made before it
 - c) Statements of facts under inquiry
 - d) All of above
- 9) Hearsay evidence is ____
- a) Always admissible
 - b) Not admissible at all
 - c) Admissible under certain circumstances
 - d) None of the above
- 10) Primary evidence means ____.
- a) Certified copies
 - b) Photocopy
 - c) Document itself
 - d) Authenticated copy
- 11) As per Bartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023 - Section - 74 private document means ____.
- a) Family document
 - b) Secret document
 - c) Document in custody of public officer
 - d) Documents other than public document
- 12) Whenever any document produced before court as record of evidence given by witness in Judicial proceeding, signed by Judge, the court ____ presume that the document is ____.
- a) may - genuine
 - b) may - accurate
 - c) shall - genuine
 - d) shall - accurate
- 13) Presumption as to electronic signature certificate the court ____ presume.
- a) May
 - b) Shall
 - c) May not
 - d) Shall not
- 14) A child born out of valid marriage can be proved to be legitimate child of the husband if it is born with ____ days of its dissolution & mother remain unmarried.
- a) 280
 - b) 282
 - c) 285
 - d) 295
- 15) Witness unable to communicate verbally gives evidence by writing in open court shall be deemed to be ____.
- a) Documentary evidence
 - b) Oral evidence
 - c) Not admissible at all
 - d) None of the above

Q.2 Write Short Notes. (Any Five)**20**

- 1) Character when relevant
- 2) Estopped
- 3) Questions lawful in cross examination

- 4) Judges power to put questions or order production
- 5) Presumption as to 30 years old document
- 6) Presumption as to dowry death
- 7) Presumption as to abetment of suicide by married women

Q.3 Write Short Notes. (Any Three) 15

- 1) Difference between oral evidence & documentary evidence.
- 2) Presumption as to genuineness of certified copies.
- 3) Public & Private documents.
- 4) Rules as to notice to produce documents.
- 5) Res-gestae - Relevancy of fact forming part of same transaction.
- 6) Proof of document required by law to be attested.

Q.4 a) Explain in details the provision relating to 15

- 1) Admission
- 2) Confession

OR

- b)** Explain the provisions relating to “cases in which statement of relevant fact by person who is dead or cannot be found etc., is relevant”.

Q.5 Enumerate the provisions relating to burden of proof provided from Section 104 to 114 of Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam – 2023. 15

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LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Law of Evidence (19602502)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 06-May-2025
 Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 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) When can a fact be considered relevant under Indian evidence Act?
 - a) If it is connected with fact in issue
 - b) If it establishes guilt of accused
 - c) If it is inadmissible in court
 - d) If it is irrelevant to case
- 2) Who is considered a competent witness?
 - a) Only adults
 - b) Only Govt. officers
 - c) Only experts
 - d) Person capable of understanding
- 3) What is considered on admission?
 - a) Statement supporting claim of adverse party
 - b) Statement made under duress
 - c) Involuntary & indirect confession of guilt
 - d) A court order
- 4) Which of the following is not admissible in court?
 - a) Confession to court
 - b) Dying declaration
 - c) Public document
 - d) Confession to a police officer
- 5) When leading questions may be asked?
 - a) in examination in-chief
 - b) in cross examination
 - c) in re examination
 - d) None of the above
- 6) A admission is _____ proof, but may estop.
 - a) relevant
 - b) conclusive
 - c) not conclusive
 - d) Irrelevant
- 7) Principle of "res-gestae" refers to _____.
 - a) Statement made during trial
 - b) Facts that are part of same transaction
 - c) Irrelevant facts
 - d) Admission made to court

- 8)** What is evidentiary value of expert opinion?
- a) Binding on court
 - b) Conclusive
 - c) It is advisory & not binding
 - d) It is advisory & always binding
- 9)** What is considered a "Document"?
- a) Only written record
 - b) Any matter expressed in writing or other forms like digital record
 - c) Only printed materials
 - d) Oral statements
- 10)** Which of the following is not considered as "Public Documents"
- a) Records of public offices
 - b) Legislative records
 - c) Judicial proceeding
 - d) Private letter
- 11)** Evidence may be excluded if it is ____.
- a) Highly relevant to case
 - b) Redundant
 - c) Probative & material
 - d) Related to fact in issue
- 12)** Confession is admissible if ____.
- a) It is in writing
 - b) It is recorded by police
 - c) If it is made under pressure
 - d) If it is voluntarily made
- 13)** Oral evidence means ____.
- a) Statement made in writing
 - b) Confession recorded by police
 - c) Documentary proof of fact
 - d) Statement given by witness in court
- 14)** A fact can be proved by ____.
- a) Hearsay evidence only
 - b) Direct & circumstantial evidence
 - c) Speculative statement
 - d) Opinion of witness without expert
- 15)** What is purpose of reexamination?
- a) To discredit witness
 - b) To clarify statement made during cross examination
 - c) To present new evidence always
 - d) To summarize the argument

- Q.2 Write Short Notes. (Any Five) 20**
- 1) Define relevant fact & fact in issue.
 - 2) Define - may presume, shall presume & conclusive proof
 - 3) Explain the provision as to impeaching credit of witness.
 - 4) Explain the provision as to "lawful questions in cross examination".
 - 5) Person who cannot be called as witness. Discuss
 - 6) "Confession by co-accused". Discuss in detail.
 - 7) Difference between admission & confession.
- Q.3 Write Short Notes. (Any Three) 15**
- 1) Define the terms proved-not proved-disproved.
 - 2) Explain in details provisions of "estoppel".
 - 3) Explain the term "circumstantial evidence & direct evidence".
 - 4) Discuss the provision as to oral evidence & documentary evidence.
 - 5) Discuss in details provisions as to relevancy of judgements.
 - 6) Explain the provisions as to "expert evidence" provided under Indian Evidence Act.
- Q.4 Discuss in detail. (Any One) 15**
- Dying declaration, Judicial standards for appreciation of evidentiary value of dying declaration.
- OR**
- Discuss in detail the "General principles regarding exclusion of oral by documentary evidence".
- Q.5 "Burden of proof" Discuss in detail provision of it provided under Indian Evidence Act. 15**

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LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act (19602503)

Day & Date: Thursday, 08-May-2025
 Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 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) Jurisdiction of High Court under section 100 of Code of Civil Procedure is to entertain a second appeal which involves _____.
 a) A substantial question of law
 b) A question of fact
 c) A writ petition
 d) None of these
- 2) Every suit shall be instituted in _____ competent to try it.
 a) The District Court
 b) The court of the higher grade
 c) The court of the lowest grade
 d) None of these
- 3) Compensatory costs in respect of false or vexatious claims or defenses are provided under section _____ of Code of Civil Procedure.
 a) 35
 b) 35-A
 c) 35-B
 d) None of these
- 4) Jurisdiction of court may be _____.
 a) Pecuniary jurisdiction
 b) Territorial jurisdiction
 c) Subject-matter jurisdiction
 d) All of these
- 5) In case of Public Nuisance, suit for declaration and injunction may be instituted by _____.
 a) Advocate-General
 b) Attorney-General of India
 c) President
 d) None of these
- 6) Interpleader suit may be instituted under section _____ of Code of Civil Procedure.
 a) 80
 b) 86
 c) 88
 d) 89
- 7) The court may issue commission _____.
 a) To examine any person
 b) To make a local investigation
 c) To make a partition
 d) All of these

- 8) Concept of Res- Judicata is provided under section _____ of Code of Civil Procedure.

a) 9	b) 10
c) 11	d) None of these
- 9) When a suit has been duly instituted, a _____ may be issued to the defendant to appear and answer the claim.

a) Warrant	b) Summons
c) Caveat	d) None of these
- 10) Under section 13 of CPC, a foreign judgment can be challenged on the grounds of _____.

a) Competency of the court pronouncing the judgment
b) Being obtained by fraud
c) Sustaining a claim founded on a breach of law in force in India
d) All of these
- 11) The person verifying the pleading shall furnish _____ in support of his pleadings.

a) Application	b) Affidavit
c) Claim	d) None of these
- 12) The plaint shall _____ be returned to be presented to the court in which the suit should have been instituted.

a) Before settlement of issues	b) After filing of Written Statement
c) At any stage of the suit	d) None of these
- 13) Temporary injunction will be granted by Court if applicant prove,

a) Prima facie case
b) Favorable balance of convenience
c) Irreparable loss
d) All of these
- 14) Section _____ of CPC deal with jurisdiction of civil courts.

a) 9	b) 10
c) 11	d) 20
- 15) The defendant shall file his written statement within _____ days from the date of service of summons.

a) Seven	b) Fifteen
c) Thirty	d) Sixty

Q.2 Answer any Five of the following.

20

- a) Suits by or against government
- b) Summary and attendance of witnesses
- c) Distinction between latches, acquiescence, prescription
- d) Attachment
- e) Mesne Profits
- f) Affidavits
- g) Parties to suit

- Q.3 Answer any Three of the following. 15**
- a) Restitution
 - b) Legal Liabilities
 - c) Reference and Review
 - d) Adjournments
 - e) Decree and Judgment
 - f) Caveat
- Q.4 Answer any One of the following. 15**
- a) Explain object of pleading. Discuss rules of pleading in detail.
 - b) Describe the detail procedure of filing suits in forma pauperis.
- Q.5 Answer the following question. 15**
- Discuss in detail provisions relating to summons.

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LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Principles of Taxation Law (19602504)

Day & Date: Saturday, 10-May-2025
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 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) Gratuity includes in ____.

a) Salary	b) Income from House Property
c) Capital gain	d) None of the above
- 2) Any profit arising from the transfer of ____ is chargeable to tax under the head ____ u/IT Act 1961.

a) capital asset, capital gain	
b) house property, income from house property	
c) agricultural land, agricultural income	
d) None of the above	
- 3) Income Tax is ____.

a) direct tax	b) indirect tax
c) gift tax	d) None of above
- 4) Income which do not form part of Total Income means that income is allowed to be ____.

a) exempted	b) deduction from total income
c) taxable	d) None of above
- 5) Section 31 of IT Act 1961 deals with ____.

a) Repairs of building	
b) Repair & insurance of machinery, plant etc.	
c) Patent	
d) None of above	
- 6) ____ is levied by the government during the supply of goods and services.

a) Direct tax	b) Indirect tax
c) Wealth tax	d) None of above
- 7) Income Tax Act encourages a progressive taxation system that addresses the inequality in wealth among its citizens, & carrying out is ____.

a) Revenue objective	b) Non-revenue objective
c) Personal objective	d) None of above

- 8) Income Tax is charged on total income of ____ of every person.
a) assessment year b) previous year
c) revenue year d) None of the above
- 9) Section 22 of CGST Act deals with _____.
a) Person not liable for Registration
b) Person liable for Registration
c) Not taxable & exempted
d) None of above
- 10) Under Composite Scheme (GST), assesses ____ eligible to take input Tax Credit.
a) is b) is not
c) may be d) none of above
- 11) Which of the following taxes have been subsumed in GST?
a) Central Sales Tax b) VAT
c) Central excise duty d) All the above
- 12) What are the taxes levied on an intra-state supply?
a) CGST b) SGST
c) IGST d) CGST & SGST
- 13) GST is levied at ____ stages upto the final consumption but credit of taxes paid at previous stages would be available as set off ____.
a) trading b) manufacturing
c) storage d) All the above
- 14) GST has a _____.
a) multi-tier tax structure
b) with different tax rates
c) for different goods and services
d) All the above
- 15) Which of the following are benefits of GST?
a) Creation of unified national market
b) Reduction of compliance burden on tax payers
c) Elimination of multiple taxes & double taxation
d) All the above

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

20

- 1) Distinguish between Tax & Fee.
- 2) Define Salary.
- 3) Define Time of supply u/ CGST.
- 4) Define short term Capital Gain.
- 5) Define zero rated supply u/ IGST.
- 6) Explain Income Tax Authorities.
- 7) Salient features of GST.

- Q.3 Answer (Any Three) of following questions. 15**
- a) Explain Input Tax credit u/ MGST.
 - b) Explain provision relating to inter-state supply u/IGST.
 - c) Explain deduction u/Income Tax Act from Total Income.
 - d) Explain provisions of income from house property.
 - e) Explain levy of Tax, & exemption from Tax u/CGST.
 - f) Explain Historical background of GST.
- Q.4 Answer (Any One) of the following question. 15**
- a) Explain in detail provisions of registration under CGST.
- OR**
- b) Explain provisions of capital gain u/IT Act.
- Q.5 Explain in details income which does not make part of total Income. 15**

Set

P

LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Company Law (19602505)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 13-May-2025
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 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) _____ is the charter of a company.

a) Articles	b) Memorandum
c) Both a and b	d) None of the above
- 2) The Doctrine of indoor management for the first time enunciated in _____ case.

a) Royal British Bank Vs. Tarquant
b) New Burnswick vs. Muggeriege
c) Bourhill Vs. Young
d) None of these
- 3) The invisible and intangible nature of the company makes it obligatory for this corporate body to appoint some living persons through whom it may act and carry on its business such persons usually called _____.

a) Shareholders of the Company
b) Promoters of the Company
c) Directors of the Company
d) None of these
- 4) _____ of a company are its bye laws, rules and regulations which governs its internal affairs and conduct of its business.

a) Memorandum of Association
b) Articles of Association
c) Prospectus
d) None of these
- 5) Section _____ of Companies Act 2013 Provides for the Corporate Social Responsibility.

a) Section 125	b) Section 135
c) Section 145	d) None of these
- 6) _____ may be defined as a demand for payment of the balance amount or part thereof which has remained unpaid on each share.

a) Call on share	b) Bonus
c) Underwriting commission	d) Brokerage

- 7) All general meetings of the company other than annual general meeting and statutory meeting are called ____.
- a) Director's meetings
 - b) General meetings
 - c) Class meetings
 - d) Extraordinary general meeting
- 8) ____ means that distributable net profit of the company which remains in balance after making all the deductions.
- a) Discount
 - b) Premium
 - c) Dividend
 - d) None of these
- 9) The principle that the will of the majority should prevail over the will of the minority in matters of internal administration of the company is known as the rule in ____.
- a) Rule in Tarquands case
 - b) Rule in Foss v. Harbottle
 - c) Rule in Rylands v. Fietcher
 - d) None of these
- 10) ____ are the advantages of Incorporation.
- a) Corporate Personality
 - b) Limited Liability
 - c) Perpetual Succession
 - d) All of the above
- 11) Which one of the following is the disadvantage of incorporation?
- a) Centralized management
 - b) Lifting the corporate veil
 - c) Protection to investor against loss
 - d) Perpetual Succession
- 12) In winding up process an administrator called ____ is appointed who takes the control of the company, collects its assets, pay its debts and finally distributes any surplus among the members in accordance with their rights.
- a) Director
 - b) Liquidator
 - c) Auditor
 - d) None of these
- 13) ____ means a prospectus which does not include complete particulars of the quantum or price of the securities included therein.
- a) Red-herring Prospectus
 - b) Shelf Prospectus
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of these
- 14) ____ is a document given by a company as evidence of a debt to the holder usually arising out of a loan and most secured by a charge.
- a) Share
 - b) Debenture
 - c) Brokerage
 - d) None of these
- 15) Which of the following is the way to become the member of the company?
- a) By transmission of shares
 - b) By transfer of shares
 - c) Subscribing to memorandum
 - d) All of these

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

- 1) Write a note on Doctrine of Indoor Management.
- 2) Define Promoter. Write a note on Rights and Liabilities of Promoter.
- 3) Discuss the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility.
- 4) Discuss in brief difference between Public Company and Private Company.
- 5) Write a note on Reconstruction and Amalgamation of Companies.
- 6) Explain Majority Rule and discuss in brief exceptions to the Rule.
- 7) Discuss in brief the points of difference Between Company and Partnership Firm.

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

- 1) Define Call. Write a note on method of making calls.
- 2) Write a note on Meetings of the company, Explain its kind and requisites of valid meeting.
- 3) Discuss in brief the prevention of oppression and mismanagement.
- 4) Write a note on Prospectus of the company.
- 5) Define share. Write a note on transfer of shares, restrictions on transfer of shares.
- 6) Define Debenture. What are the points of difference between Debenture and share.

Q.4 Answer the following. (Any one) 15

Define share and write a note on general principles regarding allotment of shares and statutory restrictions on allotment of shares.

OR

Write a detail note on appointment and Removal of Directors, their powers, and duties.

Q.5 Answer the following. 15

Define Memorandum of Association and discuss in brief the content of Memorandum of Association.

Set

P

LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April – 2025
Equity & Trust (19602604)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 30-April-2025
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 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)** Definition of Trust Under Indian Trust Act come's U/S _____.
a) S (2) b) S (3)
c) S (4) d) None
- 2)** Liability of Trustee's come's U/S _____.
a) S (20) b) S (23)
c) S (24) d) None
- 3)** Creation of Trust come's U/S _____.
a) S (4) to (10) b) S (2) to (3)
c) S (5) to (6) d) None
- 4)** Donation to charitable trust exempt U/S of I.T. Act _____.
a) 80 (C) b) 80 (G)
c) 80 (D) d) None
- 5)** Possession of Trust Property without whole Beneficial Interest come's U/S _____.
a) 94 b) 92
c) 90 d) None
- 6)** Removal of Trustee U/S 73 power comes to defined _____.
a) Commissioner b) Beneficiary
c) Court d) None
- 7)** Change Report should be submitted within _____.
a) 30 days b) 60 days
c) 90 days d) None
- 8)** Trust Extinguished, come's to an end when _____.
a) Purpose Fulfill b) Purpose Unlawful
c) Purpose Impossible d) All above
- 9)** Beneficiary has Right to Inspect & Take copies of Account come's U/S _____.
a) S (56) b) S (57)
c) S (58) d) None

- 10)** Vacation of Trustee's come's U/S _____.
a) S (66)
b) S (68)
c) S (69)
d) S (70)
- 11)** Trustee cannot Delegate i.e. Transfer his office to _____.
a) Co-Trustee
b) Other Trustee
c) Beneficiary
d) None
- 12)** B.P.T Act came into force _____.
a) 1949
b) 1950
c) 1960
d) None
- 13)** Liability of Beneficiary in Breach of Trust _____.
a) S (65)
b) S (66)
c) S (67)
d) S (68)
- 14)** Right of Trustee's come's U/S _____.
a) S (31) to (36)
b) S (42) to (48)
c) S (54) to (60)
d) None
- 15)** Trustee cannot Renounce after Acceptance.
a) S (42)
b) S (44)
c) S (46)
d) None

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

20

- Public Trust Administration fund
- Power of Trustee
- Disability of Trustee
- Change Report
- Doctrine of Cypress
- Budget, Account & Audit
- Duties of Trustee's

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

15

- a) Right of Beneficiary
- b) Difference between Contract & Trust
- c) Power of Beneficiary
- d) Duties of Beneficiary
- e) Power of Charity Commissioner
- f) Power of Court Regarding removal of Trustee

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

15

Discuss in details, Classification of Trust Under Indian Trust Act.

OR

State & Explain Essential for creation of valid Trust Under Indian Trust Act.

Q.5 Answer the following question.

15

Explain In Brief following maxim of Equity.

- a)** He who seeks Equity must do Equity.
- b)** No Wrong without Remedy.
- c)** He who seeks Equity must come with clean Hands.

Seat No.	
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Set P

LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Land Laws including Tenure & Tenancy System (19602605)

Day & Date: Friday, 02-May-2025
 Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 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 6 and 7 of MLR code deals with revenue officers in _____, _____ respectively.
 - a) division, district
 - b) district, division
 - c) state, division
 - d) division, state
- 2) Section _____ of MLR code deals with the title of state in all lands, public roads, etc. which are not property of others.
 - a) Section 19
 - b) Section 20
 - c) Section 91
 - d) None of above
- 3) According to section 42 A of MLR code, _____ is required for change of use land situated in areas covered by development plan.
 - a) No permission
 - b) Permission
 - c) Cannot say
 - d) None of above
- 4) Section 51 of MLRC deals with regularization of _____.
 - a) encroachment
 - b) relinquishment
 - c) boundary marks
 - d) None of above
- 5) The Maharashtra Rent Control Act 1999, addresses _____.
 - a) Tenant protection
 - b) Seeking to provide Landlord a fair return on investment
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of above
- 6) Premises which belong to _____ are exempt from MRC Act.
 - a) Govt. or local authority
 - b) are used for public purpose of a charitable nature.
 - c) a or b
 - d) None of above.
- 7) The MRC Act allows the standard rent to be increased by up to _____ % in case of special repairs or alteration of rented premises.
 - a) 25%
 - b) 15%
 - c) 20%
 - d) None of above

- 8) The Landlord can recover possession if tenant without prior authorization of Landlord constructs any ____ on the rented premise.
- a) Temporary structure b) Permanent structure
 - c) Cannot say d) None of above
- 9) According to Section 14 of MRCA, if tenant is authorized to make the repairs, he can deduct or recover such expenditure. In that case, the recoverable sum should not surpass ____ of rent to be paid by tenant for that year.
- a) $\frac{1}{3}$ b) $\frac{1}{2}$
 - c) $\frac{1}{4}$ d) None of above
- 10) Under section 31 MRCA, rent receipt to tenant must be provided mandatorily by Landlord. Failing to do so, the Landlord may be fined which may extend to ____ each day of default as prescribed.
- a) Rs. 200/- b) Rs. 100/-
 - c) Rs. 300/- d) None of above
- 11) Section 4 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act 2013, provide for ____.
- a) Preparation of Social Impact Assessment study
 - b) Public hearing for SIA
 - c) Publication of SIA study
 - d) None of above
- 12) Section 10 of RFCTLARR Act deals with special provision to ____.
- a) Appraisal of SIA b) Safeguard food security
 - c) Report by an expert group d) None of above
- 13) Section 30 of RFCTLARR Act deals with ____.
- a) Award of solatium
 - b) Determination of market value of Land by collector
 - c) Determination of amount of compensation
 - d) None of Above
- 14) ____ shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about date, time and venue for it.
- a) State Government b) Central Government
 - c) Appropriate Government d) None of Above
- 15) Section 29 of ____ provides classes of person holding land.
- a) MLR Code b) MRC Act
 - c) RFCTLARR Act d) None of Above

- Q.2 Answer the following questions. (Any Five) 20**
- a) Discuss provision of Land Revenue u/s 64 to 78 of MLRC.
 - b) Explain provisions of Boundary Marks.
 - c) Explain provisions of recovery of possession by Landlord u/MRC Act.
 - d) Explain provisions regarding sub tenancies & other matters concerning tenancies (u/s 25 to 32.) of MRC Act.
 - e) Explain exemptions under MRC Act.
 - f) Explain determination of Social impact and Public purpose.
 - g) Explain provisions of rehabilitation & resettlement, award under RFCTLARR Act.
- Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Explain provision of Land Revenue.
 - b) Explain provisions of assessment and settlement of Land Revenue of land used for NA purpose & agricultural Land.
 - c) Explain provisions regarding jurisdiction of courts, appeal and procedure under Section 33 to 38 of MRC Act.
 - d) Explain relief against forfeiture under MRC Act.
 - e) Explain provisions of payment under RFCTLARR Act.
- Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One) 15**
- a) Explain in detail provisions of use of Land under MLR code.
- OR**
- b) Explain in detail provisions regarding fixation of standard rent & permitted increases.
- Q.5 Explain in detail provisions of Notification & Acquisition under RFCTLARR Act. 15**

Set

P

LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
International Human Rights (19602608)

Day & Date: Monday, 05-May-2025
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 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 Bill of Rights was added into the Constitution of America in ____.

a) 1700 b) 1787

c) 1795 d) 1791
- 2) _____ theory believes that the Human Rights are said to be inalienable,
Natural & Inherent.

a) Natural Law theory b) Legal Right Theory

c) Historical theory of rights d) None above
- 3) The third generation of Human Rights are called as ____.

a) Civil and political rights b) Economic social and cultural rights

c) Collective rights d) None above
- 4) Art. 1 of the UNO provides for solving international problems of ____ nature.

a) Economic b) Cultural

c) Social d) All above
- 5) The universal Declaration of Human Rights has provided Civil and Political Right through ____ Article.

a) 27 to 35 b) 28 to 30

c) 3 to 21 d) 1 to 2
- 6) The convention on the elimination all forms of discrimination against women was consisting of the following total number of Articles.

a) 30 b) 45

c) 35 d) None
- 7) The convention on the rights of child was consisting of following number of total articles.

a) 54 b) 44

c) 30 d) None of above
- 8) The United Nations Organization was consisting of the following principle organs.

a) 06 b) 04

c) 30 d) None of above

- 9) The declaration on the rights of persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religions and Linguistic minorities was consisting of the following number of articles.
a) 09
b) 12
c) 08
d) None of above
- 10) The convention on the political right of women was consisting of the following total number of Articles.
a) 11
b) 13
c) 15
d) None of above
- 11) According to the Constitution of India, which one of the following rights cannot be taken away during emergency.
a) Right to speak
b) Right to freedom of movement
c) Right to life
d) Right to organize
- 12) Human rights entitle / mankind to _____.
a) comfort
b) convenience
c) decent, civilized & dignified life
d) guarantee of existence
- 13) Which of the following is false?
a) All human right is for all.
b) Government should see that domestic laws confirm to the standards of human rights instrument.
c) Human rights are interdependent but hierarchical.
d) UN charter mentions its concern for human rights
- 14) In which year human rights council replaced the UN commission of human rights?
a) 2001
b) 1993
c) 1958
d) 2006
- 15) European commission on human rights is abolished in _____.
a) 1994
b) 1998
c) 1950
d) 2008

Q.2 Answer any Five of the following questions.

20

- 1) Historical theory of human rights
- 2) American revaluation
- 3) Be of human rights
- 4) Classification of human rights
- 5) Briefly explain the right recognized and mechanism adopted for implementation of human right under American convention on human right.
- 6) Commission of status of human
- 7) French revaluation

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

- 1) Explain the provision relating rights under declaration of the child in international law.
- 2) Explain the provision relating to declaration on the rights of disable the person 1975.
- 3) Role of high court and supreme court.
- 4) Commission for by backward class.
- 5) Declaration of the right of mentally retarded a person.
- 6) Vienna declaration.

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

- 1) Explain the provisions relating to convention on elimination all forms of discrimination against woman under international law.

OR

- 2) Discuss in details the U.N Bodies concerned with human right and its contribution for the effective implementation of human right under international law.

Q.5 Explain impact international human rights norms in India 15

Seat No.	
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Set P

LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance (Clinical Course) (19602601)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 07-May-2025

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

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

- | | | |
|------------|--|-----------|
| Q.1 | Draft a notice of restitution of conjugal rights under Hindu Marriage Act 1954. | 15 |
| Q.2 | Prepare an application for anticipatory bail. | 15 |
| Q.3 | Suit for partition of property before Civil Judge Junior Division. | 15 |
| Q.4 | Draft an application for Maintenance u/s 125 Cr.P.C. on behalf of parents. | 15 |
| Q.5 | Draft a sale deed on agricultural land, with consideration. | 15 |
| Q.6 | Prepare a draft of partnership with one minor partner. | 15 |
| Q.7 | Complaint u/s 138 of N.I. Act. | 15 |
| Q.8 | Prepare a draft of will by female. | 15 |
| Q.9 | Write Short Notes. (Any Four) | 20 |
| | a) Explain the periods of limitation for filing complaint under Sec 138 of N.I. Act. | |
| | b) Write about necessary point to observe when drafting an agreement to sale. | |
| | c) Describe ingredients of suit for specific performance of contract. | |
| | d) Role of conditions in bail application, discuss. | |
| | e) Write shortly on interim injunction application in suit for perpetual injunction. | |
| | f) Discuss shortly on execution of various deeds. | |