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Set P

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November – 2025
Sociology - I (19605103)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 20-12-2025
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) Sociology is a science of _____.
a) Human behavior b) Group human behavior
c) Animal behavior d) Bird behavior
- 2) One man marries with more than one woman is _____ marriage.
a) Exogamy b) Polyandry
c) Polygamy d) Endogamy
- 3) Accommodation is form of the Social _____.
a) Status b) Interaction
c) Role d) Community
- 4) _____ is father of Sociology.
a) Lomoborosso b) August Comte
c) Alexander d) None
- 5) _____ is one of the formal means of Social Control.
a) Custom b) Education
c) Traditional d) Culture
- 6) Primary relationship is characteristic of _____ community.
a) urban b) rural
c) tribal d) society
- 7) _____ kind of Social Status.
a) Ascribed b) Described
c) Received d) All
- 8) _____ first agency of Socialization.
a) Education b) Community
c) Family d) Religion
- 9) _____ is factor of social change.
a) Industrialization b) Custom
c) Culture d) Group

- 10)** One of the factors of Social Stratification is _____.
a) Rituals b) Varn
c) Custom d) Division
- 11)** Collection of fruits & Shooting occupations are _____ community.
a) Society b) Rural
c) Tribal d) Urban
- 12)** _____ is element of formation of State.
a) Territory b) Majority
c) Popularity d) None
- 13)** We feeling is characteristic of _____ social group.
a) in b) out
c) primary d) secondary
- 14)** _____ on supernatural power is religion.
a) Superstition b) Faith
c) Division d) Attraction
- 15)** Unity among diversity is feature of _____.
a) America c) Britain
b) India d) Dubai

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- a) Culture
- b) Religion
- c) Social Status
- d) Tribal Community
- e) Observation Method
- f) Customs
- g) Social Stratification

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)

15

- a) Joint Family
- b) Survey Method
- c) Rural Community
- d) Sociology
- e) Tradition
- f) Political Social Institution

Q.4 Write Long Answer. (Any One)

15

- a)** What is Social Change & explain its various factor of Social Change?
OR
b) What is Marriage Institution & its various forms of marriage.

Q.5 Write Long Answer.

15

Write Long Answer:
Discuss Family Social Institution & its functions & various kinds of Family.

Seat No.	
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Set P

**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November – 2025
Legal Language (19605104)**

Day & Date: Monday, 22-12-2025
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.

15

- 1) Meaning of Maxim' Res Ipsa loquitur' _____.
 - a) The thing shows itself
 - b) The thing speaks for itself
 - c) The things do not speak for itself
 - d) It is necessary to prove the things
- 2) Section 115 of CPC provides for _____.
 - a) Appeal
 - b) Reference
 - c) Revision
 - d) Review
- 3) The legal term Res sub judice means _____.
 - a) Under the consideration of a judge or court
 - b) A closed case
 - c) A case that has been appealed
 - d) A case decided by arbitration
- 4) In legal terms, a person refers to _____.
 - a) Only a human being
 - b) Only an adult male
 - c) Any being capable of holding legal rights and duties
 - d) Only citizens of a country
- 5) An injury in legal terms can mean _____.
 - a) Only physical harm
 - b) Violation of a legal right
 - c) Psychological pain
 - d) Minor scratches or wounds
- 6) Trespass in law occurs when _____.
 - a) Someone says something wrong
 - b) There is a civil dispute
 - c) Someone unlawfully enters another's property
 - d) A person walks on public roads

- 7) Possession differs from ownership in that _____.
 - a) Possession is always illegal
 - b) Ownership requires physical control
 - c) Possession is factual; ownership is legal
 - d) Possession guarantees ownership
- 8) Ex turpi causa non oritur actio refers to _____.
 - a) A wronged person must be compensated
 - b) No action arises from an immoral cause
 - c) Crime gives rise to civil liability
 - d) Morality is not a concern of law
- 9) Volenti non fit injuria implies _____.
 - a) Injuries must be compensated
 - b) Consent is irrelevant in law
 - c) No injury is done to one who consents
 - d) Injury is always unlawful
- 10) Private Law includes which of the following?
 - a) Constitutional Law
 - b) Contract Law
 - c) Criminal Law
 - d) Administrative Law
- 11) Inquiry under CrPC refers to _____.
 - a) The police investigation process
 - b) A detailed trial process
 - c) Judicial examination before framing charges
 - d) Sentence determination
- 12) Lease means _____.
 - a) Permanent transfer of land
 - b) Grant of property for a temporary period for rent
 - c) Donation of house
 - d) Inheritance
- 13) Which court usually hears criminal cases at trial stage?
 - a) Supreme Court
 - b) District Civil Court
 - c) Magistrate's Court or Sessions Court
 - d) Family Court
- 14) An accomplice is _____.
 - a) A judge's assistant
 - b) An innocent bystander
 - c) A person who has taken part in the commission of the offence
 - d) A police officer who arrests the accused
- 15) A mortgage involves _____.
 - a) Renting property
 - b) Transfer of ownership without consideration
 - c) Transfer of interest in property to secure a loan
 - d) Sharing of land without rights

- Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five) 20**
- a) Discuss the cognizable and non-cognizable offences
 - b) Civil Law and Criminal Law
 - c) Discuss in detail evidence and proof and state kinds of evidence.
 - d) Explain the terms ab initio, ultra vires, locus standi, de-jure.
 - e) Ubi Jus Ibi Remedium
 - f) Define the term property. Explain the kinds of property.
 - g) Salus populi Est suprema lex
- Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Explain the legal maxim 'Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea'.
 - b) Write down the difference between Natural Law & Positive law.
 - c) Explain in detail Right and Duty.
 - d) Define the terms 'mortgage' and 'lease' under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 and write difference between them.
 - e) Explain the concepts of F.I.R., Complaint, Charge. Charge-sheet.
 - f) Explain the meanings of (i) Acquittal, (ii) Conviction, (iii) Appeal, (iv) Review, (v) Revision.
- Q.4 Answer the following question. (Any One) 15**
- a) Explain the concepts of possession and ownership in legal theory. Also, distinguish between substantive law and procedural law with examples.
- OR**
- b) Explain the maxim 'Autrefois acquit autrefois convict' and 'Double jeopardy'.
- Q.5 Define legal language and discuss its significance in the legal system. 15**

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November – 2025
English- I (19605101)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 24-12-2025
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives given below.

05

- 1) She bought _____ uniform because school has started.
a) a
b) an
c) the
d) No article
- 2) He is _____ honest man
a) a
b) an
c) the
d) No article
- 3) I saw _____ one-eyed man on the road.
a) a
b) an
c) the
d) No article
- 4) I met _____ boy who won the race.
a) a
b) an
c) the
d) No article
- 5) Mount Everest is _____ highest mountain in the world.
a) a
b) an
c) the
d) No article

B) Choose the parts of speech of the underlined words given below.

05

- 1) He wrote a **letter** to his friend.
a) Verb
b) Noun
c) Adjective
d) Adverb
- 2) **They** are playing Table Tennis.
a) Pronoun
b) Verb
c) Adjective
d) Noun
- 3) He came **after** the principal.
a) Noun
b) Adjective
c) Pronoun
d) Preposition

- 4) Wow!** That's Amazing
- a) Verb
c) Interjection
- b) Adjective
d) Adverbs
- 5) The dog barked loudly.**
- a) Noun
c) Adjective
- b) Adverb
d) Verb

C) Choose the correct Alternatives.

05

- Gandhi believed that the main duty of a lawyer is to promote _____.
 - litigation
 - settlement
 - arguments
 - competition
 - Gandhi's experience in South Africa taught him that justice depends on _____.
 - Courts
 - Money
 - Moral Values
 - Lawyers
 - Gandhi's first legal case in South Africa was between _____.
 - Gokhle & Rustomji
 - Tilak and the British Government
 - Dada Abdulla and Tyeb Haji Khan
 - None of these
 - Gandhi believed that lawyers should be _____ rather than promoters of disputes.
 - Peacemakers
 - Judges
 - Politicians
 - Teachers
 - _____ is the family friend of Mahatma Gandhi.
- Kevalram
 - Dada Abdulla
 - Mamibai
 - Mavji Dave

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

The Police play an important role is safeguarding our freedom. Their duty is to prevent crime before it happens, or if it happens, to detect it and bring the offenders to justice. The police have a great responsibility and must always be careful.

The Police have greater powers than the private man. The powers of a private person are limited. He can arrest a man on suspicion of a felony (serious crime) but he has to prove later that felony has been actually committed. He should also, handover the suspect to the police without and delay. But a police constable has greater powers. He can arrest a man on suspicion of felony, but he does not have to prove that felony has been actually committed. He can also take to reasonable measures to investigate the matter before handing over the suspect to the police station. He can for example, put the suspect on an identification parade, take him to his house to

see if he has any stolen goods there, take him to the persons who can confirm or refute his alibi. The measures he takes must be reasonable. No one can complain against lawful arrests but if an arrest is unlawful, but if an arrest is unlawful action can be taken against and damage claimed from the Policeman.

A policeman, thus, has the authority to arrest a man who commits a crime, he also has the power to arrest a man who apparently commits a crime.

- a) What are the duties of the police?
- b) What powers does a private man have?
- c) What powers does a policeman have?
- d) If a police arrests unlawfully, what is the result?
- e) Whom can a policeman arrest?

- B)** Make a precise of the above passage into one third of its length and suggest a suitable title to it. **05**

- Q.3 A)** Write an essay on the following topics. **10**

- a) Environmental Pollution
- b) My Values as a Lawyer
- c) The Supreme Court in India

- B)** Answer the following questions on Prose- Law and Lawyers by **MK. Gandhi. (Any two)** **10**

- a) Why did Gandhi talk about corruption among lawyers?
- b) Explain Gandhi's idea of a lawyer's duty towards society.
- c) According to Gandhi, what qualities should a good lawyer possess?

- Q.4 A)** Analyses the following sentences. (Any four) **08**

- a) I cannot believes in my eyes.
- b) He studies hard but fails in exams.
- c) She walks every morning.
- d) The cat is sleeping on the sofa.
- e) Did you finish your homework?

- B)** Write a letter on one of the following topics. **07**

- a) Write a Complaint letter to the Bar Council about unethical practices by a lawyer.

OR

- b) Write an Order letter to the Manager, 'Legal World Bookshop' for Ordering copies of law journals and legal books for the college library.

- Q.5 A) Do as directed. (Any five) 05**
- a) They aren't funny. (Add question tag)
 - b) She is very lucky. (Make Assertive)
 - c) He is always present. (Make Negative)
 - d) The hunter killed the deer. (Change the voice)
 - e) She finished her homework. (Use past perfect tense)
- B) Correct the following sentences. (Any five) 05**
- a) The Sceneries of Kashmir are beautiful.
 - b) The boy which won the race is my friend.
 - c) she is more intelligent from her sister.
 - d) He said me the truth.
 - e) I am interested for music.
 - f) He is afraid from dogs.
- C) Write one word substitution for the following Expression. 05**
(Any five)
- a) Belong to the same period.
 - b) Property inherited from one's father or ancestors.
 - c) Completing a period of hundred years
 - d) One who speaks for others.
 - e) Committing murder in revenge.
 - f) One who believes in many gods.

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Political Science – II
Foundation of Political Obligations (19605202)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 22-11-2025
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 the correct alternatives.

15

- 1) _____ power can be exercised openly and clearly.

 - a) Manifest
 - b) Latent
 - c) Divine
 - d) None of these
- 2) The term _____ has been derived from the Latin word legitimus.

 - a) Power
 - b) Authority
 - c) Legitimacy
 - d) None of these
- 3) _____ was supporter of social contract theory.

 - a) Gandhiji
 - b) Karl Marx
 - c) Lenin
 - d) Hobbes
- 4) _____ is a famous book of Emile Durkheim.

 - a) Division of labour in Society
 - b) Social Contract
 - c) My Experiment with Truth
 - d) None of these
- 5) _____ is called as Mahatma.

 - a) Gandhiji
 - b) Ranade
 - c) Karl Marx
 - d) None of these
- 6) _____ is a famous book of Gandhiji.

 - a) Prince
 - b) Social Contract
 - c) Arthashastra
 - d) My experiment with Truth
- 7) Gandhiji started _____ newspaper.

 - a) Kesari
 - b) Maratha
 - c) Indu Prakash
 - d) Young India
- 8) According to John Locke, people made _____ contract.

 - a) One
 - b) Two
 - c) Three
 - d) Four

- 9) _____ is a famous book of Rousseau.
 - a) Social Contract
 - b) My experiment with Truth
 - c) Prince
 - d) None of these
- 10) _____ theory of punishment based on principle of tit for tat or eye for eye.
 - a) Preventive
 - b) Reformative
 - c) Retributive
 - d) None of these
- 11) According to _____ theory of punishment purpose of the punishment is to reform the criminal.
 - a) Reformative
 - b) Deterrent
 - c) Preventive
 - d) None of these
- 12) English word _____ is derived from the Latin term contractum.
 - a) Core
 - b) Corruption
 - c) Contract
 - d) None of these
- 13) Capital punishment is also called as _____.
 - a) Fine
 - b) Imprisonment
 - c) Death punishment
 - d) None of these
- 14) _____ is a famous book of Karl Marx.
 - a) Prince
 - b) Social Contract
 - c) Liberty
 - d) Communist Manifesto
- 15) _____ was supporter of Sarvodaya Movement.
 - a) Vinoba Bhave
 - b) Karl Marx
 - c) Hobbes
 - d) None of these

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- a) Write types of Power.
- b) Explain preventive theory of punishment.
- c) Write a brief note on contract.
- d) Write Emile Durkheim thought on obligation.
- e) Explain concept of Sarvodaya.
- f) Write a note on unjust laws.
- g) Explain Rousseau concept of general will.

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)

15

- Write note on legitimacy.
- Write a brief note on promise.
- Write features of Hobbes Social Contract theory.
- Explain reformative theory of punishment.
- Write various problem of obedience to unjust law.
- Write various sources of authority.

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

a) Explain Gandhiji idea of Satyagraha and discuss on Gandhiji approaches to political obligation.

OR

b) Explain John Locke Social Contract theory and his approaches to political obligation.

Q.5 Explain various types of punishment and discuss on problem of punishment. 15

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Logic and Scientific Method (19605203)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 25-11-2025
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 the correct alternatives from the options.

15

- 1) _____ is a founder of traditional logic.
 - a) Kant
 - b) Aristotle
 - c) Hume
 - d) Russell
- 2) Only _____ sentence is called proposition.
 - a) Interrogative
 - b) Exclamatory
 - c) Optative
 - d) Assertive
- 3) _____ is a kind of inductive inference.
 - a) Conversion
 - b) Obversion
 - c) Syllogism
 - d) Scientific method
- 4) According to traditional logic, disjunctive proposition is _____.
 - a) Categorical
 - b) Conditional
 - c) Equivalent
 - d) Conjunctive
- 5) _____ proposition is unconditional proposition.
 - a) Categorical
 - b) Hypothetical
 - c) Strong disjunctive
 - d) Weak disjunctive
- 6) _____ is a propositional connective of implicative proposition.
 - a) And
 - b) Or
 - c) Not
 - d) If__ then__
- 7) Particular negative proposition is called _____.
 - a) A
 - b) E
 - c) I
 - d) O
- 8) 'Black and White' is a pair of _____ terms.
 - a) Contrary
 - b) Contradictory
 - c) Compatible
 - d) None of these
- 9) In modern logic 'And' is symbolized as _____.
 - a) \vee
 - b) \sim
 - c) \cdot
 - d) \supset

- 10) There is ____ opposition between 'A' and 'E' propositions.

a) Contrary	b) Contradictory
c) Sub contrary	d) Sub alternation
- 11) There are ____ rules of inference, which are elementary valid argument forms.

a) Nine	b) Ten
c) Eleven	d) Twelve
- 12) In Immediate inference we proceed from ____ given premise/s.

a) One	b) Two
c) Three	d) Four
- 13) Syllogism is composed of ____ propositions.

a) Two	b) Three
c) Four	d) Five
- 14) ____ is a condition of good hypothesis.

a) Verifiable	b) Vague
c) Contradiction	d) False
- 15) ____ is a material ground of induction.

a) Observation	b) Causation
c) Uniformity of nature	d) None of these

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- a) Define logic.
- b) What is term?
- c) What is immediate inference?
- d) What are the kinds of logical (propositional) connectives in compound proposition?
- e) Distinguish between truth and validity of inference.
- f) Explain the constituents of proposition.
- g) Explain the structure of syllogism.

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)

15

- a) Explain the principles of uniformity of nature.
- b) Explain the nature of scientific induction.
- c) Explain the conditions of good hypothesis.
- d) Use truth table method to decide whether the following statement form is tautologous, contradictory or contingent.
$$[(p \supset q) \cdot p] \supset q$$
- e) What inferences by opposition of proposition can be drawn from the proposition 'All students are moral'?
- f) Give converse and obverse forms of the proposition 'No lawyers are brave'.

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

a) Explain the four fold classification of propositions.

OR

b) Write the rules of replacement in modern logic.

Q.5 Test the validity of syllogisms by the rules of syllogism or by Venn's diagram. 15

1) All kings are warrior

No beggar is warrior

Therefore No beggar is king

2) All students are mischievous

All scientists are student

Therefore All scientists are mischievous

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**B. A. LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November – 2025
English - II (19605204)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 27-11-2025
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 A) Choose the correct prepositions.

05

- 1) The dog is _____ the tree.
a) under
c) in
- b) on
d) with
- 2) Krishna came here _____ purpose.
a) in
c) over
- b) on
d) to
- 3) My grandmother is _____ eighty years old.
a) above
c) in
- b) on
d) over
- 4) Mahesh stood _____ Harsh and Pranav.
a) between
c) under
- b) with
d) to
- 5) Mohan is _____ the gate.
a) with
c) at
- b) under
d) by

B) Choose the correct alternatives from the following.

05

- 1) I brush my _____ every day.
a) tooth
b) tooths
c) teeth
d) teeths
- 2) He _____ to school every day.
a) goes
b) go
c) going
d) run
- 3) My uncle _____ a teacher.
a) look
b) is
c) on
d) were
- 4) This is the _____ chapter.
a) last
b) later
c) late
d) None

- 5) _____ money I had was stolen.
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a) a little | b) the little |
| c) little | d) None |

C) Use the correct modal auxiliary as per the function provided in bracket. 05

- 1) _____ you please pass me the salt. (Request)
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a) Might | b) Could |
| c) Can | d) Must |
- 2) _____ I go to the party tonight. (Permission)
- | | |
|--------|----------|
| a) May | b) Shall |
| c) Can | d) Must |
- 3) He _____ lift the table. (Ability)
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a) can | b) might |
| c) shall | d) would |
- 4) She _____ have finished her homework by now. (Obligation)
- | | |
|----------|---------|
| a) might | b) can |
| b) must | d) will |
- 5) _____ you please hand me the newspaper. (Request)
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a) Could | b) Might |
| c) Shall | d) Would |

Q.2 A) Turn the following sentence into indirect speech. 10

- i) Father said, "bring me the newspaper".
- ii) He said to me, "Do not waste time".
- iii) Teacher said, "You must bring your book tomorrow."
- iv) He said, "How happy I am !"
- v) She said, "May God save you."

B) Add a question tag. 10

- i) I shall sing.
- ii) You should obey the order.
- iii) He can swim.
- iv) The child does not go to school.
- v) Neeta hasn't a beautiful doll.

Q.3 A) Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. 10

There is a new factor operating in the world of knowledge today. Knowledge is changing much faster today than ever before. We all know this. But we have not begun to appreciate its implications in terms of the practical job of a teacher. Till recently most teachers taught more or less the same things as they have learnt as students and nobody minded. This cannot be allowed now. By the time a teacher has taught for ten years much of what he learnt as a student, becomes outdated. A teacher is, therefore, unfit to teach unless he has the capacity and the habit of acquiring new knowledge all the time. What students should be taught, in addition to a basic stock of information, is a habit and emergent problems. We have only to look at the question set for the major examinations to be quite convinced that our universities do not even aim at doing it.

Questions:

- i) What is the new factor in the world of knowledge? **02**
- ii) What is the importance of a teacher? **02**
- iii) When does a teacher become unfit to teach? **02**
- iv) What is the most important thing that a student should be taught? **02**
- v) Why is the present system of examination considered defective? **02**

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

Q.4 A) Write a report on the following topics. (Any One) 08

- i) Write a report about youth festival celebrations conducted in your school.
- ii) Write a report on the life of children in slums of your city.

B) Using the following legal terms in your sentences. 07

- i) Search warrant
- ii) Strike down
- iii) True copy
- iv) Whole blood
- v) Final judgement
- vi) First Information Report (F.I.R.)
- vii) Blackmail

Q.5 A) Write an essay. (Any One) 08

- i) Human Rights
- ii) Law and Poverty
- iii) My Values as Lawyer

B) Translate the following passage into Marathi.**07**

Your communication with the court is likely the most critical to the outcome of your client's case. Court rules and practices are constantly evolving. As a young professional, your legal education does not stop when you pass the bar. You are held to an even higher standard and must stay apprised of rules, amendments, local rules and practice and judicial preferences. By way of example, but not necessarily limitation, local rules and judicial preferences may require some of the following:

- Filing certain materials in a searchable PDF format.
- Providing the court's courtesy copies.
- e-mailing word versions of proposed orders to chambers.
- Seeking leave of court before filing certain motions or briefs.

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November – 2025
Economics – I (19605201)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 29-11-2025
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) Under monopoly there is/are _____ sellers.
 - a) Single
 - b) Two
 - c) Few
 - d) Large
- 2) Demand curve is perfectly elastic under _____.
 - a) Perfect Competition
 - b) Monopoly
 - c) Monopolistic Competition
 - d) All of the above
- 3) Under perfect competition, MR curve is _____.
 - a) Horizontal
 - b) Vertical
 - c) Falling
 - d) Rising
- 4) Price discrimination is an essential feature of _____.
 - a) Perfect Competition
 - b) Oligopoly
 - c) Duopoly
 - d) Monopoly
- 5) The shape of demand curve is _____.
 - a) Downward sloping
 - b) Upward sloping
 - c) Vertical
 - d) Horizontal
- 6) Supply is a _____ variable.
 - a) Stock
 - b) Constant
 - c) Flow
 - d) Both a & b
- 7) The elasticity for the demand of durable goods is _____.
 - a) Zero
 - b) Equal to unity
 - c) Greater than unity
 - d) Less than unity
- 8) Which of the following is the major source of Government revenue?
 - a) Indirect Tax
 - b) Direct Tax
 - c) Interest
 - d) Dividends & Profits

- 9) Which of the following is a Direct Tax?
a) Sales tax
b) Excise duty
c) Corporation tax
d) Estate duty
- 10) The Reserve Bank of India was established in _____.
a) 1920
b) 1923
c) 1935
d) 1947
- 11) J. B. Say's Law of Market was rejected by _____.
a) Adam Smith
b) Marshall
c) J. M. Keynes
d) David Ricardo
- 12) "Supply creates its own demand" is the idea of _____.
a) Samuelson
b) J. B. Say
c) J. M. Keynes
d) David Ricardo
- 13) The major factors of economic growth are _____.
a) Capital accumulation
b) Population
c) Technical progress
d) All the above
- 14) Underdevelopment is defined in terms of _____.
a) National income
b) Per capita income
c) Poverty ratio
d) Unemployment
- 15) Economics growth can be measured by _____.
a) CPI
b) GDP
c) GNP
d) All of the above

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- a) Concept of Economic development
- b) Credit creation
- c) Inflation
- d) Monopoly
- e) Law of Demand
- f) Indirect Tax
- g) Per-Capita income

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)

15

- a) Monopolistic Competition
- b) Concept of real National income
- c) Price Discrimination
- d) Labour intensive
- e) Marginal utility
- f) Concept of Economic development

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

a) Explain the Say's Law of Market.

OR

b) Characteristics of Under developed economy.

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

Write the functions of Commercial banks.

Max. Marks: 80

15

- Page 1 of 3

- 9) MRTP Act is related to _____.
a) Industry b) Service
c) Shopping d) None of these
- 10) The Finance Commission is appointed every _____.
a) Three years b) Four Years
c) Five Years d) None of these
- 11) Which of the following is a form of Indirect Tax?
a) Income Tax b) Wealth Tax
c) Corporation Tax d) Sales Tax
- 12) The chair of GST council is _____.
a) Nominated by the Govt. b) RBI Governor
c) Union Finance Minister d) None of these
- 13) GST was introduced in India with effect from _____.
a) 1st Jan 2017 b) 1st April 2017
c) 1st Jan 2015 d) 1st July 2017
- 14) The first National Income calculation on a scientific basis in India _____ year.
a) 1947 - 48 b) 1951 - 52
c) 1931 - 32 d) 1990 - 91
- 15) PDS stands for _____.
a) Public Distribution System b) Public Division System
c) Price Distribution System d) None of these

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- Concept of Poverty
- Green Revolution
- Finance Commission of India
- Indirect Tax
- Population Policy of India
- Small Scale Industry
- Industrial disputes

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)

15

- a) Characteristics of National Income in India
- b) Large Scale Industry
- c) Causes of Unemployment in India
- d) Causes of Industrial disputes
- e) Problems of Small Scale Industry
- f) Foreign investment in India

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

a) Explain the causes and consequences of over population in India.

OR

b) Explain the progress and problems of cotton textile industry in India.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

What are the causes and remedies of Poverty in India?

Max. Marks: 80

15

- Page 1 of 2

- 10) Which organization replaced GATT _____.
a) IMO
b) FAO
c) WTO
d) UNESCO
- 11) UNESCO founded in _____.
a) 1950
b) 1948
c) 1940
d) 1945
- 12) IMF created at _____.
a) Beijing declaration
b) Bretton woods conference
c) Rome declaration
d) None of these
- 13) _____ is headquarters of African Union.
a) Adis Ababa
b) Rwanda
c) Chile
d) Mozambique
- 14) World Bank created in _____.
a) 1944
b) 1945
c) 1948
d) 1950
- 15) In 1945, Food and Agriculture Organization was created at _____.
a) Quebec (Canada)
b) Rome (Italy)
c) Geneva
d) Beijing

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- a) Write a note on IMF.
- b) What are the functions of ILO?
- c) Write a note on negotiation.
- d) Explain concept of diplomacy.
- e) What is mean by disarmament?
- f) What are the components of national power?
- g) Explain International Law.

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)

15

- a) Write a brief note on WHO.
- b) What is trusteeship council? Mention its functions and powers.
- c) Explain colonialism.
- d) Write a note on collective security.
- e) Explain national power.
- f) What is mean by transnationalism.

Q.4 Answer the following questions (Any One)

15

- a)** Briefly explain Economic and Social Council. (ECOSOC)

OR

- b) Write a note on imperialism.**

Q.5 Answer the following question.

15

Write principles and purpose of United Nations.

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Political Science - IV
Western Political Thought (19605303)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 26-11-2025
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 the correct alternatives.

15

- 1) _____ was the teacher of Plato.
 - a) Socrates
 - b) Locke
 - c) Karl Max
 - d) None of these
- 2) _____ is a famous book of Plato.
 - a) Prince
 - b) Social Contract
 - c) Communist Manifesto
 - d) Republic
- 3) _____ is a father of Political Science.
 - a) Karl Marx
 - b) Aristotle
 - c) Hegal
 - d) None of these
- 4) _____ is a famous book of Aristotle.
 - a) Prince
 - b) Arthashastra
 - c) Liberty
 - d) Politics
- 5) _____ is a famous book of Machiavelli.
 - a) Prince
 - b) Politics
 - c) Social Contract
 - d) Liberty
- 6) _____ suggest that a Prince should be both a fox and lion.
 - a) Plato
 - b) Karl Marx
 - c) Machiavelli
 - d) None of these
- 7) _____ is a famous book of Laski.
 - a) Grammar of Politics
 - b) Liberty
 - c) Prince
 - d) None of these
- 8) _____ was against state and private property.
 - a) Aristotle
 - b) J. S. Mill
 - c) Karl Marx
 - d) None of these

- 9) _____ is a famous book of Karl Marx.
a) Grammar of Politics b) Liberty
c) Social Contract d) Communist Manifesto
- 10) _____ is a famous book of J. S. Mill.
a) Prince b) Social Contract
c) On liberty d) None of these
- 11) _____ says, "Man is born free but everywhere he is in chains".
a) Plato b) Hegel
c) Rousseau d) Aristotle
- 12) _____ is a famous book of Rousseau.
a) Social Contract b) Politics
c) Liberty d) None of these
- 13) _____ say, "The State is the march of God on Earth".
a) Karl Marx b) Mill
c) Hegel d) None of these
- 14) _____ was against capitalism and religion.
a) Hegel b) Mill
c) Karl Marx d) None of these
- 15) _____ denied citizenship to slaves, foreigner, Women.
a) Aristotle b) Laski
c) Mill d) None of these

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

- a) Write a note on Laski idea of equality.
- b) Write a note on Karl Marx idea of class war.
- c) Write a note on Plato concept of Philosopher King.
- d) Explain Aristotle classification of government.
- e) Write Machiavelli idea of qualities of King.
- f) Explain Rousseau idea of general will.
- g) Write a brief note on Hegel thoughts on state.

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

- a) Explain Aristotle thoughts on nature of state.
- b) Explain Machiavelli thoughts on morality.
- c) Write a brief note Rousseau concept of sovereignty.
- d) Write Karl Marx thought on State.
- e) Write J. S. Mill idea of utilitarianism.
- f) Explain Laski concept of liberty.

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

a) Explain Plato concept of Ideal State and discuss on Plato thought on property and family.

OR

b) Explain Karl Marx idea of Historical materialism.

Q.5 Explain in detail Rousseau Social Contract theory. 15

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November – 2025
Legal History (19605304)**

Day & Date: Friday, 28-11-2025
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 Constitution of India has granted Jurisdiction to the Supreme Court namely _____.
a) Advisory
b) Original
c) Appellate
d) All of above
- 2) In ____ Charter the legislative powers were granted to Company for first time.
a) 1600
b) 1683
c) 1668
d) None
- 3) The Charter of 1726 provided for the establishment of the corporation in _____.
a) Bombay
b) Calcutta
c) Madras
d) Presidencies
- 4) According to the Judicial plan of 1772, what was the primary duty of the collector?
a) Monitory Administration
b) Judge in Criminal Court
c) Civil Judge
d) Collection of Revenue
- 5) To make justice, ____ abolished the court fees in Judicial Plan of 1793.
a) Lord Cornwallis
b) Sir Elijah Impey
c) King George - II
d) None
- 6) The Company appointed ____ to control the administration of jamindari court.
a) Collector
b) Law Person
c) Local Authority
d) None
- 7) One Sadar Diwani Adalat, a court of superior jurisdiction was established at _____.
a) Bengal
b) Orisa
c) Bihar
d) Calcutta

- 8) The Charter of 1726 also constituted a Mayors Court consisting of a Mayor and ____ aldermen.
 - a) 3
 - b) 9
 - c) 11
 - d) 12
- 9) ____ was the first Chief Justice under the charter of 1774.
 - a) Robert Chamber
 - b) John Hyde
 - c) Warren Hastings
 - d) Sir Elijah Impey
- 10) The doctrine of precedent is giving Constitutional recognition as ____.
 - a) Supreme Court is a source of law
 - b) Supreme Court having binding force of law
 - c) Law declared by Supreme Court must be binding on inferior courts
 - d) All of above
- 11) The type of division of power & responsibility becomes famous as ____.
 - a) Federal Government
 - b) Dual Government
 - c) Central Government
 - d) None

Match the pair for question numbers 12-15

	Column-I	Column-II
12)	a) Lord Bentinck	i) 1813
13)	b) Lord Amherst	ii) 1807
14)	c) Lord Hasting	iii) 1828
15)	d) Lord Minto	iv) 1823
	a) a - iii, b - ii, c - i, d - iv	b) a - i, b - ii, c - iii, d - iv
	c) a - ii, b - iii, c - iv, d - i	d) a - iii, b - iv, c - i, d - ii

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- Patna case
- Cossijurah case
- Judicial reform of Cornwallis
- Judicial reform of Lord Minto
- Act of Settlement 1781
- Judicial Plan of 1772
- Grant of diwani

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)

15

- a) Judicial system in ancient India
- b) Judicial system in medieval period
- c) Mughal period
- d) Mayors court
- e) Regulating Act 1773
- f) Supreme court at Calcutta

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

a) Federal Court of India

OR

b) Establishment of the High Court

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

A Critical note on the Supreme Court of India.

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Legal Writing (19605401)**

Day & Date: Friday, 21-11-2025
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) _____ is the failure to behave with the level of care that a reasonable person would have exercised under the similar conditions.
 - a) Homicide
 - b) Negligence
 - c) Inquest
 - d) Show Cause
- 2) _____ means provisional release of a person accused of commission of an offence from the custody of law.
 - a) Bail
 - b) Acquittal
 - c) Remission
 - d) Prosecution
- 3) _____ means a matter which is already decided upon cannot be raised again in a court of law.
 - a) Res Nullis
 - b) Res Judicata
 - c) Receiver
 - d) Remission
- 4) _____ states that one of the parties to a certain action must either do something or refrain from doing something.
 - a) Affidavit
 - b) Proof
 - c) Issues
 - d) Injunction
- 5) _____ is a landmark judgment on the provisions of common intention under the IPC.
 - a) Bennet Colman and Co. vs. Union of India
 - b) Barendra Kumar Ghosh vs. Emperor
 - c) K. M. Nanavati vs. State of Maharashtra
 - d) Kehar Singh vs. Union of India
- 6) _____ is information, evidence, document, or anything which shows that something is true or untrue.
 - a) Ultra vires
 - b) Wrong
 - c) Right
 - d) Proof

- 7) The doctrine of estoppel means _____.
 a) Vague statement
 b) To make statement contrary to the earlier statement
 c) Restriction to make statement contrary to the earlier statement
 d) None of These
- 8) _____ is a person who assists another in the commission of a crime.
 a) Appellant
 b) Accomplice
 c) Offender
 d) Defendant
- 9) The term Amicus curiae mean _____.
 a) Friend of court
 b) Remission
 c) Remedy
 d) Offender
- 10) Res ipsa loquitur means _____.
 a) A personal right of action dies with the person
 b) No cause of action arises from a bare promise
 c) An action does not arise from a base cause
 d) The thing itself speaks
- 11) Ultra virus means _____.
 a) Within the powers
 b) Beyond the powers
 c) According to powers
 d) None of these
- 12) _____ is the formal examination of a cause, civil or criminal, before a judge.
 a) Hearing
 b) Order
 c) Show Cause
 d) Locus Standi
- 13) Battery means _____.
 a) Cells as used in torch
 b) Battering a person to a death
 c) Actual or intended striking of another person
 d) Assault resulting in at least 6 months hospitalization
- 14) In case of gift, the person gifting his/her property is called _____.
 a) Testator
 b) Donor
 c) Accused
 d) Guardian
- 15) _____ the act of giving up a legal right.
 a) Abduct
 b) Acquittal
 c) Abandonment
 d) Crime

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- a) Explain in detail about Promissory Note.
 b) Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea
 c) Explain the following terms: Ratio Decidendi and Stare Decis
 d) Kehar Singh vs. Union of India
 e) Explain in detail about Gift.

- f) Cundy Lindsley
- g) Distinction between Cognizable Offence and Non-Cognizable Offence.

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

- a) Explain the following: FIR, Negotiable Instrument.
- b) Draft a Will deed.
- c) What does it mean by Conveyancing? Explain the requisites of it.
- d) Explain the maxim: Respondent superior.
- e) Draft a mortgage deed.
- f) Define Pleading. Explain the importance and essentials of pleading.

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

- a) Explain the following maxims.
 - i) Delegatus non potest delegare
 - ii) Ex turpi causa non oritur action

OR

- b) Discuss the following case laws.
 - i) Ashby vs. White
 - ii) Mohiri Bibi vs. Dharmadas Ghose

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

Draft a sale deed in respect of immovable property.

Max. Marks: 80

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives.

15

- Page 1 of 2

- 10) _____ founded "All India Schedule Caste Federation".
a) Nehru b) Lohia
c) B. R. Ambedkar d) None of these
- 11) Nehru was born on _____ November 1889.
a) 25 b) 17
c) 14 d) None of these
- 12) _____ started civil disobedience movement.
a) Kautilya b) Ranade
c) M. N. Roy d) Gandhiji
- 13) _____ was judge of Bombay High Court.
a) Nehru b) Ranade
c) Tilak d) None of these
- 14) _____ is famous book of Ranade.
a) Prince b) Gita Rahasya
c) My experiment with Truth d) Rise of Maratha Power
- 15) _____ earlier name was Narendranath Bhattacharya.
a) Kautilya b) M. N. Roy
c) Lohia d) None of these

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- a) Write Kautilya thoughts on Judiciary.
- b) Write on Gandhiji idea of Gramraj.
- c) Explain Nehru's concept of Panchsheela.
- d) Write M. N. Roy idea of New Humanism.
- e) Write B. R. Ambedkar idea of Social Justice.
- f) Write a brief note on Lohia thoughts on Language problem and solution.
- g) Write a brief note on Gandhiji's idea of Truth and Non-Violence.

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)

15

- Explain Kautilya thought on king and his administration.
- Distinguish between Ranade and Tilak idea of Social Reform.
- Write a brief note on Nehru work as nation builder.
- Write M. N. Roy criticism of Marxism.
- Explain B. R. Ambedkar criticism of caste system.
- Write Lohia idea of state of four pillar.

Q.4 Answer the following questions (Any One)

15

- a)** Critically comment on Ranade political and economic thoughts.

OR

- b)** Critically comment on Lohia idea of Theory of Seven revolution.

Q.5 Answer the following question.

15

Explain Kautilya thoughts on nature of State and discuss Saptang theory of State.

Max. Marks: 80

15

- Page 1 of 2

- 10) Drug addiction is increasing problem in _____.
 - a) Rural
 - b) Urban
 - c) Tribal
 - d) Society
- 11) Violation of _____ is crime.
 - a) Social misbehaviour
 - b) Law
 - c) Sin
 - d) Immoral
- 12) Illiteracy is caused of _____.
 - a) unemployment
 - b) ill health
 - c) rich
 - d) None
- 13) _____ theory of population.
 - a) Social Contract
 - b) Optimum
 - c) Force
 - d) Organ
- 14) _____ is cause of bride burning.
 - a) Marriage
 - b) Dowry
 - c) Gift
 - d) None
- 15) _____ is a based on reformatory theory.
 - a) Parole
 - b) Capital
 - c) Confinement
 - d) All

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- a) Child Labour
- b) Different theory of punishment
- c) Corruption
- d) Slums
- e) Sin
- f) Poverty
- g) Ill health

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)

15

- a) Cybercrime
- b) Observation Home
- c) Malthus Theory of population
- d) Child marriage
- e) Bride Burning
- f) Challenged Group

Q.4 Write broad answer. (Any One)

15

- a)** Discuss in detail causes of juvenile delinquency.

OR

- b) What is punishment & explain various kinds of punishments?**

Q.5 Write broad answer.

15

Discuss problem of women in contemporary Indian Society.

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Constitutional History of India (19605404)**

Day & Date: Friday, 28-11-2025
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.

15

- 1) The Morley-Minto reforms (Indian Councils Act, 1909) introduced which of the following for the first time in India?
 - a) A federal system
 - b) Separate electorates for Muslims
 - c) A bicameral legislature
 - d) Provisions for self-government
- 2) The Government of India Act, 1858 transferred the power to govern India from the East India Company to _____.
 - a) The British Parliament
 - b) The Secretary of State for India
 - c) The British Crown
 - d) The Governor-General of India
- 3) Which Act provided for the Establishment of a Bicameral Legislature at the central level for the first time?
 - a) Indian Councils Act, 1909
 - b) Government of India Act, 1919
 - c) Government of India Act, 1935
 - d) Regulating Act, 1773
- 4) The Indian Councils Act of 1861 marked the beginning of _____.
 - a) The introduction of Indians into the legislative process
 - b) Self-government in India
 - c) Abolition of the East India Company's monopoly
 - d) A federal structure in India
- 5) The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for _____.
 - a) Dyarchy at the provincial level
 - b) A federal structure with autonomy to provinces
 - c) Dominion status for India
 - d) Introduction of a unicameral legislature
- 6) The first attempt to draft a Constitution for India was made under _____.
 - a) The Cripps Mission
 - b) The Cabinet Mission Plan
 - c) The Mountbatten Plan
 - d) The Simon Commission

- 7) The Simon Commission was boycotted by Indians because _____.
a) It proposed partition of India
b) It had no Indian members
c) It recommended complete independence
d) It proposed separate electorates
- 8) The Cripps Mission of 1942 was aimed at _____.
a) Offering dominion status to India after World War II
b) Proposing a partition plan for India
c) Repealing the Government of India Act, 1935
d) Introducing full self-government in India
- 9) The Constituent Assembly of India was set up under the recommendations of _____.
a) Simon Commission
b) Cripps Mission
c) Cabinet Mission
d) Mountbatten Plan
- 10) The Indian Independence Act of 1947 was passed by _____.
a) The Indian National Congress
b) The British Parliament
c) The Constituent Assembly
d) The League of Nations
- 11) Which Act of the British Parliament abolished the East India Company monopoly over trade in India?
a) Regulating Act
b) Pitt's India Act
c) Charter Act of 1813
d) None of the above
- 12) The distribution of power between Centre and States as in the Constitution of India is based on which of the following plans?
a) Morely-Minto Reform, 1909
b) Montagu-Chelmsford Reform, 1919
c) Government of India Act, 1935
d) Indian Independence Act, 1947
- 13) August offer 1940 was made by the Viceroy _____.
a) Willingdon
b) Linlithgow
c) Minto
d) Lytton
- 14) Which of the following Acts of British India Strengthened the Viceroy's authority over his executive council by substituting the "portfolio" or "departmental" system for corporate functioning?
a) Indian Council Act, 1861
b) Government of India Act, 1858
c) Indian Council Act, 1892
d) Indian Council Act, 1909
- 15) Which of the following is known as the "Father of communal Electorate"?
a) Lord Dalhousie
b) Lord Minto
c) Lord Morley
d) Ramsay Mac Donald

- Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five) 20**
- a) Constitutional Position of the Princely States and Instrument of Accession.
 - b) Write a note on Cabinet Mission Plan 1946.
 - c) Sepoy Mutiny
 - d) Simon Commission Report
 - e) Discuss in detail the merits and demerits of Racial Discrimination.
 - f) Recommendations of the Glancy commission
 - g) What are the salient features of the Indian Councils Act of 1861?
- Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Provisions of the Government of India Act 1858 and Queens Proclamation.
 - b) Discuss and analyze the significant features of Morley Minto Reforms.
 - c) Discuss in detail the provisions of the Charter Act of 1853.
 - d) Explain the Growth of Justice, Equity and Good Conscience.
 - e) Describe in detail provisions, implications and failure of the Cripps Mission.
 - f) Describe in detail the Prerogative Writs in India.
- Q.4 Answer the following question. (Any One) 15**
- a) Discuss in detail Mountbatten plan and the provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947.
- OR**
- b) Critically analyze the constitutional changes made under the Government of India Act, 1919 and 1935.
- Q.5 Evaluate the Charter of 1833, the reasons for the codification of laws and constitution of First Law Commission in India. 15**

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - V) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Law of Contracts (19605501)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 11-11-2025
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives.

15

- 1) Indian Contract Act come into force on _____.
 a) 1st September 1872 b) 1st June 1930
 c) 5th June 1935 d) None of these
- 2) An agreement _____ by law is a contract.
 a) Void b) Voidable
 c) Enforceable d) Illegal
- 3) Section _____ of Indian Contract Act define proposal.
 a) 5 b) 2 (2)
 c) 10 d) 2 (a)
- 4) The communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to the _____ of the person to whom it is made.
 a) Not known b) Agent
 c) Other person d) Knowledge
- 5) Life Insurance Corporation printed forms of contract is example of _____.
 a) Government b) Standard Form
 c) Implied d) None of these
- 6) _____ persons to be incompetent to contract.
 a) Unsound mind b) Major
 c) Sound mind d) None of these
- 7) Section _____ of Indian Contract Act define free consent.
 a) 2 b) 3
 c) 14 d) None of these
- 8) A contract with a pardanashin woman is presumed to have been induced by _____.
 a) Mistake b) Fraud
 c) Misrepresentation d) Undue influence

- 9) Constitution of India ____ article related to government contract.
a) 25
b) 26
c) 28
d) 299
- 10) Wagering agreement is _____.
a) Valid
b) Void
c) Legal
d) None of these
- 11) ____ Act has made provision of Lok Adalat.
a) Indian Contract
b) Specific Relief
c) Legal Services Authorities
d) None of these
- 12) Specific Relief Act _____.
a) 1955
b) 1979
c) 1903
d) 1963
- 13) Specific Relief Act Section ____ relating to declaratory decree.
a) 5
b) 14
c) 34
d) None of these
- 14) Hadley v/s Baxendale case related to _____.
a) Proposal
b) Consideration
c) Damages for breach
d) None of these
- 15) When the parties to a contract agree to substitute the existing contract with a new contract is called _____.
a) Novation
b) Renovation
c) Proposal
d) None of these

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- a) Explain various kinds of contract.
- b) Write a note on privity of contract.
- c) Define mistake and write kinds of mistake.
- d) Write a brief note on agreement against public policy.
- e) Write a brief note on court fee.
- f) Write a brief note on temporary injunction.
- g) Write a note on service of summons.

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)

15

- Write history and nature of contractual obligations.
- Define coercion and explain essential elements of coercion.
- Explain agreement in restraint of trade is void and its exceptions.
- Write a brief note on Lok Adalat.
- Explain anticipatory breach and present breach of contract.
- Write a note on perpetual injunction.

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

a) Define consideration and explain its kinds and discuss on essential element of consideration.

OR

b) Explain capacity of party to contract and critically comment on minor agreement.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

Explain kinds of government contracts and discuss on constitutional provisions and procedural requirements of government contract.

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - V) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Special Contracts (19605502)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 13-11-2025
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) Promissory Note is ____ promise.
 - a) unconditional
 - b) conditional
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None of above
- 2) Dishonor of cheque is punishable under _____.
 - a) Negotiable Instrument Act
 - b) Dishonor of Cheque Act
 - c) Indian Contract Act
 - d) Transfer of Property Law
- 3) Under bailment contract, the person who delivers goods is called _____.
 - a) Bailor
 - b) Bailee
 - c) Buyer
 - d) None of above
- 4) Section ____ of Indian Contract Act denies contract of Indemnity.
 - a) Section 124
 - b) Section 125
 - c) Section 142
 - d) Section 152
- 5) Right to ____ means to retain possession of goods until due charge are paid.
 - a) Lien
 - b) Redeem
 - c) Sale
 - d) Ownership
- 6) Section ____ of Indian Contract Act deals with subrogation.
 - a) 145
 - b) 140
 - c) 129
 - d) None of above
- 7) Law of Partnership is extension of law of _____.
 - a) Buyer
 - b) Agency
 - c) Bailment
 - d) None of above
- 8) Partnership at will may be dissolved by _____.
 - a) death
 - b) notice
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of above

- 9) Surety's liability is co-extensive with ____ liability.

 - a) Creditor's
 - b) Lessor's
 - c) Principal debtor's
 - d) None of above
- 10) In continuing guarantee, even if the ____ decides to revoke the guarantee, the liability extends to all transactions initiated ____ the revocation.

 - a) surety, after
 - b) indemnifier, after
 - c) surety, before
 - d) indemnifier, before
- 11) Finder of goods has similar responsibilities of ____.

 - a) Bailee
 - b) Bailor
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of above
- 12) The Pawnor retains ____ of the pledged goods, even though ____ is transferred to the Pawnee.

 - a) possession, ownership
 - b) ownership, possession
 - c) ownership, ownership
 - d) possession, possession
- 13) The original agent is liable for acts of a ____, but not for the acts of a ____.

 - a) sub-agent, delegated agent
 - b) substitute agent, delegated agents
 - c) sub-agent, substitute agent
 - d) substitute agent, subagent
- 14) If the agent has an interest in property that is the subject of the agency, the agency ____ terminated to the prejudice of that interest.

 - a) may not be
 - b) may be
 - c) shall be
 - d) shall not be
- 15) Implied terms in a contract of sale, also known as implied conditions and warranties, are terms that are assumed to be ____ in the contract, even if they are not explicitly stated by parties.

 - a) excluded
 - b) included
 - c) denied
 - d) All the above

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- a) Commencement of liability of indemnifier
- b) Position of Minor and validity of guarantee when minor is the principal debtor, creditor, or surety
- c) Distinguish between guarantee and indemnity
- d) Duties of bailor and bailee towards each other
- e) Pawnee's right of sale as compared to that of an ordinary bailee
- f) Liability of the principal and agent before and after termination of agency
- g) Essential conditions in every contract of sale

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

- a) Transfer of title and passing of risk
- b) Remedies for breach of contract under sale of Goods
- c) Mutual relationship between partners
- d) Special rules of evidence regarding negotiable instruments
- e) Holder in due course
- f) In case of cheque, liability of the collecting banker and paying banker

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

- a) Explain in detail dishonour of cheque & its effect and discharge from liability.

OR

- b) Explain outgoing of partners & registration of partnership.

Q.5 Explain in detail rights of surety with case laws. 15

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**B.A.L.L.B. (Semester - V) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November – 2025**

Day & Date: Saturday, 15-11-2025
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 law of torts in India has developed primarily from _____.
 - a) Roman Law
 - b) English Common Law
 - c) American Law
 - d) French Civil Code
- 2) "Tort is civil wrong for which remedy is an action for unliquidated damages" is defined by _____.
 - a) Winfield
 - b) Salmond
 - c) Fraser
 - d) Pollock
- 3) Liability in tort arises when there is _____.
 - a) breach of moral duty
 - b) legal wrong causing damage to another
 - c) breach of contract
 - d) breach of statutory duty
- 4) Rule of strict liability was laid down in _____.
 - a) Donoghue v Stevenson
 - b) Rylands v Fletcher
 - c) Ashby v White
 - d) Gloucester grammar school case
- 5) Liability in tort may be extinguished by _____.
 - a) Death of parties
 - b) Waiver
 - c) Accord & Satisfaction
 - d) All of the above
- 6) Unliquidated damages mean _____.
 - a) which is determined
 - b) which is not determined
 - c) with intention
 - d) with motive
- 7) The doctrine of sovereign immunity has its origin in the maxim _____.
 - a) ubi jus ibi remedium
 - b) respondent superior
 - c) the king can do no wrong
 - d) actio personalis moritur cum persona

- 8) The doctrine of vicarious liability is based on maxim _____.
a) res ipsa loquitur
b) qui facit per alium facit per se
c) ubi jus ibi remedium
d) volenti non fit injuria
- 9) Ashby v/s White is authority for _____.
a) false imprisonment
b) ubi jus ibi remedium
c) assault
d) king can do no wrong
- 10) Walking to another's land without permission amounts to _____.
a) nuisance
b) can version
c) trespass
d) detinue
- 11) The doctrine of no-fault liability is based on _____ principle.
a) Res ipsa loquitur
b) Ubi jus ibi remedium
c) Social justice theory
d) Vicarious liability
- 12) The equitable remedy restraining a person from continuing or commencing a tort is called _____.
a) damages
b) injunction
c) declaration
d) specific performance
- 13) A person who uses goods with buyers approval is _____.
a) Not a consumer
b) A consumer u/s-2(7)(a)(ii)
c) Only a sub-purchaser
d) An agent of buyer
- 14) The CCPA can order the recall of goods or withdrawal of services that are _____.
a) Overpriced
b) Hazardous
c) Poorly advertised
d) Imported
- 15) Mis leading advertisements fall under which category of trade practice?
a) Restrictive
b) Unfair
c) Destructive
d) Competitive

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

- a) Who can sue under the law of tort?
b) Define consumer & scope of the Consumer Protection Act 1986.
c) Claim tribunal under Motor Vehicles Act 1988.
d) Tort affecting immovable property
e) Essentials of Assault & Battery
f) Malicious prosecution
g) Explain the rule in Rylands v/s Flecher.

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

- a) Discuss contributory Negligence as a defense, with cases.
- b) Discuss in detail public & private nuisance.
- c) Write a note on defects in goods.
- d) Explain damnum sine injuria with case law.
- e) Joint tortfeasors & felonious tort
- f) Discharge of torts

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

- a) Define tort. Distinguish tort & crime. Write down the essential elements of tort with case law.

OR

- b) Write a detail note on composition, jurisdiction & procedure to file complaint under State Commission.

Q.5 Which defenses is available to an action of tort explain in detail with relevant case laws. 15

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - V) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (19605506)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 18-11-2025
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.
3) Support your answers with relevant legal provisions and example wherever necessary.

Q.1 Multiple choice questions: 15

- 1) The Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 replaces _____.
a) Indian Penal Code, 1860 b) CrPC, 1973
c) Evidence Act, 1872 d) None of these
- 2) The Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita contains total _____.
a) 358 sections b) 372 sections
c) 356 sections d) 350 sections
- 3) The term offence is defined in _____.
a) Sec. 2(24) b) Sec. 3
c) Sec. 4 d) Sec. 5
- 4) Culpable homicide is defined under _____.
a) Sec. 100 b) Sec. 101
c) Sec. 102 d) Sec. 103
- 5) Punishment for murder is _____.
a) Death or life imprisonment b) 10 years
c) 7 years d) Fine only
- 6) Right of private defence is covered under _____.
a) Chapter IV b) Chapter V
c) Chapter VI d) Chapter III
- 7) Offence of theft is defined under _____.
a) Sec. 301 b) Sec. 302
c) Sec. 303 d) Sec. 304
- 8) "Unlawful assembly" means an assembly of how many or more persons?
a) 3 b) 5
c) 6 d) 10

- 9) Attempt to commit suicide is punishable under _____.
 - a) Sec. 225
 - b) Sec. 226
 - c) Sec. 227
 - d) Sec. 228
- 10) Offence of Rape is defined under _____.
 - a) Sec. 63
 - b) Sec. 64
 - c) Sec. 63A
 - d) Sec. 65
- 11) Criminal conspiracy is covered under _____.
 - a) Sec. 61
 - b) Sec. 62
 - c) Sec. 63
 - d) Sec. 64
- 12) A child below 7 years _____.
 - a) Is liable
 - b) Is not liable
 - c) Liable only with guardian
 - d) None of these
- 13) Common intention means _____.
 - a) Joint decision of two or more
 - b) Individual act
 - c) Mistaken act
 - d) None of these
- 14) Dowry death is punishable under _____.
 - a) Sec. 80
 - b) Sec. 81
 - c) Sec. 82
 - d) Sec. 83
- 15) One of the key features of BNS is _____.
 - a) Digital offences
 - b) Simplification
 - c) Gender neutrality
 - d) All of the above

Q.2 Short type questions. (Any Five)

20

- a)** Explain the main objectives of the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.
- b)** Write a short note on General Exceptions under BNS.
- c)** Define Common Intention and give one example.
- d)** What is Criminal Conspiracy?
- e)** Explain the offence of Unlawful Assembly.
- f)** What are the punishments under BNS?
- g)** Write a short note on Right of Private Defence.

Q.3 Descriptive Questions. (Any Three)

15

- a) Distinguish between Culpable Homicide and Murder.
- b) Explain Offences Against Women under BNS.
- c) Discuss the classification of Offences under BNS.
- d) Write a note on attempt to Commit an Offence.
- e) Explain Criminal Force and Assault.
- f) Discuss Robbery and Dacoity.

Q.4 Long Answer Questions. (Any One) 15

- a) Define & explain in detail “Rape” with punishment provided for & your opinion on punishment.

OR

- b) Explain in detail 8 kinds of punishments to which offenders are liable under the provisions of Sanhita.

Q.5 Problem/Case Study: 15

Case:

‘A’ gives a light blow on ‘B’s head with a stick during a quarrel. ‘B’ falls down and dies on the spot.

Discuss whether ‘A’ is guilty of Culpable Homicide or Murder under the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Support your answer with relevant sections and reasoning.

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - V) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November – 2025
Constitutional Law – I (19605505)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-11-2025
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) Indian Constitution came into force in _____.
a) 1950
b) 1951
c) 1956
d) None of these
- 2) Part _____ of the Indian Constitution deals with Fundamental rights.
a) I
b) II
c) III
d) IV
- 3) Indian Constitution can be amended under which Article?
a) 360
b) 365
c) 368
d) 399
- 4) The territory of India presently falls under _____ categories.
a) 2
b) 4
c) 5
d) 6
- 5) Presently there are _____ states in India.
a) 28
b) 29
c) 30
d) 35
- 6) _____ means Government will be by the people, of the people and for the people.
a) Secularism
b) Democracy
c) Socialism
d) All of these
- 7) There are _____ Fundamental Duties.
a) 11
b) 12
c) 13
d) 14
- 8) Article _____ deal with Fundamental Duties.
a) 50
b) 51
c) 51A
d) None of these

- 9) Article ____ deals with "Judicial review".
 - a) 11
 - b) 12
 - c) 13
 - d) 14
- 10) ____ is a person who enjoys full civil and political rights.
 - a) Company
 - b) Corporation
 - c) Citizen
 - d) Alien
- 11) The Fundamental Rights can be classified under ____ groups.
 - a) 5
 - b) 6
 - c) 7
 - d) 8
- 12) ____ Fundamental freedoms are provided under Article 19.
 - a) 14
 - b) 15
 - c) 18
 - d) 6
- 13) writs can be issued by ____ under Article 226.
 - a) High Court
 - b) Supreme Court
 - c) Both
 - d) None of these
- 14) Article ____ of the Constitution says that there should be President of India.
 - a) 52
 - b) 62
 - c) 72
 - d) none of these
- 15) Directive Principles may be classified into ____ groups.
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 5

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- a) How Citizenship can be acquired and can be cancelled?
- b) What are the Fundamental Duties of Citizens of India?
- c) Prisoners' rights under Indian Constitution
- d) Write about Doctrine of Severability.
- e) What is Doctrine of Self Incrimination?
- f) Writ of Prohibition
- g) Right to Education

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)

15

- a) Abolition of Titles
- b) State Definition under Article - 12.
- c) Preamble of Indian Constitution
- d) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- e) Responsibility of Council of Minister
- f) Right to Privacy

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

a) Write a note on Constitutional Remedies provided under Article 32.

OR

b) Maneka Gandhi's case gave a new dimension to Article 21- Discuss.

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

Critically write a note on President of India.

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Family Law – I (19605601)**

Day & Date: Monday, 10-11-2025
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) Yajaman means _____.
a) Male
b) Female
c) Senior most male
d) None of these
- 2) Hindu Succession is of ____ kinds.
a) 2
b) 3
c) 4
d) 5
- 3) Khula means _____.
a) Adoption
b) To put off
c) Divorce
d) Marriage
- 4) Doctrine of factum valet is applicable to _____.
a) Conversion
b) Child marriage
c) Divorce
d) None of these
- 5) Meher means _____.
a) Dower
b) Dowry
c) Gift
d) None of these
- 6) Iddat period is of ____ months.
a) 3
b) 4
c) 5
d) 6
- 7) ____ marriage is a Perpetual contract.
a) Christians
b) Hindu
c) Jews
d) None of these
- 8) ____ marriage is a Sacrament.
a) Hindu
b) Christian
c) Muslim
d) None of these
- 9) ____ is Class-I heir of a Hindu intestate.
a) Mother
b) Father
c) Brother
d) Sister

- 10) ____ is a delegated talaq.
 a) Ila
 b) Zihar
 c) Talaq-e-tafweez
 d) Talaq-ul-biddat
- 11) Tarwad means ____ family.
 a) Nuclear
 b) Joint
 c) Extended
 d) None of these
- 12) Karnavati means ____.
 a) Senior most female member
 b) Wife
 c) Brother
 d) Father
- 13) Sons' duty to pay ____ debts of his deceased father is called as Pious Obligation.
 a) Vyavaharica
 b) Avyavaharica
 c) Both
 d) None of these
- 14) Hindu Marriage Act came into force in ____ year.
 a) 1952
 b) 1955
 c) 1972
 d) 1976
- 15) Polyandri means having ____ husbands.
 a) More than one
 b) One
 c) Immoral
 d) None of these

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

- a) Doctrine of Factum Valet
- b) Reasons and consequences of Dowry
- c) Conditions of valid Hindu marriage
- d) Extended Family and Joint Family
- e) Coparcener
- f) Desertion- a ground for divorce
- g) Testamentary Succession meaning

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

- a) Write about general rules of Succession under Muslim Law.
- b) Judicial separation
- c) Write about the conversion and its effect on marriage and succession.
- d) Matriarchal Joint Family
- e) Pious obligation
- f) Talaq-ul-biddat

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

- a) Critically write a note on prohibition of 'Child Marriage' in India.
- OR**
- b) Critically write a note on Talaq.

Q.5 Who can be a Karta of Joint Family. Write about the rights and liabilities of Karta.**15**

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Administrative Law (19605602)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 12-11-2025
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 *Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain*, _____ has observed that separation of power is a feature of the Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution.

a) Justice Chandrachud	b) Justice Bhagwati
c) Justice Khanna	d) Justice Beg
- 2) Speaking order means every order must contain _____ in support of it.

a) Rules	b) Facts
c) Reasons	d) Judgment
- 3) _____ is a very old system and it was regularly put into practice by Napoleon in the 18th century.

a) Rule of Law	b) Droit Administratif
c) Separation of Power	d) None of these
- 4) Writ of _____ are issued against the decisions of tribunals.

a) Habeas Corpus	b) Certiorari
c) Mandamus	d) Quo-Warranto
- 5) Ultra-Virus means _____.

a) Beyond powers	b) Under powers
c) Control powers	d) None of these
- 6) A three prong control is exercised by the legislature over delegated legislation as follows _____.

a) Proceedings in parliament	b) Laying in the table
c) Scrutiny committees	d) All of these
- 7) _____ emphasized in his dissenting opinion in the Habeas corpus case, "*A State of negation of rule of law would not cease to be such a State because of the fact that such a State of negation of rule of law has been brought about by statute.*"

a) Justice Ray	b) Justice Chandrachud
c) Justice Bhagwati	d) Justice Khanna

- 8) A writ of _____ be issued to a judicial or quasi-authority, when such authority exceeds its jurisdiction or tries to exercise jurisdiction not vested in it.
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a) Habeas Corpus | b) Prohibition |
| c) Mandamus | d) Quo-Warranto |
- 9) _____ expressly lays down that the executive power of the union and of each state shall extend to the carrying on of any trade or business and the acquisition, holding and disposal of proposal of property.
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) Article 198 | b) Article 289 |
| c) Article 298 | d) Article 398 |
- 10) Delegated legislation means the law made by the _____ under the powers delegated to it by the legislature.
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| a) Legislature | b) Executive |
| c) Judiciary | d) None of these |
- 11) The parent act is declared ultra vires the Constitution, if it violates _____.
- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) Express Constitutional limits | b) Implied Constitutional limits |
| c) Constitutional rights | d) All of these |
- 12) Laches means _____.
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Beyond Powers | b) Fact |
| c) Certify | d) Unreasonable delay |
- 13) Montesquieu who for the first time gave it a systematic and scientific formulation in his book 'Esprit des lois' (the spirit of the law) published in the year _____.
- | | |
|---------|------------------|
| a) 1648 | b) 1748 |
| c) 1848 | d) None of these |
- 14) _____ is father of Public Interest Litigation in India.
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a) Justice Chandrachud | b) Justice Bhagwati |
| c) Justice Kehar | d) Justice Gita Mittal |
- 15) Any administrative action is subject to judicial control on following grounds _____.
- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| a) Illegality | b) Irrationality |
| c) Procedural Impropriety | d) All of these |

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- a) Injunction
- b) Doctrine of Estoppel
- c) Conciliation and Mediation
- d) Doctrine of Res judicata
- e) Relationship between Constitutional law and Administrative law
- f) Act of state
- g) Publication of delegated legislation

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

- a) Rule of Law
- b) Public Interest Litigation
- c) Powers & functions of Civil Service
- d) Ombudsman
- e) Essentials of Hearing Process
- f) Conseil d'état

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

- a) What is contractual liability & tortious liability of Government? Explain it with relevant case laws.

OR

- b) Explain the need, constitutional structure, jurisdiction and procedure of Tribunals in India.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

Write a note on administrative discretion & its control.

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100	1

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Labour and Industrial Law - I (19605603)**

Day & Date: Friday, 14-11-2025
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives.

15

- 1) _____ has power to register the trade union.

a) Registrar	b) Inspector
c) Employer	d) Labour Minister
- 2) Any person who has attained the age of _____ years may be a member of a registered trade union.

a) 13	b) 14
c) 15	d) None of these
- 3) EPF and MP Act applicable to establishment in which _____ or more persons are employed.

a) 15	b) 10
c) 20	d) None of these
- 4) Section _____ of EPF and MP Act related to provision of Employee's Provident Fund Scheme.

a) 5	b) 3
c) 2	d) None of these
- 5) Payment of Wages Act _____.

a) 1920	b) 1971
c) 1972	d) 1936
- 6) Section _____ of Payment of Wages Act make provision for responsibility for payment of wages.

a) 1	b) 3
c) 2	d) None of these
- 7) Under Maternity Benefit Act in case of tubectomy operation woman employee entitled _____ leave.

a) Five days	b) One week
c) Two weeks	d) None of these

- 8) Contract Labour Act ____.
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1970 | b) 1965 |
| c) 1975 | d) 1980 |
- 9) Under Contract Labour Act ____ has power of revocation, suspension of license of licensing contractor.
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| a) Registrar | b) Employer |
| c) Licensing officer | d) Trade Union |
- 10) Principle of equal pay for equal work is contained in Article ____ of the Indian Constitution.
- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| a) 39 (d) | b) 45 |
| c) 35 | d) None of these |
- 11) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act ____.
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1935 | b) 1937 |
| c) 1995 | d) 1946 |
- 12) Under the payment of Bonus Act maximum bonus shall be ____ percent of the salary or wage earned by the employee during the accounting year.
- | | |
|-------|-------|
| a) 50 | b) 60 |
| c) 70 | d) 20 |
- 13) ____ Act is intended to achieve the object of doing social justice to woman workers.
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Payment of Bonus | b) Industrial Employment |
| c) Trade Union | d) Maternity Benefits |
- 14) Under contract Labour Act, canteen shall be provided wherein ____ or more contract labour employed.
- | | |
|--------|-------|
| a) 70 | b) 50 |
| c) 100 | d) 80 |
- 15) In case of delivery woman employee shall be entitle to ____ leave.
- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| a) 26 weeks | b) 10 weeks |
| c) 20 weeks | d) None of these |

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- a) Write provision of amalgamation and dissolution of union under Trade Union Act.
- b) Write a note on disciplinary proceeding under Industrial Employment Act.
- c) Write power of inspector under Equal Remuneration Act.
- d) Explain concept of available surplus under Payment of Bonus Act.
- e) Write a note on forfeiture of Maternity Benefit.
- f) Explain provisions of responsibility to pay wages, wages period under Payment of Wages Act.
- g) Write a note on recovery of money due from employer under EPF and MP Act.

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

- a) Explain the concept of Tripartism.
- b) Write a brief note on office bearer of trade union.
- c) Write duties of employer under Equal Remuneration Act.
- d) Explain various kinds of bonus.
- e) Explain provisions of minimum and maximum bonus under Payment of Bonus Act.
- f) Write a brief note on Advisory Committee under Equal Remuneration Act.

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

- a) Define Standing Order and explain procedure for certification of standing order.

OR

- b) Explain object and scope of Contract Labour Act and discuss on provision of registration of establishment employing contract labour.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

Explain objects and scope of EPF and MP Act and discuss on Employee's Pension Scheme.

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Public International Law (19605604)**

Day & Date: Monday, 17-11-2025
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) Article 57 of the Third U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982 provides that the Exclusive Economic Zone shall not exceed beyond _____ nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

a) 50	b) 100
c) 150	d) 200
- 2) The theory of _____ denotes the part of the law which consists of rules and regulations concerning international relations imposed by sovereigns on themselves.

a) Positivism	b) Consent
c) Auto Limitation	d) Fundamental Rights
- 3) Forcible means of settling of disputes between states under International Law is _____.

a) Conciliation	b) Arbitration
c) Retaliation	d) None of these
- 4) _____ recognition implies that the recognized state or government fulfills the test laid down by international law for effective participation in international community.

a) De jure	b) De facto
c) Premature	d) None of these
- 5) The first case taken up by the International Court of Justice was _____.

a) Asylum case	b) Nationality decree in Tunis
c) Corfu Channel	d) None of these
- 6) The leading case of the Caroline sets out the principles that govern the Doctrine of _____.

a) Self-preservation	b) Humanity
c) Balance of Power	d) Enforcement of Treaty Rights

- 7) The Convention of 1944 declared the following number of freedoms of the Air _____.
a) Three
b) Four
c) Five
d) Six
- 8) The Contiguous Zone may not extend beyond _____ miles from the baselines from which the breadth of territorial sea is measured.
a) 6
b) 9
c) 12
d) 15
- 9) The States are responsible for _____.
a) Mob-violence
b) Acts of Insurgents
c) Acts of Private Individual
d) All of these
- 10) _____ defined IL as follows: - "International law consists in certain rules of conduct which modern civilized States regard as binding on them in their relations with one another."
a) Lawrence
b) Hall
c) Hughes
d) Brierly
- 11) _____ determines the civil rights of a person, natural or artificial, particularly with reference to International Law.
a) Nationality
b) Citizenship
c) Both of these
d) None of these
- 12) _____ is the official process whereby one nation or state surrenders a suspected or convicted criminal to another nation or state.
a) Extradition
b) Asylum
c) Both of these
d) None of these
- 13) According to the _____ theory, "the system of international law and municipal law are separate and self-contained to the extent to which rules of the one are not expressly or tacitly received into the other system."
a) Monistic
b) Dualistic
c) Pluralistic
d) Transformation
- 14) Piracy is an offense within the jurisdiction of the _____.
a) Flag State
b) Offenders State
c) All the States
d) None of these
- 15) When two or more states exercise rights over a territory, it is called as _____.
a) Confederation
b) Federal
c) Condominium
d) Vassal

- Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five) 20**
- a) Classification of treaties
 - b) Contraband
 - c) Modes of acquiring territories
 - d) Theories of recognition
 - e) Asylum & Extradition
 - f) State and Different Kinds of State
 - g) Sanctions in International Law
- Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Origin, Purposes and Principles of the U.N.
 - b) Aircraft Hijacking
 - c) Grounds of Intervention
 - d) WHO
 - e) Immunities, Privileges of Diplomatic Agents
 - f) Subjects of International Law
- Q.4 Answer the following questions (Any One) 15**
- a) What is Nationality? Describe the various modes of acquisition and loss of Nationality.
- OR**
- b) Describe the sources of International Law in detail.
- Q.5 Answer the following question. 15**
- Discuss the various means of settlement of International Disputes in detail.

Seat No.	
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Max. Marks: 80

15

- Page 1 of 3

- 8) The AIR (Prevention and Control of Pollution Act) was enacted by the parliament in the year ____.
- a) 1986
 - b) 1981
 - c) 1992
 - d) None of these
- 9) Which one of the following popular cases is referred in public trust doctrine?
- a) Ganga water pollution case
 - b) Shriram foods and fertilizers case
 - c) Kamalnath's case
 - d) None of these
- 10) Environment includes ____.
- a) Living things
 - b) Non-living things
 - c) Energies
 - d) All of the above
- 11) Union Carbide Corporation Vs Union of India is the case popularly known as ____.
- a) Ganga Pollution case
 - b) Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster case
 - c) Taj Mahal
 - d) None of the Above
- 12) Air pollutant means any ____ present in atmosphere.
- a) Solid & liquid only
 - b) Liquid & gaseous
 - c) Noise
 - d) All of above
- 13) The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act is legislated in the year ____.
- a) 1972
 - b) 1974
 - c) 1984
 - d) 1976
- 14) Which one of the following is a manmade disaster?
- a) Flood
 - b) Drought
 - c) War
 - d) Pandemic
- 15) Which one of the following cases is popularly known as Doon Valley Case?
- a) R.L. & E. Kendra Dehradun v. State of U.P.
 - b) L. K. Koolwal v. State
 - c) Murali S. Deora v. Union of India
 - d) None of these

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

- a) Polluter pays principle and Precautionary Principle
- b) Experimentation on Animal
- c) Public Trust Doctrine with relevant case laws
- d) Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Audit
- e) Bio-medical waste and Hazardous waste management
- f) Explain the concept of Biodiversity and Wetlands.
- g) Write a brief Note on Coastal Zone Management.

- Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Write a note on environment protection in perspective of religious (Dharma) and cultural heritage in India.
 - b) Discuss in detail the concept of Sustainable Development.
 - c) Discuss in detail the concept of Prior Permission and Non-Forest Purpose under Forest Conservation Act.
 - d) Write a brief note on Stockholm Conference on Human Environment.
 - e) Define Disaster, write a detail note on Disaster Emergency Preparedness.
 - f) Write a detail note on Offences and penalties prescribed under Air Act.
- Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One) 15**
- a) Write a note on declaration of Sanctuaries and National Park with relevant sections under Wildlife Protection Act
- OR**
- b) Write a detail note on pollution with its kind and effects on environment.
- Q.5 Write a detailed note on Constitutional Provisions with respect to Environmental Protection with relevant case laws. 15**

Seat No.	
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Set P

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VII) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November – 2025
Jurisprudence (19605701)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 29-10-2025
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 literal meaning of the term "Jurisprudence" is _____.
 a) Study of law and justice b) Knowledge of law
 c) Philosophy of law d) Practice of law
- 2) Who defined Jurisprudence as "The formal science of positive law _____.
 a) John Austin b) Holland
 c) Salmond d) Bentham
- 3) According to John Austin, Jurisprudence is _____.
 a) Science of Civil Law
 b) Philosophy of Moral Law
 c) Study of customs and traditions
 d) Law of nature
- 4) Who is considered the father of the sociological school?
 a) Roscoe Pound b) Auguste Comte
 c) Savigny d) Duguit
- 5) Judicial precedent means _____.
 a) Opinion of advocates
 b) Decision of the legislature
 c) Decision of courts that guides future cases
 d) Orders of the executive
- 6) The sociological method of studying law considers _____.
 a) law as a tool of social control
 b) law as command of the sovereign
 c) law as a moral order
 d) law as historical record
- 7) Ratio Decidendi is binding under the doctrine of _____.
 a) Res Judicata b) Stare decisis
 c) obiter dicta d) lex loci

- 8) What is the meaning of obiter dictum?
 - a) Reasons for decision
 - b) opinion expressed by Judges
 - c) Reason of law
 - d) None of these
- 9) The ethical purpose of law is _____.
 - a) To regulate state power
 - b) To secure justice and fairness
 - c) To codify customs
 - d) To create government policies
- 10) Contractual rights are examples of _____.
 - a) Rights in rem
 - b) Rights in personam
 - c) Natural rights
 - d) Political rights
- 11) Ownership without possession is called _____.
 - a) Possessory ownership
 - b) Non-ownership
 - c) Ownership in absentia
 - d) Reversionary ownership
- 12) Criminal liability usually results in _____.
 - a) Compensation only
 - b) Punishment
 - c) Civil injunction
 - d) Restitution of property
- 13) Mens Rea is not required in which of the following _____.
 - a) Murder
 - b) Strict liability offenses
 - c) Theft
 - d) Fraud
- 14) The appellate procedure allows _____.
 - a) Filing a complaint only
 - b) Review of the decision of a lower court
 - c) Direct enforcement of rights
 - d) Police investigation
- 15) Evidence in criminal law is governed by _____.
 - a) Indian Evidence Act 1872
 - b) Indian Penal Code
 - c) Civil Procedure Code
 - d) Limitation Act

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- a) Explain Jurisprudence as a science and an art.
- b) How do norms contribute to maintaining order in society?
- c) What is the historical school of law? Explain its main ideas.
- d) Write about "Will theory" of Right.
- e) Write about custom as a source of law.
- f) Explain St. Augustine theory of Natural Law.
- g) Define legal person and write about kinds of person.

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

- a) Explain the concept of possession and discuss the different kinds of possession recognized in law.
- b) How is the Title transferred from one person to another? Explain with reference to a sale or gift.
- c) Define Liability. Explain the conditions for imposing liability including the role of a wrongful act.
- d) What is meant by the presumption of malice? Under what circumstance can malice be inferred by law.
- e) What are the about sources of law? Explain about legislation as a source of law.
- f) Define obligation. Explain its nature and kinds with examples.

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

- a) Discuss about the concept of Dharma and its role in the Ancient Indian Legal System.
- b) Write a note on Ownership.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

Critically write a note on Austin's theory of positive law.

- 8) If there are no human interruptions to the easement's use, it is deemed _____.
a) continuous b) discontinuous easement
c) apparent easement d) None of these
- 9) A license _____ by the grantor, unless it is coupled with a transfer of property and such transfer is in force.
a) may be revoked
b) may not be revoked
c) may be restored
d) may not be restored
- 10) A license is deemed to be revoked, when from a cause preceding the grant of it, the grantor _____ to have any interest in the property affected by the license.
a) ceases b) acquire
c) Both a and b d) None of above
- 11) Each apartment is considered a _____ property for purpose of taxation.
a) joint b) separate
c) Both a and b d) None of above
- 12) Section _____ of Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act defines common expenses.
a) 3 (j) b) 3 (G)
c) 3 (h) d) 3 (d)
- 13) Section 14 of MAO Act deals with _____.
a) Insurance
b) bye - laws
c) removal from provisions of Act
d) Action
- 14) Section _____ of MAO Act deals with waiver of use of common areas of facilities.
a) Section 16 b) Section 15
c) Section 20 d) Section 17
- 15) Each apartment owner shall be entitled to the _____ ownership and possession of his apartment according to declaration executed and registered under Section 5 of Act.
a) joint b) Co-owner
c) exclusive d) None of above

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

20

- a) Finder of lost goods
- b) General principles of transfer of property
- c) Explain provisions of Mortgages under TP Act.
- d) Actionable Claims

- e) Video piracy
- f) Riparian Rights
- g) Explain provisions of encumbrances against Apartments.

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

- a) Possession & ownership as a man - property relationship
- b) Explain provisions of sales.
- c) Patents and designs
- d) Creation of easements
- e) Explain provision of disposition of property, destruction or damage under MAO Act.
- f) Contents of declaration under MAO Act

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

- a) Explain provisions of exchanges and Gifts.

OR

- b) Explain provision of charges and termination of lease.

Q.5 Explain nature, characteristics & extinction of easement. 15

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VII) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Labour & Industrial Law – II (19605703)**

Day & Date: Monday, 03-11-2025
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) Industrial dispute is provided under section _____ of Industrial Dispute Act.
 - a) 2
 - b) 2(k)
 - c) 2(ka)
 - d) 2(kkk)
- 2) The industrial peace is secured through voluntary _____ and compulsory _____.
 - a) Compromise & Arbitration
 - b) Adjudication & Arbitration
 - c) Work Committee & Industrial Tribunal
 - d) Negotiation and Adjudication
- 3) _____ 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
- 4) _____ 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
- 5) The Factories Act, 1948, came into force on _____.
 - a) 23rd September, 1948
 - b) 1st April, 1949
 - c) 4th April, 1949
 - d) 12th September, 1948
- 6) 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
- 7) If a factory has _____ number of employees, then the appointment of a safety officer is mandatory under The Factories Act.
 - a) 500
 - b) 100
 - c) 1000
 - d) 10000

- 8) 'Last come first go' rule is applicable in the case of _____

 - a) Layoff
 - b) Retrenchment
 - c) Retirement
 - d) None of these
- 9) Occupational disease is provided under section _____ of ESI Act.

 - a) 46
 - b) 49
 - c) 51
 - d) 52A
- 10) Employees' State Insurance Corporation is established under Section _____ of ESI Act.

 - a) 3
 - b) 6
 - c) 9
 - d) 11
- 11) Economic progress is bound up with both Industrial _____ and Industrial Peace.

 - a) Harmony
 - b) Dispute
 - c) Relation
 - d) None of these
- 12) Overtime is provided under section _____ of Minimum Wages Act.

 - a) 11
 - b) 12
 - c) 13
 - d) 14
- 13) No employer carrying on any public utility service shall lock-out any of his workmen without giving them notice of lock-out within _____ weeks before locking out.

 - a) Three
 - b) Six
 - c) Ten
 - d) Twenty
- 14) _____ hours in a week can an adult work under the provisions of Factories Act.

 - a) 9 hours
 - b) 34 hours
 - c) 56 hours
 - d) 48 hours
- 15) Sickness benefit is provided under section _____ of ESI Act.

 - a) 46
 - b) 49
 - c) 50
 - d) 51

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- a) Retrenchment
- b) Unfair Labour Practices under MRTU and PULP Act
- c) Growth of Labour Legislation in India
- d) Employment of young persons
- e) Works Committee
- f) Notional extension of employers premises
- g) Advisory Board under Minimum Wages Act

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)

15

- a) Welfare provisions for workers under Factories Act
- b) Principles of Labour Legislation
- c) Occupational disease

- d)** Powers of inspectors under Factories Act
- e)** When employer is liable to pay compensation
- f)** Method of payment of contribution under ESI Act

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

- a)** Discuss the provisions relating to the Recognition of Unions, Obligations and Rights of Recognized Unions under MRTU & PULP Act.

OR

- b)** Explain object and Constitutional validity of Minimum Wages Act. Discuss minimum wages, fair wages and living wages in detail.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

Define Strike and Lock-out. Explain the general prohibition of Strikes and Lock-outs under Industrial Disputes Act.

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VII) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025**

Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation (19605704)

Day & Date: Thursday, 06-11-2025
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 one of the following is not the secondary rule of statutory interpretation?
 - a) Noscitur a sociis
 - b) Ejusdem Generis
 - c) Reddendo singula singulis
 - d) Travaux preparatoires
- 2) _____ Statute is one which compels performance of certain things or compels certain thin must be done in a certain manner.
 - a) Temporary statute
 - b) Mandatory Statute
 - c) Director Statute
 - d) None of these
- 3) Words of an enactment are to be given their ordinary and natural meaning is principle of _____ rule of interpretation.
 - a) Literal Rule
 - b) Golden Rule
 - c) Mischief Rule
 - d) Harmonious Construction
- 4) In which of the following case, Mischief rule is enunciated?
 - a) Heydons case
 - b) Lee v.knapp case
 - c) State of Bombay v. F.N Balsara
 - d) None of these
- 5) Which one of the following is the External aid to interpretation.
 - a) Travaux preparatoires
 - b) Statues in pari materia
 - c) Contemporanea Expositio
 - d) All of these
- 6) While determining the meaning of an expression in a statute, a specific expression in an earlier statute dealing with the same subject matter may be referred to, those statutes are called _____.
 - a) Repealing Statutes
 - b) Statutes in pari materia
 - c) Contemporary Statutes
 - d) None of these

- 7) General things do not derogate from special things is the meaning of _____.
a) In bonam partem
b) Generalia specialibus non derogant
c) Non obstante clause
d) None of these
- 8) Non obstante clause means _____ clause.
a) Notwithstanding clause b) independent Clause
c) Both a & b d) None of these
- 9) Express mention of one thing implies the exclusion of another is the meaning of _____.
a) expressio unius est exclusion alterius
b) ex visceribus actus
c) generalia specialibus non derogant
d) None of these
- 10) 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 subjects within the domain of another legislation is _____ principle.
a) Occupied Field b) Pith and substance
c) Residuary powers d) None of these
- 11) The Doctrine of Repugnancy contained under Article _____ of the Constitution of India.
a) Article 254 b) Article 262
c) 294 d) None of these
- 12) which one of the following is an internal aid to interpretation.
a) Travaux preparatoires b) Nonobstante clause
c) Contemporanea Exposio d) None of these
- 13) Statutes are presumed to be _____.
a) Valid b) against injustice
c) against absurdity d) All of these
- 14) The basic theme of Doctrine of _____ is "you cannot do directly, what you cannot do indirectly"
a) Occupiedfield b) Pith and substance
c) Colorable legislation d) Residuary powers
- 15) _____ Statute is one, which repeals an earlier statute.
a) Amending Statute b) Declaratory statute
c) Codifying statute d) None of these

- Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five) 20**
- a) Explain the following Maxims
 - 1) Delegatus non potest delegare
 - 2) Generalia specia-libus non derogant
 - b) State the difference between Law and Morals
 - c) Write note on interpretation of Penal statute and Taxing statute.
 - d) Write a short Note on Principle of Utility
 - e) Write note on interpretation of Codifying statute and Consolidating statute.
 - f) Discuss in detail the provisions regarding commencement, operation, and repeal of statute.
 - g) Discuss the following Maxims
 - 1) Expressio unius est exclusio alterius
 - 2) Utres valet potior quam pareat
- Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Write a note on the principle of occupied field with relevant case laws.
 - b) Write note on Doctrine Repugnancy and residuary powers.
 - c) Define Statute, discuss in brief the classification of statutes.
 - d) Write a note on Rawls theory- of Justice with relevance to the Indian legislation.
 - e) Discuss in detail, the Robert Nozick Theory- of entitlement.
 - f) Write note on Doctrine of Pith and Substance and Colorable Legislation.
- Q.4 Answer the following questions (Any one) 15**
- a) Write a full note on Primary and Secondary Rules of Statutory Interpretation with relevant case laws.
- OR**
- b) Write a full note on presumptions of statutory interpretation.
- Q.5 Answer the following question 15**
- Explain in detail the internal and External aid to Interpretation.

Seat No.	
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Set P

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VII) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Penology and Victimology (19605706)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 08-11-2025
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) Probation is _____.
 - a) Determinate Sentencing
 - b) Indeterminate Sentencing
 - c) Suspended Sentencing
 - d) Custodial Sentencing
- 2) Penology is branch of Criminology dealing with _____.
 - a) Prison management
 - b) The treatment of offender
 - c) Both of a & b
 - d) None of these
- 3) The Retributive theory of punishment is based on the principal _____.
 - a) Eye for an eye
 - b) Vengeance against the wrong door
 - c) Both of a & b
 - d) None of these
- 4) Open air jails are setup under what philosophy?
 - a) Protection of Society
 - b) Reformation of prisoners
 - c) Retribution
 - d) None of these
- 5) Parole or premature release is granted by which authority?
 - a) Police
 - b) Court
 - c) Prison Officer
 - d) Parole Committee/ Board
- 6) Following are the cause of Crime _____.
 - a) Heredity
 - b) Mental Disorder
 - c) Alcoholism
 - d) All of above
- 7) Central Jail are mainly meant for _____.
 - a) Children in Conflict with law
 - b) Political
 - c) Convict prisoner
 - d) None of these
- 8) _____ is a victimless crime.
 - a) Murder
 - b) Narcotics crimes
 - c) Hijacking
 - d) None of these

- 9) According to the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015, a person is considered 'child' or 'juvenile' if he or she has not completed the age of _____.
 - a) 14 years
 - b) 12 years
 - c) 16 years
 - d) 18 years
- 10) The father of victimology generally refers to _____.
 - a) Sutherland
 - b) Durkheim
 - c) Marx
 - d) Mendelsohn
- 11) Reduction in sentence in prison administration is called _____.
 - a) Remission
 - b) Premature
 - c) Release
 - d) None of these
- 12) Who is competent to commute death penalty to life imprisonment?
 - a) President of India
 - b) Chief Minister
 - c) Director General Prisoner
 - d) Vice-President of India
- 13) The doctrine of death penalty for 'rarest of rare case' was used by SC in _____.
 - a) Machi Singh & others v. State of Panjab
 - b) Bacchan Sing v. State of Panjab
 - c) Rajendra Prasad v. State of U.P.
 - d) None of these
- 14) Justice A.N. Mulla Committee of Jail Reforms has suggested setting up of _____ for modernization of prison in India.
 - a) National Prison Commission
 - b) Central prison modernization commission
 - c) India Jails Committee
 - d) None of these
- 15) Production, distribution and role of illicit drugs is called _____.
 - a) Drug trafficking
 - b) Alcohol use
 - c) Drug dependence
 - d) None of the above

Q.2 Write short notes. (Any Five)

20

- a) Define Juvenile. Explain about the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015.
- b) Discuss the women and children as victim.
- c) Classification of prisoners
- d) Minimum Sentence
- e) Prison Labour
- f) Parole
- g) Concept of Victimology

- Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Explain Third Degree Method.
 - b) Define Juvenile. Explain the characteristic of Juvenile Court.
 - c) Write a note on Constitution Validity of Capital punishment.
 - d) Write a short note on Victim compensation Scheme.
 - e) Modernization & reform in police system
 - f) Discusses the rights of prisoners.
- Q.4 Answer the following questions in detail. (Any One) 15**
- a) Right detailed note on definition, nature and scope of penology and also, explain theories of Punishment.
- OR**
- b) Explain the role of police in criminal justice administration.
- Q.5 Answer the following question. 15**
- Discusses the origin of probation system in India. What are the essential of probation law?

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Family Law - II (19605801)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 28-10-2025
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 order for maintenance under Section 125 of Cr.P.C. shall not be applicable to _____.
 - a) Children
 - b) Wife
 - c) Parents
 - d) A wife living in adultery
- 2) What did the historic ruling in the Shah Bano case emphasize with regard to maintenance under Muslim Personal Laws in India?
 - a) Maintenance for the period of iddat
 - b) Maintenance shall only be given if it is specified in the mehr
 - c) The Shariat is the only source of maintenance law, the courts have no authority
 - d) A Muslim woman who has been divorced is entitled to support after the iddat term
- 3) Section ____ of Hindu Marriage Act deals with maintenance pendente lit and expenses of proceedings.
 - a) Section 25
 - b) Section 23
 - c) Section 24
 - d) None of above
- 4) Following provisions are applicable to Hindu Women.
 - a) Provisions under Cr.P.C.
 - b) Provisions under Hindu Marriage Act
 - c) Provisions under the protection of women from the Domestic Violence Act.
 - d) All the above
- 5) Under Cr.P.C. (Section 125) wife includes _____.
 - a) a woman who has been divorced by
 - b) has obtained divorce from her husband and not remarried
 - c) a or b
 - d) None of above
- 6) _____ of Indian Divorce Act provides alimony Pendente Lite.
 - a) Section 36
 - b) Section 37
 - c) Section 73
 - d) None of above

- 7) _____ of Special Marriage Act 1954 deals with custody of children.
 - a) Section 38
 - b) Section 36
 - c) Section 37
 - d) None of above
- 8) _____ of Constitution of India provide Uniform Civil Code.
 - a) Article 44
 - b) Article 43
 - c) Article 45
 - d) None of above
- 9) Section 4 of Family Court Act provides _____.
 - a) Jurisdiction
 - b) Appointment of Judges
 - c) Judgement
 - d) None of above
- 10) Section 8 of Family Court Act provides _____.
 - a) Exclusion of Jurisdiction
 - b) Pending proceedings
 - c) a & b
 - d) None of above
- 11) _____ factors which constitutes the welfare of the child.
 - a) Ethical upbringing & safe-keeping of the child
 - b) Good education to be imparted
 - c) Economic well-being of the guardian
 - d) All of above
- 12) Under _____, only mother has right to seek child custody as per right of Hizanat until she is not found guilty of any misconduct.
 - a) Muslim Law
 - b) Hindu Law
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of above
- 13) Under Hindu Law, _____ is the natural guardian of the minor illegitimate children even if the father is alive.
 - a) Mother
 - b) Father
 - c) Husband
 - d) None of other
- 14) Under Hindu law, _____ can be appointed only by a will.
 - a) Natural guardian
 - b) Testamentary guardian
 - c) Guardian appointed by Court
 - d) None of above
- 15) Under _____ of Constitution of India, the State makes provisions for ensuring just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.
 - a) Article 39
 - b) Article 42
 - c) Article 14
 - d) None of above

Q.2 Answer any five of the following.

20

- a) Explain provisions relating to jurisdiction under Family Court Act.
- b) Explain provisions which administer the gender justice.
- c) Explain Universalization and Modernization.
- d) Explain provision of Adoption under Hindu Law.
- e) Explain provisions of guardianship & welfare of child.
- f) Explain maintenance provisions under Christian Law.
- g) Explain in details Industrialization.

- Q.3 Answer any three of the following. 15**
- a) Explain constitution and function of Family Court.
 - b) Explain provisions of maintenance under Special Marriage Act.
 - c) Explain custody, maintenance and education of child under various law.
 - d) Explain working women and their impact on spousal relationship & role of women.
 - e) Explain changing pattern and relation between parent and child.
 - f) Explain in detail Westernization.
- Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions. 15**
- a) Explain in details maintenance provisions under Cr.P.C. for neglected wives, divorced wives, minor children, disabled children, and parents.
- OR**
- b) Explain critically maintenance of divorced Muslim women under Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act 1986.
- Q.5 Explain in detail the need for Uniform Civil Code with reference to religious pluralism, Connotations of Article, impediments and idea of optional UCC. 15**

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Constitutional Law - II (19605802)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 30-10-2025
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 State list contains ____ subjects.
 - a) 66
 - b) 88
 - c) 97
 - d) 56
- 2) Name of the present Chief Justice _____.
 - a) Khanna
 - b) Bhagavati
 - c) Nikam
 - d) None of these
- 3) Article 356 specially deals with the provisions of the _____.
 - a) Amendment
 - b) Emergency
 - c) Both
 - d) President
- 4) Which Article declares that India is a Union?
 - a) 21
 - b) 1
 - c) 3
 - d) None of these
- 5) At present in Andhra Pradesh, the legislature has ____ houses.
 - a) 2
 - b) 1
 - c) 3
 - d) None of these
- 6) There are ____ kinds of writs.
 - a) 6
 - b) 4
 - c) 5
 - d) 3
- 7) ____ bill is not produced in Rajya Sabha.
 - a) bill relating to defence
 - b) money bill
 - c) any bill
 - d) None of these
- 8) ____ is the upper house of the Parliament.
 - a) Lok Sabha
 - b) Rajya Sabha
 - c) President's Office
 - d) None of these
- 9) The tenure of the Rajya Sabha member is ____ years.
 - a) 5
 - b) 6
 - c) 10
 - d) None of these

- 10) Panchayat Raj system is introduced in India under ____ Amendment of the Constitution.
a) 73
b) 56
c) 78
d) 72
- 11) ____ is the foundation of Panchayat Raj system.
a) Municipality
b) Corporation
c) Gram Sabha
d) All
- 12) Who is the father of Panchayat Raj system in India?
a) Balvant Rai
b) Mallinath
c) Indira Gandhi
d) Nehru
- 13) Which Article deals with S.T.s _____.
a) 322
b) 342
c) 352
d) 366
- 14) Articles 124 to 147 deals with _____.
a) Union Judiciary
b) State Legislature
c) Union Executive
d) None of these
- 15) Who will appoint the Comptroller and Auditor General of India?
a) P.M.
b) C.M.
c) President
d) None of these

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- a) Doctrine Pleasure
- b) Upper House
- c) Bicameral System
- d) Money bill
- e) Amendment of the Constitution
- f) Trade and Commerce meaning
- g) Ordinance

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)

15

- Emergency meaning and kinds
- Federal Features
- Composition of Gram Panchayat
- Mandamus
- All India Services
- Relation between Union & State

Q.4 Answer the following questions (Any One)

15

- a)** State Legislature – Discuss.
- OR**
- b)** Write about the Jurisdiction of Supreme Court.

Q.5 Write about Amendment process of Indian Constitution and power and limitations of Parliament while amending the constitution.

15

Day & Date: Saturday, 01-11-2025
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

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

15

- Page 1 of 3

- 8) Sec _____ of the IRDAI Act 1999 specifies the authority composition.
 - a) Sec - 1
 - b) Sec - 2
 - c) Sec - 3
 - d) Sec - 4
- 9) Marine insurance covers which of the following insurance?
 - a) Ship Hull
 - b) Cargo
 - c) Freight insurance
 - d) All the above
- 10) Which of the following is not the contents of insurance policy?
 - a) Declarations Pages
 - b) Insuring agreement
 - c) Condition
 - d) None of the above
- 11) A contract of insurance is incomplete till the duration of the policy is _____.
 - a) specified
 - b) unspecified
 - c) formative
 - d) non formative
- 12) An _____ is complete transfer of rights titles & interest in the policy.
 - a) Risk
 - b) Assignment
 - c) Conditions
 - d) Rectification
- 13) For Janashree Bima Yojana, individual should age between _____ years.
 - a) 0 - 5
 - b) 0 - 17
 - c) 18 to 59
 - d) Above 60
- 14) An _____ is a type of life insurance that combines an insurance policy with a savings strategy.
 - a) Janashree Bima Yojana
 - b) Risk
 - c) Endowment plan
 - d) Subrogation
- 15) The term 'perils of the sea' includes _____.
 - a) Storms
 - b) Waves
 - c) Icebergs
 - d) All the above

Q.2 Write Any Five.

20

- a) Total loss & partial loss under Marine Insurance
- b) Doctrine of subrogation & contribution
- c) Objectives of the Motor Vehicle Act - 1988
- d) Effect of certificate of insurance & transfer of certificate of insurance
- e) Insurance against third party risk in the Motor Vehicle Act
- f) Claim tribunals
- g) Importance & characteristic of social insurance

Q.3 Write Any Three answer.

15

- State the history of Life Insurance.
- State workmen's compensation relating to risks.
- Explain the term of policy.
- Define insurance & state it's economic significance.
- Motional extension of employer's premises
- Sickness insurance

Q.4 Explain the Public Liability Insurance Authorities role & functions. **15**

OR

Write a detailed Note on 'Marine Insurance'.

Q.5 What is contract of Insurance? Explain the nature, scope & fundamental principles of Insurance. **15**

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Trade mark and Design (19605806)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 01-11-2025
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 Trademarks Act 1999, defines "Mark".
 - a) Section 2 (1) (m)
 - b) Section 2 (1) (n)
 - c) Section 2 (1) (p)
 - d) Section 2 (1) (o)
- 2) Paris convention for the protection of Industrial Designs is passed in the year _____.
 - a) 1965
 - b) 1966
 - c) 1967
 - d) 1968
- 3) Section ____ of the Trademarks Act 1999 provides for the relative grounds for the refusal of the registration.
 - a) Section 10
 - b) Section 11
 - c) Section 13
 - d) None of these
- 4) Agency is defined under Section ____ of the Design Act 2000.
 - a) Sec 40
 - b) Sec 41
 - c) Sec 42
 - d) Sec 43
- 5) Section ____ of the Designs Act 2000 provides for registration of Design.
 - a) Sec 3 to 10
 - b) Sec 2 to 11
 - c) Sec 3 to 17
 - d) None of these
- 6) Which of the following includes Mark?
 - a) Device
 - b) Brand
 - c) Label
 - d) All of these
- 7) The term "WIPO" stands for _____.
 - a) World Investment Policy Organization
 - b) World Intellectual Property Organization
 - c) Wildlife Investigation and Policing Organization
 - d) World Institute for Prevention of Organized Crime
- 8) Passing off relief under the Trademarks Act, 1999 is _____.
 - a) Statutory relief
 - b) Common law relief
 - c) Conventional relief
 - d) Administrative relief

- 9) Which of the following is not intellectual property law?
 - a) Copyrights Act
 - b) Patent Act
 - c) Trademark Act
 - d) Customs Act
- 10) Hague agreement of industrial deposit of Industrial design is passed in the year _____.
 - a) 1962
 - b) 1960
 - c) 1961
 - d) None of these
- 11) The term “package” was defined in Trademarks Act under Section _____.
 - a) 2 (1) (g)
 - b) 2 (1) (r)
 - c) 2 (1) (s)
 - d) None of the above
- 12) Passing off is a form of _____.
 - a) Tort
 - b) Contract
 - c) Crime
 - d) None of these
- 13) The term WTO stands for _____.
 - a) World Trade Organization
 - b) Women Trade Organization
 - c) World Tenders Organization
 - d) None of above
- 14) “Design” was defined under the Designs Act under Section _____.
 - a) Section 2 (d)
 - b) Section 2 (e)
 - c) Section 2 (b)
 - d) None of these
- 15) The first registration of Trademark under the Trademark Act is valid for _____.
 - a) 10 years
 - b) 20 Years
 - c) 15 Years
 - d) None of above

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- a) Certification Trademark and well-known Trademarks
- b) Functions of Trademarks
- c) Evidence under Design Act
- d) History and origin of Trademark
- e) Industrial and International exhibition under Design Act
- f) Piracy of registered design
- g) Absolute grounds for refusal of Registration of Trademark

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)

15

- a) Powers & duties of Controller under Design Act
- b) Removal and Restoration of Trademarks
- c) Powers and functions of Register under Trademarks Act
- d) Powers of central government under Designs Act
- e) Types of Trademarks
- f) Procedure for registration of Trademark

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

- a) What is passing off? Distinguish between passing off action and infringement action. What are the defenses & remedies for under passing off?
- b) Write a detail note on Assignment & transmission of the “trademark” under Trademarks Act.

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

Define Design. Write a detail note on registration of designs.

Seat No.	
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Set P

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November – 2025
Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System
(Clinical Course) (19605803)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 04-11-2025
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) According to section _____ of the Advocate Act 1961, the only one class of persons entitled to practice the profession of law namely advocates.

a) 29	b) 28
c) 30	d) 32
- 2) According to section _____ of the Advocate Act 1961, conduct of advocate is controlled by Disciplinary Committee by taking disciplinary action.

a) 30 to 40	b) 20 to 30
c) 15 to 20	d) 34 to 44
- 3) Section _____ of the act provides for the constitution of Bar Council of India for the territory to which the Act extends.

a) 4	b) 5
c) 6	d) 8
- 4) State Bar Council is empowered to remove names from roll according to section _____ of Advocate Act 1961.

a) 25	b) 25-A
c) 26-A	d) 26
- 5) Section _____ of Advocate Act empowers State Bar Council to transfer name of advocate from one state to another state roll on application.

a) 14	b) 15
c) 17	d) 18
- 6) In India, the Constitution declares the Supreme Court in Article _____ as the court of record.

a) 129	b) 215
c) 216	d) None of these

- 7) Section _____ of the Contempt of Court Act 1971 makes judges, magistrates, and other persons liable for the contempt of court.
 - a) 15
 - b) 16
 - c) 18
 - d) 20
- 8) No person shall be enrolled as an advocate on the roll of more than _____ State Bar Council.
 - a) one
 - b) two
 - c) three
 - d) four
- 9) Action for contempt is to be taken within _____.
 - a) 30 days
 - b) six months
 - c) one year
 - d) two years
- 10) An advocate with his consent be designated as a senior advocate of the Supreme Court or the High Court is of the opinion that _____.
 - a) by virtue of ability
 - b) standing at bar
 - c) special knowledge and experience in law
 - d) all of these
- 11) Section 9 of Advocate Act deals with constitution of _____.
 - a) State Bar Council
 - b) Bar Council of India
 - c) Disciplinary Committee
 - d) Legal Aid Committee
- 12) Willful disobedience to any of court is called _____.
 - a) criminal contempt
 - b) civil contempt
 - c) violation of law
 - d) negligent act
- 13) Defrauding or cheating the party is an example of _____ of advocate.
 - a) Ethics
 - b) Mistake
 - c) Misconduct
 - d) Guilt
- 14) Section 3 of Advocate Act provide for constitution of _____.
 - a) Bar council of India
 - b) State Bar Council
 - c) Disciplinary committee
 - d) District bar
- 15) Case law of V.P. Kumaravel vs. The Bar council of India is an example of _____.
 - a) Mistake
 - b) Negligence
 - c) Moral turpitude
 - d) Touting

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- 1) State any two functions of State Bar Council?
- 2) What are duties of lawyers towards client?
- 3) What are defenses available in civil contempt?
- 4) Disqualification of members of Bar Council.
- 5) Constitution of Legal aid committee of B.C.I.
- 6) Lawyers duties towards the opponent counsel.
- 7) Limitation for actions for contempt.

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

- 1) Prahlad Saran Gupta v/s Bar Council of India and another (AIR 1997 SC 1338)
- 2) Hikmat Ali Khan v/s Ishwar Prasad (AIR 1997 SC 864).
- 3) U.P. Sales Tax services Association v/s Taxation Bar Association Agra (AIR 1996 SC 98).
- 4) Define professional misconduct and explain its remedies.
- 5) Composition of State Bar Council.
- 6) Define professional ethics and explain its remedies.

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

- a) Define contempt of court. Distinguish between civil contempt and criminal contempt.

OR

- b) Define professional misconduct, remedies and punishment u/s Advocate Act 1961.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

Functions of disciplinary committee of State Bar Council? Which cases are tried by State Bar Council and what are punishment provided as per Advocate Act?

Seat No.	
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Set P

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Alternative Dispute Resolution (Clinical Course) (19605804)**

Day & Date: Friday, 07-11-2025
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) _____ is alternate Dispute Resolution.
 - a) Arbitration
 - b) Conciliation
 - c) Negotiation
 - d) All the above
- 2) It may classify _____ as a form of binding dispute resolution, equivalent to litigation in the courts, due to arbitration clause.
 - a) Negotiation
 - b) Mediation
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) Arbitration
- 3) When arbitration proceedings are conducted in place outside India and Award is required to be enforced in India, it is termed as _____ arbitration.
 - a) Foreign
 - b) Domestic
 - c) Institutional
 - d) None of above
- 4) Statutory arbitration is mandatory which is imposed on the parties by _____.
 - a) Operation of Law
 - b) Act of parties
 - c) By agreement
 - d) None of above
- 5) _____ were closely followed by the Indian legislators to formulate rules / laws under part III of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act.
 - a) UNICEF laws
 - b) UNCITRAL Rules on conciliation 1980
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of above
- 6) In Conciliation, disputes are settled by _____.
 - a) imposed decision
 - b) mutual agreement
 - c) mandatory
 - d) None of above
- 7) _____ assist parties to reach _____ in their dispute under Section 67 of Arbitration & Conciliation Act.
 - a) Conciliator, settlement
 - b) Arbitration, award
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of above

- 8) If there are three conciliations in a conciliation proceeding, each party may appoint one conciliator and the ____ may agree on name of the third conciliator as presiding conciliator.
- a) parties
 - b) two conciliators
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of above
- 9) Arbitration & Conciliation Act prohibits the parties to produce the conciliator as a witness in any ____ proceedings.
- a) arbitral
 - b) judicial
 - c) Both a or b
 - d) None of above
- 10) Lok Adalat recognized & got statutory status under ____.
- a) Arbitration & Conciliation Act
 - b) Lok Adalat Act
 - c) Legal Services Authorities Act
 - d) All the above
- 11) Permanent Lok Adalat's established to deal with cases pertaining to the ____.
- a) Statue disputes
 - b) Public utility services
 - c) Agreement disputes
 - d) None of above
- 12) A Lok Adalat shall have jurisdiction to determine & to arrive at a compromise between the parties to a dispute in respect of ____.
- a) Any case pending before
 - b) Any matter which is falling within the jurisdiction & is not brought before any court for which the Lok Adalat is organized
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of above
- 13) Where no award is made by Lok Adalat on the ground that no settlement could be arrived between the parties, the Lok Adalat shall advice the parties to seek remedy in ____.
- a) Conciliation
 - b) Arbitration
 - c) Court
 - d) None of above
- 14) Permanent Lok Adalat ____ have jurisdiction in respect of any matter relating to an offence not compoundable under any law.
- a) shall
 - b) shall not
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of above
- 15) All proceedings before a Lok Adalat shall be deemed to be ____ proceedings.
- a) Judicial
 - b) Non-judicial
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of above

- Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five) 20**
- a) History & importance of Lok-Adalat
 - b) Meaning of International Commercial Arbitration
 - c) Explain appointment of conciliator.
 - d) Explain principles governing Negotiation.
 - e) Explain meaning & importance of negotiation.
 - f) Explain arbitration awards provision.
 - g) Explain provisions of arbitration agreement.
- Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Discuss interim measures in arbitration case under Arbitration & Conciliation Act.
 - b) Explain grounds on which one can recourse against arbitral award.
 - c) Explain in detail types of arbitration.
 - d) Explain provisions of practice & procedure in Arbitration.
 - e) UNCITRAL
 - f) Discuss procedure of conciliation.
- Q.4 Answer the following questions (Any One) 15**
- a) Explain in detail independence & impartiality of Conciliator and make comparison of Arbitration & Conciliation.
- OR**
- b) Explain New York Convention awards Geneva Convention awards and procedure for enforcement of foreign Arbitral Awards.
- Q.5 Explain in detail cases taken up under Lok-Adalat and provisions of Lok Adalat under Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. 15**

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IX) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita 2023 (BNSS) (19605906)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 29-10-2025
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) Sec. _____ provides arrest by private person.
 - a) 40
 - b) 41
 - c) 42
 - d) 43
- 2) There cannot be an appeal when the accused _____.
 - a) Convicted
 - b) Acquitted
 - c) Under Trial
 - d) Plead Guilty
- 3) The _____ opens the case by describing accusation against the accused.
 - a) Lawyer
 - b) Judge
 - c) Public Prosecutor
 - d) Police
- 4) Sec. _____ of B.N.S.S. District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, or Magistrate of first class may make an order for the immediate restoration of abducted females.
 - a) 100
 - b) 101
 - c) 98
 - d) 99
- 5) Sec. _____ of B.N.S.S. does not authorize High Court to convert finding of acquittal into one of conviction.
 - a) 439
 - b) 442
 - c) 399
 - d) 398
- 6) Every information relating to commission of cognizable offence is known as _____.
 - a) Complaint
 - b) Charge
 - c) Charge sheet
 - d) F.I.R.
- 7) Sec. _____ of B.N.S.S. provides when offence proved included in offence charged.
 - a) 240
 - b) 241
 - c) 245
 - d) N.O.T. A

- 8) Sec. _____ of B.N.S.S. provides direction for grant of bail to person apprehending arrest.

a) 480	b) 482
c) 485	d) N.O.T. A
- 9) _____ means temporary release of person awaiting for trial.

a) Bail	b) Custody
c) Arrest	d) Liberty
- 10) Seizure is explained in B.N.S.S under Section _____.

a) 105	b) 106
c) 107	d) All of the above
- 11) _____ means a case relating to an offence and not being a Warrant Case.

a) Warrant Case	b) Sessions Case
c) Summary Case	d) Summons Case
- 12) When an _____ receives information that there is within his local jurisdiction a person taking precautions to conceal his presence.

a) Civil Judge	b) Executive Magistrate
c) Session Judge	d) N.O.T. A
- 13) Sec. _____ of B.N.S.S. provides Compounding of offence.

a) 355	b) 356
c) 359	d) 360
- 14) Sec._____ of B.N.S.S. provides power to summon a person.

a) 193	b) 192
c) 194	d) 195
- 15) Attachment, Forfeiture or restoration of property explained in Sec. _____ of B.N.S.S.

a) 107	b) 108
c) 106	d) 105

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

20

- a) Public prosecutor
- b) Court of sessions
- c) Dismissal of complaint
- d) Venue of Trial
- e) Anticipatory Bail
- f) Seizure
- g) Framing of charge

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

15

- General principles of search
- F.I.R.
- Discharge Application

- d)** Conception of Fair Trail
- e)** Constitutional perspective of B.N.S.S.
- f)** Right to speedy trail

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

- a)** Explain in detail Juvenile delinquency.
- b)** Rights of Arrested person

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

Explain in detail classification of Criminal Courts.

Seat No.	
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Set P

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IX) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023 (BSA) (19605907)**

Day & Date: Friday, 31-10-2025
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) Facts can be _____.
 - a) Physical facts
 - b) Psychological facts
 - c) Physical or psychological facts
 - d) Only Physical facts and psychological facts
- 2) Presumption under the Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam are _____.
 - a) Presumption of facts
 - b) Presumption of Law
 - c) both a and b
 - d) only (b) and not
- 3) Propositions under Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam are _____.
 - I) Presumption of facts are always rebuttable
 - II) Presumption of facts can be either rebuttable or irrebuttable
 - III) Presumption of Law are always irrebuttable
 - IV) Presumption of Law can be either rebuttable or irrebuttable

Which is True of the aforesaid proposition?

 - a) I and III are correct but II and IV are incorrect
 - b) I and IV are correct but II and IV are incorrect
 - c) II and III are correct but I and IV are incorrect
 - d) II and IV are correct but I and III are incorrect
- 4) Which of the following documents are not admissible in evidence?
 - a) Documents improperly procured
 - b) Document procured by illegal means
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) Neither a nor b
- 5) A fact forming part of same transaction is relevant under Sec 4 of Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 _____.
 - a) If it is in issue and have occurred at the same time and place.
 - b) If it is in issue and may have occurred at diff. times and places
 - c) Though not in issue and may have occurred at the same time and place or at different times and place.
 - d) Though not in issue must have occurred at the same time and place.

- 6)** Admissions _____.
a) are conclusive proof of the matter admitted.
b) are not conclusive proof of matter admitted but operate as estoppel
c) are conclusive proof of matter and also operate as estoppel
d) Both (a) and (c) are correct
- 7)** Under Sec. 25 (2) of Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam _____.
a) whole statement is admissible
b) only that portion which relates to Discovery is admissible
c) both are admissible depending on the facts and circumstance of the case.
d) only (a) and not (b)
- 8)** A dying declaration is admissible _____.
a) only in criminal proceedings
b) only in civil proceeding
c) in civil as well as criminal proceeding
d) in criminal proceeding alone and not in civil proceeding
- 9)** Oral account of contents of a document is admissible _____.
a) when given by a person who has seen and read the document
b) when given by a person who has seen but not read the document
c) when given by a person to whom the document was read over
d) when given by any of the above
- 10)** A will is required to be proved by calling at least one attesting witness _____.
a) when it is registered
b) when it is unregistered
c) when it is admitted
d) All of above
- 11)** An Accomplice is _____.
a) not competent witness against on accused
b) a competent witness against an accused
c) can not be competent witness against an accused
d) Either (a) or (c)
- 12)** Examination in chief of witness _____.
a) shall be by party calling the witness
b) shall be by the adverse party
c) Both (a) and (b)
d) Either (a) or (b)
- 13)** Re- examination of witness _____.
a) shall be by the party calling the witness
b) shall be by the adverse party
c) Both (a) and (b)
d) Either (a) or (b)

- 14)** Under Sec 39 (1) of Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 the opinion expert can be for _____.
a) identity of hand writing
b) identity of finger impression
c) Both (a) and (b)
d) Neither (a) nor (b)
- 15)** Public documents are mentioned in _____.
a) Sec 72
b) Sec 73
c) Sec 74
d) Sec 75

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

- a) Oral evidence
- b) Public and private document
- c) Doctrine of Res- gestate
- d) Expert witness
- e) Fact and fact in issue
- f) Motive and preparation
- g) Presumption as to Dowry-Death

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

- a) Define and explain Document.
- b) When fact is said to be proved, disproved and not proved.
- c) Write a short note on confession by Co- Accused.
- d) Write a short note on facts of which court must take a Judicial Notice.
- e) Write a short note on child witness.
- f) Impeaching the credit of witness

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

- a) What is confession? Explain Judicial confession and Extra Judicial confession.

OR

- b) What is mean by burden of proof? on whom it lies? Does Burden of proof shifted?

Q.5 Answer the following question 15

Explain in brief Dying Declaration.

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IX) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act (19605903)**

Day & Date: Monday, 03-11-2025
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) "Where a suit has been duly instituted, a summons may be issued to the defendant to appear and answer the claim and may be served in manner prescribed". It is provided under Section _____ of Code of Civil Procedure.

a) 19	b) 21
c) 27	d) 32
- 2) 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
- 3) "The Court shall not order the arrest or detention in the civil prison of a woman in execution of a decree for the payment of money". It is provided under section _____ of CPC.

a) 56	b) 57
c) 58	d) 99
- 4) 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
- 5) The Court, after the case has been heard, shall pronounce judgment, and on such judgment, _____ shall follow.

a) Order	b) Appeal
c) Decree	d) None of these
- 6) The person verifying the pleading shall furnish _____ in support of his pleadings.

a) Application	b) Affidavit
c) Claim	d) None of above

- 7) In the case of a suit against the Central Government where it relates to railway, no suits shall be instituted against the Government until the expiration of two months next after notice in the writing has been delivered to, or left at the office of _____ that railway.
- a) Chief Secretary
 - b) Secretary
 - c) General Manager
 - d) None of these
- 8) No second appeal shall lie except on the ground mentioned in Section _____ of CPC.
- a) 96
 - b) 97
 - c) 99
 - d) 100
- 9) Temporary injunction will be granted by Court if applicant proves _____.
- a) Prima facie case
 - b) Favorable balance of convenience
 - c) Irreparable loss
 - d) All of these
- 10) 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) 50
- 11) When a suit has been duly instituted, a _____ may be issued to the defendant to appear and answer the claim.
- a) Summons
 - b) Warrant
 - c) Caveat
 - d) Decree
- 12) 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
- 13) Caveat is provided under Section _____ of Code of Civil Procedure.
- a) 148
 - b) 148 A
 - c) 149
 - d) 150
- 14) 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
- 15) Basis of distribution of the jurisdiction of Indian courts is _____.
- a) Pecuniary
 - b) Territorial
 - c) Subject matter
 - d) All of these

- Q.2 Answer of the following. (Any Five) 20**
- a) Restitution
 - b) Interpleader suits
 - c) Affidavits
 - d) Foreign judgment
 - e) Distinction between laches, acquiescence, prescription
 - f) Mesne Profits
 - g) Res-subjudice and Res judicata
- Q.3 Answer of the following. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Caveat
 - b) Set off and counter claim
 - c) Suits by or against government
 - d) Legal Liabilities
 - e) Review, Reference and Revision
 - f) Public nuisance
- Q.4 Answer the following question. (Any One) 15**
- a) Discuss the provisions of CPC in respect of place of suing in detail.
- OR**
- b) Describe the term summons. Explain the modes of services of the summons.
- Q.5 Answer the following question. 15**
- What is pleading? Discuss the general rules relating to pleading.

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IX) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Principles of Taxation Law (19605904)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 06-11-2025
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) Income Tax Act come into force on _____.
 a) Income Tax Act 1-4-1961 b) 1-4-1962
 c) 1-4-1956 d) 1-4-1965
- 2) Highest administrative authority for Income Tax India is _____.
 a) Finance Minister b) CBDT
 c) President of India d) None of the above
- 3) A person includes _____.
 a) Individual b) Firm & company
 c) 'HUF' d) All of the above
- 4) 'Income' includes the following types?
 a) Legal b) Illegal
 c) Both a & b d) None of the above
- 5) Assessment year is the period of 12 months commencing on 1st day of _____.
 a) April every year b) December every year
 c) July every year d) January every year
- 6) Gross total Income means Aggregate of Income under _____.
 a) After claiming deduction u/s VI A
 b) Before claiming deduction u/s VI A
 c) Income for which no deduction u/s VI A
 d) None of the above
- 7) Goods and Service Tax Act come into force on _____.
 a) 1st July 2017 b) 21st July 2017
 c) 1st July 2018 d) 1st June 2017
- 8) The term HUF stands for _____.
 a) Hindu divided family b) Hindu Undivided family
 c) Human Undivided family d) None of the above

- 9) Who is chairman of GST council?
 - a) RBI Governor
 - b) Prime Minister
 - c) Finance Minister
 - d) President of India
- 10) AY means _____ under the Income Tax Act 1961.
 - a) Academic Year
 - b) Assessment Year
 - c) Annual Year
 - d) None of the Above
- 11) Standard deduction is allowed to deduct from Income House property u/s _____.
 - a) u/s 16
 - b) u/s 24
 - c) u/s 80
 - d) u/s 80c
- 12) Section _____ of CGST provides compulsory registration.
 - a) Section 24
 - b) Section 42
 - c) Section 60
 - d) None of above
- 13) _____ of Income Tax Act is related to Residential status.
 - a) Section 2
 - b) Section 6
 - c) Section 5
 - d) Section 4
- 14) When a person reduces his total income by making false claim it is procedure of _____.
 - a) Tax Planning
 - b) Tax Avoidance
 - c) Tax Evasion
 - d) Tax Management
- 15) Income Tax is _____.
 - a) Indirect Tax
 - b) Direct Tax
 - c) Business Tax
 - d) None of the above

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- a) Explain principle of Cannons for good tax system.
- b) Distinction between Direct Tax & Indirect Tax.
- c) Explain Deemed Income.
- d) Types of Tax planning.
- e) Explain Annual value.
- f) Explain Time of supply.
- g) Type of Assessment under Income Tax Act.

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)

15

- Reverse charge under GST
- Levy and collection of the CGST
- Offences & penalty under Income Tax
- Refund of Tax
- Explain IGST and SGST
- Income from salary

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

a) Explain in details deduction under Income Tax Act.

OR

b) Income Tax Authorities & their powers.

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

Silent features of GST.

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IX) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Company Law (19605905)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 08-11-2025
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions.

15

- 1) _____ is the charter of a company.
 - a) Memorandum
 - b) Articles
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
- 2) The word 'Debenture' is derived from the _____ word debere.
 - a) English
 - b) Roman
 - c) Latin
 - d) None of these
- 3) 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
- 4) 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 _____.
 - a) Rule in Foss v. Harbottle
 - b) Tarquands Rule
 - c) Rule in Hyedons case
 - d) None of these
- 5) A _____ may be defined as a security given for securing loans or debentures by a mortgage on the assets of the company.
 - a) Charge
 - b) Interest
 - c) Dividend
 - d) None of these
- 6) A public company can borrow money _____.
 - a) before incorporation
 - b) soon after incorporation
 - c) after issuing a proposal
 - d) after obtaining certificate to commence business.
- 7) A company cannot pay under writing commission unless it is authorized by its _____.
 - a) Articles
 - b) Memorandum
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above

- 8) Doctrine of Indoor management is enunciated in _____.
a) Foss v. Harbottle
b) Royal British Bank v. Turquand
c) Hyedons case
d) None of these
- 9) Which one of the following can file the petition for winding up _____.
a) The Company
b) Contributories
c) The Registrar of Companies
d) All of above
- 10) Section _____ of Companies Act 2013 provides for the Corporate Social Responsibility.
a) Section 125
b) Section 135
c) Section 145
d) None of these
- 11) The minimum number of members required to constitute the valid meeting and to transact business there at is called _____.
a) Voting
b) Poll
c) Quorum
d) None of these
- 12) _____ is the document given by the company as evidence of the debt to the holder usually arising out of loan and most commonly secured by a charge.
a) Share
b) Debenture
c) Deposits
d) None of these
- 13) Transmission of shares occurs under which of the following circumstances.
a) Death of the Member
b) Insolvency of the Member
c) Both a & b
d) None of these
- 14) Which one of the following is the exception to the Doctrine of indoor Management?
a) Knowledge of irregularity
b) Suspicion of irregularity
c) Forgery
d) All of these
- 15) _____ document of the Company invites the Public to subscribe for shares or Debentures of the Company.
a) Memorandum of Association
b) Article of Association
c) Prospectus
d) None of these

Q.2 Answer any five.**20**

- a) Define Promoter. What are the Rights and liabilities of Promoter?
b) Write a note on Rights and Duties of Auditor.
c) Write a short note on Prospectus of the company
d) Write a note on Corporate Social Responsibility.

- e) Define Debenture and Charge, what is Fixed and Floating Charge?
- f) Explain the difference between Share and Debenture.
- g) Explain the difference between Company and Partnership Firm and Company and Joint Hindu Family Business.

Q.3 Answer any three. 15

- a) Write a note on Meeting, explain the procedure and requisites of Valid Meeting.
- b) Write a detail note on Inspection and Investigation of the Company.
- c) What is Majority Rule? Explain in brief the rule in Foss v. Harbottle.
- d) Write a detail note on Doctrine of Indoor Management.
- e) Write a note on the procedure of Amalgamation and reconstruction of the Company.
- f) Define Share, write a note on allotment of share and method of making call.

Q.4 Answer any One. 15

- a) Write a detail note on the procedure of winding up of the company.

OR

- b) Discuss in detail the Appointment, qualifications, removal, and powers of the Board of Directors of the Company.

Q.5 Write a detail note on Memorandum of Association. 15

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - X) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Equity & Trust (19606004)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 28-10-2025
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) Which one of the following Trust arise by operation of Law?
 - a) Express Trust
 - b) Constructive Trust
 - c) Executory Trust
 - d) None of these
- 2) Provision relating to Public Trust administration fund is provided under section _____ of the Maharashtra Public Trust Act.
 - a) Section 51
 - b) Section 55
 - c) Section 57
 - d) None of the above
- 3) The term Charitable purpose is defined under section _____ of the Maharashtra Public Trust Act.
 - a) Section 7
 - b) Section 9
 - c) Section 11
 - d) None of these
- 4) Where there is equal equity _____ shall prevail.
 - a) Equity
 - b) Law
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of these
- 5) Highwaymen's case is referred in which of the following Maxim of Equity.
 - a) Delay defeats Equity
 - b) He who comes to equity must come with clean hands
 - c) Equity follows the Law
 - d) None of these
- 6) Which one of the following is the condition for the creation of Trust?
 - a) Certainty of words
 - b) Certainty of Subject matter
 - c) Certainty of Object
 - d) All of the above
- 7) Equity aids the vigilant and not the indolent, is the meaning of _____ Maxim.
 - a) Equity follows the Law
 - b) Equity is Equality
 - c) Delay defeats Equities
 - d) None of these

- 8) Disabilities of Trustee provided under section _____ of the Indian Trust Act.
 - a) Section 46 to 54
 - b) Section 31 to 35
 - c) Section 70 to 76
 - d) None of these
- 9) Duties of the Trustee provided under section _____ of the Indian Trust Act.
 - a) Section 11 to 20
 - b) Section 31 to 45
 - c) Section 70 to 76
 - d) None of these
- 10) Section 31A to Section 34 of the Maharashtra Public Trust Act deals with _____.
 - a) Budget, Account and Audit
 - b) Charity Commissioner
 - c) Public Trust Administration fund
 - d) None of these
- 11) Section 77 to 79 of the Indian Trust Act deals with _____.
 - a) Creation of Trust
 - b) Extinction of Trust
 - c) Discharge of Trustee
 - d) None of these
- 12) When an obligation in the nature of trust is created, it is called _____.
 - a) Express Trust
 - b) Private Trust
 - c) Constructive Trust
 - d) None of these
- 13) Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without remedy is a restricted derivation of the maxim _____.
 - a) ubi jus ibi remedium
 - b) Equity is Equality
 - c) Equity Follows the Law
 - d) None of these
- 14) Right to specific execution of trust is the right of _____.
 - a) Trustee
 - b) Beneficiary
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of these
- 15) Right to reimbursement of Expenses is the right of _____ under Section 32 of Indian Trust Act.
 - a) Beneficiary
 - b) Trustee
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of these

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- a) Write a note on Discharge of Trustee.
- b) Write a short note on Extinction of Trust.
- c) Discuss in brief provisions regarding Budget Account and Audit under Maharashtra Public Trust Act.
- d) Distinction between Trust and Agency.
- e) Write a note on Charitable Purposes under Maharashtra Public Trust Act.
- f) Write a note on Following Maxims.
 - i) Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without a remedy
 - ii) He who seeks Equity must do Equity
- g) Discuss in brief Disabilities of Trustee.

- Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) 15**
- a)** Write a note on Following Maxims.
 - i) He who comes to Equity must come with clean hands.
 - ii) Equity Follows the Law
 - b)** Write a brief note on Private Trust and Public Trust.
 - c)** Difference between Trust and Contract.
 - d)** Write a note on Offences and Penalties under Maharashtra Public Trust Act.
 - e)** Public Trust Administration Fund
 - f)** Discuss the concept of Constructive Trust.
- Q.4 Write a note on Rights and Powers of Trustee under Indian Trust Act. 15**
- OR**
- Write a detail note on Rights and liabilities of Beneficiary under Indian Trust Act.
- Q.5 Define Trust. Write a note on Creation of Trust and Discuss in detail Duties of Trustee under Indian Trust Act. 15**

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - X) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Land Laws including Tenure & Tenancy System (19606005)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 30-10-2025
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) Agricultural year means year commencing on such date as the _____ Government may, by notification in official Gazette appoint.
 - a) Central
 - b) State
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of above
- 2) Building means _____.
 - a) Any structure
 - b) Farm building
 - c) Not being farm building
 - d) Both a & c
- 3) Gaathan means any land included within site of _____.
 - a) Village
 - b) City
 - c) Town
 - d) All the above
- 4) Occupant means _____.
 - a) Holder in actual possession of unalienated land
 - b) Tenant
 - c) Government leasee
 - d) All the above
- 5) Regularization of encroachment on Government land, by collector, if the person making encroachment so desires, to charge the said person a sum not exceeding _____ times of value of such land encroached upon.
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 5
 - d) None of above
- 6) Register of mutations & register of disputed cases - the disputed cases shall as far as possible be disposed of within _____ year by a revenue or survey officer.
 - a) One
 - b) Two
 - c) Three
 - d) Seven

- 7) Legal representative means a legal, representative as defined in code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and in case of Joint Hindu Property ____.
- a) The joint family of which the deceased person was a member
 - b) Any other member though not member of Joint Family
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of above
- 8) Tenant means any person by whom or on whose account rent is payable for any premises and includes ____.
- a) Who is tenant
 - b) Who is deemed tenant
 - c) Sub tenant permitted by contract or consent by landlord
 - d) All of the above
- 9) Rent in excess of standard rent illegal, punishable on conviction with imprisonment not exceeding three months or fine not exceeding rupees ____ or with both.
- a) 5000
 - b) 6000
 - c) 1000
 - d) 20000
- 10) After commencement of Maharashtra Rent Control Act 1999, the landlord shall be entitled to increase ____ percent rent per annum.
- a) 4
 - b) 6
 - c) 9
 - d) 11
- 11) Landlords' duty to keep premises in good repair, if repairs made by tenant as per law, the tenant may recover such expenses from landlord with simple interest at ____ percent per annum on such amount.
- a) 9
 - b) 11
 - c) 15
 - d) None of above
- 12) Recovery of possession for repairs and re-entry any landlord who fails without reasonable excuse to commence work of repairs shall on conviction punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extent to ____ months or with fine.
- a) 3
 - b) 1
 - c) 2
 - d) 6
- 13) The landlord shall be entitled to inspect tenanted premises ____ after giving prior notice to tenant.
- a) At any time
 - b) At any reasonable time
 - c) Without giving notice of time
 - d) None of above
- 14) The land lord not to cutoff essential supply or service enjoyed by the tenant of tenanted premises, if he contravenes such provisions on conviction, be punishable with extended to three months or with fine which may extend to ____ rupees or with both.
- a) 1000
 - b) 3000
 - c) 5000
 - d) None of the above

- 15)** Offences under Maharashtra Rent Control Act - 1999, the offences under section _____ are cognizable.
- a) 17 to 19
 - b) 21, 29, 30
 - c) 31
 - d) All the above

Q.2 Write Short Notes. (Any Five)

20

- a) Constitution of revenue areas
- b) Revenue officers in District
- c) Removal of encroachment on land vesting in Government; provisions for penalty and other incidental matters
- d) Appointment of competent authority as per provisions provided in M.R. Act - 1999
- e) Recovery of possessions in case of tenancy created during service period
- f) Recovery of possession for demolishing building
- g) Court may fix standard rent & permitted increases

Q.3 Write Short Notes. (Any Three)

15

- a) Define standard rent.
- b) Explain provisions of rehabilitation, resettlement Award under LARR Act - 2013.
- c) Provisions as to Notification & acquisition under LARR Act - 2013.
- d) Explain provisions as to compensation under LARR Act - 2013.
- e) Explain procedure for conversion of use of land from one purpose to another.
- f) Provisions relating to boundary & boundary marks u/MLRC-1966.

Q.4 Write in detail. (Any One)

15

- a) Explain in details provisions as to recovery of possession by land lord under MRC Act - 1999.

OR

- b) Explain in details provisions as to land record under section 148 to 154 of MLR Code - 1966.

Q.5 Explain in detail provision as to Jurisdiction of courts and appeal provided under MRC Act - 1966.

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - X) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November – 2025
International Human Rights (19606008)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 01-11-2025
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) _____ has created the U.N. Commissioner of Human Rights.
 - a) General Assembly
 - b) Security Council
 - c) Economic and Social Council
 - d) Secretary-General
- 2) The First World Conference on Human Rights was held at _____.
 - a) Geneva
 - b) Nairobi
 - c) Vienna
 - d) Tehran
- 3) The French Revolution was a watershed event in world history that began in _____.
 - a) 1749
 - b) 1753
 - c) 1789
 - d) 1792
- 4) In _____, National Commission for Minorities Act came into force.
 - a) 1949
 - b) 1992
 - c) 1996
 - d) 1999
- 5) The International covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on _____.
 - a) 3rd January 1975
 - b) 3rd January 1976
 - c) 23rd January 1976
 - d) 3rd February 1976
- 6) The 'Declaration of American Independence' was drafted by _____.
 - a) Thomas Jefferson
 - b) Gaius Exjiofor
 - c) Louis XVI dl
 - d) None of these
- 7) The Declaration on the rights of child 1959 provided _____ principles.
 - a) 10
 - b) 11
 - c) 15
 - d) 20
- 8) Convention on the Political Rights of women entered into force on _____.
 - a) 7th July, 1953
 - b) 7th July, 1954
 - c) 17th July, 1954
 - d) 27th July, 1954

- 9) National Commission for Women Act came into force on _____.
 a) 31st December 1991 b) 31st January 1992
 c) 31st January 1993 d) 31st March 1992
- 10) Human Rights Courts is established under _____ of the Protection of Human Rights Act in India.
 a) Section 10 b) Section 20
 c) Section 30 d) Section 40
- 11) The first United Nations World Conference on human rights of women was held at _____.
 a) Nairobi b) Beijing
 c) Copenhagen d) Mexico
- 12) _____ year was observed as International Year of Children.
 a) 1940 b) 1946
 c) 1975 d) 1979
- 13) The African Charter on Human and People Rights is popularly known as _____.
 a) People's Rights Charter b) Banjul Charter
 c) African Unity d) None of these
- 14) The convention for the protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms is known as _____.
 a) The European Convention on Human Rights
 b) American Convention on Human Rights
 c) The African Charter on Human and People Rights
 d) None of these
- 15) The sub-commission on prevention of discrimination & protection of minorities is established in _____.
 a) 1945 b) 1947
 c) 1950 d) 1960

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

- a) Rights of Minorities under International Instrument
- b) International Covenant on Civil Rights, 1966
- c) Commission for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe
- d) Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons
- e) American Revolution
- f) Rights of Disabled persons
- g) UNICEF

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

- a) World Conferences relating to women
- b) French Revolution
- c) Philosophical and Pragmatic approach to Human Rights
- d) Role of High Courts and Supreme Court in the protection of Human Rights in India

- e) U. N. Commissioner of Human Rights
- f) National Human Rights Commissions

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

- a) Discuss in detail the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Child.

OR

- b) Role of United Nations World conferences held at Tehran and Vienna on Human Rights development under International Law.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

Write a detail note on the CEDAW and point out its contribution in Empowerment of Women.

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - X) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November – 2025
Drafting, Pleading And Conveyance (Clinical Course) (19606001)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 04-11-2025
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Solve the following questions. (Any Four) 60

- a) Draft a notice to tenant for vacating rented premises. Tenant has committed breach of agreement by using rented premises as a commercial which he had agreed to use for domestic purpose.
- b) Draft a notice of caveat as per the provision of Civil Procedure Code.
- c) Draft a marriage petition as per Section 13(B) of Hindu Marriage Act 1955.
- d) Draft suit for partition where property is situated in Paranda taluka.
- e) Draft written statement on behalf of defendant for recovery of 1,00,000/- rupees. Plaintiff has already seized articles from defendant's house worth rupees 75,000/- due to which this defendant has to sustain loss.
- f) Draft an application for anticipatory bail. Mention provisions of B.N.S.S.
- g) Draft an application under Section 144 of B.N.S.S. (maintenance application)
- h) Draft an affidavit mentioning that two names are of same persons.

Q.2 Write short notes. (Any Four) 20

- a) What are requirements to get anticipatory bail?
- b) Which are important clauses of drafting a plaint?
- c) What are essential requirements to get maintenance from husband?
- d) What is purpose of Section 80 of Civil Procedure Code?
- e) Jurisdiction of the court in civil cases?
- f) Delay condonation?