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**LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Law of Contracts (19602101)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 01-01-2026
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) The foundation of modern law of damages was laid down in _____.
a) Tinn vs Hoffman b) Tailor vs Caldwell
c) Hadley vs Baxendale d) None of these
- 2) Coercion is defined under _____ of Indian Contract Act.
a) Sec. 15 b) Sec. 16
c) Sec. 17 d) Sec. 18
- 3) Goods displayed with a price tag is _____.
a) Agreement b) Offer
c) Consideration d) Invitation to offer
- 4) Every promise and every set of promises forming the consideration for each other is _____.
a) Contract b) Promises
c) Agreement d) Proposal
- 5) Receipt issued by the hotel management is one of the example of _____.
a) Government contract b) Standard form of contract
c) Voidable Contract d) None of these
- 6) Special provisions for sale & lease of immovable property under _____ Specific Relief Act.
a) Sec. 20 b) Sec. 22
c) Sec. 28 d) Sec. 32
- 7) The doctrine of privity of contract means _____.
a) A contract without consideration
b) An unlawful agreement
c) A stranger to a contract can sue
d) A stranger to a contract cannot sue

- 8) A contract creates _____.
a) Only obligations and no rights
b) Only rights and no obligations
c) Right in rem
d) Right in personam
- 9) A contract can be discharged.
a) By performance of the contract
b) By frustration of the contract
c) Both of these
d) None of these
- 10) Rescission of the contract means _____.
a) The renewal of original contract
b) Cancellation of contract
c) Alteration of contract
d) Substitution of new contract in place of earlier one
- 11) Claim for necessities of life supplied to a minor under section 68 of Indian Contract Act _____.
a) Cannot be enforced at all
b) Can be enforced against the minor personally on attaining majority
c) Can be enforced against the minor's property or estate
d) Can be enforced against the guardian, if any, of the minor
- 12) Inadequacy of consideration is relevant in determining the question of _____.
a) Fraud
b) Misrepresentation
c) Undue influence
d) Free consent
- 13) An agreement not to raise the plea of limitation is _____.
a) Valid and binding
b) Void
c) Voidable
d) Illegal
- 14) Consent under section 13 of Indian Contract Act means _____.
a) Agreeing on the same thing in the same sense
b) Agreeing on the same thing at the any time
c) Agreeing the same thing at different time
d) Agreeing on different things at different times
- 15) An agreement enforceable by law at the instance of one party and not of the other party under section 2(i) of Indian Contract Act is called _____.
a) Valid contract
b) Illegal contract
c) Void contract
d) Voidable contract

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

- a) Court Fees
b) Proposal
c) Lok Adalat
d) Agreement with minor

- e) Injunction
- f) Agreement without consideration
- g) Service of summons

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

- a) Void Agreement
- b) Remedies for breach of contract
- c) Quasi Contract
- d) Fraud and Misrepresentation
- e) Impossibility of performance
- f) Government as a contracting party

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

- a) What does it mean by Specific Performance? When Contracts can be specifically enforced?

OR

- b) What is Standard form of Contract? Discuss the principles laid down by the Court for the protection of an individual.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

Explain: - All contracts are agreements but all agreements are not contracts.

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**LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Special Contracts (19602102)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 20-12-2025
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 co-extensive liability with that of the principal debtor unless otherwise provided by the contract.
 - a) Surety
 - b) Bailor
 - c) Creditor
 - d) None of above
- 2) Rule of Caveat Emptor means _____.
 - a) Let the buyer beware
 - b) Let the seller beware
 - c) Let the bailor beware
 - d) None of above
- 3) The person to whom goods are delivered is called _____ under bailment.
 - a) Bailee
 - b) Bailor
 - c) Promisor
 - d) None of above
- 4) A hires a car for a trip from B who deals in renting car business. B is _____.
 - a) Bailor
 - b) Bailee
 - c) Promisee
 - d) None of above
- 5) _____ is a person employed to do any act for another or represent another in dealings with third persons.
 - a) Agent
 - b) Principal
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of above
- 6) A substituted agent is an agent of _____.
 - a) Sub agent
 - b) Principal
 - c) Bailor
 - d) Bailee
- 7) What are the ways in which a partner can contribute?
 - a) Capital
 - b) Skill
 - c) Intellect
 - d) All the above
- 8) Does the principal of mutual agency exist between partners?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) May be
 - d) None of above

- 9) In _____ the property in the goods passes to buyer immediately.
 - a) Agreement to sell
 - b) Bailment
 - c) Pledge
 - d) Sale
- 10) Section _____ of Sale of Goods Act provides implied conditions in a Contract of Sale by sample.
 - a) Section 71
 - b) Section 14
 - c) Section 17
 - d) Section 41
- 11) Under Section 4 of Negotiable Instrument Act, there is a _____ to pay money.
 - a) order
 - b) instruction
 - c) command
 - d) promise
- 12) _____ needs acceptance from the drawee
 - a) Bill of Exchange
 - b) Promissory Note
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of above
- 13) The finder of goods has no right to sue the owner for compensation, but he has right to _____ the goods until he receives such compensation.
 - a) Retain
 - b) Mortgage
 - c) Pledge
 - d) None of above
- 14) State which of the statements is true?
 - a) Partner is an agent of the firm
 - b) Partner is owner of the firm
 - c) Partner is contractor of the firm
 - d) None of these
- 15) A partnership not for any fixed duration is called _____.
 - a) Partnership at Will
 - b) Partnership at Contract
 - c) Indissoluble Partnership
 - d) None of above

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- a) Nature and extent of liability of the indemnifier
- b) Commencement of liability of the indemnifier
- c) Continuing guarantee
- d) Co-surety and manner of sharing liabilities
- e) Extent of Surety's liability
- f) Finder of Goods as a bailee
- g) Contract of bailment

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)

15

- a) Pledge by non-owner
- b) Kinds of Agents
- c) Liability of the agent towards the third party
- d) Liability of the principal and agent before and after termination of agency
- e) Essential conditions in every contract of sale
- f) Transfer of title and passing of risk

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

- a) Explain nature of partnership and distinct advantages and disadvantages vis - a vis partnership and private limited company.
- b) Explain in detail holder and holder in due course.

Q.5 Explain in detail various kinds of negotiable instruments.

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

Day & Date: Monday, 22-12-2025
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) In Tort there is infringement of _____ rights.
 - a) Public rights
 - b) Private rights
 - c) Contractual rights
 - d) All of above
- 2) Ubi jus ibi remedium means _____.
 - a) Things speak for itself
 - b) Where there is right there is remedy
 - c) Action dies with the person
 - d) None of these
- 3) Which one of the following cases is referred in Maxim Damnum Sine Injuria?
 - a) Gloucester Grammer School case
 - b) Ashby v. White
 - c) Nichols v. Marshland
 - d) None of these
- 4) The damages which are fixed after the tortious liability arisen are called _____.
 - a) Liquidated damages
 - b) Unliquidated damages
 - c) Fine
 - d) None of these
- 5) Caveat Emptor means _____.
 - a) Let the buyer be aware
 - b) Let the seller be aware
 - c) Let the vendor be aware
 - d) None of these
- 6) A person is liable for _____ Tort if he represents his goods or services as being those of the plaintiff to deceive members of the public.
 - a) Injurious falsehood
 - b) Passing off
 - c) Deceit
 - d) None of these

- 7) The meaning of _____ maxim is where the plaintiff has consented to a wrongful act, he shall have no right to sue the defendant
- a) ubi jus ibi remedium
 - b) Volenti non fit injuria
 - c) Actio personalis moritur cum persona
 - d) None of these
- 8) _____ is an event which is the result of the working of the natural forces.
- a) Act of God
 - b) Inevitable accident
 - c) Mistake
 - d) None of these
- 9) The principle of strict liability emerged in _____ case.
- a) Bourhill vs Young
 - b) Rylands vs Fletcher
 - c) Six Carpenters case
 - d) None of the above
- 10) A _____ is a publication of a false and defamatory statement in some permanent form.
- a) Libel
 - b) Slander
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of these
- 11) Which one of the following is a remedy for passing off?
- a) Injunction
 - b) Damages
 - c) Amount of Profit at the plaintiffs' option
 - d) All of these
- 12) Which one of the following case is referred in the concept of Trespass ab initio?
- a) Stanley v. Powell
 - b) Wooldridge v. Sumner
 - c) Six Carpenters' case
 - d) None of these
- 13) Under which of the following circumstances wrongdoer is discharged from Tort?
- a) Waiver
 - b) Accord and satisfaction
 - c) Release
 - d) All of these
- 14) Section _____ of the Consumer Protection Act 2019 defines Consumer.
- a) Section 2(1)
 - b) Section 2(4)
 - c) Section 2(6)
 - d) Section 2(7)
- 15) The Maxim Salus populi lex suprema means _____.
- a) Necessity knows no law
 - b) Welfare of the people is the supreme law
 - c) King can do no wrong
 - d) None of these

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

- a) Write a note on Unfair Trade Practice.
- b) Discuss in brief the concept of Passing off and Injurious Falsehood.
- c) Discuss in brief Assault, Battery, and False Imprisonment.
- d) Write a note on Legal remedies in Tort.
- e) Explain the concept of Nervous Shock and Malicious Prosecution.
- f) Explain the following Maxims with relevant case Laws.
 - i) Damnum Sine Injuria
 - ii) Injuria Sine Damnum
- g) Write a brief note on Trespass to immovable Property.

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

- a) Define Defamation with Essentials, Write a note on Libel and Slander.
- b) Distinguish between Public Nuisance and Private Nuisance
- c) Difference between Tort and Crime and Tort and Contract
- d) Define Negligence. What are its essentials and defenses?
- e) Define Consumer. What are the Rights of Consumers?
- f) Write a note on conditions of discharge of Liability in Tort.

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

- a) Write a detail note on Strict liability and Absolute liability with relevant case laws.

OR

- b) Discuss in detail the concept of vicarious liability with special reference to master servant relationship.

Q.5 Write a detail note on general justifications available in Tort. 15

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**LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Constitutional Law – I (19602105)**

Day & Date: Friday, 26-12-2025
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) What was the exact constitutional status of India on 26th Jan 1950?
 - a) A democratic Republic
 - b) A sovereign Democratic Republic
 - c) A sovereign secular Democratic Republic
 - d) Monopoly status
- 2) The ideals of "Liberty, Equality & Fraternity" in our preamble have been taken from _____.
 - a) The French Revolution
 - b) The American Revolution
 - c) The Russian Revolution
 - d) The glorious Revolution
- 3) How can a foreigner who has lived in India for 12 years require Indian Citizenship?
 - a) By registration
 - b) By naturalization
 - c) By birth
 - d) By descent
- 4) In which part of the Constitution of India, we find the provisions relating to citizenship?
 - a) Part - I
 - b) Part - II
 - c) Part - III
 - d) Part - IV
- 5) What are the ways through which one can lose Indian Citizenship?
 - a) Renunciation
 - b) Termination
 - c) Deprivation
 - d) All the above
- 6) Art - 5 to 11 of Indian Constitution are related to _____.
 - a) Citizenship
 - b) Fundamental Right
 - c) Directive Principles
 - d) emergency provisions
- 7) Art - 21A of the Constitution of Indian provides Right to _____.
 - a) Work
 - b) Privacy
 - c) Equality
 - d) Education

- 8) What is safeguarded under Art - 19(4) of the Indian Constitution regarding present laws?
- a) It grants absolute freedom to form association
 - b) It nullifies all existing laws
 - c) It removes all state control over association
 - d) It protects existing laws unless they violate the FR of association
- 9) Article _____ of Constitution of India defines Uniform Civil Code.
- a) 44
 - b) 42
 - c) 22
 - d) 32
- 10) In which year the fundamental duties added to the Indian Constitution?
- a) 1971
 - b) 1972
 - c) 1976
 - d) 1986
- 11) Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution are borrowed from the Constitution of _____.
- a) France
 - b) USSR
 - c) Britain
 - d) Canada
- 12) The procedure of impeachment of the President of India is _____.
- a) Judicial procedure
 - b) Quasi-judicial procedure
 - c) Legislative procedure
 - d) None of these
- 13) According to which Article of the Indian Constitution, the President can be impeached?
- a) Art - 62
 - b) Art - 60
 - c) Art - 57
 - d) None of the above
- 14) All Union Ministers are appointed by _____.
- a) Chief Justice of S.C.
 - b) The President
 - c) The Vice - President
 - d) Prime - Minister
- 15) The Governor of State is appointed by _____.
- a) People
 - b) Judge
 - c) Vice - President
 - d) President

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- a) Composition of the Constituent Assembly
- b) Interrelationship of fundamental rights & Directive Principles
- c) The need & status of Fundamental Duties
- d) Write a note of Vice - President of India
- e) Right & duties of the Advocate General
- f) Freedom of speech & expression under Indian Constitution
- g) Working of Constituent Assembly

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

- a) Right to Freedom of Religion
- b) Right to constitutional remedies
- c) Salient features of the Constitution
- d) Write a note on council of ministers at the Union.
- e) Admission or establishment of new State
- f) Protection in respect of conviction for offence

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

- a) Define Citizenship. How citizenship is terminated, explain the provisions given under the Indian Constitution?

OR

- b) Write a detailed note on Preamble.

Q.5 Critically note on " President of India" 15

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**LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Family Law - I (19602201)**

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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**LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Administrative Law (19602202)**

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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**LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Labour and Industrial Law - I (19602203)**

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.

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**LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Public International Law (19602204)**

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.

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- 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**

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**LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Jurisprudence (19602301)**

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) _____ has divided the sources of Law into two classes.
 - a) Austin
 - b) Bentham
 - c) Salmond
 - d) None of these
- 2) According to _____ it is the duty of every individual to obey the "General Will".
 - a) Rousseau
 - b) Hobbes
 - c) Grotius
 - d) None of these
- 3) _____ said that church has the authority to give verdict upon the goodness of positive law.
 - a) Bentham
 - b) St. Augustine
 - c) Aquinas
 - d) None of these
- 4) In Rome _____ built up Natural Law theory on the theory of Aristotle.
 - a) Stoics
 - b) Pope
 - c) King of the land
 - d) None of these
- 5) Natural Law theories may be broadly divided into _____ classes.
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 5
- 6) _____ concentrates on the functional aspect of law.
 - a) Roscoe Pound
 - b) Duguit
 - c) Kelsen
 - d) Austin
- 7) _____ denied the existence of private rights.
 - a) Duguit
 - b) Hobbes
 - c) Salmond
 - d) All of these
- 8) _____ was the author of the book "a plea for Constitution".
 - a) Austin
 - b) Savigny
 - c) Kant
 - d) Hegel

- 9) _____ called Austins theory as Imperative Theory.
a) Savigny
b) Prof. Allen
c) Kelsen
d) Dicey
- 10) Bentham's legal philosophy is called as theory _____.
a) Utilitarian
b) Social Solidarity
c) Pure
d) Imperative
- 11) Persons are of _____ kinds.
a) 2
b) 3
c) 4
d) 5
- 12) Personality ends with _____.
a) Death
b) Defamation
c) Nothing
d) Something
- 13) Precedent means _____.
a) Law of president
b) Judge made law
c) People made law
d) Pure law
- 14) Liability is of _____ kinds.
a) 2
b) 4
c) 9
d) 12
- 15) In India Local customs may be divided into _____ classes.
a) 3
b) 2
c) 5
d) 7

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- a) Aristotle's Natural Law Theory
- b) Interest Theory
- c) Corporation
- d) Subordinate Legislation
- e) Vicarious Liability
- f) Modes of acquisition of ownership
- g) Social Solidarity theory

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)

15

- a) Theories of Negligence
- b) Social Contract Theory
- c) Rights meaning and elements
- d) Ratio Decidendi
- e) PIL
- f) Write a note on title.

Q.4 Answer the following questions (Any One)

15

- a) "Austin's Theory is an imperative theory".
- b) Critically write about Functional School of Law.

Q.5 Write a note on Person.

15

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**LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Property Law (19602302)**

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) An easement cannot be transferred apart from _____.
 - a) dominant heritage
 - b) servient heritage
 - c) servient owner
 - d) None of the above
- 2) Contract for sale _____, of itself, create any interest in or charge on such property.
 - a) does not
 - b) does
 - c) can
 - d) None of above
- 3) Section 55 of Transfer of Property Act delas with rights & liabilities of _____.
 - a) buyer & seller
 - b) buyer
 - c) seller
 - d) None of above
- 4) Under usufructuary mortgage, mortgagor authorizes mortgagee to retain _____ of property until payment of mortgage money.
 - a) Possession
 - b) Ownership
 - c) Change
 - d) None of above
- 5) If during the continuance of the lease any accession is made to the property, such accession _____ in the lease.
 - a) shall not be deemed to be comprised
 - b) shall be deemed to be comprised
 - c) is not
 - d) None of above
- 6) Section 127 delas with _____.
 - a) revocation of gift
 - b) onerous gift to disqualified person
 - c) actionable claim
 - d) None of above

- 7) A right annexed to B's house to receive light by the windows without obstruction by his neighbour A. This is a ____ easement.
- a) continuous
 - b) discontinuous
 - c) non-apparent
 - d) None of above
- 8) A, B, C are co-owners of certain Land, A cannot, ____ of B & C, impose an easement on the land or any part of thereof.
- a) without the consent
 - b) with the consent
 - c) consent
 - d) None of above
- 9) Where a partition is made of joint property of several persons, if an easement over the share of one of them is necessary for enjoying the share of another of them, the latter ____ to such easement.
- a) shall not be entitled
 - b) shall be entitled
 - c) not entitled
 - d) None of above
- 10) Under acquisition of easement by prescription, said period of twenty years shall be taken to be a period ending within 2 years next ____ the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relate is contested.
- a) after
 - b) before
 - c) interim
 - d) None of above
- 11) Section ____ of Mah. Apartment Ownership Act 1970 deals with contents of Deeds of Apartment.
- a) Section 14
 - b) Section 13
 - c) Section 15
 - d) None of the above
- 12) Section ____ of MAO Act 1970 deals with power to exempt from stamp duty, registration fee and court - fees.
- a) Section 18
 - b) Section 19
 - c) Section 21
 - d) None of above
- 13) Section ____ of MAO Act defined common areas & facilities.
- a) Section 3(f)
 - b) Section 3(g)
 - c) Section 3(h)
 - d) None of above
- 14) The common profits of the property shall be ____ among & the common expenses shall be charged to the apartment owners according to the percentage of the undivided interest in ____.
- a) charged, common areas & facilities
 - b) distributed, common areas & facilities
 - c) distributed, common profits
 - d) None of above
- 15) The declaration under MAO Act, shall contain statement of ____.
- a) purpose for which the building & apartment
 - b) are intended
 - c) restricted as to use
 - d) All the above

- Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five) 20**
- a) Explain waiver of forfeiture under lease.
 - b) Explain common profits under Mah. Apartment Ownership Act, 1970.
 - c) Explain Insurance [MAO Act, 1970]
 - d) Define easement & give two examples of it.
 - e) Explain actionable claim.
 - f) Explain License.
 - g) Explain Trademark.
- Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Right to redeem
 - b) Explain when gift may be suspended or revoked with illustrations.
 - c) Explain content of declaration [MAO Act].
 - d) Explain kinds of property.
 - e) Explain modes of creation of easement.
 - f) Explain rights of buyer under sale.
- Q.4 Answer the following questions (Any One) 15**
- a) Explain provision of ownership or apartment, common areas, facilities, & encumbrances against apartment under Section 5, 6, 9 respectively under MAO Act.
- OR**
- b) Explain rights & liabilities of lease.
- Q.5 Answer the following question. 15**
- Explain in detail the kinds of mortgage with examples and right to sue for mortgage money.

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**LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Labour & Industrial Law - II (19602303)**

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) Labour legislation in any country should be based upon certain principles such as national economy, _____.
a) Social justice b) Social equity
c) International uniformity d) All the above
- 2) _____ of Indian Constitution, declares that it shall be duty of state to apply certain principles of social justice in making laws.
a) Art - 38 b) Art - 39
c) Art - 37 d) Art - 32
- 3) Which of the following are the guiding principles of industrial adjudication?
a) Social justice b) Social equity
c) Social security d) None of the above
- 4) In all other cases, the appropriate Govt. is the state Govt. within whose territory the Industrial dispute arises under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. This statement is _____.
a) False b) True
- 5) _____ of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 defines settlement.
a) Sec - 2 (a) b) Sec - 2 (b)
c) Sec - 2 (p) d) Sec - 2 (q)
- 6) Any Railway service is public utility service under the Industrial Dispute Act - 1947. This statement is _____.
a) True b) False
- 7) Under ESI Act, 1948 protects the interest of workers in contingencies such as _____.
a) Sickness
b) Maternity
c) Temporary or permanent physical disablement
d) All of them

- 8) Who is adolescent as per Factories Act - 1948?
- a) Who has completed 17 years
 - b) Who is less than 18 years of age
 - c) Who is more than 15 years but less than 18 years of age
 - d) None of these
- 9) Sec - 49 of Factories Act 1947, explain about ____.
- a) Canteen
 - b) Creche
 - c) Welfare officer
 - d) Rest room
- 10) A person who has ultimate control over the affairs of the factory under Factories Act, 1948 is called ____.
- a) Occupier
 - b) Managing director
 - c) Chairman
 - d) Manager
- 11) Adult under the Minimum Wages Act 1948' means a person who has completed his ____ years of age.
- a) 14th
 - b) 18th
 - c) 20th
 - d) 21st
- 12) Which of the following is excluded from the definition of "wages" under the Minimum Wages Act 1948?
- a) House Rent Allowance
 - b) Dearness allowance
 - c) Basic salary
 - d) All of the above
- 13) Who among the following is not a 'Dependent' under Employees Compensation Act, 1923?
- a) Minor illegitimate son
 - b) Widow
 - c) Daughter in law
 - d) Minor widowed sister
- 14) Under ECA, employee shall not be liable to pay compensation in respect of any injury which does not result in total or partial disablement of the employee for a period exceeding ____ days.
- a) 7 days
 - b) 3 days
 - c) 2 days
 - d) 6 days
- 15) Sec 2(k) of the Factories Act 1948 says about ____.
- a) Safety officer
 - b) Welfare officer
 - c) Security officer
 - d) Medical officer

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

- a) Labour Policy in India
- b) Labour problem & role of trade union
- c) Define:
 - i) hazardous process
 - ii) manufacturing process
- d) Advisory board under Minimum Wages Act 1948
- e) When employer is liable & when not liable to pay compensation.
- f) Authorities under the Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Unions & prevention of Unfair Labour practices Act - 1971
- g) Notice of change under the Industrial Disputes Act - 1947

- Q.3 Short Notes. (Any Three)** **15**
- a) Industrial revolution in India
 - b) Conciliation officer & works committee
 - c) Penalties under Industrial Disputes Act - 1947 for strike, Lockout, & breach of settlement or award
 - d) Provision as to contracting & contracting out under Employee's Compensation Act, 1923
 - e) Object & Constitutional validity of minimum wages Act - 1948
 - f) Working hours of adult
- Q.4 Write in detail. (Any One)** **15**
- a) Define lay-off. Explain Lay off retrenchment and closure.
- OR**
- b) Discuss in detail the provision relating to "Health" safety provided under the Factories Act - 1948.
- Q.5 Write a detailed note on:** **15**
- "Amount of compensation and distribution of compensation" provided under Employee's Compensation Act, 1923.

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**LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025**

Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation (19602304)

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) _____ sets out in general terms, the purpose of the Act and it often precedes the preamble.
 - a) Preamble
 - b) Punctuations
 - c) Long title
 - d) Short Title
- 2) There is no need for presumptions if _____.
 - a) The intention of the legislation is not clear
 - b) It can be used in any condition
 - c) The intention of the legislation is clear
 - d) All of the above
- 3) According to the _____ rule of interpretation, meaning of a word should be known from its Accompany ignore associating words.
 - a) Primary rule
 - b) Mischief rule
 - c) Golden rule
 - d) Noscitur a sociis
- 4) Which of the following is an external aid for interpretation of statute?
 - a) Historical background
 - b) Use of foreign decisions
 - c) Parliamentary history
 - d) All of above
- 5) Generally, _____ are given strict interpretation.
 - a) Industrial Laws
 - b) Criminal laws
 - c) Welfare laws
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Haydon's case deals with _____.
 - a) Mischief rule
 - b) Rule of reasonable construction
 - c) Noscitur a sociis
 - d) Golden rule
- 7) Which of the following is internal aid for interpretation of statute?
 - a) Long title
 - b) Marginal notes
 - c) Interpretation clauses
 - d) All of above

- 8) Non obstante clause usually starts with the word _____
 a) Provided that
 b) Notwithstanding anything contained
 c) Save as provided otherwise
 d) Any of the above
- 9) *Expression Facit Cessare Tacitum* means _____
 a) Private disadvantage is counter balanced by public good
 b) General things expressed do not derogate from special things
 c) Express mention of one person or thing is exclusion of another
 d) An express action does not arise from a factual promises
- 10) What Statute is an aid in the interpretation of Statutes?
 a) General Clauses Act, 1897
 b) Interpretation of Statutes Act, 1897
 c) Law of Legislations, 1897
 d) All of the above
- 11) The states enjoy exclusive jurisdiction over subjects of _____
 a) Union list
 b) State list
 c) Residuary List
 d) Concurrent list
- 12) When there is a conflict between two or more statues or two or more parts of a statute then the rule _____ shall be apply.
 a) welfare construction
 b) strict construction
 c) harmonious construction
 d) None of above
- 13) Under the _____ rule the words may be given a secondary meaning if applying the literal leads to absurdity.
 a) Golden Rule
 b) Mischief Rule
 c) Liberal Rule
 d) All of the above
- 14) *Utres Valet Potior Quam Pareat* means _____.
 a) It may rather become operative than null.
 b) A matter adjudged is taken for truth.
 c) An accessory follows the principal.
 d) The land passes with its burdens.
- 15) Statutory interpretation means the interpretation by _____
 a) The interpretation of a statute by Parliament
 b) The interpretation of a statute by the President
 c) The interpretation of a statute by the Courts
 d) The interpretation of a statute by State Legislature

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- a) Explain - *Delegates Non Potest Delegare*.
 b) Explain - *Generalia Specialibus Non Derogant*.
 c) Interpretation of Taxing Statutes
 d) Interpretation of Penal Statutes

- e) Explain - External Aids.
- f) Explain - Eiusdem Generis and Noscitur a Sociis.
- g) Doctrine of Harmonious Construction

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

- a) Difference between "Moral" and "Legislation"
- b) Write on - Purpose of Interpretation of statute.
- c) Write on - Commencement, Operation and Repeal of Statute.
- d) Explain - Presumption as to jurisdiction and statutes are valid.
- e) Doctrine of Pith and substance
- f) Doctrine of colourable legislation

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

- a) Explain the meaning of statute and classifications of the statutes.

OR

- b) Explain the primary rules of statutory interpretation.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

Discuss the various internal aids to interpretation of statutes.

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**LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Penology and Victimology (19602306)**

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) Open air jails are established under which philosophy?
 - a) Protection of Society
 - b) Retribution
 - c) Reformation of Prisoners
 - d) Incarceration
- 2) Which of the following are two key components to establish criminal liability?
 - a) Actus reus and mens rea
 - b) Motive and intention
 - c) Evidence and witness
 - d) Motive and opportunity
- 3) Who coined the term Criminology?
 - a) Raffaele Garofalo
 - b) Lombroso
 - c) Becker
 - d) Ferie
- 4) National Crime Records Bureau of India was founded in the year _____.
 - a) 1986
 - b) 1982
 - c) 1950
 - d) 1996
- 5) Who mostly commits "White collar crime"?
 - a) Crime tribe
 - b) Person of high status
 - c) Poor person
 - d) Illiterate person
- 6) Which school of Criminology propounded the 'Theory of Free will'?
 - a) Classical school
 - b) Positivist school
 - c) Neo-classical school
 - d) None of above
- 7) A Convict awardee life sentence has to undergo imprisonment for at least _____.
 - a) 12 years
 - b) 13 years
 - c) 14 years
 - d) 15 years

- 8) Probation is _____.
a) Determinate sentencing b) Indeterminate sentencing
c) Suspended sentencing d) Custodial sentencing
- 9) Who is competent to commute death penalty to life imprisonments?
a) Director General of Prisoners b) Chief Minister
c) Prime Minister d) President of India
- 10) Which of the following theory is known as "Theory of Expiation"?
a) Reformatory Theory b) Restoration Theory
c) Retributive Theory d) Preventive Theory
- 11) The use of the stocks and pillory, both forms of public humiliation, were most common during which period _____.
a) The Roman Empire
b) Victorian era
c) The Medieval period
d) The New Era
- 12) Which form of punishment was specifically abolished in France in 1981?
a) Banishment b) The death penalty
c) Flogging d) The pillory
- 13) What principle of natural justice must be strictly followed when issuing an excommunication order?
a) Caveat emptor b) Audi alteram partem
c) Res judicata d) Stare decisis
- 14) According to the "Juvenile Justice Act 2015" which children can be kept in special homes?
a) Children in a conflict with law b) Neglected children
c) Abused children d) Poor children
- 15) The Supreme Court's directives in "Laxmi Vs Union of India" focused on establishing which guidelines related to victim?
a) Guidelines for witness protection schemes
b) Standardized compensation for victims of sexual offenses
c) Regulations for compensations for acid attack survivors
d) Guidelines for the right to participate in criminal proceedings

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

- a) Function of the Police
- b) Modes of Execution in Capital Punishment
- c) Explain Retributive Theory.
- d) Women and Child as Victim
- e) Custodial Violence
- f) Classification of Prisoners
- g) Minimum Sentence

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

- a) Classical and Positive School of penology
- b) Define externment, write down the provision related to externment.
- c) Methods of Police Investigation
- d) Gives the suggestion for Reform in Police system.
- e) Discuss Capital Punishment with case law.
- f) Discarded modes of punishment

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

- a) Define "Juvenile Delinquency". What are the causes of Juvenile delinquency? What are measures to prevent the juvenile delinquency.

OR

- b) Explain in detail about the present Police system structure and organization in India.

Q.5 Answer the following questions. 15

Define Probation. Distinguish from parole, write down the various provision given under the Probation of offenders Act 1958.

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**LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Family Law - II (19602401)**

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) _____ of Constitution of India provide Uniform Civil Code.
 - a) Article 44
 - b) Article 14
 - c) Article 24
 - d) Article 34
- 2) Maintenance is given to neglected wives, parents who are _____ to support themselves.
 - a) unable
 - b) able
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of above
- 3) While deciding guardianship and parental rights in respect of child, the court apply _____ of the child principle.
 - a) welfare
 - b) hardship
 - c) woe
 - d) None of above
- 4) A valid adoption _____ all the legal ties of the child in the adoptive family, effectively _____ ties with the birth family.
 - a) severing, severing
 - b) creates, severing
 - c) creates, creates
 - d) severing, creates
- 5) A living wife's consent is required in Hindu adoption, unless she has _____.
 - a) renounced the World
 - b) ceased to be a Hindu
 - c) is declared of unsound mind by a court
 - d) All the above
- 6) Under Muslim Law, the mother's right to custody can be forfeited if she _____.
 - a) engages in misconduct
 - b) lives an immoral life
 - c) neglects the child
 - d) All the above
- 7) Under Muslim Law, if the divorced wife cannot maintain herself & her children are unable to support her, _____ may become responsible for providing maintenance.
 - a) her relatives
 - b) Waqf Board
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of above

- 8) _____ is a payment the wife receives from the husband at the time of marriage under Muslim Law.
 - a) Maintenance
 - b) Dowery
 - c) Mahr
 - d) None of above
- 9) Uniform Civil Code aims to create a _____ legal framework for all.
 - a) secular
 - b) religious
 - c) non-secular
 - d) none of these
- 10) UCC is directive principle, & it _____ but guideline for the government to consider when formulating national policy.
 - a) is not mandatory
 - b) is mandatory
 - c) is compulsory
 - d) All the above
- 11) The family court aim to encourage parties to resolve their disputes through _____ rather than _____.
 - a) Mediation, Counseling
 - b) Adversarial Litigation, Mediation
 - c) Mediation & counselling, adversarial litigation
 - d) None of these
- 12) State governments, in consultation with _____ are responsible for establishing family courts.
 - a) Supreme Court
 - b) District Court
 - c) High Court
 - d) All the above
- 13) Once a Family Court is established for a particular area, its jurisdiction _____ the jurisdiction of other subordinate courts in family matters within that area.
 - a) exclude
 - b) include
 - c) parallel
 - d) All the above
- 14) A child born during a valid marriage _____ to be legitimate.
 - a) is conclusively presumed
 - b) is not conclusively presumed
 - c) may presumed
 - d) may not presumed
- 15) The attenuation of family ties refers to the _____ of bonds and relationship within a family.
 - a) weakening
 - b) strength
 - c) Both a & c
 - d) None of above

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

20

- Discuss maintenance of neglected parents.
- Discuss adoption under Hindu Law.
- Custody under Muslim Law.
- Discuss guardianship & parental rights under Hindu Law.

- e) Discuss Legitimacy.
- f) Discuss maintenance under Special Marriage Act.
- g) Discuss attenuation of family ties.

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

- a) Maintenance under Hindu Marriage Act
- b) Discuss status and role of women
- c) Industrialization & urbanization
- d) Universalization
- e) Constitution of Family Court
- f) The idea of Optional Uniform Civil Code

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

- a) Discuss in detail impediments to the formulation of UCC.
- b) Discuss in detail maintenance of neglected wives, divorced wives under Cr.P.C.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

Discuss in detail administration of gender justice.

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**LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Constitutional Law - II (19602402)**

Day & Date: Friday, 31-10-2025
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) What is the primary function of parliamentary committees in the Indian Parliament?
 - a) Conducting national elections & referendums
 - b) Deciding constitutional amendments directly
 - c) Reviewing Government policies & actions
 - d) Enforcing law through executive orders

- 2) Who among the following presides over the proceedings of the Lok Sabha?

a) The President of India	b) The Speaker
c) The Prime Minister	d) The Vice-President

- 3) Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the sessions of the parliament?

a) Art - 85	b) Art - 89
c) Art - 101	d) Art - 90

- 4) One-third of the members of the Vidhan Parishad retire every _____ years.

a) one	b) two
c) three	d) more than one of the above

- 5) Money bill can be introduced in the state legislature with the prior consent of _____.

a) Speaker	b) Chief minister
c) Governor	d) President

- 6) Who among the following is the final interpreter of the Indian Constitution?
 - a) The President of India
 - b) The Prime Minister
 - c) The Supreme Court of India
 - d) The Parliament

- 7) Which of the following has the power to transfer any civil case anywhere in India?
- a) Prime Minister
 - b) President
 - c) Parliament
 - d) Supreme Court
- 8) Under which article can the Supreme Court issue a writ?
- a) Art - 131
 - b) Art - 32
 - c) Art - 226
 - d) Art - 143
- 9) Which Part & Articles of the Indian Constitution deals with the provisions related to High Court?
- a) Part - IV, Art - 214 to 230
 - b) Part - VI, Art - 220 to 240
 - c) Part - VI, Art - 214 to 231
 - d) Part - V, Art - 214 to 224
- 10) The power of High Court to issue writ _____.
a) Constitutional Rights b) Statutory Rights
c) Fundamental Rights d) All of the above
- 11) Which of the following Article of Indian Constitution explains the office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India?
- a) Art - 165
 - b) Art - 148
 - c) Art - 125
 - d) Art - 368
- 12) Which of the following was a key feature introduced by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act - 1976?
- a) limiting the powers of the parliament
 - b) insertion of the words 'socialist' & 'secular' in the preamble
 - c) strengthening judicial review
 - d) deletion of directive principles
- 13) The chairman of Union Public Service Commission can be removed from his post by _____.
a) The Prime Minister b) The President
c) Impeachment d) Council of Ministers
- 14) Who can revoke the proclamation of National Emergency?
- a) President
 - b) Parliament
 - c) Lok Sabha
 - d) Rajya Sabha
- 15) How can a new All India Service be created?
- a) By a resolution of the Rajya Sabha
 - b) By an order of the President
 - c) By a resolution of the UPSC
 - d) By an act of the Parliament

- Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five) 20**
- a) Composition of the council of State
 - b) Power & Privileges of Parliament & its members
 - c) Write a note on Panchayat.
 - d) Functions of election commission
 - e) Right to properly
 - f) Special provisions relating to scheduled castes & scheduled tribes
 - g) Appointment, qualification & removal of High Court Judges
- Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Procedure of money bill
 - b) Appointment, Qualification & Impeachment process of S. C. Judges
 - c) All India services
 - d) Functions of Parliament
 - e) Advisory jurisdiction of Supreme Court
 - f) Duties & powers of Comptroller & Auditor General of India
- Q.4 a) Write a detailed note on emergency provisions given under the Indian Constitution with case law. 15**
- OR**
- b) Write a detailed note on Federal System in India.**
- Q.5 Write down the constitutional provisions of freedom of trade, commerce & intercourse with recent case law. 15**

- 9) Principle of causa - proxima is related to which of the following insurance?
- a) Life Insurance
 - b) Social Insurance
 - c) Marine Insurance
 - d) Public - Liability Insurance
- 10) Under Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, the registration certificate is valid for _____ years from the date on registration.
- a) 10 years
 - b) 12 years
 - c) 15 years
 - d) 20 years
- 11) Principle of utmost good faith is known as _____.
- a) Subrogation
 - b) Causa proxima
 - c) Uberrima fides
 - d) Insurance interest
- 12) The IRDA stands for _____.
- a) Insurance Regulatory & Redevelopment Authority
 - b) Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority
 - c) Insurance Regulatory & Reinsurance Authority
 - d) Insurance Regulatory & Department Authority
- 13) If the _____ dies before the expiry of the term of the policy known as Death Policy.
- a) Insured
 - b) Broker
 - c) Indemnity holder
 - d) Co-insurance
- 14) A contract of insurance is a _____ agreement.
- a) Constant
 - b) Legal
 - c) Non contingent
 - d) Non the above
- 15) The first comprehensive legislation governed both life & non-life insurance was enacted to provide state control over the insurance business in India.
- a) Insurance Act 1940
 - b) Insurance Act 1938
 - c) Insurance Act 1939
 - d) insurance Act 1991

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

- a) Explain the term 'Repayment'.
- b) Liability to third parties in Marine Insurance
- c) Doctrine of subrogation
- d) Define insurance & state it's economic significance
- e) Voyage
- f) Adarkar scheme, Stack & Rao scheme
- g) Pension Insurance & Public Provident Found

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

- a) State insurance as a 'Social security tool'.
- b) History & development of Insurance in India
- c) Unemployment - Insurance
- d) Jeevandhara Policy

- e) Commercial insurance & social insurance
- f) Claim tribunal constitution, procedure & power of claim tribunal under Motor Vehicle Act

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

- a) Enumerate the insured perils found in standard Marine Insurance Policy.

OR

- b) Define Policy, what are the contents of Insurance Policy.

Q.5 Answer the following question 15

What is Contract of Insurance? Explain the nature, scope & fundamental principles of insurance.

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**LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Trade Mark and Design (19602406)**

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) Section _____ of the Trademarks Act 1999 defines the 'TRADEMARK'.
 - a) Section 2(1) (z)
 - b) Section 2(1) (z) (b)
 - c) Section 2(1) (z) (a)
 - d) None of these
- 2) Section _____ of Trade Marks Act 1999 the defines 'mark'.
 - a) Section 2(1) (m)
 - b) section 2(1) (n)c
 - c) Section 2(1) (p)
 - d) section 2(1) (0)
- 3) Paris Convention for the protection of Industrial Designs is passed in the year?
 - a) 1965
 - b) 1966
 - c) 1967
 - d) 1968
- 4) Passing off is the remedy available for the infringement of the Trademark.
 - a) Registered Trade mark
 - b) Unregistered Trademark
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of these
- 5) Section 3 of the Trade Marks Act 1999 provides for the _____.
 - a) Appointment of Registrar and other officers
 - b) Power of Registrar to withdraw or transfer cases, etc.
 - c) Trade Marks Registry and offices thereof
 - d) None of these
- 6) Section _____ of Trade Marks Act 1999 the defines collective Mark.
 - a) Section 2 (1) (a)
 - b) Section (1) (e)
 - c) Section 2(1) (b)
 - d) Section 2(1) (g)
- 7) 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
- 8) Which one of the following reliefs available in passing off action?
 - a) Damages
 - b) Injunction
 - c) Delivery of the offending goods
 - d) All of these

- 9) According to Section 54 of the Trade Marks Act 1999, the Registered user not to have right of _____
- a) Assignment
 - b) Transmission
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of these
- 10) Mark includes _____
- a) a device
 - b) brand
 - c) label
 - d) All of the above
- 11) Section _____ of the Trademarks Act 1999 provides for the infringement of registered Trademark.
- a) Section 27
 - b) Section 28
 - c) Section 2
 - d) None of these
- 12) Mark, in relation to any goods or services, means a mark which has become so to the substantial segment of the public which uses such goods or receives such services?
- a) Well known trademark
 - b) Certification trademark
 - c) Associated trademark
 - d) None of these
- 13) _____ is not a requirement for registration of a Trade Marks.
- a) Capability of graphical representation
 - b) Capability of distinguishing goods or services of one undertaking from those of others
 - c) Capability of indicating connection in course of trade
 - d) The Trade Mark should be well known
- 14) Which of the following designs shall be registered by the controller?
- a) A design which is new or original
 - b) A design which is not significantly distinguishable
 - c) A which is comprise or contain scandalous or obscene matter
 - d) None of the above
- 15) Section _____ of the Trademarks Act 1999 defines Certification Trade Marks.
- a) Section 2 (1) (d)
 - b) Section (1) (e)
 - c) Section 2(1) (b)
 - d) Section 2(1) (c)

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

- a) Discuss in brief the functions of Trademark.
- b) Write a note on Evidence under Designs Act 2000.
- c) Explain the Defenses in Passing off action.
- d) Write a note on rectification and correction of the Register under Trademarks Act 1999.
- e) Write a note on powers and function of Registrar under Trade Marks Act 1999
- f) Write a note on powers and duties of Controller under Designs Act 2000.
- g) Explain the infringement of copyright in a design.

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

- a) Define Passing off, what are the points of difference between passing off and infringement action.
- b) Write a note on Removal and Restoration of Trademark.
- c) Write a detail note on effects of registration of Trade Mark under Trade Marks Act 1999.
- d) Write a note on classical and modern formulation for passing off.
- e) Write a note on Hague agreement and Locarno agreement for Industrial design, 1968.
- f) Write a note on Relative ground for Refusal of registration.

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

- a) Define Design. Write a detail note on registration of Designs.

OR

- b) Write a detail note on Paris Convention for the protection of Intellectual Property.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

Define Trademark. Write a detail note on condition for registration and procedure and duration of registration of Trademark.

Day & Date: Thursday, 06-11-2025
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

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

15

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- 8) _____ of the Advocates Act, 1961 provides that only one class of persons entitled to practise the profession of law, namely, advocates.
 - a) Section 29
 - b) Section 30
 - c) Section 31
 - d) Section 32
- 9) An Advocate shall not stand as a _____ for his client required for the purpose of any legal proceedings.
 - a) Surety
 - b) Agent
 - c) Representative
 - d) None of these.
- 10) _____ of the Advocates Act, 1961 provide punishment of Advocates for misconduct.
 - a) Section 25
 - b) Section 32
 - c) Section 35
 - d) Section 42
- 11) The main object of the professional ethics of advocacy is to maintain the _____ dignity of the legal profession.
 - a) Justice
 - b) Equity
 - c) Dignity
 - d) Business
- 12) Any person aggrieved by an order made by the disciplinary committee of the bar council of India, prefer an appeal to the supreme court under _____ of the advocates Act, 1961.
 - a) Section 38
 - b) Section 39
 - c) Section 41
 - d) Section 45
- 13) Section 2(b) of contempt of court Act defines _____.
 - a) Contempt
 - b) Civil contempt
 - c) Criminal contempt
 - d) None of these
- 14) An advocate shall appear in court at all times only in the _____ dress code.
 - a) Without
 - b) Any
 - c) Prescribed
 - d) None of these
- 15) The functions of Bar Council of India are provided under _____ of the Advocates Act, 1961.
 - a) Section 4
 - b) Section 7
 - c) Section 5
 - d) Section 9

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- 1) John D'souza Vs Edward Ani
- 2) Punishments for contempt of court
- 3) Lawyers Duties to his client and to court
- 4) Disabilities of Advocate
- 5) Seven lamps of Advocacy
- 6) Lawyers Duties to the Opponent Counsel and the colleagues
- 7) B.C.I. TR Case No.27/1988, Vol.16(3 & 4) 1989, I.B.R., Y.V.R. (Complainant) V/s.M.K.N. (Respondent)

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)

- 1) Professional Misconduct
- 2) V.P. Kumarvelu V/s B.C.I
- 3) Disciplinary Committee
- 4) Hikmat Ali Khan V/s Ishwar Prasad
- 5) Right and powers of Advocate
- 6) P.D. Gupta V/s Ram Murthy

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

- a) Write a detailed note on powers and functions of the Bar Council of India and state Bar council.

OR

- b) Discuss the following cases in detail.
- i) Pralhad Saran Gupta V/s Bar Council of India & another
 - ii) Supreme court Bar Association Vs. Union of India and others.

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

Legal profession is one of the most brilliant, learned and challenging profession.

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

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) Which part of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996 deals with arbitration?
 - a) Part I
 - b) Part II
 - c) Part III
 - d) Part IV
- 2) The Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996, was enacted based on which model law?
 - a) Hague Convention
 - b) Geneva Convention
 - c) UNICITRAL Model Law
 - d) New York Convention
- 3) The main object of Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996, is to _____.
 - a) consolidate
 - b) amend the law relating to domestic arbitration, international commercial arbitration
 - c) enforcement of foreign arbitral awards & also to provide for a law relating to conciliation & related matters
 - d) All the above
- 4) _____ means a sole arbitrator or a panel of arbitrators.
 - a) Arbitral award
 - b) Arbitral tribunal
 - c) Arbitrator
 - d) Negotiation
- 5) Private arbitration also described as _____.
 - a) Consensual arbitration
 - b) Statutory arbitration
 - c) Specialized arbitration
 - d) Contractual arbitration
- 6) Sec _____ of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996, deals with the jurisdiction of Arbitral tribunal.
 - a) Sec - 16
 - b) Sec - 16 & 17
 - c) Sec - 12
 - d) Sec - 14

- 7) 'Arbitral Award' means _____
a) only final award from Arbitration
b) only interim award from Arbitration
c) both final & interim awards
d) None of these
- 8) Arbitration Agreement is defined under Sec _____ of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996.
a) Sec - 6
b) Sec - 8
c) Sec - 5
d) Sec - 7
- 9) The parties to the dispute may appoint a person an arbitrator by naming him in the _____
a) Arbitral award
b) Arbitration agreement
c) Arbitral tribunal
d) Panel of arbitrator
- 10) _____ is a fundamental right of every citizen under Art - 21 of the Indian Constitution.
a) Equality of law
b) Special provision for protection of women & children
c) Approach to H.C.
d) Speedy trial
- 11) Who shall be the patron- in chief of a State Legal services Authority?
a) The Chief Justice of India
b) The Chief Justice of H.C.
c) A serving retired Judge of H.C.
d) None of above
- 12) Who is the chairman of District Legal Services Authority?
a) The Chief Justice of H.C.
b) The Chief Justice of India
c) District Judge
d) Retired H.C. Judge
- 13) The object of Lok-Adalat is to settle the disputes _____
a) quickly by counseling
b) discussions
c) A & b
d) None the above
- 14) Who is the chairman of permanent Lok Adalat?
a) District Judge
b) Additional D.J.
c) has head Judicial officer higher in rank than of a D.J.
d) All the above
- 15) A person who brings the opponents into harmony is called _____
a) Arbitrator
b) Conciliation
c) Negotiation
d) Mediation

- Q.2 Answer any five of the following question. (Any Five) 20**
- a) Discuss the types of arbitration.
 - b) Explain Negotiation.
 - c) Permanent Lok Adalat
 - d) What is Domestic arbitration?
 - e) Comparison of arbitration & mediation
 - f) Role of Conciliator
 - g) New York Convention Award
- Q.3 Answer any three of the following question. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Write in brief advantages of arbitration.
 - b) UNICITRAAL Conciliation Rules
 - c) Explain in detail Arbitration Tribunal.
 - d) Foreign Arbitral Awards
 - e) Differences between mediation & negotiation
 - f) Bipartite negotiation
- Q.4 a) Define Arbitral Award. Write the contents of arbitral award. 15**
- OR**
- b) i) Appointment of Conciliator and
ii) Geneva Convention Award**
- Q.5 State the grounds & circumstances on which the court can set aside the Arbitral Award. 15**

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**LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita 2023 (BNSS) (19602506)**

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) _____ means time being release of person.
 - a) Arrest
 - b) Custody
 - c) Bail
 - d) Freedom
- 2) _____ includes fair trial.
 - a) Venue of trial
 - b) Speedy trial
 - c) To know accusation
 - d) All above
- 3) There cannot be an appeal when the accused _____.
 - a) Convicted
 - b) Acquitted
 - c) Under trial
 - d) Plead guilty
- 4) Procedure of investigation is provided under section _____.
 - a) 170
 - b) 176
 - c) 180
 - d) 160
- 5) Under Section _____ Search warrant can be issued.
 - a) 90
 - b) 93
 - c) 96
 - d) 98
- 6) A person arrested by a police officer may be kept in custody for _____.
 - a) 20 hours
 - b) 21 hours
 - c) 23 hours
 - d) 24 hours
- 7) Alteration of charge is provided Under section _____.
 - a) 239
 - b) 240
 - c) 242
 - d) 244
- 8) _____ Articles of the Constitution of India are connected with Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita.
 - a) 14
 - b) 20
 - c) 21
 - d) All of above

- 9) _____ is the most effective method to Secure the attendance of the accused.
- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| a) Arrest | b) Summons |
| c) Notice | d) All above |
- 10) Special right to appeal is provided under section _____
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| a) 420 | b) 421 |
| c) 422 | d) 423 |
- 11) Section 41 of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita provides for arrest by _____
- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| a) person | b) by magistrate |
| c) police | d) judge |
- 12) Separate charge is provided for distinct offence under section _____
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| a) 240 | b) 241 |
| c) 242 | d) 243 |
- 13) Section _____ of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita provides for order to pay compensation.
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| a) 395 | b) 390 |
| c) 397 | d) 398 |
- 14) Cancellation of bail and bonds is provided under sections _____ of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Santita.
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| a) 492 | b) 480 |
| c) 490 | d) 495 |
- 15) Section _____ of BNSS, District Magistrate and magistrate of first class may make an order for the immediate restoration of abducted females.
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| a) 100 | b) 101 |
| c) 102 | d) 103 |

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

- a) FIR
- b) Compounding of offences
- c) Dismissal of complaint
- d) Search warrant.
- e) Power of Supreme Court to transfer of cases
- f) Warrant and summons
- g) Discharge of application

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

- a) Court of session
- b) Executive of Magistrate
- c) Fair trial
- d) Death Sentence
- e) Bail and bonds
- f) Procedure of arrest

- Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions. 15**
- a)** Explain provision relating to search and seizure.
 - b)** Detail notes on charge.
- Q.5 Explain in details provision relating to judgment. 15**

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**LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Bartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023 (BSA) (19602507)**

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) Evidence may be given of facts in issue and ____ facts.
 - a) relevant
 - b) proved
 - c) not proved
 - d) None of these
- 2) Evidence is of ____ kinds.
 - a) 2
 - b) 6
 - c) 8
 - d) 4
- 3) A witness who cannot speak may communicate his knowledge of facts to the court by signs or by writing and in either case it will be regarded as a _____.
 - a) oral evidence
 - b) documentary evidence
 - c) hearsay evidence
 - d) None of these
- 4) Which evidence must be direct?
 - a) Documentary
 - b) Oral
 - c) Both
 - d) None of these
- 5) Every part of document is a ____ evidence of that document.
 - a) primary
 - b) secondary
 - c) Both
 - d) None of these
- 6) Leading questions can always be asked in ____ examination.
 - a) cross
 - b) chief
 - c) re
 - d) None of these
- 7) The ____ is not a substantial piece of evidence.
 - a) Document
 - b) Photograph
 - c) FIR
 - d) Hearsay evidence
- 8) The doctrine of ____ constitutes an exception to the principle of hearsay.
 - a) record
 - b) res gestae
 - c) consideration
 - d) None of these

- 9) Any question suggesting the answer which the person putting is wishes or expects to receive is called a ____.
- a) leading question
 - b) chief examination
 - c) cross examination
 - d) None of these
- 10) ____ confessions must be voluntary.
- a) Extra judicial
 - b) Judicial
 - c) Both
 - d) None of these
- 11) Tape - recording of a conversation is a ____.
- a) Oral
 - b) Documentary
 - c) Hearsay
 - d) None of these
- 12) A ____ means the statement of a person who has died explaining the circumstances of his death.
- a) Confession
 - b) True statement
 - c) Dying declaration
 - d) Admission
- 13) ____ is a principle of law by which a person is held bound by the representation, made by him.
- a) Confession
 - b) Admission
 - c) Estoppels
 - d) Onus
- 14) The confession of ____ is not evidence.
- a) Co-accused
 - b) Approver
 - c) Accused
 - d) None of these
- 15) ____ includes any mental condition of which any person is conscious.
- a) Fact
 - b) Fact in issue
 - c) Conclusive proof
 - d) None of these

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

- a) Relevant Facts
- b) May Presume
- c) Hearsay evidence meaning
- d) 'Res Gestae' – meaning
- e) Fact
- f) Leading question
- g) Fact in issue

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

- a) Proved, not proved and disproved
- b) Expert opinion
- c) Examination of witnesses
- d) Public document
- e) Hostile witness
- f) Rules as to notice to produce documents

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

a) Admission and confession

OR

b) Write a note on Burden of Proof.

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

Discuss Dying declaration and evidentiary value of it.

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**LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November- 2025
Law of Evidence (19602502)**

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) The word Admission is defined under _____ section.
 - a) 171
 - b) 117
 - c) 17
 - d) None of these
- 2) Evidence is of _____ kinds.
 - a) 2
 - b) 4
 - c) 6
 - d) None of these
- 3) Confession is of _____ kinds.
 - a) 4
 - b) 2
 - c) 6
 - d) None of these
- 4) Section 32 defined _____.
 - a) Dying Declaration
 - b) Evidence
 - c) Witness
 - d) None of these
- 5) Signs and Gestures are considered as _____.
 - a) oral evidence
 - b) documentary evidence
 - c) hearsay evidence
 - d) None of these
- 6) There are _____ kinds of judgments.
 - a) 2
 - b) 4
 - c) 5
 - d) None of these
- 7) Which evidence must be direct?
 - a) Documentary
 - b) Oral
 - c) Both
 - d) None of these
- 8) Every part of document is a _____ evidence of that document.
 - a) Primary
 - b) Secondary
 - c) Both
 - d) None of these
- 9) Who can be testified?
 - a) Every person
 - b) Only adults
 - c) Only males
 - d) None of these

- 10)** Section _____ of the Evidence Act deals with leading question.

a) 141	b) 111
c) 121	d) 131
- 11)** In _____ examination leading question can be asked.

a) Chief	b) Cross
c) Police	d) Judicial
- 12)** _____ is the best evidence.

a) Direct evidence	b) Indirect
c) Hearsay	d) None of these
- 13)** Section _____ of the Evidence Act deals with burden of proof.

a) 101	b) 202
c) 302	d) 401
- 14)** No estoppel against _____.

a) Government	b) Corporation
c) Accused	d) Victim
- 15)** In the Cross-examination witness is questioned by _____ party.

a) The party who calls them as witness
b) Opposition
c) Judge
d) None of these

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- a) Evidence meaning and kinds
- b) "Hearsay evidence is no evidence" Discuss.
- c) Confession meaning and kinds
- d) Subjects on which experts can testify
- e) Documentary evidence kinds
- f) Public Documents
- g) Presumption as to Dowry Death

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)

15

- a) Examinations of witnesses Kinds
- b) Hostile witness, reliance upon testimony of Hostiles witness
- c) Identification parade
- d) Evidence to prove conspiracy
- e) Value of evidence of conduct
- f) Discuss in details provisions as to relevancy of judgements.

Q.4 Answer the following questions (Any one)

15

- a) "Confession before police officer is not admissible"- discuss
OR
b) Critically write a note on requirements of section 32.

Q.5 Answer the following question

15

Judgements of court of justice when relevant?

Max. Marks: 80

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

- Page 1 of 3

- 8) Every suit shall be instituted in the court of the ____ grade competent to try it.
 - a) Lowest
 - b) Highest
 - c) Middle
 - d) None of these
- 9) Order ____ of the Code of Civil Procedure deals with the parties to a suit.
 - a) 25
 - b) 27
 - c) 1
 - d) None of these
- 10) Order 6 Rule 17 of C.P.C related to provision of ____.
 - a) Stay
 - b) Non-joinder parties
 - c) Amendment of pleading
 - d) None of these
- 11) ____ means to compel the opposite party to disclose what he has in his possession or power.
 - a) Pliant
 - b) Cross- examination
 - c) Discovery
 - d) None of these
- 12) Order ____ of C.P.C related to provisions of execution.
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 21
- 13) Limitation Act ____.
 - a) 1922
 - b) 1955
 - c) 1959
 - d) 1963
- 14) Court condones delay in filing appeal or application, if parties satisfy the court that he had ____ for not preferring appeal or application.
 - a) Insufficient cause
 - b) Sufficient cause
 - c) No cause
 - d) None of these
- 15) Section ____ of Code of Civil Procedure related to review.
 - a) 114
 - b) 100
 - c) 125
 - d) 15

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- Define decree and write various types of decree.
- Write a brief note on mesne profit.
- Explain the term Res judicata.
- Distinguish between Set off and Counter claim.
- Write a note on interpleader suit.
- Write object of Law of Limitation.
- Write a note on latches and prescription.

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)

15

- a) Define judgement and write essentials of judgement.
- b) Write various mode of service of summons.
- c) Write a note on written statement.
- d) Write a note on arrest or attachment before judgement.

- e) Write a note on Caveat.
- f) Discuss on sufficient cause for not filing the proceeding under Limitation Act.

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

- a) Explain appeal from original decree and discuss on general provision relating to appeal.

OR

- b) Explain interim order as commission, injunction, and appointment of receiver.

Q.5 Explain hierarchy of courts and discuss on kinds of jurisdiction and place of suing. 15

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**LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Principles of Taxation Law (19602504)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 04-11-2025
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) _____ defines person under Income Tax Act.
 - a) Section 2(31)
 - b) Section 3(31)
 - c) Section 4(31)
 - d) None of above
- 2) In a case, conversation of self-acquired property into property of HUF, _____ is liable to pay tax.
 - a) Transferee
 - b) Transferor
 - c) Mortgage
 - d) None of above
- 3) _____ chargeable under Section 45 of Income Tax Act.
 - a) Salary
 - b) Capital Gain
 - c) Income from House Property
 - d) None of the above
- 4) _____ defines income under IT Act.
 - a) Section 2(24)
 - b) Section 3(24)
 - c) Section 24(2)
 - d) None of the above
- 5) The value of any perquisite or profit in lieu of salary taxable under Section _____ of IT Act.
 - a) Section 17(1)
 - b) Section 17(2)
 - c) Section 17(3)
 - d) Section 17(2) & (3)
- 6) Income is income, though tainted even _____ income is taxed just like any _____ income.
 - a) Illegal, Legal
 - b) Legal, Illegal
 - c) Legal, Legal
 - d) Illegal, Illegal
- 7) Amount of Scholarship granted to meet the cost of education are _____ under IT Act.
 - a) deducted
 - b) incomes which do not form part of Total Income
 - c) computed in total income
 - d) None of above

- 8) According to Article ____ of Constitution of India, no tax of any nature can be levied or collected by Central or State Government except by authority of Law.
 - a) Article 265
 - b) Article 256
 - c) Article 562
 - d) None of above
- 9) Under GST Law, the expression supply includes the activities specified in schedule I, made or agreed to be made ____ a consideration.
 - a) With
 - b) Without
 - c) Cannot say
 - d) None of above
- 10) Import of ____ by a taxable person from a related person or from any of his other establishments outside India, in the course or furtherance of business, even ____ consideration will be taxable.
 - a) services, with
 - b) services, without
 - c) goods, with
 - d) goods, without
- 11) ____ is the chairperson of GST council in India.
 - a) Union Finance Minister
 - b) Chief Minister
 - c) President
 - d) None of above
- 12) ____ is charging Section under CGST and ____ is charging Section under IGST.
 - a) Section 9, Section 5
 - b) Section 5, Section 9
 - c) Section 17, Section 18
 - d) Section 18, Section 17
- 13) Which one of the below taxes is included in the GST?
 - a) Central Sales Tax
 - b) Central Excise Duty
 - c) VAT
 - d) All the above
- 14) What does 'I' stand for in IGST?
 - a) International
 - b) Internal
 - c) Integrated
 - d) Intra
- 15) What are the taxes levied on an Intra-State supply?
 - a) CGST
 - b) SGST
 - c) CSGT & SGST
 - d) IGST

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- a) Explain Fundamental principles relating to tax laws.
- b) Distinguish between Tax evasion & Tax avoidance.
- c) Explain Income not included in total income.
- d) Explain Chargeable Income.
- e) Explain provisions of inspection search seizure and arrest under CGST.
- f) Explain reverse charge.
- g) Explain composition scheme for small trader.

- Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Explain provisions of capital gain.
 - b) Explain offences and penal sanctions under IT Act.
 - c) Explain Levy of Tax, & exemption (GST).
 - d) Explain zero rated supply under IGST.
 - e) Return under CGST Act
 - f) Explain provisions of salaries.
- Q.4 Answer the following questions (Any One) 15**
- a) Explain in detail the deduction provisions under IT Act (Section 80 of ITA).
- OR**
- b) Explain salient features of GST.
- Q.5 Explain in detail provisions of Time and Value of supply and Input Tax Credit under CGST. 15**

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**LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Company Law (19602505)**

Day & Date: Friday, 07-11-2025
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) _____ is the charter of a company.

a) Articles	b) Memorandum
c) Both a & b	d) None of the above
- 2) The companies which are formed under Companies Act. 1956, they will be called as _____.

a) Chartered companies	b) Statutory companies
c) Registered companies	d) None of these
- 3) The liability of members is _____ if company is limited by shares.

a) Unpaid value of shares	b) Guarantee amount
c) Unlimited liability	d) None of the above
- 4) _____ of a company are its bye laws, rules and regulations which governs its internal affairs and conduct of its business.

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

a) Section 125	b) Section 135
c) Section 145	d) None of these
- 6) 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
- 7) Section _____ of the Companies Act 2013 defines Memorandum of Association.

a) Section 2 (50)	b) Section 2 (53)
c) Section 2 (56)	d) None of these

- 8) 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
- 9) _____ document of the Company invites the Public to subscribe for share or Debentures of the Company.
- a) Memorandum of Association b) Article of Association
c) Prospectus d) None of these
- 10) A Certificate of _____ is generally an acknowledgement of indebtedness.
- a) Share b) Debenture
c) Both a & b d) None of these
- 11) _____ may be defined as a demand for payment of the balance amount or part thereof which has remained unpaid on each share.
- a) Call on share b) Bonus
c) Underwriting commission d) Brokerage
- 12) _____ means that distributable net profit of the company which remains in balance after making all the deductions.
- a) Discount b) Premium
c) Dividend d) None of these
- 13) 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
- 14) The principle that the will of the majority should prevail over the will of the minority in matters of internal administration of the company is known as the rule _____.
- a) Rule in Tarquands case b) Rule in Foss v. Harbottle
c) Rule in Rylands v. Fletcher d) None of these
- 15) _____ means a prospectus which does not include complete particulars of the quantum or price of the securities included therein
- a) Red-herring Prospectus b) Shelf Prospectus
c) Both a & b d) None of these

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

- 1) What is Majority Rule? discuss in brief with exceptions.
- 2) Explain in brief the difference between Share and Debenture.
- 3) Write a note on Reconstruction and Amalgamation of Companies.
- 4) Define Promoter, write a note on Rights and Liabilities of Promoter.
- 5) Write a short note on Prospectus of the company.
- 6) Write a note on powers and duties of Directors.
- 7) Define Charge. What is fixed and floating Charge.

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

- 1) What is Constructive Notice? Write a note on Doctrine of Indoor management.
- 2) Write a brief note on inspection and investigation.
- 3) Define share. Write a note on transfer of shares, restrictions on transfer of shares.
- 4) Discuss in brief the points of difference Between Company and Partnership Firm and Company and Joint Hindu Family Business.
- 5) Define Call. Write a note on method of making calls.
- 6) Write a note on rights and duties of Auditor.

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

- 1) Define Memorandum of Association. Discuss in detail the contents of Memorandum of Association.

OR

- 2) Write a full note on Meetings of the company, explain its kinds procedure to conduct a valid meeting.

Q.5 Write a detail note on winding up of the company. **15**

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**LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Equity & Trust (19602604)**

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) A breach of any duty imposed on a trustee, as such, by any law for the time being in force, is called a "_____".
 - a) duty
 - b) right
 - c) breach of trust
 - d) power
- 2) The purpose of a trust is lawful unless it is _____.
 - a) forbidden by law
 - b) is of such a nature that, if permitted, it would defeat the provisions of any law
 - c) is fraudulent
 - d) All of the above
- 3) Under section 10 of the Indian Trusts Act, every person capable of holding property may be a trustee; but, where the trust involves the exercise of discretion, he cannot execute it unless _____.
 - a) he is competent to contract
 - b) he is educated
 - c) he is incompetent to contract
 - d) he is resident of India
- 4) Charitable purposes include _____.
 - a) relief of poverty or distress
 - b) education
 - c) medical relief
 - d) All of the above
- 5) A trustee committing a breach of trust is not liable to pay interest except _____.
 - a) where he has actually received interest;
 - b) where the breach consists in unreasonable delay in paying trust-money to the beneficiary;
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above

- 6) Public trust not _____ on ground of absence of obligation.
 - a) valid
 - b) void
 - c) lawful
 - d) voidable
- 7) Under section 27 of the Indian Trusts Act, where co-trustees jointly commit a breach of trust, or where one of them by his neglect enables the other to commit a breach of trust, _____ is liable to the beneficiary for the whole of the loss occasioned by such breach.
 - a) each trustee
 - b) not each trustee
 - c) each beneficiary
 - d) not each beneficiary
- 8) Under section 39 of the Indian Trusts Act, for the purpose of completing any such sale, the _____ shall have power to convey or otherwise dispose of the property sold in such manner as may be necessary.
 - a) beneficiary
 - b) trustee
 - c) author of the trust
 - d) All of the above
- 9) Where a decree has been made in a suit for the execution of a trust, the trustee must not exercise any of his powers except _____.
 - a) in conformity with such decree
 - b) with the sanction of the Court by which the decree has been made
 - c) where an appeal against the decree is pending, of the Appellate Court
 - d) All of the above
- 10) The Accounts kept under section 32 of the Maharashtra Public Trusts Act, 1950, shall be balanced each year on the thirty-first day of March or such other day, as may be fixed by the _____.
 - a) Local Authorities
 - b) Charity Commissioner
 - c) Municipal Commissioner
 - d) Police Commissioner
- 11) Under section 66A of the Maharashtra Public Trusts Act, 1950, whoever alienates or attempts to alienate any immovable property of the trust without the previous sanction of the Charity Commissioner in contravention of the provision of section 36 shall, on conviction, be punished with simple imprisonment, which may extend to rupees _____, or with both.
 - a) two thousand
 - b) thirty-five thousand
 - c) twenty-five thousand
 - d) one thousand
- 12) The Public Trusts Administration Fund shall vest in the _____.
 - a) Charity Commissioner
 - b) Police Commissioner
 - c) Municipal Commissioner
 - d) Local Authorities
- 13) Ubi Jus Ibi Remedium means _____.
 - a) When there is right, there is a remedy
 - b) When there is no right, there is a remedy
 - c) When there is power, there is right
 - d) When there is power, there is duty

- 14)** Whenever any such vacancy or disqualification occurs and it is found impracticable to appoint a new trustee under section 73 of the Indian Trusts Act, the beneficiary may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a _____ of original jurisdiction for the appointment of a trustee or a new trustee.
- a) Sub- Registrar
 - b) Sessions Court
 - c) Court of Judicial Magistrate of First Class
 - d) Principal Civil Court
- 15)** The Indian Trusts Act, shall came into force from _____.
- a) 01/09/1872
 - b) 01/07/1872
 - c) 01/03/1882
 - d) 01/07/1882

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five)

20

- a) Charitable trust
- b) Explain - Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without a remedy.
- c) Explain - Equity follows the Law.
- d) Discuss - "He who seeks equity must do equity."
- e) Rights of trustees under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.
- f) Discharge of trustee under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.
- g) Extinction of Trusts under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)

15

- a) Difference between Public trust and Private trust.
- b) Difference between Equity and Agency.
- c) Discuss the disabilities of Trustees under the Indian Trusts Act.
- d) Public Trusts Administration Fund.
- e) Difference between Equity and Contract.
- f) Discuss the provisions of Budget, Account and Audit under the Maharashtra Public Trusts Act, 1950.

Q.4 Answer the following questions (Any One)

15

- a) Discuss in detail the creation of the trusts under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

OR

- b) Discuss the offences and penalties under the Maharashtra Public Trusts Act, 1950.

Q.5 Answer the following question.

15

Discuss in detail the Classification and kinds of Trusts.

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Set **P**

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

Land and Laws including Tenure & Tenancy System (19602605)

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

MLRC - 1996

- 1) Agricultural year means _____ of every year as the date of commencement of said years.

a) 1 st April	b) 31 st Dec
c) 1 st Jan	d) 1 st June

- 2) _____ means the place ordinary used by village officer for translation of village business.

a) Chavadi	b) Farm building
c) Boundary mark	d) Gaothan

- 3) The collector on receipt of application for conversion of use of land from one purpose to another shall acknowledge application from in receipts within _____ days.

a) 7	b) 3
c) 15	d) 30

- 4) Which officer is primarily responsible for maintaining land records under code?

a) Talathi	b) Collector
c) Circle Inspector	d) Patwari

- 5) How is the value & land revenue calculated as per Section 52?

a) Based on market value & government rates
b) Based on purchase price only
c) Fixed at nominal rate
d) At the discretion of Talathi

Maharashtra Rent Control Act - 1999

- 6) What must landlord do before are entering premises for repairs under Section 17?

a) Evict tenant immediately
b) Give two months' notice to tenant
c) Increase rent
d) None of above

- 7) What must a landlord do when new building is completed?
a) Immediately evict tenant
b) Notify tenant of completion & right to occupy
c) Increase rent 15%
d) None of the above
- 8) What is penalty for not giving rent receipts by landlord?
a) Imprisonment
b) Fine
c) Eviction
d) No penalty
- 9) Rent recovered according to _____ calendar.
a) Gregorian
b) British
c) Kalnirnay
d) Panchang
- 10) What is time limit to file appeal u/s - 34?
a) 15 days
b) 30 days
c) 60 days
d) 90 days
- 11) Summary proceeding must be _____.
a) expedited & final
b) deferred after 6 months
c) made optional for tenant
d) Not allowed
- 12) How much landlord increase rent annually under the Act?
a) 2%
b) 4%
c) 5%
d) 8%
- 13) What is penalty for failing to register rent agreement?
a) No penalty
b) Imprisonment or fine
c) Evict tenant
d) None of above
- Right to fair compensation & transparency in land acquisition, rehabilitation & resettlement Act 2013 (RFCTLARR Act).
- 14) The Act come into force on _____.
a) 1st January 2013
b) 1st January 2014
c) 1st April 2013
d) 1st April 2014
- 15) The main object of Act is to ensure _____.
a) land grabbing
b) greater Government control
c) fair compensation, rehabilitations & transparency
d) easy acquisition

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

- a) Exemptions under Section 3 to 6 of MRC Act 1999.
b) Determination of social impact & public purpose under RFCTLARR Act 2013
c) Rehabilitation, resettlement & award.
d) Define the term landlord & tenant under MRC Act 1999.
e) Revenue arrears
f) Procedure for conversion of use of land from one purpose to another.
g) Provision as to regularization of encroachment under MLRC 1966

- Q.3 Short Notes. (Any Three)** **15**
- a) Boundary & boundary marks
 - b) “Land revenue shall be paramount charge on the land”, explain.
 - c) Landlords’ duty to keep premises in good repairs
 - d) Affected families includes under RFCTLARR Act
 - e) Offences & penalties under RFCTLARR Act
 - f) Procedure & manner of rehabilitation & resettlement
- Q.4 Answer the following question. (Any One)** **15**
- a) Provisions as to notification & land acquisition under RFCTLARR Act 2013.
- OR**
- b) Provisions regarding jurisdiction of courts, appeal, practice & procedure under MRC Act 1999.
- Q.5 Answer the following question.** **15**
- “Realization of land revenue & other revenue demands under MLRC 1966”. Explain

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Set **P**

**LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
International Human Rights (19602608)**

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) The first generation of Human Rights includes _____ rights.
 - a) Economic & Social rights
 - b) Collective rights
 - c) Civil & Political rights
 - d) All the above
- 2) National Human Rights commission is a _____.
 - a) Statutory body
 - b) Multilateral Institution
 - c) Constitutional body
 - d) Both a & c
- 3) The fourth United Nations World Conference on Human Rights of Women was held at _____.
 - a) Nairobi
 - b) Mexico City
 - c) Beijing
 - d) None of these
- 4) The International Convention on Civil & Political Rights comprises with _____ Articles.
 - a) 30
 - b) 53
 - c) 45
 - d) 40
- 5) The first World Conference on Human Rights was held at _____.
 - a) Tehran
 - b) Geneva
 - c) Vienna
 - d) Mexico
- 6) Convention on the Rights of Child has come into force in _____.
 - a) 1990
 - b) 1992
 - c) 1995
 - d) 1998
- 7) American Revolution originated in the colonial revolt of _____.
 - a) 1752
 - b) 1755
 - c) 1757
 - d) 1753
- 8) The headquarters of UDHR are situated at _____.
 - a) Washington
 - b) Rome
 - c) Delhi
 - d) Geneva

- 9) The World Conference on Human Rights was held at Vienna on _____.
 - a) June 1993
 - b) July 1993
 - c) Sep 1993
 - d) Dec 1993
- 10) UDHR 1948 declares two types of rights.
 - a) Individual Rights
 - b) Group Rights
 - c) Both of these
 - d) None of these
- 11) Discrimination against women means _____.
 - a) Distinction
 - b) Exclusion
 - c) Restriction
 - d) All of above
- 12) Human Rights entitles / mankind to _____.
 - a) Comfort
 - b) Convenience
 - c) Guarantee of existence
 - d) Decent, civilized & defined life
- 13) All Human Rights are universal, indivisible and interdependent & interrelated the statement is associated with _____.
 - a) Tehran conference
 - b) UDHR 1948
 - c) Vienna conference
 - d) Beijing conference
- 14) Declaration of rights of child 1959 contains _____ no. of principles.
 - a) Ten
 - b) Seven
 - c) Eight
 - d) Nine
- 15) When did the National Human Right Commission (NHRC) of India Constituted?
 - a) 1990
 - b) 1993
 - c) 1991
 - d) 1992

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

20

- Classification of Human Rights
- American Revolution
- Explain various rights of child.
- Political rights of women
- Salient features of the protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
- UNICEF
- Write a note on rights of mentally retarded persons.

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

15

- Proclamation of Tehran 1986
- The African charter convention on Human Peoples Rights 1987
- Rights of minorities
- World conferences on women
- Write a detailed note on Vienna Declaration.
- Commission for scheduled caste & scheduled tribes

- Q.4 Write in detail. (Any One) 15**
- a) Explain the provisions relating to National Human Right Commission & State Human Right Commission under the protection of Human Rights Act in India.
- OR**
- b) Write a detailed note on U.N. bodies concerned with Human Rights & it's contribution for the effective implementation of Human Rights under International Law.
- Q.5 Discuss in detail provision in International & Cultural Rights with special reference to Indian Constitution. 15**

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
October/November - 2025
Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance (Clinical Course) (19602601)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 06-11-2025
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instruction: 1) Questions No.9 is compulsory and carries 20 marks.
2) Out of remaining attempt any four questions and each questions carry 15 marks.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| Q.1 Draft a consumer complaint alleging deficiency in services. | 15 |
| Q.2 Draft an Application for bail. | 15 |
| Q.3 Draft a Sale Deed. | 15 |
| Q.4 Draft a Suit for declaration of share and partition of property of a joint Hindu Family. | 15 |
| Q.5 Draft a notice under Section 106 of Transfer of Property Act. | 15 |
| Q.6 Draft Say to a petition for restitution of conjugal rights. | 15 |
| Q.7 Draft an Application to court for recovery of motor vehicle seized by police. | 15 |
| Q.8 Draft a reply to notice u/s. 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act. | 15 |
| Q.9 Write short note. (Any Four) | 20 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Affidavit b) Pleadings - its rules & types c) Section 80 of CPC d) Lease e) Interlocutory application f) Caveat | |

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

Day & Date: Wednesday, 24-12-2025
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) The word act denotes _____.
a) single act
b) series of act
c) both a) and b)
d) None of above
- 2) Child means any person below the age of _____.
a) 16
b) 21
c) 18
d) 16 in case of female & 18 in case of male
- 3) _____ means doing anything with intent to defraud but not otherwise.
a) Good faith
b) Illegally
c) Fraudulently
d) Dishonestly
- 4) A intentionality causes Z's death, partly by illegally omitting to give Z food & partly by beating Z. A has committed _____.
a) no offence
b) culpable homicide
c) murder
d) simple hurt
- 5) _____ may without the consent of offender, commute any punishment under BNS - 2023 in accordance with Sec - 474 of BNSS - 2023.
a) High Court
b) Prime Minister
c) Appropriate Government
d) Supreme Court
- 6) If offence is punishable with fine, the imprisonment in default of payment of fine shall not exceed, four months when the amount of fine does not exceed _____ rupees.
a) 5,000
b) 10,000
c) 15,000
d) 3,000
- 7) Act of child under _____ years of age is not an offence.
a) 12
b) 7
c) 18
d) 16

- 8) When two or more persons agree with the common _____ to do or cause to be done an illegal act or act by illegal means is an offence of criminal conspiracy.
a) intention
b) object
c) both a) and b)
d) None of the above
- 9) A shoots Z with intention to kill him under circumstances that if death ensued A would be guilty of murder. A is liable to punishment for _____.
a) murder
b) attempt to murder
c) culpable homicide
d) attempt to commit hurt
- 10) Offence of organized crime is provided under Section _____.
a) 110
b) 111
c) 164
d) 165
- 11) Whoever causes bodily _____, disease or infirmity to any person is said to cause hurt.
a) injury
b) pain
c) touch
d) attack
- 12) A causes Z to go within walled space & locks Z in. Z is thus prevented from proceeding in any direction beyond the circumscribing line of wall. A has committed offence of _____.
a) Wrongful Restraint
b) Wrongful Confinement
c) Kidnapping
d) Abduction
- 13) An assembly of _____ or more persons is designated an unlawful assembly.
a) two
b) five
c) three
d) one
- 14) A being legally bound by law to appear before court as witness as per summons, omits to appear. A has committed offence under Section _____ of BNS - 2023
a) 208
b) 201
c) 103
d) 104
- 15) The offence of public nuisance is _____ on ground of that it causes some convenience or advantage.
a) not excused
b) excused
c) both a) and b)
d) None of above

Q.2 Short Notes. (Any Five)

20

- a) Define theft & snatching, explain difference between it.
- b) "Offences against state" explain.
- c) "Criminal misappropriation & criminal breach of trust" Define & list down difference between them.
- d) Explain offences relations to documents.

- e) Discuss the provisions of criminal intimidation, insult, annoyance.
- f) Difference between kidnapping & abduction.
- g) Define force & criminal force.

Q.3 Short Notes. (Any Three) 15

- a) Explain the provisions relating to causing death by negligence.
- b) Discuss offences relating to marriage.
- c) "Causing Miscarriage" Discuss.
- d) Historical development of Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023
- e) Principles of criminal liability
- f) Intra & extra territorial application of BNS - 2023

Q.4 a) Explain General exceptions under BNS. 15

OR

- b) Explain offences against Women & Children.

Q.5 Discuss in detail "every culpable homicide is not murder but every murder is culpable homicide". 15