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Set **P**

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April – 2026  
Political Science – III  
International Relations and Organizations (19605302)**

Day & Date: Monday, 20-04-2026  
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 Multiple choice questions:****15**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ political party spreads in many nations.
  - a) Local
  - b) Regional
  - c) Transnational
  - d) None of these
- 2) W.T.O. means World \_\_\_\_\_ Organization.
  - a) Trade
  - b) Teacher
  - c) Trust
  - d) None of these
- 3) SALT means Strategic Arms Limitation \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Transport
  - b) Traffic
  - c) Treaty
  - d) None of these
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ of every year is celebrated as U.N.O. day.
  - a) 1 June
  - b) 10 June
  - c) 24 October
  - d) None of these
- 5) The main headquarter of United Nations is situated in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Paris
  - b) London
  - c) Dhaka
  - d) New York
- 6) Cold War between U.S.A. and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) U.S.S.R.
  - b) France
  - c) Italy
  - d) None of these
- 7) Security Council of United Nations consist \_\_\_\_\_ non-permanent member.
  - a) 7
  - b) 10
  - c) 11
  - d) None of these
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ means an expansion of a state power beyond its border.
  - a) Disarmament
  - b) Diplomacy
  - c) Imperialism
  - d) None of these



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

**a)** Explain composition and function of Security Council of United Nations and discuss on role of Security Council in maintenance of international peace.

**OR**

**b)** Explain components of national power population, technology, military force and discuss on limitation of national power.

**Q.5 Explain types of War and discuss on consequences of War. 15**

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April – 2026  
Political Science - IV  
Western Political Thought (19605303)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 22-04-2026  
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) \_\_\_\_\_ was against family system.
  - a) Plato
  - b) Aristotle
  - c) Laski
  - d) None of these
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is a famous book of Plato.
  - a) Liberty
  - b) Politics
  - c) New Humanism
  - d) Republic
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is called as the father of political science.
  - a) Karl Marx
  - b) Aristotle
  - c) J.S. Mill
  - d) None of these
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is a famous book of Aristotle.
  - a) Liberty
  - b) Politics
  - c) Utilitarianism
  - d) Prince
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ founded utilitarian society.
  - a) J.S. Mill
  - b) Karl Marx
  - c) Plato
  - d) None of these
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ suggested plural vote to intellectual and educated person.
  - a) Karl Marx
  - b) Bentham
  - c) J.S. Mill
  - d) None of these
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ is a famous book of J.S. Mill.
  - a) On liberty
  - b) Republic
  - c) Politics
  - d) None of these
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ was born in Italy.
  - a) Plato
  - b) Aristotle
  - c) Machiavelli
  - d) None of these



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

**a) Explain Rousseau's Social Contract theory.**

**OR**

**b) Critically comment on Laski idea of Democratic Socialism.**

**Q.5 Critically comment on Plato thought on Ideal State. 15**

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April – 2026  
Legal History (19605304)**

Day & Date: Friday, 24-04-2026  
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 Multiple choice questions:**

**15**

- 1) Who headed the First Law Commission in India, which drafted the Indian Penal Code?
 

a) Lord Canning	b) Lord Macaulay
c) Lord Dalhousie	d) Warren Hastings
  
- 2) Which was the first Presidency town in India?
 

a) Surat	b) Bombay
c) Madras	d) Calcutta
  
- 3) By which Act was the privy council abolished in India?
 

a) Privy Council Re-abolishment Act 1949	b) Privy Council Abolishment Act 1949
c) Privy Council Ignatian Act 1949	d) Independence of India Act 1945
  
- 4) Who Presided over the Choultry Court?
 

a) Agent	b) Governor
c) Adigar	d) Collector
  
- 5) Who among the following was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court during British India?
 

a) Sir Robert Chambers	b) Sir Elijah Impey
c) Sir John Anstruther	d) Sir Henry Russell
  
- 6) Governor General who established Circuit Court \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) Lord Cornwallis	b) Warren Hastings
c) Lord Clown	d) St. John
  
- 7) In 1668 King of Portugal, Alfonsus VI, gave Bombay as dowry in the marriage of his sister to \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) Governor of Madras Presidency	b) King of England
c) East India Company	d) King of France



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

- a) "The year 1861 constitutes a conspicuous landmark in the process of development of legal and judicial institutions in India. It was during that year that steps were taken to establish High Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay". Write a note on the Indian High Courts Act, 1861.
- b) Explain the Judicial System in Ancient and Medieval India.
- c) Supreme Court under the Regulating Act, 1773, the Charter Act 1774 and the Act of settlement of 1781.
- d) Discuss the Adalat system under the Judicial Plans of 1772 and 1774.
- e) Charter of 1600
- f) Explain in brief the foundation, Jurisdiction, and abolition of Federal Court.
- g) Doctrine of Precedents

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

- a) The judicial institutions in the town of Madras before 1726 developed in three stages. Elucidate.
- b) Write a detailed note on the history of appeals from Indian courts to the Privy Council in England. State how and when its jurisdiction came to an end?
- c) Explain briefly the Dual System of Government in Bengal and Divani Rights.
- d) Critically state the Cossijurah Case (1779-1780).
- e) Administration of Justice in Bombay 1668-1726.
- f) Write a note on the Government of India Act, 1935.

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

- a) Critically evaluate the factual background and decision given by the Supreme Court in the Patna Case.

**OR**

- b) Discuss the importance of changes in the Criminal Justice System under Lord Cornwallis and Lord Bentinck.

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

According to some historians, "The Trial of Nandkumar was a Judicial Murder". Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer with reasons.

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April – 2026  
Legal Writing (19605401)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 16-04-2026  
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) Nemo judex in causa sua means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) No one is judge in his own cause
  - b) No cause of action arises from a bare promise
  - c) No man shall be condemned unheard
  - d) The king can do no wrong
  
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is a landmark judgment on the provisions of common intention.
  - a) Bennet Colman and Co. vs. Union of India
  - b) K. M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra
  - c) Barendra Kumar Ghosh vs. Emperor
  - d) Kehar Singh vs. Union of India
  
- 3) Battery means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Cells as used in torch
  - b) Battering a person to a death
  - c) Assault resulting in at least 6 months hospitalization
  - d) Actual or intended striking of another person
  
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ grants the tenant the right to use and occupy the property for a specified period in exchange for rent.
 

a) Sale deed	b) Gift deed
c) Lease deed	d) Mortgage Deed
  
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is a set of facts or legal grounds that entitle a party to file a lawsuit.
 

a) Facts	b) Cause of action
c) Relief	d) Adjournment
  
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ is a formal ending of a marriage.
 

a) Abandonment	b) Compromise
c) Injunction	d) Divorce

- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ is a legal document specifying how a person's assets and property will be distributed upon their death.
- a) Will deed
  - b) Lease deed
  - c) Mortgage deed
  - d) Gift deed
- 8) Ultra Vires means \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Within the powers
  - b) Beyond the powers
  - c) According to the law
  - d) None of these
- 9) Omnia praesumuntur contra spoliatoem means \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) False in one particular in false in general
  - b) General things do not derogate from special things
  - c) A new act intervening
  - d) All things are presumed against a wrongdoer
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ is a legal doctrine that obligates courts to follow historical cases when making a ruling on a similar case.
- a) Stare decisis
  - b) Compromise
  - c) Equity
  - d) Appeal
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ is information, evidence, document or anything which shows that something is true or untrue.
- a) Ultra vires
  - b) Proof
  - c) Wrong
  - d) Right
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ means an official process that tries to find out how somebody died.
- a) Homicide
  - b) Punishment
  - c) Inquest
  - d) Mortgage
- 13) F.I.R. means \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) First Inquiry Report
  - b) First Investigation Rule
  - c) First Investigation Report
  - d) First Information Report
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ is a caution or warning giving notice to the Court not to take any step without notice being given to the party who files it.
- a) Arrest
  - b) Caveat
  - c) Bail
  - d) Evidence
- 15) Qui facit per alium facit per se means \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Let the principal be held responsible
  - b) A new act intervening
  - c) He who does an act though another is deemed in Law to do it himself
  - d) False in one particular in false in general

- Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five) 20**
- a) Discuss the following cases in detail:
    - i) Ashby vs. White & Others
    - ii) Donoghue vs. Stevenson Draft a Gift Deed
  - b) Discuss - Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea.
  - c) Discuss the terms in detail:  
Capital Punishment, Ownership, Amicus Curiae
  - d) Discuss the following cases in detail:
    - i) Mohiri Bibi vs. Dharmadas Ghose
    - ii) Balfour vs. Balfour
  - e) Discuss- Ex turpi causa non oritur actio
  - f) Discuss the terms in detail:  
Circumstantial Evidence, Accomplice, Locus Standi
  - g) Discuss- Audi Alteram Partem
- Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Kesavanand Bharati vs. State of Kerala
  - b) Res ipsa loquitur
  - c) Draft a General Power of Attorney.
  - d) Actio personalis moritur cum persona
  - e) K. M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra
  - f) Respondeat superior
- Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One) 15**
- a) Draft a sale deed.
  - b) Write a detailed note on:
    - i) Ubi jus ibi remedium
    - ii) Volenti non fit injuria
- Q.5 Answer the following question. 15**  
Write a detailed note on pleading.





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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April – 2026  
Sociology – II (19605403)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-04-2026  
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) Eye for eye punishment is based on \_\_\_\_\_ theory.
  - a) preventive
  - b) rehabilitative
  - c) retributive
  - d) All
- 2) Violation of \_\_\_\_\_ in crime.
  - a) custom
  - b) law
  - c) sin
  - d) antisocial behavior
- 3) Below \_\_\_\_\_ years working child is child labour.
  - a) 21
  - b) 18
  - c) 14
  - d) 25
- 4) Parole officer's functions for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) offenders
  - b) accused
  - c) prisoners
  - d) criminals
- 5) Observation homes run for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) criminals
  - b) antisocial behavior
  - c) Juvenile delinquent
  - d) All
- 6) Increasing slums are a problem of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) tribe
  - b) urban
  - c) rural
  - d) society
- 7) Below \_\_\_\_\_ years boy & below \_\_\_\_\_ years girl's marriage is child marriage.
  - a) 25 & 21
  - b) 18 & 19
  - c) 21 & 18
  - d) None
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ of marital relations is divorce.
  - a) Attraction
  - b) Dissolution
  - c) Motivation
  - d) Relation
- 9) Cyber crimes are committed through \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) wealth
  - b) computer
  - c) guns
  - d) equipment



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Set **P**

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April - 2026  
Constitutional History of India (19605404)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 23-04-2026  
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 which year did the Indian National Congress make a demand for a Constituent Assembly?
 

a) 1920	b) 1929
c) 1947	d) 1934
  
- 2) In which of the following Act, the provincial subjects were divided into transferred and reserved subjects?
  - a) Indian Council's Act, 1892
  - b) Indian Council's Act, 1909
  - c) Montague Chelmsford Reforms Act, 1919
  - d) Government of India Act, 1935
  
- 3) Who among the following created the office of the district collector in India?
  - a) Lord Cornwallis
  - b) Warren Hastings
  - c) The Royal Commission on Decentralization
  - d) Sir Charles Metcalfe
  
- 4) The plan of Sir Stafford Cripps envisaged that after the Second World War.
  - a) India should be granted complete independence
  - b) India should be partitioned into two before granting independence
  - c) India should be made a republic
  - d) India should be given domination status
  
- 5) The Cabinet Mission Plan envisaged for India \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) Federation	b) Confederation
c) Quasi-Federation	d) Union of State
  
- 6) Which of the following Act, had introduced communal electorate system in India?
 

a) Indian Council Act 1909	b) Indian Council Act 1861
c) Government of India Act 1919	d) Indian Council Act 1862

- 7) In the federation established by the Act 1935, residuary powers were given to the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Federal Legislature                      b) Provincial Legislature  
c) Governor General                      d) Provincial Governors
- 8) Which of the Act Introduced Dyarchy in the provinces?  
a) Government of India Act 1909  
b) Government of India Act 1919  
c) Indian Council Act 1861  
d) Indian Council Act 1862
- 9) Which of the following transferred power from the English East India Company to the British Crown?  
a) The Better Government Act of 1858  
b) Indian Council Act 1861  
c) Government of Indian Act 1919  
d) Government of India Act 1935 of India
- 10) Which of the Plan provided for the Constitutional Assembly of India?  
a) Cripps Plan                      b) August Offer  
c) Wavell Plan                      d) Cabinet Mission Plan
- 11) The plan to transfer of power to the Indians and portion of the country was laid down in the?  
a) Cabinet Mission Plan                      b) Simon Commission  
c) Cripps Mission                      d) The Mountbatten Plan
- 12) Which Act was accepted as the Provisional Constitution of India, after Independence?  
a) Indian Councils Act 1909  
b) Government of India Act 1919  
c) Government of India Act 1935  
d) Indian Independence Act 1947
- 13) Which Act introduced one law member for the first time in Governor General's Council?  
a) Pitt's India Act, 1784                      b) Charter Act, 1833  
c) Charter Act, 1853                      d) Indian Council Act, 1861
- 14) The writ of prohibition issued by Supreme Court or High Courts is issued against?  
a) Administrative and judicial authorities  
b) Only Administrative authorities  
c) Judicial or quasi-judicial authorities  
d) Govt. and administrative authorities
- 15) The Constitution of India was enacted on 26 November 1949 by the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Constituent Assembly                      b) Governor-General of India  
c) Parliament of India                      d) British Parliament

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

- a) Discuss the Charter Act of 1833 in detail. What is meant by the codification of law?
- b) Discuss the main provisions of Government of India Act, 1935.
- c) Discuss the jurisdiction and powers of the High Courts established under the Indian High Court Act, 1861.
- d) Explain the salient features of the Charter Act of 1853 and critically examine the contribution of the Second Law Commission to the codification of law in India.
- e) Describe the main features of Morely - Minto Reforms of 1909.
- f) Explain the principle of 'Equity, Justice, and Good Conscience' in the context of Indian legal history.
- g) What were the main provisions of the Wavell Plan 1945, and why was it rejected by Indian leaders?

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

- a) Discuss contribution of the Government of India Act, 1919 in the Indian legal history.
- b) Examine the features of the Cabinet Mission.
- c) Analyse the role of communalism in the partition of the country.
- d) What do you understand by Provincial Autonomy?
- e) What was the Cripps Mission, and what were its key proposals for India?
- f) What was the Instrument of Accession, and how did it relate to Article 370 in the constitutional framework of India?

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

- a) Describe in detail the prerogative writs in India.

**OR**

- b) How did the Government of India Act, 1858, change the administration of India? Explain with reference to Queen Victoria's Proclamation.

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

"The Indian Independence Act, 1947 marked the dawn of new approach in Constitutional History of India." Explain.

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - V) (CBCS) Examination: March/April – 2026**  
**Law of Contracts (19605501)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 29-04-2026  
 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 Multiple choice question:****15**

- 1) Section 31 to 33 of Specific Relief Act contains provisions for \_\_\_\_\_ of instrument.
  - a) Rescission
  - b) Cancellation
  - c) Rectification
  - d) None of these
- 2) The principle that no one shall be allowed to enrich himself at the expense of another is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Quantum meruit
  - b) Unjust enrichment
  - c) Nudum pactum
  - d) Quantum valebant
- 3) The term quid pro quo is applied in relation to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Legality of object
  - b) Capacity of parties
  - c) Free consent
  - d) Consideration
- 4) Law relating to rectification of instruments is contained in Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Specific Relief Act.
  - a) Section 25
  - b) Section 26
  - c) Section 27
  - d) Section 28
- 5) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 related to fraud.
  - a) Section 14
  - b) Section 15
  - c) Section 16
  - d) Section 17
- 6) Remedies are available for breach of contract \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Damages
  - b) Quantum meruit
  - c) Specific performance and injunction
  - d) None of these
- 7) Agreement in restraint of marriage has been defined in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Section 23
  - b) Section 24
  - c) Section 25
  - d) Section 26
- 8) If an unlawfully detains B's Son in order to coerce B to enter into the agreement, the case would be covered within \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Section 10
  - b) Section 14
  - c) Section 15
  - d) Section 16

- 9) The term 'consensus ad-idem' means \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Formation of the contract                      b) Reaching of agreement  
c) Meeting of minds                                      d) General consensus
- 10) A minor's agreement is void; This was held in case of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Mohari Bibee V. Dharmadasa Ghosh  
b) Nihal Chand V. Mr. Jan Mohmed khan  
c) Suraj Narain V. Sukhu Aheer  
d) None of these
- 11) A supplies B, a lunatic, with necessaries suitable to his condition in life A is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Not entitled to be reimbursed from B's property  
b) Entitled to be reimbursed from B's property  
c) Personally liable  
d) None of these
- 12) Capacity to Contract has been defined in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Section 10                                                      b) Section 11  
c) Section 12                                                      d) Section 13
- 13) A counter offer is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) An invitation to treat  
b) An acceptance of the offer  
c) A rejection of the original offer  
d) A bargain
- 14) Ambiguous and uncertain agreements are defined in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Section 26                                                      b) Section 27  
c) Section 28                                                      d) Section 29
- 15) The Indian Contract Act came into force on \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 28<sup>th</sup> July 1872                                                      b) 1<sup>st</sup> September 1872  
c) 1<sup>st</sup> November 1872                                                      d) 31<sup>st</sup> December 1872

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

- a) Injunction - temporary and perpetual
- b) Agreements in restraints of legal proceeding - its exceptions
- c) Cancellation of Instruments
- d) Undue influence
- e) Lok Adalat
- f) Damages - kinds
- g) Consideration and its kinds

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

- a) Multinational agreement
- b) Service of Summons
- c) Misrepresentation and mistake

- d) Different types of agreements which are void ab initio
- e) Various modes of discharge of contracts
- f) Declaratory decrees

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

- a) Discuss in details government as a contracting party with relevant case laws.

**OR**

- b) Define Contract. Explain requisites of a valid contract and its classification.

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

Explain in detail certain relations resembling those created by Contract with illustrations.

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - V) (CBCS) Examination: March/April – 2026**  
**Special Contracts (19605502)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 02-05-2026  
 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 Multiple choice questions.****15**

- 1) Which of the following is essential for contract of sale of goods?
  - a) Transfer of ownership
  - b) Transfer of possession
  - c) Payment of price at same time
  - d) Both a) and b)
  
- 2) Which of the following can be a subject matter of contract of sale of goods?
  - a) Existing goods
  - b) Future goods
  - c) Contingent goods
  - d) All of the above
  
- 3) The term "Caveat Emptor" implies \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Seller beware
  - b) Buyer beware
  - c) Guaranteed Quality
  - d) Free returns

**Indian Partnership Act**

- 4) In absence of agreement partners share profit & losses \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) equally
  - b) in ratio of capital
  - c) based on managerial role
  - d) based on seniority
  
- 5) A partner's authority to bind the firm in matters related to the ordinary course of business is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Limited authority
  - b) Apparent authority
  - c) Real authority
  - d) Implied authority
  
- 6) When new partner is admitted, they become liable for the firm's debts \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) for the future debt
  - b) past & future debt
  - c) only past debt
  - d) not liable for any debt

**Negotiable Instruments Act**

- 7) Under N.I. Act - 1881, "acceptance" generally applies to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Cheques
  - b) Promissory notes
  - c) Bill of exchange
  - d) All negotiable instruments

- 8) Which of the following leads to the discharge of a party from liability under N.I. Act 1881?
- a) Payment in due course
  - b) Dishonour by non payment
  - c) Endorsement to another
  - d) Issuance of new promissory note
- 9) Section 118 of N.I. Act provides for presumptions related to \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Dishonour of cheque
  - b) Crossing of cheque
  - c) Endorsement on bill
  - d) Consideration date & time of acceptance

**Indian Contract Act - 1872**

- 10) In contract of indemnity, the person who promises to save the other from loss is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Indemnified
  - b) Surety
  - c) Indemnifier
  - d) Creditor
- 11) In contract of guarantee, the person who gives guarantee is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Principal debtor
  - b) Surety
  - c) Creditor
  - d) Guarantor
- 12) In contract of bailment, the person who delivers goods is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Bailor
  - b) Bailee
  - c) Trustee
  - d) Creditor
- 13) A contract of Bailment arises when \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) A person lends money to another
  - b) A person delivers goods to another for specific purpose with agreement to return it.
  - c) A person sales goods to another person
  - d) A person borrows goods for personal use.
- 14) In an agency the person acting on behalf of principal is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Principal
  - b) Guarantor
  - c) Agent
  - d) Endorser
- 15) An agency can be created by \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Written Agreement
  - b) Oral Agreement
  - c) Implied conduct
  - d) All the above

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

- a) Pledge
- b) Kinds of agents & agencies
- c) Concept of sale of goods
- d) Finder of goods

- e) Discharge of surety's liability
- f) Rights of indemnifier
- g) Special rules of evidence regarding negotiable instrument.

**Q.3 Short Note. (Any Three) 15**

- a) Kinds of bills
- b) Negotiation of the instrument
- c) Mutual relationship between partners
- d) Delivery of goods & rules regarding it
- e) Remedies for breach of contract
- f) Essentials of contract of sale

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

- a) Unpaid seller? Rights of unpaid seller.

**OR**

- b) Definer partnership, effect of non-registration of partnership.

**Q.5 Define bailment. Write down the rights & duties of the bailor & bailee. How bailment is differ from pledge? 15**

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Set **P**

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - V) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April – 2026  
Law of Tort including MV Act and CP Laws (19605503)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 05-05-2026  
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 Multiple choice questions.****15**

- 1) The word Tort has been derived from the \_\_\_\_\_ Word Tortum.
  - a) Latin
  - b) Greek
  - c) English
  - d) None of these
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ means wrongful total restraint of a man's liberty.
  - a) Assault
  - b) Battery
  - c) False imprisonment
  - d) None of these
- 3) Which one of the following cases is concerned with the concept of Trespass ab initio?
  - a) Ginger beer case
  - b) Rylands v. Fletcher case
  - c) Six Carpenters Case
  - d) None of these
- 4) The liability for the tort committed by another arises in which of the following ways?
  - a) Liability by ratification
  - b) Liability arising out of special relationship
  - c) Liability by abetment
  - d) All of these
- 5) Which one of the following is an exception to the rule in Rylands v. Fletcher?
  - a) Natural use of land
  - b) Common benefit
  - c) Consent of the plaintiff
  - d) All of these
- 6) Defamation is the act of harming the reputation of another by making a false statement to a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Third person
  - b) to himself
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None of these
- 7) Things speak for itself is the meaning of which of the following maxim?
  - a) In bonam Partem
  - b) Res Ipsa loquitur
  - c) Ratio decidendi
  - d) None of these

- 8) Negligence has been recognized as independent tort by the House of lords in the case of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Philips vs William Whitely                      b) Donoghue vs Stevenson  
c) Dixon vs Holden                                      d) Bourhill vs Young
- 9) Which is not a Right under Consumer Protection Act 2019?  
a) Right to Safety                                      b) Right to Affordability  
c) Right to be Informed                              d) Right to Seek Redressal
- 10) What is the fiscal jurisdiction of the District Commission under Consumer Protection Act 2019?  
a) Up to ₹1crore                                      b) Up to ₹20 lakh  
c) ₹1-10 crore                                              d) Over ₹10 crore
- 11) Tort is an infringement of \_\_\_\_\_ Rights.  
a) Private                                                  b) Public  
c) All of the above                                      d) None of the above
- 12) Caveat Emptor means \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Buyer be aware                                      b) Vendor be aware  
c) Seller be aware                                      d) None of these
- 13) Which one of the following is the exception to the Rule of Absolute liability?  
a) Act of God                                              b) Plaintiffs mistake  
c) Statutory Authority                                      d) None of these
- 14) In the famous case of Haynes v. Harwood, the court held that the doctrine of Volenti non fit injuria will not apply in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Rescue cases                                              b) When there is negligence  
c) When there is no harm                                      d) None of the above
- 15) Which one of the following is extra judicial remedy?  
a) Damages                                                  b) Injunction  
c) Distress damage feasant                                      d) Specific restitution of property

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

- a) Define Negligence, what are its essentials?  
b) Write a short note on difference between Tort and Crime  
c) Define consumer, what are the rights of Consumer?  
d) What is trespass, what are the essentials of the trespass to land?  
e) Discuss in brief the unfair trade practices under Consumer Protection Act 2019.  
f) Explain, what is defect in goods and deficiency in services under Consumer Protection Act 2019.  
g) Write a note on Malicious prosecution and Nervous shock.

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

- a) Write a note on situations of extinguishment of liability in Tort.
- b) Write a short note on Assault, Battery and False imprisonment.
- c) Write a full note on Defamation
- d) Discuss in brief the rule in Rylands v. Fletcher.
- e) Write a note on Legal remedies and Extra-legal remedies.
- f) Explain in detail the concept of Vicarious liability.

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

- a) Define Nuisance, what are the essentials of Nuisance. Define and distinguish between public nuisance and private nuisance.

**OR**

- b) Define Tort, what are the essentials of Tort, discuss with relevant maxims and case laws.

**Q.5 Write a full note on general defenses available in Tort. 15**

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April – 2026  
Political Science – I  
Political Theory and Organization (19605102)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 29-04-2026  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives.**

**15**

- 1) The essential elements of a State include \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Population, Territory, Government, Sovereignty
  - b) Army, Police, Courts, Constitution
  - c) King, Religion, Army, Wealth
  - d) None of these
- 2) The concept of Natural Rights is mainly associated with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Medieval thought
  - b) Liberalism
  - c) Marxism
  - d) Socialism
- 3) Liberalism emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) State control
  - b) Individual freedom
  - c) Religious dominance
  - d) Military power
- 4) Marxism is primarily based on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Spiritual theory
  - b) Class struggle
  - c) Religious unity
  - d) Nationalism
- 5) Gandhism is based on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Violence
  - b) Ahimsa and Truth
  - c) Capitalism
  - d) Militarism
- 6) Sarvodaya means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Welfare of rich
  - b) Welfare of all
  - c) Rule of majority
  - d) Rule of elites
- 7) A Totalitarian State is characterized by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Limited government
  - b) Full control over citizens
  - c) Separation of powers
  - d) Democratic rule
- 8) Legal sovereignty refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Political power
  - b) Supreme law-making authority
  - c) Moral authority
  - d) Religious authority

- 9) A Federal system is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Centralized  
 b) Decentralized with division of powers  
 c) Dictatorial  
 d) Military system
- 10) India is considered \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Unitary State  
 b) Federal State  
 c) Quasi-federal State  
 d) Confederal State
- 11) Presidential system is found in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) India  
 b) UK  
 c) USA  
 d) China
- 12) The doctrine of Separation of Powers is associated with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Locke  
 b) Rousseau  
 c) Montesquieu  
 d) Marx
- 13) Parliamentary sovereignty is a feature of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) USA  
 b) India  
 c) UK  
 d) Russia
- 14) Independence of Judiciary ensures \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Political control  
 b) Fair justice  
 c) Executive dominance  
 d) Military rule
- 15) Public opinion plays an important role in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Dictatorship  
 b) Democracy  
 c) Monarchy  
 d) Aristocracy

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

**20**

- a) Define State and explain its elements.
- b) Explain the concept of Government.
- c) Write a note on Liberalism.
- d) Explain Socialism.
- e) Discuss Gandhism.
- f) Explain the concept of Sovereignty.
- g) Write a note on Public Opinion.

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

**15**

- a) Explain Marxism and its main features.
- b) Discuss Totalitarian State.
- c) Distinguish between Political and Legal Sovereignty.
- d) Explain Federal and Unitary forms of Government.
- e) Discuss the Doctrine of Separation of Powers.
- f) Explain the concept of Representation.

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

**a)** Critically examine the main currents of Western Political Thought with special reference to Liberalism, Socialism, and Marxism.

**OR**

**b)** Discuss the organization of government with reference to Parliamentary and Presidential systems.

**Q.5 Critically analyze the role and functions of Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary and explain the importance of independence of judiciary in a democratic system. 15**

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Set **P**

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - V) (CBCS) Examination: March/April – 2026**  
**Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023(19605506)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 07-05-2026  
 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.  
 3) Support your answer with relevant legal provision and examples wherever necessary

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions.****15**

- 1) How many sections are there in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023?
  - a) 511
  - b) 358
  - c) 300
  - d) 400
- 2) Which Section of the BNS defines the term “gender” to include transgender individuals?
  - a) Section 2(8)
  - b) Section 2(10)
  - c) Section 3(1)
  - d) Section 4(2)
- 3) The word “juryman,” which is now obsolete in India, has been \_\_\_\_\_ in the BNS.
  - a) Expanded
  - b) Redefined
  - c) Retained
  - d) Removed
- 4) Which of the following offences under IPC has been altered in the BNS?
  - a) Sedition
  - b) Rape
  - c) Theft
  - d) Murder
- 5) In the BNS, the term “British calendar month or year” has been replaced with: \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Indian calendar month or year
  - b) Gregorian calendar month or year
  - c) Solar calendar month or year
  - d) Lunar calendar month or year
- 6) Which landmark case led to the removal of adultery as an offence in the BNS?
  - a) Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India
  - b) Joseph Shine v. Union of India
  - c) Mithu v. State of Punjab
  - d) Independent Thought v. Union of India

- 7) What is the newly introduced offence under Section 84 of the BNS?  
a) Indecent exposure  
b) Misuse of electronic communication  
c) Enticing the wife of another man for illicit intercourse  
d) Causing hurt to public servants
- 8) What punishment is prescribed under Section 103 of BNS for murder?  
a) Life imprisonment only  
b) Death penalty only  
c) Life imprisonment or death penalty  
d) Community service
- 9) Which of the following offences has been introduced under the BNS?  
a) Mob lynching  
b) Child marriage  
c) Polygamy  
d) Begging
- 10) What type of theft does Section 304 of the BNS address?  
a) Intellectual property theft  
b) Snatching  
c) Burglary  
d) Cyber theft
- 11) Which offence under the IPC related to unnatural sexual acts has been removed in the BNS?  
a) Section 497  
b) Section 377  
c) Section 309  
d) Section 306
- 12) What new penalty has been introduced under Section 4(f) of the BNS?  
a) Capital punishment  
b) Fines for minor offences  
c) Community service  
d) Imprisonment
- 13) What is the punishment for gang rape of a woman below 18 years under Section 70(2) of BNS?  
a) Fine only  
b) Life imprisonment or death  
c) Imprisonment up to 7 years  
d) Imprisonment up to 10 years
- 14) Dowry death is punishable under- \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Sec. 80  
b) Sec. 81  
c) Sec. 82  
d) Sec. 83
- 15) One of the key features of BNS is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Digital offences  
b) Simplification  
c) Gender neutrality  
d) All of the above

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

- a) Explain the main objectives of the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.  
b) Write a short note on General Exceptions under BNS.  
c) Accident  
d) What is Criminal Conspiracy?  
e) Criminal breach of trust  
f) What are the punishments under BNS?  
g) Wrongful loss and wrongful gain

- Q.3 Descriptive Questions. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Distinguish between Culpable Homicide and Murder.
  - b) Explain Offences Against Women under BNS.
  - c) Discuss the classification of Offences under BNS.
  - d) Write a note on Attempt to Commit an Offence.
  - e) Explain Criminal Force and Assault.
  - f) Discuss Robbery and Dacoity.
- Q.4 Long Answer Questions. 15**
- a) Explain the statement in detail “All Murders are Culpable homicide but all Culpable Homicide are not murder”.
- OR**
- b) General Exceptions to Crime under BNS 2023
- Q.5 Write a full note on Right of Private Defence. 15**

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - V) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2026  
Constitutional Law - I (19605505)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 09-05-2026  
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 alternative.**

**15**

- 1) Who headed the drafting committee of the Indian Constitution?
  - a) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
  - c) Sardar Patel
  - d) Rajendra Prasad
- 2) When did the Indian Constituent Assembly adopt the Constitution?
  - a) 26 Nov 1950
  - b) 26 Nov 1949
  - c) 26 Jan 1950
  - d) 26 Jan 1949
- 3) Definition of State includes \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Parliament
  - b) Legislature
  - c) Local authority
  - d) All the above
- 4) Art - 19 provides for \_\_\_\_\_ Freedom.
  - a) 5
  - b) 6
  - c) 4
  - d) 7
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ word added under the preamble of the Indian Constitution on through 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment.
  - a) Secular
  - b) Socialist
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) Integrity
- 6) Who appoint Governor of a State?
  - a) President of India
  - b) Prime Minister
  - c) Council of Ministers of Union
  - d) Attorney General of India
- 7) Respite means awarding a \_\_\_\_\_ instead of the penalty prescribed.
  - a) change
  - b) lesser sentence
  - c) commutation
  - d) remission
- 8) Fundamental duties given in which of the following part of Indian Constitution?
  - a) Part - II
  - b) Part - III
  - c) Part - IV-A
  - d) Part - VI



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

**a)** Write a detailed note on “Right to Equality” with reference to case laws.

**OR**

**b)** Who is a Citizen of India? How is citizenship acquired and in which manner can it be terminated?

**Q.5 Write a detailed note on President of India. 15**



- 9) Tarwad means \_\_\_\_\_ family.  
 a) Nuclear  
 b) Joint  
 c) Extended  
 d) None of these
- 10) Karnavan means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Karta  
 b) Father  
 c) Mother  
 d) Brother
- 11) As per \_\_\_\_\_ religion marriage is contract.  
 a) Hindu  
 b) Muslim  
 c) Parsi  
 d) All of the above
- 12) Under \_\_\_\_\_ religion marriage is sacrament.  
 a) Hindu  
 b) Muslim  
 c) Both a & b  
 d) none of above
- 13) Stridhan includes \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Gift received from relative  
 b) Property obtained in partition  
 c) both a & b  
 d) none of the above
- 14) Class I heirs under Hindu law does not include \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) son  
 b) daughter  
 c) father  
 d) mother
- 15) Who is not entitled to partition of a Hindu male dying intestate living behind class I heirs \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) mother  
 b) brother  
 c) wife  
 d) son

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

**20**

- a) Polygamy & cause of polygamy
- b) Note on Child Marriage
- c) Write a note on adoption
- d) Mitakshara joint family
- e) Dayabhaga Coparcenary formation & incidents
- f) Restitution of conjugal rights
- g) Write a note on judicial separation.

**Q.3 Write short note. (Any three)**

**15**

- a) Write a note on types of Family.
- b) Write a note on Sati, how to prevent that custom.
- c) Explain condition of Valid Hindu Marriage Law.
- d) Characteristics & types of kinship.
- e) Doctrine of pious obligation
- f) Kinds of talaq under Muslim Law

- Q.4** a) Who is a Karta? Write down the power & liabilities of Karta. **15**
- OR**
- b) Write a detailed note on Divorce under Hindu Law, along with its grounds & circumstance.
- Q.5** Write a note on succession to property of a Hindu male dying intestate under the provisions of Hindu Succession Act, 1956. **15**



- 8) Lokpal and Lokayukta \_\_\_\_\_ following matters are not subject to investigate.
- a) Foreign relation                      b) Extradition  
c) Security of State                      d) All of above
- 9) The source of administrative law is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Constitution                      b) Precedents  
c) Both                      d) None
- 10) Which function can't be delegated?  
a) Fill details in skeleton legislation  
b) Power to include/ exclude any law  
c) Framing rule  
d) Power to impose tax
- 11) The administrative tribunal has been established under which of the following Article of the Constitution of India?  
a) Art 136 and 227                      b) Art 323 a and 323 b  
c) All above                      d) Art 32
- 12) Which of the following correct meaning of 'Audi Alteram Partem'?  
a) Listening to the appeal  
b) Right of fair hearing  
c) Right to know reasons of decision  
d) All of the above
- 13) Statutory Corporation as well as Govt. Companies are held to be other authorities and therefore 'state' within the meaning of Article \_\_\_\_\_ of Constitution of India.  
a) Article 10                      b) Article 12  
c) Article 13                      d) Article 5
- 14) The Public Corporation can be held liable under which of the liabilities?  
a) Liability of Contracts                      b) Liability in Torts  
c) Liability for Crime                      d) All of above
- 15) 'Power Corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely', who said?  
a) Lord Acton                      b) Lord Bentinck  
c) Aristotle                      d) Plato

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

- a) Requirements of Government Contracts  
b) Right to Information  
c) Explain Civil Service with power and function  
d) Council 'D' Estate  
e) Explain Central Vigilance Commission.  
f) Public Interest Litigation  
g) Explain Laches and Delay

- Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Write detail note on Remedies in Judicial Review.
  - b) No man shall be Judge in his own cause.
  - c) Define Administrative law, with scope of Administrative law.
  - d) Explain Doctrine of separation of Power.
  - e) Explain State Monopoly.
  - f) Explain in detail Lokpal: The Indian Ombudsman.
- Q.4 Answer the following questions (Any One) 15**
- a) Explain in detail rule of law with help of Droit Administratif.
- OR**
- b) Define Delegated legislation. Advantages, disadvantages, powers, given to delegated legislation and publication of Delegated legislation.
- Q.5 Explain Judicial Control of Administrative Action. 15**

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Set **P**

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April – 2026  
Labour and Industrial Law - I (19605603)**

Day & Date: Monday, 04-05-2026  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives.****15**

- 1) Which of the following Section deals with the Certificate of Registration under Trade Unions Act, 1926?
  - a) Sec - 7
  - b) Sec - 6
  - c) Sec - 9
  - d) Sec - 8
  
- 2) How many members consent is required to change the name of the registered Trade Union?
  - a) 1/4<sup>th</sup> of the total members
  - b) 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the total members
  - c) 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of the total members
  - d) None of these
  
- 3) Under the Payments of Bonus Act employee shall be \_\_\_\_\_ from receiving bonus if he is dismissed from service for fraud, theft etc.
  - a) entitle
  - b) qualified
  - c) disqualified
  - d) None of these
  
- 4) In Maternity Benefit Act 1961, an inspector is appointed under which Section?
  - a) Sec - 2
  - b) Sec - 10
  - c) Sec - 14
  - d) Sec - 15
  
- 5) Till what age of the child will a mother get 2 nursing breaks in the course of her daily work?
  - a) 18 months
  - b) 12 months
  - c) 15 months
  - d) 10 months
  
- 6) Under the Section - 3 of Payment of Wages Act, every \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for the Payment of Wages.
  - a) Government
  - b) Appropriate Authority
  - c) Employer
  - d) None of these
  
- 7) Salary of any railway, factory or industrial or other establishment, in which less than 1000 persons are employed, shall be paid before the expiry of \_\_\_\_\_ day.
  - a) 6<sup>th</sup>
  - b) 5<sup>th</sup>
  - c) 8<sup>th</sup>
  - d) 7<sup>th</sup>



- Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Write on time of payment of wages and wage period under Payment of Wages Act.
  - b) Write provisions of registration of Trade Union.
  - c) Write a brief note on Licensing Contractor.
  - d) Write note on Advisory Committee under Equal Remuneration Act.
  - e) Explain provisions of forfeiture of maternity benefit under Maternity Benefit Act.
  - f) What are the authorities given under the EPF and MP Act 1952?
- Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One) 15**
- a) Explain objective and scope of Contract Labour Act and discuss on provision of welfare and health of contract labour.
- OR**
- b) Explain procedure of registration of Trade Union and discuss on cancellation of registration of Trade Union.
- Q.5 Answer the following question. 15**
- Explain meaning of Standing Order and discuss procedure for Certification of Standing Order under Industrial Employment Act.

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April - 2026  
Public International Law (19605604)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 06-05-2026  
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) Universal Declaration on Human Rights was adopted in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 1978
  - b) 1958
  - c) 1948
  - d) 1950
- 2) Who are subject of International Law?
  - a) Only State
  - b) Public International Organizations
  - c) Both State and Public International Organization
  - d) None of above
- 3) A successor state is legally bound to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Fulfill all obligations of predecessor state
  - b) Fulfill selected obligations
  - c) No obligations
  - d) None of above
- 4) The U.N. Charter was drawn at \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) London Declaration 1943
  - b) Moscow and Tehran Conference 1943
  - c) San Francisco Conference 1945
  - d) Paris Convention
- 5) The offense of piracy is subject to Jurisdiction of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Flag state
  - b) Offender's state
  - c) All state
  - d) None of above
- 6) Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) extends up to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 12 nautical miles
  - b) 100 nautical miles
  - c) 200 nautical miles
  - d) 6 nautical miles
- 7) Security Council decisions in procedural matters require affirmative votes of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 5 Members
  - b) 9 Members
  - c) 15 Members
  - d) All Members

- 8) The principle of sovereign equality means \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) All states have equal rights and duties  
b) Powerful states have more rights  
c) Smaller states follow decision of larger states  
d) None of above
- 9) Extradition is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Giving asylum  
b) Handing over accused to another state  
c) Both  
d) None of above
- 10) The Principal "Non-intervention" prohibits \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) State interfering in internal affairs of other states  
b) State entering into treaties  
c) Peaceful co-existence  
d) All of above
- 11) Which articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights relates to the right to seek asylum?  
a) Article 10  
b) Article 21  
c) Article 14  
d) Article 33
- 12) Which group is NOT protected under the refugee definition?  
a) Political opinion  
b) Membership in a particular social group  
c) Economic migrants  
d) Nationality
- 13) The Convention on the law of the Sea was signed at Jamaica \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1948  
b) 1975  
c) 1982  
d) None of these
- 14) Which of the following is NOT listed as a principal source of International Law under Article 38 of the ICJ statute?  
a) Treaties and Convention  
b) Customary international law  
c) General principal of law  
d) Domestic administrative decision
- 15) According to the 'declaratory' theory of recognition, recognition of state \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) is required to create the state's legal existence  
b) has no legal effect whatsoever  
c) confirms a pre-existing legal fact  
d) is a political act with in legal consequences

- Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five) 20**
- a) Explain the difference between “De-facto Recognition’ and “De-jure Recognition”.
  - b) What is role of the “Security Council” in the enforcement of “International Court of Justice” (ICJ)?
  - c) What are the subjects of International Law?
  - d) Short note on Monism and Dualism.
  - e) Discuss the privileges and immunities of diplomatic envoys.
  - f) Explain the Constitution, powers and function of General Assembly.
  - g) Explain International Labor Organization (ILO).
- Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Discuss the term “Treaty”. Explain termination of treaties.
  - b) Discuss “World Trade Organization”.
  - c) State the purposes and principal of United Nation’s Organization.
  - d) Asylum and its kinds
  - e) Extradition
  - f) Modes of Acquisition of Nationality and loss of Nationality.
- Q.4 Answer the following questions (Any One) 15**
- a) Discuss in a details the pacific and coercive methods of settlement of International Dispute.
- OR**
- b) Explain the principal of diplomatic and state Immunity, including criteria for waiving immunity, and discuss their application in practice.
- Q.5 Answer the following question. 15**
- Explain essential elements of state and difference kinds of state in International Law.

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April – 2026  
Environmental Law (19605605)**

Day & Date: Friday, 08-05-2026  
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) \_\_\_\_\_ person to represent respectively the Minister of the Central Government dealing with home affairs and education.
  - a) 4
  - b) 3
  - c) 2
  - d) 1
  
- 2) The vital role of \_\_\_\_\_ in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity is recognized.
  - a) Men
  - b) Women
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None of above
  
- 3) The U.N. conference on Human Environment and Development at Stockholm in \_\_\_\_\_ is considered to be the “Magna Carta” of Environment Protection and Sustainable Development.
  - a) 1972
  - b) 1974
  - c) 1971
  - d) None of Above
  
- 4) One person to represent each of such \_\_\_\_\_ societies dealing with prevention of cruelty to animals.
  - a) 4
  - b) 3
  - c) 1
  - d) None of Above
  
- 5) One person to represent such two Municipal Corporations as in the opinion of the \_\_\_\_\_ ought to represent on the Board.
  - a) State Govt
  - b) Central Govt
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) None of above
  
- 6) Webster’s Dictionary defines pollution as “a state of being impure or the process providing that state i.e. \_\_\_\_\_.”
  - a) unclean
  - b) clean
  - c) not clean
  - d) None of Above
  
- 7) The Article \_\_\_\_\_ (g) refers to the fundamental duty of every citizen to protect and improve ‘Natural Environment’.
  - a) 51
  - b) 52
  - c) 51 A
  - d) None of Above



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

- a) Green House effect and Ozone Depletion
- b) Write a note on Public Trust Doctrine
- c) Explain causes of Pollution
- d) Dharma of Environment
- e) Public Nuisance & Private Nuisance
- f) Fundamental Rights

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

- a) What are the powers and functions of Central & State Water Pollution Control Board?

**OR**

- b) Discuss in detail remedies and enforcement agencies for protection of Environment.

**Q.5 Define Pollution & explain kinds with causes & sources of Pollution. 15**

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VII) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April – 2026  
Jurisprudence (19605701)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 16-04-2026  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

**Q.1 Fill in blanks by choosing correct alternative given below. 15**

- 1) The word "Sein Norm" meaning \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Science norm
  - b) Knowledge of science
  - c) Law knowledge
  - d) None of these
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is the father of Positivism.
  - a) Bentham
  - b) Austin
  - c) Kelsen
  - d) None of these
- 3) The genus of the Musim Law is considered to be hostile to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Hindu Law
  - b) Christian Law
  - c) Customs
  - d) None of these
- 4) Natural Law means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Judge made Law
  - b) Law of God
  - c) Rule made by Legislation
  - d) None of these
- 5) Who said that there are no private rights?
  - a) Roscoe Pound
  - b) Duguit
  - c) Gierke
  - d) Hauriou
- 6) Possession is \_\_\_\_\_ points of law.
  - a) Ten
  - b) Nine
  - c) 100
  - d) None of these
- 7) Natural Law Theories are broadly divided into \_\_\_\_\_ categories.
  - a) 4
  - b) 5
  - c) 3
  - d) 7
- 8) Interest Theory is a theory of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Duty
  - b) Right
  - c) Both
  - d) None of these
- 9) All rights and duties bearing units are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) persons
  - b) animals
  - c) individual
  - d) None of these

- 10) Acts are of \_\_\_\_\_ kinds  
 a) 2  
 b) 4  
 c) 6  
 d) 8
- 11) Law norms are \_\_\_\_\_ norms  
 a) Is  
 b) Ought  
 c) Sollen  
 d) Both a and b
- 12) Thomas Aquinas said that \_\_\_\_\_ must be the law giver.  
 a) Pope  
 b) Church  
 c) Masque  
 d) None of these
- 13) According to \_\_\_\_\_ union with the divine is the end of the law.  
 a) St. Augustine  
 b) Socrates  
 c) Plato  
 d) None of these
- 14) Prof. Allen called Austin's theory as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) imperative  
 b) positive  
 c) negative  
 d) devine
- 15) Motive means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) ulterior intention  
 b) mens rea  
 c) preparation  
 d) None of these

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

- a) Social Solidarity Theory
- b) General Will Theory
- c) Liability meaning and kinds
- d) PIL
- e) Legislation meaning and kinds
- f) Right meaning and kinds
- g) Kinds of Possession

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

- a) Write about Corporation and its kinds.
- b) Write about essentials of custom.
- c) Precedent meaning. Whether Supreme court bound by its own decision?
- d) Write about the status of idol, masque and Guru Granth Sahib.
- e) St. Augustine's Natural Law Theory.
- f) What are the elements of legal right?

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

- a) Write about Austin's Analytical Positivism.
- b) Write a note on Possession.

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

Write about Social Contract Theories.

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VII) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April – 2026  
Property Law (19605702)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 18-04-2026  
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 \_\_\_\_\_ two persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another.
  - a) exchange
  - b) easement
  - c) Both above
  - d) None of above
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ means transfer of a right to enjoy the immovable property.
  - a) Lease
  - b) Easement
  - c) Sale
  - d) None of above
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ has right to redeem the property.
  - a) Mortgagor
  - b) Mortgagee
  - c) Both above
  - d) None of above
- 4) The Act relating to the transfer of immovable property is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) The Transfer of Property Act 1882
  - b) The Property Transfer Act 1882
  - c) Transfer of Immovable Property Act 1882
  - d) None of above
- 5) Immovable property does not include \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) growing crops
  - b) standing timber
  - c) growing grass
  - d) All the above
- 6) When property is transferred with a condition of restraining transferee from disposing of his interest in the property, such condition is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Illegal
  - b) Bad
  - c) Voidable
  - d) Void
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ may file suit for foreclosure.
  - a) Mortgagor
  - b) Mortgagee
  - c) Both the above
  - d) None of these
- 8) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Easement Act 1882 defines easement.
  - a) 5
  - b) 4
  - c) 7
  - d) 6

- 9) An easement is right to use \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) personal property                      b) Government property  
 c) another person's property      d) None of these
- 10) Easement by prescription means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Usage by force  
 b) Continuous and interrupted use  
 c) Continuous and uninterrupted use  
 d) Use with servient owner's permission.
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ is not part of common areas & facilities.  
 a) Individual apartment parking  
 b) Main walls & roofs  
 c) Elevators  
 d) All the above
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for maintenance & repair of common areas & facilities.  
 a) Association of apartment owners  
 b) Collector  
 c) Promoter  
 d) All the above
- 13) Each apartment constitutes an independent property that can be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) transferred                                      b) mortgaged  
 c) sold                                                      d) All the above
- 14) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act deals with bye-laws.  
 a) 15                                                      b) 14  
 c) 13                                                      d) 16
- 15) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act deals with encumbrances against apartments.  
 a) 15                                                      b) 14  
 c) 8                                                        d) 9

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

**20**

- a) Contents of declaration under MAO Act  
 b) Contents of deeds of Apartment  
 c) Status and ownership of Apartment  
 d) Removal from provisions of Act under MAO Act  
 e) licenses  
 f) Nature of easement  
 g) Software

- Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Video piracy
  - b) Copyright
  - c) Goodwill
  - d) Riparian rights
  - e) Gifts
  - f) Leases
- Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One) 15**
- a) Explain in details kinds of property.
- OR**
- b) Explain in detail Mortgages.
- Q.5 Explain provisions of Sales in detail. 15**

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VII) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April – 2026  
Labour & Industrial Law – II (19605703)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-04-2026  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions:**

**15**

- 1) The industrial peace is secured through voluntary negotiation & compulsory \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) adjudication
  - b) arbitration
  - c) compromise
  - d) work committee
  
- 2) Under the I. D. Act 1947, how many members does a conciliation board consists of as per the appropriate Govt.?
  - a) Chairman & 2 or 4 other members
  - b) Chairman & 1 other member
  - c) Chairman & 5 members
  - d) Chairman & 6 members
  
- 3) Where do the labour court, tribunal & national tribunals submit their awards of the dispute?
  - a) Central Govt.
  - b) Appropriate Govt.
  - c) Employer
  - d) Conciliation
  
- 4) Under which of the following legislation there is a provision called 'protected workmen'?
  - a) Factory Act - 1948
  - b) Industrial Employment Act - 1946
  - c) The Industrial Dispute Act - 1947
  - d) Trade Unions Act - 1946
  
- 5) Under which schedule the I.D. Act - 1947, public utility services have been listed out \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) I Schedule
  - b) II Schedule
  - c) III Schedule
  - d) IV Schedule
  
- 6) 'Award' under I.D. Act - 1947 is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Not interim determination of Labour Court
  - b) Not arbitration award under Sec - 10A
  - c) Not final determination of Labour Court
  - d) All statements are wrong

- 7) Under which Section of I.D. Act - 1947, discuss about the disqualifications of the presiding officers of labour courts?
  - a) 7A
  - b) 7B
  - c) 7C
  - d) 8
- 8) Sec - 2(k) under the Factories Act defines \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Machinery
  - b) Manufacturing process
  - c) Worker
  - d) Transmission process
- 9) As per the Sec - 2(d) of the Factories Act 1948 'young person' means?
  - a) A child
  - b) An adult
  - c) An adolescent
  - d) a or c
- 10) Sec - 15 of the Factories Act, 1948 defines \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Dust & Fumes
  - b) Artificial Humidification
  - c) Over crowding
  - d) Lighting
- 11) The minimum wages as fixed the Minimum Wages Act, 1946 must be revised at least once in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 2 years
  - b) 3 years
  - c) 4 years
  - d) 5 years
- 12) Which Section of the Minimum Wages Act covers deduction for damage or loss?
  - a) Sec - 7
  - b) Sec - 10
  - c) Sec - 11
  - d) Sec - 12
- 13) Employees who are getting a daily average wages upto \_\_\_\_\_ are exempted from contributing employees share of ESI contribution.
  - a) Rs. 70
  - b) Rs. 384
  - c) Rs. 100
  - d) Rs. 150
- 14) Under ESI Act, dependent includes \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) minor legitimate or adopted son
  - b) a widow
  - c) a widowed mother
  - d) All the above
- 15) Which of following are of the guiding principles of industrial adjudication?
  - a) Public interest
  - b) Industrial Harmony & goodwill
  - c) Expert Assistance
  - d) All the above

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

**20**

- a) Growth of labour legislation in India
- b) Conciliation officer
- c) Procedure & power of Labour Courts under ID Act - 1948
- d) Rights of unorganized union under MRTU & PULP
- e) Provisions relating to hazardous process under Factories Act - 1948.
- f) Annual leave with wages under Factories Act - 1948.
- g) Object & constitutional validity of Minimum Wages Act - 1948.

- Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) 15**
- a) When employer is liable & when not liable to pay compensation under Employees Compensation Act 1923.
  - b) Employment of young persons of the Factories Act, 1948
  - c) Write a note on various benefits given under the ESI Act - 1948.
  - d) Principles of Industrial adjudication
  - e) Various authorities given under the MRTU & PULP Act 1971
  - f) Notional Extension theory under Employees Compensation Act 1923
- Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One) 15**
- a) Define Strike and Lockout. How it differs from each other. Write down the provision of illegal Strikes & Lockout given under the ID Act 1948.
- OR**
- b) Write a detailed note of lay-off, retrenchment & closure.
- Q.5 Explain the provisions of Health under Factories Act, 1948. 15**

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April – 2026  
Sociology - I (19605103)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 02-05-2026  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions:****15**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is known as father of Indian Sociology.
  - a) August Comte
  - b) G. S. Ghurye
  - c) Bose
  - d) Gandhi
- 2) One woman marries with more than one man is \_\_\_\_\_ marriage.
  - a) Polygamy
  - b) Exogamy
  - c) Polyandry
  - d) Monogamy
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is kind of Social Interaction.
  - a) Accommodation
  - b) Relation
  - c) Division
  - d) All of these
- 4) Face to face contact is characteristic of \_\_\_\_\_ community.
  - a) urban
  - b) rural
  - c) tribal
  - d) society
- 5) Production & distribution is element of \_\_\_\_\_ social institution.
  - a) political
  - b) family
  - c) economical
  - d) educational
- 6) The faith in the \_\_\_\_\_ is religion.
  - a) Super natural power
  - b) Government
  - c) King
  - d) All of these
- 7) Fruit collection & shooting is occupation of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) urban
  - b) rural
  - c) tribal
  - d) society
- 8) Family is \_\_\_\_\_ social group.
  - a) secondary
  - b) in
  - c) primary
  - d) out
- 9) Gender is factor of Social \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Status
  - b) Stratification
  - c) Group
  - d) None

- 10) Sociology is a science of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Human behaviour                      b) Group human behaviour  
c) Animal behaviour                      d) Birds' behaviour
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ is informal means of Social Control.  
a) Education                                  b) Custom  
c) Law                                          d) Force
- 12) Natural disaster is factor of Social \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Control                                      b) Status  
c) Change                                      d) Group
- 13) Synthetic & \_\_\_\_\_ are school of thoughts in Sociology.  
a) Foundation                                  b) Formalistic  
c) Prosthetic                                  d) All
- 14) Social Contract theory of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Community                                  b) Group  
c) Society                                      d) Sociology
- 15) Political party is \_\_\_\_\_ Social Group.  
a) in                                              b) out  
c) secondary                                  d) primary

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

- a) Culture
- b) Co-operation
- c) Social Status
- d) Holy origin theory of Society
- e) Joint Family
- f) Mores
- g) Polygamy Marriage

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

- a) Social Stratification
- b) S.C. & S.T. Class
- c) Religion
- d) Tribal Community
- e) Agencies of Socialization

**Q.4 Write Broad Answer. (Any One) 15**

- a) What is Social Change, its characteristic? Discuss factors of Social Change.

**OR**

- b) Sociology is a science.

**Q.5 Write Broad Answer. 15**

Define Family, its functions, merits & demerits of kinds of Family.

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VII) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April - 2026**

**Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation (19605704)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 23-04-2026  
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 which of the following case. Mischief rule is enunciated?
  - a) Haydon's case
  - b) State of Bombay v. F.N. Balsara
  - c) Rylands v. Fletcher
  - d) None of these
  
- 2) Which one of the following is the Internal aid to interpretation?
  - a) Non obstante Clause
  - b) Ejusdem generis
  - c) Contemporanea Expositio
  - d) None of these
  
- 3) General things do not derogate from special things is the meaning of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) in bonam partem
  - b) Generalia specialibus non derogant
  - c) Non obstante clause
  - d) None of these
  
- 4) The basic theme of Doctrine of \_\_\_\_\_ is "you cannot do directly, what you cannot do indirectly"
 

a) Occupies field	b) Pith and substance
b) Colorable legislation	d) Residuary powers
  
- 5) If an enactment substantially falls within the powers conferred by the Constitution upon the legislature by which it was enacted, it does not become invalid merely because it incidentally touches upon subjects within the domain of another legislation is \_\_\_\_\_ principle.
 

a) Occupied Field	b) Pith and substance
b) Residuary powers	d) None of these
  
- 6) Non obstante clause generally starts with the word \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) Notwithstanding	b) Provided
c) Both a & b	d) None of these

- 7) While determining the meaning of an expression in a statute, a specific expression in an earlier statute dealing with the same subject matter may be referred to, those statutes are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Repealing Statutes                      b) Statutes in pari materia  
c) Contemporary Statutes                d) None of these
- 8) Which one of the following is secondary Rule of Interpretation?
- a) Conteporanea exposition            b) Reddendo Singula singulis  
c) Travaux preparatories                d) All of these
- 9) Statutes are presumed to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) valid                                              b) against injustice  
c) against absurdity                          d) All of these
- 10) Noscitur a sociis is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Internal Aid                                      b) External Aid  
c) Primary Rule                                    d) Secondary Rule
- 11) Maximum happiness to the maximum number of people is the principle of \_\_\_\_\_ theory.
- a) Rawls theory of Justice                  b) Utilitarian theory  
c) Robert Nozik Theory                      d) None of these
- 12) Law making is the primary function of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Legislature                                      b) Executive  
c) Judiciary                                         d) None of these
- 13) It is said that \_\_\_\_\_ is the key to open the mind of the Legislature.
- a) Long Title                                      b) Preamble  
c) Schedules                                      d) None of these
- 14) Travaux preparatories means \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Parliamentary preparations  
b) Contemporary statutes  
c) statutes dealing with same subject matter  
d) None of these
- 15) \_\_\_\_\_ Ejusdem generis means.
- a) To know from association              b) Of the same kind  
c) Giving each to each                      d) None of these

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

**20**

- a) Discuss the following Maxims
- i) Expressio unius est exclusio alterius  
ii) Delegatus non potest delegare
- b) Write a note on interpretation of Penal statute and Taxing statute.
- c) Write a note on Doctrine of colorable legislation.
- d) Discuss the following Maxims.
- i) In pari delicto potior est conditio possidentis  
ii) Generalia specialibus non derogant

- e) Write a note on interpretation of statutes conferring rights and powers.
- f) Write a note on Doctrine of Occupied field.
- g) State the difference between Law and Morals.

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

- a) Define Statute, write a note on commencement, operation and repeal of statutes.
- b) Write a short note on Prof. John Rawls theory of Justice and its operation upon legislation.
- c) Write a note on Principle of utility.
- d) Discuss in detail the Doctrine of Pith and substance.
- e) Write a note on Ancillary Powers and Residuary powers.
- f) Write a note on interpretation of Consolidating statutes and Codifying statutes.

**Q.4 a) Write a full note on presumptions of statutory interpretations. 15**

**OR**

- b) Discuss in detail the Internal and External Aids to interpretation.

**Q.5 Write a detail note on Primary and Secondary rules of statutory interpretation. 15**

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VII) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April - 2026  
Penology and Victimology (19605706)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 25-04-2026  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

- 1) 'Eye for an Eye' and 'Tooth for a Tooth' reflects which theory of Punishment?
 

a) Retribution	b) Reformation
c) Prohibition	d) Deterrence
  
- 2) Which of the following are the main objectives of open prisons?
  - a) To reduce overcrowding in jails
  - b) To examine the suitability of releasing offenders from prisons
  - c) To reward good behavior and to provide dependable permanent labour for public works
  - d) All of above
  
- 3) Which of the following of is a key concept in both Penology and Victimology?
 

a) Retribution	b) Incapacitation
c) Victim Impact	d) Justice
  
- 4) What is the primary goal of 'rehabilitation' in Penology?
  - a) To punish offenders serenely
  - b) To incapacitate offenders to prevent further crime
  - c) To reform offenders and help them become productive members of society
  - d) To see revenge on behalf of the victim
  
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ concerns with the various aspects of punishment and penal policies.
 

a) Criminal Psychology	b) Criminal Sociology
c) Penology	d) Criminal Anthropology
  
- 6) Following are the cause of Crime \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) Heredity	b) Mental Disorder
c) Alcoholism	d) All of above

- 7) Rarest of rare crime principle was established in the case of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Bachan Singh V. State of Punjab  
b) D. K. Basu V. State of West Bengal  
c) Nithu V. State of Punjab  
d) Vishakha V. State of Rajasthan

- 8) Which is the administrative authority controlling the Child Welfare Committee?  
a) Police Department                      b) Prosecution Department  
c) Social Welfare Department      d) None of these

- 9) Which of the following is least likely to be studied by a Victimologist?  
a) How someone's lifestyle increases the risk of victimization  
b) The effects of mass incarceration on society  
c) How the police resent to calls of domestic violence  
d) How the media represent victims of sexual abuse

- 10) In India, Probation is granted under which laws?  
I) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act  
II) Juvenile Justice Act  
III) Protection of Human Right Act  
IV) Probation of Offender Act

Find the correct combination using the codes given below:

- a) I and II are correct                      c) III and IV are correct  
b) II and IV are correct                      d) I and IV are correct

- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ is a process by which, the State inflicts some pain to the persons or property of a person who is found guilty of crime.  
a) Compensation                              b) Damage  
c) Punishment                                  d) None of the above

- 12) Probation and Parole \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) are essentially the same  
b) use different supervision technique but are administered by the same office  
c) are sentences handed over by Courts  
d) are distinctly different form of community correction administered by different authorities

- 13) As per the Juvenile Justice Act 2015, which of the following children can be kept in special homes?  
a) Children in conflict with law  
b) Neglected children  
c) Abused children  
d) Street children

- 14) Which of the following is not a typical duty of a Police Officer?
- a) Investigating crime
  - b) Arresting suspects
  - c) Providing social services, like counselling
  - d) Maintaining order and enforcing laws
- 15) Reduction in sentence in prison administration is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Remission
  - b) Parole
  - c) Premature release
  - d) None of the above

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

- a) Discuss Women and Children as Victim.
- b) Explain Third Degree Method.
- c) Explain Parole. Distinguish Parole from Probation.
- d) Discuss the need of prison reform in order to increase the efficiency of institution.
- e) Define Victimology and explain the scope of Victimology.
- f) Define Juvenile. Explain the characteristic of Juvenile Courts.
- g) Explain the role of police in criminal justice administration.

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

- a) Discuss role and responsibility of victim in Crime Causation.
- b) Write answer of classification of Prisoners.
- c) What is the relationship between Penology and Victimology?
- d) Discuss in detail police organization under State Government.
- e) Discuss in details the right of Victim.
- f) discuss in detail the various theories of Punishment.

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

- a) Explain Capital Punishment. Discuss some argument in favor and oppose Capital Punishment.

**OR**

- b) What is a Pre-sentencing inquiry? Discuss its usefulness in sentencing offenders.

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

Define Punishment. Explain the various types of Punishment given under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS). What is the importance of Punishment in Society?

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April – 2026  
Family Law - II (19605801)**

Day & Date: Friday, 17-04-2026  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions.****15**

- 1) The qualifications for the appointment as Judge of the Family Court at least \_\_\_\_\_ experience as a Judicial officer.
  - a) 9 years
  - b) 5 years
  - c) 7 years
  - d) 8 years
  
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution of India declares one of the directive principle with respect to Uniform Civil Code as 'the State shall endeavor to secure for the citizen a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India'.
  - a) Article 42
  - b) Article 44
  - c) Article 48
  - d) Article 46
  
- 3) A Muslim child of either sex who has \_\_\_\_\_ the age of puberty can be validly contracted in marriage by his or her guardians.
  - a) early attained
  - b) attained
  - c) not attained
  - d) None of the above
  
- 4) The guardianship of a person or right of the custody of a \_\_\_\_\_ until he completes his age of 7 years.
  - a) female child
  - b) male child
  - c) not male child
  - d) None of the above
  
- 5) As per \_\_\_\_\_ Cr. P.C no wife shall be entitled to receive a maintenance from her husband under this Section if she is living in adultery.
  - a) Section - 125 (3)
  - b) Section - 125 (1)
  - c) Section - 125 (4)
  - d) None of the above
  
- 6) As per Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Criminal Procedure Code a revision application can be filed against the order passed by JMFC.
  - a) 395
  - b) 397
  - c) 396
  - d) 398
  
- 7) Article \_\_\_\_\_ provides prohibition of discrimination on the ground of religion, race, caste, and particularly sex.
  - a) 15
  - b) 17
  - c) 16
  - d) 18



- Q.2 Answer any five of the following. 20**
- a) Write a note on Uniform Civil Code.
  - b) Write a note on Industrialization.
  - c) Write a note on Urbanization.
  - d) Explain the De- facto Guardian.
  - e) Explain the maintenance of wives under CrPC/BNSS.
  - f) Write a note on Constitution of Family Court.
  - g) Explain Guardianship under Hindu law.
- Q.3 Answer any three of the following. 15**
- a) Secularization
  - b) Universalization
  - c) Dutta Home Ceremony
  - d) Legitimacy of Children
  - e) Mohd. Ahemed Khan Vs Shah Bano Begum
  - f) Custody, Maintenance and Education of children
- Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions. 15**
- a) Explain Alimony and Maintenance as an independent remedy. Is the need for reforming Laws explain with case laws?  
**OR**
  - b) Write a detail note on new in emerging trends of Family:
    - i) changes from traditional to transitional family
    - ii) change in Intra family relation
- Q.5 Explain jurisdiction, power and functions of Family Courts. 15**

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April – 2026  
Constitutional Law - II (19605802)**

Day & Date: Monday, 20-04-2026  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions:****15**

- 1) The Parliament of India consists of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) President, Lok Sabha, and Rajyasabha
  - b) Lok Sabha, and Rajyasabha only
  - c) President only
  - d) Prime minister and council of minister
  
- 2) How many members of Rajyasabha can be nominated by the President?
  - a) 10
  - b) 12
  - c) 14
  - d) 15
  
- 3) The maximum strength of the Legislative Assembly of a State is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 300 members
  - b) 400 members
  - c) 500 members
  - d) 600 members
  
- 4) The Supreme Court's decision in a cases is binding on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) only the parties
  - b) High Courts and all subordinate courts
  - c) only the High Courts
  - d) only the Lower Courts
  
- 5) Appellate jurisdiction refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) power to hear a case for the first time
  - b) power to hear appeals against the Lower Court's decisions
  - c) power to issue writs
  - d) power to advice the Government
  
- 6) The retirement age of a High Court Judge in India is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 60 years
  - b) 62 years
  - c) 65 years
  - d) 67 years
  
- 7) The writ "habeas corpus" is used to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Release a person illegally detained
  - b) Command a public authority to perform its duty
  - c) Stop a lower court from acting
  - d) Cancel a Government order

- 8) The Union Territory with the largest area is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Lakshadweep  
b) Delhi  
c) Ladakh  
d) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- 9) The normal term of Panchayat is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 3 years  
b) 4 years  
c) 5 years  
d) 6 years
- 10) The 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment deals with \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Gram Panchayats  
b) Municipalities / Urban local bodies  
c) Rajyasabha  
d) Zilla parishad
- 11) Who appoints the Governor of the state?  
a) Chief Minister  
b) President of India  
c) Parliament  
d) Supreme Court
- 12) The power to amend the constitution lies with \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) President  
b) Supreme Court  
c) Parliament  
d) State legislatures
- 13) Freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse is guaranteed under Article \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Article 19  
b) Article 301  
c) Article 21  
d) Article 32
- 14) Which of the following is a state service?  
a) IAS  
b) IPS  
c) State Civil Service  
d) IFS
- 15) The Chief Election Commissioner is appointed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Parliament  
b) Supreme Court  
c) President  
d) Prime Minister

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

20

- a) Explain the composition and functions of the Parliament of India.  
b) What is a Money Bill? Explain its procedure.  
c) How can state legislative council be created or abolished? Explain briefly.  
d) Write a short note on the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.  
e) Explain the appointment and qualifications of Judges of a High Court.  
f) Explain the role of subordinate court in the administration of Justice.  
g) Explain the duties and powers of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

- Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Explain the concept and administrative structure of Union Territories under the Constitution of India.
  - b) Explain the role of Panchayats in rural development in detail.
  - c) Discuss the nature of the Federal System in India.
  - d) Discuss the relations between the Union and the States in India.
  - e) Discuss briefly National Emergency under article 352.
  - f) Discuss the states power to regulate trade and commerce.
- Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One) 15**
- a) Discuss in detail Election and Election Commission in India.
- OR**
- b) Explain the special constitutional - provision for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and Anglo - Indians in India.
- Q.5 Examine the amendability of fundamental Rights under the Indian Constitution and discuss the basic structure Doctrine. 15**

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Set **P**

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April – 2026  
Insurance Law (19605805)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 22-04-2026  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions:****15**

- 1) The principle of \_\_\_\_\_ ensures that an insured does not profit by insuring with multiple insurers.
  - a) subrogation
  - b) contribution
  - c) co-insurance
  - d) indemnity
- 2) A nomination can be made only in favour of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) a bank
  - b) spouse and children with guardian
  - c) any individual
  - d) parents, spouse and children
- 3) As per structured formula under the Motor Vehicle Act, victims of fatal injuries are paid compensation on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Age and number of dependents
  - b) Income and size of family
  - c) Age and income
  - d) Income and number of dependents
- 4) Time policies relate to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Fire Insurance
  - b) Hull Insurance
  - c) Motor Vehicle Insurance
  - d) Personal Accident Insurance
- 5) Which of the following terms matches closest with 'Asbestosis'?
  - a) Long term policies
  - b) Pension
  - c) Products
  - d) Workmen's Compensation
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ principle is insurance mention the cause of loss must be direct and insured one in order to claim for compensation.
  - a) Subrogation
  - b) Causo Proxima
  - c) Indemnity
  - d) Uberrima fides
- 7) The LIC of India was set up in \_\_\_\_\_ to take over 245 life companies.
  - a) 1955
  - b) 1956
  - c) 1957
  - d) 1958

- 8) To provide the insured a speedy and inexpensive grievance redressal system the Govt. of India promulgated.
- a) Redressal of public grievance Rule 1987
  - b) Redressal of public grievance Rule 1988
  - c) Redressal of public grievance Rule 1989
  - d) Redressal of public grievance Rule 1990
- 9) The Bombay Mutual Assurance Society Ltd. formed in \_\_\_\_.
- a) 1870
  - b) 1970
  - c) 1960
  - d) 1865
- 10) The IRDAI was incorporated as a statutory body on?
- a) 30 April 2001
  - b) 01 July 2002
  - c) 31 December 1999
  - d) 19 April 2000
- 11) The Insurance Act has \_\_\_\_ Sections and \_\_\_\_ Schedules.
- a) 10, 100
  - b) 8, 120
  - c) 120, 8
  - d) 17, 110
- 12) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) was formed based on the recommendation of which Committee?
- a) Verma Committee
  - b) Narasimhan Committee
  - c) Malhotra Committee
  - d) None of the above
- 13) Insurable Interest comes under Section \_\_\_\_ of Marine Insurance Act 1963.
- a) Section 3
  - b) Section 7
  - c) Section 19
  - d) Section 66
- 14) Notice of abandonment is necessary in the case of \_\_\_\_.
- a) Actual total loss
  - b) Constructive total loss
  - c) Partial loss
  - d) Minimum loss
- 15) Fire Insurance contracts are generally valid for a period of \_\_\_\_.
- a) 5 years
  - b) 1 year
  - c) 10 years
  - d) Lifetime

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

**20**

- a) Social Significance of Insurance
- b) Assignment of subject matter
- c) Janashree Bima Yojna
- d) Rights of third party in M.V. Act 1988
- e) Occupational Disease
- f) Partial and Total Disablement
- g) Unemployment Insurance

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

- a) Role and functions of IRDA
- b) Rights and Duties of an Insurance Agent
- c) Insurable Interest
- d) Voyage Policy
- e) Doctrine of abandonment
- f) Sickness Insurance

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

- a) Explain Marine Insurance, write a detail not on principles of Marine Insurance.

**OR**

- b) Explain in detail Marine Life and Health Insurance.

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

Define Policy, Classification of policies, its formation, Commencement duration, cancellation, alteration, renewal and Assignment of policy.

<b>Seat No.</b>	
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Set **P**

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April – 2026  
Trademark and Design (19605806)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 22-04-2026  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions:****15**

- 1) Section \_\_\_\_ of Trademarks Act 1999, defines "TRADEMARK".
  - a) Section 2(1) (z)
  - b) Section 2(1) (z a)
  - c) Section 2(1) (z b)
  - 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) Section 2 (1) (p)
  - d) section 2(1) (o)
- 3) Design means only \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) features of shape
  - b) configuration
  - c) pattern
  - d) All of the above
- 4) Passing off is the remedy available for the infringement of the Trademark.
  - a) Registered Trademark
  - 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 2(1) (e)
  - c) Section 2(1) (b)
  - d) Section 2(1) (g)
- 7) Section of the Trade Marks 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 off ending goods
  - d) All of these

- 9) Mark includes \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) a device  
b) brand  
c) label  
d) All of the above
- 10) Section 21 of Industrial Design Act provide \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Industrials and International Exhibitions  
b) Legal Proceeding  
c) Evidence and Agency  
d) None of these
- 11) Sec 25 of the Trade Marks Act 1999 provides that duration of the trademark is \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
a) Ten years  
b) Twenty years  
c) Twenty-five years  
d) None of these
- 12) 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
- 13) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Trade Marks Act 1999 defines Certification Trade Marks.  
a) Section 2(1) (d)  
b) Section 2(1) (c)  
c) Section 2(1) (b)  
d) Section 2(1) (e)
- 14) An appeal shall lie to the \_\_\_\_\_ from an order of the controller under the Designs Act, 2000.  
a) District Court  
b) High Court  
c) Supreme Court  
d) None of these
- 15) Essential element for registration of design \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Novelty and Originality  
b) Not new and original  
c) Not distinguishable  
d) All of the above

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

- a) Write a note on Evidence and Agency under Designs Act 2000.  
b) Explain the Defenses in Passing off action.  
c) Write a note on powers and function of Registrar under Trade Marks Act 1999.  
d) Assignment and transmission under the Trade Marks Act  
e) Madrid agreement concerning the international registration of marks  
f) TRIPS agreement of the WTO  
g) History and function of Trademark

- Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) 15**
- a) What are the points of difference between passing off and infringement action?
  - b) Absolute grounds for refusal of registration of trade mark
  - c) Write a note on rectification and correction of the Register under Trade Marks Act 1999.
  - d) Powers and duties of controller under Designs Act
  - e) Write a note on classical and modern formulation for passing off.
  - f) Write a detail note on effects of registration of Trademark under Trade Marks Act 1999.
- Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 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.

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April – 2026  
Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System  
(Clinical Course) (19605803)**

Day & Date: Friday, 24-04-2026  
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) Legal profession is not a \_\_\_\_\_ but a profession.
  - a) Code
  - b) Law
  - c) Institution
  - d) Business
- 2) The term "Advocate" is provided under \_\_\_\_\_ of the Advocates Act, 1961.
  - a) Section 2 (a)
  - b) Section 2 (b)
  - c) Section 2 (c)
  - d) Section 2 (d)
- 3) Under Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution of India, every High Court shall be a court a record.
  - a) 32
  - b) 129
  - c) 215
  - d) 218
- 4) Disqualification for enrolment of advocate is provided under \_\_\_\_\_ of the Advocates Act, 1961.
  - a) Section 24
  - b) Section 24A
  - c) Section 25
  - d) Section 26A
- 5) An Advocate shall not solicit work or advertise by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Circulars
  - b) Communications
  - c) Touts
  - d) All of these
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ of the Advocates Act, 1961 empowers the Bar Council of India may make rules for discharging its functions under this Act.
  - a) Section 48A
  - b) Section 49
  - c) Section 49A
  - d) Section 50
- 7) An Advocate is \_\_\_\_\_ of the Court.
  - a) Employee
  - b) Agent
  - c) Servant
  - d) Officer



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

- a) Professional Misconduct
- b) V.P. Kumarvelu V/s B.C.I.
- c) Disciplinary Committee
- d) Hikmat Ali Khan V/s Ishwar Prasad
- e) Right and powers of advocate
- f) 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.

<b>Seat No.</b>	
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Set **P**

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April – 2026  
Alternative Dispute Resolution (Clinical Course) (19605804)**

Day & Date: Monday, 27-04-2026  
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 are the correct methods of ADR?
  - a) Legislation, Arbitration and Negotiation
  - b) Negotiation, Legislation and Mediation
  - c) Arbitration, Negotiation, Conciliation and Mediation
  - d) Legislation and Mediation
  
- 2) What's an arbitrator's role?
  - a) Sit and talk
  - b) Acts like a judge
  - c) Acts like a jury
  - d) Acts like a police officer
  
- 3) What does ADR actually stand for?
  - a) Alternative desperate resolution
  - b) Alternative despite resolution
  - c) Alternative dispute resolution
  - d) Additional dispute resolution
  
- 4) The term "International Commercial Arbitration" is defined under \_\_\_\_\_ of Arbitration & Conciliation Act.
  - a) Section 2(f)
  - b) Section 2(b)
  - c) Section 2(c)
  - d) Section 2(d)
  
- 5) The term "Arbitration Agreement" comes under \_\_\_\_\_ of Arbitration & Conciliation Act.
  - a) Chapter V
  - b) Chapter II
  - c) Chapter III
  - d) Chapter IV
  
- 6) The ADR mechanism of dispute resolution in India, mainly comprise of the following \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Arbitration and Litigation
  - b) Litigation, Negotiation and Arbitration
  - c) Mini Trials, Early Neutral Evaluation and Mediation
  - d) Arbitration, Mediation, Conciliation and Negotiation

- 7) A conciliator is appointed \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) By the parties to the dispute  
b) By the Chief Justice of the High Court  
c) By the Civil Court  
d) None of the above
- 8) The mediator is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Judge  
b) Advisor  
c) Expert  
d) Facilitator
- 9) How many arbitrators are normally appointed by the parties in an arbitration?  
a) Parties are free to determine the number of arbitrators provided that such number shall not be even number.  
b) Parties are free to determine the number of arbitrators provided that such number shall not be odd number.  
c) Only sole arbitrator should be appointed  
d) None of the above
- 10) What are the important International Conventions, applicable to part II of the Act?  
a) New York Convention  
b) Geneva Convention  
c) None of the above  
d) Both the above a and b
- 11) Execution of a domestic arbitral award is governed by \_\_\_\_\_ of Arbitration & Conciliation Act.  
a) Section 34  
b) Section 36  
c) Section 35  
d) Section 14
- 12) Advantages of Arbitration \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) less time consuming  
b) more time consuming  
c) Time pass  
d) Wastage of time
- 13) Lok Adalat basically means \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Women's Court  
b) Men's Court  
c) People's Court  
d) Children Court
- 14) The award made by the Lok Adalat \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) is not deemed to be a decree of the Civil Court like arbitration Award  
b) is deemed to be a decree of the Civil Court  
c) is effective as an Arbitral award  
d) is not binding on the party
- 15) In case of three arbitrators, the 'third arbitrator' shall act as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) an umpire  
b) a Presiding Arbitrator  
c) sole arbitrator  
d) Assistant Arbitrator

- Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Five) 20**
- a) Permanent Lok Adalat
  - b) Cases taken up under Lok Adalat
  - c) International Commercial Arbitration
  - d) Procedure for enforcement of Geneva Convention awards
  - e) New York Convention Awards
  - f) Importance of Lok-Adalat
  - g) UNCITRAL Conciliation Rules
- Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Procedural Techniques in Conciliation
  - b) Importance of Conciliation
  - c) Appointment of Conciliator
  - d) Bipartite Negotiation
  - e) Importance of Negotiation
  - f) Appeal and revision in arbitration
- Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One) 15**
- a) Comparison of Arbitration and Conciliation.
- OR**
- b) Explain in detail practice & procedure in arbitration.
- Q.5 Explain in detail Arbitration agreement, Tribunal & Award. 15**

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April – 2026  
Legal Language (19605104)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 05-05-2026  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives.****15**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ law means a law which is passed by the legislature of the parliament.
  - a) imperative law
  - b) common law
  - c) statutory law
  - d) civil law
  
- 2) Substantive law means such law which provides \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Rules & principles which have been observed in a particular community
  - b) Rights & duties of the peoples
  - c) Law which regulate & control public authorities, their power & duties
  - d) Regulates the conduct of a person for crime or public wrongs
  
- 3) Positive law means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Man made law
  - b) it deals with right & duties of individuals
  - c) it determines & regulate the organization & functioning of state
  - d) None of the above
  
- 4) Following statement are true or false:  
Law is a profession of words, it involves direct interactions with people & their intricate relationships,"
  - a) True
  - b) False
  
- 5) The word 'Person' includes any \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) company
  - b) association
  - c) or body of persons
  - d) All the above
  
- 6) The law of property is a part of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Procedural Law
  - b) Substantive Law
  - c) Civil Law
  - d) Criminal Law
  
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ creates a man property relationship.
  - a) Possession
  - b) Wrong
  - c) Injury
  - d) Ownership



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

- a) Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea
- b) Charge sheet & arrest
- c) Explain mortgage in detail.
- d) Define license & provisions of license.
- e) Volente non fit injuria"- explain.
- f) Explain the maxim "ubi jus ibi remedium".

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

- a) Define the term, Law. What are the different classes law? Differentiate procedural law & substantive law.

**OR**

- b) Define the term property. Explain the various kinds of property & discuss sale.

**Q.5 What is legal language? State the need, importance of language to legal profession. 15**

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IX) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April – 2026  
Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita 2023 (BNSS) (19605906)**

Day & Date: Friday, 17-04-2026  
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 Multiple choice questions:****15**

- 1) A law treats two persons differently without reasonable basis. Which principle is violated?
  - a) Article 19
  - b) Article 14
  - c) Article 22
  - d) Directive Principles
- 2) A person is punished twice for the same offence. Which protection applies?
  - a) Freedom of speech
  - b) Double jeopardy under Article 20
  - c) Right to property
  - d) Right to vote
- 3) A trial is conducted secretly without giving the accused a chance to defend. This violates \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Police powers
  - b) Fair trial under Article 21
  - c) Civil law
  - d) Tax law
- 4) A prisoner complains of inhuman treatment. Which authority is responsible?
  - a) Legislature
  - b) Prison authorities
  - c) Media
  - d) Private agency
- 5) Who ensures justice through interpretation of law?
  - a) Police
  - b) Judiciary
  - c) Executive
  - d) NGOs
- 6) A vague law creates confusion in interpretation. Which part of BNSS helps avoid this?
  - a) Trial
  - b) Definitions
  - c) Arrest
  - d) Bail
- 7) Police misuse power during investigation. Which principle is affected?
  - a) Fair trial
  - b) Contract law
  - c) Property law
  - d) Company law



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

- a) Explain the history, object and scope of BNSS. Discuss its significance in the modern criminal justice system.
- b) Explain in detail the provisions relating to arrest with and without warrant. Discuss safeguards available to the arrested person.

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

Explain the jurisdiction of criminal courts in inquiries and trials. Discuss various types of jurisdictions.

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IX) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April - 2026  
Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023 (BSA) (19605907)**

Day & Date: Monday, 20-04-2026  
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 Multiple choice questions. 15**

- 1) Under Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023 'electronic evidence' is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) not admissible
  - b) admissible only with police verification
  - c) admissible as primary evidence
  - d) admissible only when expert opinion recorded
- 2) The term "evidence" under Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam includes \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) oral
  - b) documentary
  - c) both a & b
  - d) only affidavits
- 3) Burden of proof lies on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) On prosecution always
  - b) The person who asserts a fact
  - c) The accused
  - d) On court
- 4) Confession to police is inadmissible unless made \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) in writing
  - b) before S.P.
  - c) before Magistrate
  - d) in custody of general public
- 5) Oral evidence must be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Written
  - b) Documentary
  - c) Direct
  - d) Hearsay
- 6) When secondary evidence is admissible \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) always
  - b) if original is destroyed
  - c) only with police permission
  - d) Never
- 7) Character evidence is relevant in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Civil cases
  - b) In criminal cases
  - c) Both
  - d) Neither
- 8) Hostile witness declared by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Court
  - b) Police
  - c) Advocate
  - d) Accused



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

**a)** What is meant by Admission Provisions related to it under BSA 2023?

**OR**

**b)** Write a detailed note on 'Dying Declaration.'

**Q.5 Explain the provisions relating to burden of proof provided under Section 15 B.S.A. - 2023.**





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

**a)** Explain in detail appeal to the Supreme Court.

**OR**

**b)** Explain general principle of execution and discuss on stay of execution.

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

Write various provisions and particular of Plaint and Written Statement under C.P.C.

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IX) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April – 2026  
Principles of Taxation Law (19605904)**

Day & Date: Friday, 24-04-2026  
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 Multiple choice questions:**

**15**

- 1) Income Tax is imposed by \_\_\_\_\_ Government.
  - a) State
  - b) Central
  - c) Both
  - d) None of above
  
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ gives power to parliament to levy tax on income.
  - a) Entry 81 of list I to Seventh Schedule
  - b) Entry 81 of list II to Seventh Schedule
  - c) Entry 82 of list I to Seventh Schedule
  - d) Entry 82 of list II to Seventh Schedule
  
- 3) Notifications issued by CBDT are binding on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Assessee
  - b) Income Tax Authority
  - c) Both of above
  - d) None of above
  
- 4) Year in which income is taxable is known as \_\_\_\_\_ & year in which income is earned is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) PY, AY
  - b) AY, PY
  - c) AY, AY
  - d) PY, PY
  
- 5) Income deemed to be received in India is given under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of IT Act.
  - a) 10
  - b) 7
  - c) 12
  - d) 5
  
- 6) Share of the profits from the firm by the partner is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Fully taxable
  - b) Fully exempt u/s 10(2A)
  - c) Partially taxable
  - d) None of above
  
- 7) Income from subletting of House Property is taxable under head \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Capital gain
  - b) Income from other sources
  - c) Income from House Property
  - d) All the above

- 8) In revocable transfer of asset, all income arising from such asset to transferee shall be included \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Income of transferee                      b) Income of transferor  
c) Both above                                      d) None of them
- 9) Unabsorbed depreciation can be carried forward for set off for a period of \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
a) Unlimited number                              b) 4  
c) 8                                                      d) None of above
- 10) Dividends declared by Indian Company are assessable under the Head \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Income from other source                      b) Capital gain  
c) Casual income                                      d) None of above
- 11) Constitution Amendment Act 2016 for GST was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 80<sup>th</sup>                                                      b) 101<sup>th</sup>  
c) 122<sup>th</sup>                                                      d) None of above
- 12) The incidence of tax on tax is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Tax Cascading                                      b) Tax Pyramiding  
c) Tax evasion                                              d) Indirect Tax
- 13) IGST is applicable when supply is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Interstate                                              b) Within State  
c) Within Union Territory                              d) None of above
- 14) GST is a \_\_\_\_\_ tax system.  
a) Multipoint                                              b) Regressive  
c) Single point                                              d) None of above
- 15) Under GST, supplies to SEZ are subject to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Zero rated                                              b) SGST  
c) IGST                                                      d) None of above

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

- a) Tax evasion & Tax avoidance
- b) History of tax law in India
- c) Income
- d) Income Tax Authorities
- e) Location of supplier of services under GST
- f) Levy of Tax & exemption under CGST
- g) Input Tax Credit under MGST

- Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Authorities under GST
  - b) Time & value of Supply
  - c) Tax invoices
  - d) Refund of tax under GST
  - e) Capital Gains
  - f) Annual Value of House Property
- Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One) 15**
- a) Explain provision of Salaries under IT Act.
- OR**
- b) Explain provision of Deduction under IT Act.
- Q.5 Explain registration and types of Assessment under CGST. 15**

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IX) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April – 2026  
Company Law (19605905)**

Day & Date: Monday, 27-04-2026  
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

**Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions. 15**

- 1) The doctrine of indoor management (Turquand rule) protects \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) The company
  - b) Outsiders dealing with the company
  - c) Shareholders only
  - d) Central Government
  
- 2) The case which firmly established the separate legal entity of a company is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Salomon v. Salomon & Co. Ltd.
  - b) Foss v. Harbottle
  - c) Royal British Bank v. Turquand
  - d) Lee v. Lee's Air Farming
  
- 3) Minimum number of members required to form a Public Company is \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) 2	b) 5
c) 7	d) 10
  
- 4) Which of the following is NOT a feature of a company limited by shares?
  - a) Perpetual succession
  - b) Transferability of shares
  - c) Unlimited liability of members
  - d) Separate legal entity
  
- 5) A prospectus is primarily issued to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Invite public to subscribe for shares
  - b) Appoint directors
  - c) Declare dividends
  - d) Alter Memorandum
  
- 6) 'Paid-up capital' of a company represents \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Amount credited as paid-up on shares
  - b) Nominal (authorized) capital
  - c) Calls in arrears
  - d) Reserves and surplus

- 7) A promoter of a company is a person who \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Conceives the idea of starting a company
  - b) prepare documents for registration
  - c) Arranges capital for company
  - d) All of the above
- 8) Under the Companies Act, definition of 'private company' is given in which clause?
- a) Section 2(20)
  - b) Section 2(68)
  - c) Section 2(71)
  - d) Section 2(45)
- 9) The liability of a member in a company limited by shares is limited to \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Amount unpaid on shares held
  - b) Face value of shares held irrespective of payments
  - c) The company's creditors' claims
  - d) None of the above
- 10) The first auditor of a company (other than government company) is appointed by \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Board of Directors
  - b) Shareholders in first AGM
  - c) Central Government
  - d) Registrar of Companies
- 11) The Memorandum of Association of a company primarily contains \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Rules for internal management
  - b) Capital clause and object clause
  - c) Minutes of board meetings
  - d) Auditor's report
- 12) Which of the following transactions is generally considered ultra vires the company?
- a) Transactions within objects clause
  - b) Act beyond the company's objects
  - c) Ordinary business contracts
  - d) Borrowings within authorized limits
- 13) The corporate veil may be lifted by courts when \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Company is used as a cloak for fraud
  - b) Abuse of Corporate Personality
  - c) Detrimental to Public Interest
  - d) All of the above
- 14) Preference shareholders typically have \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Fixed dividend and priority on winding up
  - b) Voting rights in all meetings
  - c) Control over management
  - d) Unlimited liability

- 15) Winding up by Tribunal is initiated under which circumstance?
- a) Company is unable to pay its debts
  - b) Voluntary dissolution
  - c) When directors decide to stop operations
  - d) None of above

**Q.2 Answer Any Five. 20**

- a) Write a short note on lifting of a corporate veil.
- b) Distinguish between a Public Company and a Private Company.
- c) Write a short note on Memorandum of Association and explain various clauses of it.
- d) Explain provisions related to Prospectus and liability for misstatements.
- e) Criminal liabilities of companies
- f) Explain the Majority Rule and Rights of minority shareholders.
- g) Explain types of share capital.

**Q.3 Answer Any Three. 15**

- a) Explain the Doctrine of Indoor Management.
- b) Explain the National Company Law Tribunal.
- c) What are kinds of meeting and write a note on procedure to conduct a valid meeting.
- d) Explain rights of debenture-holders.
- e) Discuss powers and duties of promoters.
- f) Write a note on prevention of Oppression and Mismanagement.

**Q.4 Answer Any One. 15**

- a) Write a detail note on Appointment, Removal, Powers and Duties of Directors of the company.
- b) Discuss the legal position of Auditor and state the powers & duties of a Company Auditor.

**Q.5 Discuss in detail the procedure and modes of winding up of a company under the Companies Act, 2013. 15**





- e) What is the meaning of 'doctrine of Laches'?
- f) What is the meaning of 'Equity acts in personam'?
- g) What is the meaning of Private Trusts and Public Trusts?

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

- a) Discuss offences and Penalties under the Maharashtra Public Trust Act, 1950.
- b) Discuss 'Constructive Trusts'.
- c) Explain the rights of beneficiaries under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.
- d) Discuss the discharge of trustees under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.
- e) Explain the provisions of Public Trust Administration Fund under the Maharashtra Public Trusts Act, 1950.
- f) Discuss Doctrine of Cypress.

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

- a) Discuss in detail duties & liabilities of Trustee.

**OR**

- b) Discuss in detail the classification of Trusts.

**Q.5 Discuss in detail the concept of Trusts with difference between Trust and Agency. 15**

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - X) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April – 2026  
Land Laws including Tenure & Tenancy System (19606005)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 18-04-2026  
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 Multiple choice questions:****15**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ land means a cultivated land appertaining to houses with in village site.
  - a) Pardi
  - b) Wada
  - c) Chavdi
  - d) None of the above
- 2) The superior holder concept is remnant of which historical land tenure system?
  - a) Zamindari system
  - b) Mahalwari system
  - c) Rotwari system
  - d) Jagirdari system
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ means the place ordinarily used by a village officer for transaction of village business.
  - a) Chavdi
  - b) Wada
  - c) Pardi
  - d) Tahasil
- 4) A person acquiring a right in land must report it to the Talathi within \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 30 days
  - b) 60 days
  - c) 7 days
  - d) 15 days
- 5) Control of every revenue survey vest in \_\_\_\_\_ under Section 79(2).
  - a) Collector
  - b) Settlement Officer
  - c) Divisional Commissioner
  - d) State Government
- 6) Assessment of land revenue is based on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Market value
  - b) Soil Classification & Productivity
  - c) Number of tenants
  - d) Collectors' decision
- 7) Which of the following not included in record of rights under Section 148?
  - a) Name of holder
  - b) Name of tenant
  - c) Name of owner
  - d) population statistics of the village



- Q.2 Short Notes. (Any Five) 20**
- a) Determination of social impact & public purpose
  - b) Rehabilitation resettlement, award
  - c) Definition of license & tenant under MRC Act 1999
  - d) Exemption provided under Section 3 to 6 under MRC Act 1999
  - e) Register of mutations & register of disputed cases
  - f) Construction of water course through land belong ling to other person
  - g) Define playing guest, permitted increase & premises under MRC Act 1999.
- Q.3 Write Short Notes. (Any Three) 15**
- a) Fixation of standard rent & permitted increases
  - b) Jurisdiction of courts, appeal practice & procedure under MRC Act 1999
  - c) Sub tenant & its related provisions under Act
  - d) Summary eviction of person unauthorizedly occupying land vesting in Government under MLRC - 1966
  - e) Land revenue to paramount charge on land
  - f) Offences & penalties under LARR Act - 2013
- Q.4 Write in detail. (Any One) 15**
- a) "Provision for recovery of possession by landlord". Describe in detail.
- OR**
- b) Procedure & manner of rehabilitation & resettlement.
- Q.5 "Relief against forfeiture" under MRC Act 1999. 15**

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April - 2026  
English - I (19605101)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 07-05-2026  
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 A) Choose the correct alternative:** **05**

- 1) Gandhiji published \_\_\_\_\_ articles in his 'Young India'.
  - a) 4
  - b) 5
  - c) 3
  - d) 2
- 2) M. K. Gandhi died in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 1948
  - b) 1949
  - c) 1950
  - d) 1952
- 3) Which of the following did Gandhiji describe as his two lungs?
  - a) Ahinsa and Peace
  - b) Ahinsa and Truth
  - c) Truth and Peace
  - d) None of these
- 4) M.K. Gandhi passed the matriculation examination in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 1887
  - b) 1890
  - c) 1891
  - d) 1885
- 5) Who compared Gandhi to Abraham Lincoln?
  - a) S.B. Kher
  - b) Sarojini Naidu
  - c) Robert Broomfield
  - d) James Cavanagh

**B) Choose the correct parts of speech of the underlined words.** **05**

- 1) I walk in the evening.
  - a) Noun
  - b) Verb
  - c) Adjective
  - d) None
- 2) He has red jacket.
  - a) Noun
  - b) Verb
  - c) Adverb
  - d) None of these
- 3) Alia never argues with me.
  - a) Noun
  - b) Adverb
  - c) Adjective
  - d) None
- 4) Children are a source of joy to the parents.
  - a) Noun
  - b) Verb
  - c) Adverb
  - d) None



- Q.3 A) Write an essay on one of the following topics. 10**
- 1) Child Labor
  - 2) Human Rights
  - 3) Democracy
- B) Answer the following questions. (Any two) 10**
- 1) What is the opinion of Gandhiji about lawyers?
  - 2) What is the main idea in Law and Lawyers?
  - 3) What is the lawyer's duty according to M.K. Gandhi?
- Q.4 A) Analyze the following sentences. (Any four) 08**
- 1) I am here to teach English.
  - 2) My uncle lives there.
  - 3) She writes very well.
  - 4) I bought a basket in the market.
  - 5) The fat man seems to be rich.
- B) Write a letter on one of the following topics. 07**
- 1) Write a letter to your friend describing your college Annual Day function.
- OR**
- 2) Write a letter to your officer requesting him to grant casual leave for five days.
- Q.5 A) Do as Directed (Any five). 05**
- 1) I do my work in time. (Change into interrogative)
  - 2) You will work hard. (Add question tag)
  - 3) He took his breakfast at 8 a.m. (Change into negative sentence)
  - 4) The children like mangoes. (Change the voice)
  - 5) He taught English. (Change into present tense)
  - 6) You work hard and you will succeed. (Rewrite using "if")
- B) Correct the following sentences. (Any five) 05**
- 1) If Pooja had worked hard, she will have got the job.
  - 2) My essay still is not finished.
  - 3) He was ready with a answer.
  - 4) An enemy's advice is never good.
  - 5) But he refused practising.
  - 6) You are blessed with God.

**C) Write one-word substitution for the following.**

**05**

- 1) A place where orphans live.
- 2) One who does not believe in God.
- 3) Science of mind.
- 4) A part of the country.
- 5) Government run by the people, of the people, for the people.

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - X) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April – 2026  
International Human Rights (19606008)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-04-2026  
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 Multiple choice questions:****15**

- 1) Chairperson of recommendation committee is \_\_\_\_\_ of India for National Human Rights Commission.
  - a) Chief Minister
  - b) Governor
  - c) President
  - d) Prime Minister
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ Members are consist in National Human Rights Commission.
  - a) 1
  - b) 3
  - c) 5
  - d) 7
- 3) Universal Declaration of Human Rights came into force in \_\_\_\_\_ year.
  - a) 1925
  - b) 1938
  - c) 1948
  - d) 1968
- 4) Under State Human Rights Commission there are \_\_\_\_\_ members consist.
  - a) 1
  - b) 2
  - c) 3
  - d) 4
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is chairperson of National Human Rights Commission.
  - a) Chief Justice of High Court
  - b) Governor
  - c) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
  - d) President
- 6) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights consist \_\_\_\_\_ Articles.
  - a) 31
  - b) 36
  - c) 29
  - d) 28
- 7) According to Art. \_\_\_\_\_ it is one of the responsibilities of the General Assembly to initiate studies and make recommendations.
  - a) Art 13(1)
  - b) Art 13(2)
  - c) Art 13(3)
  - d) Art 13(4)



- d) Write a note on discrimination & protection of minority.
- e) Proclamation of Teheran 1968
- f) Vienna Declaration 1993

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

a) Write down detail on State Human Rights Commission.

**OR**

b) Describe detail on relevant provision of U.N. Charter 1945.

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

Describe in detail Commission for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe.

<b>Seat No.</b>	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - X) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April - 2026  
Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance (Clinical Course) (19606001)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 23-04-2026  
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

- |            |                                                             |           |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Q.1</b> | Draft a Caveat application.                                 | <b>15</b> |
| <b>Q.2</b> | Draft a Gift Deed.                                          | <b>15</b> |
| <b>Q.3</b> | Draft a notice u/s. 80 of the Civil Procedure Code.         | <b>15</b> |
| <b>Q.4</b> | Draft a Suit for recovery of price of goods sold.           | <b>15</b> |
| <b>Q.5</b> | Draft a consumer complaint alleging deficiency in services. | <b>15</b> |
| <b>Q.6</b> | Draft a Criminal complaint alleging affray.                 | <b>15</b> |
| <b>Q.7</b> | Draft a notice u/s. 138 of N.I. Act.                        | <b>15</b> |
| <b>Q.8</b> | Draft a petition for divorce by mutual consent.             | <b>15</b> |
| <b>Q.9</b> | <b>Write short notes. (Any Four)</b>                        | <b>20</b> |
|            | a) Will                                                     |           |
|            | b) Maintenance                                              |           |
|            | c) Anticipatory bail                                        |           |
|            | d) General power of Attorney                                |           |
|            | e) Affidavit                                                |           |
|            | f) Simple mortgage                                          |           |

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April – 2026  
Political Science – II  
Foundation of Political Obligations (19605202)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 28-04-2026  
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) Power refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Moral authority
  - b) Ability to influence others
  - c) Legal right
  - d) Religious belief
- 2) Authority is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Coercion
  - b) Legitimate power
  - c) Economic force
  - d) Social status
- 3) Legitimacy means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Use of force
  - b) Legal validity and acceptance
  - c) Economic control
  - d) Political dominance
- 4) According to Hobbes, political obligation arises from \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Natural rights
  - b) Social contract
  - c) Religion
  - d) Tradition
- 5) Locke believed in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Absolute monarchy
  - b) Limited government
  - c) Military rule
  - d) Dictatorship
- 6) Rousseau emphasized \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) General will
  - b) Individualism
  - c) Capitalism
  - d) Authoritarianism
- 7) Max Weber classified authority into \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Two types
  - b) Three types
  - c) Four types
  - d) Five types
- 8) Utilitarianism focuses on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Justice
  - b) Maximum happiness
  - c) Equality
  - d) Liberty

- 9) Act utilitarianism considers \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Rules only  
 b) Individual actions  
 c) Traditions  
 d) Customs
- 10) Civil disobedience means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Violent protest  
 b) Non-violent resistance  
 c) Legal compliance  
 d) Military action
- 11) Gandhian thought supports \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Violence  
 b) Non-violence  
 c) Dictatorship  
 d) Capitalism
- 12) Unjust laws are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Always to be obeyed  
 b) Always legal  
 c) Morally wrong laws  
 d) Religious laws
- 13) Promise and contract create \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Moral obligation  
 b) Legal chaos  
 c) Political power  
 d) Social conflict
- 14) Punishment is justified to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Take revenge  
 b) Maintain order and justice  
 c) Increase power  
 d) Suppress people
- 15) Crisis of legitimation refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Strong government  
 b) Loss of public trust  
 c) Economic growth  
 d) Political stability

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

**20**

- a) Define Power and Authority.
- b) Explain the concept of Legitimacy.
- c) Write a note on Hobbes' theory of political obligation.
- d) Explain Utilitarianism.
- e) Discuss Civil Disobedience.
- f) Explain the concept of Unjust Laws.
- g) Write a note on Punishment.

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

**15**

- a) Discuss Locke and Rousseau's view on political obligation.
- b) Explain Max Weber's types of authority.
- c) Distinguish between Act and Rule Utilitarianism.
- d) Discuss Gandhian concept of civil disobedience.
- e) Explain the importance of promises and contracts.
- f) Discuss the crisis of legitimation.

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

**a)** Critically examine the classical and modern theories of political obligation.

**OR**

**b)** Discuss in detail the problem of obedience to unjust laws with reference to Gandhian thought.

**Q.5 Critically analyze the theories of punishment and explain when the use of force by the state is justified. 15**

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April- 2026  
Logic and Scientific Method (19605203)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 30-04-2026  
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 alternative from the option:** **15**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the kinds of indirect knowledge.
  - a) Inference
  - b) Word
  - c) Term
  - d) Sentence
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ inference is one, in which we proceed from particular premises to general conclusion.
  - a) Analogy
  - b) Simple enumerative
  - c) Deductive
  - d) Inductive
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is an assertion which is either true or false.
  - a) Word
  - b) Term
  - c) Sentence
  - d) Proposition
- 4) According to traditional logic, hypothetical proposition is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Categorical
  - b) Conditional
  - c) Disjunctive
  - d) Conjunctive
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is a propositional connective of conjunctive proposition.
  - a) And
  - b) Or
  - c) Not
  - d) If then
- 6) 'Hindu and Sikkh' is a pair of \_\_\_\_\_ terms.
  - a) Contrary
  - b) Contradictory
  - c) Compatible
  - d) None of these
- 7) Particular affirmative proposition is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) A
  - b) E
  - c) I
  - d) O
- 8) In modern logic 'Not' is symbolized as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a)  $\vee$
  - b)  $\sim$
  - c)  $\cdot$
  - d)  $\supset$
- 9) There is \_\_\_\_\_ opposition between 'I' and 'O' propositions.
  - a) Contrary
  - b) Contradictory
  - c) Sub contrary
  - d) Sub alternation



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

- a) Explain the four fold classification of propositions.
- b) Write the rules of inference in modern logic.

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

- a) No men are perfect  
All religious are perfect  
-----  
Therefore, no religious are men
  
- b) All philosophers are logicians  
All thinkers are philosophers  
-----  
Therefore, All thinkers are logicians

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April – 2026  
English - II (19605204)**

Day & Date: Monday, 04-05-2026  
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 A) Choose the correct prepositions. 05**

- 1) She has been absent \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday.
  - a) for
  - b) since
  - c) from
  - d) None
- 2) The snake was killed \_\_\_\_\_ somebody.
  - a) by
  - b) for
  - c) to
  - d) None
- 3) It's \_\_\_\_\_ time you told him the truth.
  - a) in
  - b) about
  - c) on
  - d) None
- 4) We sleep \_\_\_\_\_ night.
  - a) at
  - b) in
  - c) on
  - d) None
- 5) The park is \_\_\_\_\_ the library and the school.
  - a) at
  - b) with
  - c) between
  - d) None

**B) Choose the correct alternatives from the following. 05**

- 1) Rina \_\_\_\_\_ the bus to school everyday.
  - a) take
  - b) took
  - c) takes
  - d) None
- 2) He is \_\_\_\_\_ young to drive.
  - a) very
  - b) too
  - c) enough
  - d) None
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ of the boys got a prize.
  - a) Each
  - b) Every
  - c) One
  - d) None
- 4) His house is \_\_\_\_\_ to mine.
  - a) next
  - b) near
  - c) to
  - d) None

- 5) He made no \_\_\_\_\_.
- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| a) farther | b) further |
| c) fever   | d) None    |

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

- 1) Sachin \_\_\_\_\_ beat any bowler. (Ability)
- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| a) could | b) can't |
| c) may   | d) None  |
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ I borrow your notebook, please? (Request)
- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| a) Might | b) Can  |
| c) Shall | d) None |
- 3) We \_\_\_\_\_ obey the elders. (Advise)
- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| a) shall | b) should |
| c) can   | d) None   |
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ I go now? (Permission)
- |           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| a) May    | b) Can  |
| b) Should | d) None |
- 5) You \_\_\_\_\_ tell the police the truth. (Obligation)
- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| a) may | b) must |
| c) can | d) None |

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

- i) I can, 'speak perfect Spanish'.
- ii) I was sleeping 'when Mary called'.
- iii) Did you do your homework?
- iv) 'I like Ice-cream'.
- v) I could swim when 'I was four'.

**B) Add a question tag. 10**

- i) He has eaten a mango.
- ii) The man is smart.
- iii) They work in the field.
- iv) He always comes in time.
- v) I will come on time.

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

Unless one is wealthy there is no use in being a charming fellow. The poor should be practical and ordinary. It is better to have plenty of money than to be attractive. These are the great truths of modern life which Hughie Erskine never realized. Poor Hughie! In mind, we must admit he was not of much importance. He never said a clever an ill – natural thing in his life. But then he was wonderfully good looking, with his brown hair, his clear-cut face and his grey eyes. He was popular with men as he was with women and he had every quality except that of making money. He had tried everything. He had bought and sold shares for six months, but how could he succeed among experienced men? Then he had tried selling drink but that was of no use. At last he became nothing, a delightful, useless young man with a perfect face and no profession.

**Questions:**

- i) What is more important than being charming? **02**
- ii) Hughie was not intelligent. What example does prove it? **02**
- iii) “But then he was wonderfully good looking....” What is the significance of ‘but’ in this sentence? **02**
- iv) Why did Hughie not succeed in any of the profession he took up? **02**
- v) “At last he became nothing”. What is the meaning of ‘nothing’ in this sentence? **02**

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

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

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

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

- i) Capital crime
- ii) Money bill
- iii) Act
- iv) Accident
- v) Adult
- vi) Agent
- vii) Contract

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

- i) Dowry Deaths
- ii) Cybercrime
- iii) Child Labour

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

We should always be honest in our dealings with other people because honesty is the surest way to success in Life. In taking up a dishonest cause, we may succeed for the time being, but shall be found out at last. A dishonest man may build upon great fortune through dishonesty and trickery, but he will never be happy. He will lose all in the long run. On the other hand, an honest man will enjoy the fruits of the labour. Though he may not be able to make money, he will be happy and peaceful in having a clear conscience.

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination:  
March/April – 2026  
Economics - I (19605201)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 06-05-2026  
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.  
3) Neat diagrams wherever necessary.

**Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions**

**15**

- 1) Dr. Marshall puts emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_ rather than wealth.
  - a) good
  - b) man
  - c) utility
  - d) None
- 2) "Treatise on Political Economy" this theory published in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 1983
  - b) 1903
  - c) 1803
  - d) 1883
- 3) No shifting of taxation is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) direct tax
  - b) indirect tax
  - c) both 'a' & 'b'
  - d) None
- 4) The concept of Monopolistic Competition is put forwarded by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Lord Keynes
  - b) Robinson
  - c) E.H. Chamberlin
  - d) Dr. Marshall
- 5) Price discrimination is done by the producer in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) monopoly
  - b) perfect competition
  - c) oligopoly
  - d) monopolistic competition
- 6) Apex bank is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Commercial bank
  - b) Central bank
  - c) Cooperative bank
  - d) S.B.I.
- 7) Capital intensive technique of production mean \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Equal labor & capital
  - b) More capital & less labor
  - c) More labor & less capital
  - d) None
- 8) In a perfect competitive market, a firm is a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) price maker
  - b) price taker
  - c) price checker
  - d) price controller
- 9) Prof. Say's Law of Market stated that "Supply creates its own \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) production
  - b) expenditure
  - c) demand
  - d) output

- 10) Welfare basically means \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) a state of happiness                      b) wealth  
c) money                                              d) None
- 11) A cost of plant & machinery is \_\_\_\_\_ in short period.  
a) variable                                              b) fixed  
c) infinite                                              d) zero
- 12) A perfectly elastic demand curve is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) parallel to 'x' axis                      b) parallel to 'y' axis  
c) downward sloping                      d) upward sloping
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ is not a primary function of commercial bank.  
a) credit creation                      b) advancing loans  
c) accept deposit                      d) collection of dividends
- 14) Price taker is important feature of \_\_\_\_\_ market.  
a) perfect competition                      b) monopoly  
c) monopolistic competition                      d) oligopoly
- 15) Single seller is known as \_\_\_\_\_ market.  
a) monopoly                                              b) oligopoly  
c) perfect competition                      d) monopolistic competition

**Q.2 Answer any five out of seven questions.****20**

- a) Law of demand
- b) Law of supply
- c) Fixed cost
- d) Index number
- e) Direct tax
- f) Economic Growth
- g) Central bank

**Q.3 Answer any three out of six questions.****15**

- a) Define inflation & its causes.
- b) Types of elasticity
- c) Features of underdeveloped economy
- d) Merit of indirect taxes
- e) Balance sheet of the bank
- f) Features of Perfect Competition

**Q.4 Answer any one out of two questions.****15**

- a) Define features of underdeveloped country.
- b) Define a commercial bank & its functions.

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

Define direct tax & give its merits and demerits.





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

**a)** Define unemployment, what are the types & cause of unemployment in India?

**OR**

**b)** Define Industrial disputes, explain the causes of Industrial disputes in India.

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

Explain the causes of over population in India.