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Set **P**

LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April – 2026
Law of Contracts (19602101)

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) 28th July 1872 b) 1st September 1872
c) 1st November 1872 d) 31st 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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**LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April – 2026
Special Contracts (19602102)**

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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**LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April – 2026
Law of Tort including MV Act and CP Laws (19602103)**

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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LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2026
Constitutional Law - I (19602105)

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 42nd 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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**LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April – 2026
Labour and Industrial Law - I (19602203)**

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 th of the total members	b) 1/3 rd of the total members
c) 2/3 rd 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 th	b) 5 th
c) 8 th	d) 7 th

- 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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**LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April - 2026
Public International Law (19602204)**

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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**LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April – 2026
Environmental Law (19602205)**

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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**LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April – 2026
Jurisprudence (19602301)**

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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**LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April – 2026
Property Law (19602302)**

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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**LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April – 2026
Labour & Industrial Law – II (19602303)**

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

Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation (19602304)

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 _____.
 a) 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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**LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April - 2026
Penology and Victimology (19602306)**

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?

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**LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April – 2026
Family Law - II (19602401)**

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**

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**LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April – 2026
Constitutional Law - II (19602402)**

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 74th 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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**LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April – 2026
Insurance Law (19602405)**

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.

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Set **P**

**LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April – 2026
Trademark and Design (19602406)**

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**

**LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April – 2026
Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System
(Clinical Course) (19602403)**

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.

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April – 2026
Alternative Dispute Resolution (Clinical Course) (19602404)**

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**

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Set **P**

**LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April – 2026
Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita 2023 (BNSS) (19602506)**

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.

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**LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April - 2026
Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023 (BSA) (19602507)**

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.

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April – 2026
Principles of Taxation Law (19602504)**

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) 80th b) 101th
c) 122th 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**

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**LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April – 2026
Company Law (19602505)**

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

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Set **P**

**LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April – 2026
Land & Laws including Tenure & Tenancy System (19602605)**

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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Set **P**

**LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April – 2026
International Human Rights (19602608)**

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.

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April - 2026
Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance (Clinical Course) (19602601)**

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.

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