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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester – I) Examination, 2015
(CGPA Pattern)
ENGLISH – I (Compulsory) (Paper – I)**

Day and Date : Friday, 27-11-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 70

1. A) Choose the correct article **wherever** necessary. 5
- 1) Copper is _____ useful metal.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article
 - 2) Zarkhand is _____ richest in mineral wealth than any other state.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article
 - 3) _____ gold is one of the heaviest metals.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article
 - 4) I am suffering from _____ headache.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article
 - 5) He was _____ first man to arrive.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article
- B) Choose the part of speech of the underlined word : 5
- 1) He has some money.
a) Noun b) Pronoun c) Adjective d) Adverb
 - 2) This flower is very beautiful.
a) Noun b) Pronoun c) Adjective d) Adverb
 - 3) I ran fast, but missed the train.
a) Noun b) Pronoun c) Conjunction d) Interjection
 - 4) Alas! He is dead.
a) Conjunction b) Interjection c) Pronoun d) Noun
 - 5) They arrived after us.
a) Noun b) Pronoun c) Conjunction d) Preposition



C) Choose the correct preposition :

4

1) She has been teaching in this college _____ 2010.

- a) from b) since c) in d) for

2) He looked _____ his watch.

- a) for b) to c) at d) on

3) The file is _____ the table.

- a) upon b) on c) above d) at

4) We rested _____ the tree.

- a) below b) at c) to d) under

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

7

Newspaper is the most important medium of disseminating information and knowledge among the people. We really need the newspapers for the knowledge of what is happening in our country and around the world. The newspaper provides us updated factual information of our social and political life. It provides us the news and plays an effective role during the time of election. It offers information to a variety of readers belonging to the trading class businessmen, social reformers, and administrative bodies etc. The good editorials provide us good reflection of public opinion. International issues and sports activities are also highlighted through the news columns.

Newspaper plays a pivotal role in democracy. The citizens are well informed about the government projects and their progress. It reflects the views of the general public and is a good medium of ensuring social control. It is a powerful document and is available to people at a very low cost. We are accustomed to the habit of reading it daily. Newspapers should be fearless because they are the watchdogs of democracy.

1) What is the passage about ?

2) What is the role of newspaper in democracy ?

3) Why should be newspapers fearless ?

4) Do you think newspapers have become part and parcel of society ? Why ?

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

7



3. A) Paraphrase the following poem : 6

Children we are all
Of one great father, in whatever clime
Nature or chance hath cast the seeds of life –
All tongues, all colours ; neither after death
Shall we be sorted into languages ?
And tints, white, black, and tawny, Greek and Goth,
Northmen and offspring of hot Africa;
The all, He in whom we live and move
He, the indifferent Judge of all, regards
Nations, and hues, and dialects alike :
According to their works shall be judged
When even-handed Justice in the scale
Their good and evil weighs.

–*Southey*

B) Write an essay on **one** of the following topics : 8

- 1) An Ideal Lawyer
- 2) The Legal Education in India
- 3) Delay Defeats justice.

4. A) Analyse the following sentences (**any 3**) : 6

- 1) Who are you ?
- 2) The jury found him guilty.
- 3) Birds build nests
- 4) The sky grew dark.

B) Write the letter on **one** of the following topics : 8

Write a application letter for the post of an Assistant Professor of Laws in Law college, Mumbai.

OR

Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper about the misusing of loudspeakers in your area.



5. A) Do as directed (**any five**) : **5**
- 1) He is too proud to beg. (Remove too....to)
 - 2) Mahabaleshwar is cooler than Mysore. (Change the Degree)
 - 3) If only I were safe at home ! (Change it into assertive)
 - 4) He gave me useful advice. He gave me financial help. (Use not only....but also)
 - 5) The people will make him President. (Change the Voice)
 - 6) I teach English. (Use simple past tense)
- B) Correct the following sentences (**any five**) : **5**
- 1) He died four days before.
 - 2) I am the person who have not been consulted.
 - 3) Statistics are a highly useful branch of knowledge.
 - 4) It is more hotter today than yesterday.
 - 5) This is the best of the two books on this subject.
 - 6) Open your books on page 20.
- C) Write the **one** word for the following expressions (**any four**) : **4**
- 1) Government by the people.
 - 2) One who does not believe in the existence of God.
 - 3) Hater of mankind.
 - 4) The science which studies animals.
 - 5) Murder or Murderer of oneself.
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Seat No.	
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B.A. LL.B. – I (Semester – I) (CGPA Pattern) Examination, 2015
POLITICAL SCIENCE – I (Paper – II)
Political Theory and Organization

Day and Date : Saturday, 28-11-2015

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

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

1. Choose the correct alternatives :

14

1) According to _____ theory King is responsible to God.

- a) Force
b) Divine
c) Social contract
d) Marxian

2) _____ explained legal theory of sovereignty.

- a) Gandhiji
b) Vinoba Bhave
c) John Austin
d) Nehru

3) According to _____ theory State is important than individual.

- a) Idealist
b) Liberalism
c) Social contract
d) No any

4) _____ in favour of state control over means of production.

- a) Capitalism
b) Liberalism
c) Democratic socialism
d) No any

5) The term Socialism derive from the word _____

- a) State
b) Strike
c) Socius
d) No any

6) _____ gave importance to Village Panchayat.

- a) Gandhiji
b) Karl Marx
c) Mussolini
d) No any

7) Term federation is derived from the Latin word _____

- a) Fed
b) Faith
c) Foedus
d) No any



4. A) Write short note (**any two**) : **8**
- 1) Karl Marx idea of class war.
 - 2) Gandhiji's concept of truth and non-violence.
 - 3) Separation of power.
- B) Comment on Presidential Form Government and its demerit. **6**
5. Write short answers (**any seven**) : **14**
- 1) What is meant by Parliamentary Sovereignty ?
 - 2) Write various functions of State.
 - 3) Write various kinds of representation.
 - 4) What is meant by natural law ?
 - 5) Write features of Sarvodaya.
 - 6) Write features of Nazism.
 - 7) Distinguish between State and Government.
 - 8) Distinguish between Presidential and Parliamentary (Cabinet) – Form Government.
 - 9) Write Aristotle classification of Government.
 - 10) Write features of one party democracy.
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B.A. LL.B. – I (Semester – I) Examination, 2015
Paper – III : SOCIOLOGY – I (CGPA Pattern)
General Principles of Sociology

Day and Date : Monday, 30-11-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

N. B. : 1) **All questions are *compulsory*.**
2) **Figures in the *right* indicate *full* marks.**

1. Write multiple choice questions answer :

14

- 1) _____ is a founder member of Sociology.
 - a) August Comte
 - b) Shakespeare
 - c) Karl Marx
 - d) Newton
- 2) National Integration includes _____ feeling.
 - a) Communalism
 - b) Casteism
 - c) Nationalism
 - d) Regionalism
- 3) One man marry with more than one women is called _____
 - a) Monogamy
 - b) Polyandry
 - c) Polygamy
 - d) Endogamy
- 4) _____ technology is a characteristic of the tribal community.
 - a) Rudimentary
 - b) Advanced
 - c) Progressed
 - d) Modern
- 5) _____ status is based on capacities and abilities.
 - a) Achieved
 - b) Acquired
 - c) Given
 - d) Ascribed
- 6) Social control in urban community is exercise through _____
 - a) Law
 - b) Religion
 - c) Folkways
 - d) Mores



- 7) Socialization is mainly a _____
- a) Process
 - b) Progress
 - c) Project
 - d) None of these
- 8) Removal of caste system will help in national _____
- a) Physical
 - b) Natural
 - c) Artificial
 - d) Biological
- 9) The relationship in secondary group is _____
- a) Personal
 - b) Emotional
 - c) Associations
 - d) Institutions
- 10) Unity is necessary for _____ of Nation.
- a) Distraction
 - b) Development
 - c) Growth
 - d) Set Education
- 11) _____ is formal means of social control.
- a) Custom
 - b) Education
 - c) Religion
 - d) Ideal
- 12) The introduction of as _____ the medium of instruction helped India achieve unity.
- a) Marathi
 - b) Gujarathi
 - c) Hindi
 - d) Telugu
- 13) Rural social structure is based on _____
- a) Class
 - b) Caste
 - c) Kinship
 - d) None of these
- 14) Sociology is study of _____
- a) Human behaviour
 - b) Group human behaviour
 - c) Animal behaviour
 - d) All



2. Define Family. Explain the function of Family. **14**
3. What is unity and diversity ? Explain the causes of diversity. **14**

OR

What is Tribes Community ? Characteristics of Tribes Community.

4. A) Write short notes. (**any two** out of three) : **(2×4=8)**
- 1) Socialization.
 - 2) Importance of marriage.
 - 3) Define merits of caste system.
- B) Discuss the consequences of Westernization. **6**
5. Write answer **any seven** out of ten : **14**
- 1) Explain what is law ?
 - 2) What is Sociology ?
 - 3) What is Social Values ?
 - 4) What is Family ?
 - 5) Define Education.
 - 6) What is Coercion ?
 - 7) What is Social Change ?
 - 8) What is Caste ?
 - 9) What is the meaning of National Unity and Integration ?
 - 10) What is Class System ?
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B.A. LL.B. – I (Semester – I) Examination, 2015
Paper – I : POLITICAL SCIENCE – I (Old)
Political Theory and Organisation

Day and Date : Friday, 27-11-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

N. B. : i) **All questions are compulsory.**
ii) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**

1. A) Choose correct alternatives and fill in the blanks : 5

- 1) _____ is the main elements of State.
 - a) Population
 - b) Ideology
 - c) Both
 - d) No any
- 2) The word Syndicate belong to _____ language.
 - a) English
 - b) Indian
 - c) French
 - d) No any
- 3) _____ is the main supporter of organic theory of state.
 - a) Herbert Spencer
 - b) Karl Marx
 - c) Plato
 - d) No any
- 4) _____ was launched survodaya movement.
 - a) M. K. Gandhi
 - b) Vinobha Bhave
 - c) G. K. Gokhale
 - d) No any
- 5) The word Liber came from _____ language.
 - a) French
 - b) Latin
 - c) American
 - d) No any

B) Answer in **one** sentence : 5

- 1) Write the ways of Sathyagrah.
- 2) What is the aim of Socialism ?
- 3) What is the meaning of Hartal ?
- 4) Write any two functions of State.
- 5) What is natural rights ?

SLR-N – 4



2. Explain the concept state and its main elements. **10**
3. Comment on Liberalism and its features. **10**

OR

Explain the liberal-democratic theory of state.

4. a) Write (**any two**) short answers : **4**
- 1) Fabine socialisms aims
 - 2) Objectives of divine theory of state.
 - 3) What is fasting ?
- b) Explain the concept Natural Law. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Marxian theory of state
 - 2) Guild socialism
 - 3) Surplus value
 - 4) Utilitarian theory of state.
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**B.A.LL.B. – I (Semester – I) (Old) Examination, 2015
(Paper – III) ENGLISH (Paper – I)**

Day and Date : Monday, 30-11-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

1. A) Use the correct tense forms of the verbs given in the brackets : 5
- 1) If you heat ice, it _____ (melt)
 - 2) He has just _____ (go) out.
 - 3) He _____ (drink) coffee every morning.
 - 4) She _____ (receive) his letter a week ago.
 - 5) I shall have _____ (write) my exercise by then.
- B) Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions : 5
- 1) They travelled _____ a train. (by, in)
 - 2) Jawaharlal Nehru was fond _____ children. (of, for)
 - 3) I have eaten nothing _____ yesterday. (from, since)
 - 4) Lata cut it _____ a knife. (by, with)
 - 5) Put this picture _____ the wall. (in, on)
2. A) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it : 10

Great saints of the world have always preached that simple living and high thinking should be the golden principle of life. Most of great men have practiced this principle and achieved greatness in all its glory. The importance of simple living has been emphasized by all spiritual thinkers. This advice is based on the fact that human wants are limitless once they are given along hope. If psychology encouraged, these wants multiply one after another. They make a man selfish slave to material acquisitions. They divert the attention of the man from high thinking and bring him down to the narrow circle of worldly pursuits. They effect adversely his devotion and concentration to higher ideals of life which mostly include service of fellow human beings.



Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, Abraham Lincoln and Bernard Russell have proved that simple living is a better way of achieving greatness if it means service to society. They shaped the thinking and living of common people and have taught them truth and love for human beings.

- 1) What is the preaching of great saints of the world ? 2
- 2) How did the great men achieve greatness ? 2
- 3) Why is it necessary to limit human wants ? 2
- 4) What did the great teach to common men ? 2
- 5) What do you think about life ? 2

OR

B) Make a précis of the above passage in about one third of its length and suggest a suitable title to it :

3. A) Paraphrase the following poem : 10

Time is endless in thy hands, my lord.
There is none to count thy minutes.
Days and nights pass and ages bloom and fade like flowers.
Thou knowest how to wait.
Thy centuries follow each other perfecting a small wild flower.
We have no time to lose,
and having no time we must scramble for a chance.
We are too poor to be late.
And thus it is that time goes by
while I give it to every querulous man who claims it,
and thine altar is empty of all offerings to the last.
At the end of the day I hasten in fear lest thy gate be shut ;
but I find that yet there is time.

–Rabindranath Tagore

OR



B) Write a paragraph on **any one** of the following topics :

- 1) My idea of an ideal lawyer
- 2) Justice Delayed is justice denied
- 3) Importance of legal education
- 4) Lok Adalats.

4. Write the letter on **any one** of the following topics : 10

A) Write an application letter for the post of a typist cum clerk to the Manager in New Press, Allahabad.

OR

B) Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper expressing your views on corruption in public life.

5. A) Correct the following sentences (**Any five**) : 5

- 1) He play cricket in the morning.
- 2) Many men has died at sea.
- 3) Politics are my favourite subject.
- 4) He had visited Delhi yesterday.
- 5) The two sisters are very fond of one another.
- 6) They helps me in my difficulties.

B) Do as directed (**Any three**) : 3

- 1) She taught English. (Change the voice)
- 2) Ram is as strong as Hari. (Change it into Comparative Degree)
- 3) Himesh is too weak to fight. (Remove 'too-----to')
- 4) How beautiful the building is ! (Make it Assertive)

C) Identify the parts of speech of the underlined words : 2

- 1) Akbar was a great king.
 - 2) Mohan wrote a letter to her cousin.
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B.A. LL.B. I (Semester – I) (Old) Examination, 2015
SOCIOLOGY – I
General Principles (Paper – IV)

Day and Date : Tuesday, 1-12-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple Choices. 5
- 1) Law is _____ means of social control.
a) informal b) formal c) direct d) None
 - 2) Culture can be regarded as way of
a) a life b) death c) marriage d) divorce
 - 3) _____ is known of father of sociology.
a) Spencer b) August Comte
c) Newton d) Ogburn
 - 4) Achieved and _____ are kinds of social status.
a) described b) ascribed c) classified d) bonafied
 - 5) Some _____ countries are followed shariat law for divorce.
a) Western b) Islamic c) Zorism d) Eastern
- B) Fill in the blanks.
- 1) The marriage one man marry with general women is _____.
 - 2) Observation is one of the _____ of sociology.
 - 3) Co-operation is form of _____.
 - 4) Face to face is _____ relations.
 - 5) Fertility, mortality and _____ are elements consider for population. 5



2. What is Social stratification and its factors ? **10**
3. What is Social control and means of Social Control ? **10**

OR

Explain marriage and various forms of marriage.

4. A) Write short answer **any two**. **4**
- 1) Monogamy.
 - 2) Sociology.
 - 3) Observation method.
- B) Joint Family. **4**
5. Write note on **any three**. **12**
- 1) Social status.
 - 2) Custom
 - 3) Scientific method.
 - 4) Divorce.
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**B.A. LL.B. – I (Semester – I) Examination, 2015
ECONOMICS – I (Paper – V) (Old)
General Principles**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 2-12-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

- N. B. :** i) **All questions are compulsory.**
ii) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**
iii) **Neat diagrams should be drawn wherever necessary.**

1. A) Multiple choice question : 5
- i) In _____ higher price is charged and smaller output is produced.
 - a) Duopoly
 - b) Perfect competition
 - c) Monopoly
 - d) None of these
 - ii) Marginal cost means _____
 - a) Cost for total units
 - b) Cost for last units
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of these
 - iii) Money wages is called as _____
 - a) Normal wages
 - b) Real wages
 - c) Subsistence wages
 - d) Natural wages
 - iv) Marshall puts emphasis on _____ rather than wealth.
 - a) Goods
 - b) Utility
 - c) Man
 - d) None of these
 - v) According to Robbins, economics is _____ science.
 - a) Normative
 - b) Positive
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of these



- B) Answer in **one** sentence : **5**
- i) Who has been written the book of 'Wealth of Nation' ?
 - ii) Define equilibrium out-put.
 - iii) Who has formulated the theory of equi-marginal utility ?
 - iv) Give the formula of income elasticity.
 - v) How is the shape of short-run average cost curve of a firm ?

2. Explain the price elasticity of demand and its types. **10**

3. Explain with the help of diagram the law of equi-marginal utility. **10**

OR

Explain the help of diagram, how the price is determined under perfect competition.

4. A) Write short answer : **4**
- i) Selling cost
 - ii) Private cost and social cost
 - iii) Average cost.

B) Explain the law of demand. **4**

5. Write short notes **any three** out of four : **12**
- i) Monopoly market
 - ii) Monopolistic competition
 - iii) Fixed cost and variable cost
 - iv) Mixed economy.
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B.A. LL.B. – I (Semester – I) (Old) Examination, 2015
LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD (Paper – VI)

Day and Date : Thursday, 3-12-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

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

1. A) Fill in the blanks with appropriate words given in the brackets. 5

- 1) Study of _____ is the subject matter of logic.
(inference, morality, beauty)
- 2) General conclusion is derived from particular premises, is called _____
inference.
(conversion, obversion, inductive)
- 3) _____ sentence is called proposition.
(Interrogative, Exclamatory, Assertive)
- 4) There are _____ kinds of categorical propositions.
(three, four, five)
- 5) Subject and predicate are called _____
(terms, sentences, propositions)

B) Fill in the blanks. 5

- 1) Traditionally, universal negative is called _____ propositions.
- 2) According to traditional logic hypothetical and disjunctive are _____
propositions.
- 3) In modern logic 'not' is symbolised as _____.
- 4) Obversion is a kind of _____ inference.
- 5) There is _____ opposition between 'E' and 'I' propositions.



2. Explain the nature of deductive and inductive inference. **10**
3. Explain the traditional classification of propositions. **10**

OR

Use truth tables to characterise the following statement forms as tautologous, contradictory or contingent.

1) $(p \cdot q) \equiv \sim (\sim p \vee \sim q)$

2) $(p \supset q) \equiv (\sim p \vee q)$

4. a) Write short answers (**any 2**): **4**
- 1) What is inference ?
 - 2) Explain the kinds of compound propositions.
 - 3) What is Analogy ?
- b) Distinguish between truth and validity. **4**
5. Solve **any three** of the following. **12**
- 1) If 'All philosophers are logicians' is true, then say with reason whether the following are true, false or doubtful.
 - i) No philosophers are logicians
 - ii) Some philosophers are logicians.
 - 2) Give, converse and obverse forms of the following propositions.
 - i) All teachers are educated.
 - ii) Some Principals are clever.
 - 3) Explain the constituents of propositions.
 - 4) Explain the characteristics of scientific induction.
-



SLR-N – 10

Seat No.	
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B.A.LL.B. – I (Semester – II) (Old) Examination, 2015
Paper – I : POLITICAL SCIENCE – I
Political Theory and Organisation

Day and Date : Wednesday, 9-12-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Choose the correct alternatives :

5

- 1) _____ is the feature of Unitary Govt.
a) Decentralization of power b) Centralization of power
c) Both d) No any
- 2) In U.S.A. _____ types of Govt.
a) Federal b) Quasi federal
c) Unitary d) No any
- 3) Prime Minister is responsible to _____ house in India.
a) Vidhan Sabha b) Lok Sabha
c) Rajya Sabha d) No any
- 4) In England _____ is head of the Govt.
a) Queen b) Prime Minister
c) Commander in Chief d) No any
- 5) _____ is play important role in a democratic political system.
a) Military b) Press c) Both d) No any

B) Answer in **one** sentence :

5

- 1) Write the role Political Party in democratic system.
- 2) Write the tenure of Indian President.
- 3) What are the ways to control the Parliamentary Govt. ?
- 4) Write the nature of Indian Judicial System.
- 5) Write the kinds of representation.

P.T.O.



2. Define the concept Federal Govt. and its merits. **10**

3. Explain the role of Parliament in Modern Democratic System. **10**

OR

Explain the power and function of Judicial System.

4. Write short answers :

a) Write **any two** : **4**

1) Merits of Unitary Govt.

2) Role of media in democracy.

3) What are the function of cabinet ?

b) Explain the main features of Unitary Govt. **4**

5. Write short notes (**any three**) : **12**

1) Legislature

2) Representation

3) Judicial Review

4) President

5) Quasi Federal Govt.



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B.A. LL.B. (Semester – II) (Old) Examination, 2015
POLITICAL SCIENCE – II (Paper – II)
Foundation of Political Obligation

Day and Date : Thursday, 10-12-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

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

1. A) Choose the correct alternatives and fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) Promise is _____ to each contract.
 - a) Not binding
 - b) Only a part
 - c) Binding
 - d) No any
 - 2) _____ is safeguard against unjust law.
 - a) Military rule
 - b) Corruption
 - c) Opposition party
 - d) No any
 - 3) _____ types of punishment is most popular in ancient time.
 - a) Imprisonment
 - b) Fine
 - c) Death
 - d) No any
 - 4) M. K. Gandhiji was supporter of _____ theory of punishment.
 - a) Retributive
 - b) Reformative
 - c) Preventive
 - d) No any
 - 5) _____ factor is lead to the crisis of legitimation in India.
 - a) Reform
 - b) Education
 - c) Corruption
 - d) No any
- B) Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) Which types of punishment is mostly popular in Arab Country ?
 - 2) What is unjust laws ?
 - 3) Write any two causes of crisis of legitimacy.
 - 4) Write any two supporter of reformative theory of punishment.
 - 5) Write any two methods of resistance.



2. Explain the aims of punishment and various kinds of punishment. **10**
3. Critically explain the causes of crisis of legitimacy. **10**

OR

Comment of the problem of punishment in modern age.

4. Write short answer : **4**
- A) Write **any two** :
- 1) What is the purpose state to punish to the criminals ?
 - 2) What is meant by crisis of legitimacy ?
 - 3) Write the main features of promise.
- B) Revenvageful theory of punishment. **4**
5. Write short note (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Contractual liability
 - 2) Death penalty
 - 3) Criminal sanction
 - 4) Modern theory of punishment.
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Seat No.	
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B.A. LL.B. (Semester – II) (Old) Examination, 2015
Paper – III : ENGLISH (Paper – I)

Day and Date : Friday, 11-12-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

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

- I. A) Fill in the blanks with 'a', 'an', or 'the' where necessary : 5
- 1) Few students came to _____ class.
 - 2) _____ few people are coming for tea.
 - 3) Let us go to _____ hostel.
 - 4) _____ computer is a useful machine.
 - 5) This is _____ best book on astrology I've ever read.
- B) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate prepositions. 5
- 1) There is a cow _____ the field.
 - 2) He is fond _____ tea.
 - 3) The cat jumped _____ the chair.
 - 4) Everyone laughed _____ Rama.
 - 5) He looked _____ his watch everywhere.
- II. Write an essay in about **20 to 25** sentences on **any one** of the following : 10
- 1) Capital punishment.
 - 2) Role of media.
 - 3) Lok-adalat.
 - 4) Role of Lawyer.

P.T.O.



- III. Analyse **any five** sentences : 10
- 1) Birds build nest.
 - 2) I promised him a present.
 - 3) The Eskimos make houses of snow and ice.
 - 4) The foolish crow tried to sing.
 - 5) The man seems worried.
 - 6) He looks happy.
 - 7) He rose to go.
- IV. A) Suggest only **one** word for the following (**any six**). 6
- 1) One who prepares plans for building.
 - 2) A partner in crime.
 - 3) One who eats the flesh of its own kind.
 - 4) Fit to be eaten as food.
 - 5) A game or battle in which neither party wins.
 - 6) A professor who has retired from service.
 - 7) The animals of a particular region.
 - 8) The science which treats of the earth.
- B) Point out the difference between the following pairs of words (**any two**). 4
- 1) Week – Weak
 - 2) Flour – Floor
 - 3) Doze – Dose
 - 4) Dairy – Diary
- V. A) Do as directed : 5
- 1) The teacher punished the boy for disobedience. (Make Compound Sentence)
 - 2) No other metal is as useful as iron. (Change the degree)
 - 3) I know her. (Change the voice)
 - 4) How beautiful is night! (Turn into Assertive sentence)
 - 5) Sharyu loves Sanjay (Change the voice)
- B) Parse the following sentence and state their functions : 5
- 1) The flock of sheep is eating grass in James's orchard.
-



Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. – I (Semester – II) Examination, 2015
ECONOMICS – I (Old)
General Principles (Paper – V)**

Day and Date : Monday, 14-12-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) _____ is the oldest bank in the world.
 - a) RBI
 - b) Bank of England
 - c) IMF
 - d) NABARD
- 2) Income and Employment Theory is presented by
 - a) Prof. Schumpeter
 - b) Prof. Say
 - c) Prof. J.M. Keynes
 - d) Prof. Hawtray
- 3) National Income is a subject matter of _____ economics.
 - a) Micro
 - b) Macro
 - c) Public
 - d) Agriculture
- 4) Capital intensive technique of production means
 - a) More capital and less labour
 - b) Equal labour and capital
 - c) More labour and less capital
 - d) None
- 5) CRR means
 - a) Cash Reserve Ratio
 - b) Cut Role Reference
 - c) Cash Reference Role
 - d) None



B) Answer in **one** sentence : 5

- 1) What is meant by safety ?
- 2) What is the main source of public revenue ?
- 3) Define direct-tax.
- 4) Define deflation.
- 5) Give the name of two functions of Central Bank.

2. What are merits and demerits of indirect taxes ? 10

3. Explain the Keynesian theory of income and employment. 10

OR

What is inflation and give its causes ?

4. A) Write **any two** short answer out of three : 4

- 1) Public debt
- 2) Labour intensive technique
- 3) Index number.

B) Functions of Commercial Banks. 4

5. Write short notes (**any three**) : 12

- 1) Objective of fiscal policy
 - 2) Merits of direct taxes
 - 3) Say's law of market
 - 4) Economic growth and development.
-



Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. – I (Semester – II) (Old) Examination, 2015
LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD (Paper – VI)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 15-12-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

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

1. A) Fill in the blanks with appropriate words given in the bracket. 5
- 1) There are _____ terms in the syllogism. (3, 4, 5)
 - 2) Experiment is _____ of Induction. (Imagination, Presupposition, Error)
 - 3) Hypothesis is a _____ conclusion. (Final, Tentative, False)
 - 4) Hypothesis must be _____ (Consistency, Vague, Contradict)
 - 5) Equivocation is _____ fallacy. (Formal, Verbal, Material)
- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) In syllogism, one of the premises is negative then conclusion must be _____
 - 2) If _____ is suppressed, enthymeme is called II order.
 - 3) After verification of hypothesis _____ is must.
 - 4) Uniformity of nature is a _____ ground of induction.
 - 5) $P \supset q, P / \therefore$ _____
2. Test the validity of the following syllogism by the rules of syllogism. 10
- 1) All girls are beautiful
Some students are girls

Therefore, some students are beautiful
 - 2) No Americans are Indians
No Britishers are Indians

Therefore, No Britishers are Americans



3) Explain the conditions of good hypothesis.

10

OR

Construct formal proof.

1) 1) $(p \vee q) \supset (m.n)$

2) $\sim m \therefore \sim p$

2) 1) $P \supset (q \supset r)$

2) $m \supset (p.q)$

3) $m \therefore r$

4. a) Write short answers (**any 2**) :

4

1) Explain fallacy of Division with example.

2) Explain fallacy of Amphiboly with example.

3) Explain the fallacy of Hysteron proteron.

b) Test the validity of the following syllogism by Venn's diagram.

4

All animals are politicians

All sparrows are animals

Therefore, All sparrows are politicians

5. Write short notes (**any 3**) :

12

1) Kinds of enthymeme.

2) Zeno's paradox.

3) Principles of uniformity of nature.

4) Any four rules of inference.



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**B.A.LL.B. – I (Semester – II) Examination, 2015
ECONOMICS – I (New) (Paper – IV) (CGPA Pattern)
General Principles**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 9-12-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

- Instructions:** 1) **All** questions are **compulsory**.
2) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.
3) **Neat** diagrams should be drawn **wherever** necessary.

1. Objective questions : 14

A) Multiple choice questions. 7

- 1) Labour intensive technique of production means _____
a) More capital and less labour b) More labour and less capital
c) Equal labour and capital d) None of these
- 2) Prof. Say's law of market stated that supply creates its _____
a) Demand b) Production c) Out-put d) Expenditure
- 3) Demand for luxury goods is _____
a) Elastic b) Inelastic c) Unitary d) Perfectly
- 4) Product differentiation is essential feature of _____ market.
a) Perfect competition b) Monopoly
c) Monopolistic competition d) Monopsony
- 5) Which of the following is indirect tax ?
a) Sales tax b) Services tax
c) Value added tax d) All of these
- 6) A relationship between value of money and price level is _____
a) Direct b) Inverse c) Indirect d) None of these
- 7) The principle of maximum social advantage has propounded by _____
a) Pigue b) Dalton c) Robbins d) Marshall



- B) State whether the following statements are **true** or **false** : **7**
- 1) A demand is inversely related with price.
 - 2) No shifting of taxation is known as direct tax.
 - 3) 'The Wealth of Nation' book has written by Adam Smith.
 - 4) R.B.I. is a Central Bank of India.
 - 5) Wage is price paid for land.
 - 6) Utility analysis was propounded by Dr. Alfred Marshall.
 - 7) Sales tax is a direct tax.
2. Define elasticity of demand. Explain the types of price elasticity of demand. **14**
3. Define a commercial bank. What are the functions of Commercial Bank ? **14**
- OR**
- Define under-developed country and explain the characteristics of under-developed country.
4. A) Write short notes (**any two**) : **8**
- 1) Features of perfect competition.
 - 2) Define inflation. What are the causes of inflation ?
 - 3) Merits of direct taxes.
- B) Explain the law of demand. **6**
5. Write short answer (**any seven**) : **14**
- 1) Index number
 - 2) Deflation
 - 3) Central Bank
 - 4) Balance sheet of the bank
 - 5) Say's law of market
 - 6) Fixed cost and variable cost
 - 7) Objectives of fiscal policy
 - 8) Utility
 - 9) Economics as a science
 - 10) Mixed economics.
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B.A. LL.B. – I (Semester – II) (C.G.P.A. Pattern) Examination, 2015
PAPER – V : POLITICAL SCIENCE – II (New)
Foundation of Political Obligation

Day and Date : Thursday, 10-12-2015

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

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

1. Choose the correct alternatives : 14
- 1) The term ' _____ ' originates from a latin word obligate.
a) Object b) Obligation c) Office d) No any
 - 2) The power which can be exercised openly and clearly is called _____
a) Latent b) Manifest c) Centralized d) No any
 - 3) _____ authority has no real authority in its hands but enjoys the same position.
a) Dejure b) De Facto c) Legal d) No any
 - 4) According to John Locke people made _____ contract.
a) One b) Two c) Three d) No any
 - 5) _____ book written by Thomas Hobbes.
a) Leviathan b) Communist Manifesto
c) Politics d) No any
 - 6) According to divine theory of obligation obedience to the king means obedience to _____
a) God b) People c) Enemy d) No any
 - 7) _____ laws means laws of not just, unfaire, cruel, bad.
a) Just b) Unjust c) Moral d) No any



- 8) _____ suggested revolution against unjust laws and capitalist Government.
 a) Karl Marx b) Gandhiji c) Plato d) No any
- 9) Capital punishment means _____ punishment.
 a) Imprisonment b) Death
 c) Fine d) No any
- 10) _____ said “Man is born free and is everywhere in chains”.
 a) Plato b) Hobbes c) J.J. Rousseau d) No any
- 11) The word _____ is derived from the latin term contractum.
 a) Power b) Duty c) Contract d) No any
- 12) _____ theory of punishment based upon prevention is better than cure.
 a) Reformative b) Deterrent
 c) Compensation d) No any
- 13) _____ means incapacity to act.
 a) Right b) Obligation c) Crisis d) No any
- 14) _____ is essential for stable Government.
 a) Election b) Legitimacy c) Power d) No any

2. Define punishment and discuss various types of punishment. **14**

3. Explain the concept legitimacy and discuss the grounds of legitimacy. **14**

OR

Explain the term political obligation and various types of obligation.

4. a) Write short notes (**any two**) : **8**

1) Legal obligation

2) Promise

3) Unjust laws

b) Utilitarianism and political obligation. **6**



5. Write short answers (**any seven**) :

14

- 1) What are the foundation of charismatic authority ?
 - 2) What is social obligation ?
 - 3) Write any two types of punishment.
 - 4) What is civil disobedience ?
 - 5) What is legal-rational authority ?
 - 6) What is difference between power and authority ?
 - 7) Write the essential elements of contract.
 - 8) Write the various sources of power.
 - 9) What is the idea of general will ?
 - 10) Write the causes of crisis of legitimacy.
-



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B.A.LL.B. – I (Semester – II) Examination, 2015
(New – CGPA Pattern)
LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD (Paper – VI)

Day and Date : Friday, 11-12-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words given in the bracket : **14**
- 1) Logic is a _____
(Art, Commerce, Science, Law)
 - 2) Validity is the property of _____
(Term, Word, Sentence, Inference)
 - 3) 'Red and Blue' is a pair of _____ terms.
(Contrary, Contradictory, Compatible, None of these)
 - 4) Universal affirmative proposition is called _____
(A, E, I, O)
 - 5) In modern Logic 'OR' is symbolised as _____
(. , \supset , \equiv , \vee)
 - 6) There are _____ kinds of categorical propositions.
(3, 4, 5, 6)
 - 7) _____ is a kind of inductive inference.
(Conversion, Obversion, Syllogism, Analogy)
 - 8) _____ is a formal ground of induction.
(Uniformity of nature, Observation, Experiment, None of these)
 - 9) Particular to general is a process of _____
(Induction, Syllogism, Mediate, Immediate)



- 10) _____ is a condition of good hypothesis.
(Vague, Contradict, Fact, False)
- 11) Syllogism consists _____ propositions.
(2, 3, 4, 5)
- 12) _____ term must be distributed atleast once in the premises.
(Major, Minor, Middle, None of these)
- 13) By the rule of M.P. – 1) $p \supset q$ 2) p therefore _____
(p, q, r, s)
- 14) By the rule of addition – p therefore _____
($p, q, p \vee q, r$)

2. Test the validity of the following syllogism by traditional rules or by Venn's diagram.

14

- 1) All animals are quadruped
All lions are animals
Therefore, All lions are quadruped
- 2) All cats are dogs
All dogs are camels
Therefore, All camels are cats

3. Define Logic and explain the subject matter of Logic.

14

OR

Construct formal proof

- 1) i) $(M \vee N) \supset (Y.P)$
ii) $M \quad \therefore P$
- 2) i) $(A . B) \supset F$
ii) A
iii) $F \supset K$
iv) $B \quad \therefore A.K$



4. A) Use truth tables to characterise the following statement forms as tautologous, contradictory or contingent. **(any 2):** **8**
- 1) $[(p \supset q) \cdot p] \supset q$
 - 2) $[(p \vee q) \cdot \sim p] \supset q$
 - 3) $[p \supset (q \supset r)] \supset [(p \cdot q) \supset r]$
- B) Explain the nature of analogy. **6**
5. Write short answers of the following **(any 7) :** **14**
- 1) What is term ?
 - 2) What is proposition ?
 - 3) What are the kinds of categorical propositions ?
 - 4) What is inductive inference ?
 - 5) What is Enthymeme ?
 - 6) Explain uses of logic.
 - 7) What inferences by opposition of propositions can be drawn from the proposition – ‘some girls are clever’.
 - 8) Give converse and obverse forms of the proposition – ‘All Philosophers are Logicians’.
 - 9) What is observation ?
 - 10) What are the conditions of good hypothesis ?
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B.A.LL.B. II (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2015
POLITICAL SCIENCE – IV (Paper – I)
International Relations and Organization

Day and Date : Friday, 27-11-2015
Time : 2.30 p.m.to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Choose the correct alternative. 5
- 1) Old diplomacy was _____ diplomacy.
a) Open b) Secret c) Democratic d) No any
 - 2) _____ is not limitation on national power
a) international morality b) world public opinion
c) international law d) natural resources
 - 3) _____ as an expansion of a state power beyond its borders.
a) mortality b) law c) imperialism d) no any
 - 4) The Cold War started in 1945 between U.S.A. and
a) Nepal b) Bhutan c) China d) U.S.S.R.
 - 5) Period of First World war from 1914 to
a) 1934 b) 1935 c) 1918 d) no any
- B) Answer in **one** sentence. 5
- 1) Write any two sources of international law.
 - 2) Write any two motives of imperialism.
 - 3) Write any two methods used to maintain balance of power.
 - 4) What is meant by Civil War ?
 - 5) Write any two functions of diplomat.
2. Explain the concept of national power and discuss population, military force as components of national power. 10



3. Define war and explain various types of war. 10
OR
Write an essay on world community.
4. A) Write short answers (**any two**) : 4
1) Distinguish between old diplomacy and new diplomacy.
2) Write various consequences of war.
3) What is meant by disarmament.
- B) Write a note on balance of power. 4
5. Write short note on (**any three**) : 12
a) Collective security
b) Colonialism
c) International Morality
d) Diplomat.
-



Seat No.	
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B.A.LL.B. – II (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2015
POLITICAL SCIENCE – V (Paper – II)
Political and Legal Reforms in India

Day and Date : Saturday, 28-11-2015
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Choose the correct alternative and fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) No bill can become law without the assent of the _____
A) P.M. B) Chief Justice
C) President D) Chief Minister
 - 2) From word “POSD CORB” P means _____
A) Person B) Planning
C) Process D) None
 - 3) Rajya-Sabha return the “Money Bill” with in _____ days.
A) 144 B) 28 C) 14 D) 20
 - 4) _____ is the head of the department.
A) Deputy Minister B) Minister
C) President D) None
 - 5) _____ reading process of the bill.
A) Four B) Three
C) One D) None

- B) Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) Types of Bill.
 - 2) What is meant by union list ?
 - 3) Who prepares budget in India ?
 - 4) Who was give the consent of the bill ?
 - 5) Who are calling the joint session ?



2. Write a note on the law-making process in India. **10**

3. Explain the meaning, nature and scope of public administration. **10**

OR

Explain the principles of organisation.

4. A) Write short answer **any two** : **4**

1) Explain the integral view.

2) Explain the process of joint-session.

3) Explain the meaning of organisation.

B) Explain the role of President. **4**

5. Write short note on **any three** : **12**

1) The managerial view.

2) Committee system.

3) Span of control.

4) Hierarchy.

5) General staff.



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B.A. LL.B. II (Semester – III) Examination, 2015
POLITICAL SCIENCE – VI (Paper – III) (Old)
Indian Political Thinkers

Day and Date : Monday, 30-11-2015
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Choose the correct alternatives and fill in the blanks. 5
- 1) The popular book Arthashastra was written by _____ political thinker.
a) M.K. Gandhi b) B.G.Tilak c) Kautilya d) None of these
 - 2) _____ was focused on Indian economy before independence.
a) B.G. Tilak b) M.G. Ranade c) G.K. Ghokale d) None of these
 - 3) The concept Ram rajya defined by the great leader _____.
a) M.K. Gandhi b) B.G. Tilak
c) Kautilya d) Sonia Gandhi
 - 4) The idea of spiritualization of politics belongs to _____ political thinker.
a) M.N. Roy b) B.R. Ambedkar
c) B.G. Tilak d) M.K. Gandhi
 - 5) _____ was worked as justice before independence.
a) M.G. Ranade b) B.G.Tilak c) M.K. Gandhi d) None of these
- B) Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) Who was the writer of Gita Rahasya ?
 - 2) What is meant by Hartal ?
 - 3) Who define Mandal theory of State ?
 - 4) Write the name of books which is written by M.G. Ranade.
 - 5) Kautilya was the Political guide of which king ?



2. Explain the main idea of Saptang theory of State. **10**

3. Comment on the concept of Satyagrah and its techniques. **10**

OR

Explain the economic thoughts of M.G. Ranade.

4. a) Write short answers (**any two**) : **4**

1) Write the types of Non-violence.

2) B.G.Tilak's view of Education.

3) What is meant by Kantkshodan according to Kautilya ?

b) Role of king according to Kautilya. **4**

5. Write short notes (**any three**) : **12**

1) Fasting

2) Four fold of Tilak

3) Social Reforms of Ranade.

4) Kautilya's views on State economy.



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B.A.LL.B. – II (Sem. – III) Examination, 2015
SOCIOLOGY – II (Paper – IV) (Old)
Indian Social Problems

Day and Date : Tuesday, 1-12-2015
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple Choice.

5

- 1) Blood for blood punishment based on _____ theory.
a) deterrent b) retributive c) reformative d) all
- 2) Modern kinds of criminals are _____ criminals and juvenile delinquency.
a) offender b) adult c) anti social d) none
- 3) Sin is _____
a) crime b) anti social behaviour
c) custom d) mores
- 4) _____ is cause of Juvenile delinquency.
a) Co-operation b) Bad company
c) Education d) Family
- 5) Parole is based on _____ theory.
a) Reformative b) Rehabilitative
c) Deterrent d) All

B) Fill in the blanks :

4

- 1) Dissolution of marital relation is _____
- 2) Below _____ year old working child is child labour.
- 3) Observation Homes formed for _____
- 4) Born criminal criminal is supported by _____
- 5) Violation of law is _____



2. Explain in detail object and various theories of punishment. **10**
3. Define causes of Juvenile delinquency. **10**
- OR
- What is crime and kinds of crime ?
4. A) Write answer (**any two**). **4**
- 1) Child marriage
 - 2) Slums
 - 3) Prostitution.
- B) Environmental problems. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any three**). **12**
- 1) Parole
 - 2) Immoral trafficking
 - 3) Human Engineering
 - 4) Drug addiction.
-



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B.A.LL.B. – II (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2015
Paper – V : Economics – II
INDIAN ECONOMICS

Day and Date : Wednesday, 2-12-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

N.B. : I) **All questions are compulsory.**
II) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**

1. Multiple choice questions : (10)

A) Choose the correct alternative : 5

- I) Formula of per capita income is total national income divided by
a) Wealth b) Population c) Production d) None of these
- II) Size of population in India is
a) Large b) Small c) Medium d) None of the above
- III) The family planning programme is a device to _____ population explosion.
a) Expand b) Stable c) Control d) None of these
- IV) Now a days _____ is completely eradicated from India.
a) Malaria b) Cholera c) Small pox d) None of these
- V) Female-male ratio was _____ in the Kerala as per 2011 census.
a) Highest b) Lowest c) Equal d) None of these

B) Answer in **one** sentence : 5

- I) When did first Industrial Policy Resolution start ?
- II) L.P.G. means.
- III) When did Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana start ?
- IV) Give the long form of NREP.
- V) How does the longevity measure ?

P.T.O.



2. Explain the causes of the over population of India. **10**
3. Describe the progress and problem of Cotton Textile Industry in India.

OR

- Explain the causes and remedies of poverty in India. **10**
4. Write short answers : **(8)**
- A) **Any two** out of three : **4**
- I) Quota system
 - II) Population policy
 - III) Disguised and seasonal unemployment.
- B) Problem of Sugar Industry in India. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any three** out of four) : **12**
- I) Feature of national income
 - II) Causes of unemployment
 - III) Role of small-scale Industry
 - IV) MRTP Act.
-



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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2015
ENGLISH (Compulsory) (Paper – VI)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 3-12-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

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

I. Fill in the blanks with the tense forms of the verbs in the brackets :

- 1) The police _____ (investigate) the robbery that _____ (take) place last week, so far, they _____ (discover) nothing and _____ (arrest) no one. 4
- 2) She _____ (look) very worried for the past few days; but when I _____ (ask) what the matter was, she _____ (say) that it _____ (be) nothing. 4
- 3) She says that she _____ (send) the letter a month ago; but, so far, she _____ (not receive) any reply. 2

II. Write an essay in about **20 to 25** sentences on **any one** of the following : 10

- 1) Justice delayed is justice denied.
- 2) Role of lawyer.
- 3) Lok Adalat.

III. A) Write a brief on the case given below : 6

'A' is the daughter of 'B' and is wife of 'C'. The marriage took place a year ago. 'C' and his parents repeatedly harassed 'A' for bringing a car from her father as a part of dowry. 'B' does not tolerate the harassment and wrote a complaint to the police.



- B) Suggest only one word for the following (**any four**) : 4
- 1) Art of garden cultivation.
 - 2) Foot soldiers.
 - 3) Place where dogs are kept.
 - 4) Self government.
 - 5) Science of animals.

- IV. A) Analyse the following sentences (**any three**) : 6
- 1) His words filled them with terror.
 - 2) He teaches us English.
 - 3) I had no answer to my letter.
 - 4) All good children pity the poor.

- B) Point out the differences between the following pairs of words and use in sentences (**any two**) : 4
- 1) Vocation – vacation
 - 2) Complement – compliment
 - 3) Principal – principle
 - 4) Refuse – refuge.

- V. A) Do as directed : 5
- 1) The people will make him president of the club.
(Change the voice)
 - 2) He is greater than me.
(Make negative)
 - 3) I was not sure that it was you.
(Change into affirmative)
 - 4) This razor is not as sharp as that one.
(Change the degree)
 - 5) Our army has been defeated.
(Change the voice)

- B) Parse the following sentence and state their functions. 5
- The flock of sheep is eating grass in Jame's orchard.
-



Seat No.	
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B.A. LL.B. – II (Semester – III) Examination, 2015
(New CGPA Pattern)
ECONOMICS – II (Paper – I)
Indian Economics

Day and Date : Friday, 27-11-2015
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple choice question : 14

Choose correct alternative :

- 1) _____ is the main cause of the decline in the mortality rate.
A) Control of epidemics B) High birth rate
C) Super natural power D) High quality of food
- 2) National income is the flow of goods and services, which becomes available to a nation during an accounting period, generally
A) Five year B) Two year C) Ten year D) One year
- 3) _____ unemployment is the result of changes in the techniques of production.
A) Seasonal B) Technological C) Involuntary D) Frictional
- 4) The Government of India set up the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) in
A) May 1935 B) February 1984
C) April 1990 D) January 1991
- 5) _____ industry is the basic key industry in India.
A) Iron and Steel B) Sugar
C) Petro-chemicals D) Coir
- 6) _____ shall be payable to an employee on the termination of his employment.
A) Bonus B) Payment
C) Gratuity D) Cheque

P.T.O.



4. A) Write short note (**any two**) : **8**
- i) Nature of unemployment
 - ii) Main features of the National Income.
 - iii) Indirect taxes.
- B) Write the causes of low labour productivity in India. **6**
5. Write short answers (**any seven**) : **14**
- 1) Licensing system/method.
 - 2) MRTP Act.
 - 3) Antyodaya programme
 - 4) Green Revolution in India.
 - 5) Multi-National Corporation.
 - 6) Agricultural Credit in India.
 - 7) Direct taxes.
 - 8) Industrial dispute.
 - 9) Labour Welfare Scheme
 - 10) Finance Commission.
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B.A. LL.B. – II (Semester – III) Examination, 2015
POLITICAL SCIENCE – IV (Paper – II) (New-CGPA Pattern)
International Relations and Organisation

Day and Date : Saturday, 28-11-2015
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Choose the correct alternatives and fill in the blanks : 14

- 1) _____ is known as a poetic concept in International Politics.
a) Collective security b) World community
c) War d) No any
- 2) H. J. Morgeanthau said “The world never Free from _____”.
a) War b) U. N.O.
c) Balance of power d) No any
- 3) _____ is not permanent member of security council.
a) India b) U.S.A.
c) China d) No any
- 4) International Labour Organisation came into existence on _____
year.
a) 1945 b) 1919
c) 2015 d) No any
- 5) New diplomacy is known as _____ diplomacy.
a) Secret b) Shopkeepers
c) Open d) No any



- 6) _____ is not the object of U.N.O.
a) Peace and security b) International cooperation
c) To punish the criminal d) No any
- 7) To represent our nation is the work of _____
a) Collective security b) Diplomat
c) Govt. d) No any
- 8) _____ is the writer of “Politics Among Nation”.
a) Quiency Wright b) H. J. Morgeanthau
c) Marx d) No any
- 9) The Head Quarter of I.M.F. located at _____
a) Washington b) Rome
c) Bombay d) No any
- 10) The word “Equilibrium” belong to _____
a) Collective Security b) Balance of Power
c) Diplomacy d) No any
- 11) _____ is the source of International Law.
a) Customs b) Civil Law
c) Nation d) No any
- 12) Period of World War IInd _____
a) 1950 – 60 b) 1939 – 45
c) 2001 – 10 d) No any
- 13) ‘One for all and All for one’ is belong to _____
a) Balance of power b) Collective security
c) Diplomacy d) No any
- 14) _____ was not member of League of Nation.
a) America b) Russia
c) England d) No any



2. Explain the nature of world community and its essential elements. **14**
3. Explain the nature and function of security council of U.N.O. **14**

OR

Critically explain the role of Balance of Power.

4. a) Write short notes (**any two**) : **8**
- 1) Nature of International Law
 - 2) Natural Resources
 - 3) Imperialism.
- b) Collective security and its foundation. **6**
5. Write short answers (**any seven**) : **14**
- 1) Military as elements of National Power.
 - 2) Trusteeship council.
 - 3) Failure of League.
 - 4) General Assembly 'Power and Function'.
 - 5) Achievement of U.N.O.
 - 6) International Monetary Fund.
 - 7) World Health Organisation.
 - 8) U.N.O. Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation.
 - 9) International Court of Justice.
 - 10) I.B.R.D.'s function.
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B.A.LL.B. – II (Semester – III) Examination, 2015
(New CGPA Pattern)
Paper – III : POLITICAL SCIENCE – V
Political and Legal Reforms in India

Day and Date : Monday, 30-11-2015

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

- N.B. :*** i) **All questions are compulsory.**
ii) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**

1. Choose the correct alternatives.

14

- 1) _____ may summon a joint session of both the houses of Parliament.
a) Prime Minister b) Speaker
c) Law Minister d) President
- 2) According to _____ view activities of all persons from top to bottom included in administration.
a) Mechanical b) Integral
c) Managerial d) No any
- 3) _____ mean the number of subordinate which a superior officer can effectively supervise, direct and control.
a) Centralization b) Decentralization
c) Span of control d) No any
- 4) _____ units are advisory and consultative.
a) Line b) Staff c) Government d) No any
- 5) The word administration has been derived from the Latin words _____ and ministrare.
a) act b) art c) ad d) no any
- 6) _____ agencies come in direct contact with the people.
a) Line b) Staff c) Private d) No any
- 7) Word 'POSDCORB' used by
a) Walker b) Pfiffner c) Luther Gullick d) No any

P.T.O.



- 8) Member of Union Public Service Commission holds office for six year or until he attains age of _____ year.
 a) 62 b) 60 c) 58 d) 65
- 9) Damodar Valley Corporation was created by the Government of India in
 a) 1945 b) 1940 c) 1948 d) No any
- 10) Technical knowledge is essential to fill up posts such as
 a) I.A.S. b) I.P.S. c) Doctor's d) No any
- 11) The spoil system of recruitment prevailed in
 a) U.S.A. b) U.K. c) Canada d) No any
- 12) Minimum educational qualification required for I.A.S. is
 a) H.S.C. b) S.S.C.
 c) Graduate degree d) No any
- 13) _____ established for the improvement of health and welfare of insured personnel.
 a) R.B.I.
 b) D.V.C.
 c) Employees State Insurance Corporation
 d) No any
- 14) _____ is a head of Reserve Bank of India.
 a) Finance Minister b) Governor
 c) Prime Minister d) No any

2. Explain characteristics and advantages of public corporation. **14**

3. Critically comment on nature features and functions of civil services. **14**

OR

3. Define promotion. Explain various methods (principles) of promotion and advantages of promotion.

4. A) Write short note (**any two**) : **8**

- 1) Line agencies
- 2) Hierarchy
- 3) Damodar Valley Corporation.

B) Explain scope of public administration. **6**



5. Write short answer **(any seven)** :

14

- 1) Write various bases of organization.
 - 2) What is meant by domicile ?
 - 3) What is meant by Aristocratic system of personnel administration ?
 - 4) Write various methods of coordination.
 - 5) Write functions of employee State Insurance Corporation.
 - 6) Write in short features of Independent Regulatory Commission.
 - 7) Write function of R.B.I.
 - 8) What is meant by Span of Control ?
 - 9) Write features of Government Corporation.
 - 10) Write in short role of President in law making process in India.
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B.A. LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) Examination, 2015
Paper – I : POLITICAL SCIENCE – IV
International Relations and Organization

Day and Date : Wednesday, 9-12-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

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

1. A) Choose the correct alternatives : 5
- 1) Security Council consist _____ member.
a) 15 b) 12 c) 14 d) No any
 - 2) Establishment of U.N.O. on _____ 1945.
a) 27 October b) 24 October c) 2 March d) 2 June
 - 3) IBRD known as _____
a) State Bank b) R.B.I. c) World Bank d) No any
 - 4) UNICEF main office in _____
a) Paris b) Pune c) Dhaka d) No any
 - 5) International Court of Justice located at _____
a) Hague b) London c) Paris d) No any
- B) Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) Write any two causes of failure of League of Nations.
 - 2) What is the main aim of W.H.O. ?
 - 3) Who is the Secretary General of U.N.O. ?
 - 4) Write any two function of I.L.O.
 - 5) Write any two function of F.A.O.
2. Explain the composition and functions of security council. 10
3. Write a note on achievements of U.N.O. 10

OR

Write an essay on International Court of Justice.



4. A) Write short answers (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) What is meant by veto ?
 - 2) Write any two functions of I.M.F.
 - 3) What is meant by “Uniting for Peace” power of General Assembly ?
- B) Write a note on World Government. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) W.H.O.
 - 2) U.N.E.S.C.O.
 - 3) I.B.R.D.
 - 4) I.L.O.
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B.A. LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) Examination, 2015
POLITICAL SCIENCE – V (Paper – II)
Political and Legal Reforms in India

Day and Date : Thursday, 10-12-2015
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Choose the correct alternative : 5
- 1) Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration set up at
 - a) Pune
 - b) Delhi
 - c) Mussoorie
 - d) None of these
 - 2) Educational qualification required for I.A.S. is
 - a) Graduate degree
 - b) H.S.C.
 - c) S.S.C.
 - d) None of these
 - 3) _____ set up for the health and welfare of insured labour.
 - a) R.B.I.
 - b) D.V.C.
 - c) Employee State Insurance Coporation
 - d) None of these
 - 4) R.B.I. was established in
 - a) 1935
 - b) 1941
 - c) 1914
 - d) None of these
 - 5) _____ is not a example of public corporation.
 - a) L.I.C.
 - b) M.I.D.C.
 - c) R.B.I.
 - d) Reliance industry



- B) Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) Give the longform of D.V.C.
 - 2) Write any two function of committee on Public Undertaking.
 - 3) Write any two methods of recruitment.
 - 4) Who has the power to appoint members of M.P.S.C. ?
 - 5) Write any two functions of M.I.D.C.

2. Define public corporation and explain its characteristics. 10
3. Write a note on qualifications of public servant. 10

OR

Define training and explain various types of training.

4. a) Write short answer **any two** : 4
- 1) Distinguish between spoil and merit system of recruitment.
 - 2) What is meant by domicile ?
 - 3) What is meant by government corporation ?
- b) Write a brief note on Democratic system of personnel administration. 4
5. Write short note (**any three**) : 12
- 1) Advantages of Public Corporations.
 - 2) M.I.D.C.
 - 3) Recruitment by promotion.
 - 4) Functions of civil servant.
-



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B.A.LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) Examination, 2015
POLITICAL SCIENCE – VI (Paper – III)
Indian Political Thinkers

Day and Date : Friday, 11-12-2015
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Choose the correct alternatives :

5

- 1) _____ book is written by Nehru.
 - A) Discovery of India
 - B) Panch Sheel
 - C) Cast in India
 - D) No any
- 2) Dr. Ambedkar formed Social Equality Army _____.
 - A) Military
 - B) Red army
 - C) Samta Sainik Dal
 - D) No any
- 3) M. N. Roy is known as Chief Exponent of the _____.
 - A) Social Democracy
 - B) Communism
 - C) New Humanism
 - D) Economical Democracy
- 4) _____ was adopted Four-Pillar State Philosophy.
 - A) R. M. Lohia
 - B) P. Nehru
 - C) M. K. Gandhi
 - D) M. N. Roy
- 5) Dr. Ambedkar was born on _____.
 - A) 14th April 1891
 - B) 15th April 1891
 - C) 20th April 1891
 - D) 25th April 1891



- B) Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) Who is the supporter of Panch Sheel Philosophy ?
 - 2) Who is founder of Praja Socialist Party ?
 - 3) Which democracy developed passion for liberty according to Dr. Ambedkar ?
 - 4) Who is the founder of Radical Democracy ?
 - 5) Who was Chairman of drafting Committee of Indian Constitution ?
2. Comment on P. Nehru's Socialism. 10
3. Explain 'New Humanism' of M. N. Roy. 10
- OR
- Discuss parliamentary democracy system of Dr. Ambedkar. 10
4. A) Answer in short (**any two**) : 4
- 1) Who wrote the Book "Cast in India" ?
 - 2) Explain two object of P. Nehru's Nationalism.
 - 3) Write the main features of Lohia's Four Pillar State Theory.
- B) Explain Panch Sheel Philosophy. 4
5. Write short note (**any three**) : 12
- 1) Poona pact.
 - 2) P. Nehru's Secular Nationalism.
 - 3) M. N. Roy's Radical Democracy.
 - 4) Explain Dr. Ambedkar's state socialism philosophy.
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B.A. LL.B. (Semester – IV) Examination, 2015
SOCIOLOGY – II (Paper – IV)
Indian Social Problems

Day and Date : Saturday, 12-12-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

N.B. : i) **All questions are compulsory.**
ii) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5

- 1) Air pollution is problem of _____ community.
a) rural b) urban c) tribal d) society
- 2) Ancient period women were getting
a) equal status b) more status
c) secondary status d) primary status
- 3) Children suffer by malnutrition due to
a) unemployment b) poverty
c) inadequate food d) illiteracy
- 4) Increasing slums are problem of _____ community.
a) urban b) society c) rural d) tribal
- 5) Demography is science of
a) human being b) population c) animal d) no one

B) Fill in the blanks. 5

- 1) Cyber crimes commits through _____ sources.
- 2) Sexual harrassment crime against _____ in society.
- 3) Noise pollution is problem of _____.
- 4) Smoking may leads towards _____.
- 5) Bride burning happens due to _____ problem.

SLR-N – 31



2. Explain in detail problems of urban and measures to control them. **10**

3. Discuss crime against women. **10**

OR

Explain Govt services to control explosive increasing population.

4. A) Write short note on **any two** : **4**

1) Divorce

2) Air pollution

3) Dowry.

B) Immoral trafficking. **4**

5. Write note on **any four** : **12**

1) Problem of drug addiction

2) Environmental problems

3) Poverty

4) Unemployment.



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**B.A. LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) Examination, 2015
ECONOMICS – II (Paper – V)
Indian Economy**

Day and Date : Monday, 14-12-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

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

1. Multiple Choice Questions :

A) Choose correct alternative :

5

- 1) _____ is a very progressive stage of agricultural development.
 - a) Mechanisation
 - b) Green Revolution
 - c) Bio-Technology
 - d) None
- 2) Direct taxes means _____
 - a) Shifting of taxes
 - b) No shifting taxes
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of these
- 3) Govt. Sanctions loans to the farmers and they are known as _____ loan.
 - a) debit
 - b) credit
 - c) taccavi
 - d) none
- 4) The NABARD Bank was started in _____
 - a) 1963
 - b) 1975
 - c) 1982
 - d) 1991
- 5) The Twelfth Finance Commission duration is _____
 - a) 2000 – 05
 - b) 2005 – 10
 - c) 2010 – 15
 - d) None of these

P.T.O.



- B) Give answers in **one** sentence **each** : **5**
- 1) Long form of NABARD.
 - 2) What is unfavourable balance of trade ?
 - 3) Define indirect tax.
 - 4) Who was the father of the Zamindari Tenure in India ?
 - 5) What is meant by Green Revolution ?
2. Discuss the sources of agricultural credit in India. **10**
3. Explain the composition and direction of import-export in India. **10**
- OR
- What are Multinational Corporations (MNCs) ? Examine their merits and demerits.
4. Write short answer types question :
- A) **Any two** out of three : **4**
- i) Green Revolution.
 - ii) Financial Commission.
 - iii) Fragmentation of land holding.
- B) Merits of direct taxes. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any three** out of four) : **12**
- i) Features of industrial labour in India.
 - ii) Causes of industrial disputes.
 - iii) Merits of indirect taxes.
 - iv) Advantages and evils of sub-division and fragmentation of land holding.
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B.A. LL.B. (Semester – IV) Examination, 2015
ENGLISH (Compulsory) (Paper – VI)

Day and Date : Tuesday, 15-12-2015
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

Instructions: 1) **All questions are compulsory.**
2) **Marks are indicated in the right side.**

1. Fill in the blanks with correct tense forms of the verbs in the brackets **10**

- 1) It _____ (rain) since last night, and it _____ (look) as if it may rain for the rest of the day.
- 2) My school _____ (hold) a food-and-fun fair next month to raise money for the school building-fund.
- 3) Look! Those _____ (buzz) round the flowers. The bees _____ (be) not only _____ (collect) honey, but they _____ (pollinate) the flowers as well.
- 4) Mary told him what _____ (happen) to his dog, so he _____ (run) home to see how it _____ (be).

2. Write a Precis of the following passage. **10**

It is physically impossible for a well educated, intellectual, or brave man to make money the chief object of his thoughts just as it is for him to make his dinner the principal objects of them. All healthy people like their dinners, but their dinner is not the main object of their lives. So all healthy minded people like making money ought to like it and enjoy the sensation of winning it; it is something better than money.

A good soldier, for instance, mainly wishes to do his fighting well. He is glad of his pay-very properly so and justly grumbles when you keep him ten years without it – till, his main mission of life is to win battles, not to be paid for winning

P.T.O.



them, so of Clergymen. The Clergyman's object is essentially baptize and preach not to be paid for preaching, so of doctors. They like fees no doubt-ought to like them; Yet if they are brave and well-educated the entire object to their lives is not fees. They on the whole, desire to cure the sick; and if they are good doctors and the choice were fairly to them, would rather cure their patient and lose their fee than kill him and get it. And so with all the other brave and rightly trained men; their work is first, their fee second very important always; but still second.

3. Use **any ten** of the following legal terms and expressions in your own sentences. **10**

- 1) Affidavit
- 2) Alimony
- 3) Divorce
- 4) Bail
- 5) Convict
- 6) Accused
- 7) Kith and Kin
- 8) Spick and span
- 9) Ins and Outs
- 10) Out and out
- 11) Bread and butter
- 12) Part and Parcel.

4. Draft a report on **any one** of the following in about **20 to 25** sentences. **10**

- 1) Morcha against irregular water supply.
- 2) Blood donation camp attended by you.
- 3) Cultural day attended by you.



5. Translate the following **Marathi** passage in **English**.

10

आरोग्यदायी राहणीमान विकसित होण्यासाठी शारीरिक, मानसिक, बौद्धिक आणि सामाजिक सजगतेची आवश्यकता असते. आरोग्यदायी राहणीमानासाठी पौष्टिक आहाराची आवश्यकता असते. आहाराचे ग्रहण करताना वेळेवर न्याहारी आणि जेवण कराचला हवे. चुकीच्या जेवण पद्धती बदलून आरोग्यदायी जेवण पद्धती स्वीकारली पाहिजे, जर मानसिक ताण असेल तर त्याचे व्यवस्थापन करता आले पाहिजे. छंद जोपासून आनंदी राहण्याचा प्रयत्न केला पाहिजे. स्वच्छतेच्या चांगल्या सवयी अंगिकारल्या पाहिजेत. शरीराच्या प्रत्येक अवयवाची निगराखली गेली पाहिजे. आरोग्याच्या दृष्टीने नेहमी चौकस राहण्याची दृष्टी आपल्याकडे हवी. रोग झाल्यावर त्याच्या उपचारासाठी प्रयत्न करणे गरजेचे आहे, पण रोग होण्यापूर्वी आरोग्याची काळजी घेतली तर निरोगी आरोग्य मिळू शकते.



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**LL.B. – I (Semester – I) & BA. LL.B. – III (Semester – V)
Examination, 2015
(CGPA Pattern)
Paper – I : LAW OF CONTRACTS**

Day and Date : Friday, 27-11-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) Section 28 of the Indian Contract Act deals with agreements in restraint of _____ to the void.
 - a) Marriage
 - b) Trade
 - c) Legal proceeding
 - d) All the above
- 2) An agreement enforceable at law is a _____.
 - a) Promise
 - b) Contract
 - c) Enforceable acceptance
 - d) Accepted offer
- 3) Void agreement signifies _____.
 - a) Agreement illegal in nature
 - b) Agreement not enforceable by law
 - c) Agreement violating legal and moral procedure
 - d) Agreement violating moral procedure
- 4) Goods displayed in a shop with a price tag is an _____.
 - a) Offer
 - b) Invitation to offer
 - c) Counter offer
 - d) Name of the above
- 5) A contingent contract _____.
 - a) Is void
 - b) Never becomes void
 - c) Becomes void when the event becomes impossible
 - d) Is voidable



- 6) 'A' agrees with 'B' to discover treasure by magic. The agreement is _____
- a) Unlawful
 - b) Void
 - c) Voidable
 - d) All the above
- 7) Specific relief can be granted for _____
- a) Enforcing individual civil rights
 - b) Enforcing penal laws
 - c) Both civil rights and penal laws
 - d) Neither civil rights nor penal laws
- 8) Provision to Section 34 of specific relief relates to _____
- a) Suits for Specific Performance
 - b) Suits for Declaration
 - c) Suits for Injunctions
 - d) Suits for Rectification of Instrument
- 9) The general principles on which the perpetual Injunction could be granted are contained in Section _____
- a) 37
 - b) 38
 - c) 39
 - d) 40
- 10) Jurisdiction of the court to enforce specific performance of contract is _____
- a) Absolute
 - b) Discretionary
 - c) General and not exceptional
 - d) Extensive
- 11) General agreement on Tariffs and Trade came into force on _____
- a) Jan. 1st 1947
 - b) Jan. 1st 1948
 - c) Jan. 1st 1946
 - d) Jan. 1st 1949
- 12) S. 31 to 33 contain provisions for _____ under Specific Relief Act.
- a) Cancellation of instrument
 - b) Rescission of contracts
 - c) Rectification of Instrument
 - d) Declaratory Decree
- 13) _____ provides the procedure for entering into contracts with the government.
- a) Art 399 (1)
 - b) Art 299 (2)
 - c) Art 299 (1)
 - d) Art 399 (2)



- 14) Grant of mandatory Injunction is regulated by _____ of Specific Relief Act 1963.
- a) Section 37
 - b) Section 38
 - c) Section 39
 - d) Section 40
2. Explain fully “Government as a contracting party”. 14
3. Define “void agreement”. State and explain briefly the agreement which have been expressly declared void by the Indian Contract Act. 14
- OR
- Enumerate and explain briefly, “Certain relations resembling those created by contract” dealt with in the Indian Contract Act. 14
4. A) Write note on (**any two**) : 8
- 1) Consideration.
 - 2) Standard form of contract.
 - 3) Merits and Demerits of Multinational corporations.
- B) Write note on : 6
- 1) Rule in Hadley vs Baxendale.
5. Answer in short (**any 7**) : 14
- 1) Promise
 - 2) Kinds of Injunctions
 - 3) Contingent Contract
 - 4) Valid contracts
 - 5) Coercion
 - 6) Fraud
 - 7) Proposal
 - 8) Cancellation of Instrument
 - 9) Summons
 - 10) Declaratory Decree.
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**LL.B. (Semester – I) B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) (CGPA Pattern)
Examination, 2015
SPECIAL CONTRACT (Paper – II)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 28-11-2015

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

N.B. : All questions are compulsory.

1. Multiple Choice Question :

14

- 1) A _____ is a stipulation collateral to the main purpose of the contract.
a) Condition b) Warranty c) Both a and b d) None of the above
- 2) The _____ of goods as security for payment of a debt or performance of a promise is called pledge.
a) Bailment b) Surety c) Indemnity d) All the above
- 3) Goods means and includes _____ under Sale of Goods Act.
a) Actionable claim b) Money
c) Stock and shares d) Land
- 4) The maker of a Bill of Exchange or Cheque is called _____
a) Drawee b) Payee c) Drawer d) All the above
- 5) Caveat Emptor means _____
a) Seller beware b) Buyer beware
c) Finder of lost goods beware d) None of the above
- 6) A agrees to sell a car to B which he has not yet manufactured such a car is _____
a) Existing goods b) Future goods
c) Specific goods d) All the above
- 7) Under indemnity contract, the person making such promise is called _____
a) Indemnity holder b) Indemnifier
c) Pawner d) Pledger

P.T.O.



4. A) Write short notes (**any 2**) : **8**
- 1) Authority of partners.
 - 2) Holder-in-due course.
 - 3) Kinds of bills.
- B) Dissolution of partnership. **6**
5. Answer **any seven** out of ten (Short Questions) : **14**
- 1) Cheque and its dishonour.
 - 2) Negotiation of the instrument.
 - 3) Indemnity contract.
 - 4) Duties of Bailor.
 - 5) Rights of the Pawner.
 - 6) Delegation under agency.
 - 7) Unpaid seller's rights.
 - 8) Bailment means.
 - 9) Define Bill of Exchange.
 - 10) Pledge by non-owner.
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**LL.B. – I (Semester – I) & B.A. LL.B. – III (Semester – V) (CGPA Pattern)
Examination, 2015
LAW OF TORTS, INCLUDING M.V. ACCIDENTS & CONSUMER
PROTECTION LAWS (Paper – III)**

Day and Date : Monday, 30-11-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) Section 2(1) (C) of the Consumer Protection Act defines
 - a) Complainant
 - b) Complaint
 - c) Consumer
 - d) Consumption
- 2) The word Nuisance is derived from the _____ word Nuire.
 - a) Latin
 - b) English
 - c) Roman
 - d) French
- 3) According to _____ case, it is the duty of the manufacturer to take care of the consumer.
 - a) A.N. Sharma Vs Syndicate Bank
 - b) Donoghue Vs Stevenson
 - c) Mayor of Bradford Vs Pickles
 - d) J.D. Sharma Vs Maruti Udyog Ltd.
- 4) Defect is defined under Section
 - a) Section 2(1) (f)
 - b) Section 2(1) (b)
 - c) Section 2(1) (r)
 - d) Section 2(1) (g)
- 5) The law of prescription is leased upon the maxim
 - a) Respondent Superior
 - b) Vigilantibus non dormientibus jura subvenient
 - c) Qui facit per Alium Facit per se
 - d) De minimis non cural lex



- 6) According the Tomlins Law Dictionary, an _____ is, “an attempt with force and violence, to do corporal hurt to another as by striking at him, with or without a weapon.
- a) Battery
b) Assault
c) Mayhem
d) None of the above
- 7) The principle of nervous shock was raised in _____ case.
- a) Ashby Vs White
b) Nicholas Vs Marsland
c) Bourhill Vs Young’s
d) Six Carpenters case
- 8) Res Ipsa Loquitur is a _____ phrase.
- a) Latin
b) English
c) Italic
d) German
- 9) Suit for ‘Distress Damage Feasant’ is a _____ remedy.
- a) Judicial
b) Express
c) Extra Judicial Remedy
d) Non Extra Judicial Remedy
- 10) _____ means formal legal acceptance of responsibility against damage or loss.
- a) Guarantee
b) Warrantee
c) Indemnity
d) None of the above
- 11) Rylands Vs Fletcher case stands for _____ liability.
- a) Strict
b) Absolute
c) Vicarious
d) Penal
- 12) Unjust enrichment means
- a) hateful damages to be rejected
b) thinks speaks for themselves
c) the unjust obtaining of money benefits or property at the expenses of another
d) all the above
- 13) Exemplary damages are also called as
- a) vindictive
b) punitive
c) both a) and b)
d) prospective
- 14) _____ of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 authorises the aggrieved party by the orders of the National Commission to file an appeal before the Supreme Court.
- a) Section 19
b) Section 21
c) Section 23
d) Section 20



2. What are the various modes of Discharge of Tort ? **14**
3. State the composition, power and functions of District Forum. **14**

OR

Discuss Public and Private Nuisance with the help of relevant case laws. **14**

4. A) Answer in short (**any 2**) : **8**
- 1) Distinguish between libel and slander
 - 2) Act of God
 - 3) Place of motive in Torts.

B) Explain the maxim, “Damnum Sine Injuria” with the help of relevant case laws. **6**

5. Write a note on (**any 7**) : **14**
- 1) Malicious prosecution
 - 2) Trespass-ab-initio
 - 3) False imprisonment
 - 4) Theories of negligence
 - 5) Injunction
 - 6) Professional services
 - 7) No faulty liability under Section 140 of Motor Vehicles Act
 - 8) Public interest litigations
 - 9) Volenti non fit Injuria
 - 10) Tort distinguished from crime.
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**LL.B. – I (Semester – I) B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) (CGPA Pattern)
Examination, 2015**

Paper – IV : LAW OF CRIMES Paper – I (Penal Code)

Day and Date : Tuesday, 1-12-2015

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

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

1. Multiple choice questions : **(14×1=14)**

- 1) When two or more persons, by fighting in a public place, disturb the public peace they are said to commit
a) Affray b) Hurt c) Dacoity d) Robbery
- 2) The sentence of _____ is the most extreme punishment provided under I.P.C.
a) fine b) death
c) imprisonment d) suspension
- 3) Section _____ is a punishment for causing miscarriage under I.P.C.
a) 310 b) 311 c) 213 d) 312
- 4) _____ kinds of hurt designated as a grievous.
a) Two b) Five c) Eight d) Six
- 5) The word rape which is derived from the Latin term
a) rapes b) rapio c) reop d) roop
- 6) Section _____ is a punishment for dacoity with murder.
a) 396 b) 397 c) 395 d) 398
- 7) To constitute force there must be at least _____ of motion, change of motion, cessation of motion.
a) causing b) expressing
c) exchanging d) impressing



3. a) Write short notes (**any 2** out of 3) : **(2×4 = 8)**
- 1) Offences relating to documents.
 - 2) Offences relating to property mark.
 - 3) Defamation.
- b) Write short notes (**any 2** out of 3) : **(2×3 = 6)**
- 1) Bigamy.
 - 2) House-breaking.
 - 3) Cheating.
4. Answer **any two** questions out of four : **(2×7 = 14)**
- a) Explain stages in commission of crime.
 - b) Explain types of punishment.
 - c) Explain offences against State.
 - d) What is right of private defence ?
5. a) What is meant by rape ? What is the punishment for rape in I.P.C. ? **(2×7 = 14)**
- b) Define murder. What is the difference between culpable homicide and murder ?
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**LL.B. (Semester – I)/B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) (CGPA Pattern)
Examination, 2015
Paper – V : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 2-12-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- i) Under Article 74(1) _____ is the head of council of ministers.
a) P.M. b) C.M. c) Governor d) President
- ii) Attorney General should give advice to the _____ Govt.
a) Central b) State c) Both d) None of these
- iii) Article _____ of the Constitution lays down the procedure for the impeachment of the President of India.
a) 51 b) 61 c) 71 d) 91
- iv) Rights guaranteed under Part – III of the Constitution are _____ rights.
a) Absolute b) Not absolute c) Conditional d) None of these
- v) Article 19 guarantees to the citizens _____ fundamental freedoms.
a) 4 b) 5 c) 6 d) 7
- vi) The Rule of law embodied in Article _____ is the basic feature of the Indian Constitution.
a) 13 b) 14 c) 15 d) 16
- vii) Article _____ to _____ deals with citizenship.
a) 1 – 4 b) 5 – 11 c) 12 – 14 d) 20 – 25
- viii) Which Article gives parliament to establish new states ?
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) None of these

P.T.O.



4. B) There are two theatres in Solapur District – one is Laxmi A.C. Theatre and second is Bhaskar theatre (Non A.C.). Govt. of Maharashtra imposed higher tax on Laxmi Theatre as it contains large seating accommodation and situated in Navi peth. Less tax was imposed on Bhaskar Theatre which containing less accommodation and situated in Shelgi area. Laxmi Theatre owners filed case against Govt. of Maharashtra on the ground of discrimination and violation of Article 14. Discuss the above problem with help of case law.

6

5. Answer **any seven** out of ten :

(7×2=14)

- i) Doctrine of Eclipse.
 - ii) Rigid Constitution.
 - iii) Principle of collective responsibility.
 - iv) Attorney-General of India.
 - v) Pardoning power of Governor.
 - vi) Maximum size of ministers.
 - vii) Whether a non-legislator can be appointed as minister.
 - viii) Right to privacy.
 - ix) India consists how many Union territories give names of union territories.
 - x) Justice.
-



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**LL.B. (Semester – II) & B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VI) Examination, 2015
(CGPA Pattern) (New)
Paper – VI : FAMILY LAW – I**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 9-12-2015

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

N.B. : All questions are compulsory.

1. Multiple Choice Questions :

14

- 1) Karta have power to alienate joint family property in case of _____
 - a) Legal necessity
 - b) Benefit of estate
 - c) Acts of indispensable duty
 - d) All the above
- 2) Section _____ of Hindu Marriage Act 1955 made provision for dissolution of the marriage.
 - a) Section 13
 - b) Section 13-B
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of above
- 3) _____ are the essentials of condonation.
 - a) forgiveness
 - b) reinstatement
 - c) a and b
 - d) leaving the spouse
- 4) Apostasy means _____
 - a) adoption
 - b) succession
 - c) conversion
 - d) none of above
- 5) Section 23 of Hindu Marriage Act deals with _____
 - a) divorce
 - b) judicial separation
 - c) bars to matrimonial relief
 - d) none of above
- 6) Heirs of a Hindu male dying intestate under the provisions of Hindu Succession Act 1956 are _____
 - a) Class I heirs
 - b) Class II heirs
 - c) Agnate, cognate
 - d) All the above

P.T.O.



- 7) The Family Court Act is enacted in _____
 a) 1983 b) 1984 c) 1985 d) None of above
- 8) Special Marriage Act is enacted in _____
 a) 1956 b) 1955 c) 1954 d) None of above
- 9) After death of husband, the Muslim wife have to observe id deat for _____ months.
 a) 5 b) 4 c) 2 d) None of above
- 10) Hindu Marriage Act provides _____ as bars to matrimonial relief.
 a) Accessory b) Collusion
 c) Improper or unnecessary delay d) All the above
- 11) Judicial separation means _____
 a) Dissolution of marriage
 b) Nullity of marriage
 c) Suspension of conjugal rights for some period
 d) None of above
- 12) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 allows daughter of the deceased equal rights with _____
 a) daughter b) widows c) son d) wife
- 13) Heirs of Hindu female intestate are divided into _____ categories called entries.
 a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
- 14) Nikha according to the Muslim law is a _____
 a) Gift of god b) Civil contract
 c) Sacrament d) None of above

2. Explain Karta of the joint family, his position, power and obligation. **14**

3. Answer **any one** question out of two (Broad Question) : **14**

- a) Explain general rules of succession and exclusion from succession under Muslim Law.

OR

- b) Explain in detail bar to matrimonial relief.



4. a) Write short notes (**any 2**) : **8**
- 1) Judicial separation.
 - 2) Disqualification relating to succession u/Hindu Law.
 - 3) Child marriage.
- b) Pious obligation. **6**
5. Answer **any seven** out of ten (Short Question) : **14**
- 1) Composite family.
 - 2) Polygamy.
 - 3) Sati.
 - 4) Conversion and its effect on marriage.
 - 5) Marum K kattayam laws.
 - 6) Talaq-e-tafweez.
 - 7) Option of puberty.
 - 8) Divorce by mutual consent.
 - 9) Matrilineal family.
 - 10) Separate property.
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LL.B. (Semester – II) & B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VI) Examination, 2015
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
(Paper – VII) (New CGPA Pattern)

Day and Date : Thursday, 10-12-2015

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

N.B. : All questions are compulsory.

1. Multiple choice questions.

14

- 1) Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts exercises _____ powers.
 - a) Legislative
 - b) Executive
 - c) Judicial
 - d) Administrative
- 2) There are _____ basic constitutional principles of administrative law.
 - a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) Five
- 3) Administrative authorities can _____ technicalities.
 - a) Grant
 - b) Recommends
 - c) Avoid
 - d) Accepts
- 4) The _____ can be appointed as a member in Rajyasabha Committee.
 - a) Officers
 - b) Ministers
 - c) Legislators
 - d) None of the above
- 5) There are _____ types of bias.
 - a) Three
 - b) Two
 - c) One
 - d) Five
- 6) Delegated legislation is unconstitutional, is one of the ground of _____ ultra vires.
 - a) Substantive
 - b) Procedural
 - c) Notice
 - d) Authority
- 7) Quo warranto mean what is your
 - a) Order
 - b) Warrant
 - c) Notice
 - d) Authority



8) Mandamus means

- a) command
- b) have the body
- c) to certify
- d) none of the above

9) Injunctions are of _____ types.

- a) four
- b) one
- c) two
- d) five

10) Writ of prohibition may be issued against _____ and tribunals.

- a) Parliament
- b) Administration
- c) Courts
- d) None of the above

11) An aggrieved party has right to approach the _____ court, under Article 32 of the Constitution of India.

12) Article _____ of the Constitution of India empower the Supreme Court to grant special leave to appeal from any judgement.

- a) 136
- b) 324
- c) 226
- d) 300

13) President exercises _____ powers.

- a) Executive
- b) Legislative
- c) Judicial
- d) None of the above

14) State Trading Corporation is one of type of _____ Corporation.

- a) Commercial
- b) Financial
- c) Social service
- d) Development

2. Explain basic constitutional principles of administrative law. **14**

3. Answer **any one** question out of **two**. **14**

a) Explain principles of natural justice with its exceptions.

OR

b) Write contractual and tortious liability of Government.



4. a) Write short notes **any two** out of **three**. **8**
- 1) Substantive ultra vires
 - 2) Procedural ultra vires
 - 3) Industrial tribunal.
- b) Write writ of prohibition. **6**
5. Answer **any seven** out of **ten**: **14**
- 1) Habeas Corpus
 - 2) Tribunal
 - 3) Doctrine of estoppel
 - 4) Mala fide define
 - 5) Laissez faire
 - 6) Financial Corporation
 - 7) Ombudsman
 - 8) Write object of Quo Warranto Writ
 - 9) Legitimate expectation
 - 10) Unreasonableness.
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**LL.B. – I (Semester – II) B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VI) Examination, 2015
(CGPA Pattern)
Paper – VIII : LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW – I (New)**

Day and Date : Friday, 11-12-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple choice questions.

14

- 1) The statutory minimum bonus is
a) 8.33% b) 10% c) 24% d) 20%
- 2) In order to be eligible for Gratuity under the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, an employee should have a minimum continuous service of
a) 10 years b) 5 years c) 7 years d) 8 years
- 3) Employee share of provident fund contribution is
a) 12 % b) 8.33 % c) 1.75 % d) 4%
- 4) Under the payment of Gratuity Act, the rate of gratuity is _____ salary for every completed year of service.
a) 20 days b) 30 days c) 15 days d) 10 days
- 5) Employer's contribution to employee's pension scheme is
a) 8.33 % b) 3.67 % c) 10 % d) 2 %
- 6) _____ prohibits discrimination in fixing salary to men and women engaged in the work of similar nature.
a) Minimum Wages Act, 1948 b) Payment of Wages Act, 1936
c) Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 d) Trade Union Act, 1926
- 7) In the case of miscarriage, a women worker shall be allowed _____ weeks leave with wages.
a) 12 b) 6 c) 4 d) 12



- 8) Certification of Standing Orders under the Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act 1946, is mandatory where _____ workers are employed.
a) 500 b) 100 c) 250 d) 150
- 9) The term fund defined under _____ of Provident Fund Act 1952.
a) Sec. 2 b) Sec.2(h) c) Sec.13 d) Sec.5
- 10) Can an agent of the owner of a factory be termed as an _____ under the payment of Wages Act.
a) employer b) employee c) establishment d) workmen
- 11) Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970 applies to every establishment or contractor in which number of _____ workmen are employed.
a) 10 or more b) 20 or more c) 25 d) 30
- 12) Wages does not include
a) any bonus b) any travelling allowances
c) any pension d) All the above
- 13) The minimum number of members required for registration of trade union is
a) 2 b) 7 c) 3 d) 4
- 14) A wage period under the payment of Wages Act 1936, shall not in any case exceed
a) one month b) two month c) three month d) four month
2. Define trade under the Trade Union Act 1926, explain the role of trade union and labour participation in management. **14**
3. Explain in detail Maternity Benefit Act 1961. **14**

OR

Define Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, explain the provision for registration of contractor and which ground the registration will be revoked.



4. A) Write short note (**any two** out of three). **(2×4 = 8)**
- i) Minimum and maximum bonus.
 - ii) Advisory Committee under Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.
 - iii) Employee's Deposit (Employee's Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision) Act 1952.
- B) Write note on provisions to health and safety and hour's of limitation of employment under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation Act.) 1986. **6**
5. Answer **any seven** out of ten. **(2×7=14)**
- i) Procedure relating to offence (Sec.16) under Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986.
 - ii) Eligibility for payment of gratuity.
 - iii) Power and functions of Inspector u/Mines Act.
 - iv) Define fund.
 - v) Define establishment under Trade Union Act 1926.
 - vi) Recovery money's due from employer under the Employee's Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Act 1952.
 - vii) Employers liability for compensation for injury under the Apprentices Act, 1961.
 - viii) Unfair labour practices.
 - ix) Object of Apprentices Act, 1961.
 - x) Licensing contractor under Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.
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**LL.B. (Semester – II) & B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VI) Examination, 2015
(New) (CGPA Pattern) (Paper – IX)
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW**

Day and Date : Saturday, 12-12-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

1) Identify from the following resources which comes under the subsidiary sources of International Law.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) International Convention | b) International Customs |
| c) International Committee | d) None of the above |

2) Identify from the following theories relating to relation between International Law and Municipal Law in which it was stated that International Law and Municipal Law are considered two separate laws.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| a) Dualism theory | b) Monism theory |
| c) Transformation theory | d) None of the above |

3) Identify from the following the essential elements of State under International Law.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Permanent population | b) a definite territory |
| c) Government | d) All of the above |

4) In International Law a State which is under Suzerainty of another state is called

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| a) Vassal State | b) Condominium State |
| c) Protectorate State | d) None of the above |

5) Identify from the following modes, the modes of loss of Nationality

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a) By renunciation | b) By deprivation |
| c) By release | d) All of the above |



- 6) The term I.C.A.O. stands for
- a) International Civil Aviation Organisation
 - b) International Committee for Aviation Organisation
 - c) International Continental Airforce Organisation
 - d) None of the above
- 7) The United Nation Organisation was consisting of following number of principal organs
- a) 05
 - b) 06
 - c) 07
 - d) none of the above
- 8) Identify from the following the pacific method of settlement of International Disputes.
- a) Arbitration
 - b) Retorsion
 - c) Embargo
 - d) None of the above
- 9) Identify from the following acts of the states relating to termination of International treaty
- a) Outbreak of war
 - b) Impossibility of performance
 - c) Expiration of fixed term
 - d) All of the above
- 10) The Head Office of I.L.O. was situated in
- a) Geneva
 - b) England
 - c) China
 - d) None of the above
- 11) The term W.I.P.O. stands for
- a) World Intellectual Property Organisation
 - b) World International Police Organisation
 - c) Women International Programme Organisation
 - d) None of the above
- 12) Identify from the following jurists who said that International Law is the vanishing point of Jurisprudence
- a) Holland
 - b) Oppenheim
 - c) Kelsen
 - d) None of above
- 13) According to convention 1944 under International AIR Law the following number of freedom of AIR were recognised
- a) 04
 - b) 05
 - c) 06
 - d) none of the above
- 14) Identify from the following the modes of acquiring Nationality under International Law.
- a) By Birth
 - b) By Cession
 - c) By Resumption
 - d) All of the above



2. Critically examine the primary and subsidiary sources of International Law. Explain the use of sources in hierarchy according to Article – 38 of statute of International Court of Justice. **14**
3. Answer **any one** question : **14**
- a) Define the term Diplomatic Agent and explain the classification of Diplomatic Agents. Critically examine the immunities and privileges available for diplomatic agents under International Law.
- OR
- b) Explain the meaning and definition of 'Intervention' and critically examine the grounds for intervention in the affairs of another state under International Law.
4. a) Write short notes on **any two** : **8**
- 1) Pacta sunt servanda
 - 2) Double Nationality
 - 3) Air Craft Hijacking
- b) Write a short note : **6**
- Distinction between Extradition and Asylum in International Law.
5. Answer **any seven** : **14**
- 1) Modes of loss of Territory.
 - 2) Modes of acquisition of Nationality.
 - 3) Neutrality.
 - 4) Continental shelf.
 - 5) International Court of Justice.
 - 6) Elements of state.
 - 7) Monism and Dualism theory relating to relationship between International Law and Municipal Law.
 - 8) Weaknesses of International Law.
 - 9) Formation and termination of International treaties.
 - 10) Pacific method of settlement of International Dispute.
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**LL.B. (Semester – II) / B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VI) Examination, 2015
(CGPA Pattern)
Paper – X : ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (New)**

Day and Date : Monday, 14-12-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

N.B. All questions are compulsory.

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) Environment Pollution Act enacted in
a) 1982 b) 1983 c) 1986 d) 1985
- 2) Art _____ of the constitution of India deals with duty of state to Protect Environment.
a) 48 – B b) 48 – A c) 43 d) 39
- 3) The Indian Biological Diversity Act enacted in
a) 2000 b) 2002 c) 2004 d) 2003
- 4) Art _____ related with the fundamental duty of citizen to protect Environment and Wildlife.
a) 51 – A (a) b) 51 – A (B) c) 51 – A (g) d) 51 – A (e)
- 5) Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act enacted in
a) 1975 b) 1974 c) 1970 d) 1986
- 6) Sec. 16 of Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, deals with
a) Appointment of Chairperson
b) Power of State Pollution Control Board
c) Duties of State Pollution Control Board
d) None of the above



3. Discuss the provisions relating to trade or commerce in wild animal. Article and Trophies under Wildlife Protection Act. **14**

OR

What are the provisions regarding prevention of cruelty to animals under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.

4. A) Write short notes (**any two**) : **8**
- 1) Biological diversity.
 - 2) Genetic engineering.
 - 3) Sustainable development.

- B) Stockholm Conference on Environment Protection. **6**

5. Answer **any seven** out of ten : **14**

- 1) Define Environment.
 - 2) Precautionary principle.
 - 3) Hazardous substance.
 - 4) Biological diversity.
 - 5) Wet land.
 - 6) Eco-Mark.
 - 7) Coastal Regulation Zone.
 - 8) Objective of Environmental Impact Assessment.
 - 9) Environmental Audit.
 - 10) Sources of Water Pollution.
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**LL.B. (Semester – II) and B.A.LL.B.(Semester – VI) (Old) Examination, 2015
Law of Contract (Paper – I)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 9-12-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5
- 1) _____ of the Specific Relief Act enumerates the cases in which the specific performance of contracts can be enforced.
- A) Sec.15 B) Sec.14 C) Sec.13 D) Sec.10
- 2) Sections _____ to _____ of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 provide for the cancellation of instruments.
- A) Sections 31 to 33 B) Sections 34 to 35
C) Sections 26 to 27 D) Sections 28 to 29
- 3) The Arbitration and Conciliation Act was passed in _____ year.
- A) 1930 B) 1980 C) 1872 D) 1996
- 4) Railway ticket is an example of
- A) Standard Form Contract B) Government Contract
C) Statutory Contract D) None of the above
- 5) An injunction granted during the pendency of a suit is known as _____ injunction.
- A) Mandatory B) Perpetual
C) Temporary D) None of the above



- B) Fill in the blanks/answer in **one** sentence. **5**
- 1) What is GATT ?
 - 2) A contract to be valid U/A 299 (1) must be in _____
 - 3) WTO means _____
 - 4) Suit to enforce contract should be brought within _____ years from the breach of contract.
 - 5) Standardised contracts contain a large number of terms and conditions in _____ which restrict and often exclude liability under the contract.
2. Explain the term Injunction . What are the various types of Injunction ? **10**
3. Write in detail a note on Rescission of Contracts and Cancellation of Instruments. **10**
- OR
- Discuss characteristics, merits and demerits of Multinational Corporation. **10**
4. A) Answer in short (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) Meaning of standard form contract.
 - 2) Declaratory order
 - 3) Delay.
- B) Discretion and powers of Court. **4**
5. Write short note (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Kinds of government contracts
 - 2) Specific performance of contract
 - 3) Court fees
 - 4) Mediation.
-



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**LL.B. (Semester – II) & B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VI) Examination, 2015
SPECIAL CONTRACT (Paper – II) (Old)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 10-12-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) _____ is a bill of exchange drawn on a specified banker and not expressed to be payable otherwise than an demand.
a) Cheque b) Bill of Exchange
c) Promissory note d) None of the above
 - 2) If the partnership firm is started for a fixed period. After the expiry of the period, the firm is _____
a) dissolved b) started
c) incorporated d) none of the above
 - 3) Every partner to the best of his knowledge and skill must attend _____ to his duties in the conduct of the business of the firm.
a) diligently b) negligently
c) a and b d) all the above
 - 4) In a contract of sale, there is no _____ condition as to quality and fitness, generally in case of goods.
a) Implied b) Express
c) Warranty d) None of above
 - 5) The relation between persons who have agreed to share profits of a business carried on by or any one of them acting for all is a _____
a) agency b) indemnity
c) partnership d) company



- B) Fill in the blanks/answer in **one** sentence : **5**
- 1) Caveat emptor
 - 2) Unpaid seller
 - 3) Partner
 - 4) Bill of Exchange
 - 5) Condition in a contract of sale of goods.
2. Explain various rules regarding delivery of goods and kinds of goods. **10**
3. A) Explain in detail authority of partners and registration of partnership. **10**
- OR
- B) Explain in detail various kinds of negotiable instruments.
4. A) Answer in short (**any 2**) : **4**
- 1) Holder in due course.
 - 2) Acceptance of the instruments.
 - 3) Outgoing of partner.
- B) Dissolution of partnership. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any 3**) : **12**
- 1) Dishonour of cheque and its effect.
 - 2) Concept of sale as a contract.
 - 3) Remedies for breach of contract under sale of goods.
 - 4) Partnership and its advantages.
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**LL.B. (Semester – II), B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VI) Examination, 2015
LAW OF TORT INCLUDING MV ACCIDENT AND CONSUMER
PROTECTION LAWS (Old) (Paper – III)**

Day and Date : Friday, 11-12-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. a) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) The rule of strict liability emerged in _____ case.
a) Rylands V. Fletcher b) Shriram Foods and Fertilizers
c) Ashby V. White d) None of these
 - 2) The Consumer Protection Act was passed in _____ year.
a) 1984 b) 1985 c) 1986 d) 1982
 - 3) Which of the following is not a public utility service ?
a) Postal service b) Housing
c) Banking d) Hiring
 - 4) The term consumer is defined under _____ Section of the Consumer Protection Act.
a) Sec. – 2(1)(a) b) Sec. – 2(1)(b)
c) Sec. – 2(1)(d) d) None of these
 - 5) The word Nuisance is derived from _____ word 'Nuire'.
a) French b) Latin c) Roman d) English
- b) Fill in the blanks/Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) _____ is an unlawful interference with persons use or employment of land, or of some right over or in connection with it.
 - 2) _____ injunction order is passed during the pendency of suit or proceedings.
 - 3) BIS means _____
 - 4) Sec. _____ of Consumer Protection Act defines the term defect.
 - 5) Caveat emptor means _____



- 2. Discuss in detail the Rule of strict liability. 10
- 3. Write a note on jurisdiction, powers and functions of district forum. 10

OR

Define Nuisance. Discuss in detail difference between Private Nuisance and Public Nuisance.

- 4. Short answer type questions : 8
 - a) Solve **any two** : 4
 - 1) Specific Restitution of property
 - 2) Class action
 - 3) Disparaging competitors.
 - b) Distress Damage Feasant and re-entry on land. 4
 - 5. Write short notes on **any three** : 12
 - 1) Distribution of unsafe and hazardous products
 - 2) Rule of Absolute Liability
 - 3) Damages
 - 4) Deficiency in medical services.
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**LL.B. (Semester – II) B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VI) (Old) Examination, 2015
Paper – IV : LAW OF CRIMES (Paper – I) (Penal Code)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 12-12-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

1. A) Multiple Choice Questions :

5

- 1) When a person causes one thing to resemble another thing, intending by means of that resemblance to practice deception or knowing it to be likely that deception will thereby be practiced is said to
 - a) Cheat
 - b) Counterfeit
 - c) Misappropriate
 - d) Mischief
- 2) The offence of disobedience to quarantine rule is prescribed under Section
 - a) 371
 - b) 271
 - c) 272
 - d) 373
- 3) Culpable homicide is murder under Section 300, when
 - a) It is on grave and sudden provocation
 - b) When it is death by consent
 - c) When it is done with intention to cause death
 - d) When it is done in exercise of private defence
- 4) Abducting a woman to compel her to marry is an offence under Section
 - a) 366
 - b) 266
 - c) 272 read with 312
 - d) 359-A
- 5) When attempt is punishable ?
 - a) An act of preparation
 - b) An act done in good faith
 - c) With no guilty mind and no intention to harm a person
 - d) With guilty mind do an act but fail



- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) Sections _____ of the Indian Penal Code deals with morals in public interest.
 - 2) A married man commits adultery if he commits sexual intercourse with _____
 - 3) Extortion is _____, when it is committed under fear of instant hurt.
 - 4) Coin is metal used for the time being as money and stamped and issued by the authority of _____
 - 5) According to Section 304-A, whoever causes death of a person by doing any _____ act is punishable with imprisonment upto _____ years.
2. State the difference between culpable homicide amounting to murder and not amounting to murder. 10
3. Define 'offence' and discuss in detail 'attempt to commit an offence'. 10
- OR
- Define 'Theft' and explain when theft becomes robbery and when extortion becomes robbery.
4. A) Short answers (**any two**) : 4
- 1) Counterfeit
 - 2) Offences against religion
 - 3) Wrongful restraint
 - 4) Forgery.
- B) Rarest of Rare case. 4
5. Short notes (**any three**) : 12
- 1) Public Nuisance
 - 2) Mock marriage
 - 3) Seduction
 - 4) Death by negligence.
-



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LL.B. – I (Semester – II) & B.A.LL.B. – III (Semester – VI) Examination, 2015
(Old)

Paper – V : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW PAPER – I

Day and Date : Monday, 14-12-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

N.B. : *All questions are compulsory.*
*Figures in **right** indicate marks.*

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) _____ Article provides principles of policy to be followed by the state for securing economic Justice.
a) 36 b) 32
c) 39 d) 42
 - 2) The maximum number of Ministers including Prime-Minister shall not exceed to _____ percent of Loksabha.
a) 15 b) 20
c) 30 d) 10
 - 3) An ordinance making power of the President is provided under _____ Art.
a) 130 b) 135
c) 120 d) 123
 - 4) _____ is the Ex Officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
a) President b) Vice President
c) Prime-Minister d) All above
 - 5) Governor is having _____ powers.
a) Executive powers b) Financial powers
c) Legislative powers d) All above



B) Fill in the blanks : 5

- 1) _____ summons, prorogues and dissolves the Legislative Assembly.
- 2) _____ number of Fundamental Duties are provided under Art. 51A.
- 3) _____ Article provides for Equal Justice and free legal Aid.
- 4) The Attorney-General of India is appointed by _____
- 5) No bill can become law without the _____ of the President.

2. Discuss in detail the various powers of the President of India. 10

3. Write a detail note on the directive principles of state policy. 10

OR

Discuss in detail the provisions relating to Council of Ministers at the State level.

4. A) 1) Separation of Judiciary from Executive 4

2) Appointment of Chief Minister.

3) Election of Vice-President.

B) Power and functions of the Advocate General. 4

5. Write short notes (**any three**) : 12

1) Fundamental Duties

2) Attorney General of India

3) Duties of Prime-Minister towards the president.

4) Functions of the Vice-President.



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LL.B. – I (Semester – II)/B.A. LL.B. – III (Semester – VI) Examination, 2015
LAW (Old)
Paper – VI : Family Law (Paper – I)

Day and Date : Tuesday, 15-12-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- i) Talaq-ul-biddat is not recognized among
 - a) Shias
 - b) Sunni's
 - c) Both
 - d) None of these
- ii) Mother is _____ heir of Hindu male.
 - a) Class – I
 - b) Class – II
 - c) Cognate
 - d) None of these
- iii) In the presence of son, daughter will be the _____ to succeed the property of Muslim diseased.
 - a) Sharer
 - b) Residuary
 - c) Both
 - d) None of these
- iv) Family Courts Act was passed in _____ year.
 - a) 1984
 - b) 1986
 - c) 1987
 - d) 2000
- v) Taking advantage of one's own wrong or disability has been enacted as bar to matrimonial relief under _____ Act only.
 - a) Hindu Marriage Act
 - b) Special Marriage
 - c) Both
 - d) None of these

B) Give **one word/one sentence** answers :

5

- i) Doctrine of strict proof is a _____
- ii) Mubarat and Khula are the kinds of divorce under Muslim law by _____
- iii) Restitution of conjugal rights means _____
- iv) True grand father under Muslim law means _____
- v) Can the children of a Hindu, who converts to non-Hindu religion inherit ?

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2. Critically write a note on the concept of Talaq. **10**

3. Write about the succession to the property of a Hindu female. **10**

OR

Write about the bars to matrimonial relief.

4. A) Write **any two** : **(2×2=4)**

i) Agnate and cognate

ii) Disqualified heir

iii) Cruelty as a ground for divorce.

B) Nullity of marriage. **4**

5. Write **any three** : **(4×3=12)**

i) Class I heirs of Hindu male.

ii) Heirs of Muslim.

iii) Judicial separation.

iv) Iddat.



2. Write note on public interest litigation and writ of mandamus. **10**
3. Explain the classification and control of public corporations in India. **10**
- OR
- Write a brief note on an Ombudsman. **10**
4. A) Short type answer questions : **4**
- 1) Unreasonable
 - 2) Injunction
 - 3) Civil suits for compensation.
- B) Malafide exercise of discretionary powers. **4**
5. Short notes **any three** : **12**
- 1) Irrelevant considerations
 - 2) Statutory immunity
 - 3) Res-judicata
 - 4) Estoppel.
-



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LL.B. (Semester – II) /B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VI) Examination, 2015
(Paper – VIII)
LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW (Paper– I) (Old)

Day and Date : Thursday, 17-12-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

1) Under Section _____ of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 constituted child labour technical advisory committee.

- a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5

2) Week means a period of seven days beginning at midnight of _____ night.

- a) Sunday b) Saturday
c) Both a) and b) d) None of the above

3) Mines Act passed in year _____

- a) 1952 b) 1949 c) 1926 d) 1983

4) Adult means person who not completed age _____

- a) 18 b) 16 c) 14 d) 12

5) Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act passed in year _____

- a) 1947 b) 2000 c) 1986 d) 1972



- B) Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) Define Apprentices.
 - 2) Define Inspector under Payment of Wages Act.
 - 3) When the Payment of Gratuity Act passed ?
 - 4) Define Fund.
 - 5) Define Mine.
2. Write the provisions of Health and Safety under the Apprentices Act, 1961. 10
3. What is Gratuity ? Who are eligible for gratuity under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 ? 10
- OR
- Write down the penalties and procedure for penalties under the Mines Act, 1952.
4. A) Write **any two** out of three : 4
- i) Authorities under Apprentices Act, 1961.
 - ii) Wages under payment of Wages Act, 1936.
 - iii) Determination of the amount of gratuity.
- B) Write note on hours and health facility under Apprenticeship Act, 1961. 4
5. Answer **any three** out of four: 12
- i) Advisory Committee under Child Labour Act.
 - ii) Exemption of employer from liability in certain cases.
 - iii) Penalty under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
 - iv) Payment of gratuity.
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**LL.B. Semester – II, B.A. LL.B. Semester – VI (Old) Examination, 2015
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW (Paper – IX)**

Day and Date : Friday, 18-12-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

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

1. A) Multiple Choice questions. 5
- 1) The five Freedoms of Air includes
 - a) Freedom to ply without landing
 - b) Freedom to land for non traffic purpose
 - c) Both of the above
 - d) None of the above
 - 2) The termination of treaties may be made by _____ ways.
 - a) Operation of Law
 - b) Act of state parties
 - c) Both of the above
 - d) None of the above
 - 3) The Jurisdiction of International Court of Justice is divided into _____ heads.
 - a) Contentious Jurisdiction
 - b) Advisory Jurisdiction
 - c) Both of the above
 - d) None of the above
 - 4) _____ is the first specialized Agency of United Nations Organization.
 - a) ILO
 - b) FAO
 - c) IMF
 - d) None of the above
 - 5) Contraband may be of _____ kinds.
 - a) Absolute contraband
 - b) Conditional contraband
 - c) Both of the above
 - d) None of the above



- B) Fill in the blanks. 5
- 1) Coastal state exercises sovereignty over its _____ .
 - 2) The security council is having _____ number of non permanent members.
 - 3) The territory which is placed under trusteeship council is known as _____ .
 - 4) _____ is the full form of UNESCO.
 - 5) A state which does not support belligerent state during war is called _____ state.
2. Write a detail note on United Nations Organization and pointout its contribution in maintenance of International peace and security. 10
3. Define treaty and Discuss in detail formation, Ratification and Termination of treaty. 10
- OR
- Write an eassy on War. 10
4. A) Write short answer on **any two**. 4
- 1) Air-Craft Hijacking.
 - 2) Freedom of High Sea.
 - 3) Classification of Diplomatic Agents.
- B) Contraband. 4
5. Write a short note on **any three**. 12
- 1) Pacific settlement of international dispute.
 - 2) Kinds of neutrality.
 - 3) ILO.
 - 4) WHO.
-



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**LL.B. (Semester – II), B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VI) Examination, 2015
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (Paper – X) (Old)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 19-12-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) The Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, has enacted The Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules in _____ year.
a) 1998 b) 1989 c) 1988 d) None of above
 - 2) The best Environmental Policy is to prevent adverse impact rather than subsequently try and counteract it is the principle of _____
a) Environmental impact assessment
b) Environmental audit
c) Ecomark
d) None of these
 - 3) Household and other consumer products can be accredited and labelled as satisfying environmental criteria, the label is known as _____
a) BIS mark b) ISI mark c) Ecomark d) None of these
 - 4) The chief wild life warden may, on application grant to any person to enter or reside in a sanctuary for _____ purpose.
a) Investigation or study of wild life
b) Scientific research
c) Transaction of lawful business
d) All of these
 - 5) The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment met at Stockholm in _____ year.
a) 1971 b) 1972 c) 1974 d) None of these



B) Fill in the blanks/Answer in **one** sentence : 5

- 1) Power coupled with duty is the salient feature of the _____ model of Environmental Impact Assessment.
- 2) _____ means any waste which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or research activities.
- 3) _____ means breaking up or clearing of any forest land for cultivation of tea, coffee, spices, rubber etc.
- 4) _____ is variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystem.
- 5) Establishment of Animal Welfare Board of India is under Sec. _____ of The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

2. Discuss in detail the procedure of declaration of Sanctuaries and National Park under Wild Life Protection Act and the acts prohibited in the sanctuary. 10

3. Discuss in brief the provisions relating to cruelty to animals and experimentation on animals under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. 10

OR

Write a detail note on conservation of forest with reference to Forest Conservation Act in India.

4. Short answer type questions : 4

a) Write **any two** :

- 1) Genetic engineering
- 2) Hazardous waste
- 3) Wet lands.

b) Coastal zone management. 4

5. Write short notes on **any three** : 12

- 1) Environmental Audit
 - 2) Green House Effect and Ozone depletion
 - 3) State monopoly in the sale of wild life and wild life articles.
 - 4) Disaster emergency preparedness.
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**LL.B. II (Semester – III) B.A. LL.B. – IV Semester-VII (CGPA Pattern)
Examination, 2015
JURISPRUDENCE (New)(Paper – I)**

Day and Date : Friday, 27-11-2015

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

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

1. Multiple Choice questions :

14

- 1) A precedent is a statement of law found in a judicial decision of a _____ court.
a) Lower b) Superior c) Both above d) None of above
- 2) In Modern states _____ is considered original and most important source of law.
a) Legislation b) Juristic writing
c) Precedent d) All above
- 3) _____ defines possession as 'Intention coupled with physical power to exclude others from the use of Material object'.
a) Salmond b) Holmes c) Savigny d) All above
- 4) The owner is having _____ rights.
a) Possession b) Enjoyment c) Disposition d) All above
- 5) _____ are the sources of Hindu law.
a) Sruti b) Smriti c) Sadachar d) All above
- 6) _____ mentioned that, Civil law as, positive law.
a) Austin b) Holland c) Both above d) None of above
- 7) There are _____ main theories of right.
a) Three b) Two c) Four d) None of above



- 8) Juristic person includes _____
a) Corporation b) Institution c) Idols d) All above
- 9) Possession includes _____
a) Corporal b) Incorporal c) Mediate d) All above
- 10) Mens Rea includes _____
a) Intention b) Recklessness c) Both above d) None of above
- 11) Liability is of _____ nature.
a) Civil b) Criminal c) Both above d) None of above
- 12) Bentham's legal philosophy is called _____
a) Utilitarian Individualism b) Command of Sovereign
c) Both above d) Non above
- 13) _____ mentioned that, 'The Natural Law is the set of principles of practical reasonableness in ordering Human Life and Human Community'.
a) Finnis b) Hart c) Bentham d) Austin
- 14) Jural correlatives includes _____
a) Rights and Duties b) Liberties and No Right
c) Power and Liabilities d) All above
2. Explain the concept of rights, kinds of rights and discuss right duty correlation. **14**
3. Discuss in detail the Sociological School of Jurisprudence. **14**
- OR**
- Write a detail note on the Indian Legal System.
4. A) Write a short note on **(any two)** **8**
1) Intention
2) Difference between possession and ownership
3) Juristic writings.
- B) Justice meaning and kinds (Civil, Criminal). **6**



5. Write short answer (**any seven**).

14

- 1) Meaning of term Jurisprudence.
 - 2) Corporate personality.
 - 3) Kinds of title.
 - 4) Wrongful Act.
 - 5) Concept of possession
 - 6) Ratio decedents
 - 7) Kinds of custom
 - 8) Kinds of Legislation
 - 9) Hobbes Social Contract Theory
 - 10) Social engineering.
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**LL.B. (Semester – III)/ B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VII) Examination, 2015
(New CGPA Pattern)
PROPERTY LAW (Paper – II)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 28-11-2015
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) _____ of the Transfer of Property Act defines immovable property.
 - a) Section 3
 - b) Section 5
 - c) Section 4
 - d) Section 6
- 2) Section 6(c) of Transfer of Property Act provides that an easement cannot be transferred apart from the _____ heritage.
 - a) Dominant
 - b) Serviant
 - c) Subordinate
 - d) Joint
- 3) Section 81 of Transfer of Property Act deals with doctrine of _____.
 - a) Subrogation
 - b) Sale
 - c) Marshalling
 - d) Mortgage
- 4) _____ of the Transfer of Property Act defines sale.
 - a) Section 53
 - b) Section 54
 - c) Section 55
 - d) Section 52
- 5) Right to redeem is available to _____.
 - a) Mortgagee
 - b) Lessee
 - c) Mortgagor
 - d) None of the above



12) Section 13 of Indian Easement Act, 1882, provides easement of _____

- a) Easement of necessity
- b) Quasi-easement
- c) Both a) and b)
- d) None of the above

13) An easement may be acquired by virtue of a local custom, it is called _____

- a) Customary easement
- b) Quasi easement
- c) Necessity easement
- d) None of the above

14) Section _____ of the Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act, 1970, provides content of Declaration.

- a) Section 12
- b) Section 13
- c) Section 11
- d) Section 14

2. Define mortgage and rights, liabilities of mortgagee. 14

3. A) Define easement, its characteristics and extinction. 14

OR

B) Define transfer of property. What property cannot be transferred under Transfer of Property Act.

4. A) Write short notes (**any 2**) : 8

- i) Common area and facilities.
- ii) Essentials of valid gift.
- iii) Rights of seller.

B) Contents of Declaration. 6



5. Answer in short (**any 7**) :

14

- 1) Revocation of licenses
 - 2) Riparian rights
 - 3) Universal donee
 - 4) Content of deed of apartment
 - 5) Define Exchange
 - 6) Define charge
 - 7) Define Lease
 - 8) Common profits and expenses
 - 9) Revocation of gift
 - 10) Define License.
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**LL.B. – II (Sem. – III) and B.A. LL.B. – IV (Sem. –VII) Examination, 2015
(New CGPA Pattern)
LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW – II (Paper – III)**

Day and Date : Monday, 30-11-2015
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

I. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act _____ has redefined the concept of industry by recasting Section 2(j).
a) 1981 b) 1982 c) 1983 d) 1984
- 2) Appointment of welfare officer under Factories Act, 1948 is compulsory where _____ employees are employed.
a) 50 b) 100 c) 500 d) 1000
- 3) _____ wages stands in between minimum wages and lining wages.
a) Proper b) Maximum
c) Fair d) Reasonable
- 4) _____ of the Industrial Disputes Act, restricts strikes and lock-outs in industries carrying on public utility services.
a) Section 20 b) Section 21
c) Section 22 d) Section 25
- 5) Section 2(KKK) of Industrial Disputes Act, defines
a) Closure b) Strike c) Lock-out d) Lay-off
- 6) Section 67 of Factories Act, prohibits the employment of children below the age of
a) 12 years b) 15 years
c) 14 years d) 16 years



- 7) Every factory with more than 30 women workers shall provide and maintain facilities for
a) Creches b) Canteen c) Sitting d) First aid
- 8) Whether employer is liable to pay compensation to the casual worker in the case of accident under Employees Compensation Act ?
a) No b) Yes
c) Sometimes d) Always
- 9) _____ are excluded from the perview of ESI Act.
a) Small-scale industries b) Industries consisting below 50 workers
c) Seasonal factories d) None of these
- 10) _____ employee means an employee who is not liable to pay under ESI Act.
a) Insured b) Casual
c) Exempted d) All the above
- 11) As per Section _____ of the Employees Compensation Act an appeal lies to High Court from the order passed by the Commissioner.
a) 25 b) 30 c) 35 d) 20
- 12) In the case of _____, the employer closes or winds up his business permanently and irrevocably.
a) Lock-out b) Strike c) Lay-off d) Closure
- 13) Working hours of children shall not exceed _____ hours in any day.
a) 4 b) 4½ c) 5 d) 5½
- 14) As per Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act, a person who is not required to do any _____ work cannot be a workman under the said Act.
a) Skilled or unskilled manual
b) Supervisory
c) Technical or clerical
d) All the above
2. Explain the unfair labour practices under MRTU and PULP Act. **14**
3. A) Discuss about health and welfare provisions under Factories Act. **14**
- OR
- B) Critically write a note on benefits under Employees State Insurance Act.



4. A) Write a note on (**any 2**) : **8**
- 1) Labour court
 - 2) Obligation and rights of recognized unions
 - 3) Retrenchment.
- B) Difference between strike and lock-out. **6**
5. Answer in short (**any 7**) : **14**
- 1) Lay-off under Industrial Disputes Act.
 - 2) Kinds of wages.
 - 3) Death compensation under Employees Compensation Act.
 - 4) Principles of labour legislation.
 - 5) Industrial adjudication.
 - 6) Closure of industry.
 - 7) Works Committee
 - 8) Occupational diseases.
 - 9) Working hours for adults under Factories Act.
 - 10) Advisory Board under Minimum Wages Act.
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**LL.B. (Semester – III)/B.A.LL.B., (Semester – VII) Examination, 2015
(New CGPA Pattern)
Paper – IV : INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF
LEGISLATION**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 1-12-2015
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) The meaning of _____ is giving each to each.
 - a) Noscitur a sociis
 - b) Reddendo singula singulis
 - c) Ejusdem generis
 - d) None of these
- 2) Which one of the following is a Internal Aid to Interpretation ?
 - a) Travaux preparatoires
 - b) Non-obstante clause
 - c) Statutes in parimateria
 - d) None of these
- 3) The term in Bonam Partem means _____
 - a) Giving each to each
 - b) Words must be taken in a lawful and rightful sense
 - c) The court would avoid that construction which would fail to relieve the clear purpose of the legislation
 - d) None of these
- 4) The Mischief rule of interpretation originated in _____ case.
 - a) Heydoms case
 - b) Lee v Knapp
 - c) Gilmore v Baker Carr
 - d) None of these
- 5) “When both the parties are equally in wrong, the position of possessor is more favourable” is the meaning of _____ maxim.
 - a) Utres valet potior quam pareat
 - b) In Pari delicto potior est conditio possidentis
 - c) Generalia specialibus non derogant
 - d) None of these
- 6) It is said that _____ is the key to open the mind of the legislature.
 - a) Punctuation marks
 - b) Non-obstante clause
 - c) Preamble
 - d) None of these



2. Write a detail note on internal aids to interpretation. 14
3. Discuss the following : 14
- 1) Delegates non-potest delegare.
 - 2) Generalia specialibus non-derogant
 - 3) Utres valet potior quam pareat.
- OR
- Write a note on External Aids to Interpretation.
4. A) Solve **any two** of the following : 8
- 1) Golden rule of interpretation
 - 2) Statutes are presumed to be valid
 - 3) Colourable Legislation.
- B) Principle of Utility. 6
5. Write short notes on (**any seven**) : 14
- 1) Interpretation of Penal Statutes
 - 2) Prospective operation of statutes
 - 3) Eiusdem generis
 - 4) meaning of the term “Statutes”
 - 5) Mischief rule of interpretation
 - 6) Presumption against intending injustice
 - 7) Occupied field
 - 8) Ancillary powers
 - 9) Doctrine of repugnancy
 - 10) Presumption as to jurisdiction.
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**LL.B. – Semester – III/B.A.LL.B. – Semester – VII (CGPA Pattern)
Examination, 2015
PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY (Paper – V) (New)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 2-12-2015

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) "Penology is that branch of criminal science which occupies itself with the punishment and the criminal; not with the definition of crime, the subject of accountability and the proving of the crime. Which belongs to the criminal law and the penal process". It is defined by _____
 - a) Dean J. Champion
 - b) Fairchild
 - c) Francis Lieberree
 - d) M. S. Sabnis
- 2) Bentham argued that a utilitarian philosophy of punishment would be useful in deterring crimes by minimizing or eliminating _____, offenders obtain from wrong doing.
 - a) Pains
 - b) Pleasures
 - c) Losses
 - d) Compensation
- 3) "Punishment is the conscious infliction upon a disturbing individual of undesired experiences solely in the interest of his welfare" – defined by
 - a) Sutherland
 - b) Sir Walter Moberly
 - c) M. J. Sethna
 - d) D. R. Taft
- 4) Incapacitation and incarceration are the two parts of which theory ?
 - a) Preventive
 - b) Retributive
 - c) Deterrent
 - d) Reformative



- 5) Imprisonment is the _____ and the death sentence is _____.
- a) Punishment, Reward b) Type, Theory
c) Rule, Exception d) Constitutional, Unconstitutional
- 6) First time the constitutional validity was challenged in _____
- a) P. Rathinam V. Union of India
b) Jagmohan Singh V. State of U.P.
c) Bachchan Singh V. State of Punjab
d) Gian Kour V. State of Punjab
- 7) The words 'sentence' and 'process' are derived from Latin words, which are _____ and _____.
- a) Sanctia, Prassecu b) Secura, Procura
c) Substantia, Proscura d) Sententia, Processus
- 8) Which UN expert on correctional work, visited India during the year 1951-52, to study prison administration in the country and to suggest ways and means of improving it ?
- a) W. C. Reckless b) D. R. Taft
c) Dr. Sampurnanand d) Sir Walter Moberly
- 9) In India, first legislative piece on the probation was introduced in the code of criminal procedure by Section 562 in _____
- a) 1897 b) 1898 c) 1899 d) 1889
- 10) Parole is _____
- a) Permanent suspension of sentence
b) Temporary communication of sentence
c) Temporary release from sentence
d) Permanent grant of release
- 11) 'Neglected child' and 'Delinquent child' has been defined by
- a) Children's Act, 1920 b) JJ Act, 1986
c) JJCPC Act, 2000 d) JJCPC Amendment Act, 2006
- 12) Right of victim to participate in cases involving serious crimes and to adequate compensation was recommended by _____
- a) Law Commission b) Jail Reforms Committee
c) Reckless Commission d) Mallimath Committee



- 13) “The state is under a constitutional mandate to provide free legal aid to an accused person who is unable to secure legal services on account of indigence and whatever is necessary for this purpose has to be done by the state” – Supreme Court said this in _____
- a) Hussainara Khatoon V. State of Bihar
 - b) Francis Corolie V. Delhi Administration
 - c) Charles Sobaraj V. Supdt. Central Jail Tihar
 - d) Sunil Batra V. Delhi Administration
- 14) Open jail was initially experimented in 1933 in
- a) USA
 - b) England
 - c) India
 - d) Japan
2. Explain the arguments in favour of retaining and abolishing capital punishment. **14**
3. Answer **any one** out of two : **14**
- a) Define and explain scope of penology.
 - b) Explain liability of police for custodial violence.
4. A) Write short notes on **any two** out of three : **8**
- 1) Scope of probation
 - 2) Juvenile Court
 - 3) Classification of prisoners.
- B) Write note on Delay in execution of capital punishment with the help of case law. **6**
5. Answer **any seven** out of ten : **14**
- 1) Definition of punishment
 - 2) Preventive theory
 - 3) Meaning of juvenile delinquency
 - 4) Women as victims
 - 5) Open prisons
 - 6) Third degree method
 - 7) Place of probation in penal policy.
 - 8) Indian prison system
 - 9) Discarded modes of punishment
 - 10) Externment.
-



B) Give **one** word/**one** sentence answer : 5

- i) The authority of a decision as a precedent lies in its
- ii) Social contract theory of Grotious laid the foundations of
- iii) The authority of _____ lies in the express will of the state.
- iv) Common consciousness means
- v) The main propounder/exponent of Historical School is

2. Define Precedent and write about merits and demerits of Precedent. 10

3. Critically write a note on Social Engineering Theory. 10

OR

Write about the medieval theories of Natural Law. 10

4. A) Write **any two** : 4

- i) Law properly so called
- ii) Supreme Legislation
- iii) SEIN norms.

B) St. Augustine's theory of natural law. 4

5. Write **any three** : (3×4=12)

- i) Local custom
 - ii) Danger's of delegated legislation
 - iii) Positive morality
 - iv) Place of international law under Pure theory of law.
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LL.B. – II (Semester – III) and B.A.LL.B. – IV (Semester – VII)
Examination, 2015
FAMILY LAW – II (Paper – II) (Old)

Day and Date : Saturday, 28-11-2015
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5

- 1) _____ is the legal relationship between the man and the child which comes into existence when the child is born within the lawful wedlock.
a) Legitimacy b) Paternity c) Maternity d) Marriage
- 2) If a Hindu male adopts a male child, he must be senior to him by atleast _____ years.
a) 21 b) 18 c) 16 d) 20
- 3) _____ of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 lays down the grounds on which wife may line separately and claim maintenance.
a) Section 16(2) b) Section 18(2)
c) Section 15(1) d) Section 20
- 4) Among the Hanafis mothers right of Hizanat over her son terminates when he completes the age of _____ years.
a) Five b) Six c) Seven d) Ten
- 5) Section 36 of Special Marriage Act, lays down provisions for _____ maintenance and expenses of the proceedings.
a) Permanent b) Interim
c) Temporary d) Interim and Temporary

B) Fill in the blanks : 5

- 1) Section 4 of Muslim Woman (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 lays down that a divorced woman is entitled to file an application for maintenance from her _____ or Wakf Board.



- 2) _____ of a child is entirely based on the lawfulness of the wedlock between both parents.
- 3) The acknowledger must acknowledge the child as his _____ child.
- 4) An adoption made without consent of the wife is _____
- 5) Under Section 21 of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, the _____ are entitled to claim maintenance.
2. "Section 125 Cr.P.C. 1973 is a secular law and governs persons belonging to all religions and communities" – Discuss. **10**
3. A) Write about the various provisions relating to maintenance under various personal laws. **10**
- OR
- B) Discuss various kinds of Guardians and their powers under Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956.
4. A) Answer in short (**any 2**) : **4**
- 1) Certificated Guardian
- 2) Apostasy
- 3) Parentage.
- B) Write note on : **4**
- 1) Adoption.
5. Write short notes (**any 3**) : **12**
- 1) Effect of valid acknowledgement
- 2) Dependents
- 3) Legitimacy
- 4) Custody.
-



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**LL.B. – II (Semester – III) & B.A. LL.B. – IV (Semester – VII)
Examination, 2015
PROPERTY LAW (Paper – III) (Old)**

Day and Date : Monday, 30-11-2015
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

N.B. : 1) ***All questions are compulsory.***
2) ***Figures in right indicate full marks.***

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5
- 1) _____ Section provides provision for rule against perpetuity.
a) 21 b) 14 c) both above d) none above
 - 2) _____ is the essential element of sale.
a) Conveyance b) Parties c) Subject matter d) All above
 - 3) Mortgage by conditional sale is provided under _____ Section.
a) 58 (b) b) 58 (d) c) 58 (c) d) All above
 - 4) _____ duration of lease is recognized.
a) Lease for a certain period b) Periodic lease
c) Lease in perpetuity d) All above
 - 5) Where a property is changed for another property it is called ?
a) Sale b) Mortgage c) Lease d) Exchanges
- B) Fill in the blanks. 5
- 1) Term gift has been defined under Section _____
 - 2) _____ Section provides for the transfer of actionable claim.
 - 3) Sale is a transfer of _____
 - 4) _____ Section defines an Mortgage.
 - 5) Lease has been defined under _____ Section.



2. Define sale and discuss in detail the rights and liabilities of buyer and seller before and after sale. **10**
3. A) Define mortgage and discuss in detail the different kinds of mortgages. **10**
- OR
- B) Write a detail note on lease. **10**
4. A) Answer in short (**any two**).
- 1) Spes successionis
 - 2) Kinds of property
 - 3) Right to future maintenance
- B) Write note on : **4**
- 1) Transfer for benefit of unborn persons.
5. Write short notes on (**any three**). **12**
- 1) Rule against perpetuity
 - 2) Gift
 - 3) Exchange
 - 4) Copyrights.
-



2. Write note on principle of labour legislation. **10**
3. What are the provision relating to lay-off, retrenchment and closure ? **10**

OR

Redressal machinery in Industrial Dispute Act – 1947.

4. A) Write **any two** out of three : **4**
- i) Social justice
 - ii) Social equity
 - iii) Notice of change.
- B) Labour problem in India. **4**
5. Answer **any three** out of four : **12**
- i) Unfair labour practice.
 - ii) Protected workman
 - iii) Right and liability of trade union.
 - iv) Difference between lockout and layoff.
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**LL.B. (Semester – III) B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VII) Examination, 2015
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM
(Paper – V) (Old)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 2-12-2015
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 40

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 4
- 1) The Advocates Act is enacted in _____ year.
a) 1971 b) 1961
c) 1981 d) None of these
 - 2) According to Section 24 (1) of the Advocates Act, a person is qualified to be admitted as an Advocate on state rule, if he fulfills _____ condition.
a) he is a citizen of India
b) has completed the age of twenty one years
c) he has obtained a degree in law
d) all of these
 - 3) Power to punish for professional or other misconduct given to State Bar Council under _____ of the Advocates Act.
a) Sec. 35 b) Sec. 37
c) Sec. 26 d) All of these
 - 4) An Advocate shall not act or plead in any matter in which he is himself is pecuniarily
a) argued b) plead
c) interested d) draft



B) Fill in the blanks/answer in **one** sentence : **4**

- 1) An Advocate shall not act on the instructions of any person other than _____
- 2) The disciplinary committee of the State Bar Council shall dispose of the complaint received by it under Sec. 35 within a period of _____ year from the date of the receipt of the complaint.
- 3) Section _____ of the Advocates Act, deals with the functions of the Bar Council of India.
- 4) An Advocate shall not stipulate for a fee _____ on the results of the litigation.

2. State various duties of an Advocate towards the court. **8**

3. “The legal profession is a profession of great honour and dignity”. Explain. **8**

OR

Explain salient features of the Advocates Act, 1961.

4. A) Short answer type questions : **4**

- 1) Certificate of enrolment.
- 2) Meaning of Ethics.
- 3) Advocate Fee.

B) Advocates duties towards colleagues. **4**

5. Write short notes on (**any two**) : **8**

- 1) Examples of professional misconduct.
 - 2) Advocates duties towards client.
 - 3) Advocates duties towards public.
-



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**LL.B. (Semester – III) and B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VII) Examination, 2015
(Paper – VI) ALTERNAT DISPUTE RESOLUTION (Old)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 3-12-2015
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

N.B. : 1) ***All questions are necessary.***
2) ***Figures to the right indicate full marks.***

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) _____ is the instances of misconduct and is a good ground for revocation or removal of the arbitrator.
 - a) Acceptance of bribe
 - b) Fraudulent collusion with the opposite party
 - c) Concealment of evidence
 - d) All the above
- 2) Arbitration agreement means an agreement by the parties to submit to arbitration _____ disputes which have arisen or which may arise between them in respect of a defined legal relationship, whether contractual or not
 - a) all
 - b) certain
 - c) a) or b)
 - d) none of above
- 3) A Person to be appointed as an arbitrator must possess _____ qualification
 - a) he must possess impartial
 - b) he must not be interested in subject matter or in the parties
 - c) he should not buy any claims of the parties
 - d) all the above



- 4) Costs under conciliation proceeding means _____ under Section 78 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
- a) Fee and expenses of conciliator
 - b) Fee of expert
 - c) Any other expenses inconnection with conciliation proceedings
 - d) All the above
- 5) An arbitral award may be set aside by court only if _____
- a) Party was under same incapacity
 - b) Lack of proper notice of appointment of arbitrators
 - c) Agreement is not valid
 - d) All the above

B) Fill in the blanks/Answer in **one** sentence :

5

- 1) Arbitral tribunal means a sole arbitrator or a _____ of arbitrators.
- 2) Section _____ empowers the High Court rule making power under Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
- 3) Recourse to a court for setting aside on arbitral award was provided under Section _____ of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
- 4) Part III of Arbitration and Conciliation Act deals with _____
- 5) Section _____ provides for the procedure for initiating the conciliation under Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

2. Define conciliation and explain role of conciliator and procedure for amicable settlement under Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

10



3. A) Explain concept of Lok Adalat under Legal Service Authority Act, 1987. **10**

OR

B) Explain provisions relating to New York Convention Award.

4. A) Answer in short (**any 2**) : **4**

- 1) Domestic Arbitration
- 2) Enforcement of award
- 3) UNCITRAL means.

B) Negotiation. **4**

5. Write short notes (**any 3**) : **12**

- 1) Arbitration Agreement.
 - 2) Form and content of award.
 - 3) Comparison of Arbitration and conciliation.
 - 4) Types of arbitration.
-



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**LL.B. II (Semester – III), B.A.LL.B. IV (Semester – VII) Examination, 2015
Paper – VII : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II (Old)**

Day and Date : Friday, 4-12-2015
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

- I. A) Multiple choice questions. 5
- i) _____ is the Upper House of Parliament.
a) Lok Sabha b) Rajya Sabha c) Both d) None of these
 - ii) The maximum number of Lok Sabha membership is fixed at
a) 450 b) 550 c) 420 d) 435
 - iii) The _____ is the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha.
a) President b) Vice President
c) Prime Minister d) Chief Minister
 - iv) Minimum number of seats of the Legislative Assembly is fixed at _____
a) 70 b) 80 c) 60 d) 100
 - v) The total number of judges in the Supreme Court at present is _____ including the chief justice.
a) 31 b) 25 c) 20 d) 10
- B) Fill in the blanks or write in **one** sentence. 5
- i) Article _____ to _____ deals with Parliament.
 - ii) Unicameral Legislature means _____
 - iii) The 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts of Indian Constitution popularly known as _____
 - iv) Articles 239 and 244 A deals with the _____
 - v) Duration or tenure of Panchayats is _____



2. Explain in detail about the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India. **10**

3. Critically write a note on the Legislative Assembly. **10**

OR

Write about powers, privileges and immunities of Parliament and its members. **10**

4. A) Answer in short (**any two**) : **(2×2=4)**

i) Speaker of Lok Sabha.

ii) Bicameral Legislatures.

iii) Money Bill.

B) Objectives of Gram Panchayats. **4**

5. Write short notes (on **any 3**) : **12**

i) Composition and duration of Legislative Council.

ii) Subordinate courts.

iii) Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

iv) Chairman of Rajya Sabha.



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**LL.B. (Semester – III), B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VII) Examination, 2015
Paper – VIII : INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND
PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION (Old)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 5-12-2015
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions.

5

- 1) _____ rule is known as rule in the Heydons Case.
 - a) Literal rule
 - b) Golden rule
 - c) Mischief rule
 - d) None of these
- 2) Greatest benefit to the greatest number of people is the principle of _____ theory.
 - a) Utilitarian theory
 - b) Rawl's theory
 - c) Robert Nozick theory
 - d) None of these
- 3) The expression ejusdem generis means _____
 - a) To know from association
 - b) Of the same kind
 - c) Of the same time
 - d) None of these
- 4) Reddendo singula singulis means _____
 - a) To know from association
 - b) Giving each to each
 - c) Of the same kind
 - d) Belonging to same time
- 5) Contemporanea Expositio means _____
 - a) Contemporary authority
 - b) Dealing with the same subject matter
 - c) Parliamentary expositions
 - d) None of above



- B) Fill in the blanks/Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) Noscitur a sociis means _____
 - 2) Travaux preparatoires are _____ aid to interpretation.
 - 3) Words are to be given their natural and ordinary meaning is the principle of _____ rule.
 - 4) Statutes in pari materia means _____
 - 5) Non-obstante clause is _____ aid to interpretation.
2. Write a note on internal aid to interpretation. 10
3. Write a note on : 10
- 1) Literal rule
 - 2) Golden rule of interpretation.
- OR
- Discuss in detail the secondary rules of interpretation.
4. Short answer type questions : 8
- A) Solve **any two** : 4
- 1) Translations.
 - 2) Contemporanea expositio.
 - 3) Purpose of the interpretation of statutes.
- B) Principle of utility. 4
5. Write short notes on **any three** : 12
- 1) Rawl's theory.
 - 2) Law making by the legislature executive any judiciary.
 - 3) Mischief Rule.
 - 4) Rule of Harmonious construction.
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**LL.B. (Semester – III) & B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VII) Examination, 2015
PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY (Paper – IX) (Old)**

Day and Date : Monday, 7-12-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions.

5

- 1) _____ concerns itself with the various aspects of punishments and penal policies.
 - a) Criminology
 - b) Penology
 - c) Criminal law
 - d) None of the above
- 2) _____ essentially involves elimination of conditions which are conducive to crime causation.
 - a) Treatment
 - b) Crime prevention
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
- 3) _____ presupposes infliction of severe penalties on offenders.
 - a) Retributive theory
 - b) Deterrent theory
 - c) Reformatory theory
 - d) Preventive theory
- 4) The imposition of _____ was a common mode of punishment for offences which were not of a serious nature and especially those involving breach of traffic rules or revenue laws.
 - a) fines
 - b) solitary confinement
 - c) both a and b
 - d) none of the above
- 5) Indian Penal Code provides death sentence for
 - a) Waging war against the Government
 - b) Murder
 - c) Dacoity with murder
 - d) All of the above



B) Fill in the blanks.

5

- 1) Sec. 53 of the Indian Penal Code provides _____ as a form of punishment.
- 2) Sec. _____ of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 provides that while awarding the sentence of death, the court must record “special reasons”. Justifying the sentence.
- 3) _____ theory is based on the proposition ‘not to avenge crime but to prevent it’.
- 4) In *Madhu Mehta v/s Union of India*, the Supreme Court held that a delay of eight years in the disposal of mercy petition would be sufficient to justify commutation of death sentence to life imprisonment since right to speedy trial is implicit in Art _____ of the Constitution.
- 5) _____ means a procedure adopted by the judiciary while deciding the punishment of convicted person.

2. Explain the concept of capital punishment. Discuss the arguments in favour of abolishing capital punishment.

10

3. Explain in brief the concept of sentencing process. What are the mitigating and aggravating factors in sentencing process ?

10

OR

Define the term punishment. Explain different types of punishment in India.

4. A) Write short answers (**any two**) :

4

- 1) Penology.
- 2) Indeterminate sentence.
- 3) Crime control.

B) Exemption – whether a sentence ?

4

5. Write short notes (**any three**) :

12

- 1) Minimum sentence.
 - 2) Delay in execution of capital punishment.
 - 3) Reformatory theory.
 - 4) Preventive theory.
-



- b) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) In its literal sense, subrogation is the _____
 - 2) In insurance contract the party who agrees to indemnify the other is called _____
 - 3) According to the provisions of Sec. 38, the conditional assignment is _____
 - 4) A valid contract of insurance can be entered in to by person only if he has _____ in the subject matter.
 - 5) A policy means a document containing, _____
2. Explain insurance as a Social Security tool. 10
3. Explain the fundamental principles of Life Insurance. 10
- OR
- State the composition, duties, powers and functions of IRDA.
4. Give the answer in short. 4
- A) Write **any two** out of **three** :
- 1) What is “Rural group life insurance” scheme ?
 - 2) What is “Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna” ?
 - 3) Proposal Form.
- B) Explain the principle of Uberrima fides in life insurance. 4
5. Write short notes. (Write **any three** out of **four**) : 12
- 1) Types of insurable interests
 - 2) Cover note
 - 3) Indemnity clause
 - 4) Material facts.
-



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**LL.B. II (Semester – III), B.A. LL.B. – IV (Semester – VII) Examination, 2015
TRADE MARK AND DESIGN (Paper – XB) (Old)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 8-12-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) Section _____ of Part II of the TRIPS Agreement of WTO is concerned with the Trade Marks.
a) Sec. – 1 b) Sec. – 2 c) Sec. – 3 d) None of these
 - 2) Certification Trade Mark is defined u/s _____ of the Trade Marks Act, 1999.
a) Sec. – 2 (1) (d) b) Sec. – 2 (1) (c)
c) Sec. – 2 (1) (e) d) None of these
 - 3) Registration of Trade Mark shall be for a period of _____ years under Trade Marks Act, 1999.
a) 20 years b) 10 years c) 9 years d) None of these
 - 4) Registered user is defined u/s _____ of the Trade Marks Act 1999.
a) Sec. – 2 (1) (x) b) Sec. – 2 (1) (y)
c) Sec. – 2 (1) (z) d) None of these
 - 5) Special provisions for textile goods are provided under Sections _____ of the Trade Marks Act, 1999.
a) Sec. – 79 to 82 b) Sec. – 101 to 121
c) Sec. – 61 to 68 d) None of these



- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) Well known trade mark is defined u/s _____ of the Trade Marks Act, 1999.
 - 2) _____ mark means a Trade Mark distinguishing the goods or services of members of an association of persons not being a partnership.
 - 3) Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration of marks passed in _____ years.
 - 4) Transmission is defined u/s _____ of the Trade Marks Act, 1999.
 - 5) Trade mark is defined u/s _____ of the Trade Marks Act, 1999.
2. Write a detail note on condition for registration, procedure, duration and restoration of registration. 10
3. Write statutory definition of Trade Marks. Discuss the effects of registration and grounds for causing infringement of trade mark and action for infringement under the Trade Marks Act, 1999. 10
- OR
- Write a detail note on history, origin of trade mark, its object, evolution and meaning of Trade Mark.
4. Short answer type question : 4
- A) Write **any two** :
- 1) Associated trade mark.
 - 2) Effects of registration.
 - 3) Collective mark.
- B) Special provisions for textile goods. 4
5. Write short notes on **any three** : 12
- 1) Offences and penalties prescribed under Trade Marks Act 1999.
 - 2) Rectification and correction of the register.
 - 3) TRIPS agreement of the WTO and Trade Marks.
 - 4) Assignment and Transmission.
-



2. What is liability ? Critically write a note on kinds of liability. **10**
3. Define ownership. Write about the rights of owner and classification of ownership. **10**
- OR
- Critically write about the liability of corporation. **10**
4. A) Write short answers on **any two** : **4**
- i) Concession theory
 - ii) Legal status of Guru Granth Sahib
 - iii) Equitable Rights.
- B) Classification of duties. **4**
5. Write short answers on **any three** : **12**
- i) Elements of legal right
 - ii) Natural persons
 - iii) Accessory
 - iv) Intention and expectation difference.
-



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**LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) and B.A.LL.B. – IV (Semester – VIII)
Examination, 2015
FAMILY LAW – II (Paper – II)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 10-12-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Instruction : All questions are compulsory.

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5

- 1) The State Government may with the _____ of the High Court appoint one or more persons to be the judges of a Family Court.
a) Consultation b) Direction c) Concurrence d) Advise
- 2) _____ provides equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
a) Art. 16 b) Art. 15 c) Art. 13 d) Art. 14
- 3) _____ justice means equal justice to men and women.
a) Gender b) Equal c) Proper d) Similar
- 4) A girls school was started for the first time in Bombay in
a) 1824 b) 1836 c) 1835 d) 1820
- 5) In _____ family, the behaviour of the members is controlled by mores and public opinion.
a) Syncretic b) Autonomic c) Institutional d) Transitional

B) Fill in the blanks : 5

- 1) _____ family consist of man, his wife and unmarried children.
- 2) Section 17 of the Family Court deals with the Provisions relating to _____.
- 3) Section 3 of the Family Court Act provides for _____ of the Family Court.
- 4) Joint mate selection is considered as a change from _____ to transitional family.
- 5) Maharshi Karve established the _____ university in Maharashtra in 1916.

P.T.O.



2. What is Family Court ? State the powers and functions of Family Court. **10**
3. A) Explain the new emerging trends in the changing family patterns. **10**
- OR
- B) Discuss the role and status of working woman and their impact on spousal relationship. **10**
4. A) Answer in short (**Any 2**). **4**
- 1) Education as force of change.
 - 2) Urbanisation.
 - 3) Sarala Mudyal vs Union of India.
- B) Write note on : **4**
- 1) Uniform Civil Code.
5. Short notes (**Any 3**). **12**
- 1) Modernization.
 - 2) Industrialisation.
 - 3) Religious Pluralism.
 - 4) Administration of Gender Justice.
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LL.B. (Semester – IV)/B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VIII) Examination, 2015
Paper – IV : LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW (Paper – II)

Day and Date : Friday, 11-12-2015
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- i) The Employees State Insurance Act is a _____ legislation.
 - a) Welfare
 - b) Social security
 - c) Safety
 - d) None of these
- ii) The main object of the _____ Act is to impose legal obligation on the employer to pay compensation to workmen involving accident arising out of and in the course of employment.
 - a) Employees Compensation Act
 - b) ESI Act
 - c) Minimum Wages Act
 - d) None of these
- iii) _____ wage is one which is appropriate for the normal needs of the average employee regarded as a human being living in a civilised community.
 - a) Living
 - b) Minimum
 - c) Fair
 - d) None of these
- iv) Factories Act, 1948 came into force on _____.
 - a) 1st March 1949
 - b) 1st February 1949
 - c) 1st April 1949
 - d) 1st May 1949
- v) According to Factories Act “no adult worker shall be required or allowed to work in a factory for more than _____ hours in a week”.
 - a) 58
 - b) 38
 - c) 28
 - d) 48



B) Give **one** word answer/answer in **one** sentence : 5

- i) According to Factories Act 'No child shall be employed nor permitted to work in any factory for more than _____ hours in any day.
- ii) When the employer will be held liable to pay compensation to his worker under Section 3 of Employees Compensation Act.
- iii) Exempted employee under ESI Act means _____
- iv) Section 3 of the Minimum Wages Act empowers the _____ to fix minimum rate of wage payable to the employees.
- v) Section 67 of the Factories Act prohibits the employment of _____

2. Critically write a note on liability of employer to pay compensation under Employees Compensation Act. When employer is not liable to pay compensation ? 10

3. What measures should be taken by the employer to maintain the physical fitness safety of the workers under Factories Act ? 10

OR

Write about the procedure for fixing or revising minimum wages. 10

4. A) Write **any two** out of three : 4

- a) Welfare officers under Factories Act.
- b) Permanent disablement.
- c) Overtime.

B) Living wage. 4

5. Write **any three** out of four : (3×4=12)

- i) Notional extension of employers premises.
 - ii) Contracting out (under Employees Compensation Act)
 - iii) Working hours of adults.
 - iv) Benefits under ESI Act.
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**LL.B. (Semester – IV) & B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VIII) Examination, 2015
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM
(Paper – V)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 12-12-2015
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 40

Instruction : All questions are compulsory.

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

4

- 1) Under Section _____ of Contempt of Court Act, the accused may be discharged or the punishment awarded may be remitted on apology being made to the satisfaction of the court.
a) 12 b) 13 c) 14 d) 15
- 2) Under Section _____ of Contempt Court Act, no court shall impose a sentence unless contempt is substantially interferes or tends to be so with the due course of justice.
a) 12 b) 13 c) 14 d) 15
- 3) In India, the Constitution declares the Supreme Court is court of record under Article
a) 129 b) 215 c) 192 d) 251
- 4) Section _____ of Contempt of Court Act, 1971 provides limitation for action for contempt.
a) 12 b) 13
c) 20 d) None of above

B) Answer is **one** sentence or fill in the blanks :

4

- 1) Misconduct means _____
- 2) Civil contempt means _____
- 3) The contempt proceedings are neither civil proceedings nor criminal proceedings. They are _____
- 4) Criminal contempt is defined under Section _____ of Contempt of Court Act, 1971.

P.T.O.



2. Explain defences available in case of Civil Contempt. **8**
3. Explain : **8**
- a) BCI, TR. Case. No. 17/86 Vol-15 (3 and 4), 1988. I.B. R, M. (Petitioner/ Complainant) Vrs. Bar Council of Maharashtra (Respondent).
 - b) D.C. Appeal No. 6/1988, Vol-16 (3 and 4) 1989, I.B..R, J.E. (Appellant) Vs Smt. A. (Respondent).
- OR
3. A) Explain :
- a) V.P. Kumarvelu Vs Bar Council of India AIR 1997 SC 1014
 - b) Pralhad Saran Gupta Vs Bar Council of India AIR 1997 SC 1338. **8**
- B) Explain Bar Council Code of ethics.
4. A) Answer in short (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) Apology
 - 2) Fair criticism
 - 3) Contempt by Judge.
- B) In Re V.C. Mishra AIR 1995 SC. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any two**) : **8**
- 1) Criminal Contempt.
 - 2) Contempt Jurisdiction of the High Court and the Supreme Court.
 - 3) Supreme Court Bar Association Vs Union of India AIR 1988 SC 1895.
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LL.B. – II (Semester – IV), B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VIII)
Examination, 2015
Paper – VII : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II

Day and Date : Monday, 14-12-2015
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

Instruction : All questions are compulsory.

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) _____ are the essential characteristics of Federal Constitution.
 - a) Rigidity of constitution
 - b) Supremacy of constitution
 - c) Written constitution
 - d) All above
- 2) The Constitution of India make _____ fold distribution of legislative powers.
 - a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) One
 - d) Four
- 3) _____ is not a punishment to civil servant.
 - a) Dismissal
 - b) Removal
 - c) Reduction in Rank
 - d) Suspension
- 4) The Election Commission is having _____ power.
 - a) Superintend
 - b) Direct
 - c) Control
 - d) All above
- 5) The Election Commission of India is comprises with one Chief Election Commissioner and other _____ number of members.
 - a) Three
 - b) Five
 - c) One
 - d) Two



- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) _____ Article provides for the establishment of National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes.
 - 2) Provision for the amendment of the constitution is provided under Article _____
 - 3) The freedom of trade, commerce and inter course are mentioned under Article _____
 - 4) Right to property is mentioned under Article _____
 - 5) _____ Article mentioned the functions of the Public Service Commission.
2. Write a detail note on the distribution of legislative powers between Union and States. 10
3. Write an essay on amendment to the Constitution with Apt case laws. 10
- OR
3. Discuss in detail the role of election commission of India to conduct free and fair elections.
4. A) Write short answers : 4
- 1) Appointment of Commission for backward classes.
 - 2) Appointment of members of Public Service Commission.
 - 3) Borrowing power of the Government.
- B) Suit by or against the Government of India. 4
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : 12
- 1) Essential features of Federalism.
 - 2) Financial emergency.
 - 3) States power to regulate trade and commerce.
 - 4) Tribunals.
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**LL.B. (Semester – IV) & B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VIII) Examination, 2015
INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION
(Paper – VIII)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 15-12-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) The enactment must be taken as a whole to determine its true nature and character is the gist of _____ principle.
a) colourable legislation b) doctrine of pith and substance
c) ancillary powers d) residuary power
 - 2) _____ principle states that when the Union Legislature makes a law on a particular subject then the state Legislature have no power to enact any law on that field.
a) Doctrine of repugnancy b) Occupied field
c) Harmonious construction d) Colourable legislation
 - 3) Express mention of one thing implies the exclusion of another is the principle of _____
a) Expressio unius est exclusio alterius
b) Expressum facit cessare tacitum
c) Generalia specialibus non derogant
d) None of these
 - 4) _____ statute is one which collects all statutory provisions relating to a particular topic in one place into one legislative act with minor amendments and improvements.
a) Consolidating statute b) codifying statute
c) Enabling statutes d) Any other
 - 5) Where non-performance of certain provision is visited with a penalty, the enactment is _____
a) Directory b) Mandatory c) Permissive d) Any other

P.T.O.



B) Fill in the blanks/answer in **one** sentence : 5

- 1) In Bonam partem means _____.
- 2) Jurisdiction is bestowed in a court by a _____.
- 3) Generalia specialibus non derogant means _____.
- 4) Where both parties are equally in the wrong, the position of the possessor is the more favourable is the principle of _____.
- 5) The general presumption is that the law should affect _____ actions only and not those of the past.

2. Explain in detail : 10

- 1) Delegatus nonpotest delegare.
- 2) Ut res valeat potius quam pereat.

3. Write a full note on : 10

- 1) Statutes are presumed to be valid and
- 2) Presumption regarding jurisdiction.

OR

Discuss in detail doctrine of colourable legislation and Ancillary powers.

4. Write short answer type questions : 4

- a) Solve **any two** :
 - 1) Interpretation of taxing statute.
 - 2) Welfare legislation.
 - 3) Doctrine of repugnancy.
- b) Prospective operation of statutes. 4

5. Write short notes on **any three** : 12

- 1) Interpretation of statutes conferring rights.
 - 2) Doctrine of pith and substance.
 - 3) Expressum facit cessare tacitum.
 - 4) Presumption against what is inconvenient or absurd.
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**LL.B. (Semester – IV) and B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VIII) Examination, 2015
PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY (Paper – IX A)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 16-12-2015
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) _____ considers parole as the liberation of an inmate from prison or a correctional institution on condition that his original penalty shall revive if those conditions of liberation are violated.
 - a) Dr. Sutherland
 - b) Donald Taft
 - c) J. L. Gillin
 - d) Sir Robert
 - 2) _____ means a branch of knowledge to elucidate the role of victim in the causation of crime.
 - a) Criminology
 - b) Penology
 - c) Victimology
 - d) None of the above
 - 3) The Probation of Offenders Act was passed in the year _____.
 - a) 1958
 - b) 1968
 - c) 1978
 - d) None of the above
 - 4) The Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 provides for setting up _____.
 - a) Special homes
 - b) Observation homes
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of the above
 - 5) Indian Police Act was passed in the year _____.
 - a) 1861
 - b) 1961
 - c) 1967
 - d) None of the above
- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) A victim of custodial torture can move the court directly through a writ petition for protection of his fundamental rights, specially the right to life and liberty guaranteed by AA _____ of the Constitution.
 - 2) _____ is characterised by the absence of material and physical precautions against escape such as walls, locks, bars and armed-guards.



- 3) The term probation is derived from the Latin word _____
- 4) Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, a juvenile who has committed an offence, is not addressed as 'juvenile delinquent', instead he is called a _____
- 5) INTERPOL means _____
2. Explain the Indian prison system. Suggest modifications in prison administration for improving the efficiency of prisons in India. **10**
3. Define the term probation. Explain the principles of probation. **10**
- OR
- Explain the police system in India. What is the liability of police in case of custodial violence ? **10**
4. A) Write short answers (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) Open prisons
 - 2) Victimology
 - 3) Two rights of prisoner.
- B) Rehabilitation of victim. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Principles of parole.
 - 2) Characteristics of Juvenile Court.
 - 3) Women and children as victims.
 - 4) Role of victim in crime causation.
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**LL.B. (Semester – IV),/B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VIII) Examination, 2015
TRADE MARK AND DESIGN (Paper – X)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 17-12-2015
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) Infringement action is based on violation of a _____ right.
 - a) Statutory right
 - b) Common law right
 - c) Both statutory and common law
 - d) None of these
 - 2) Passing off is a form of _____
 - a) Contract
 - b) Tort
 - c) Crime
 - d) None of these
 - 3) Lacarno Agreement of establishing an international classification for industrial design introduced in _____ year.
 - a) 1968
 - b) 1960
 - c) 1967
 - d) None of these
 - 4) The International classification for industrial design is established in _____ languages.
 - a) English and German
 - b) English and French
 - c) English and Latin
 - d) None of these
 - 5) Any person who is aggrieved by refusal to register any design by controller may appeal to _____ court.
 - a) District Court
 - b) Supreme Court
 - c) High Court
 - d) None of these



- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) The term design is defined in the Designs Act under sec. _____
 - 2) Paris convention for the protection of industrial property is introduced in _____ year.
 - 3) In Designs Act, 2000, The Industrial and International Exhibitions was provided under sec. _____
 - 4) Under the Designs Act, 2000, after the expiration of first period of registration, the second period is extended for _____ years.
 - 5) A lapsed design can be restored within _____ year from the date on which the design ceased to have effect.
2. Define the term design. Write a detail note on registration of design and provisions for cancellation of registered design. 10
3. Write a detail note on Paris convention for the protection of Industrial Designs, 1967. 10
- OR
- Define passing off. Discuss in detail modern and classical formulation of the law of passing off. 10
4. Short answer type questions : 8
- A) Solve **any two** : 4
- 1) Reliefs available in passing off actions.
 - 2) Agency under Designs Act.
 - 3) Lapsed designs.
- B) Designs prohibited from Registration. 4
5. Write short notes on **any three** : 12
- 1) Powers and duties of controller under Designs Act, 2000.
 - 2) Industrial design and international exhibition.
 - 3) Difference between infringement action and passing off action.
 - 4) Defences in passing off action.
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LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) & B.A. LL.B. – IV (Semester – VIII) Examination, 2015
PROPERTY LAW (Paper – III)

Day and Date : Friday, 18-12-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Instruction : All questions are compulsory.

1. A) Multiple Choice questions. 5
- 1) Section 52 of the Indian Easement Act 1882 defines the term
a) Lease b) Licence c) Sale d) Easement
 - 2) _____ means all the apartment owners acting as a group in accordance with the bye-laws and Declaration.
a) Apartment owner
b) Association of Apartment owners
c) Board of Managers, Secretary etc.
d) All the above
 - 3) _____ defines the term limited common areas and facilities.
a) Section 3 (o) b) Section 3 (n)
c) Section 3 (f) d) Section 3 (R)
 - 4) _____ must be apparent, continuous and necessary for enjoying the dominant heritage as it was enjoyed before severance.
a) Easement of necessity b) Quasi easement
c) Customary easement d) Easement by grant
 - 5) Section _____ deals with suspension of easement.
a) 49 b) 48 c) 47 d) 52



- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) An easement is _____ and passes with the dominant heritage.
 - 2) The land on which the liability is imposed is called as _____ heritage.
 - 3) _____ means the instrument by which the property is submitted to the provisions of the Act.
 - 4) Section 7 puts an _____ on each apartment owner to comply strictly with the covenants, bye-laws and administrative provisions.
 - 5) A licence is a right in _____
2. Explain the essentials of easement and discuss various modes of extinction of easement. 10
3. A) Explain the provisions relating to 10
- 1) Common Areas and facilities.
 - 2) Bye-laws.
- OR
- B) Explain essential features of Licence and distinguish between an Easement and Licence. 10
4. A) Answer in short (**any 2**). 4
- 1) Dominant Heritage.
 - 2) Status of Apartment.
 - 3) Customary Easement.
- B) Write note on 4
- Common expenses and common profits.
5. Write short note on (**any 3**). 12
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Declaration | 2) Kinds of easement |
| 3) Rights of riparian owner | 4) Deed of apartment. |
-



B) Fill in the blanks : 5

- 1) Article _____ of the Constitution of India deals with the protection of life and personal liberty.
- 2) There are _____ ways or process to compel a person to appear in a court.
- 3) The fairness of criminal trial is based on _____
- 4) _____ is a process by which a person is released from custody.
- 5) _____ is a direction to release a person on bail issued even before the person is arrested.

2. Explain F.I.R. and its evidentiary value in detail. 10

3. Explain arrest and its relevant provisions in Cr.P.C. 10

OR

Explain search and seizure.

4. A) Writes short answer (**any two**) : 4

- 1) Appellate bail powers
- 2) Search warrant
- 3) Absconder status.

B) Explain concept of fair trial. 4

5. Write short notes (**any three**) : 12

- 1) Rights of arrested person
 - 2) Constitution perspective of Art. 14, 20, 21
 - 3) Bail
 - 4) Dismissal of complaint.
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**L.L.B. Sem – V B.A.L.L.B. Sem – IX Examination, 2015
LAW OF EVIDENCE (Paper – II)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 28/11/2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Total. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5
- 1) Presumption of law is _____ presumption.
A) artificial B) natural C) factual D) none of these
 - 2) Confession made by accused person regarding the discovery of physical fact, while he is in the police custody _____
A) is inadmissible B) is irrelevant
C) is conclusive proof D) may be proved
 - 3) The facts which can be perceived by the senses are called as,
A) psychological facts B) internal facts
C) physical facts D) relevant facts
 - 4) The word “substance” used in the definition of “Document” indicates
A) a paper B) particular substance
C) any substance D) none of these
 - 5) A judgement of certain courts are _____ of the matter stated in them.
A) presumptions B) conclusive proof
C) admissions D) none of these
- B) Fill in the blanks. 5
- 1) Sec. 45 is an exception to the general rule that _____
 - 2) _____ means what facts may be proved before the court.



- 3) When presumption lies in favour of one party, the _____ lies on the
opposit party.
- 4) Evidence may be given of the fact in issue and of _____ and of no
others.
- 5) As per Section 40 of Indian Evidence Act, Previous judgements of courts are
relevent to _____.
2. What is Dying Declaration ? Enumerate the various grounds on which dying
declaration is admitted in evidence. In case if person making dying declaration
servives can the declaration be admitted in evidence ? **10**
3. Explain fully the law relating to Presumptions. **10**
- OR
- Explain the other Acts, special reference to C.P.C. and Cr.P.C., deal with evidence. **10**
4. Give the answer in short. **4**
- A) (Write **any two** out of three)
- 1) Define the term, “Fact”.
 - 2) Define the term, “Proved”.
 - 3) State the relevent facts for the proof of custom.
- B) Give the importance of The Indian Evidence Act, 1872. **4**
5. Write short notes. (Write **any three** out of **four**) **12**
- 1) Expert opinion.
 - 2) Relevancy of judgements of courts of justice.
 - 3) Conspiracy.
 - 4) Circumstantial evidence.
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**LL.B. (Semester – V), B.A.LL.B. (Semester – IX) Examination, 2015
THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT (Paper – III)**

Day and Date : Monday, 30-11-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice question : 5
- 1) Object of pleading is
 - a) To intimate the intention of one party to another
 - b) To ascertain the real dispute between the parties
 - c) To determine the real issue between the parties
 - d) All the above
 - 2) The defendant may claim set off if the following condition is satisfied
 - a) Suit must be for recovery money
 - b) Sum of money must be ascertain
 - c) Such sum must be legally recoverable by defendant
 - d) All the above
 - 3) Section 13 of code of civil procedure provides for validity of foreign judgement. Such validity of foreign judgement may be challenged in
 - a) High court
 - b) Supreme court
 - c) Civil court only
 - d) None of above
 - 4) Object of arrest before judgement is
 - a) To enable the plaintiff to realize the amount of decree if eventually passed in his favor.
 - b) To prevent any attempt on the part of defendant to defeat the execution of decree that may be passed against him.
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of the above



- 5) Court by which decree may be executed
 - a) Court which passed decree
 - b) Court to which decree send for execution
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None the above

B) Fill in the blanks : 5

- 1) As per Section 20 other suit to be instituted where defendant resides or _____
- 2) Pleading includes _____
- 3) Ex-party decree can be set aside on the ground of summons was not duly served or _____
- 4) No adjournment shall be granted more than _____ times to a party during hearing of suit.
- 5) Person against whom decree has been passed or an order capable of execution has been made is called _____

2. Explain sale in execution of decree. 10

3. Explain civil court has jurisdiction to try all suits of civil nature unless cognizance barred. 10

OR

3. Explain arrest before judgement and attach before judgement. 10

4. A) Short answer question **any two** : 4

- a) Necessary party
- b) Joinder party
- c) Summons.

B) Stay of suit. 4

5. Write short note any **three** : 12

- 1) Adjournment
- 2) Rejection of plaint
- 3) Stay of execution
- 4) Interest.



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**LL.B. – III (Semester – V) and B.A. LL.B. (Semester – IX) Examination, 2015
COMPANY LAW (Paper – IV)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 1-12-2015

Total Marks : 50

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

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

1. A) Multiple Choice Questions : 5
- 1) In India, a share has been regarded as _____ within the meaning of Section 2(7) of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930.
 - a) Money
 - b) Premium
 - c) Goods
 - d) Services
 - 2) Liability of promoters commences only after they have started functioning as promoters and not for earlier acts. This principle has been laid down in _____ case.
 - a) Ladgwell Mining Co. Vs Brooks
 - b) Narayana Chettiar Vs Kalleswara Mills
 - c) North-West Transportation Co. Vs Beatty
 - d) None of the above
 - 3) Section 41 of the Act, defines the term _____.
 - a) Member
 - b) Debenture Holder
 - c) Promoter
 - d) Director
 - 4) The word 'company' is derived from the combination of two _____ words namely com and panis.
 - a) English
 - b) French
 - c) Roman
 - d) Latin
 - 5) A company may change its name only by passing a _____ resolution.
 - a) Simple
 - b) Special
 - c) Simple and Ordinary
 - d) Extra Ordinary

P.T.O.



- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) Section 3(1) (iii) of the Companies Act, 1956 defines a _____ company.
 - 2) Association Clause of the Memorandum of Association is also known as _____ Clause.
 - 3) The Doctrine of 'Ultra Virus' has been well established in _____ case in the year 1875.
 - 4) A _____ is a right to a specific amount of the share capital of a company carrying with it certain rights and liabilities while the company is a going concern and on its winding up.
 - 5) Section 2(13) contains the definition of the term _____

2. Discuss the powers and duties of director. 10
3. "A promoter is neither a trustee nor an agent of the company but he stands in a fiduciary position towards it" comment. 10

OR

Explain the Doctrine of Indoor Management and states its exceptions, if any.

4. A) Answer in short (**any two**) : 4
- 1) Government Company
 - 2) Public Company
 - 3) Partnership Firm.
- B) Write note on : 4
- Corporate Personality.
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : 12
- 1) Statement in lieu of Prospectus.
 - 2) Doctrine of Constructive Notice.
 - 3) Forfeiture and Surrender of Shares.
 - 4) Kinds of Share Capital.
-



Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – V) & B.A. LL.B. (Semester – IX) Examination, 2015
PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW (Paper – V)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 2-12-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

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

1. Choose most appropriate option.

5

- A) 1) Quoting false tax may attract penalty U/S 272 BB up to Rs.
A) 1,000/- B) 10,000/- C) 5,000/- D) None
- 2) Holding or using more than one pan is offence and may attract penalty up to Rs.
A) 10,000/- B) 5,000/- C) 1,000/- D) None
- 3) Income tax is
A) Direct tax B) Indirect tax
C) Both of A and B D) None of them
- 4) Income tax administration comes under
A) State Govt. B) Central Govt.
C) Both A and B D) None
- 5) Apex Authority under Income Tax Act is
A) Chief commissioner B) CBDT
C) Income Tax Tribunal D) None

B) Answer in **one** sentences.

5

- 1) What is meant by Assessee ?
- 2) State types of assets and their meaning.
- 3) Explain the term profit.
- 4) How gain is different from profit ?
- 5) When and how loss occurs ?



2. State and explain cost of improvements and cost of acquisition in the context of income from capital gain. **10**
3. State and explain powers of income tax authority specially i.r.o search and seizure. **10**

OR

Define salary, deduction under salary and perquisite.

4. State and explain in short **(any 2)** : **4**
- A) A) Slump sale in relation to capital gain.
 - B) Power of income tax authority.
 - C) Audit of A/C of certain person carrying on business/profession.
- B) Write short notes : **4**
- Person.
5. Write short notes **(any 3)** : **12**
- 1) Income Tax Authorities
 - 2) CBDT
 - 3) Maintenance of A/C certain person carrying on Business U/S 44AA
 - 4) PAN.
-



SLR-N – 83A

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – V) B.A. LL.B. (Semester – IX) Examination, 2015
Paper – VIII : LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENURE & TENANCY SYSTEM**

Day and Date : Thursday, 3-12-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5
- 1) Procedure for conversion of use of land from one purpose to another is provided under _____ of Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966.
a) Sec. – 43 b) Sec. – 49 c) Sec. – 44 d) Sec. – 51
 - 2) According to Sec. 112 Non-Agricultural assessment on lands in each block in an urban area shall not exceed _____ of full market value.
a) 2% b) 5% c) 7% d) 3%
 - 3) As per Sec. 143 _____ may inquire into and decide right of way over boundaries.
a) Collector b) Tahsildar c) Talathi d) Circle Officer
 - 4) When the area of alluvial land exceeds _____, it shall be at the disposal of the collector. Subject to the provisions of Sec 32.
a) One hectore b) One acre c) Two heactor d) Two acre
 - 5) Government title to mines and minerals is provided under _____ of Maharashtra Land Revenue code 1966.
a) Sec. – 48 b) Sec. – 47 c) Sec. – 49 d) Sec. – 90

P.T.O.



- B) Answer in **one** sentence. 5
- 1) What is meant by “Saza” ?
 - 2) Wada land means _____
 - 3) _____ is the head of the District Revenue Officer.
 - 4) Building means _____
 - 5) _____ shall enter in a register of mutations.
2. Explain fully the Revenue Officers, their Powers and Duties. 10
3. Define boundary and boundary marks. How dispute of boundary marks of agricultural lands are settled ? 10
- OR
3. What are the provisions regarding Appeals Revision and Review under M.L.R.C. 1966 ? 10
4. A) Write short answers (**any two**). 4
- 1) Agricultural year.
 - 2) Privilege of title deeds.
 - 3) Farm building.
- B) Nistar Patrak. 4
5. Short notes (Write **any three** out of four). 12
- 1) Procedure for conversion of use of land from one purpose to another.
 - 2) Construction of water course.
 - 3) Regularisation of encroachments.
 - 4) Summary eviction.
-



Seat No.	
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**LL.B – III (Sem. – V) / B.A. LL.B. – V (Sem. – IX) Examination, 2015
EQUITY AND TRUST (Paper – IX (B))**

Day and Date : Friday, 4-12-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) The Indian Trusts Act came into force on _____
 - a) 1st March 1872
 - b) 1st March 1972
 - c) 1st March 1882
 - d) 1st March 1982
- 2) Section 31 of the Indian Trusts Act confers upon the trustee _____
 - a) Right to apply to court for opinion in management of trust property
 - b) Right to title deed
 - c) Right to rents and profits
 - d) Right to compel to any act of duty
- 3) Section 50 of the Act provides that
 - a) Trustee cannot delegate
 - b) Trustee may not use trust property for his own profit
 - c) Co-trustees may not lend to one of themselves
 - d) Trustee may not charge for services
- 4) Where the duties of trustee are ordinary and of a mechanical character involving routine intelligence, the trust is called
 - a) Simple trust
 - b) Passive trust
 - c) Discretionary trust
 - d) Ministerial trust
- 5) Section 40 of the Indian Trusts Act confers upon the trustee
 - a) Power to vary investments
 - b) Power to convey
 - c) Power to give receipts
 - d) Power to compound etc.



- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) The trusts of _____ obligation cannot be enforced by or on behalf of the cestui que trust.
 - 2) A _____ secret trust is one where neither the existence of a trust nor its terms are disclosed by the Will or other instrument.
 - 3) Section 33 of the Indian Trusts Act provides for trustee's right to _____ from gainer by breach of trust.
 - 4) Section 25 of the Act lays down that where a trustee succeeds another, he is not, as such liable for the acts or defaults of his _____
 - 5) Section 48 of the Act provides that co-trustees cannot act _____
2. Define 'Trust'. Explain in detail rules for creation of trusts. 10
3. Define the term 'Trustee'. Discuss fully the duties of trustees. 10
- OR
- Define the term 'Beneficiary'. Explain fully the rights of the beneficiary. 10
4. A) Answer in short (**any two**) : 4
- 1) Trustee cannot renounce after acceptance.
 - 2) Executed and Executory Trust.
 - 3) Right to settlement of accounts.
- B) Write a note on 'Liabilities of Trustees'. 4
5. Write short note (**any three**) : 12
- 1) Right to reimbursement of expenses.
 - 2) Power to apply property of minors for their maintenance etc.
 - 3) Precatory trusts.
 - 4) Trust distinguished from contracts.
-



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**LL.B. (Semester V)/ B.A. LL.B. – V (Semester – IX) Examination, 2015
Paper – X : INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS**

Day and Date : Saturday, 5-12-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

N. B. : All questions are compulsory.

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5

- 1) The French Revolution was based upon those principles which were set by _____ Revolution.
a) American b) Roman c) Both above d) None above
- 2) _____ theory mentioned that the rights are the creation of state.
a) Legal Rights Theory b) Natural Rights Theory
c) Both above d) None above
- 3) The First Generations of Human Rights includes _____ Rights.
a) civil and political b) collective rights
c) economic, social etc. d) none above
- 4) The preamble of the UN charter begins with the word _____
a) Individual b) The people c) State d) All above
- 5) The universal declaration of human rights provides economic, social and cultural rights under _____ articles.
a) 3 to 21 b) 15 to 20 c) 22 to 27 d) 1 to 2

B) Fill in the blanks : 5

- 1) The international covenant on civil and political rights has comprises with _____ number of Articles.
- 2) The commission on the status of women has been established in the _____ year.
- 3) The First World Conference on Human Rights was held at the place of _____
- 4) The European Convention for the protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms was adopted in _____ year.
- 5) UDHR is comprises with _____ generations of Human Rights.



2. Write a detail note on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and point out its influence on different Human Right Documents. **10**
3. Discuss in detail the philosophical and pragmatic approach to rights. **10**

OR

Write in detail the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, 1993.

4. A) Write short answers (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) Scope of sub-commission on prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities
 - 2) Bodies primarily concerned with Human Rights
 - 3) Jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights.
- B) French Revolution. **4**
5. Write a short notes (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Bill of Human Rights
 - 2) Commission on the status of Women
 - 3) Implementation of the American Convention
 - 4) Proclamation of Teheran.
-



- 3) _____ means shut the mouth.
- 4) Section _____ provides for appeals in case of acquittal.
- 5) The word _____ denotes to reconsider for the purpose of correction or to alter.

2. What are the preliminary pleas to bar the trial ? 10

3. Explain provisions for transfer of cases in Cr.P.C. 10

OR

Explain in detail the provisions relating to charge, form and content of charge.

4. A) Write short answers (**any two**) : 4

- 1) Discharge-precharge, evidence
- 2) Compensation and cost
- 3) Supreme Court of India.

B) Explain modes of providing judgement. 4

5. Write short notes (**any three**) : 12

- 1) Juvenile court system
 - 2) Probation of offenders law
 - 3) Time limitation
 - 4) Summary trial.
-



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**LL.B. – III (Semester – VI)/B.A.LL.B. (Semester – X) Examination, 2015
LAW OF EVIDENCE (Paper – II)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 10-12-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- i) The credit of a witness is generally impeached by the _____
 - a) Same party
 - b) Opposite party
 - c) Court
 - d) None of these
 - ii) Leading questions can be always asked in _____
 - a) Chief Examination
 - b) Cross Examination
 - c) Re-examination
 - d) None of these
 - iii) According to Section _____ of Evidence Act “no particular number of witnesses shall in any case be required for the proof of any fact.”
 - a) 134
 - b) 135
 - c) 144
 - d) 146
 - iv) A dumb person may give evidence by writing/by signs. Evidence so recorded shall be regarded as _____ evidence.
 - a) Documentary
 - b) Oral
 - c) Both
 - d) None of these
 - v) The Doctrine of _____ is an example of estoppel by record.
 - a) Stare decisis
 - b) Res gestae
 - c) Res judicata
 - d) None of these
- B) i) There cannot be any estoppel against the Govt. in exercise of its _____ and _____ functions. 5
- ii) The expression ‘burden of proof’ has two meanings those are _____
 - iii) In benami transactions the apparent purchaser is not a _____
 - iv) Death in police custody creates a _____
 - v) Accomplice means _____



2. Critically explain the general principles of oral evidence. **10**
3. Explain in detail about the general principles cross examination. **10**

OR

State the provisions of Indian Evidence Act regarding the exclusion of oral by documentary evidence. **10**

4. A) Write **any two** out of three : **4**
- i) Dumb witness
 - ii) Competency to testify
 - iii) Presumption of legitimacy.
- B) Dowry Death. **4**
5. Write **any three** out of four : **12**
- a) Estoppel by deed
 - b) Doctrine of judicial notice
 - c) Leading question
 - d) Accomplice evidence.
-



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**LL.B. Semester – VI B.A.LL.B. Semester – X Examination, 2015
THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE & LIMITATION ACT (Paper – III)**

Day and Date : Friday, 11-12-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

Instructions : 1) **All question are compulsory.**
2) **Figures in *right* indicate *full* marks.**

1. A) Multiple choice question. 5
- 1) Suit relating to public nuisance minimum number of persons required for filling such suit
a) Three b) Four c) Five d) Two
 - 2) According to Section 18(2) of Limitation Act oral evidence of date of acknowledgment is permissible if the acknowledgment
a) Is dated b) Is undated
c) 1 and 2 both d) None of the above
 - 3) Provision of the Section 80 of Civil Procedure Code are
a) Mandatory b) Discretionary
c) Recommendatory d) None of the above
 - 4) Section 5 of Limitation Act does not apply to a suit that is original cause of action
a) Correct b) Wrong
c) Based in discretion 1 of court d) None of the above
 - 5) Section 96 of Code of Civil Procedure, right to appeal is general rule such right may be limited by
a) Express provision of Code of Civil Procedure
b) Express provision of any other law for time being in force
c) Both (a) and (b) above
d) None of the above



- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) Every suit instituted appeal preferred application made after the prescribed period shall be _____
 - 2) For the purpose of Section 6 of Limitation Act minor includes _____
 - 3) In computing period of limitation for any suit appeal or application the day from which such period is to be reckoned _____
 - 4) For the purpose of Section 18 of Limitation Act the word signed means signed either _____ or by agent duly authorized in this behalf.
 - 5) Decree against government shall not be execution unless it remains unsatisfied for the period of _____ month computed from date of decree.
2. Suit by aliens and by or against foreign rules or ambassador. 10
3. Second appeal. 10
- OR
- Acknowledgment and its effect. 10
4. A) Short answer question **any two** : 4
- a) Illness
 - b) Remand
 - c) Imprisonment.
- B) Suit relating to public nuisance. 4
5. Write short note **any three** : 12
- 1) Transfer of cases
 - 2) Legal liability
 - 3) Review
 - 4) Foreign rule of limitation.
-



Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Sem. – VI), B.A., LL.B. (Semester – X) Examination, 2015
COMPANY LAW (Paper – IV)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 12-12-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) Debenture holders are the _____ of the company.
 - a) Members of the company
 - b) Creditors of the company
 - c) Directors of the company
 - d) None of these
- 2) The first meeting of the share holders of a public limited company with a share capital is _____.
 - a) Annual general meeting
 - b) Extraordinary general meeting
 - c) Statutory meeting
 - d) None of these
- 3) The provisions relating to prevention of mismanagement in a company are contained in Sec – _____ of the Companies Act.
 - a) Sec – 397
 - b) Sec – 398
 - c) Sec – 395
 - d) None of these
- 4) _____ may present petition for winding up of the company u/s 439 of the companies Act.
 - a) Company itself
 - b) By creditors
 - c) By contributories
 - d) All of these
- 5) Borrowing by a company may be ultra-vires under _____ circumstances.
 - a) Borrowing which is ultra-vires the company
 - b) Borrowing which is intra-vires the company but ultra-vires the directors
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of these



B) Fill in the blanks / Answer in **one** sentence : 5

- 1) The provision relating to compulsory winding up of a company the court is contain in Sec – _____ of the Companies Act.
- 2) The books of Account must disclose a _____ view of the state of affairs of the company.
- 3) Whether firm, body corporate or other association shall be appointed as an inspector.
- 4) All general meetings of company other than the statutory and annual general meeting are called _____
- 5) Sec – 555 of the Companies Act provides that the dividends which have remained unclaimed by any creditor or contributory for a period of over six months must be deposited in the _____ of India.

2. Discuss various kinds of meetings of a company. 10

3. Write a note on provisions relating to prevention of oppression and mismanagement. 10

OR

Discuss in detail provisions relating to winding up of the company with special reference to winding up by the court.

4. Short answer type questions. 8

a) Solve **any two** : 4

- 1) Proxy
- 2) Debenture – Define
- 3) Amalgamation.

b) Fixed and floating charge. 4

5. Short notes on **any three** : 12

- 1) Civil and criminal liability of companies.
- 2) Government companies
- 3) Effect of unauthorised borrowings.
- 4) Powers and duties of Auditors.



B) Give **one** word/**one** sentence answers : 5

- i) ESI Act is not applicable to _____ factories.
- ii) Any process or activity specified in _____ scheduled in Factory Act is called hazardous process.
- iii) _____ are prohibited to be employed in any part of the factory in which a cotton opener is at work for pressing cotton.
- iv) Personal injury includes _____ and _____
- v) Funeral benefit will be payable to _____

2. Describe employment injury. What is in the course of employment and out of employment ? 10

3. Write about the employment of young persons under Factories Act. 10

OR

Critically write a note on the concept of contributions under E.S.I. Act. 10

4. A) Write **any two** : (2×2=4)

- i) Workmen and employer under W.C. Act.
- ii) Claims under Minimum Wages Act.
- iii) Compensatory holidays.

B) Dependants benefits under ESI Act. 4

5. Write **any three** : (4×3=12)

- i) Notional extension.
 - ii) Fare wage.
 - iii) Overtime and rate of payment.
 - iv) Intentional injury.
-



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**LL.B. – III (Sem. – VI) and B.A.LL.B. (Sem. – X) Examination, 2015
PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW (Paper – V)**

Day and Date : Monday, 14-12-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Choose most appropriate option. 5
- 1) Taxable service under Service Tax come's U/s
A) 64 B) 105 C) 64 (105) D) None of them
 - 2) Voluntarily Registration under MVat Act Annual Turnover limit there of at present is
A) 1,00,000 B) 2,00,000 C) 10,00,000 D) None of them
 - 3) Service Tax is controlled and managed by
A) State excise B) Central excise
C) Both A) and B) D) None of them
 - 4) The main object of Vat Tax is to avoid
A) Minimum Tax B) Maximum Tax
C) Tax on Tax D) None of them
 - 5) Basic characteristics of Vat Tax is
A) Single Point Tax B) Double Point Tax
C) Multi Point Tax D) None of them
- B) Fill in the blanks/Answer in **one** sentences. 5
- 1) What is cascading effect under Vat Tax ?
 - 2) Vat Tax is _____ Tax in Nature.
 - 3) Parties entered under Service Tax are _____



- 4) Compulsory Audit of Accounts by C.A. is applicable when annual turn over exceeds to amount _____ under MVat Act.
- 5) Occasion the movement of good's from one state to another is relevant to sale/purchase when there is
- A) Interstate trade commerce B) Outside state
C) Import export D) None of them
2. State explain any 10 taxable services with its brief characteristics. **10**
3. A) State when sale or purchase of good's take place in export/import. **10**
- OR
- B) State and explain various authorities under CST Act also their powers and function.
4. A) Write short note (**any two**). **4**
- I) Appropriate state under CST Act.
 II) Survey and search under MVat Act.
 III) Banking and financial services.
- B) State and explain penalties under MVat Act. **4**
5. Write short note (**any three**). **12**
- 1) Exist Poll and Opinion Poll services
 2) Registration under Service Tax Act
 3) Registration under Central Sales Tax Act
 4) Registration under MVat Act.
-



SLR-N – 91A

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**LL.B. Semester – VI/B.A.LL.B. Semester – X Examination, 2015
LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENURE AND TENANCY SYSTEM
(Paper – VIII)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 15-12-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

Instruction : All questions are compulsory.

1. A) Multiple choice question : 5
- 1) The Government company or local authority can not seek reference U/section _____
a) 18 b) 20 c) 21 d) 22
 - 2) Landlords duty to keep premises in _____
a) Good condition b) Condition
c) Good repair d) None of these
 - 3) _____ not to cut off or withhold essential supply or service without just or sufficient cause.
a) Landlord b) Tenant c) Sublet d) None of these
 - 4) Standard rent is fixed by _____
a) Court b) Landlord c) Tenant d) None of these
 - 5) The provision for appeal in M.R.C. Act, 1999 is given U/Sec. _____
a) 34 b) 35 c) 12 d) 17
- B) Write **one** sentence answer : 5
- 1) Define rent.
 - 2) Permanent structure.
 - 3) Define landlord.
 - 4) Define family.
 - 5) Holding of land.

P.T.O.



2. Discuss the provisions about jurisdiction of courts, appeal under M.R.C. Act, 1999. **10**
3. What are the authorities for establishment of land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement ? Write down its composition and term of office. **10**

OR

Discuss the remedies available to the tenant when the landlord cut-off or with holds essential supply or service.

4. A) Short answer (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) Notification and acquisition
 - 2) Tenant
 - 3) Determination of social impact.
- B) Write down the procedure of rehabilitation and resettlement. **4**
5. Write short notes on **any three** : **12**
- 1) Permitted increase
 - 2) Sublet
 - 3) Right to inspection
 - 4) Essential conditions and elements of licensee.
-



SLR-N – 92 B

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – VI) / B.A.LL.B. (Semester – X) Examination, 2015
EQUITY AND TRUST (Paper – IX)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 16-12-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) According to Section 79 of Indian Trust Act _____ of trust not to defeat what trustees have duly done.
A) Revocation
B) Non-Revocation
C) Beneficiary
D) None
 - 2) Section 81 to 85 explain circumstances wherein a _____ trust created.
A) Resulting
B) Result
C) Constructive trust
D) None
 - 3) Where there is _____ , the law shall prevail.
A) equal equity
B) result equity
C) equity
D) none
 - 4) Equity will not suffer wrong to be without a _____
A) equal equity
B) intention
C) Equity right
D) remedy
 - 5) “ _____, non dormientibus, jura subvenient’.
A) vigilantibus
B) vigilant
C) vigilant busione
D) none
- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) Section 73 explain, new trustees in place of trustees or _____ other trustees can be made.
 - 2) Section 68 of Indian Trust Act fixes the liability beneficiary _____ the breach of trust.

P.T.O.



- 3) Section _____ of Indian Trust Act, deals that the office of trustee is vacated by his death or by his discharge from his office.
- 4) Section _____ enumerate the circumstances when trust may be revoked.
- 5) Fiduciary relationship arises not from trust only but ex lege and _____ also.
2. Define constructive trusts and explain fully certain obligation in nature of trust. **10**
3. Explain the liabilities of beneficiaries. **10**
- OR
- Explain the extinction of trust. **10**
4. A) Write short note (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) Doctrine of performance and satisfaction
 - 2) Appointment of new trustees.
 - 3) Initial trustees.
- B) Charitable and religious trust. **4**
5. Write short note (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Public trust administration fund
 - 2) Offences and penalties
 - 3) Equity looks intent rather than the form
 - 4) Equity acts in personam.
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**LL.B. (Sem. – VI), B.A.LL.B. (Sem. – X) Examination, 2015
INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS (Paper – X)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 17-12-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : **5**
- 1) The convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women was adopted in the year
 - a) 1979
 - b) 1969
 - c) 1959
 - d) None of the above
 - 2) The Declaration on the rights of child was adopted in the year
 - a) 1959
 - b) 1969
 - c) 1989
 - d) none of the above
 - 3) The convention on the Political Rights of women was adopted in the year
 - a) 1953
 - b) 1979
 - c) 1965
 - d) None of the above
 - 4) The declaration on the rights of disabled persons adopted by the General Assembly in the year
 - a) 1975
 - b) 1979
 - c) 1972
 - d) None of the above
 - 5) The declaration on the rights of persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities was adopted in the year.
 - a) 1992
 - b) 1982
 - c) 1972
 - d) None of the above



B) Fill in the blanks/Answer in **one** sentence : **5**

- 1) The fourth world conference on the rights of women was held in the year _____ at Beijing, China.
- 2) The Declaration on the rights of mentally retarded persons was adopted in the year _____
- 3) The convention on the rights of child was adopted in the year _____
- 4) The First World Conference of the International women's year was held at _____ in 1975.
- 5) The General Assembly established the UNICEF in the year _____ to provide assistance to the child victims in case of war, or other calamities.

2. Discuss in detail the appropriate measures to be undertaken by state parties under CEDAW and Convention on Political Rights of women towards the explanation of women. **10**
3. Critically examine the measures undertaken by state parties towards rights of child both under the convention and declaration of rights of child.

OR

Discuss in detail the obligation of state parties under the declaration of rights of persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities with reference to Indian Constitution. **10**

4. A) Write a short answer on **any two** : **4**
 - 1) F.A.O.
 - 2) International Court of Justice
 - 3) The Security Council of U.N.O.
- B) The secretariat and General Assembly of U.N.O. **4**
5. Write short notes on **any three** : **12**
 - 1) W.I.P.O.
 - 2) U.N.E.S.C.O.
 - 3) W.H.O.
 - 4) I.L.O.



- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) Two or more persons are said to _____ when they agree upon the same thing in the same sense.
 - 2) An agreement enforceable by law is _____
 - 3) Every promise and every set of promises forming the consideration for each other is _____
 - 4) Section 23 lays down that, 'Every agreement of which the object or consideration is unlawful is _____
 - 5) S. 17 of the Indian Contract Act defines _____
2. Explain in detail 'Who are competent to contract'. 10
3. Explain fully 'coercion' and 'undue influence'. Distinguish between them. 10
- OR
- Discuss fully damages as remedy in contractual relations. 10
4. A) Answer in short (**any two**) : 4
- 1) Sale of goodwill.
 - 2) Revocation of proposal.
 - 3) Express promises.
- B) Write a note on 'Appropriation of payments'. 4
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : 12
- 1) Novation, Rescission and Alteration of contract.
 - 2) Quasi contracts.
 - 3) Anticipatory breach of contract.
 - 4) Exceptions to consideration.
-



Seat No.	
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**LL.B. I (Semester – I) B.A.LL.B III (Sem – V) (Old) Examination, 2015
SPECIAL CONTRACT
(Paper – II)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 28-11-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5
- 1) How many contracts are present in contract of gurantee ?
a) Four b) Three c) Two d) One
 - 2) Under Indian Contract Act, Contract of Indemnity is defined under Section
a) 120 b) 124 c) 126 d) 130
 - 3) Broker is type of
a) Principal b) Bailor c) Agent d) Pledgee
 - 4) 'S' request to 'C' to lend Rs. 5,000 /- to 'P' and undertaken that if 'P' fails to pay, he will pay the amount.This is contract of
a) bailment b) pledge c) indemnity d) guarantee
 - 5) Finder of goods is acting as
a) bailee b) agent c) guarantor d) principal
1. B) Fill in the blanks. 5
- 1) Transfer of car for servicing this is the contract of _____
 - 2) Sec. 128 of Indian Contract Act defines _____
 - 3) Transfer of goods by one person to another as a security for payment of debt is called _____
 - 4) Liability of surety is Co-extensive with that of _____
 - 5) Continuing guarantee means _____



2. Define contract of bailment. What are the rights and duties of Bailee ? **10**
3. Explain various modes of creation and termination of Agency. **10**

OR

Explain contract of guarantee. What are the rights and duties of surety ?

4. Short answer type questions. **4**

A) Answer **any two**

- 1) Creditor
- 2) Finder of goods
- 3) Principal debtor

B) General lien.

4

5. Short notes **any three** **(3×4=12)**

- 1) Rights and duties of creditor
 - 2) Rights of pawnee
 - 3) Agency by Ratification
 - 4) Contract of Insurance under Indemnity.
-



B) Fill in the blanks/answer in **one** sentence. 5

- 1) Damnum sine Injuria means _____
- 2) Where the person is liable for a tort committed by another, the liability is _____ liability.
- 3) _____ is a form of defamation where defamatory statement is made in some permanent form.
- 4) Res ipsa Loquitur means _____
- 5) Sec. _____ empowers the state government to constitute claims tribunals to adjudicate upon claims for compensation arising out of motor vehicle accidents.

2. Write a note on general Justifications available in Tort. Discuss in detail volenti non fit Injuria. 10

3. Write a detail note on Vicarious Liability with special reference to master servant relationship. 10

OR

Discuss in detail the modes of Extinguishment of liability in Tort.

4. Short answer type questions. (8)

a) Solve **any two**. 4

- 1) Unliquidated damages.
- 2) Contributory Negligence.
- 3) Malicious prosecution.

b) Theories of Negligence. 4

5. Write short notes on **any three** : 12

- 1) Nervous shock.
 - 2) Assault and Battery.
 - 3) Distinction between Tort and Crime.
 - 4) Kinds of Defamation.
-



B) 1) Act of a person incapable of judgement by reason of intoxication caused _____ is not an offence.

2) Section 88 regarding consent as a defence immunizes _____ from the liability.

3) Under Section 94, offences committed out of compulsion or threat is a defence to criminal liability and that threat must be of _____

4) The maxim 'de minimus non curat les' means _____

5) Section 34 covers acts done by several persons in furtherance of _____

5

2. Explain in detail the maxim 'actus non-facit reum nisi mens sit rea'.

10

3. Explain the stages in the commission of crime with the help of tests.

10

OR

Write a detailed note on 'Abetment'.

4. A) Short answers (**any 2**) :

4

1) Affray

2) Fine

3) Forfeiture of property

4) Harboring offenders.

B) Private defence of property.

4

5. Short notes (**any 3**) :

12

1) Unlawful Assembly

2) Intraterritorial and extra territorial operation

3) Death sentence

4) Criminal conspiracy.



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**LL.B. – I (Semester – I), B.A. LL.B. – III (Semester – V) Examination, 2015
Paper – V : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (Paper – I) (Old)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 2-12-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Instruction : All questions are compulsory.

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) In _____ year the British Government has send the Cripps Mission to India.
a) 1950 b) 1940 c) 1942 d) 1935
- 2) _____ words inserted under the preamble to the Constitution through 42nd Amendment.
a) Secular b) Socialist c) Both above d) None above
- 3) _____ Art. defines India that is Bharat shall be the Union of States.
a) 1 b) 5 c) 4 d) 2
- 4) The population of State is divided into _____ classes.
a) Citizen b) Aliens c) Both above d) None above
- 5) The Indian Citizenship Act provides _____ citizenship.
a) Single b) Double c) Both above d) None above

B) Fill in the blanks :

5

- 1) _____ Art. defines 'State'.
- 2) _____ Article provides provision for abolition of untouchability.
- 3) Right to education is mentioned under Art. _____
- 4) The writ jurisdiction of Supreme Court is mentioned under Art. _____
- 5) Art. 14 provides equality before law or _____

P.T.O.



2. Explain in detail the concept of equality as provided by the Constitution with Apt case laws. **10**
3. Discuss in detail the role and the purpose of the preamble. **10**

OR

Write an essay on the salient features of the Constitution.

4. A) Write short answer (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) Cabinet Mission.
 - 2) Define law as mentioned under Art. 13.
 - 3) Saving of laws providing for acquisition of Estate etc.
- B) Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Right to life and personal liberty.
 - 2) Right of the minorities.
 - 3) Constitutional remedies.
 - 4) Religious freedom.
-



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**LL.B. (Semester – I)/B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) Examination, 2015
(Paper – VI) (Old)
FAMILY LAW (Paper – I)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 3-12-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions.

5

- 1) Under Section _____ of The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, the court have power to issue injunction prohibiting marriage is Contravention of Act.
 - a) Section 12
 - b) Section 13
 - c) Section 15
 - d) None of above
- 2) The commission of Sati (Prevention) Act was enacted in
 - a) 1978
 - b) 1987
 - c) 1986
 - d) None of above
- 3) According to Section 2(b) of the Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929, child marriage means a marriage to which either of the contracting parties is a
 - a) Child
 - b) Major
 - c) Unsound
 - d) None of above
- 4) According to Section 6 of Dowery Prohibition Act, where any dowery is received by any person other than the woman in connection with whose marriage it is given that person shall _____ it to the women.
 - a) Purchase
 - b) Transfer
 - c) Sell
 - d) None of the above
- 5) In case of _____ kartas can alienate joint family property.
 - a) Legal necessity
 - b) Benefit of estate
 - c) Acts of indispensable duty
 - d) All the above



- B) Fill in the blanks/Answer in **one** sentence : **5**
- 1) Monogamy means _____
 - 2) Every offence under Dowry Prohibition Act shall be non-bailable and non _____
 - 3) According to Section 12 of Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, the court have power to issue _____ prohibiting marriage in contravention of this Act.
 - 4) Apostasy means _____
 - 5) When all coparceners die leaving behind one, such coparcener is known as _____
2. Explain regulating provisions of child marriage and sati system. **10**
3. A) Explain types of family based upon lineage, authority structure, location etc. **10**
- OR
- B) Explain :
- 1) Alienation of property-separate and coparcener.
 - 2) Karata of joint family.
4. A) Write short answer (**any 2**) : **4**
- 1) Adoption
 - 2) Social-security institution
 - 3) Partition.
- B) Maitri Sambandh. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any 3**) : **12**
- 1) Concubinage
 - 2) Conversion and its effects on marriage
 - 3) Polygamy
 - 4) Re-union and its effects.
-



2. Write the reasons for the growth of administrative law. **10**
3. Explain the principle of natural justice. **10**
- OR
- Describe the doctrine of Rule of law. **10**
4. Short answer type questions. **4**
- A) Write **any two** :
- 1) Publication
 - 2) Unreasonableness
 - 3) Administrative Appeals.
- B) Nature of Tribunals. **4**
5. Write short notes on **any three** : **12**
- 1) Sub-delegation of legislative powers
 - 2) Publication
 - 3) No man shall be condemned unheard
 - 4) Substantive ultra vires.
-



B) Fill in the blanks : 5

- 1) The _____ will register the Trade Union if he is satisfied that the Trade Union has complied with all the requirements in regard to registration.
- 2) Maternity Benefit Act enacted in the year _____
- 3) Sec. _____ of the Equal Remuneration Act provides the duty of employers to maintain registers.
- 4) Sec. _____ of the Payment of Bonus Act deals with the eligibility for bonus.
- 5) Sec. _____ of the Trade Unions Act deals with the amalgamation of trade unions.

2. Explain the provisions relating to registration of trade unions under the Trade Unions Act. 10

3. Explain the powers of appropriate Govt. under the Equal Remuneration Act. 10

OR

What is the object of Maternity Benefit Act ? Explain the provisions relating to eligibility, medical bonus, leave under the Maternity Benefit Act.

4. A) Write short answers (**any 2**) : 4

- 1) Standing orders
- 2) Collective bargaining
- 3) Political fund.

B) Advisory Committee. 4

5. Write short notes (**any 3**) : 12

- 1) Kinds of bonus
 - 2) Unfair labour practices
 - 3) Tripartism
 - 4) Forfeiture of Maternity Benefit.
-



2. Critically examine the relationship between International Law and Municipal Law. **10**

3. Write a detail note on definition and evolution of International Law. **10**

OR

Critically examine the different sources of International Law. **10**

4. A) Short answers (**any 2**) : **4**

1) Pacta Sunt Servanda

2) Define Nationality

3) Grounds of Intervention.

B) Kinds of state and non state entities. **4**

5. Write short notes (**any three**) : **12**

1) Subject of International Law

2) States responsibility

3) Extradition

4) Whether International Law is a law.



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**LL.B. (Semester – I)/B.A.LL.B. (Semester – V) Examination, 2015
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (Paper – X) (Old)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 8-12-2015
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) The main purpose of the _____ principle is to ensure that a substance or activity posing a threat to the environment is prevented from adversely affecting the environment.
a) Polluter pays principle b) Precautionary principle
c) Public trust doctrine d) None of these
- 2) Art _____ refers to the fundamental duty of every citizen to protect and improve natural environment.
a) Art. 48-A b) Art. 51A (g)
c) Art. 21 d) None of above
- 3) In _____ case the Supreme Court of India has directed the Union of India, State Government as well as Union Territories to take steps to ensure prohibiting smoking in public place.
a) Murali S. Deora
b) Kamalnath's case
c) M. C. Mehata V/s Union of India
d) None of these
- 4) Article _____ of the constitution of India guarantees all persons a Fundamental Right to live in healthy environment.
a) Art. 14 b) Art. 21
c) Art. 16 d) None of these
- 5) Noise Pollution (regulation and control) Rules are formulated by the Central Government in _____ year.
a) 2002 b) 2000 c) 2006 d) None of these



B) Fill in the blanks : 5

- 1) The Air (Prevention and control of pollution) Act was enacted by parliament in _____ year.
- 2) Article _____ provides for state to protect and improve the environment.
- 3) Economical and ecological sustainability is the principle of _____
- 4) The Water (Prevention and control of pollution) Act enacted in _____ year.
- 5) The term PPP stands for _____

2. Discuss in detail constitutional provisions regarding environmental protection in India. 10

3. Write in brief the meaning, definition and contents of environment. Discuss in detail the kinds and effects of pollution. 10

OR

Trace out the historical perspectives in preventing exploitation of nature in Indian Tradition.

4. Short answer type questions :

A) Write **any two** : 4

- a) Polluter pays principle
- b) Public trust doctrine
- c) Effects of water pollution.

B) Permissible and impermissible noise. 4

5. Write short notes on **any three** : 12

- 1) Sustainable development
 - 2) Precautionary principle
 - 3) Sources and effects of air pollution
 - 4) Environment V/s Development.
-