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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023**  
**Political Science – I**  
**Political Theory and Organization (19605102)**

Day & Date: Friday, 29-12-2023  
 Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

**15**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ this book written by Plato.
  - a) Contract
  - b) Republic
  - c) Constitution
  - d) No any
- 2) Term \_\_\_\_\_ is derived from the Latin word Superanus.
  - a) Marxism
  - b) Socialism
  - c) Sovereignty
  - d) No any
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ was supporter of Nazism.
  - a) Hitler
  - b) Karl Marx
  - c) Hegel
  - d) No any
- 4) In India parliament is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Unicameral
  - b) Bicameral
  - c) Both
  - d) No any
- 5) In England \_\_\_\_\_ types of Government.
  - a) Federal
  - b) Unitary
  - c) Quicsey Federal
  - d) No any
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ was against State, Religion, Private property.
  - a) Karl Marx
  - b) Aristotle
  - c) J.S. Mill
  - d) None of these
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ of India is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
  - a) Vice-President
  - b) President
  - c) Law Minister
  - d) No any
- 8) Judges of Supreme Court hold office up to \_\_\_\_\_ year of age.
  - a) 60
  - b) 65
  - c) 62
  - d) 58
- 9) Tenure of President of India is \_\_\_\_\_ year.
  - a) 5
  - b) 10
  - c) 4
  - d) No any
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ is main agency of public opinion.
  - a) School
  - b) Media
  - c) College
  - d) No any
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ law is not enacted by Parliament.
  - a) Natural Law
  - b) Income Tax
  - c) Natural Right
  - d) No any

- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ is head of the Government in Parliamentary System.  
a) President  
b) Governor  
c) Prime Minister  
d) No any
- 13) The word Liber is come from \_\_\_\_\_ language.  
a) English  
b) Latin  
c) Hindi  
d) No any
- 14) 'My Experiment with Truth' this book written by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) P.J. Nehru  
b) M.K. Gandhi  
c) M.G. Kanade  
d) No any
- 15) Socialism is based on \_\_\_\_\_ among state.  
a) Equality  
b) Inequality  
c) Both  
d) No any

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

- a) Divine theory of State.  
b) Natural Rights and Natural Law  
c) Features of Fabian Socialism.  
d) Demerits or disadvantages of Unitary Govt.  
e) Features of Sarvodaya and its role.  
f) Quiccy Federal Govt. and its features.  
g) Function of State.

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

- a) Write the nature and features of syndicalism.  
b) Explain the role of Liberalism.  
c) Comment in the concept State and its elements.  
d) Role of public opinion and its agency.  
e) Explain the Idea of Representation.  
f) Comment of the concept socialism and its features.

**Q.4 Write any one answer of the following questions.****15**

- a) Define the term Federal Govt and its main features.

**OR**

- b) Explain the nature of Parliamentary Govt and its merits and demerits.

**Q.5 Explain the nature of Judicial system, and essential elements of Independent Judicial system.****15**

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Sociology - I (19605103)**

Day & Date: Sunday, 31-12-2023  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions.**

**15**

- 1) Fruit collection & Shooting is occupation of \_\_\_\_\_ community.
  - a) Urban
  - b) Rural
  - c) Tribal
  - d) Society
- 2) Ascribed & \_\_\_\_\_ are forms of social status.
  - a) Received
  - b) Deceived
  - c) Achieved
  - d) Accused
- 3) One woman marry with more than one woman is \_\_\_\_\_ marriage.
  - a) Polyandry
  - b) Monogamy
  - c) Exogamy
  - d) Polygamy
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the formal means of Social Control.
  - a) Custom
  - b) Religion
  - c) Education
  - d) Culture
- 5) Sociology is Science of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Human Behaviour
  - b) Group human behaviour
  - c) Animal Behaviour
  - d) Birds' behaviour
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ is form of the Government.
  - a) Regionalism
  - b) Castism
  - c) Communism
  - d) Linguism
- 7) The bond of \_\_\_\_\_ in various group is Unity.
  - a) Diversity
  - b) Unity
  - c) Oneness
  - d) Liberty
- 8) Occupation of rural community is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Business
  - b) Agriculture
  - c) Non- agriculture
  - d) None
- 9) Below \_\_\_\_\_ years girl & below \_\_\_\_\_ years boy marriage in child marriage.
  - a) 18 & 21
  - b) 20 & 25
  - c) 20 & 27
  - d) All
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ is kind of social interaction.
  - a) Co-operation
  - b) Communication
  - c) Status
  - d) Group
- 11) Formation of State require \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Security
  - b) Sovereignty
  - c) Utility
  - d) Personality

- 12) Class, caste & \_\_\_\_\_ are factors of social stratification of Indian society.  
a) Group  
b) Varna  
c) Change  
d) None
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ known as father of Sociology.  
a) Spencer  
b) Auguste Comte  
c) Shakespeare  
d) Ogburn
- 14) Secondary relationship is characteristic of \_\_\_\_\_ community.  
a) Social group  
b) Tribal  
c) Rural  
d) Urban
- 15) We feeling is feature of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Family  
b) Association  
c) Diversity  
d) Secondary

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

- a) Social Group
- b) Social Interaction
- c) Tribal Community
- d) Religion
- e) Democracy
- f) Social Status
- g) Divorce

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

- a) Culture
- b) Community
- c) Challenged group
- d) Observation Method
- e) Social Stratification
- f) Urban Community

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

- a) Define Social Change & discuss factors of Social Change.
- b) What is marriage & explain its various kinds of marriage.

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

What is family? Its function & various forms of family.

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023**  
**Legal Language (19605104)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 16-01-2024

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions.**

**15**

- 1) The \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest and final court of appeal under the Constitution of India.
  - a) High Court
  - b) Supreme Court
  - c) Court of Session
  - d) None the above
- 2) In Law of Evidence \_\_\_\_\_ evidence is not admissible.
  - a) direct
  - b) primary
  - c) Hearsay
  - d) Circumstantial
- 3) An \_\_\_\_\_ is a statement made by a person on oath.
  - a) Bail
  - b) Writs
  - c) Pleint
  - d) Affidavit
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ offences are grave & serious offences.
  - a) Non - bailable
  - b) Non cognizable
  - c) both a & b
  - d) None the above
- 5) The term \_\_\_\_\_ means beyond the authority or beyond the powers.
  - a) sine - que - non
  - b) ultra - vires
  - c) Actus Reus
  - d) None of the above
- 6) The object of \_\_\_\_\_ is to obtain earlier information of an offence.
  - a) Charge sheet
  - b) F.I.R.
  - c) Bail
  - d) Panchanama
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ means an interest in property created as a form of securing for a loan or payment of debt & terminated on payment.
  - a) Lease
  - b) Mortgage
  - c) Line
  - d) None the above
- 8) Kinds of issues are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Issues of fact
  - b) Issues of Law
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None the above
- 9) In civil matters a statement in writing of a cause of action in which relief is claimed is set out in detail is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Complaint
  - b) Pleint
  - c) Judgement
  - d) Fact
- 10) Framing of charge is essentials in \_\_\_\_\_ case.
  - a) Summons case
  - b) Warrant case
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None the above



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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
English - I (19605101)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 18-01-2024  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

**Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternative. 05**

- 1) He is \_\_\_\_\_ best student in the class.
 

a) the	b) a
c) an	d) none
- 2) I have \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella.
 

a) a	b) an
c) the	d) None
- 3) She has \_\_\_\_\_ headache.
 

a) an	b) the
c) a	d) None
- 4) He invited me to \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.
 

a) a	b) an
c) the	d) None
- 5) We respect \_\_\_\_\_ Ramayana.
 

a) the	b) an
c) a	d) None

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

- 1) That was a lovely evening.
 

a) Verb	b) Adjective
c) Noun	d) Adverb
- 2) Don't talk like that.
 

a) Verb	b) Noun
c) Adverb	d) None
- 3) Oh, I did not knot that.
 

a) Noun	b) Interjection
c) Verb	d) None
- 4) Rahul plays the guitar.
 

a) Noun	b) Adverb
c) Verb	d) Preposition
- 5) I left my shoes under the kitchen table.
 

a) Verb	b) Preposition
c) Adverb	d) Conjunction

**C) Choose the correct prepositions.**

- 1) He was angry \_\_\_\_\_ me
 

a) in	b) at
c) on	d) into
- 2) He should take care \_\_\_\_\_ health.
 

a) of	b) in
c) with	d) by
- 3) Mukesh travelled \_\_\_\_\_ train.
 

a) on	b) by
c) at	d) in
- 4) She jumped \_\_\_\_\_ well.
 

a) on	b) at
c) into	d) with
- 5) You must beware \_\_\_\_\_ tigers.
 

a) of	b) off
c) at	d) in

**Q.2 A) Write an essay on one of the following topics.**

10

- 1) Fundamental Rights
- 2) Constitution of India
- 3) Lawyer

**B) Analyses the following sentences: (Any 5)**

10

- 1) Ramesh has decided the team.
- 2) The questions of this exercise confused.
- 3) Mahesh is a nice doctor.
- 4) He went home.
- 5) I promised him a present.

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

10

It is clear that language is used for more than one purpose. The man who hits his thumb-nail with a hammer and utters a string of curses is using language to relieve his feeling and needs no audience but himself. But when the philosopher uses language to clarify his ideas on a subject, he is using it as an instrument of thought. When two women gossip over the fence, or two men exchange greetings as they pass in the street, language is being used to strengthen the bonds between the members of society. Language, it seems, is a multipurpose instrument. One function, however, seems to be basic: language enables us to influence people's behaviour and thereby makes human co-operation possible. Some animals co-operate, especially the social animals like bees and ants; but human co-operation is more thorough, more detailed, more effective than that found anywhere in the animals' kingdom. This human co-operation would be unthinkable without language.

- 1) Why is language called a multipurpose instrument?
- 2) What are the purposes for which language is used?
- 3) What is the basic function of language?
- 4) How is human co-operation different from co-operation among bees and ants?
- 5) How does a philosopher use language?



- B)** Make a precis of the above passage into one third of its length and suggest a suitable title to it. **05**
- Q.4 A) Write the letter on one of the following topics. 07**
- 1) Write an application letter for the post of an Assistant Professor of Laws in Law College, Mumbai.
  - 2) Write a letter to the Prime Minister of India, asking for interview.
- B) Correct the following Sentences. (Any 4) 08**
- 1) I did not see him till now.
  - 2) Rama is more braver than Gopal.
  - 3) He is very much sorry.
  - 4) The book is too interesting.
  - 5) It is two weeks since he is here.
- Q.5 A) Do as directed. 07**
- 1) How fortunate you are! (Make Assertive)
  - 2) I opened the door. (Change voice)
  - 3) He does his homework daily. (Change into negative)
  - 4) He gets his salary. (No sooner .... than)
  - 5) Raju can write with either hands. (Make interrogative)
  - 6) Raman will enjoy party. (Add Question Tag)
  - 7) He has not brought eggs. (Past perfect tense)
- B) Write the one word for the following expressions. 08**
- 1) Absence of government
  - 2) A period of hundred years
  - 3) That which is lawful
  - 4) Murder of oneself
  - 5) A partner in crime
  - 6) Science in plants
  - 7) A woman whose husband is dead
  - 8) A child whose parents are dead

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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE – II**  
**Foundation of Political Obligations (19605202)**

Day &amp; Date: Tuesday, 19-12-2023

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

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

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

- 1) Utilitarianism is associated with the name of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Bentham  
b) H.J. Laski  
c) Lacke  
d) No any
- 2) The main object of \_\_\_\_\_ theory is to reform the character of the criminal.  
a) Preventive  
b) Retributive  
c) Reformative  
d) No any
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is known as divine gift.  
a) Traditional authority  
b) Charismatic authority  
c) Force  
d) No any
- 4) The social contract theory is based on \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Marxism  
b) Socialism  
c) Liberalism  
d) No any
- 5) Promise should be honoured due to its \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Utility  
b) Harmfulness  
c) Injury  
d) No any
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ is the capacity to influence the actions of others.  
a) Legitimacy  
b) Obligation  
c) Right  
d) Power
- 7) Marxian theory of obligation suggested \_\_\_\_\_ against capitalist government.  
a) Loyalty  
b) Obedience  
c) Revolt  
d) No any
- 8) The term \_\_\_\_\_ originate from a Latin Word obligate.  
a) Obligation  
b) Object  
c) Legitimacy  
d) No any
- 9) The power which can be exercised openly and clearly is called \_\_\_\_\_ power.  
a) Latent  
b) Manifest  
c) Centralized  
d) No any
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ authority has no real authority in its hands but enjoys the same.  
a) Dejure  
b) Defacto  
c) Legal  
d) No any

- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ book written by John Locke.  
a) Leviathan  
b) Social contract  
c) Two treatises of civil Government  
d) No any
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ said "Man is born free and is everywhere in chains".  
a) J. J. Rousseau  
b) Plato  
c) Hobbes  
d) No any
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ is famous book of Mahatma Gandhiji.  
a) My Experiment with truth  
b) Politics  
c) Republic  
d) No any
- 14) The word \_\_\_\_\_ is derived from the Latin term contraction  
a) Power  
b) Contract  
c) Duty  
d) No any
- 15) \_\_\_\_\_ laws means laws is not just, unfair cruel bad.  
a) Just  
b) Unjust  
c) Natural  
d) Moral

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

- a) Liberal - Democratic theory of power
- b) Traditional Authority
- c) Legal Obligation
- d) Utilitarian theory and political obligation
- e) Death penalty
- f) Techniques of Satyagraha
- g) Grounds of Legitimacy

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

- a) Features of promise
- b) National Law
- c) Right to Resistance
- d) Legal - Rational Authority
- e) Divine theory of Authority
- f) Retributive theory of Authority
- g) Unjust Laws

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

- a) Write a brief note on the nature of Contract and its liability.

**OR**

- b) Explain the need of political obligation & its essential elements.

**Q.5 Explain the role of Punishments and its various kinds.****15**

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Logic and Scientific Method (19605203)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 21-12-2023  
Time: 02:00 PM To 5:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is a source of knowledge.
 

a) Inference	b) Word
c) Term	d) Sentence
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is an assertion which is either true or false.
 

a) Word	b) Term
c) Sentence	d) Proposition
- 3) According to traditional logic, hypothetical and disjunctive propositions are \_\_\_\_\_ propositions.
 

a) Categorical	b) Conditional
c) Equivalent	d) Conjunctive
- 4) Modern logic is also called \_\_\_\_\_ logic.
 

a) Traditional	b) Medieval
c) Symbolic	d) Inductive
- 5) 'Red and Blue' is a pair of \_\_\_\_\_ terms.
 

a) Contrary	b) Contradictory
c) Compatible	d) None of these
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ is a propositional connective of equivalent proposition.
 

a) And	b) Or
c) If then	d) If and only if then
- 7) In modern logic 'Not' is symbolized as \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) v	b) ~
c) .	d) ∩
- 8) Particular affirmative proposition is called \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) A	b) E
c) I	d) O
- 9) In \_\_\_\_\_ inference, conclusion is drawn from two premises.
 

a) Conversion	b) Obversion
c) Mediate	d) Inductive
- 10) There is \_\_\_\_\_ opposition between 'I' and 'E' propositions.
 

a) Contrary	b) Contradictory
c) Sub contrary	d) Sub alternation
- 11) In \_\_\_\_\_ inference, there are indefinite number of premises.
 

a) Conversion	b) Obversion
c) Syllogism	d) Inductive

- 12) There are ten rules of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Syllogism  
 c) Inference  
 b) Replacement  
 d) Dilemma
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ is the first stage of scientific method.  
 a) Hypothesis  
 c) Proof  
 b) Verification  
 d) Data collection
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ is a kind of inductive inference.  
 a) Conversion  
 c) Syllogism  
 b) Obversion  
 d) Simple enumeration
- 15) Principles of Causation is a \_\_\_\_\_ ground of induction.  
 a) Formal  
 c) Material  
 b) Verbal  
 d) None of these

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

- a) Explain the subject matter of logic.
- b) What is proposition?
- c) What is validity of inference?
- d) Explain the truth table of Implicative proposition.
- e) Explain the process of inductive inference.
- f) What are contradictory terms?
- g) Distinguish between mediate and immediate inference.

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

- a) Distinguish between observation and experiment.
- b) Explain the nature of analogy.
- c) Explain the stages of scientific method.
- d) Use truth table method to decide whether the following statement form is tautologous, contradictory or contingent.  

$$[(p \vee q) \cdot \sim q] \supset p$$
- e) What inferences by opposition of proposition can be drawn from the proposition 'All men are mortal'?
- f) Give converse and obverse forms of the proposition 'No birds are quadruped'.

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

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

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

- a) All students are educated  
 All scientists are students  


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 Therefore All scientists are educated
- b) No men are perfect  
 All saints are perfect  


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 Therefore no saints are men

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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
English - II (19605204)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 23-12-2023  
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

- Q.1 a) Choose correct preposition. 05**
- 1) The children depend \_\_\_\_\_ their parents.
 

a) in	b) on
c) with	d) at
  - 2) the fan is \_\_\_\_\_ our heads.
 

a) Above	b) on
c) in	d) at
  - 3) a mango is cut \_\_\_\_\_ the knife.
 

a) by	b) with
c) in	d) on
  - 4) the boys go to school \_\_\_\_\_ bus.
 

a) by	b) on
c) in	d) with
  - 5) avinash is coming \_\_\_\_\_ pune.
 

a) at	b) by
c) from	d) on
- b) Correct alternative from the following. 05**
- 1) She \_\_\_\_\_ her homework daily
 

a) does	b) do
c) did	d) none
  - 2) he \_\_\_\_\_ to collage every day
 

a) goes	b) going
c) gone	d) none
  - 3) he \_\_\_\_\_ just now
 

a) has arrived	b) arrived
c) was arrived	d) none
  - 4) I \_\_\_\_\_ working for 2 hours
 

a) am	b) have been
c) was been	d) none
  - 5) Mahatma Gandhi \_\_\_\_\_ in 1948
 

a) had died	b) died
c) is died	d) has a died

- c) **Use the correct modal auxiliary.**
- 1) you speak English easily (ability)
 

a) should	b) can
c) may	d) must
  - 2) I come in sir (permission)
 

a) may	b) must
c) can	d) none
  - 3) you obey your teacher (obligation)
 

a) can	b) must
c) should	d) none
  - 4) solve the difficult examples (ability)
 

a) must	b) can
c) should	d) none
  - 5) you go now (permission)
 

a) can	b) could
c) may	d) should

- Q.2 a) **Turn the following sentences into Indirect speech.** 10
- 1) "There is not hurry", said the man to dhira.
  - 2) I said, "I am saving this man's life."
  - 3) "How are you, shubhada?", I asked.
  - 4) " keep quite", she said.
  - 5) she said, " how great you are mom!"

- b) **Add a question tag.** 10
- 1) Obey the elders
  - 2) You leave next door
  - 3) You will come again
  - 4) It became history
  - 5) They will not travel by bus

- Q.3 a) **Read the following passage and answer the following questions.** 10
- Habits are easily formed especially bad ones, such as over eating, Drinking and smoking. Once formed, they are difficult to be got rid of. Idleness And over-work are also matters of habit. Bad habits must be formed, one should try to give them up at all costs.

The habit of-consuming tobacco is one of the most widespread and most harmful habits. None has claimed any good for it. Again, More harmful than this, is the drinking habit. Alcohol of any kind is poison, even if taken in small Quantities. Drinking is universal in cold contries, under the false notion that it is a necessity. Millions of people have begun to do entirely without it, with great advantage to their health and wealth. Such bad habits must be given up.

**Questions:**

- 1) What are the bad habits that are easily formed?
- 2) What are the steps to be taken to give up bad habits?
- 3) What are the most harmful habits some people are addicted to?
- 4) What are the reasons put forth for continuing them as necessary
- 5) What is advice given for the good of the people?

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

**Q.4 a) Write a report on any one of the following. **08****

- 1) Republic day
- 2) Road accident - 3 killed

**b) Use the following legal terms in your own sentences. **07****

- 1) Whole blood
- 2) Third degree
- 3) rule of law
- 4) Public law
- 5) House breaking
- 6) In camera
- 7) Half blood

**Q.5 a) Write an essay on one of the following topics. **08****

- 1) Capital punishment
- 2) Cyber crime
- 3) Women as Lawyer

**b) Translate the following passage. **07****

Deepa is a young and energetic woman she is 35 years old. She lives in pune. her hobbies are reading, swimming and knitting she is studying B.A. though hard working, Deepa is an ambitions woman She has plans of running chain of 3 beauty parlors She is planning to appoint 10 assistant in her beauty parlous she has bought a cell phone she has an ambition of studying abroad the courses in her filed in the year 2010



Seat  
No.

**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Economics - I (19605201)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 26-12-2023  
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

- 1) Monetary Policy implemented by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Commercial Bank                      b) Central Bank  
c) Urban Bank                              d) Rural Bank
- 2) Overdraft facility is given only on \_\_\_\_\_ account.  
a) Fixed                                      b) Saving  
c) Recurring                                 d) Current
- 3) G.S.T. is \_\_\_\_\_ tax.  
a) Direct                                      b) Indirect  
c) Both 'a' & 'b'                              d) None of these
- 4) The ratio between income and demand is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Price elasticity of demand              b) Cross elasticity of demand  
c) Income elasticity of demand          d) All of these
- 5) Supply is associated with \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) A time period                              b) Price  
c) Both 'a' & 'b'                              d) None of these
- 6) Which of the following conditions is necessary for equilibrium of a firm?  
a)  $MR = MC$                                  b)  $AR > MR$   
c)  $MR = AR$                                  d)  $MR > AR$
- 7) Inflation refers to a general trend of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Rising prices                                b) Decreasing prices  
c) Normal prices                               d) None of these
- 8) Income Tax is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Indirect Tax                                b) Direct Tax  
c) V.A.T.                                        d) G.S.T.
- 9) The utility derived from last unit of a commodity is called \_\_\_\_\_ utility.  
a) Average                                      b) Marginal  
c) Total    d) Cross
- 10) Who developed the concept of measuring percentage method price elasticity of demand?  
a) Ricardo                                      b) Edgeworth  
c) Marshall                                      d) Keynes
- 11) Price discrimination is done by the producer in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Monopoly                                    b) Perfect competition  
c) Oligopoly                                    d) Duopoly



**Seat  
No.**

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Economics (Paper - II) (19605301)**

Day &amp; Date: Monday, 18-12-2023

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

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

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

- 1) The FERA was adopted in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1973   b) 1988  
c) 1991   d) 1999
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is a basic key industry.  
a) Sugar   b) Cotton  
c) Iron steel                                   d) Jute
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is called as father of Economics.  
a) Adam Smith                                 b) Dr. Marshall  
c) David Ricardo                              d) None
- 4) The first establishment of iron & steel industry was started in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Mumbai                                     b) Nagpur  
c) Jamshedpur                                 d) Gandhinagar
- 5) Center Finance Commission is appointed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Prime Minister                              b) President  
c) Finance Minister                          d) All of above
- 6) Mahalwari system was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) William Bentick                           b) J.M. Keynes  
c) Cornwallis                                   d) Lord Curzon
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ is the father of green-revolution.  
a) Dr. Gopal Swami                           b) Dr. V.K. Rao  
c) Dr. M.S. Swaminathan                   d) None
- 8) The NABARD was started functioning from \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1992   b) 1996  
c) 1982   d) 1980
- 9) State Co-operative Banks work at \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Apex   b) Lowest  
c) Both 'a' & 'b'                               d) None
- 10) Primary Agricultural Credit Co-Operative Society works at \_\_\_\_\_ level.  
a) Village                                      b) District  
c) State   d) National
- 11) The All India Trade Union Congress was set up in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1920   b) 1930  
c) 1948   d) 1960
- 12) National Income is calculated by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) FSO   b) CSO  
c) ITC   d) None

- 13) The census year \_\_\_\_\_ was described as year of big divide.  
a) 1921    b) 1931  
c) 1941    d) 1961
- 14) Indian agriculture is the best example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Open unemployment                        b) Disguised unemployment  
c) Frictional unemployment                d) All above
- 15) MNC stands for \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Main National Company                      b) Multi National Company  
c) Multi Number Company                      d) Multi Net Company

**Q.2 Short notes of the following (Any Five).** **20**

- a) Population Policy
- b) National Income
- c) Causes of poverty
- d) Lockouts
- e) India's Foreign Trade
- f) Merit of direct taxes
- g) Iron & steel Industry

**Q.3 Short notes of the following (Any Three).** **15**

- a) Progress & problems of sugar industry
- b) Nature & causes of unemployment
- c) Import Export Policy in India
- d) Explain the agriculture credit sources.
- e) Causes of low labour productivity in India
- f) Need for commercialization of agriculture

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

- a) Multinational Corporation Curse & Boon
- b) Progress & Problem Cotton textile industry\

**Q.5 Answer the following question.** **15**  
What are the causes of Industrial disputes in India? Suggest measures healthy industrial relation appropriate it.

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023**  
**Political Science - III**  
**International Relations and Organizations (19605302)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 20-12-2023  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

**15**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is an instrument of Foreign Policy.  
a) State                                      b) War  
c) Person                                     d) No any
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is sources of International Law.  
a) Treaty                                    b) Govt.  
c) Security                                  d) No any
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is known as World Parliament.  
a) Security Council                        b) General Assembly  
c) Court                                      d) No any
- 4) In modern age \_\_\_\_\_ is known as Diplomat.  
a) Minister                                  b) President  
c) Ambassador                             d) No any
- 5) The headquarter of International Court of Justice located at \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Hague                                      b) Bombay  
c) U.S.A.                                      d) No any
- 6) The duration of first World War was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1939 to 1945                            b) 1914 to 1919  
c) 1971 to 1975                             d) No any
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ said "one for all and all for one".  
a) Karl Marx                                b) H.J. Morgenthau  
c) Quincey Wright                        d) No any
- 8) The International Labour Organisations headquarter located at \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Geneve                                    b) New York  
c) Rome                                      d) No any
- 9) The establishment of U.N.O. in \_\_\_\_\_ year.  
a) 1920                                        b) 1945  
c) 1947                                        d) No any
- 10) The veto power belongs to the \_\_\_\_\_ organ of U.N.O.  
a) Security Council                        b) General Assembly  
c) International Court of Justice      d) No any
- 11) The headquarter of World Health Organization is located at \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) New York                                b) Bombay  
c) Geneva                                    d) No any

- 12) The headquarter of Food and Agricultural Organisation at \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Rome    b) Hague  
 c) Geneva    d) No any
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ is known as World Cabinet.  
 a) General Assembly                                b) Security Council  
 c) Both    d) No any
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ is known as father of Open Diplomacy.  
 a) Woodrow Wilson                                b) H.J. Morgenthau  
 c) Hans Kelson                                       d) No any
- 15) The headquarter of UNESCO located at \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) New York    b) Paris  
 c) Geneva    d) No any

**Q.2 Write answers any five.** **20**

- a) What are the causes of War.
- b) Explain the aims and function of International Labour Organisation.
- c) Comment on summit Diplomacy.
- d) Explain the role of world Health Organisation.
- e) Explain the elements of World Community.
- f) Comment on League of Nation and its failure.
- g) Explain the power and function of International Court of Justice.

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

- a) Explain the aims and function of UNESCO.
- b) Comment on the sources of International Law.
- c) Write the functions of Diplomacy.
- d) Explain the role & function of I.B.R.D.
- e) What are the foundation of collective security.

**Q.4 Define the concept National Power and its main elements.** **15**

**OR**

Explain the role of Balance of Power and its techniques.

**Q.5 Explain the nature of General Assembly and its various committees, power and functions.** **15**

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE (Paper - IV)**  
**Western Political Thought (19605303)**

Day & Date: Friday, 22-12-2023  
 Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ said, the State is the keynote of the social arch.
  - a) H.J. Laski
  - b) Plato
  - c) Karl Marx
  - d) No any
- 2) The idea of double standard of morality was belong to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Karl Marx
  - b) Machiavelli
  - c) Plato
  - d) No any
- 3) 'Virtue is knowledge' belong to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Plato
  - b) Aristotle
  - c) Karl Marx
  - d) No any
- 4) The school Lyceum was established in \_\_\_\_\_ state.
  - a) Greek
  - b) American
  - c) U.K.
  - d) No any
- 5) General will is stands for the permanent \_\_\_\_\_ of the society, both for the present and future.
  - a) bad
  - b) good
  - c) both
  - d) No any
- 6) In \_\_\_\_\_ state there is no importance to the private property and family system.
  - a) Ideal
  - b) Totalitarian
  - c) Monarichal
  - d) No any
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ said that capitalistic system the iron law of Wages.
  - a) Plato
  - b) M.K. Gandhi
  - c) Karl Marx
  - d) No any
- 8) Citizenship not allowed to slave said by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Aristotle
  - b) Plato
  - c) Hegel
  - d) No any
- 9) Marxian socialism is also called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Utopianism
  - b) Scientific socialism
  - c) Fabien
  - d) No any
- 10) In the ancient times direct democracy existed in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) England
  - b) Greek City States
  - c) Germany
  - d) No any
- 11) The book Republic Written by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Plato
  - b) Karl Marx
  - c) J. S. Mill
  - d) No any

- 12) “Man is born free & Everywhere he is in chains”, who said.
  - a) Plato
  - b) Aristotle
  - c) Rousseau
  - d) No any
- 13) The book Grammer of Politics belong to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) H.J. Laski
  - b) Karl Marx
  - c) Rousseau
  - d) No any
- 14) Who said ‘man is noble savage’.
  - a) Rousseau
  - b) Plato
  - c) Gandhi
  - d) No any
- 15) Who propounded ‘The greatest happiness of greatest number’.
  - a) H.J. Laski
  - b) J.S. Mill
  - c) Plato
  - d) No any

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

- a) Plato’s Education system.
- b) Explain the Aristotle’s concept citizenship.
- c) Comment on General Will.
- d) Explain the Marxian view of the theory of surplus value.
- e) Safeguards of Rights and the view of H.J. Laski.
- f) Explain the concept Human Nature.
- g) Define the Role King & view of Machiavelli.

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

- a) Explain the characteristics of Plato’s Idealistic state.
- b) Explain the main features of sovereign power on the view of Thomas Hobbes.
- c) Explain the view of H. J. Laski on Individual Liberty.
- d) Plato’s view on philosopher king.
- e) Explain the view of Hegel on Dialectical Materialism.

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

- a) Explain the view of Aristotle on Revolution, kinds of Revolution and its causes.
- b) Comment on Hegel’s Philosophy of state & characteristics of Hegal’s Idealistic state.

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

Explain the nature of social contract and features of social contract with the view of Jean Jacque Rousseau.



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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023**  
**Legal History (19605304)**

Day & Date: Sunday, 24-12-2023  
 Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

**15**

- 1) The administration of justice means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Justice according to law                      b) Crime  
 c) Offence    d) None of these
- 2) The trial and hanging of 'Raja Nand Kumar' was the first \_\_\_\_\_ in British India.  
 a) Judicial Plan                                      b) Charter  
 c) Judicial murder                                  d) None of these
- 3) The Indian High Courts Act 1861 had laid down that the chief justice of a High Court should always be a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Teacher    b) Barrister or an Advocate  
 c) Engineer    d) Professor
- 4) The Smriti Vedas are first and important source of \_\_\_\_\_ law.  
 a) Hindu    b) Christian  
 c) Muslim    d) Parshi
- 5) The Judicial Plan of 1793 was passed on 1<sup>st</sup> May 1793. It was also known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Diwani Right                                        b) Civil Justice  
 c) Cornwallis code                                    d) None of these
- 6) The Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II granted the East India Company Diwani Right means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) To Collect revenue and decide the civil cases  
 b) Adalat  
 c) Alamgajari  
 d) None of these
- 7) The \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest and final court of appeal in India.  
 a) Family Court                                      b) Accident Tribunal  
 c) Supreme Court                                    d) High Court
- 8) According to Bentham 'Precedents' means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Right    b) Judge made law  
 c) Duties    d) None of these
- 9) The \_\_\_\_\_ 1781 was intended to remove some of the most obvious defects in the working of the Supreme Court of Calcutta.  
 a) Act of settlement                                b) Judicial Plan  
 c) Charter    d) Adalat
- 10) According to the \_\_\_\_\_ sovereignty lines in Allah (God) and the king is his humble servant to carry out his will on the earth.  
 a) Quran     b) Bible  
 c) Smriti     d) Shastra



Seat  
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023**  
**Legal Writing (19605401)**

Day & Date: Friday, 29-12-2023  
 Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is the legal context refers to a declaration under oath or upon penalty of perjury that a statements or pleading is true.
  - a) Court fee
  - b) verification
  - c) affidavit
  - d) written statement
- 2) Relief may include \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) an award of money
  - b) injunction
  - c) declaration of a party's rights
  - d) All the above
- 3) A \_\_\_\_\_ means anything knows to be true, especially when it can be proved.
  - a) fact
  - b) act
  - c) crime
  - d) omission
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is the beginning stage of the suit in which parties formally submit their claims & defenses.
  - a) written statement
  - b) relief
  - c) pleadings
  - d) conveyancing
- 5) Ratio decidendi means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) The point in a case that determines the judgement
  - b) The principle that the case establishes
  - c) a & b
  - d) None of the above
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ means the party being sued or tried.
  - a) Petitioner
  - b) Respondent
  - c) Applicant
  - d) None of the above
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ means to take away a person by inducement or force.
  - a) Kidnapping
  - b) Abduct
  - c) Assault
  - d) None of the above
- 8) Pardon means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) to forgive a person convicted of a crime
  - b) the principle that the case establishes
  - c) to release the offender for a temporary period
  - d) None of the above
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ is an act that is deemed by statute or by the common law to be a public wrong & there for punishable by the state in criminal proceedings.
  - a) Crime
  - b) Bail
  - c) Act
  - d) Omission
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ means a person who helps another to commit a crime.
  - a) Abduct
  - b) Adjourn
  - c) Accomplice
  - d) Admissible

- 11) The word conveyancing means & denotes an instrument or deed through which a \_\_\_\_\_ transfers property in present or in future to one or more living person.
- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a) Natural person    | b) Living person     |
| c) Artificial person | d) None of the above |
- 12) Sale is a transfer of ownership in \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| a) exchange for a price paid | b) exchange for a price paid or promised or part paid & part promised |
| c) Both a & b                | d) None of above  |
- 13) In case of if the donee dies before acceptance, the gift is \_\_\_\_\_.
- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| a) Sale  | b) Void     |
| c) Valid | d) Voidable |
- 14) Rex non-potest peccare means \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) A new act intervening    | b) The king can do no wrong |
| c) Every right has a remedy | d) None of the above        |
- 15) Minor's contract is 'void-ab-initio' this principle is held in which of the following case \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| a) Balfour vs Balfour             | b) Counday vs Lindsay                            |
| c) Mohiri Bibi vs Dharmadas Ghose | d) Donoghue vs Stevenson, House of Lords, (1932) |

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

20

- a) Explain the following legal terms:
- i) Capital punishment
  - ii) Amicus curiae
- b) Ashby vs White & others, 2Ld Rayon 938
- c) M. C. Mehata vs Union of India (1987) 4SCC463
- d) Explain the terms:
- i) Parties
  - ii) Facts
- e) Explain the maxim - "Respondent superior"
- f) Write a note on Written Statements.
- g) Write a deed - 'model of promissory note.'

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

15

- a) 'Delegatus non potest delegare' - explain
- b) Explain the terms:
- i) Homicide
  - ii) Bail
  - iii) FIR
  - iv) mens rea
  - v) Guardian
- c) Define:
- i) Will
  - ii) Gift
- d) 'Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea' - explain the maxim

- e) Explain the terms-
  - i) Ultra Virus
  - ii) Negligence
  - iii) Cohabitation
  - iv) Divorce
  - v) BATTERY
- f) Define Pleadings & Covenants.

- Q.4** a) Explain the maxim in detail- **15**
- i) Qui facit per alium facit per se
  - ii) Res ipsa loquitur
  - iii) volenti non fit injuria

**OR**

- b) Write a model of sale deed.

- Q.5 Write down the case law in detail** **15**
- a) Kesavananda Bharati vs Union of India.
  - b) Write down the general requirements of conveyancing.

Seat  
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE – V**  
**Indian Political Thinkers (19605402)**

Day & Date: Sunday, 31-12-2023  
 Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

- 1) The book New Humanism written by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Lohia  
 b) M. N. Roy  
 c) Tilak  
 d) No any
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ was founder of Radical Democratic Party.  
 a) Lohia  
 b) Tilak  
 c) M. N. Roy  
 d) No any
- 3) 'Beyond Communism' this book written by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) M. G. Ranade  
 b) B. G. Tilak  
 c) M. N. Roy  
 d) No any
- 4) Pandit Nehru was the supporter of \_\_\_\_\_ system.  
 a) Socialistic  
 b) Radical  
 c) Military  
 d) No any
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is known as diplomat of Peace.  
 a) P. J. Nehru  
 b) Tilak  
 c) Ranade  
 d) No any
- 6) Discovery of India this book written by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Kautilya  
 b) P. Jawaharlal Nehru  
 c) Gandhi  
 d) No any
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ is supporter of Gramrajya concept.  
 a) Lohia  
 b) M. K. Gandhi  
 c) M. N. Roy  
 d) No any
- 8) Lokmanya Tilak established \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) People's Education Society  
 b) Deccan Education Society  
 c) Vitthal mandir  
 d) No any
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ was founder of Indian Economy.  
 a) Karl Marx  
 b) M. G. Ranade  
 c) Both  
 d) No any
- 10) 'Wheel of History' this book written by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Lohia  
 b) Gandhi  
 c) Tilak  
 d) No any
- 11) 'State of Four Pillars' this policy define by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Gandhi  
 b) Lohia  
 c) Tilak  
 d) No any

- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ this book written by Lokmanya Tilak.  
a) Gita Rahasya                                  b) Ramrajya  
c) Bible    d) No any
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ was supporter of secular India.  
a) P. J. Nehru                                      b) Patel  
c) Lohia    d) Ranade
- 14) The book 'Glimpses of World History' belong to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) P. J. Nehru                                      b) M. K. Gandhi  
c) Karl Marx                                        d) No any
- 15) \_\_\_\_\_ was the first Law Minister of India.  
a) Sardar Patel                                     b) Dr. B. R. Ambedakar  
c) Lohia    d) No any

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

- a) Write the main features of Lohia's language policy.
- b) Write the importance of saptang theory of State.
- c) Explain the kinds of Satyagraha.
- d) Write the main features of New Humanism.
- e) Explain the view of Lohia on Four Pilar system.
- f) Write the role of Tilak and its Four Fold Pilar system.
- g) Write the method of social reforms by M. G. Ranade.

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

- a) Write the difference between M. N. Roy and Karl Marx.
- b) Explain the view of Nehru on panchsheel Philosophy.
- c) Discuss the seven revolution theory.
- d) Discuss the view of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar in Caste system in India.
- e) Explain the view of M. K. Gandhi on the concept of Swaraj.
- f) Kautilya's theory of shadgun.

**Q.4 a) Explain the Economic thoughts and causes of poverty and its view of M. G. Ranade. 15**  
b) Explain the view of Nehru on secular Nationalism & Democracy.

**Q.5 Answer the following question. 15**  
Explain the view of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar on political Economic and social democracy.





- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ theory of population.
- a) August Comte
  - b) Malthus
  - c) Newton
  - d) Ogburn
- 13) Girl's below \_\_\_\_\_ & boy below \_\_\_\_\_ is child marriage.
- a) 21 & 25
  - b) 18 & 21
  - c) 25 & 30
  - d) All
- 14) Below \_\_\_\_\_ working child is child labour.
- a) 18
  - b) 16
  - c) 14
  - d) 21
- 15) Air pollution is problem of \_\_\_\_\_ community.
- a) tribal
  - b) rural
  - c) urban
  - d) community

**Q.2 Answer any FIVE of the following. 20**

- a) Sutherland's classification of criminals
- b) Ill health
- c) Child marriage
- d) Corruption
- e) Poverty
- f) Unemployment
- g) Prostitution

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

- a) Causes of explosive population
- b) Environmental problem
- c) Kinds of cyber crime
- d) Human Engineering
- e) Immoral Trafficking
- f) Problems of old persons

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

- a) What is crime, its characteristics & discuss various kinds of crime?
- OR**
- b) Discuss objective of Punishment & various theories & kinds of punishment.

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

What is Juvenile delinquency & its various causes with rehabilitation of delinquents?

<b>Seat No.</b>	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Constitutional History of India (19605404)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 18-01-2024  
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

- 1) In legal terms, lex loci means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Justice
  - b) Equity
  - c) Law of the land
  - d) Good conscience
- 2) The Cabinet Mission Plan was a statement made by the \_\_\_\_\_ and the viceroy, Lord Wavell on May 16, 1946.
  - a) Wavell Plan
  - b) Cabinet Mission
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None of these
- 3) The important feature of the Government of India Act 1935 was introduction of \_\_\_\_\_ legislature.
  - a) The Charter Act
  - b) The Council Act
  - c) Bicameral
  - d) None of these
- 4) The Article 370 was drafted in part XXI of the \_\_\_\_\_ titled "Temporary, Transitional and special provision".
  - a) The Contract Act
  - b) Indian Constitution
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None of these
- 5) In the ordinary sense equity is synonyms with \_\_\_\_\_ justice.
  - a) Natural
  - b) Criminal
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None of these
- 6) The Third Law Commission was appointed under the Chairmanship of Lord \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Romilly
  - b) F. Millet
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None of these
- 7) The \_\_\_\_\_ is any discrimination against any individual on the basis of their skin, color, racial or ethnic origin.
  - a) Instrument of Accession
  - b) Racial Discrimination
  - c) Mandamus
  - d) Lex loci
- 8) The \_\_\_\_\_ is also known as Morley - Minto reform.
  - a) Indian Council Act of 1909
  - b) The Charter Act
  - c) Wavell Plan
  - d) None of these
- 9) Typically, \_\_\_\_\_ means to stop. This writ is popularly known as a 'Stay order'.
  - a) Certiorari
  - b) Prohibition
  - c) Lex Loci
  - d) Mandamus
- 10) With this proclamation \_\_\_\_\_ announced the takeover of Indian administration from the company.
  - a) Queen Elizabeth
  - b) Queen Victoria
  - c) Lord Romilly
  - d) Wavell

- 11) The First Law Commission was assigned the following tasks \_\_\_\_\_.
- Codification of Penal Law
  - Codification of civil and criminal procedural law
  - Instrument of Access
  - Both a & b
- 12) The \_\_\_\_\_ was a sovereign body, which was formed on the recommendations of the Cabinet Mission which visited India in 1946 to draft a constitution for the country.
- Constitution Assembly of India
  - Writ
  - Quo warranto
  - The Charter Act
- 13) The \_\_\_\_\_ was sent by the British Government in March 1942 to India with key objective to secure Indian Corporation and support for British War efforts.
- Enquiry Committee
  - Cripps Mission
  - Legislative Assembly
  - None of these
- 14) The \_\_\_\_\_ executed by the rulers, provided for the accession of States to the Dominion of India (Pakistan) on three subjects namely defense, external affairs and communications.
- Legislative Assembly
  - Lex Loci
  - Instrument of accession
  - Mandamus
- 15) The \_\_\_\_\_ was passed by the Parliament, enacting the division of the State of Jammu and Kashmir into two Union territories to be called Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.
- Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act
  - The Charter Act 1853
  - The Government of India Act
  - None of these

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

- Explain the system of Dyarchy introduced by the Government of India Act - 1919 and state its internal causes for the failure of Dyarchy.
- Discuss the Racial Discrimination.
- Write a note on Provincial Autonomy under the Government of India Act - 1935.
- Write a note on importance of charter of 1833.
- What are the salient features of the Indian Councils Act of 1861.
- Discuss the Lex Loci Report.
- State & explain the Cabinet Mission.

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

- Explain the salient features of the Charter Act of 1853.
- Describe the main features of Morley - Minto Reforms of 1909.
- State and Explain Queen's Proclamation.
- Describe in detail provisions, implications and failure of the Cripps Mission.
- Describe briefly the Constituent Assembly of India.
- Write a note on principle of Justice, Equity and Good Conscience.

**Q.4 a) Discuss the main provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947 and state its effect.****15****OR**

- Write in details the Constitutional development in Jammu & Kashmir.

**Q.5 Describe in details the prerogative writs in India.****15**

Seat  
No.

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Law of Contracts (19605501)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 19-12-2023  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

- 1) Minors' agreement is \_\_\_\_\_ agreement.
  - a) void
  - b) valid
  - c) lawful
  - d) none of these
- 2) A \_\_\_\_\_ when accepted becomes a promise.
  - a) consideration
  - b) proposal
  - c) money
  - d) none of these
- 3) Government contract must be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) oral
  - b) implied
  - c) spoken
  - d) written
- 4) A contract with a Pardanashin woman is presumed to have been induced by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) misrepresentation
  - b) mistake
  - c) fraud
  - d) undue influence
- 5) Term contract is defined in Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Contract Act.
  - a) 5
  - b) 6
  - c) 3
  - d) 2(h)
- 6) Carlill v/s Carbolic Smock Ball Co. case related to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) consideration
  - b) damages
  - c) general offer
  - d) none of these
- 7) Word \_\_\_\_\_ is derived from the Latin term Contractum.
  - a) capacity
  - b) discharge
  - c) contract
  - d) None of these
- 8) Specific Relief Act Section \_\_\_\_\_ related to contract which are specifically enforceable.
  - a) 4
  - b) 10
  - c) 3
  - d) None of these
- 9) Specific Relief Act - \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) 1963
  - b) 1985
  - c) 1972
  - d) 1975
- 10) Agreement in restraint of legal proceeding is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) void
  - b) valid
  - c) lawful
  - d) legal
- 11) Indian Constitution article \_\_\_\_\_ related to government contract.
  - a) 1
  - b) 299(1)
  - c) 4
  - d) None of these

- 12) Agreement with person of unsound mind is \_\_\_\_\_ agreement.
- a) valid    b) legal  
c) lawful    d) void
- 13) The communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the person to whom it is made.
- a) knowledge    b) rejection  
c) ignore    d) none of these
- 14) When the parties to a contract agree to substitute the existing contract with a new contract that is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) change    b) exchange  
c) novation    d) none of these
- 15) An agreement to do an act \_\_\_\_\_ in itself is void.
- a) possible    b) impossible  
c) lawful    d) none of these

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

20

- a) Distinction between contract and agreement  
b) Write a brief note on court fee.  
c) Explain the term rescission under Specific Relief Act.  
d) Explain discharge of contract by anticipatory breach.  
e) Define coercion.  
f) Advantages of Lok Adalat  
g) Write various modes of service of summons.

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

15

- a) Write a brief note on perpetual injunction.  
b) Write various kinds of damages.  
c) Write brief note on declaratory orders under Specific Relief Act.  
d) Wagering agreements and its exceptions  
e) Agreements in restraint of trade and its exception  
f) Explain various kinds of consideration.

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

15

- a) Write a note on Standard Form Contract and discuss on advantages and disadvantages of Standard Form Contract.  
b) Explain kinds of government contract and discuss on constitutional provisions and procedural requirement of government contract.

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

15

Explain kinds of Contract and discuss on essential elements of contract.

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023**  
**Special Contracts (19605502)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 21-12-2023  
 Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions.**

**15**

- 1) Holding out was recognized under section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Partnership Act.
  - a) Section 25
  - b) Section 26
  - c) Section 27
  - d) Section 28
- 2) Transfer of car for servicing is a type of contract of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Agency
  - b) Bailment
  - c) Sale
  - d) Guarantee
- 3) A Contract of Indemnity is defined under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Contract Act.
  - a) 124
  - b) 126
  - c) 128
  - d) 130
- 4) In the Partnership firm the liability of a partner is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Limited
  - b) Unlimited
  - c) Both of these
  - d) None of these
- 5) In contract of guarantee primary liability lies upon \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Creditor
  - b) Guarantor
  - c) Principal debtor
  - d) All of these
- 6) The maker of a bill of exchange is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Drawee
  - b) Drawer
  - c) Payee
  - d) Acceptor
- 7) Pledge is special kind of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Guarantee
  - b) Indemnity
  - c) Agency
  - d) Bailment
- 8) Goods under Sale of Goods Act means and includes.
  - a) Actionable claims
  - b) Money
  - c) Stock and shares
  - d) None of these
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ means right to retain possession of the goods till the price/ due is fully paid.
  - a) Guarantee
  - b) Indemnity
  - c) Lien
  - d) None of these
- 10) When bailee mixed the goods bailed with his own goods without the consent of the bailor and goods mixed are inseparable, \_\_\_\_\_ has to bear the loss.
  - a) Bailor
  - b) Bailee
  - c) Both of these
  - d) None of these

- 11) The relation of partnership is arises from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Contract  
 b) Status  
 c) Both of these  
 d) None of these
- 12) Termination of agency is defined under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Contract Act.  
 a) 200  
 b) 201  
 c) 202  
 d) 203
- 13) Nemo dat quod non habet means  
 a) Let the seller beware  
 b) Let the buyer beware  
 c) Nobody can give what he himself has not got  
 d) None of these
- 14) Find out nature of goods, when A agrees to sell a car to B which has not yet manufactured treated as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Future goods  
 b) Finder of goods  
 c) Mixed goods  
 d) None of these
- 15) The Registration of Partnership firm under Partnership Act is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Compulsory  
 b) Optional  
 c) Mandatory  
 d) None of these

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

**20**

- a) Methods of creation of agency  
 b) Continuing guarantee  
 c) Rights and liability of co-surety  
 d) Rights of pawnor and pawnee  
 e) Extent of agent authority  
 f) Difference between sale and Agreement to sale  
 g) Indemnity

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

**15**

- a) Transfer of title  
 b) Kinds of Negotiable instrument  
 c) Minor and partnership  
 d) Termination of bailment  
 e) Sub-agent  
 f) Warranties

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

**15**

- a) Explain essential elements of Contract of Guarantee. Distinguish between Contract of Indemnity and Contract of Guarantee.  
 b) Define the term contract of sale. Critically examine the right of unpaid seller against the goods with case law.

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

**15**

Discuss fully dissolution of partnership firm and rights of outgoing partners.

Seat  
No.

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023**  
**Law of Tort including MV Act and CP Laws (19605503)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 23-12-2023  
 Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

- 1) Which of the following is not related to Tort law?
  - a) Uncodified
  - b) Unliquidated damages
  - c) Pigeon Hole theory
  - d) Criminal Law
- 2) Which of the following interests are not protected by the law of Tort?
  - a) Physical injury
  - b) Reputation
  - c) Injury to property
  - d) Loss in business due to the breach of contract
- 3) The principle 'facts speak for themselves' is expressed by the maxim \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Ubi jus ibiremedium
  - b) Res Ipsa Loquitor
  - c) Novus Actus Interveniens
  - d) Causa Causams
- 4) The following is not a tort described as 'trespass to the person \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Battery
  - b) Public nuisance
  - c) False imprisonment
  - d) Assault
- 5) The liability of a master for acts of his servant in law of torts is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) absolute liability
  - b) tortious liability
  - c) vicarious liability
  - d) none of these
- 6) The case of Reylandsvs Fletcher has laid down the principle of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) defamation
  - b) conspiracy
  - c) strict liability of land owner
  - d) none of these
- 7) Law of tort has developed mainly through \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Customs and precedents
  - b) Judicial decisions
  - c) Enactments
  - d) All the above
- 8) Maxim injuria sine damno means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Violation of a legal right without any damage.
  - b) Violation of a legal right with damage.
  - c) Damage without violation of legal right.
  - d) no damage and no violation of legal right.
- 9) Defamation involves:
  - a) Using a weapon.
  - b) At least 5 people to be present.
  - c) A contract.
  - d) Making false statements about someone.
- 10) Consumer Protection Act is significant to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Immovable Goods
  - b) Movable Goods
  - c) Particular Goods and Services
  - d) All Goods and Services



- 11) Appeals from the State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission will be heard by the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission  
b) National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission  
c) Supreme Court  
d) None of the above
- 12) As per Consumer Protection Act 2019, the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission will hear complaints when the value of goods or service is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Rs. 50 crores  
b) Rs 50 lakh  
c) Above Rs. 1 crore but less than Rs. 10 crore  
d) up to Rs. 1 crore
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ means a digital intermediary or market place for a passenger to connect with a driver for the purpose of transportation.  
a) articulated vehicle  
b) adapted vehicle  
c) conductor  
d) aggregator
- 14) Nuisance is a \_\_\_\_\_ wrong.  
a) Continuing  
b) Permanent  
c) Isolated  
d) Temporary
- 15) A right of action for a tort may come to an end or be discharge in which of the following ways \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Release  
b) Accord and Satisfaction  
c) Judgment Recovered  
d) All the above

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

- a) Damnum Sine Injuria.  
b) Define tort and distinguish it from crime and contract.  
c) Injunction.  
d) Unfair Trade Practice.  
e) Absolute Liability.  
f) Trespass ab initio.  
g) Claims Tribunal.

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

- a) Define Nuisance. Explain kinds of nuisance.  
b) Defences available in an action for defamation.  
c) False Imprisonment.  
d) Negligence.  
e) Rights of Consumer.  
f) Vicarious Liability of Master and Independent Contractor.

**Q.4 Answer the following.****15**

- a) Write a detail note on the maxim Volenti non fit injuria and its exceptions with relevant case laws.

**OR**

- b) Explain the composition, jurisdiction and Procedure of District Commission.

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

**15**

Discuss the various kinds of judicial and extrajudicial remedies that are available to the plaintiff who has suffered an injury.

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Law of Crimes - I (Penal Code) (19605504)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 26-12-2023  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

- 1) The term injury denotes any harm whether caused illegally to any person \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) mind
  - b) body and reputation
  - c) property
  - d) all the above
- 2) Punishment under section 53 of IPC \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) death, imprisonment for life
  - b) rigorous imprisonment, simple imprisonment
  - c) forfeiture of property, fine
  - d) all the above
- 3) The term death under section 46 of IPC denotes death of,
  - a) Male
  - b) female
  - c) human being
  - d) human being unless contrary appears from the context
- 4) Chapter IV of IPC general exceptions includes section
  - a) 76 to 95
  - b) 76 to 96
  - c) 76 to 106
  - d) 96 to 106
- 5) A soldier fires on mob by the order of his officer in conformity with the command of law A has \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) committed offence of murder
  - b) committed offence of attempt to murder
  - c) committed offence of injury
  - d) committed no offence
- 6) A person abets the doing of thing by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) instigation
  - b) conspiracy with one or more other persons
  - c) intention aid by act or illegal omission
  - d) all the above
- 7) Unlawful assembly requires \_\_\_\_\_ persons.
  - a) two or more
  - b) with one or more persons
  - c) five or more
  - d) all the above
- 8) The concept of vicarious liability provides in IPC under section \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 34
  - b) 109
  - c) 120 A
  - d) all the above

- 9) As per section 171 A of IPC candidate means person \_\_\_\_\_ who has been nominated as candidate at
- election of MLA
  - election of PM
  - election of gram Panchayat
  - any election
- 10) A for purpose of inducing B to desist from prosecuting a civil suit, threatens to burn 'B's house A is guilty of \_\_\_\_\_.
- hurt
  - attempt to commit hurt
  - criminal intimidation
  - no offence
- 11) A makes an attempt to steal money from B and pick a wallet from 'B' pocket which find empty having no money A has committed \_\_\_\_\_.
- theft
  - attempt to commit theft
  - no offence
  - all the above
- 12) A burns valuable security belonging to Z intending to cause wrongful loss to 'Z' A has committed an offence of \_\_\_\_\_.
- mischief
  - forgery
  - extortion
  - criminal breach of trust
- 13) 'X' enters upon his own property in possession of 'Y' With intent to annoy 'Y'. X is committed \_\_\_\_\_.
- no offence
  - criminal intimidation
  - criminal trespass
  - defamation
- 14) Whoever dishonestly misappropriated or converts to his own use any movable property. It is an offence of \_\_\_\_\_.
- dishonest misappropriation of property
  - assault
  - criminal force
  - robbery
- 15) A finds a rupee on the road not knowing to whom the roti belongs a pick up the rupee here a has committed offence of \_\_\_\_\_.
- mischief
  - disonist misappropriation of property
  - no offence
  - theft

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

- 1) Explain the stages of crime.
- 2) Describe types of punishment in
- 3) Explain Decoity and robbery with punishment given under IPC.
- 4) Define and explain kidnapping from India and from lawful guardian.
- 5) Explain abduction.
- 6) Member of unlawful assembly and when assembly becomes unlawful explain.
- 7) Define and explain theft and exortion.

- Q.3 Answer any three questions. 15**
- 1) Making and using false documents discuss in detail.
  - 2) Public servant unlawfully buying a bidding property.
  - 3) Define and describe sedition.
  - 4) Giving and fabricating false evidence explain with punishment.
  - 5) Define grievous hurt and explain it with deadly weapon.
  - 6) Define rape with punishment as per the age of victim.

- Q.4 Answer anyone out of the following questions 15**  
A define abettor, abatement and discuss various liabilities of abettor with punishment.

**OR**

Discuss in detail write of private defence under IPC.

- Q.5 Answer the following question 15**  
Define culpable homicide and murder. Explain instances when culpable homicide amounts to murder and when not amounts to murder.

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Constitutional Law –I (19605505)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 28-12-2023  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions.**

**15**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ was the chairman of Drafting Committee.
  - a) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - b) Sardar Nehru
  - c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
  - d) C. R. Das
- 2) the Source of the Indian constitution is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) People of India
  - b) Parliament
  - c) Preamble
  - d) British Government
- 3) In \_\_\_\_\_ case supreme court held that “preamble is a part of the constitution”.
  - a) Unnikrishan v. State of Kerala
  - b) A. K. Gopalan v. Union of India
  - c) Kesavananda Bharati v. state of Kerala
  - d) None of these
- 4) Article 21 of the constitution deals with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Protection of life
  - b) personal liberty
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) none of these
- 5) The Council of ministers collectively responsible to the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Upper house
  - b) Rajya sabha
  - c) Lower house
  - d) None of these
- 6) Article \_\_\_\_\_ deals with state.
  - a) Art.4
  - b) Art.44
  - c) Art.12
  - d) Art.11
- 7) Right to constitutional remedies are provided under \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 32
  - b) 21
  - c) 19
  - d) 25
- 8) Fundamental duties are inserted under the constitution through \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 42<sup>nd</sup>
  - b) 52<sup>nd</sup>
  - c) 86<sup>th</sup>
  - d) None of these
- 9) Art. 32 includes \_\_\_\_\_ Right.
  - a) Educational
  - b) Social
  - c) Constitutional
  - d) All of the above
- 10) Article \_\_\_\_\_ guarantees to every person the freedom of conscience and right to profess, practice and propagate religion.
  - a) 25
  - b) 26
  - c) 25 (1)
  - d) 27
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ goes against the idea of socialism?
  - a) Nationalisation
  - b) Grant of Privy Purse
  - c) Abolition of Zamindari
  - d) Land Consolidation

- 12) Indian Constitution envisages \_\_\_\_\_ system.  
a) A bicameral system                      b) A unicameral system  
c) A presidential government              d) A democratic system
- 13) The Constitution bestows \_\_\_\_\_ Citizenship on the people of India.  
a) Single    b) Federal  
c) Dual    d) All the above
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ was ceded by the French to India?  
a) Dadra and Nagar Haveli                  b) Daman and Diu  
c) Karaikal, Mahe                                d) None of the above
- 15) \_\_\_\_\_ Lok Sabha was dissolved before the expiry of its normal term and fresh elections held before the due date?  
a) Third    b) Fifth  
c) Fourth    d) None of the above

**Q.2 Answer any Five****20**

- a) Write jurisdiction
- b) State
- c) Art. 14
- d) Equality before law
- e) Constitutional Amendment
- f) Art. 19
- g) Rule of law

**Q.3 Answer any Three****15**

- a) Directive principles of state Policies
- b) Fundamental Duties
- c) Art. 21
- d) Ex – post facto law
- e) Powers of resident
- f) Art. 19

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

- a) Discuss in detail Silent features of the Indian Constitution.

**OR**

- b) Critically analyse the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

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

Write a critical note on the Fundamental Rights under the Constitution of India

Seat  
No.

**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Family Law - I (19605601)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 30-12-2023  
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

- 1) Yajamanti means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) male
  - b) female
  - c) senior most female
  - d) none of these
- 2) Dower is of \_\_\_\_\_ kinds.
  - a) 2
  - b) 3
  - c) 4
  - d) 5
- 3) Apostasy means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Adoption
  - b) conversion
  - c) divorce
  - d) marriage
- 4) Doctrine of factum valet is applicable to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Conversion
  - b) child marriage
  - c) divorce
  - d) none of these
- 5) Dower means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Meher
  - b) dowry
  - c) gift
  - d) none of these
- 6) Iddat period is of \_\_\_\_\_ months.
  - a) 3
  - b) 4
  - c) 5
  - d) 6
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ marriage is a civil contract.
  - a) Muslim
  - b) Hindu
  - c) Jews
  - d) None of these
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ marriage is a Sacrament.
  - a) Hindu
  - b) Christian
  - c) Muslim
  - d) none of these
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ is Class-I heir of a Hindu intestate.
  - a) Mother
  - b) father
  - c) brother
  - d) sister
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ is a delegated talaq.
  - a) Ila
  - b) Zihar
  - c) Talaq e tafweez
  - d) talaq ul biddat
- 11) Tavazi means \_\_\_\_\_ family.
  - a) nuclear
  - b) joint
  - c) extended
  - d) None of these



- 12) Karnavan means \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) senior most male member                      b) husband  
c) brother    d) father
- 13) Sons duty to pay \_\_\_\_\_ debts of his deceased father is called as Pious Obligation.  
a) Vyavaharica                                      b) Avyavaharica  
c) Both    d) None of above
- 14) Dowry Prohibition Act was came into force in \_\_\_\_\_ year.  
a) 1952    b) 1961  
c) 1972    d) 1976
- 15) Polygamy means having \_\_\_\_\_ wives.  
a) More than one                                  b) one  
c) immoral    d) none of these

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

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

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

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

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

- a) Critically write a note on prohibition of 'Child Marriage' in India.
- OR**
- b) Critically write a note on grounds of divorce under Hindu Law

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

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Administrative Law (19605602)**

Day & Date: Monday, 01-01-2023  
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions.**

**15**

- 1) Which of the following is not the meaning of 'Rule of Law' according to A.V. Dicey?
  - a) A supremacy of law
  - b) Equality before law
  - c) Pre-dominance of legal spirit
  - d) None of these
- 2) Which of the following statements are false?
  - a) The public corporation is not 'State' under Art - 12.
  - b) Public corporation can be sued in the court of law.
  - c) The doctrine of ultra vires is applicable to public corporations.
  - d) Servants of the public govt. company are civil servants under article 311 of the Constitution.
- 3) The term 'Rule of Law' is derived from the French phrase La principle de legality which \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Principle of equality
  - b) Principle of legality
  - c) Principle of separation on of powers
  - d) None of the above
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is considered to be the doctrinal barrier for development of Administration law in USA.
  - a) Rule of law
  - b) Separation of powers
  - c) doctrinal of pleasure
  - d) None of the above
- 5) The case of Air India vs Nargesh Mirza relating to termination of service on around of 1<sup>st</sup> pregnancy is a classic example of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Acting under dictation
  - b) Excess of jurisdiction
  - c) Unreasonableness
  - d) None the above
- 6) Which of following is not an essential to issue writ of Mandamus?
  - a) Legal duty of authority
  - b) Refusal to do the duty
  - c) Legal right of the petitioner
  - d) None of the above
- 7) The institution of ombudsman originated in 1809 at \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) France
  - b) Germany
  - c) Sweden
  - d) Australia
- 8) Principle of Natural Justice are not applicable against which of the following actions?
  - a) Administrative actions
  - b) Quasi-judicial actions
  - c) Rule making actions
  - d) Judicial process
- 9) 'Delegatus non protest delgare' means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) The delegate not protests against the authority
  - b) The delegate does not have potential for making laws
  - c) The delegate cannot further delegate
  - d) None of the above

- 10) Tribunal is a \_\_\_\_\_ body, which must have a trapping of a court.  
 a) Judicial    b) Quasi-judicial  
 c) Financial    d) Private
- 11) Doctrine of separation of powers was systematically formulated by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Plato    b) Montesquieu  
 c) Dicey    d) Henry Maine
- 12) Which of the functions may not be delegated?  
 a) Commencement                                    b) Inclusion & exclusion  
 c) Application of existing laws                 d) None of the above
- 13) The term 'Audi alteram partem' means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Listening to the appeal                         b) Right to know reasons of decision  
 c) Right of fair hearing                          d) All of the above
- 14) Which of the following statements is true?  
 a) All courts are tribunals but all tribunals are not courts.  
 b) Tribunals are not bound by the decision of supreme court.  
 c) A tribunal is established by Govt.  
 d) Tribunal are not bound by principles of Natural Justice.
- 15) The Administrative tribunal have been recognized under which of the following articles of the Constitution?  
 a) Art - 136 & Art - 227                            b) Art - 323A & 323B  
 c) Art - 32    d) None of the above

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

- a) Explain the reasons for the growth of Administrative law in India.  
 b) Write a note on 'sub delegation'.  
 c) Write a note central vigilance commission.  
 d) State the extent of Liability of the govt. in tort.  
 e) Discuss the scope of writ of mandamus for judicial review of administrative law.  
 f) Need for administrative discretion.  
 g) Write a note of right to information.

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

- a) Income tax tribunal  
 b) Write a note on 'Right of Law'  
 c) Procedural ultra vires  
 d) Principle of Natural Justice  
 e) Explain parliamentary control over delegated legislation.  
 f) Write a note of Lok Ayukta.

**Q.4 Define Administration Law & explain its nature & scope. How administrative law is related with constitutional law?****15****OR**

Explain the provisions of delegated legislation & it's kinds? How delegated power are controlled substantive your answer with leading cases?

**Q.5 What are different kinds of Public Corporations? Explain its characteristics & functions.****15**

<b>Seat No.</b>	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Labour and Industrial Law - I (19605603)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 17-01-2024  
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions.**

**15**

- 1) Payment of Wages Act was passed in \_\_\_\_\_ year.
  - a) 1936
  - b) 1947
  - c) 1950
  - d) None of these
- 2) Who can apply for modification of Standing Orders \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Employer
  - b) Employee
  - c) Both
  - d) None of these
- 3) Bonus \_\_\_\_\_ meaning.
  - a) salary extension
  - b) boon
  - c) Punishment
  - d) None of these
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ of Trade Union remains at the discretion of the employer
  - a) Registration
  - b) Recognition
  - c) Both
  - d) None of these
- 5) Who cannot register their union under section 5 of the Trade Unions Act
  - a) Army persons
  - b) Civil servants
  - c) NGOs
  - d) Both a and b
- 6) The right to form Association is a fundamental right guaranteed under Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Constitution.
  - a) 191 (a)
  - b) 191 (b)
  - c) 191 (c)
  - d) 191 (d)
- 7) Under Maternity Benefit Act 1961 the employer is required to give \_\_\_\_\_ nursing breaks every day to a woman worker who has delivered a child until the child attains the age of 15 months.
  - a) 1
  - b) 2
  - c) 3
  - d) 4
- 8) Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Constitution deals with Equal pay for Equal work.
  - a) 39 (d)
  - b) 40 (c)
  - c) 50 (d)
  - d) 58 (a)
- 9) Rate of Minimum Bonus is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 8.33
  - b) 9.33
  - c) 10.33
  - d) None of these
- 10) According to Child Labour Prohibition Act Child means a person who has not completed the age of \_\_\_\_\_ years.
  - a) 14
  - b) 15
  - c) 16
  - d) 17



Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023**  
**Public International Law (19605604)**

Day & Date: Friday, 05-01-2024  
 Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions.**

**15**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ are the principles of United Nation.
  - a) Sovereign authority
  - b) Non-Intervention
  - c) Assistance in common interest
  - d) All the above
- 2) Identify the modes or kinds of Recognition of State.
  - i) De Facto Recognition
  - ii) State Recognition
  - iii) De jure Recognition
  - a) i only
  - b) ii only
  - c) i & ii
  - d) All above
- 3) Identify the sources of International Law.
  - i) International custom
  - ii) International convention
  - iii) Judicial or Arbitral tribunal decision
  - a) only i
  - b) only ii
  - c) i & ii both
  - d) i, ii & iii also
- 4) According to \_\_\_\_\_ International Law is no law its only positive rule of morality.
  - a) Austin
  - b) Holland
  - c) Oppenheim
  - d) Grotius
- 5) Identify the weakness of International Law.
  - a) International customs
  - b) International convention
  - c) No internal or external force
  - d) All above
- 6) Find out the term which means the delivery of an accused or convicted individual to the country where he is alleged to have committed crime.
  - a) Extradition
  - b) Treatment of Aliens
  - c) Asylum
  - d) None of above
- 7) Which of the following recognition is final and cannot be withdraw?
  - a) De facto
  - b) De jure
  - c) State
  - d) jus natural
- 8) Which of the following Extradition of Criminals are not allowed?
  - a) Political
  - b) Religious
  - c) Civil
  - d) All above
- 9) When private individuals of a state cause harm to other states through their acts, the question of \_\_\_\_\_ responsibility arises.
  - a) original
  - b) vicarious
  - c) Both above
  - d) None of these

- 10) According to following theory the recognition is merely a formal acknowledge of newly created state.
- a) Constitution
  - b) Declaratory
  - c) Natural
  - d) All of the above
- 11) Essential requirement for valid Treaty.
- a) Competent party
  - b) free consent
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None of these
- 12) Asylum involves \_\_\_\_.
- a) protection
  - b) shelter
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None of these
- 13) Nationality can be acquired through \_\_\_\_.
- a) Birth
  - b) Nationalization
  - c) Cession
  - d) All above
- 14) Which of the following is Head of the International Labour organization?
- a) Secretariat
  - b) Chief Secretariat
  - c) Director General
  - d) Manager of organization
- 15) Art. \_\_\_\_ related to Draft Articles on state responsibility.
- a) Art 29
  - b) Art 29 - 35
  - c) Art 29 to 30
  - d) Art 29 to 39

**Q.2 Write answer any FIVE of the following questions. 20**

- a) Differentiate Municipal Law and Public International Law
- b) Calvo Doctrine
- c) International Treaties
- d) Grounds of Intervention
- e) Modes of Recognition
- f) Theory of consent
- g) Sanctions of International Law

**Q.3 Write answer any THREE of the following questions. 15**

- a) Neutral and Neutralized State
- b) Place of Individual in International Law
- c) International Delinquency (I.D.)
- d) World Health Organization
- e) International Court of Justice

**Q.4 Write answer any ONE of the following questions. 15**

- a) Write about specialized Agencies.
- b) Discuss in detail sources of International Law.

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

Write in detail principal organs of United Nation.

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Environmental Law (19605605)**

Day & Date: Sunday, 07-01-2024  
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions.**

**15**

- 1) One who practice phooka or doom dev he shall be punishable with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or
  - b) with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with both
  - c) the animal on which the operation was performed shall be forfeited to the government
  - d) All the above
- 2) When did Forest Conservation Act,1980, come into force?
  - a) 11 April 1984
  - b) 01 March 1980
  - c) 25 May 1986
  - d) 25 October 1980
- 3) Section 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 deals with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Government Analysts
  - b) Bar of jurisdiction
  - c) Protection of action taken in good faith
  - d) Power to make rules
- 4) How many principles proclaimed at Rio de Janeiro Convention?
  - a) 21
  - b) 25
  - c) 27
  - d) 29
- 5) The Ramsar Convention is also called as the Convention on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Wild animal
  - b) Biodiversity
  - c) Air and water pollution
  - d) Wetlands
- 6) The air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 consist of \_\_\_\_\_ chapters.
  - a) Five
  - b) Six
  - c) Seven
  - d) Eight
- 7) The Environment Protection Act passed in 1986, it come into force on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 1 April 1986
  - b) 17 July 1986
  - c) 1 January 1987
  - d) 19 Nov 1986
- 8) When was the Stockholm Conference held \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 1970
  - b) 1972
  - c) 1976
  - d) 1982
- 9) Section 4 of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 lays down provisions relating to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Constitution of State Board
  - b) Terms and Conditions of Service of members
  - c) Central Pollution Control Board
  - d) Constitution of Committees



- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ of the prevention of cruelty to animal Act define the "Captive Animal".
- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a) Section 2(a) | b) Section 2(b) |
| c) Section 2(c) | d) Section 2(d) |
- 11) Central and State Pollution Control Boards have been established by \_\_\_\_.
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986              | b) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act |
| c) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act | d) None of the above                                 |
- 12) Penalty for contravention of the provision of the Forest Conservation Act is under \_\_\_\_.
- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) Section 3A | b) Section 4A  |
| c) Section 8A | d) Section 12A |
- 13) The Environment Protection Act contains \_\_\_\_.
- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) 25 Sections | b) 12 Sections |
| c) 26 Sections | d) 14 Sections |
- 14) The provision for environmental protection in the Constitution were made in \_\_\_\_.
- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1976 | b) 1980 |
| c) 1982 | d) 1988 |
- 15) \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution declares "The state shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and safeguard forests and wildlife of the country.
- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a) Article 51 A(g) | b) Article 48A     |
| c) Article 48B     | d) Article 51 A(K) |

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

- |   |
|---|
| a) Acid Rain and its effects              |
| b) Environmental Impact Assessment        |
| c) Legal scope of sustainable development |
| d) Different kinds of pollution           |
| e) Public trust doctrine                  |
| f) Coastal zone management                |
| g) Greenhouse effect and ozone depletion  |

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

- |  |
|--|
| a) Animal Welfare Board  |
| b) Bio- diversity  |
| c) Offences against wildlife   |
| d) Role of Public Interest litigation in environmental protection in India with relevant case laws |
| e) Environment Audit and Ecomark   |
| f) Meaning, sources and effects off Noise pollution  |

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

- |  |
|--|
| a) Explain in detail provision of forest conservation under Indian laws.   |
| <b>OR</b>  |
| b) Explain in detail the concept of polluter pays principle and precautionary principle with relevant case laws. |

**Q.5 Elaborate the different provisions of the Indian Constitution concerning the protection of environment and role of Indian judiciary in preservation and protection of environment with relevant case laws.****15**

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Jurisprudence (19605701)**

Day &amp; Date: Tuesday, 19-12-2023

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

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

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

- 1) The propounder of Social Solidarity Theory \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Duguit                                      b) Karl Marx  
 c) Bentham                                      d) none of these
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is the founder of Positivist Theory.  
 a) Bentham                                      b) Austin  
 c) Kelsen                                        d) none of these
- 3) The genus of the \_\_\_\_\_ Law is considered to be hostile to customs.  
 a) Hindu                                        b) Christian  
 c) Mohammedan                                d) none of these
- 4) Precedent means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Judge made Law                              b) Law of God  
 c) Rule made by Legislation                  d) none of these
- 5) Social Engineering Theory is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Functional school of law                      b) Positive theory  
 c) Realistic theory                                d) Artificial theory
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ is a root of title.  
 a) Ownership                                      b) Possession  
 c) Custody                                        d) none of these
- 7) Natural Law Theories are broadly divided into \_\_\_\_\_ categories.  
 a) 4    b) 5  
 c) 3    d) 7
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ means standard of permitted action by law.  
 a) Duty    b) Right  
 c) Both    d) none of these
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ means rights and duties bearing unit.  
 a) Person                                        b) Animal  
 c) Individual                                      d) none of these
- 10) Liability is of \_\_\_\_\_ kinds.  
 a) 2    b) 4  
 c) 6    d) 8
- 11) Sollen norms are \_\_\_\_\_ norms.  
 a) Is    b) Ought  
 c) Both    d) none of these
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ was the founder of Social Contract Theory.  
 a) St. Augustine                                    b) Hugo Grotius  
 c) Aristotle                                      d) none of these



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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Property Law (19605702)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 21-12-2023  
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

- 1) When two persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, neither thing or both things being money only, the transaction is called:
  - a) Release Deed
  - b) Easement
  - c) An exchange
  - d) Simple Mortgage
- 2) The Act relating to the transfer of immovable property is called as:
  - a) The Transfer of Immovable Property Act, 1882
  - b) The Property Transfer Act, 1882
  - c) The Immovable Transfer of Property Act, 1882
  - d) The Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- 3) Which of the following is not an intellectual property law?
  - a) Copyright Act, 1957
  - b) Trademark Act, 1999
  - c) Patent Act, 1970
  - d) Customs Act, 1962
- 4) A suit to obtain a decree that a mortgagor shall be absolutely debarred of his right to redeem the mortgaged property is called:
  - a) A suit for recovery of dues
  - b) A suit for foreclosure
  - c) A suit for money decree
  - d) None of above
- 5) Section 99 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 deals with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Provisions related to charges on property
  - b) Provisions related to anomalous mortgage
  - c) Provisions related to mortgage by depositing of title deeds
  - d) None of these
- 6) According to provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the easements
  - a) Can be transferred
  - b) Cannot be transferred apart from the dominant heritage
  - c) Can be transferred apart from the dominant heritage
  - d) All the Above
- 7) A company wishes to ensure that no one else can use their logo.
  - a) Copy rights
  - b) Trade mark
  - c) Patent
  - d) Industrial designs
- 8) Before the commencement of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the transfer of immovable properties in India were governed by the:
  - a) Principles of English law and equity
  - b) Indian Registration Act, 1908
  - c) British State of Goods Act, 1880
  - d) Indian Contract Act, 1872

- 9) The Transfer of Property Act received its assent on;  
a) 17th February, 1882                      b) 22nd February, 1882  
c) 23rd February, 1882                      d) 27th February, 1882
- 10) Within the meaning of provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the immovable property does not include:  
a) standing timber or grass  
b) standing timber, jewellery and crops  
c) Standing timber, growing crops or grass  
d) Only grass
- 11) The term 'sale' in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 is defined in section:  
a) 53    b) 54  
c) 55    d) 56
- 12) What can be transferred in the mortgage?  
a) Transfer of Loan  
b) Transfer of Ownership  
c) Transfer of Interest  
d) Transfer of Possession and ownership
- 13) Section 5 of Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act lays down provisions relating to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Ownership of apartments                      b) Common areas and facilities  
c) Status of apartments                      d) Bye Laws
- 14) A lease of immoveable property determines by efflux of the time limited thereby  
a) The statement is not true                      b) Partly true  
c) There is no such provision                      d) The statement is true
- 15) Goodwill is defined as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Intangible asset                      b) Fictitious asset  
c) Current asset                      d) Liquid asset

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

- a) Rule against perpetuity.  
b) Distinguish between Movable and immovable property.  
c) Essentials of a valid gift under T.P.A.  
d) Write a note on 'Actionable Claim'  
e) Patents and Designs  
f) Common area and facilities  
g) Charge

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

- a) Define Mortgage and discuss various kinds of mortgage.  
b) Discuss the doctrine of Election.  
c) Actionable Claims  
d) Goodwill  
e) Who is an unborn person? Enumerate the rules of Transfer of Property in favour of an unborn person?  
f) Licence

- Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions. 15**
- a) Discuss the Nature, Characteristics and Various modes of Extinction of Easement.
  - b) Explain in detail Contents of Declaration and Deeds of Apartments under Maharashtra Apartments Ownership Act, 1970.
- Q.5 What is Lease? What are the rights of Lessor and Lessee? Explain the various modes of termination of leases. 15**

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Labour & Industrial Law - II (19605703)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 23-12-2023  
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions.**

**15**

- 1) Which of the following labour legislations is implemented only by the central Implementation Machinery?
  - a) Trade Unions Act
  - b) Employee's State Insurance Act
  - c) Maternity Benefit Act
  - d) Industrial Disputes Act
- 2) Who is an 'exempted employee' under the ESI Act 1948?
  - a) employee who is minor
  - b) employee who is not liable under the Act to pay the employee's contribution
  - c) minor employee who is liable not under the Act to the employee's contribution
  - d) None the above
- 3) The MRTU and PULP also deals with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Illegal strike and Lockout
  - b) monetary benefits of the employees
  - c) Health benefits of the employees
  - d) mental benefits of the employee
- 4) Which of the following allowances are covered under the definition of wages in the Employees Compensation Act?
  - a) Travelling allowances
  - b) Dearness allowances
  - c) Dependents claim
  - d) Retirement
- 5) The Industrial Court under the MRTU and PULP Act shall consist of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Not less than three members, one of whom shall be the president
  - b) Not less than five members, one of whom shall be the president
  - c) Seven members
  - d) Not less than two members, one of whom shall be the president
- 6) 'First come last go & last come first go' is the principle of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) lay-off
  - b) retrenchment
  - c) closure
  - d) Lockout
- 7) Which of the following Section of I.D. Act 1947, defines the employer?
  - a) Sec-2
  - b) Sec-2(a)
  - c) Sec-2(g)
  - d) Sec 2(m)
- 8) "Industrial Disputes Act can be described as the milestone in the historical development of Industrial Law in India" such statement is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) True
  - b) False
- 9) As per the Factories Act, after how many years should the factory premises be painted and refurbished?
  - a) 5 years
  - b) 2 years
  - c) 10 years
  - d) 1 years

- 10) Sec-2(g) of Factory Act, defines \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) factory  
b) manufacturing process  
c) worker  
d) occupants
- 11) If there are \_\_\_\_\_ numbers of employees, then the employer has to provide a canteen under the Factory Act 1948.  
a) 510  
b) 320  
c) 250  
d) 100
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ appoints Inspector for the purpose of administration of the M.W. Act 1948.  
a) State Government  
b) Central Government  
c) Appropriate Government  
d) Local Administrator
- 13) An individual dispute becomes an industrial dispute when it is supported by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) A few numbers of workmen  
b) The number of the workmen who are poor  
c) The appreciable number of workmen  
d) The number of the workmen who are sick
- 14) How many persons should be there in a national tribunal under the Industrial Disputes Act which is to be appointed by the central government?  
a) 2  
b) 1  
c) 3  
d) 4
- 15) Who can be the presiding officer of a national tribunal?  
a) who has good personality  
b) who is or has been a judge of a High Court  
c) who is or has been a J.M.F.S.  
d) who is a good human being

**Q.2 Answer any Five out of Seven.****20**

- a) Explain the concept of national extension of employer premises under E.C. Act 1923.  
b) Explain the concept of scheduled employment under M.W. 1948.  
c) Explain the facilities of welfare of worker given under the Factory Act, 1948.  
d) What is mean by disablement and its kinds given under the E.S.I. Act 1948.  
e) Explain the concept of living wages under the M.W. Act 1948.  
f) Critically comment on labour policy in India  
g) Need for labour legislation.

**Q.3 Answer any Three out of Six.****15**

- a) Principles of Industrial Adjudication  
b) Write a note on works committee and conciliation officer.  
c) Rights of unrecognized unions under MRTU and PULP Act 1971.  
d) Unfair labour practice under MRTU and PULP Act 1971.  
e) Define retrenchment. How it differs from closure?  
f) Define Industrial Dispute.

**Q.4 a) Define strike and lockouts. Write down the provision of strike and penalties for strike given under the Industrial Dispute Act 1948.****15****OR**

- b) Write a detailed Note on various benefits given under the E.S.I. 1948.

**Q.5 Explain the provisions relating to health and provisions relating to employment of children and adolescents under the Factory Act 1948.****15**



Seat  
No.

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023**  
**Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation (19605704)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 26-12-2023  
 Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

- 1) According to \_\_\_\_\_ Rule of statutory interpretation, words of an enactment are to be given their ordinary and natural meaning
  - a) Literal Rule
  - b) Mischief Rule
  - c) Golden Rule
  - d) Rule of harmonious construction
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ Rule of statutory interpretation originated in Heydons case in 1584
  - a) Literal Rule
  - b) Golden Rule
  - c) Mischief Rule
  - d) None of these
- 3) According to \_\_\_\_\_ principle, the enactment must be taken as a whole to determine its true nature and character
  - a) Colorable legislation
  - b) Pith and substance
  - c) Occupied field
  - d) none of these
- 4) The case of Lee vs. Knapp pertains to
  - a) Election Tribunals power
  - b) Selling of obscene Books
  - c) Road Traffic accident
  - d) Taking away a married woman
- 5) The principle of \_\_\_\_\_ mean when the union or central legislature makes a law on any particular subject, the state legislature has no power to enact any law on that field
  - a) Principle of occupied field
  - b) Principle of colorable legislation
  - c) Doctrine of Pith and substance
  - d) none of these
- 6) Non obstante clause usually starts with the word \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Provided that
  - b) Notwithstanding anything contained
  - c) Save as provided otherwise
  - d) None of the above
- 7) Where in an enactment, there are two provisions which cannot be reconciled with each other; they should be so interpreted that, if possible, effect may be given to both. This is what known as the
  - a) Rule of harmonious construction
  - b) Rule of reasonable construction
  - c) Rule of ejusdem generis
  - d) All of above
- 8) Expression Ejusdem generis means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) giving each to each
  - b) of the same kind
  - c) Of the same time
  - d) none of these

- 9) Maximum happiness to the maximum number of people is the core principle of \_\_\_\_\_ theory.
  - a) Utilitarian theory
  - b) John Rawls theory of justice
  - c) Robert Nozick theory
  - d) None of these
- 10) Statutes dealing with the same subject matter are known as statutes \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Contemporary statutes
  - b) In Pari material
  - c) Codifying statutes
  - d) None of these
- 11) In which of the following case supreme court aptly describes the principle of colourable legislation
  - a) K. C Gajapati Narayandeo v. State of Orissa
  - b) Bennett Coleman and Company v. Union of India
  - c) State of Bombay v. F. N Balsara
  - d) None of these
- 12) The case Motipur Zamindari Company Private Ltd Vs. State of Bihar refers to interpretation of the word
  - a) Green Vegetable
  - b) Carbon
  - c) Accident
  - d) Selling of obscene books
- 13) Which one of the following is an external aid to interpretation?
  - a) Contemporanea exposition
  - b) Non obstante clause
  - c) Schedules
  - d) None of these
- 14) Noscitur a sociis means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Of the same kind
  - b) To know from association
  - c) Having same object
  - d) none of this
- 15) When both parties are equally in wrong, the position of the possessor is more favorable is the meaning of \_\_\_\_\_ maxim.
  - a) Expressum facit cessary tacitum
  - b) In pari delicto potior est conditio possidentis
  - c) In Bonam Partem
  - d) None of these

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

**20**

- 1) Write a note on presumption against intending injustice and inconvenience
- 2) Write a note on Interpretation of taxing statutes and penal statute
- 3) Explain the Doctrine of Repugnancy and Residuary powers.
- 4) Write a note on Welfare Legislation
- 5) Write a note on presumption of validity and territorial jurisdiction
- 6) Doctrine of colorable legislation
- 7) Discuss Prospective operation of Statutes.

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

**15**

- 1) Write a detail note on interpretation of Statutes conferring rights and powers
- 2) Write a note on Occupied field
- 3) Explain the maxim
  - 1) Expressio unius est exclusio alterius
  - 2) Generalia specialibus non derogant
- 4) Explain the Maxim
  - 1) Delegatus non potest delegare
  - 2) Expressum facit cessary taciturn
- 5) Doctrine of Pith and Substance
- 6) Define Statute, write a note on commencement, operation and Repeal of Statute

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

**15**

- a) Write a detail note on Primary and Secondary rules of statutory interpretation
- OR**
- b) Write a detail note on Rawls theory of Justice, how it differs from utilitarian Theory.

**Q.5** Write a detail note on Internal and external aids to interpretation.

**15**

Seat  
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Penology and Victimology (19605706)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 28-12-2023  
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

- 1) Penology is branch of criminology dealing with \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Prison management                      b) The treatment of offenders  
c) Both a & b                                      d) None of these
- 2) The Retributive theory of punishment is based on the principle of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Eye for an eye  
b) Vengeance against the wrong doer  
c) Both a and b  
d) None of these
- 3) The doctrine of death penalty for 'rarest of rare case' was used by SC in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Machi Singh & others v. State of Panjab  
b) Bacchan Sing v. State of Panjab  
c) Rajendra Prasad v. State of U.P.  
d) None of these
- 4) Justice A.N. Mulla Committee of Jail Reforms has suggested setting up of \_\_\_\_\_ for modernization of prison in India.  
a) National Prison Commission  
b) Central prison modernization commission  
c) India Jails Committee  
d) None of these
- 5) Which is the administrative authority controlling the Child Welfare Committee?  
a) Police Department                      b) Prosecution Department  
c) Social Welfare Department              d) None of these
- 6) Central Jails are mainly meant for \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Children in conflict with law              b) Political detenuer  
c) Under trial prisoners                      d) Convict prisoners
- 7) Who is competent to commute death penalty to life imprisonment?  
a) President of India                      b) Chief Minister  
c) Director General of Prisoners              d) None of these
- 8) Probation is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Suspended sentencing                      b) Custodial sentencing  
c) Indeterminate sentencing                  d) None of these
- 9) Parole or premature release is granted by which authority/  
a) Police    b) Court  
c) Prison officers                                      d) Parole Committee/Board

- 10) Reduction in sentence in prison administration is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Remission  
b) Parole  
c) Premature release  
d) None of these
- 11) Production, distribution and role of illicit drugs is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Drug trafficking  
b) Alcohol use  
c) Drug dependence  
d) None of the above
- 12) Open air jails are setup under what philosophy?  
a) Protection of society  
b) Retribution  
c) Reformation of prisoners  
d) None of the above
- 13) In Ramamurthy v. State of Karnataka, the Supreme Court of India has given direction for \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Juvenile Justice Reforms  
b) Prison Reforms  
c) Judicial Reforms  
d) Police Reforms
- 14) Extracting cash or kind by using one's official position is a crime under which law?  
a) Immoral Traffic Prevention Act  
b) Protection of Human Rights Act  
c) Civil Rights Act  
d) Prevention of Corruption Act
- 15) Following are the causes of crime \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Heredity  
b) Mental Disorder  
c) Alcoholism  
d) All the above

**Q.2 Short notes. (Any five out of seven)****20**

- a) Define Juvenile. Explain the characteristics of Juvenile Courts.
- b) Explain Innovations in sentencing the offenders e.g. indeterminate sentence etc.
- c) Explain classical and positive school of penology.
- d) Discuss corruption in police and gives the suggestions for reforms in police system.
- e) Write origin, development and scope of Probation.
- f) Discuss women and children as victim.
- g) Write answer of classification of prisoners.

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

- a) Define Externment. Write down the provisions relating to externment.
- b) Explain Third Degree Method.
- c) Write short note on search for the substitute of punishment.
- d) Discuss arguments in favour of capital punishment.
- e) Write constitutional imperative and prison reforms.
- f) Discuss role and responsibility of victim in causation.

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

- a) Explain the role of police in criminal justice administration.

**OR**

- b) Define penology. Explain the relation both penology and victimology.

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

Define punishment. Write down some discarded modes of punishment. Explain the various types of punishment given under the I.P.C.

<b>Seat No.</b>	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023**  
**Family Law - II (19605801)**

Day & Date: Friday, 29-12-2023  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions.**

15

- 1) The right to religion is one of the Fundamental Right guaranteed by the Constitution under \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Sec - 1 to 5                              b) Sec - 11 to 24  
c) Sec - 25 to 28                            d) None the above
- 2) Art \_\_\_\_\_ permits special provision for women and children under Constitution of India.  
a) Art - 12                                      b) Art - 13  
c) Art - 14                                      d) Art - 15(3)
- 3) Art - 44 of the directive principle in the Constitution says the "State shall endeavor to provide for its citizens a uniform civil code \_\_\_\_\_"  
a) throughout the territory of India  
b) throughout the territory of India excluding J & K  
c) only J & K  
d) None the above
- 4) In \_\_\_\_\_ case, conversion of Hindu male to Islam only for the purpose of contracting second marriage is declared illegal and void by the Supreme Court.  
a) Shahbano's case                              b) Sarla Mudgal vs Union of India  
c) Bhikaji vs State of U.P.                              d) None the above
- 5) Under Hindu law \_\_\_\_\_ can apply for maintenance.  
a) Wife    b) Husband  
c) Both a & b                                      d) None the above
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ of special Marriage Act 1954, Provides of permanent alimony & maintenance.  
a) Sec - 25                                      b) Sec - 37  
c) Sec - 41                                      d) None of the above
- 7) Sec - 41 of the P.M.D.A. prescribes for the payment of alimony to the wife or her guardian \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) appointed by the court                              b) appointed by the parties  
c) defacto guardian                              d) None the above
- 8) In making order for custody, etc of children, the court takes which of the following factors?  
a) Welfare of the child                              b) Wishes of the parents  
c) Both a) & b)                                      d) None the above
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ the law does not cognise an adoption by a Hindu any person other than a Hindu held in Kumar Sursen vs State of Bihar.  
a) Sec - 5                                      b) Sec - 6  
c) Sec - 7                                      d) Sec - 8



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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Constitutional Law - II (19605802)**

Day & Date: Sunday, 31-12-2023  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions.**

**15**

- 1) The charge of impeachment against the President of India for his removal can be preferred by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Both houses of parliament
  - b) Speaker of Lok Sabha and Chairman of Rajya Sabha
  - c) Rajya Sabha
  - d) Lok Sabha
  
- 2) If the President returns a Bill sent to him for his assent and the Parliament once again passes the Bill in its original form, then the President \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) can seek the opinion of the S.C. on the bill
  - b) give assent to the bill
  - c) can once again return the bill for
  - d) can ask for a referendum on the bill
  
- 3) In which year the 1st general election held in India?
 

a) 1950-51	b) 1948-49
c) 1947-48	d) 1951-52
  
- 4) Who appoint the Chief Election Commissioner of India?
 

a) Chief Justice of India	b) President
c) Parliament	d) None of these
  
- 5) Art - 81 of Indian Constitution deals with the \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) duration of Rajya Sabha	b) Readjustment after census
c) Composition of Rajya Sabha	d) Composition of house of the people
  
- 6) A money bill shall not be introduced in the \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) Council of States	b) House of People
c) assent of the President	d) None the above
  
- 7) Art - 201 of the Constitution of India deals with the provision of \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) Assent to Bills	b) Definition of Money Bills
c) Bill reserved for consideration	d) Procedure of Money Bill
  
- 8) Art - 136 deals with the \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) Advisory jurisdiction of S.C.	b) Appointment of judges
c) Original jurisdiction of S.C.	d) None the above
  
- 9) Art - 216 of Indian Constitution deals with the provision of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) There shall be a High Court for each State
  - b) appointment of district judges
  - c) appointment of comptroller and auditor general
  - d) Constitution of India



- 10) Who are the impartial head of the audit and account system in India?  
a) Comptroller and auditor general of India  
b) The panchayats  
c) municipalities  
d) qualification for membership of a municipality
- 11) Banking currency is included in which of the following List?  
a) List - I  
b) List - II  
c) List - III  
d) None the above
- 12) The \_\_\_\_\_ strictly prohibits doing indirect things when it is not allowed to do so directly.  
a) Rule of pit & substance  
b) doctrine of colourable legislation  
c) doctrine of Repugnancy  
d) Residuary power
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Constitution provide that while a proclamation of emergency is in operation parliament shall have power to make laws regarding the matters enumerated in the state list.  
a) Art - 252  
b) Art - 253  
c) Art - 250  
d) Art - 254(1)
- 14) Financial commission consist of how many members \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) a chairman and four other members  
b) a chairman and three other members  
c) a chairman and two other members  
d) a chairman and ten other members
- 15) National Commission for scheduled caste and scheduled tribes consist of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) a chairman and five other members  
b) a chairman, vice chairman and five other members  
c) a chairman, vice chairman and three other members  
d) a chairman and two other members

**Q.2 Answer any Five out of Seven.****20**

- a) State's power to regulate trade and commerce  
b) Function of Public Service Commission  
c) Money bill  
d) Financial Commission  
e) Consolidated Fund  
f) Doctrine of Repugnancy

**Q.3 Answer any three out of Six.****15**

- a) The doctrine of colorable legislation with decided case laws.  
b) Explain the emergency on the basis of failure of constitutional machinery in state with reference to S.R. Bommai case.  
c) Essential features of federal policy  
d) Municipality and composition of municipality  
e) Write a note on panchayat.  
f) Appointments and duties of comptroller and auditor general.

**Q.4 a) Write an explanatory note on constitutional amending power of parliament by describing its procedure with the help of decided case law.****15****OR**

- b) Write critically about writs under Art - 226 of Constitution of India.

**Q.5 Write a detailed note on state legislature including bicameral and unicameral system.****15**

<b>Seat No.</b>	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Insurance Law (19605805)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 16-01-2024  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

- 1) The object of reinsurance is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Distribution of risk  
 b) Protect a company from insolvency  
 c) To cover all liabilities & obligation  
 d) All of these
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ are the Rights & agent.  
 a) Right to remuneration  
 b) Right to retainer  
 c) Right to lien  
 d) All of these
- 3) The fault equal on both parties mean \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Doctrine of pari Delicto  
 b) Doctrine of Uberrima Fides  
 c) Doctrine of estoppel  
 d) Doctrine of Caveat-emptor
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is an indirect insurance to which original insured has no contract.  
 a) Double insurance  
 b) Life - insurance  
 c) Social insurance  
 d) Re - insurance
- 5) The amount which is retained by the original insurer is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Deposit  
 b) Subrogation  
 c) Premium  
 d) Retention
- 6) The policy must specify \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) the name of assured  
 b) the subject matter  
 c) the period  
 d) All of these
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ means relinquishment of an interest claim or thing.  
 a) General average  
 b) Abandonment  
 c) Constructive total loss  
 d) Particular average
- 8) The party agreeing to pay for the losses is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) insurer  
 b) insured  
 c) assured  
 d) None of these
- 9) Adarkar was appointed by the Govt of India to create a report on \_\_\_\_\_ scheme.  
 a) Motor accident  
 b) Health insurance  
 c) Marine insurance  
 d) Third party
- 10) Any person aggrieved by an award of claim tribunal may prefer appeal to H.C. within \_\_\_\_\_ days.  
 a) 60  
 b) 30  
 c) 90  
 d) 3 year

- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ are responsible for making their work place safe.
- a) Labour
  - b) Workman
  - c) Employees
  - d) Employers
- 12) Where the insurer has been defined by different jurists & experts. These definitions classified in which of following categories for convenience of study.
- a) General definition
  - b) Fundamental definition
  - c) Contractual definition
  - d) All of these
- 13) CTL as used in insurance \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Contributory total loss
  - b) Constructive total loss
  - c) Construction total loss
  - d) All of these
- 14) In which of the following case it has been held that the policy of insurance is a contract between the insurer of insured person?
- a) Srinivas Pillai vs LIC
  - b) LIC vs Insurance policy plus service
  - c) Beresford vs Royal
  - d) Sumitra Devi vs LIC
- 15) A Contract of insurance is a \_\_\_\_\_ agreement.
- a) Contingent
  - b) Constant
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) Non-Contingent

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

- a) Define insurance & explain certificate of Insurance.
- b) Functions of Insurance Regulation Authority
- c) Doctrine of uberrima fides
- d) Define reinsurance & double insurance with example.
- e) Right & duties of insurance agent
- f) Jurisdiction for motor Accident claims tribunal
- g) Jeevandhara policy

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

- a) Explain co-operative insurance (under moto vehicle rules).
- b) Explain Unemployment.
- c) Employees liability Insurance
- d) Doctrine of Subrogation
- e) Insurable Interest
- f) Contents of policy

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

- a) What are the general principles of law of insurance?

**OR**

- b) Explain in detail concept of insurance & double insurance.

**Q.5 Define Insurance & briefly point out the varied types of Insurance. 15**

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Trade Mark and Design (19605806)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 16-01-2024  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

- 1) Section \_\_\_\_\_ Of the Trademarks Act 1999 defines the 'TRADEMARK'.
  - a) Section 2(1) (z)
  - b) Section 2 (1) (z) (a)
  - c) Section 2(1) (z) (b)
  - d) None of these
- 2) Which one of the following is the function of a trade mark?
  - a) Identification of product and its origin
  - b) guarantees the quality of goods
  - c) Creates an image of the product
  - d) All of these
- 3) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Designs Act 2000 provides for Registration of Design.
  - a) Section 3 to 10
  - b) Section 2 to 11
  - c) Section 3 to 17
  - d) None of these
- 4) Section 3 of the Trade Marks Act 1999 provides for the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Appointment of Registrar and other officers
  - b) Power of Registrar to withdraw or transfer cases, etc.
  - c) Trade Marks Registry and offices there of
  - d) None of these
- 5) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Designs Act 2000 provides for Industrial and International Exhibition.
  - a) section 20
  - b) section 21
  - c) Section 23
  - d) None of these
- 6) Passing off is the remedy available for the infringement of the \_\_\_\_\_ Trademark.
  - a) Registered Trade mark
  - b) Unregistered Trademark
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None of these
- 7) Section \_\_\_\_\_ Of Trade Marks Act 1999 the defines 'mark'
  - a) Section 2 (1) (m)
  - b) section 2(1) (n)
  - c) Section (1) (p)
  - d) section 2(1) (o)
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ mark, in relation to any goods or services, means a mark which has become so to the substantial segment of the public which uses such goods or receives such services.
  - a) Well known trade mark
  - b) Certification trademark
  - c) Associated Trademark
  - d) None of these
- 9) Locarno Agreement Establishing an International classification for Industrial Designs passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 1965
  - b) 1966
  - c) 1967
  - d) 1968

- 10) Which one of the following reliefs available in passing off action.
- a) Damages
  - b) Injunction
  - c) Delivery of the offending goods
  - d) All of these
- 11) Paris Convention for the protection of Industrial Designs is passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) 1965
  - b) 1966
  - c) 1967
  - d) 1968
- 12) The nature of the property in passing off cases is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Movable property
  - b) Immovable Property
  - c) Goodwill
  - d) None of these
- 13) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Trademarks Act 1999 provides for the relative grounds for the refusal of the registration.
- a) Section 10
  - b) section 11
  - c) Section 13
  - d) None of these
- 14) section 45 of the Designs Act 2000 provides that, The Central Government shall cause to be placed before \_\_\_\_\_ once a year a report respecting the execution of this Act by or under the Controller.
- a) Lok Sabha
  - b) Rajya Sabha
  - c) Both House of Parliament
  - d) None of these
- 15) \_\_\_\_\_ is not a requirement for registration of a Trade Mark.
- a) Capability of graphical representation
  - b) Capability of distinguishing goods or services of one undertaking from those of others
  - c) Capability of indicating connection in course of trade
  - d) The Trade Mark should be well known

**Q.2 Answer any 05 of the following questions (05 out of 07)****20**

- a) Write a note, on functions of Trademark
- b) Define certification Trademark and well-known Trademark.
- c) Write a note on Evidence under Designs Act 2000.
- d) Define Associated Trade Mark and well-known Trade Mark
- e) Explain the Defenses in Passing off action
- f) Explain in brief Removal and Restoration of Trademark
- g) Explain the infringement of copyright in a design.

**Q.3 Answer any 03 of the following questions. (03 the of 06)****15**

- a) Discuss in brief the Powers and functions of Registrar under Trademarks Act 1999
- b) Write a note on classical and modern formulation for passing off
- c) Define Passing Off, what are the points of difference between passing off and infringement action
- d) Write a note on powers and Duties of Controller under Designs Act 2000.
- e) Write a note on effects of registration of the Trademark under Trademarks Act 1999
- f) Write a note on Assignment and transmission of the "Trademark" under Trademarks Act 1999

- Q.4 Answer any one out of following questions** **15**
- a) Define Design. Write a detail note on registration of Designs
- OR**
- b) Write detail note on Paris Convention for the protection of Intellectual Property
- Q.5 Define Trademark. Write a detail note on condition for registration and procedure and duration of registration of Trademark** **15**

Seat  
No.

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System  
(Clinical Course) (19605803)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 18-01-2024  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

- 1) Sec - 9 of Advocate Act provide for constitution of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Bar Council of India                      b) State Bar Council  
c) Disciplinary Committee                  d) Standing Committee
- 2) In India, the Constitution declares the S.C. in Art. \_\_\_\_\_ as the court of record.  
a) 129    b) 125  
c) 123    d) 216
- 3) On recommendation \_\_\_\_\_ Advocate Act was enacted.  
a) Disciplinary Committee                  b) All India Bar Committee  
c) Standing Committee                      d) All of these
- 4) In 1726 \_\_\_\_\_ was established.  
a) Majors Court                                b) Regulation Act  
c) Charter Act                                  d) All of these
- 5) Duty of opponent is given under rule \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 36 & 39                                      b) 11 & 33  
c) 34 & 35                                      d) 1 to 10
- 6) Civil contempt defined under Sec. \_\_\_\_\_ of Contempt of Court Act 1971.  
a) 2(b)    b) 2(c)  
c) 2(a)    d) 2(d)
- 7) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Advocate Act deal with disqualification for enrollment.  
a) 25 A    b) 26 A  
c) 27 A    d) 24 A
- 8) Every case under Sec. of Act 1971 shall be heard of determined by a breach of not less than two Judges.  
a) Civil contempt                              b) Criminal contempt  
c) Both a & b                                  d) none of the above
- 9) The disciplinary committee of a State Bar Council shall dispose of the complaint received under Section 35 expeditiously and in each case the proceeding shall be concluded within a period from the date of receipt of complaint \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) within 1 year                                b) within 1 month  
c) within 90 days                              d) None of these
- 10) An advocate shall not stipulate for a fee \_\_\_\_\_ on the result of litigation.  
a) Contingent                                  b) Non contingent  
c) Drought full                                 d) uncertain

- 11) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Contempt of Court Act, 1971 provides limitation for action on for contempt.
- a) 12    b) 13  
c) 20    d) None of these
- 12) The word Ethics means science of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Profession    b) Etiquette  
c) Moral    d) Goodwill
- 13) An advocate are part & parcel of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Justice    b) Equity  
c) Administration of justice                          d) None of the above
- 14) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Advocate Act 1961, provides the functions of the Bar Council of India.
- a) 6    b) 8  
c) 7    d) 9
- 15) Mens rea is an essential ingredient to prove \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Civil contempt    b) Criminal contempt  
c) Both a & b    d) None of these

**Q.2 Answer any 5 of the following questions**

**20**

- a) Advocate duty towards the court
- b) Lawyers fellowship
- c) Disciplinary committee
- d) Civil & criminal contempt kinds
- e) Define Advocate & explain misconduct.
- f) Appeals under section 19 of Contempt of Court.
- g) Define legal practitioner. Explain disqualification for enrollment as an Advocate.

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

**15**

- a) Y.V.R. V.M.K.M. B.C.I. TR case no.27/1998 vol.16(394) 1989 - Decision.
- b) Mr. Roma Banerjee vs Ushapati Banerjee - Decision.
- c) Jhon D'Souza vs Edward Ani AIR 1994 S.C. 975.
- d) In V.C Mishra, AIR 1995. S.C. 2348 - Decision.
- e) State term of office of State Bar Council.
- f) Write meaning of Ethics & Etiquette & explain duties of Advocate in opponent.

**Q.4 Answer any one out of following questions.**

**15**

- a) Advocacy is not a trade or business but it is a profession with Ethics of Etiquette. Explain with case law.

**OR**

**b) Write down.**

- i) P.D. Gupta vs Ram Murty
- ii) Pralhad Saran Gupta vs BCI AIR 1997.
- iii) V.P. Kumar Velu B.C.I AIR 1997 S.C. 1014.

**Q.5 Discuss in detail salient features of Advocate Act 1961.**

**15**



Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Alternative Dispute Resolution (Clinical Course) (19605804)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 06-01-2024  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

- 1) Waiver is an intentional \_\_\_\_\_ of known right.
  - a) acceptance
  - b) award
  - c) relinquishment
  - d) standard
- 2) Lok Adalat, Conciliation, Arbitration are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Mechanism
  - b) Out put
  - c) Target
  - d) Standards
- 3) Procedures of arbitrator are more \_\_\_\_\_ than judge.
  - a) hard
  - b) flexible
  - c) known
  - d) comparative
- 4) In civil suit there is decree & in an arbitration there is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) compromise
  - b) device
  - c) award
  - d) order
- 5) In order to facilitate the conduct of the arbitral proceedings, the parties, or the arbitral tribunal with the consent of the parties may arrange for \_\_\_\_\_ assistance by a suitable institution or persons.
  - a) administrative
  - b) labour
  - c) advice
  - d) local
- 6) An arbitration agreement may be in the form of an arbitration Clause in a contract or in the form of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) First copy
  - b) Separate agreement
  - c) Oral
  - d) None of above
- 7) An application to setting aside arbitral award is provided U/S \_\_\_\_\_ of arbitration & conciliation act 1996.
  - a) 5
  - b) 27
  - c) 11
  - d) 34
- 8) The party initiating conciliation shall send to the other party \_\_\_\_\_ invitation to conciliate.
  - a) by agent
  - b) written
  - c) oral
  - d) none of above
- 9) Upon \_\_\_\_\_ of the conciliation proceedings, the conciliator fix the cost of conciliation & give written notice to parties.
  - a) termination
  - b) agreement
  - c) award
  - d) promise

- 10) Where the court is satisfied that the foreign award is enforceable under chapter I of part II the award shall be deemed to be a \_\_\_\_\_ of that court.  
a) order  
b) decree  
c) notice  
d) none of above
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ means an arbitral award on differences relating to matter considered as commercial under the law in force in India made after 2 July 1924.  
a) Arbitration agreement  
b) Foreign award  
c) Arbitration clause  
d) Award
- 12) When parties \_\_\_\_\_ the settlement agreement, it shall be final and binding on the parties & persons claiming under them respectively.  
a) sign  
b) reject  
c) writes  
d) present
- 13) Lok Adalat has no jurisdiction to decide a matter on \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) application  
b) merit  
c) cost  
d) say
- 14) Lok Adalat shall have jurisdiction to decide \_\_\_\_\_ offence.  
a) Petty  
b) Non compoundable  
c) Compoundable  
d) Any
- 15) If all the parties make request or if arbitral tribunal considers necessary for clarifying certain issues permits \_\_\_\_\_ hearing.  
a) Fast  
b) Stay  
c) Oral  
d) Non-appealable

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

- a) Define & explain arbitration & negotiation.
- b) Foreign arbitral award.
- c) Describe modes of appointment of arbitrator.
- d) Court assistance.
- e) Commencement of conciliation proceedings.
- f) Lok Adalat awards.
- g) Appealable orders.

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

- a) Arbitration agreement.
- b) Form and contents of arbitral award.
- c) Numbers of arbitrator & conciliator explain.
- d) New York convention awards.
- e) Termination of conciliation proceedings.
- f) Stage of matter to refer to Lok Adalat.

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

Describe in detail history & importance of Lok Adalat with cases taken up under Lok Adalat.

**OR**

Explain in detail independence & impartiality of conciliator with UNCITRAL conciliation rules.

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

Explain fully alternate dispute resolution pointwise.

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Family Law - II (6051801)**

Day & Date: Friday, 29-12-2023  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options. 14**

- 1) The concept of \_\_\_\_\_ of children is the direct outcome of the concept of marriage.
 

a) Parentage	b) Maternity
c) Legitimacy	d) Paternity
- 2) Which section of the Hindu Adoption & Maintenance Act - 1956 deals with the persons capable of giving in adoption?
 

a) 9	b) 12
c) 14	d) 20
- 3) Sec - 25 of the H.A. & M. Act 1956 deals with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) capacity of a female Hindu to take in adoption
  - b) amount of maintenance may be altered on change of circumstances
  - c) dependents defined
  - d) None of the above
- 4) Maintenance up H.A. and Maintenance Act 1956, Sec - 20 deals with the provisions \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) maintenance of widowed daughter
  - b) maintenance of aged parents & the minor children
  - c) Amount of maintenance
  - d) None of the above
- 5). \_\_\_\_\_ of H.A. and Maintenance Act provides for requisites of a valid adoption.
 

a) Sec - 6	b) Sec - 5
c) Sec - 4	d) Sec - 7
- 6) When did the Hindu Adoption & Maintenance Act 1956, comes into force?
 

a) 1 April 1956	b) 1 March 1957
c) 1 May 1956	d) 21 <sup>st</sup> December 1956
- 7) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act 1986, provide that, a divorced woman shall be entitled to Mahr or other properties of Muslim woman to be given to her at the time of divorce.
 

a) Sec - 3	b) Sec - 4
c) Sec - 5	d) None of the above
- 8) A Hindu wife shall be entitled to be maintained after the death of her husband by her father-in-law if she is unable to maintain herself out of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) her own earning
  - b) from estate of her husband or father or mother or son or daughter
  - c) both a & b
  - d) Not entitle to maintenance

- 9) A legitimacy of child may be established by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Direct proof of wedlock of parents  
 b) by the presumption of prolonged & continues cohabitation  
 c) by acknowledgment of the child as one's legitimate child  
 d) all the above
- 10) A Hindu married male may adopt child without his wife's consent if \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Wife has finally renounced the world  
 b) Wife ceases be a Hindu  
 c) Wife become unsound mind or declared unsound by court  
 d) All the above
- 11) Natural guardian of illegitimate minor child is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Father  
 b) Mother  
 c) Mother & after her father  
 d) Father & after him mother
- 12) De-facto guardian u/s-11 means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Natural guardian  
 b) A testamentary guardian  
 c) Guardian appointed by court  
 d) Who himself manage affairs of minor
- 13) The law status of women in India up to independence was mainly due to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) illiteracy of women  
 b) cast restriction  
 c) lack of female leadership  
 d) All the above
- 14) A family court shall establish for every area in the state comprising city or town, whose population exceeds \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) 1 million  
 b) 2 million  
 c) 10 million  
 d) 20000

**Q.2 Answer of the following questions (Any Four) 16**

- a) Administration of gender justice  
 b) Define westernization & effects.  
 c) New emerging trends in family  
 d) Maintenance under Hindu Marriage Act  
 e) Industrialization & causes of industrialization

**Q.3 Answer of the following questions. (Any Two) 12**

- a) Define Guardians & kinds of Guardians under Hindu Law.  
 b) Write a note on impediments in the formulation of Uniform Civil Code.  
 c) State the provisions relating to maintenance of divorced Muslim women under the Muslim women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986.  
 d) Acknowledgement of paternity.

**Q.4 Answer of the following questions. (Any One) 14**

- a) State & explain the constitution, power & function of Family Court.  
 b) Discuss various kinds of Guardians under Muslim Law & explain their power.

**Q.5 Answer the following questions. 14**

Define Adoption. Explain the provisions relating to capacity of Hindu male & female to take in adoption. State the conditions & effects of valid Adoption.

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B (Semester - VIII) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Constitutional Law - II (6051802)**

Day & Date: Sunday, 31-12-2023  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 AM

Max. Marks: 70

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

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options. 14**

- 1) Art - 323 - B provides for the \_\_\_\_\_ for the determination of disputes, complaints and offences relating to tax matter, export and imports, labour and industrial disputes etc.
  - a) establishment of administrative recruitment
  - b) Creation of tribunals
  - c) Creation of new State
  - d) None of the above
- 2) Every proclamation of emergency under Art - 352 shall be laid before each house of parliament with in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) one month
  - b) two months
  - c) six months
  - d) six weeks
- 3) How many states are required to ratify certain Amendments to the Constitution?
  - a) 3/4<sup>th</sup> of the member
  - b) Not less than half the number
  - c) at least 10 states
  - d) All states in some cases
- 4) In which case, the Supreme Court declared that a constituent Assembly should be convened to amend the Fundamental Rights?
  - a) Maneka Gandhi's case
  - b) A.K. Gopalan's case
  - c) Golaknath's case
  - d) Keshavananda Bharati's case
- 5) Every proclamation issued under Art - 360 shall be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Laid before each house of the parliament
  - b) Laid only before the Lok Sabha
  - c) Mere proclamation will sufficient
  - d) All the above
- 6) The quorum for joint sitting of the Indian Parliament is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 1/12<sup>th</sup> of the total number of members of the House
  - b) one tenth of the total number of members of the House
  - c) one sixth of the total number of members of the House
  - d) 2/3 of total number of members of the House
- 7) The ex-officio chairman of the council of state is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) speaker
  - b) deputy speaker
  - c) vice president
  - d) deputy chairman
- 8) The number of the Anglo Indians nominated to the House of people is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 4
  - b) 3
  - c) not more than two members
  - d) None the above

- 9) In the Indian Federal system, residuary powers rest with the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) local govt.    b) State  
c) judiciary    d) Centre
- 10) Which Article of the Constitution of India provides for co-operation between States?  
a) Art - 32    b) Art - 360  
c) Art - 263    d) Art - 14
- 11) The High Courts in India do not possess \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) original jurisdiction                                        b) Parliament  
c) Prime Minister    d) President
- 12) The union legislature in India is empowered \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) to amend the basic structure of the Constitution  
b) not to amend the basic structure of the Constitution  
c) to abrogate the basic structure  
d) None of these
- 13) Which are the grounds for proclamation of emergency?  
a) war    b) external aggression  
c) armed rebellion    d) All the above
- 14) The salary & allowance of the Governor are charged to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Consolidated fund of the State                        b) Consolidated fund of India  
c) Contingency fund of India                                d) b) and c) are correct

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

**16**

- a) Advisory jurisdiction of Supreme Court  
b) Art - 340 Backward classes  
c) Constitution of the Election Commission  
d) Functions of Public Service Commission (Art-320)  
e) Doctrine of pleasure  
f) Doctrine of colourable legislation

**Q.3 Answer any Two of the following questions.**

**12**

- a) Kinds of emergency and effects of emergency  
b) Financial Commission  
c) Constitution and establishment of Supreme Court  
d) Special provisions as to financial bills

**Q.4 Answer any One of the following questions.**

**14**

“Art - 368 does not enable parliament to alter basic structure of framework of the constitution” Explain the decided case law.

**OR**

Elucidate the constitutional provision on interstate trade and commerce with relevant case law.

**Q.5 Write about essential features of Federal Polity, whether India is a federal country.**

**14**

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Insurance Law (6051805)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 16-01-2024  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions.**

**14**

- 1) Issue of policy by insurer to insured is the \_\_\_\_\_ step of the process of taking policy.
  - a) last
  - b) first
  - c) second
  - d) middle
- 2) Doctrine of uberrima - Fieds is applicable to \_\_\_\_\_ insurance.
  - a) All branches of Insurance
  - b) Life Insurance
  - c) Non-life Insurance
  - d) Vehicle Insurance
- 3) When policy is issued for particular voyage from one part to another part then it is called as \_\_\_\_\_ policy.
  - a) floating
  - b) voyage
  - c) valued
  - d) vehicle
- 4) Pension insurance is part of \_\_\_\_\_ insurance in India.
  - a) Life
  - b) Marine
  - c) Motor
  - d) Social
- 5) Unemployment insurance scheme is related to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) life
  - b) illness
  - c) landowner
  - d) social
- 6) Policy is one in which the agreed value of the subject-matter insured in specified in the policy?
  - a) Time Policy
  - b) Voyage Policy
  - c) Valued Policy
  - d) Marine Policy
- 7) Delay or Deviation is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Excusable
  - b) Not excusable
  - c) Discharge from liability
  - d) None of these
- 8) Life insurance means the business of effecting contract of insurance upon \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Cattle
  - b) Vehicles
  - c) Human life
  - d) All of these
- 9) As per Motor Vehicles Act, it is compulsory for motor owner to insurer against risk of \_\_\_\_\_ party liability.
  - a) first
  - b) second
  - c) third
  - d) None of these
- 10) Premium is the \_\_\_\_\_ for the risk involved in the insurance.
  - a) object
  - b) subject matter
  - c) consideration
  - d) All of these

- 11) Jeevandhara policy is related to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Fire
  - b) Marine
  - c) Public liability insurance
  - d) Social
- 12) Conditions of policy are of two types namely \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) disclosed & closed
  - b) binding & non-binding
  - c) explicit & non explicit
  - d) express & implied
- 13) In Insurance Contract, the policy who agrees to indemnify the other is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Insured
  - b) Third party
  - c) Insurer
  - d) None of these
- 14) Assignment of subject-matter of insurance is applicable in the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Life Insurance
  - b) non-life Insurance
  - c) both a & b
  - d) none of these

**Q.2 Write answer. (Any Four) 16**  
a) Define the Contract of Insurance.  
b) Explain Social Insurance.  
c) Explain claims tribunal.  
d) Do you agree insurance is contract? Give reasons.  
e) Reinsurance

**Q.3 Attempt the following. (Any Two) 12**  
a) Endowment policy & paid-up policy  
b) Explain terms of Policy & Repayment.  
c) What is contract of Insurance? Explain.  
d) What are types of reinsurance & state it.

**Q.4 Give the classification of Contract of Insurance. 14**  
**OR**  
State, duties, powers, functions of IRDA.

**Q.5 Define Insurance & state it’s social & economic significance. 14**



Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Trade Mark and Design (6051806)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 16-01-2024  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks:70

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice question. 14**

- 1) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Trademarks Act 1999 defines the ‘TRADEMARK.  
 a) Section 2(1) (z)    b) Section 2 (1) (z) (a)  
 c) Section 2(1) (z) (b)    d) none of these
- 2) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Trade Marks Act 1999 the defines ‘mark’.  
 a) Section 2 (1) (m)    b) section 2(1) (n)c  
 c) Section 2 (1) (p)    d) section 2(1) (o)
- 3) Paris Convention for the protection of Industrial Designs is passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) 1965    b) 1966  
 c) 1967    d) 1968
- 4) Passing off is the remedy available for the infringement of the \_\_\_\_\_ Trademark.  
 a) Registered Trade mark    b) Unregistered Trademark  
 c) Both a & b    d) None of these
- 5) Section 3 of the Trade Marks Act 1999 provides for the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Appointment of Registrar and other officers  
 b) Power of Registrar to withdraw or transfer cases, etc.  
 c) Trade Marks Registry and offices thereof  
 d) None of these
- 6) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Trade Marks Act 1999 the defines collective Mark  
 a) Section 2 (1) (a)    b) Section 2(1) (b)  
 c) Section (1) (e)    d) Section 2(1) (g)
- 7) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Trademarks Act 1999 provides for the relative grounds for the refusal of the registration.  
 a) Section 10    b) Section 11  
 c) Section 13    d) None of these
- 8) Which one of the following reliefs available in passing off action?  
 a) Damages    b) Injunction  
 c) Delivery of the offending goods    d) All of these
- 9) According to section 54 of the Trade Marks Act 1999, the Registered user not to have right of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Assignment    b) Transmission  
 c) Both a & b    d) None of these
- 10) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Designs Act 2000 provides for Industrial and International Exhibition.  
 a) Section 20    b) Section 21  
 c) Section 23    d) None of these

- 11)** Agency s defined under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Designs Act 2000.
- a) Section 40
  - b) Section 41
  - c) Section 42
  - d) Sections 43
- 12)** Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Trademarks Act 1999 provides for the infringement of registered Trademark.
- a) Section 27
  - b) Section 28
  - c) Section 29
  - d) None of these
- 13)** \_\_\_\_\_ mark, in relation to any goods or services, means a mark which has become so to the substantial segment of the public which uses such goods or receives such services.
- a) Well known trade mark
  - b) Certification trademark
  - c) Associated Trademark
  - d) None of these
- 14)** \_\_\_\_\_ is not a requirement for registration of a Trade Marks.
- a) Capability of graphical representation
  - b) Capability of distinguishing goods or services of one undertaking from those of others
  - c) Capability of indicating connection in course of trade
  - d) The Trade Mark should be well known

**Q.2 Answer any four of the following questions. 16**

- a) Discuss in Brief the Functions of Trademark.
- b) Write a note on Evidence under Designs Act 2000.
- c) Explain the Defenses in Passing off action.
- d) Write a note on rectification and correction of the Register under Trademarks Act 1999.
- e) Explain the infringement of copyright in a design.
- f) Write a note on powers and Duties of Controller under Designs Act 2000.

**Q.3 Answer any two of the following. 12**

- a) Define Passing off, what are the points of difference between passing off and infringement action.
- b) Write a note on Removal and Restoration of Trademark.
- c) Write a detail note on effects of registration of Trade Mark under Trade Marks Act 1999.
- d) Write a note on classical and modern formulation for passing off.

**Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 14**

- a) Define Design. Write a detail note on registration of Designs
- OR**
- b) Write a detail note on Paris Convention for the protection of Intellectual Property.

**Q.5 Define Trademark. Write a detail note on condition for registration and procedure and duration of registration of Trademark. 14**



- 11) Lawyers' duties towards court rule \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1 to 10 b) 11 to 20  
c) 34 to 35 d) 36 to 39
- 12) Sec \_\_\_\_\_ of Advocates Act 1961 is relating to special provision for enrollment of certain S.C. advocate.  
a) 20 b) 6  
c) 4 d) 9
- 13) The advocate with his consent be designated as a senior advocate of the S.C. is of opinion that \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) by virtue of ability  
b) Standing at bar  
c) Special knowledge & experience in law  
d) All of these
- 14) A contempt of court may be punished with the simple imprisonment of for a term up to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 2 months b) 1 month  
c) 6 months d) None of these

**Q.2 Answer the following questions. (Any Four) 16**

- a) Advocate duty towards public
- b) Dalal D.S. vs State Bank of India AIR 1993 CRLS 1478 - It's decision.
- c) Remedies against punishment for Contempt of Court
- d) Preload Saran Gupta vs Bar Council of India & another AIR 1997 S.C. 1338 - Decision.
- e) Lawyers fellowship
- f) Constitution of Special Committee

**Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Two) 12**

- a) State function of State Bar Council.
- b) Define legal practitioner. Explain Right to Practice of various acts amounting to professional misconduct.
- c) Write note seven lamps of Advocacy.
- d) Explain elaborately legal ethics provided under Bar Council of Ethics.

**Q.4 Answer the following question. (Any One) 14**

- a) i) Hikmat Ali Khan vs. Ishwar Prasad Arya & others, AIR 1997 S.C. 804.  
ii) V.P. Kumar Velu V. the Bar Council of India AIR 1997 S.C. 1014.

**OR**

- b) Explain in detail the provision of Civil Contempt of Criminal Contempt with illustration.

**Q.5 Answer the following question. 14**

Define professional misconduct, remedies of punishment under Advocates Act 1961.

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Alternative Dispute Resolution (Clinical Course) (6051804)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 06-01-2024  
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options. 14**

- 1) Matters which are \_\_\_\_\_ in nature cannot be referred to arbitration.
  - a) Settled
  - b) Criminal
  - c) False
  - d) Correct
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is an intentional relinquishment of a known right.
  - a) Estoppel
  - b) Waiver
  - c) Agreement
  - d) Award
- 3) An Arbitration agreement may be in the form of \_\_\_\_\_ clause in a contract or in the form of separate agreement.
  - a) An agreement
  - b) Oral
  - c) No
  - d) All a), b), c)
- 4) The parties to the arbitration agreement must be capable of entering into \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Business
  - b) Dispute
  - c) Contracts
  - d) Award
- 5) An arbitral award shall be enforced in the same manner as if it were a decree of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Local authority
  - b) The court
  - c) The tribunal
  - d) Both (b)&(c)
- 6) Order of \_\_\_\_\_ cannot be reviewed by the arbitral tribunal.
  - a) 11
  - b) 23
  - c) 16
  - d) 2
- 7) What should be the language in arbitration proceedings?
  - a) English
  - b) Hindi
  - c) Parties are free upon language
  - d) Regional
- 8) If the other party \_\_\_\_\_ the invitation, there will be no conciliation.
  - a) Allow
  - b) Reject
  - c) Refer
  - d) None of above
- 9) A conciliator is not allowed to disclose \_\_\_\_\_ information to the other party.
  - a) Documentary
  - b) Confidential
  - c) All
  - d) None of above
- 10) No third party is required in the process of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Arbitration
  - b) Conciliation
  - c) Negotiation
  - d) Evidence



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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IX) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Law of Crimes (Paper – II) (Cr. P.C) (19605901)**

Day & Date: Monday, 18-12-2023  
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions.**

**15**

- 1) If the offence is punishable with fine only the period of limitation for taking cognizance of it shall be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 3 months
  - b) Six months
  - c) One year
  - d) Three years
- 2) Complaint may relate to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) A cognizable offence
  - b) A non cognizable offence
  - c) Both a) and b)
  - d) Must be for a non cognizable offence as the police has no power to investigate such an offence
- 3) Section 25 of the Cr. P.C. makes provision for the appointment of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Public prosecutor
  - b) Assistant public prosecutor
  - c) Public authority
  - d) Government representation
- 4) Which one of the following group of Section of Cr. P.C. deals with Proclamation and Attachment?
  - a) Sections 88 to 92
  - b) Sections 82 to 86
  - c) Sections 82 to 90
  - d) Sections 80 to 90
- 5) Which provision of the Cr. P.C., 1973 resembles the writ of Habeas Corpus?
  - a) Section 93
  - b) Section 97
  - c) Section 91
  - d) Section 96
- 6) Under which Section of Cr. P.C. addition or alteration of charge has been provided?
  - a) Section 214
  - b) Section 215
  - c) Section 216
  - d) Section 218
- 7) Under which of the following section of the Cr. P.C., the magistrate shall dismiss the complaint?
  - a) Sec 202
  - b) Sec 201
  - c) Sec 203
  - d) None of these
- 8) Magistrate of the first class passes a sentence of fine of 100 rupees only appeal can be made.
  - a) Sessions Court
  - b) High Court
  - c) CJM Court
  - d) No appeal can be made
- 9) Which section of the Cr. P.C., 1973 deals with the power of sessions judge to transfer cases and appeals?
  - a) Sec 408
  - b) Sec 409
  - c) Sec 406
  - d) Sec 407

- 10) Who may cancel the bail given under Section 436 of Cr. P.C. by the Subordinate Court.
- a) The court which has given bail    b) High court  
c) Court of Session                      d) Both b) and c)
- 11) Cash in lieu of surety bond can be permitted vide
- a) Sec 443                                      b) Sec 444  
c) Sec 445                                      d) Sec 446
- 12) In which of the following Sections, there is a provision for directorate of prosecution?
- a) Sec 25 A                                      b) Sec 25 B  
c) Sec 25 C                                      d) None of the above
- 13) The court of a magistrate of the second class may pass a Sentence of fine not exceeding \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) One thousand rupees                      b) Three thousand rupees  
c) Five thousand rupees                      d) Ten thousand rupees
- 14) The code of criminal procedure, of 1973 is divided into \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Chapters 37, Sections 484                      b) Chapters 38, Sections 484  
c) Chapters 39, Sections 485                      d) Chapters 38, Sections 485
- 15) Power to search a place is provided under \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Section 45                                      b) Section 46  
c) Section 47                                      d) Section 48

**Q.2 Answer any 05 of the following questions. (05 out of 07)                                      20**

- a) Cognizable and Non-cognizable offence  
b) FIR and its evidentiary value  
c) Issue of process  
d) Appellate bail powers  
e) Summary trial  
f) Juvenile Justice Board  
g) Powers and duties of probation officer

**Q.3 Answer any 03 of the following questions. (03 out of 06)                                      15**

- a) Separate charge for distinct offence  
b) Limitation for taking cognizance of certain offences  
c) Compensation and costs  
d) Transfer of cases  
e) Pleas of Autrefois acquit and Autrefois convict  
f) Compounding of offences

**Q.4 Answer any 01 out of the following questions. (01 out of 02)                                      15**

- a) Explain in details provisions relating to Bail and Bonds.  
b) Explain in details Constitution of Criminal Courts and offices and their powers.

**Q.5 Explain in detail provision relating to charge.                                      15**



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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - IX) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Law of Evidence (19605902)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 20-12-2023  
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions.**

**15**

- 1) The word Admission is defined under \_\_\_\_\_ section.
  - a) 171
  - b) 117
  - c) 11
  - d) 17
- 2) Evidence is of \_\_\_\_\_ kinds.
  - a) 2
  - b) 6
  - c) 8
  - d) 4
- 3) Confession before a person other than judiciary must be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) non voluntary
  - b) voluntary
  - c) formal
  - d) informal
- 4) In confession there are of \_\_\_\_\_ parts.
  - a) 2
  - b) 4
  - c) 6
  - d) 8
- 5) A witness who cannot speak may communicate his knowledge of facts to the court by signs or by writing and in either case, it will be regarded as a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) oral evidence
  - b) documentary evidence
  - c) hearsay evidence
  - d) none of these
- 6) Which section deals with presumption as to dowry death?
  - a) 113B
  - b) 114
  - c) 115
  - d) none of these
- 7) Which evidence must be direct?
  - a) Documentary
  - b) Oral
  - c) Both
  - d) None of these
- 8) Every part of document is a \_\_\_\_\_ evidence of that document.
  - a) Primary
  - b) Secondary
  - c) Both
  - d) none of these
- 9) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Evidence Act excludes hearsay evidence.
  - a) 20
  - b) 40
  - c) 60
  - d) 70
- 10) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Evidence Act deals with leading question.
  - a) 141
  - b) 111
  - c) 121
  - d) 131
- 11) In \_\_\_\_\_ examination leading question can be asked.
  - a) Chief
  - b) Cross
  - c) Police
  - d) Judicial



Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IX) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act (19605903)**

Day & Date: Friday, 22-12-2023  
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions.**

**15**

- 1) Under which provision of the code of civil procedure, 1908, the collector may be appointed as receiver?
 

a) Order XL, Rule 5	b) Order XLI, Rule 1
c) Order XL, Rule 2	d) Order XLI, Rule 5
  
- 2) The court can issue a commission for scientific investigation under \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) Rule 10 A of order 26 of CPC	b) Rule 10 B of order 26 of CPC
c) Rule 10 C of order 26 of CPC	d) Rule 11 of order 26 of CPC
  
- 3) Under provision to sub rule (1) of order 17 of the CPC, the maximum adjournment can be granted are \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) five	b) four
c) three	d) two
  
- 4) Provision relating to counter claim is prescribed under \_\_\_\_\_ of CPC.
 

a) Order VII, Rule 6	b) Order VII, Rule 6 A
c) Order VIII, Rule 6	d) Order VIII, Rule 6 A
  
- 5) Pleading can be altered or amended \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) Under Order VI, Rule 14 of CPC
b) Under Order VI, Rule 15 of CPC
c) Under Order VI, Rule 16 of CPC
d) Under Order VI, Rule 17 of CPC
  
- 6) Rejection of a plaint is \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) Challengeable under Section 96 CPC
b) Not challengeable and only a fresh suit can be filed
c) Challengeable under Section 115 of CPC
d) Challengeable under Section 102 of CPC
  
- 7) In which order and Rule of CPC, the provision for verification of pleading is provided?
 

a) Order VI, Rule 17	b) Order VI, Rule 2
c) Order VI, Rule 4	d) Order VI, Rule 15
  
- 8) Under which provision of CPC, a plaint is rejected by the courts in the absence of cause of action?
 

a) Order 7, Rule 11 (a)	b) Order 7, Rule 11 (b)
c) Order 7, Rule 11 (d)	d) Order 7, Rule 11 (c)
  
- 9) Under the provisions of CPC, No second appeal lies in a suit for recovery of money not exceeding \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) Rs. 25,000 /-	b) Rs. 50,000 /-
c) Rs. 75,000 /-	d) Rs. 20,000 /-

- 10) Filing of an appeal \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) automatically amounts to stay of original proceeding  
b) will amount to stay only when it is granted by appellate Court  
c) amounts to reversal of judgment  
d) None of the above
- 11) Under Section 10 of the CPC 1908, during the pendency of suit in a foreign Court, Indian Courts \_\_\_\_\_ trying a suit founded on the same cause of action.  
a) are precluded from \_\_\_\_\_ b) are not precluded from \_\_\_\_\_  
c) do not have the jurisdiction of \_\_\_\_\_ d) None of the above
- 12) Constructive Res- Judicata is contained in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Explanation III to Sec 11 of the CPC  
b) Explanation VI to Sec 11 of the CPC  
c) Explanation VII to Sec 11 of the CPC  
d) Explanation IV to Sec 11 of the CPC
- 13) The provision regarding Interpleader suit has been incorporated in Section \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Section 87 b) Section 88  
c) Section 89 d) Section 90
- 14) Order VII Rule 11 of CPC provides for \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Rejection of the plaint  
b) Return of the plaint  
c) Dismissal of the suit  
d) All of the above depending on the facts of the case.
- 15) The grounds for review have been provided under \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Order XLVII, Rule 1 b) Order XLII, Rule 1  
c) Order XLIII, Rule 1 d) Order XLIV, Rule 1

- Q.2 Answer any 05 of the following questions. (05 out of 07) 20**  
a) Set off and Counter claim  
b) Interests  
c) Mesne profits  
d) Distinction between Decree and Judgment  
e) When foreign Judgment not conclusive?  
f) Interpleader suit  
g) Costs
- Q.3 Answer any 03 of the following questions. (03 out of 06) 15**  
a) Discovery, inspection and production of documents  
b) Reference, Review, Revision  
c) Adjournment  
d) Arrest and Detention under execution  
e) Stay of suit and Res-judicata  
f) Suit relating to public charities
- Q.4 Answer any 01 out of the following questions. (01 out of 02) 15**  
a) Write about suits by or against Partnership firm.  
b) Explain general principles of limitation.
- Q.5 Explain in detail provision relating to arrest before Judgment and attachment before Judgment. 15**

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL. B (Semester - IX) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Principles of Taxation Law (19605904)**

Day & Date: Sunday, 24-12-2023  
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

- 1) Leave Travel concession is exempt u/s \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 10(1)
  - b) 10(2)
  - c) 10(5)
  - d) None of them
- 2) CBDT means & include \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Preliminary Authority
  - b) Middle Authority
  - c) Apex Authority
  - d) None of them
- 3) Compensation received by a workman, under Industrial Dispute Act 1947 comes u/s \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 10
  - b) 10A
  - c) 10B
  - d) None of above
- 4) Special provision I.R.O. newly established undertaking in Free Trade Zone u/s \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 10
  - b) 10A
  - c) 10B
  - d) None of above
- 5) Define salary comes u/s \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 15, 16, 17
  - b) 18, 20
  - c) 17, 18
  - d) None of them
- 6) Define Annual value of the House Property comes \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) S(22)
  - b) S(23)
  - c) S(24)
  - d) None of them
- 7) I. Tax Act 1961 comes in to force \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 1.07.2017
  - b) 1.04.1962
  - c) 1.04.1961
  - d) None
- 8) Exemption in related to charitable Institution exemption section is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 80(C)
  - b) 80(G)
  - c) 80D
  - d) None
- 9) Appointment of I. Tax Authorities made by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) State Govt
  - b) Central Govt
  - c) President
  - d) None
- 10) Self-Assessment of I. Tax Return comes u/s \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 140 A
  - b) 139
  - c) 142
  - d) None
- 11) GST Act came in to force \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 1.6.2017
  - b) 1.7.2017
  - c) 30.8.2017
  - d) None

- 12) GST Number consist of Digit \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 10    b) 12  
c) 15    d) None of them
- 13) Rate of Tax should be charge by composite Dealer on his sale Turn over \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1%    b) 2%  
c) 3%    d) None of them
- 14) Time of supply under CGST Act 2017 comes under section \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 12, 13, 14    b) 13, 14, 15  
c) 16, 17, 18    d) None
- 15) GST is \_\_\_\_\_ Tax.  
a) Direct    b) Indirect  
c) Both a & b    d) None

**Q.2 Answer any Five of the following.**

**20**

- a) Nature of Income Tax
- b) Tax & cess differentiate
- c) Sources of Income Tax
- d) Best Judgement Assessment
- e) Credit Notes Debit Notes under GST
- f) Time of supply under GST
- g) GST Authorities

**Q.3 Answer any Three of the following.**

**15**

- a) Clubbing of Income
- b) Composition scheme for small Trader in GST
- c) PAN
- d) Offences & Penalty under I. Tax
- e) Offences & Penalty under GST
- f) Deduction under I. Tax Act

**Q.4 Answer any One of the following.**

**15**

a) Filling of Return under I. Tax Act. 1961

**OR**

b) Law Relating to Registrations under CGST Act

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

**15**

State & explain fully I. Tax Authoring under I. Tax Act 1961.

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IX) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Company Law (19605905)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 27-12-2023  
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

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

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is the charter of a company.
  - a) Articles
  - b) Memorandum
  - c) Both a) & b)
  - d) None of the above
- 2) Which one of the following is the disadvantage of incorporation?
  - a) Centralized management
  - b) Lifting the corporate veil
  - c) protection to investor against loss
  - d) perpetual Succession
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is the conclusive evidence in case of company that statutory requirements have complied with
  - a) Certificate of Incorporation
  - b) Certificate of commencement of Business
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None of these
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ conceives the idea of the business
  - a) Promoters
  - b) Directors
  - c) Auditors
  - d) None of the above
- 5) A \_\_\_\_\_ may be defined as a security given for securing loans or debentures by a mortgage on the assets of the company
  - a) Charge
  - b) Interest
  - c) Dividend
  - d) None of these
- 6) A company can change its name at its own discretion by passing \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Ordinary resolution
  - b) Special resolution
  - c) Boards resolution
  - d) none of the above
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ is a document given by a company as evidence of a debt to the holder usually arising out of a loan and most commonly secured by a charge
  - a) Share
  - b) Debenture
  - c) Dividend
  - d) None of these
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ Shares are sometimes called as founders shares.
  - a) Deferred shares
  - b) Equity shares
  - c) Preference Shares
  - d) None of these
- 9) Doctrine of Indoor management is enunciated in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Foss v. Harbottle
  - b) Royal British Bank V. Tarquand
  - c) Derry V. Peek
  - d) None of these

- 10) The word 'Debenture' is derived from the \_\_\_\_\_ word debere.  
a) English  
b) Roman  
c) Latin  
d) None of these
- 11) Which one of the following can file the petition for winding up?  
a) The Company  
b) Contributories  
c) The Registrar of Companies  
d) All of above
- 12) Company must have its registered office within \_\_\_\_\_ days of its incorporation or on the day when it commences business  
a) 10  
b) 20  
c) 30  
d) 40
- 13) The date of the opening of the subscription list means the beginning of the day from the day of the issue of prospectus.  
a) 5<sup>th</sup>  
b) 3<sup>rd</sup>  
c) 10<sup>th</sup>  
d) 20
- 14) A whole time key managerial personnel can hold office in \_\_\_\_\_ company.  
a) Only one company  
b) Its subsidiary  
c) Both a & b  
d) None of these
- 15) How many members should sign the Memorandum of Association in case of public company\_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1  
b) 3  
c) 5  
d) 7

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

- a) Define Prospectus. What are the contents of the prospectus company?
- b) Write a note on Forfeiture, Surrender and Lien on Shares
- c) Write a note on transfer of shares with restriction on transfer
- d) Powers and Duties of Auditors
- e) Discuss the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility
- f) Write a note on theories of corporate personality
- g) Define Share. Discuss the difference between Share certificate and share warrant

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

- a) Define Call. Write a note on Method of making calls
- b) Write a note on Meetings of the company, Explain its kinds and requisites of valid meeting
- c) Define Promoter. Discuss the Rights and Liabilities of Promoter
- d) Explain Majority Rule and Discuss in brief exceptions to the Rule
- e) Write a note on Reconstruction and Amalgamation of Companies
- f) Distinction between Company and Partnership

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

- a) Write a detail note on appointment, Removal and Duties of Directors
- b) Write a detail note on Articles of Association of the Company

**Q.5 Define Memorandum of Association, Discuss in detail the contents of memorandum of Association and its alteration. 15**



Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IX) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Law of Crimes (Paper – II) (Cr. P.C) (6051901)**

Day & Date: Monday, 18-12-2023  
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks:70

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

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the following options. 14**

- 1) The \_\_\_\_\_ is an instrument for the prevention and detention of crime.
  - a) court
  - b) public
  - c) police force
  - d) collectors
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is a wrong not only against individual victim but also against society.
  - a) Tort
  - b) Crime
  - c) Illegal Act
  - d) Immoral Act
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ in charge of case may appear and plead without any written authority before any court in which that case is dealt with.
  - a) Police
  - b) Advocate
  - c) Public prosecutor
  - d) Investing officer
- 4) Now a days greater emphasis is laid down by code on the use of Probation of offenders Act 1958 and other laws meant for the treatment, training and rehabilitation of \_\_\_\_\_ offenders.
  - a) old
  - b) sick
  - c) woman
  - d) young
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ means simply an accusation.
  - a) A charge
  - b) Punishment
  - c) Sentence
  - d) Process
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ means apprehension of a person legal authority resulting in deprivation of his liberty.
  - a) Detention
  - b) Arrest
  - c) Custody
  - d) Seizure
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ of any offence can be taken by magistrate not only upon police report but also upon receiving complaint or upon information received from person other than police or upon magistrate himself.
  - a) Information
  - b) Cognizance
  - c) Notice
  - d) Action
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ has right of not being detained for more than 24 hours without judicial scrutiny.
  - a) Accused
  - b) Arrested person
  - c) Witness
  - d) Women
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ enables magistrate to keep a check over the police investigation.
  - a) Sec 56
  - b) Sec 58
  - c) Sec 57
  - d) Sec 60
- 10) The principal agency for carrying out investigation of offences is the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Magistrate
  - b) Jailor
  - c) Tahsildar
  - d) Police

- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ is a written authority given to a police officer or other person by a competent magistrate or court for the search of any place either generally or search of any place either generally or for specified things or document.
- |                     |            |
|---------------------|------------|
| a) A search warrant | b) Warrant |
| c) Summons          | d) Notice  |
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ aware of the commission of any cognizable offence may give information to the police and set the criminal law in motion.
- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a) Any person     | b) Gazetted officer |
| c) Public servant | d) Police officer   |
- 13) FIR is recorded under section \_\_\_\_\_ of criminal procedure code.
- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| a) 152 | b) 153 |
| c) 154 | d) 155 |
- 14) The object of the \_\_\_\_\_ is to protect the accused both against overzealous police officers and untruthful witnesses.
- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| a) Sec 160 | b) Sec 161 |
| c) Sec 162 | d) Sec 164 |

**Q.2 Answer any four of the following questions. 16**

- a) What is the evidentiary value of the statement recorded by the police in the course of investigation?
- b) What is meant by case diary and what is its importance?
- c) What impact a delay in receiving the FIR to the magistrate may have on the prosecution?
- d) Under what circumstances and in what manner can the magistrate issue process against the accused person?
- e) What is plea of guilty?
- f) What are post-conviction orders?

**Q.3 Answer any two of the following. 12**

- a) State the provision mentioned in Sec 125(1) of criminal procedure code.
- b) When is a charge altered? Explain the procedure that should be followed after altering the charge.
- c) State the procedure, when case is instituted otherwise than on police report.
- d) What is the procedure after recording of the FIR?

**Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 14**

- a) What do you mean by children's court? How it is constituted under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of children) Act 2015?
- b) What is anticipatory bail? Under what circumstances can such a bail be granted? By which court can such bail be granted?

**Q.5 Answer the following question. 14**

Explain the nature of probation order. How it is different from suspension of sentence and parole?

<b>Seat No.</b>	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - IX) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Law of Evidence (6051902)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 20-12-2023  
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice question.**

**14**

- 1) When any fact is neither proved nor disproved is said \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Disputed fact  
b) Fact in issue  
c) Not proved  
d) Admitted fact
- 2) How much of information received from a person accused of any offence may be proved is governed under Sec - \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 30  
b) 32  
c) 17  
d) 27
- 3) The Law requires \_\_\_\_\_ evidence must be direct.  
a) Electronic  
b) Hearsay  
c) Oral  
d) Circumstantial
- 4) Sec - 63 of Evidence Act provides for \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) oral evidence  
b) secondary evidence  
c) documentary evidence  
d) cogent evidence
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ lies on that person who is bound to prove the existence of any fact.  
a) Burden of proof  
b) Burden  
c) Liability  
d) Evidence
- 6) A lunatic is \_\_\_\_\_ to testify.  
a) incompetent  
b) competent  
c) not  
d) not allowed
- 7) Provision of estoppel is provided u/s \_\_\_\_\_ of Evidence Act - 1872.  
a) 115  
b) 21  
c) 116  
d) 17
- 8) Any question suggesting the answer which the person putting it wishes or expects to receive is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) compounding question  
b) overruled question  
c) leading question  
d) cross question
- 9) If on any point documentary evidence is available in that case oral evidence is to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) permissible  
b) excluded  
c) read  
d) given
- 10) Leading questions are permissible during \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) court questions  
b) cross examination  
c) chief examination  
d) re-examination
- 11) Indian Evidence Act 1872 is not applicable to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Affidavits  
b) Electronic documents  
c) Proceedings before an arbitrator  
d) a and c both



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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IX) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act (6051903)**

Day & Date: Friday, 22-12-2023  
Time: 02:00 PM To 5:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions.**

**14**

- 1) Preliminary decree can be passed in a suit \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) for partition
  - b) of partnership
  - c) for possession & mesne profit
  - d) All the above
- 2) Decree become final \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) when if conclusively determines the right of the parties.
  - b) when no appeal has been preferred against the decree.
  - c) when partly determine right & parties and appeal has been preferred.
  - d) Both a & b
- 3) Order has been defined as a formal expression of any decision of a civil court which is not a decree, under section \_\_\_\_\_ C.P.C.
  - a) 2(1)
  - b) 2(4)
  - c) 2(9)
  - d) 2(16)
- 4) Judgement under Sec. 2(9) means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) A decree
  - b) Dismissal of an appeal summarily
  - c) Statement & grounds of an order or decree
  - d) All the above
- 5) Who amongst the following is not a legal representative?
  - a) A trespasser
  - b) An intermeddler
  - c) A creditor
  - d) Both a & c
- 6) Basis of distribution of the jurisdiction of Indian Court is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Pecuniary Jurisdiction
  - b) Territorial Jurisdiction
  - c) Subject matter Jurisdiction
  - d) All the above
- 7) Which of the following is a right of civil nature?
  - a) right to worship in a temple
  - b) right to share in offering in a temple
  - c) right to take out procession
  - d) All the above
- 8) Principles of res sub judice is contained in section \_\_\_\_\_ of CPC.
  - a) 10
  - b) 11
  - c) 13
  - d) 14
- 9) Provisions of Section 10 of CPC are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) directory
  - b) mandatory
  - c) non - mandatory
  - d) discretionary

- 10) Under Section 15 of CPC, every suit shall be instituted in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) The district court  
b) The court of the lowest grade  
c) The court of higher grade  
d) All the above
- 11) In every plaint, under Section 26 of CPC, facts should be proved by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) oral evidence  
b) affidavit  
c) document  
d) Both b & c
- 12) A defendant under order V, Rule 1(1) of CPC is required to appear, answer the claim and to file the written statement within \_\_\_\_\_ days from the date of service of summons.  
a) 60 days  
b) 45 days  
c) 30 days  
d) 90 days
- 13) Under order VI, Rule 17 at any stage of proceeding the court can allow to alter or amend pleading to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) either party  
b) to plaintiff only  
c) to defendant only  
d) to only one defendant if there are more than one defendant
- 14) In a suit, the list of witness has to be filed by the parties \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) before settlement of issues  
b) after settlement of issues  
c) at any time  
d) all the above

**Q.2 Answer following question. (Any Four) 16**

- a) What is plaint and written statement?  
b) Define decree and decree holder.  
c) What is difference between decree holder and judgment debtor with example?  
d) Write Extension of period of limitation.  
e) What is meant by the term & cause of Action?  
f) Define Res. sub judice & res sub judicata

**Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Two) 12**

- a) Describe the manner in which suit against minor can be instituted.  
b) Difference between 1<sup>st</sup> Appeal and Second appeal  
c) The territorial & pecuniary jurisdiction of Court  
d) In what circumstances, the court may grant and refuse the temporary injunction?

**Q.4 Answer of the following. (Any One) 14**

- a) Explain the provisions relating to production, impounding & return of document.  
b) What is law of limitation? When can it be extended under the various provisions of the limitation Act?

**Q.5 Answer the following question. 14**  
Appeal against Decrees, Orders and Certificate of Appeal to Supreme Court.

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL. B (Semester - IX) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Principles of Taxation Law (6051904)**

Day & Date: Sunday, 24-12-2023  
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions.**

**14**

- 1) Generally, a \_\_\_\_\_ capital asset like building, land etc. is one which is held by the assessee less than 36 months immediately preceding the date of its transfer.
  - a) Long-term
  - b) Short-term
  - c) Capital
  - d) all the above
- 2) Intra-State supply of goods/service is chargeable under the following Act \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) CGST and SGST
  - b) SGST and UTGST
  - c) CGST and UTGST
  - d) Both a or c
- 3) GST is payable by \_\_\_\_\_ of supply under reverse mechanism.
  - a) supplier
  - b) recipient
  - c) both a and b
  - d) none of the above
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ are exempted from income tax.
  - a) Daily allowance to M.Ps and M.L.A's
  - b) Scholarship for Education
  - c) Agricultural Income
  - d) All the above
- 5) Income tax is \_\_\_\_\_ and GST is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Indirect tax, Direct tax
  - b) Vat tax, Wealth tax
  - c) Direct tax, Indirect tax
  - d) None of the above
- 6) Provision of Clubbing of income is provided under \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Income Tax Law
  - b) GST Law
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) None of above
- 7) Aggregate turnover includes the aggregate value of \_\_\_\_\_ under CGST.
  - a) all the taxable supplies and exempted supplies
  - b) the value of inward supplies on which tax is payable by a person on reverse charge basis
  - c) both a and b
  - d) none of the above
- 8) Zero rated supply also includes \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) supply of goods and/ or services to special Economic Zone Developer
  - b) supply of goods and/ or services to special Economic Zone Unit
  - c) both a and b
  - d) none of the above

- 9) Any gain arising from the transfer of a capital asset during the previous year is chargeable to tax under the head \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Capital gain
  - b) Salary income
  - c) Income from House Property
  - d) All the above
- 10) The annual value of any property comprising of building or land appurtenant thereto, of which the assessee is the owner, is chargeable to tax under the head \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Capital gain
  - b) Salary
  - c) Income from House Property
  - d) All the above
- 11) A source of income which does not specifically fall under any one of the other four heads of income is to be computed and brought to charge under the head \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Salary and Capital gain
  - b) Income from House Property and capital gain
  - c) both a and b
  - d) none of the above
- 12) "input tax" in relation to a registered person, means \_\_\_\_\_ charged on any supply of goods or services or both under CGST Act.
- a) the central tax, State tax, integrated tax or Union territory tax
  - b) the tax paid under the composition levy
  - c) the integrated goods and services tax charged on import of goods and the tax paid under the composition levy
  - d) both a and b
- 13) Under MGST Act, the expression "supply" also include \_\_\_\_\_
- a) import of services for a consideration not in the course or furtherance of business
  - b) import of services for a consideration in the course or furtherance of business
  - c) both a and b
  - d) none of the above
- 14) The tax liability on \_\_\_\_\_ supply comprising two or more supplies, one of which is a principal supply, shall be treated as a supply of such principal supply and \_\_\_\_\_ supply comprising two or more supplies shall be treated as a supply of that particular supply which attracts the highest rate of tax.
- a) mixed, composite
  - b) composite, mixed
  - c) composite, composite
  - d) none of the above

**Q.2 Answer any Four of the following questions.****16**

- a) Distinguish between Tax and fee
- b) Composition scheme for small trader
- c) Fundamental principles of taxation.
- d) Scope of Total income under Income Tax Act
- e) Define Job- work under CGST
- f) Tax invoices, Credit and Debit notes under MGST

**Q.3 Answer any Two of the following questions.****12**

- a) Explain provisions of deduction under Income tax Act.
- b) Zero rated supply under Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act
- c) Salient features of GST
- d) Explain provisions of Offences and penal sanctions under Income Tax Act.



**Q.4 Answer any One of the following questions. 14**

**a)** Explain the heads of income with deduction under that head under Income Tax Act.

**OR**

**b)** Explain the provisions of Input tax credit under GST.

**Q.5 Answer the following question. 14**

Explain the provisions of registration under CGST.

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Set **P**

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IX) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023**  
**Company Law (6051905)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 27-12-2023  
 Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions.****14**

- 1) According to Section 43 of Companies Act, 2013, how many types of share capital exists?
 

a) 2	b) 3
c) 4	d) 5
- 2) Minimum number of member in case of private limited company
 

a) 1	b) 2
c) 3	d) 4
- 3) A company is a separate \_\_\_\_\_ Entity.
 

a) Legal entity	b) Illegal entity
c) Physical entity	d) Business entity
- 4) The company act 2013 consist of how many section?
 

a) 370	b) 570
c) 470	d) 270
- 5) Example of statutory company
 

a) Life insurance corporation	b) Hindustan gas
c) Hotel Tajmahal	d) Reliancepvt. Limited
- 6) Full Form of FERA
 

a) Foreign Exchange Regulation Act	b) First Exchange Rural Accounting
c) Foreign Exchange Rate Accounting	d) Foreign Export Regulation Acting
- 7) The time gap between two AGM's shall not exceed.
 

a) 18 months	b) 15 months
c) 16 months	d) None of these
- 8) Debentures payable to a holder of certificate is called \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) Bearer	b) Unregistered
c) Secured	d) Both a) & b)
- 9) The company must deliver share certificate within \_\_\_\_\_ if the shares applied for transfer.
 

a) 3 months	b) 2 months
c) 5 months	d) none of these
- 10) Paying back of capital is called \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) Conversion	b) Participation
c) Redemption	d) None of these

- 11) If anybody wants to file a case against the company they should file at what place\_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Company  
b) Registered Office  
c) Board of Director  
d) Books of accounts
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ is neither an agent, nor a trustee of a company.
- a) Directors  
b) Company Secretary  
c) Employees  
d) Promoters
- 13) The \_\_\_\_\_ Constitutes the top administrative organ of the company
- a) General Manager  
b) Shareholders  
c) Board of Directors  
d) Advisory Panel
- 14) When can a private company commence business?
- a) At any time  
b) After obtaining the certificate of incorporation  
c) After obtaining the certificate of commencement of business  
d) After applying for registration

**Q.2 Attempt any four of the following.****16**

- a) Government company  
b) One person company  
c) Independent director  
d) Extraordinary general meeting  
e) Difference between share and debenture.  
f) Prospectus and its contents

**Q.3 Answer any two of the following questions.****12**

- a) Write a short note on lifting of the corporate veil  
b) Explain the doctrine of ultra-vires  
c) Doctrine of Indoor Management  
d) Memorandum of Association

**Q.4 Answer any one of the following.****14**

- a) Explain briefly the position, Rights and duties of promoters with reference to Erlanger New Sombrero Phosphate Co.?

**OR**

- b) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of incorporation of a company.

**Q.5 Answer the following question.****14**

Discuss the rule laid down in Foss Vs. Harbottle along with its exceptions

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - X) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Land Laws Including Tenure & Tenancy System (6051915)**

Day &amp; Date: Monday, 18-12-2023

Max. Marks:70

Time: 09:00 AM To 11:30 AM

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

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the following options. 14**

Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966

- 1) If the collector fails to inform the applicant within \_\_\_\_\_ days, the acknowledgement shall be deemed to be granted as permission.
  - a) 30
  - b) 60
  - c) 90
  - d) None of the above
- 2) The provisions relating to appeal, revision & review provided under \_\_\_\_\_ of the above Code.
  - a) Chapter - XI
  - b) Chapter - XII
  - c) Chapter - XIII
  - d) Chapter - XIV
- 3) In the above code, 1966 boundary mark defined in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Sec - 2(3)
  - b) Sec - 2(4)
  - c) Sec - 2(5)
  - d) None of the above
- 4) The Revenue officers provided under which of the following chapter of the above Code 1966.
  - a) Chapter - III
  - b) Chapter - IV
  - c) Chapter - V
  - d) None of the above
- 5) Collector on receipt of an application acknowledge it within \_\_\_\_\_ days.
  - a) 7
  - b) 5
  - c) 10
  - d) 15
- 6) The Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999 extends to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) to the whole of Maharashtra
  - b) to the whole of Maharashtra and region of J & K
  - c) to the whole of Maharashtra except Mumbai region
  - d) None the above
- 7) Permitted increase defined under \_\_\_\_\_ of the M.R.C. Act 1999.
  - a) Sec - 2(8)
  - b) Sec - 2(30)
  - c) Sec - 7(4)
  - d) Sec - 7(8)
- 8) Chapter - III of M.R.C. Act deals with the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Court's duty
  - b) relief against forfeiture
  - c) Certain increase in rent is exempted
  - d) None the above
- 9) Which of the following chapter of M.R.C. Act 1999 deals with the provisions of fixation of standard rent and permitted increase?
  - a) Chapter - II
  - b) Chapter - III
  - c) Chapter - IV
  - d) Chapter - VI

- 10) A landlord shall be entitled to make an increase in rent of \_\_\_\_\_ per annum.
- a) 4%
  - b) 5%
  - c) 6%
  - d) 7%
- 11) Chapter - V of M.R.C. Act - 1999 deals with the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) power of judicial authority
  - b) special provisions for recovery of possession in certain cases
  - c) Bonafide use of the premises by the landlord
  - d) None the above

The Right to fair compensation and transparency in Land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement Act, 2013.

- 12) As per the above Act, 2013, government can acquire land for \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) strategic purpose
  - ii) projects for families affected by projects
  - iii) for public-private partnership projects, where government ownership of land will remain with the government
- a) i) & ii)
  - b) ii) & iii)
  - c) i) & iii)
  - d) only i)
- 13) Sec - 4 of this Act deals with \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Award
  - b) Notification and publication
  - c) Preparation of social impact assessment study
  - d) None of the above
- 14) Under which section, public hearing for social Impact assessment?
- a) Sec - 2
  - b) Sec - 3
  - c) Sec - 4
  - d) Sec - 5

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

**16**

- a) Define Gaothan
- b) Alluvial Land
- c) Revisional provision Sec - 257 of M.L.R.C. 1966
- d) Define paying guest and Govt lessee.
- e) Define improvement.
- f) Write note on under M.L.R.C. 1966, construction of water course through land belongs to other person.

**Q.3 Answer any two of the following.**

**12**

- a) Provisions regarding landlord not to cut off or withheld essential supply or services.
- b) Write a note on, special provisions for recovery of possession in case a member of armed force, scientist.
- c) Write a note on record of rights.
- d) Provisions regarding
  - 1) Nistar patrak
  - 2) Wajib-ul-Arz

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

**14**

- a) When landlord may recover possession?
- OR**
- b) Write a note on 'Rehabilitation and Resettlement award'.

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

**14**

Define Revenue officers. Explain the constitution of revenue areas, their appointment, power and duties of revenue officer.

Seat  
No.**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - X) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Equity & Trust (6051914)**Day & Date: Wednesday, 20-12-2023  
Time: 09:00 AM To 11:30 AM

Max. Marks: 70

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.**Q.1 Multiple choice questions.****14**

- 1) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Trust Act, 1882 defines a 'Trust'.
  - a) Section 2
  - b) Section 3
  - c) Section 4
  - d) None of these
- 2) The Indian Trust Act 1882 is confined to \_\_\_\_\_ Trust.
  - a) Private Trust
  - b) Public Trust
  - c) Charitable Trust
  - d) Private religious
- 3) An \_\_\_\_\_ trust is that trust wherein everything that was required to be done for bringing the trust into existence has been done and completed by the settlor.
  - a) Discretionary
  - b) Executed
  - c) Executory
  - d) None of these
- 4) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Trust Act 1882 cast the duty upon the trustee to invest the trust property.
  - a) Section 20
  - b) Section 20-A
  - c) Section 21
  - d) All of these
- 5) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Trust Act 1882 provides for Discharge of Trustee.
  - a) Section 70
  - b) Section 71
  - c) Section 74
  - d) none of these
- 6) Ceistuis que trust means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Author of the trust
  - b) Beneficiary
  - c) Trustee
  - d) None of these
- 7) A \_\_\_\_\_ Trust is a Trust arise by operation of law.
  - a) Constructive Trust
  - b) Express Trust
  - c) Executory Trust
  - d) Executed Trust
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ Maxim means that to obtain an equitable relief the plaintiff must himself be prepared to do equity.
  - a) He who seeks equity must do equity
  - b) Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without remedy
  - c) Equity follows the law
  - d) None of these
- 9) The Latin word CY-PRES means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) All are equal
  - b) As near as possible
  - c) As it is
  - d) none of these
- 10) Under section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Maharashtra Public Trust Act 1950, charitable purpose was provided.
  - a) Section 8
  - b) section 9
  - c) Section 10
  - d) None of these

- 11) Provisions relating to Budget, Account and Audit were provided under section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Maharashtra Public Trust Act 1950.
- a) Section 31 to 34                      b) Section 31 A to 34  
c) Section 31 to 35                      d) none of these
- 12) According to Maharashtra Public Trust Act 1950 a Public Trust administration Fund shall vest in \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Charity Commissioner              b) Trustee  
c) Beneficiary                              d) None of these
- 13) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Maharashtra Public Trust Act 1950 Provides for contribution by public trust to public Administration Fund.
- a) Section 55                                b) Section 57  
c) Section 58                                d) None of these
- 14) Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without remedy is expressed in the Latin maxim.
- a) Damnum sine Injuria                b) Injuria sine Damnum  
c) Ubi jus ibi remedium                d) None of these

**Q.2 Answer any Four of the following questions.****16**

- a) Distinction between Trust and Agency.  
b) Write a note on Extinction of Trust under Indian Trust Act 1882.  
c) He who seeks equity must do equity.  
d) Distinction between private Trust and public Trust.  
e) Offences and penalties under Maharashtra Public Trust Act.  
f) Creation of Trust under Indian Trust Act 1882.

**Q.3 Answer any Two of the following questions.****12**

- a) Explain following maxims with relevant case laws.  
1) He who comes to equity must come with clean hands.  
2) Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without remedy.  
b) Write a note on disabilities of trustees under Indian Trust Act 1882.  
c) Budgets, Accounts and Audit under Maharashtra Public Trust Act  
d) Discharge of Trustee and appointment of new trustee under Indian Trust Act 1882.

**Q.4 a) Write a note on the rights of the Beneficiary under Indian Trust Act 1882.****14****OR**

- b) Write a detail note on duties and liabilities of Trustees under Indian Trust Act 1882.

**Q.5 Define Trust, write a detail note on rights and powers of Trustees under Indian Trust Act 1882.****14**

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - X) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
International Human Rights (6051918)**

Day & Date: Friday, 22-12-2023  
Time: 09:00 AM To 11:30 AM

Max. Marks: 70

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

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions.****14**

- 1) European Commission on Human Rights is abolished in \_\_\_\_\_.  

a) 1994	b) 1998
c) 1960	d) 2008
- 2) Which one of the following is not recognized by the durable solution to refugee problem?  

a) burden sharing	b) voluntary repatriation
c) resettlement	d) local integration
- 3) Article 21 of the Indian Constitution on provides for \_\_\_\_\_.  

a) Right to life	b) Right to subsist
c) Right to life & personal liberty	d) Right to lively & liberal life
- 4) National Human Rights Commission is a \_\_\_\_\_.  

a) Constitutional body	b) Statutory body
c) Executive body	d) NGO
- 5) Mention the no. of instruments included in the concept of the International Bill of Rights?  

a) Four	b) Six
c) Three	d) Five
- 6) Concept of 'Universal Jurisdiction' is founded on which principles?  

a) Vienna	b) Princeton
c) Haque	d) Delhi
- 7) Economic, Social & Cultural Right is contained in Article \_\_\_\_\_.  

a) 8	b) 10
c) 12	d) 14
- 8) The United Nations convention on the right of persons with disabilities came into force in \_\_\_\_\_.  

a) 2007	b) 2008
c) 2009	d) 2010
- 9) The statement that "All HR are universal, indivisible & interdependent & interrelated" is associated with \_\_\_\_\_.  

a) UD of HR - 1948	b) Tehran Conference - 1969
c) Vienna Conference - 1993	d) Beijing Conference - 1995
- 10) The UNC on HR (UNCHR) was established on \_\_\_\_\_.  

a) 10 <sup>th</sup> Dec 1946	b) 10 <sup>th</sup> Dec 1947
c) 10 <sup>th</sup> Dec 1948	d) 10 <sup>th</sup> Dec 1949



- 11) Which one of the following rights is not protected under article, 21 of the ICCPR?
- a) to enjoy their own culture
  - b) to profess and practice their own religion
  - c) to use their own language
  - d) to participate in political process
- 12) The convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women was consisting of the following total no. of Article?
- a) 30
  - b) 45
  - c) 35
  - d) None of above
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ is the full form of WIPO
- a) World Intellectual Property Organization
  - b) World Intellectual Picture Organization
  - c) Both above
  - d) None above
- 14) The declaration of American Independence was drafted by\_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Thomas Jefferson
  - b) Gaius Ejiiofor
  - c) Louis XVI
  - d) None of above

- Q.2 Answer the following questions (Any Four) 16**
- a) Declaration of the right of child & women
  - b) International Court of Justice of UNO
  - c) Write UNICEF.
  - d) American Bill of Human Right
  - e) Write UNESCO.
  - f) General Assembly & Security Council of UNO
- Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two) 12**
- a) Explain provision of convention on Political Right of Women & Child.
  - b) Explain United Nation's convention on civil & political rights.
  - c) National Human Right commission, Discuss.
  - d) European convention for a protection of Human Rights.
- Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One) 14**
- a) Discuss in detail the provisions of declaration on the Rights of process belonging to National Ethnic, Religious & linguistic minorities.
  - b) Critically examine the right of disabled persons under declaration on the right of disabled persons with special references statutes passed in India.
- Q.5 Explain in details enforcement of Human Rights in India. 14**

<b>Seat No.</b>	
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<b>Set</b>	<b>P</b>
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester-X) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023  
Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance (Clinical Course) (6051911)**

Day & Date: Sunday, 24-12-2023  
Time: 09:00 AM To 11:30 AM

Max. Marks: 70

- Instructions:** 1) Question No. 9 is compulsory.  
2) Out of remaining attempt any four questions.  
3) Each question carries 14 marks.

- |            |   |           |
|------------|---|-----------|
| <b>Q.1</b> | Draft a consumer complaint alleging defect in goods.          | <b>14</b> |
| <b>Q.2</b> | Draft a notice u/s. 138 of N.I. Act.                          | <b>14</b> |
| <b>Q.3</b> | Draft a deed of mortgage.                                     | <b>14</b> |
| <b>Q.4</b> | Draft a suit for specific performance.                        | <b>14</b> |
| <b>Q.5</b> | Draft an application for anticipatory bail.                   | <b>14</b> |
| <b>Q.6</b> | Draft a petition for divorce by mutual consent.               | <b>14</b> |
| <b>Q.7</b> | Draft a petition for restitution of conjugal rights.          | <b>14</b> |
| <b>Q.8</b> | Draft an appeal against the order of conviction and sentence. | <b>14</b> |
| <b>Q.9</b> | <b>Write short note. (Any Two)</b>                            | <b>14</b> |
|            | a) Will   |           |
|            | b) Affidavit  |           |
|            | c) Caveat   |           |