

Seat
No.

LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Law of Contracts (19602101)

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

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LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Special Contracts (19602102)

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

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LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Law of Tort including MV Act and CP Laws (19602103)

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.

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LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Law of Crimes - I (Penal Code) (19602104)

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.

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**LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Constitutional Law –I (19602105)**

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 _____ amendment.
 - a) 42nd
 - b) 52nd
 - c) 86th
 - 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

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**LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Family Law - I (19602201)**

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**

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LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Administrative Law (19602202)

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 1st 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

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LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Labour and Industrial Law - I (19602203)

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

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LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Public International Law (19602204)

Day & Date: Friday, 05-01-2024

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) _____ 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.

- 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**

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LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Labour & Industrial Law - II (19602303)

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**

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LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation (19602304)

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

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

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LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Penology and Victimology (19602306)

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

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LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Constitutional Law - II (19602402)

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**

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**LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Insurance Law (19602405)**

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

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**LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Trade Mark and Design (19602406)**

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**

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LL.B. (Semester – IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System
(Clinical Course) (19602403)

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 opponet.

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

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**LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Alternative Dispute Resolution (Clinical Course) (19602404)**

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 contain issues permits _____ hearing.
 - a) Fast
 - b) Stay
 - c) Oral
 - d) Non-above

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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LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Law of Crimes (Paper – II) (19602501)

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

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Law of Evidence (19602502)

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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LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act (19602503)

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

- 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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**LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Company Law (19602505)**

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) 5th
b) 3rd
c) 10th
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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LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Land Laws Including Tenure & Tenancy System (19602605)

Day & Date: Monday, 18-12-2023
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) In the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code 1966, the Revenue Officers defined in _____.
 - a) Sec - 2(31)
 - b) Sec - 2(32)
 - c) Sec - 2(33)
 - d) None of the above
 - 2) Irrigated Land means Land irrigated by a _____.
 - a) Canal
 - b) Tube well
 - c) Well
 - d) All the above
 - 3) According to M.L.R.C. 1966 _____ means the place ordinarily used by a village officer for the transaction of village business.
 - a) Farm building
 - b) Chavdi
 - c) Holding
 - d) None of the above
 - 4) As per the M.L.R.C. 1966, which of these is a right in unoccupied Land?
 - a) Title Right
 - b) Rental Right
 - c) Wajib-ul-arz
 - d) None of the above
 - 5) The right to all minerals & mines shall vest in _____.
 - a) Owner of Land
 - b) Grampanchayat
 - c) State government
 - d) The company
- Maharashtra Rent Control Act - 1999**
- 6) Which of the following section deals with "a scientist is entitled to recover possession of premises for his occupation".
 - a) Sec - 22
 - b) Sec - 19
 - c) Sec - 23
 - d) None of the above
 - 7) Under this Act, every appeal shall be made within _____ from the date of the decree or order.
 - a) 30 days
 - b) 60 days
 - c) 90 days
 - d) None of above
 - 8) In absence of contract tenant not to _____ or transfer or to give on license.
 - a) sublet
 - b) errect
 - c) evict
 - d) none of the above
 - 9) Which section of the M.R.C. Act 1999, deals with appeal?
 - a) Sec - 22
 - b) Sec - 34
 - c) Sec - 43
 - d) Sec - 45

- 10) Which section of the M.R.C.A, 1999 deals with provisions with regard to standard rent not to apply certain premises?
 a) Sec - 6
 b) Sec - 7
 c) Sec - 8
 d) Sec - 10
- Right to Fair Compensation & Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act 2013**
- 11) Under this Act, which section deals with public hearing for social Impact Assessment?
 a) Sec - 6
 b) Sec - 7
 c) Sec - 5
 d) Sec - 3
- 12) This Act 2013 is replaced by which of the following Act?
 a) Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999
 b) The Land Acquisition Act of 1894
 c) Maharashtra Land Revenue Code 1966
 d) None of the above
- 13) Under this Act, the land is the subject matter of _____.
 a) Central Govt.
 b) Urban Local bodies
 c) State Govt.
 d) All of the above
- 14) Under this Act, the expert Group constituted under sub-section (I) shall include the following, namely _____.
 a) Two non-official social scientists
 b) Two representatives of panchayat, Gram Sabha, Municipality or municipal corporation as the case may be
 c) Two experts on rehabilitation
 d) All the above
- 15) In the case of Land acquisition _____ is necessary unless & until there is an urgency.
 a) Social Impact assessment
 b) Environmental Impact Assessment
 c) Both a & b
 d) None of above

Q.2 Answer any five of the following questions.

20

- a) Government lessee
 b) Alluvial Land
 c) Define Premises.
 d) What is meant by resettlement area?
 e) Meaning of affected area
 f) Offences by companies
 g) Survey officer's power

Q.3 Answer any Three of the following questions.

15

- a) Vistar patrak
 b) Social Impact Assessment
 c) Define Land & explain classification of Land.
 d) Special provisions for recovery of possession in cases, a member of armed forces, scientist
 e) Write down the provisions regarding encroachments on Land.
 f) Provision regarding construction of water course through Land belonging to other person.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions.

a) Define standard Rent & state the provisions of fixation of standard rent.

OR

b) What are the authorities for establishment of Land acquisition, rehabilitation & resettlement? Write down the provision of rehabilitation & resettlement award.

Q.5 Explain the provision of Record of rights & mutation entries.

15

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
Equity & Trust (19602604)**

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 indicates full marks.

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

15

- 1) Equity follows the _____.
a) Law
b) Justice
c) Tradition
d) None of these
- 2) Equity looks to the Intent rather than _____.
a) Form
b) Substance
c) Column
d) None of these
- 3) Definition of Trust under Indian Trust Act comes u/s _____.
a) 2
b) 3
c) 4
d) None of these
- 4) Provision of purpose of Trust Lawful comes u/s _____.
a) 2
b) 3
c) 4
d) None of these
- 5) S (11) of Indian Trust Act relates to _____.
a) Duty to Execute Trust
b) Duty to take care
c) Duty to be Impartial
d) None of these
- 6) Liability for breach of trust under Indian Trust Act comes u/s _____.
a) 23
b) 24
c) 25
d) None of them
- 7) Right to title Deed comes u/s of Indian Trust Act comes u/s _____.
a) S (32)
b) S (31)
c) S (34)
d) None of them
- 8) A Trustee cannot delegate provision comes u/s of _____.
a) S (47)
b) S (48)
c) S (49)
d) None of them
- 9) Right to Specific Execution of Beneficiary comes u/s _____.
a) S (55)
b) S (56)
c) S (57)
d) None of them
- 10) Extinction of Trust, circumstances come u/s _____.
a) S (71)
b) S (77)
c) S (78)
d) None of them
- 11) According to Indian Trust Act grounds of Revocation of Trust comes u/s _____.
a) S (78)
b) S (79)
c) S (80)
d) None of them
- 12) S (18) of BPT Act 1950 laid down provision related to _____.
a) Registration of Trust
b) Dissolution of Trust
c) Revocation of Trust
d) None of them

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2023
International Human Rights (19602608)**

Day & Date: Friday, 22-12-2023

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) Right of Groups or Communities are called _____ generation of Rights.
 - a) first
 - b) second
 - c) both a & b
 - d) third
- 2) Rights of children imposes responsibilities on ____?
 - a) family
 - b) society
 - c) state
 - d) All of these
- 3) U.N. Commission on Human Rights relapsed with _____.
 - a) Human Right Cell
 - b) Human Right Council
 - c) Human Right Unit
 - d) International Human Right
- 4) The position of U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights was created in _____ year.
 - a) 1990
 - b) 1995
 - c) 1993
 - d) none of these
- 5) The international covenant on civil and political Rights is comprised with _____ Article.
 - a) 30
 - b) 45
 - c) 40
 - d) 53
- 6) The Headquarter of National Human Rights commission is located at _____.
 - a) Mumbai
 - b) Hyderabad
 - c) Bangalore
 - d) Delhi
- 7) Article 19(1) (a) of Indian Constitution is equitant to _____ Article of universal Declaration of Human Rights.
 - a) 20
 - b) 30
 - c) 19
 - d) 15
- 8) Convention on Right of child is come into force in _____?
 - a) 1990
 - b) 1995
 - c) 1999
 - d) 1991
- 9) The United Nations children's fund has been established on _____.
 - a) 12 Nov 1950
 - b) 11 Dec 1946
 - c) 15 Aug 1948
 - d) 11 Dec 1948
- 10) American Revolution originated in the colonial Revolt of _____.
 - a) 1763
 - b) 1765
 - c) both a & b
 - d) None of these

- 11) _____ Theory said that 'Human Rights' are said to be recognized.
a) Legal Rights Theory b) Natural Rights Theory
c) Historical Theory d) All of these
- 12) _____ establishes the sub-commission on prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities.
a) commissioner of H.R.S. b) commission of H.R.
c) commissioner of H.R. Council d) All of these
- 13) Declaration on Rights of child was adopted on _____.
a) 20 Nov 1959 b) 31 Dec 1959
c) Both above d) None of the above
- 14) UNICEF was created on _____.
a) 1950 b) 1946
c) 1947 d) 1948
- 15) Any person unable to ensure by himself is called Disabled person.
a) Necessities of Normal life b) Social life
c) Both a & b d) None of these

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

- a) Bill of Human Rights
- b) Commission on status of women
- c) Right of mentally Retarded person and minorities
- d) UNICEF
- e) Powers of the commission for minority and Linguistic minorities
- f) Vienna Declaration
- g) French Revolution

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

- a) Constitution of National Human Right Commission
- b) Natural law theory on Human Rights
- c) Commission for Scheduled Caste, Schedule Tribe
- d) Write down CEDAW 1979.
- e) Composition of National Commission for woman
- f) Duties under African charter convention and American convention

Q.4 Write the following.**15**

- a) Write note on National Human Right Commission and State Human Rights Commission.

OR

- b) Discuss in detail covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights - 1966.

Q.5 Discuss in detail covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966.**15**

Seat No.	
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Set P

**LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance (Clinical Course) (19602601)**

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

Max. Marks: 80

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

- Q.1** Draft says to an application of Restitution of Conjugal rights. **15**
- Q.2** Draft application for compounding an offence under Section 498-A of I.P.C. **15**
- Q.3** Draft a petition under Article 32 of Constitution of India, i.e. violating Article 19 and 21 of the Constitution of India on assumed facts. **15**
- Q.4** Draft a consumer complaint alleging deficiency in services with its reply. **15**
- Q.5** Draft a deed of simple mortgage of immovable property. **15**
- Q.6** Draft a Leave and License agreement. **15**
- Q.7** Draft a Will of father in favour of daughter and wife. **15**
- Q.8** Draft a suit for declaration of share and partition of property of HUF. **15**
- Q.9 Write short note (Any Four) **20****
- a) Explain contents of execution petition.
 - b) Explain memorandum of appeal in criminal cases.
 - c) Explain revision.
 - d) Explain Interlocutory application.
 - e) Application for probate
 - f) Anticipatory bail