

- 3) Ajay left London _____ 10'clock.
 a) upon b) on c) at d) since
- 4) They get _____ a taxi
 a) by b) in c) on d) with

Q.2 A) Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given below it. 07

The famous Shiva temple, which made Rameswaram so sacred to pilgrims, was about a ten-minute walk from our house. Our locality was predominantly Muslim, but there were quite a few Hindu families too, living amicably with their Muslim neighbours. There was a very old mosque in our locality where my father would take me for evening prayers. I had not the faintest idea of the meaning of the Arabic prayers chanted, but I was totally convinced that they reached God. When my father came out of the mosque after the prayers, people of different religions would be sitting outside, waiting for him. Many of them offered bowls of water to my father who would dip his fingertips in them and say a prayer. This water was then carried home for invalids. I also remember people visiting our home to offer thanks after being cured. My father always smiled and asked them to thank Allah, the benevolent and merciful.

The high priest of Rameswaram temple, Pakshi Lakshmana Sastry, was a very close friend of my father's. One of the most vivid memories of my early childhood is of the two men, each in this traditional attire, discussing spiritual matters. When I was old enough to ask questions, I asked my father about the relevance of prayer. My father told me there was nothing mysterious about prayer. Rather, prayer made possible a communion of the spirit between people. "When you pray," he said, "you transcend your body and become a part of the cosmos, which knows no division of wealth, age, caste, or creed."

- 1) Who was the priest of Rameswaram? **01**
- 2) What did you know about the author's locality from the passage? **02**
- 3) Why did people thank Dr. Kalam's father? **02**
- 4) What is the importance of prayer? **02**
- B) Make a précis of the above passage into one third of its length and suggest a suitable title to it. 07**

- Q.3 A) Paraphrase the following poem.** **07**
- If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with Kings—nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty second's worth of distance run,
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And—which is more—you'll be a Man, my son!
- Rudyard Kipling
- B) Write an essay on any one of the following topics.** **07**
- 1) Significance of Lok Adalats
 - 2) The Social Responsibility of Lawyers
 - 3) Students and Politics
- Q.4 A) Analyse the following sentences. (Any three)** **06**
- 1) Who was she?
 - 2) They studied in solapur.
 - 3) Sonia gave him books.
 - 4) Rajesh is an engineer.
- B) Write the letter on any one of the following topics.** **08**
- Write an application letter for the post of Lecture of English in New Arts, Commerce and Science College, Pune.
- OR**
- Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper complaining about the noise pollution in your locality.
- Q.5 A) Do as directed. (Any five)** **05**
- 1) She is too fat to run fast. (Remove too...to)
 - 2) Amar is better than Akash. (Change the Degree)
 - 3) What a beautiful scene! (Change it into Assertive)
 - 4) He is ignorant. He is foolish (Use either...or)
 - 5) Plant the trees. (Change the Voice)
 - 6) Akshay forgets to bring a book. (Use Simple Past Tense)
- B) Correct the following sentences. (Any five)** **05**
- 1) Virat like to play cricket in the morning.
 - 2) Ganesh and Vinesh helped one another.
 - 3) Statistics are my favourite subject.
 - 4) He is one of the best teacher in school.
 - 5) Do you plays in the match?
 - 6) Sandhya had completed the work yesterday.
- C) Write the one word for the following expressions.(Any four)** **04**
- 1) Contrary to law
 - 2) One who looks on the dark side of things
 - 3) Murder of oneself
 - 4) The branch of science which studies animals
 - 5) A professional person qualified and authorized to practice to law

Seat No.	
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B.A.LL.B – I (Semester – I) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
POLITICAL SCIENCE – I
Political Theory And Organization

Day & Date: Wednesday, 19-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives and fill in the blanks: **14**

- 1) The term socialism was first used by _____.
 a) Lenin b) Robert Owen c) Karl Marx d) No any
- 2) According to _____ theory king is responsible to God.
 a) Divine b) Force c) Social Contract d) No any
- 3) The term socialism derived from the word _____.
 a) State b) Strike c) Sociaus d) No any
- 4) Term federation is derived from the Latin word _____.
 a) Fed b) Foedus c) Faith d) No any
- 5) The chief exponent of the utilitarian philosophy was _____.
 a) Laski b) Hegal c) J.S. Mill d) No any
- 6) Frabius was belongs to _____.
 a) Greek b) Italy c) Roman d) No any
- 7) Who said 'state comes into existence for the sake of good life'?
 a) H.J. Laski b) Aristotle c) Plato d) No any
- 8) _____ was explain legal theory of sovereignty.
 a) M.K. Gandhi b) John Austin
 c) Vinoba Bhawe d) No any
- 9) In India right to vote for only _____.
 a) Literate people b) Rich people
 c) Indian citizen d) No any
- 10) _____ is famous book of Thomas Hobbes.
 a) Leviathan b) Republic c) King d) No any

- 11) _____ this book belong to Karl Marx.
a) Communist Manifesto b) Republic
c) Hind Swaraj d) No any
- 12) _____ is agency of public opinion.
a) State b) Govt c) Media d) No any
- 13) _____ is element of state.
a) population b) Party c) king d) No any
- 14) Unitary Govt is belongs to the _____.
a) U.S.A b) United kingdom c) Chain d) No any

Q.2 Explain the nature of Parliamentary Govt and its merits. **14**

Q.3 Comment on Independent Judicial System and its essential elements. **14**

OR

Define the idea of presidential Govt's features and its demerits.

Q.4 A) Write Short notes (any two) **08**

- 1) Fabian socialism and its features.
- 2) Quasi-Federal Govt's features.
- 3) Unitary Govt's features.

B) Write the elements of states. **06**

Q.5 Write Short notes (any seven) **14**

- 1) Write any two functions of states.
- 2) Write the functions of Judiciary.
- 3) What are the agencies of public opinion?
- 4) Write the kinds of representation.
- 5) Write the techniques of stayagraha.
- 6) Write the features of federal Govt.
- 7) Write the demerits of military rule.
- 8) Write the aims of syndicalism.
- 9) What is the base of divine theory of State?
- 10) Write the feature of liberalism.

Seat No.	
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B.A.LL.B – I (Semester – I) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
SOCIOLOGY – I

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternatives:

14

- 1) _____ is one of the in formal means of social control.
a) law b) custom c) co-ercion d) status
- 2) Ascribed & _____ status are kinds of social status.
a) received b) deceived c) achieved d) best
- 3) Shooting & fruits collection is occupation of _____ community.
a) rural b) urban c) tribal d) society
- 4) _____ is known as father of sociology.
a) Spencer b) August Comte
c) Shakespeare d) Plato
- 5) Face to face contact is characteristic of _____ social group.
a) Secondary b) In c) Primary d) Out
- 4) _____ is one of the methods of study in sociology.
a) Reservation b) Observation c) Expectation d) Imagination
- 5) One man marry with more than one woman is _____ marriage.
a) Poloundry b) Monogamy c) Pologamy d) Exogamy
- 6) Bond of _____ among various groups is unity.
a) Belief b) Onness c) Faith d) Will
- 7) _____ is local self Govt.
a) Central b) State Govt c) Gram Panchayat d) All Govt
- 10) Territory, population, Govt & _____ are necessary for state.
a) Fertility b) Soveringnity c) Mortality d) Eligibility
- 11) Sociology is a science of _____ .
a) Human behavior b) Group human behaviour
c) Animal behavior d) Birds behavior

12) Unity among _____ is special feature of India society.
a) puraty b) diversity c) majority d) none

13) National integration includes _____ feeling.
a) Castism b) Nationalism c) Communism d) Linguistism

14) Increasing slums are problem of _____ community.
a) tribal b) urban c) rural d) social group

Q.2 Define marriage & its function & various forms of marriage. **14**

Q.3 Explain characterization of rural community & problems of rural area. **14**

OR

What is social change & explain factory of social change?

Q.4 A) Write short answer (any two out of three) **08**

- 1) Social role & status
- 2) Social group
- 3) Religion

B) Tribal community. **06**

Q.5 Write answer in short seven out of ten. **14**

- 1) Culture
- 2) Community
- 3) Custom
- 4) Define unity
- 5) Definition of social control
- 6) Causes of migration of rural people
- 7) Neoclear family
- 8) Environmental problem
- 9) Scientific Method
- 10) Education Social Institution

3) The cat jumped ____ the table.

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

4) They came ____ a taxi.

- a) by b) in c) on d) with

Q.2 A Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it 07

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was professor of physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.

Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Curie were married in 1895 and spend many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heartbreaking anguish. Despondently she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had to young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress.

Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. When did Marie Curie get the Nobel Prize? | 01 |
| 2. What did Marie Curie discover and what was its usefulness? | 02 |
| 3. Why did Marie leave Poland? | 02 |
| 4. What is the contribution of Marie Curie to science? | 02 |

B) Make a précis of the above passage into one third of its length and suggest a suitable title to it. 07

Q.3 A) Paraphrase the following poem.

Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high
 Where knowledge is free
 Where the world has not been broken up into fragments
 By narrow domestic walls
 Where words come out from the depth of truth
 Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection
 Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way
 Into the dreary desert sand of dead habit
 Where the mind is led forward by thee
 Into ever-widening thought and action
 Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake.

- **Rabindranath Tagore**

Q.3 B) Write an essay on one of the following topics.

07

- 1) Lok Adalats
- 2) Justice delayed is justice Denied
- 3) Students and social Service

Q.4 A) Analyse the following sentences. (Any three)

06

- 1) Who were they?
- 2) The flames spread in every direction.
- 3) The jury found him guilty.
- 4) Mars is a planet.

B) Write the letter on one of the following topics.

08

Write an application letter for the post of a clerk in New Arts,
 Commerce and Science College, Pune.

OR

Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper complaining about the bad
 quality and inadequate supply of Municipal water in your town.

Q.5 A) Do as directed.(Any five)

05

- 1) It is too absurd to believe. (Remove too...to)
- 2) He is greater than me. (Change the Degree)
- 3) How lovely the child is! (Change it into Assertives)
- 4) He is ignorant. He is foolish (use neither...nor)
- 5) Sita loves Savitri. (Change the voice)
- 6) They know me. (Use Simple Past Tense)

B) Correct the following sentences. (Any five)

05

- 1) He like to play cricket in the morning.
- 2) I am junior by you by three years.
- 3) Mathematics are my favourite subject.
- 4) He has gone to Kolkata yesterday.
- 5) They helps me to find the way
- 6) A pair of shoes are I need

C) Write the one word for the following expressions. (Any four)

04

- 1) Government by the people
- 2) One who believes in the existence of God
- 3) A speech delivered without any previous preparation
- 4) The science which studies plants
- 5) Murder or Murderer of oneself

Seat No.	
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B.A.LL.B.– I (Semester – I) (Old) (CGPA) Examination, 2017

Sociology – I

General Principal (Part A)

Sociology of India (Part B)

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Multiple choice Questions

14

- 1) Sociology is a science of _____.
 - a) Human behaviour
 - b) Group human behaviour
 - c) Animal behavior
 - d) Birds behavior
- 2) _____ is characteristics of Primary relationship.
 - a) Indirect
 - b) Direct
 - c) Invisible
 - d) None
- 3) Territory, population, Govt, & _____ are elements of state.
 - a) Sovereignty
 - b) Security
 - c) Defence
 - d) None
- 4) Shooting & food collection is occupation of _____ community.
 - a) urban
 - b) rural
 - c) tribal
 - d) social group
- 5) Increasing Slums are problem of _____.
 - a) tribal
 - b) urban
 - c) rural
 - d) society
- 6) _____ is formal means of Social Control.
 - a) co-ercion
 - b) decision
 - c) custom
 - d) culture
- 7) The faith of _____ among various groups is called Unity.
 - a) Kindness
 - b) Humanity
 - c) onness
 - d) sympathy
- 8) One women marry with more than one man is called _____.
 - a) pologamy
 - b) Elogamy
 - c) Polandry
 - d) Manogamy
- 9) Dissolution of marital relation is _____.
 - a) divorce
 - b) affection
 - c) co-opration
 - d) All

Seat No.	
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B.A.LL.B - I (Semester – II) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017

**ECONOMICS-I
GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

Day & Date: Saturday, 29-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

- N.B. :** 1) *All questions are compulsory*
 2) *Give diagrams & schedules where ever necessary.*
 3) *Figures to the eight indicate full marks.*

Q.1 Multiple choice questions:

14

- 1) Total cost = _____ + variable cost.
 - a) Marginal cost
 - b) Fixed cost
 - c) Selling cost
 - d) Advertising cost
- 2) Free enterprise economy is also called as _____.
 - a) Socialistic economy
 - b) Mixed economy
 - c) Capitalistic economy
 - d) None of these
- 3) Who introduced the concept of the monopolistic competition?
 - a) Prof. E.H. Chamberlin
 - b) Prof. Keynes
 - c) Adam Smith
 - d) Dr. Marshall
- 4) In a monopoly market, a firm is a _____.
 - a) Price maker
 - b) Price taker
 - c) Price checker
 - d) None of these
- 5) Average cost is the cost _____ of output.
 - a) Two units
 - b) Total units
 - c) Per units
 - d) Both 'a' and 'b'
- 6) Where is the head office of R.B.I.?
 - a) Solapur
 - b) Kolkata
 - c) Mumbai
 - d) None of these
- 7) "Treatise on political Economy" his theory published in _____.
 - a) 1903
 - b) 1888
 - c) 1803
 - d) 1988
- 8) No shifting of taxation is known as _____.
 - a) Direct tax
 - b) Indirect tax
 - c) Both 'a' and 'b'
 - d) None of these
- 9) Price discrimination is done by the producer in _____.
 - a) Monopoly
 - b) Perfect competition
 - c) Oligopoly
 - d) Monopolistic competition

- 10) Labour intensive technique of production means _____.
 a) More capital & less labour
 b) More labour & less capital
 c) Equal labour & capital
 d) None of these
- 11) Which of the following is direct tax?
 a) Sales tax
 b) Service tax
 c) Income tax
 d) Value added tax
- 12) A relationship between value of money and price level is _____.
 a) Direct
 b) Inverse
 c) Both 'a' and 'b'
 d) None of these
- 13) Income & employment theory is presented by _____.
 a) Prof. Schumpeter
 b) Prof. Say
 c) Prof. J.M. Keynes
 d) Prof. Hawtray
- 14) Welfare is basically means _____.
 a) A state of happiness
 b) Wealth
 c) Money
 d) None of these

Q.2 Define elasticity of demand? Explain the types of price elasticity of demand? **14**

Q.3 Define inflation? Explain the causes of inflation? **14**

OR

Define direct & indirect taxes. Explain merits & demerits of direct & indirect taxes?

Q.4 A) Write short note on any two: **08**

- 1) Law of demand
- 2) Features of perfect competition.
- 3) Fixed cost & variable cost.

B) Explain the function of commercial banks **06**

Q.5 Answer any 7: **14**

- 1) Utility analysis
- 2) Balance sheet of the bank
- 3) Deflation
- 4) Central bank
- 5) Mixed Economy
- 6) Features of underdeveloped economy
- 7) National income
- 8) Monopoly market
- 9) Say's Law market
- 10) Index number

- 11) Marxian theory of obligation suggested ____ against capitalist government.
a) Loyalty b) Obedience c) Revolt d) No any
- 12) The power which can be exercised openly and clearly is called ____ power.
a) Latent b) Manifest
c) Centralized d) No any
- 13) ____ is suggested civil disobedience movement against unjust laws.
a) Bentham b) Hobbes c) M. K. Gandhi d) No any
- 14) ____ is belong to utilitarian theory of political obligation.
a) M. K. Gandhi b) Bentham
c) Karl Marx d) No any

Q.2 Define the concept political obligation and prescriptive theory of political obligation. **14**

Q.3 Explain the role of punishment and various theories of punishment. **14**

OR

Define the essential elements of contract and its liability. **14**

Q.4 A) Write short note on any two: **08**

- 1) Marxian theory of Power.
- 2) Legal and Rational Authority.
- 3) Liberal Democratic theory of Legitimac

B) Comment on crisis of Legitimacy. **06**

Q.5 Write short answer (any 7): **14**

- 1) What is constitutional obligation?
- 2) Write the sources of political power.
- 3) What is promise?
- 4) What are the grounds of legitimacy?
- 5) Write the difference between Power and Authority.
- 6) Write the techniques to Satyagraha.
- 7) What is charismatic Authority?
- 8) What is Hartal?
- 9) What is Right to resistance?
- 10) What is traditional Authority?

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B.-I (Semester – II) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
Logic & Scientific Method**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 03-05-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions:

14

- 1) Logic is a _____ science.
a) Normative b) Verbal c) Factual d) Useless
- 2) Truth is property of _____.
a) Sentences b) Proposition c) Word d) Term
- 3) Implicative proposition is a kind of _____ proposition.
a) Simple b) Compound
c) General d) None of these
- 4) There are _____ kinds of opposition of proposition.
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
- 5) _____ is a kind of deductive inference.
a) Analogy b) Simple enumeration
c) Syllogism d) None of these
- 6) Subject and predicate are called _____.
a) Words b) Terms c) Sentences d) Propositions
- 7) Universal affirmative proposition is a _____ proposition.
a) Categorical b) Conditional
c) Hypothetical d) Conjunctive
- 8) 'Red' and 'Blue' is a pair of _____ terms.
a) Contrary b) Contradictory
c) Compatible d) None of these
- 9) Only assertive sentence is called _____.
a) Word b) Term
c) Proposition d) Inference
- 10) In modern logic 'or' is symbolized as _____.
a) \vee b) \sim c) \cdot d) \equiv

- 11) Hypothesis should be _____.
 a) Verifiable b) Vague c) False d) Contradict
- 12) Particular to general is a process of _____.
 a) Induction b) Syllogism
 c) Conversion d) Obversion
- 13) Particular negative proposition is also called _____.
 a) A b) E c) I d) O
- 14) _____ is a material ground of induction.
 a) Experiment b) Uniformity of nature
 c) Causation d) None of these

Q.2 Test the validity of the following syllogism by traditional rules or Venn’s diagram. 14

- a) All leaders are liars
 All advocates are leaders

 Therefore, All advocates are liars.
- b) No flowers are beautiful
 All jasmines are flowers

 Therefore, No jasmines are beautiful.

Q.3 Explain the conditions of good hypothesis. 14

OR

Write any fourteen rules of Inference and Replacement. 14

Q.4 A) Use truth tables to characterize the following statement forms as tautologous, contradictory or contingent. (any 2) 08

- 1) $[(p \supset q) \cdot \sim q] \supset \sim p$
- 2) $(p \vee q) \equiv (q \vee p)$
- 3) $(p \supset q) \supset (\sim p \vee q)$

B) Explain the uses of logic. 06

Q.5 Write short answer (any 7): 14

- 1) What is proposition?
- 2) Explain the nature of Deductive inference.
- 3) What is syllogism?
- 4) Define logic.
- 5) What is enthymeme?
- 6) Explain the contrary terms.
- 7) What is observation?
- 8) What is inference?
- 9) What inferences by opposition of proposition can be drawn from the proposition – ‘All girls are beautiful’.
- 10) Give converse and obverse forms of the proposition – ‘No boys are selfish’.

Seat No.	
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B.A. LL.B.– I (Semester – II) (Old) (CGPA) Examination, 2017

**Economics-I
General Principles**

Day & Date: Saturday, 29-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

- N.B. :** 1) All questions are **Compulsory**
 2) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.
 3) Net diagrams should be drawn wherever necessary.

Q.1 Multiple choice questions

14

- 1) Utility derived from all units of a commodity is called _____ utility.
 - a) Average
 - b) Marginal
 - c) Total
 - d) Fixed

- 2) A Perfectly elastic demand curve is _____.
 - a) Parallel to 'X' axis
 - b) Parallel to 'Y' axis
 - c) Downward sloping
 - d) Upward sloping

- 3) Giffen goods is an exception to the _____.
 - a) Law of demand
 - b) Law of supply
 - c) Law of Production
 - d) None of these

- 4) Marginal Cost means _____.
 - a) Cost for total units
 - b) Cost for last units
 - c) Both 'a' and 'b'
 - d) None of these

- 5) In monopoly market, these are _____ firms.
 - a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) One

- 6) Apex bank is _____.
 - a) Central bank
 - b) Commercial bank
 - c) Co-operative bank
 - e) None of these

- 7) Prof. Alfred Marshall utility analysis is based on _____ approach.
 - a) Cardinal
 - b) Ordinal
 - c) Both 'a' and 'b'
 - d) None of these

- 8) Capital intensive technique of production means _____.
 - a) More labour & less capital
 - b) More capital & less labour
 - c) Equal labour & capital
 - d) None of these

Seat No.	
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B.A. LL.B.– I (Semester – II) (Old) (CGPA) Examination, 2017

Political Science – II

Foundation of Political Obligation

Day & Date: Tuesday, 02-05-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives: **14**

- 1) _____ is Part of Contract.
 - a) Money
 - b) Free Consent
 - c) Both
 - d) No any

- 2) To take revenge to the criminal belongs to _____ theory.
 - a) Modern
 - b) Retributive
 - c) Reform
 - d) No any

- 3) _____ is techniques of Satyagraha.
 - a) Fasting
 - a) Violence
 - b) State
 - c) No any

- 4) We honour Promise and Contract because it creates _____.
 - a) Mistrust
 - b) Trust
 - c) Suspicion
 - d) No any

- 5) Natural Law defined by _____ Political Thinker.
 - a) H. J. Laski
 - b) Karl Marx
 - c) Cicero
 - d) No any

- 6) _____ is old types of Punishment.
 - a) Death Penalty
 - b) Fine
 - c) Life Imprisonment
 - d) No any

- 7) The power which can be exercised openly and clearly is called _____ power.
 - a) Latent
 - b) Manifest
 - c) Centralized
 - d) No any

- 8) _____ is the base of traditional authority.
 - a) Convention
 - b) Parliament
 - c) Court
 - d) No any

- 9) _____ is the example of Legal–rational authority.
 - a) President
 - b) Leader
 - c) Person|
 - d) No any

- 10) _____ is the founder Satyagraha.
a) M. K. Gandhiji b) P. J. Nehru
c) B. R. Ambedker d) No any
- 11) Unjust law of the state based on _____
a) Justice b) Injustice c) Both d) No any
- 12) The English term _____ is derived from the Latin Word.
a) Obligate b) Influence
c) Authority d) No any
- 13) _____ theory of Political obligation is old theory.
a) Marxian b) Idealistic
c) Divine d) No any
- 14) The Principle of 'General Will' is advocated by _____.
a) John Lock b) Rousseau
c) Gandhiji d) No any

Q.2 Explain the term Political obligation and explain Democratic theory of Political obligation **14**

Q.3 Explain the role of Legitimacy and write the causes of crisis of Legitimacy. **14**

OR

Define the concept Contract and its essential elements.

Q.4 A) Write Short answers (any two) **08**
1) Divine theory of Power
2) Sources of Authority
3) Idealistic theory of political obligation.

B) Explain Reformative theory of Punishment and its Problems. **06**

Q.5 Write short answers (any seven) **14**
1) Write the kinds of Power
2) What is Social obligation?
3) Write various safeguard against unjust laws.
4) Write argument against death Punishment.
5) Write the aims of retributive theory of Punishment.
6) What is Legal-rational authority?
7) Write the types of authority.
8) Marxian theory of Political obligation.
9) What is implication of Power?
10) What is civil disobedience?

Seat No.	
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B.A. LL.B.– I (Semester – II) (Old) (CGPA) Examination, 2017
Logic and Scientific Method

Day & Date: Wednesday, 03-05-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Fill in the blanks with appropriate words given in the bracket : 14

- 1) Logic is a _____.
(Arts, Commerce, Science, Law)
- 2) Truth is property of _____.
(Sentence, Proposition, Word, Term)
- 3) Conjunctive proposition is a kind of _____ proposition.
(Simple, Compound, General, None of these)
- 4) There are _____ kinds of opposition of proposition.
(2, 3, 4, 5)
- 5) _____ is a kind of inductive inference.
(Conversion, Obversion, Analogy, Syllogism)
- 6) Subject and predicate are called _____.
(Words, Terms, Sentences, Propositions)
- 7) Disjunctive proposition is a _____ proposition.
(Categorical, Conditional, Hypothetical, Conjunctive)
- 8) Indian and non-Indian are _____ terms.
(Contrary, Contradictory, Compatible, None of these)
- 9) _____ sentence is called proposition.
(Interrogative, Exclamatory, Imperative, Assertive)
- 10) In modern logic 'or' is symbolized as _____.
(\vee , \cdot , \supset , \equiv)
- 11) Hypothesis should be _____.
(Self consistent, Vague, False, Contradict)
- 12) Particular to general is a process of _____ inference.
(Induction, Syllogism, Conversion, Obversion)

13) By the rule of M.P. 1) $p \supset q$ 2) p therefore, _____.
(p, q, r, s)

14) Universal affirmative proposition is called _____
(A, E, I, O)

Q.2 Test the validity of the following syllogism by traditional rules or Venn's diagram. 14

1) All birds are politicians
All sparrows are birds

Therefore, All sparrows are politicians

2) No advocates are doctors
All students are advocates

Therefore , No students are doctors

Q.3 Explain logic is a formal science. 14

OR

Construct formal proof.

- 1) i) $(p \vee q) \supset (p \supset r)$
ii) $p \quad \quad \quad / \therefore r$
- 2) i) $(p \cdot q) \supset (r \vee s)$
ii) p
iii) q
iv) $\sim r \quad \quad \quad / \therefore s$

Q.4 A) Use truth table to characterize the following statement forms as tautologous, contradictory or contingent. (any 2) 08

- 1) $[(p \supset q) \cdot \sim q] \supset \sim p$
2) $P \supset (p \vee q)$
3) $(p \vee q) \supset (q \vee p)$

B) Explain the nature of scientific induction. 06

Q.5 Write short answers of the following (any 7) 14

- 1) Distinguish between truth and validity
- 2) Explain the nature of deductive inference
- 3) Explain the nature of syllogism
- 4) What is proposition?
- 5) What is enthymeme?
- 6) Explain the contradictory terms.
- 7) What inferences by opposition of proposition can be drawn from the proposition- 'All girls are hard worker'.
- 8) Give converse and obverse forms of the proposition – ' No men are selfish'.
- 9) What is observation?
- 10) What are the conditions of good hypothesis?

Seat No.	
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B.A.LL.B. – II (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017
POLITICAL SCIENCE – IV
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND ORGANIZATION

Day & Date: Tuesday, 18-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

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

Q.1 A) Select the correct answers and fill in the blanks: 05

- 1) _____ diplomacy is known as secret diplomacy.
 a) New b) Old c) Modern d) No any
- 2) _____ is obstacle of World Community.
 a) Constitution b) Currency c) Imperialism d) No any
- 3) _____ law is known as orphan child of Jurisprudence.
 a) Civil b) Company c) International d) No any
- 4) _____ is belongs to this book 'Politics among Nations'.
 a) H.J.Morgeanthau b) H.J.Laski c) Ophenhim d) No any
- 5) 'One for all and All for one' this Word belong to _____.
 a) Balance of Power b) Collective security
 c) Civil War d) No any

B) Answer in one Sentence: 05

- 1) Write the limitation's of National Power.
- 2) Write the aim of War.
- 3) Who said "Vishv maje ghar?"
- 4) What is the role of diplomacy?
- 5) What is imperialism?

Q.2 Explain the concept National Power and its main elements. 10

Q.3 Define the concept Balance of Power and its Ways 10

OR

Explain the Concept War and its Causes.

Q.4 A) Write Short answers (any two): 04

- 1) Features of old diplomacy.
- 2) Functions of War
- 3) Role of treaty in B.P.

B) International Law and its various sources. 04

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

- 1) Natural Resources
- 2) Summit Diplomacy
- 3) Kinds of War
- 4) Elements of World Community

Seat No.	
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B.A.LL.B.– II (Semester – III)(Old) Examination, 2017

Political Science

Political & Legal Reforms In India

Day & Date: Wednesday 19-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

N.B. : 1) All questions are **Compulsory**

2) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternatives and Fill in the blanks: 05

- 1) Administration means _____.
 - a) Military
 - b) State
 - c) Management of Affairs
 - d) No any

- 2) _____ is the object of Public Administration.
 - a) Welfare
 - b) Profit
 - c) Few people
 - d) No any

- 3) Delegation means _____ Power.
 - a) Centralization
 - b) Distribution
 - c) No power
 - d) No any

- 4) Co-ordination is the main Principle of _____.
 - a) Govt
 - b) State
 - c) Organization
 - d) No any

- 5) Unity of Command is belong to _____.
 - a) Military
 - b) Civil
 - c) Personal
 - d) No any

B) Answer in one Sentence 05

- 1) What is the need of Public Administration
- 2) What is the centralization of Administration
- 3) Write the types of co-ordination.
- 4) Write the features of Public Administration.
- 5) Write the advantages of Span of Control.

Q.2 Explain the Scope Meaning and Importance of Public Administration. 10

Q.3 Define the concept Department and its demerits. 10

OR

Explain the Principle of Organization and need of span of control.

- Q.4 A) Write Short answers (any two) 04**
- 1) What is meant by money bill?
 - 2) What Administrative responsibility?
 - 3) What is decentralization of Power?
- B) Law making Process 04**
- Q.5 Write short notes (any three) 12**
- 1) Independent Regulatory Commission.
 - 2) Bases of Department Organization.
 - 3) Role of POSDCORB
 - 4) Source or ways of Co-ordination.

Seat No.	
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B.A.LL.B.– II (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017

POLITICAL SCIENCE – IV

Indian Political Thinkers

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30PM to 04.30 PM

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternatives and and fill in the blanks. 05

- 1) "Rise of Marth Power" this book written by _____.
a) M. K. Gandhiji b) Lokmany Tilak
c) M. G. Ranade d) No any
- 2) _____ is the founder of Satyagraha.
a) P. J. Nehru b) G. K. Ghokale
c) M. K. Gandhi d) No any
- 3) _____ book was written by Kautilya.
a) Artysashtra b) Discovery of India
c) Das capital d) No any
- 4) 'Gita Rahasya' the book belong to _____ Political Thinker.
a) M. K. Gandhi b) B. G. Tilak
c) P. J. Nehru d) No any
- 5) Mandal theory of state belongs to _____ thinker.
a) Kautiya b) Charwak
c) G. K. Ghokale d) No any

B) Answer in one Sentence 05

- 1) What is Non-Violence?
- 2) Who was nominated law member of Bombay Legislative Council?
- 3) Who define Geo-Political Model?
- 4) What is civil disobedience?
- 5) What is National Education?

Q.2 Explain the seven organ's of State, views of Kautilya. 10

Q.3 Explain the Causes of Poverty and the view of M. G. Ranade. 10

OR

Define the Concept Satyagraha and its techniques.

- Q.4 A) Write Short answers (any two)** **04**
- 1) Ranades Method of Social Reforms.
 - 2) Function of Ministers.
 - 3) Aims of Ramrajya.
- B) Lokmanya Tilak's views on Political Freedom.** **04**
- Q.5 Write short notes (any three)** **12**
- 1) Non-Violence Method of Resistance.
 - 2) Kautilya's views on Justice.
 - 3) M. G. Ranades solution of Poverty.
 - 4) Four fold programme of Tilak.

- Q.4 A) Write Short notes on any two out of three. 04**
- 1) Retributive theory
 - 2) White Collar criminals
 - 3) Dowry
- B) Human Engineering 04**
- Q.5 Write notes on (any three) 12**
- 1) Poverty
 - 2) Divorce
 - 3) Environmental problems
 - 4) Born criminals

Seat No.	
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B.A.LL.B – II (Semester – III) (OLD) Examination, 2017
ECONOMICS – II
Indian Economics

Day & Date: Saturday, 22-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 AM to 04.30 PM

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives: 05

- 1) What is India's rank In World population?
a) First b) Second c) Third d) Fourth
- 2) Female-male ratio was _____ in the Kerala as per 2001 census.
a) Highest b) Lowest c) Equal d) None Of These
- 3) _____ planning program is a device to control population explosion.
a) Personal b) Group c) Family d) Income
- 4) Small pox is _____ eradicated from India.
a) Partially b) Generally
c) Completely d) None Of These
- 5) The Tata iron & Steel company was setup at _____
a) Nagpur b) Solapur c) Kanpur d) Jamshedpur

B) Answer in one sentence: 05

- 1) What is long form of NNP?
- 2) Which is the second largest Agro-Based industry in India?
- 3) When did I.R.D.P. start?
- 4) What is the long form of G.D.P.
- 5) L.P.G means.

Q.2 Describe the progress and problems of sugar industry in India. 10

Q.3 Analyse the role of small-scale industries in India. 10

OR

What are the types of poverty? What are the causes of poverty in India?

- Q.4 Write short answer types questions: (Any Two) 04**
- 1) Industrial estate
 - 2) Poverty line
 - 3) Types of unemployment
- B) Causes of over population in India. 04**
- Q.5 Write short notes (Any three out of four) 12**
- 1) Trends of National Income
 - 2) Explain the problems of cotton textile industry
 - 3) Population policy in India
 - 4) M.R.T.P. Act

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**B.A.LL.B – II (Semester – III) (OLD) Examination, 2017
ENGLISH**

Day & Date: Monday, 24-04-2017

Max Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternatives: 04

- 1) If I were in place of you, I _____ play the match.
a) will b) would c) would have d) are
- 2) If I _____ a teacher, I would teach you.
a) am b) was c) were d) shall
- 3) If she had selected this option, he _____ won the prize.
a) will have b) would
c) would have had d) would have
- 4) If we _____ blue and red, we get purple.
a) mix b) mixed c) were to mix d) mixes

B) Choose the Correct prepositions from the brackets. 04

- 1) He got _____ a car. (in, on)
- 2) The principal insists _____ discipline. (in, on)
- 3) The matter was decided _____ a chairman. (with, by)
- 4) Seeta met him _____ night. (at, in)

C) Use the correct modal auxiliary as per the function provided in the brackets. 02

- 1) He _____ speak English fluently when he speaks to him.
(Ability)
a) will b) would c) can d) could
- 2) You _____ help her at this time. (Necessity)
a) should b) need to c) might d) ought to

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

I was born into a middle–class Tamil family in the island town of Rameshwaram in the erstwhile Madras state. My father, Jainulabdeen, had neither much formal education nor much wealth; despite these disadvantages, he possessed great innate wisdom and a true generosity of spirit. He had an ideal helpmate in my mother, Ashiamma. I do not recall the exact number of people she fed every day, but I am quite certain that far more outsiders ate with us than all the members of our own family put together. My parents were widely regarded as an ideal couple. My mother’s lineage was the more distinguished, one of her forebears having been bestowed the title of ‘Bahadur’ by the British. I was one of many children – a short boy with rather undistinguished looks, born to tall and handsome parents. We lived in our ancestral house, which was built in the middle of the 19th century. It was a fairly large pucca house, made of limestone and brick, on the Mosque Street in Rameshwaram. My austere father used to avoid all inessential comforts and luxuries. However, all necessities were provided for, in terms of food, medicine or clothes. In fact, I would say mine was a very secure childhood, both materially and emotionally.

I normally ate with my mother, sitting on the floor of the kitchen. She would place a banana leaf before me, on which she then ladled rice and aromatic sambhar, a variety of sharp, home-made pickles and a dollop of fresh coconut chutney

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1) What information do you get about the house of the author? | 02 |
| 2) What do you know about the author’s father from the passage? | 02 |
| 3) Why did author say that his childhood was very secure? | 02 |
| 4) What is said about Dr. Kalam’s mother? | 02 |
| 5) What is the role of family in our life? | 02 |

Q.3 A) Transform the following sentences into indirect speech. (Any Three) 06

- 1) Ajay said to John, “Can you speak Marathi?”
- 2) He said, “The earth revolves around the sun.”
- 3) Suraj said to Atul, “How lucky I am!”
- 4) Raju said to Geeta, “Save the trees.”

B) Add a question tag. (Any Four) 04

- 1) He slept late at night yesterday.
- 2) She speaks English fluently.
- 3) I have not applied for the post of teacher.
- 4) They seldom go to college.
- 5) He is singing a song sweetly.

- Q.4. A) Write an essay on one of the following topics. 10**
1) The Importance of Lok Adalats
2) The Role of Lawyers in Society

OR

- B) Write the letter on one of the following topics.**
Write a letter for the post of the Legal Advisor In John Deere India Pvt.Ltd, Pune.

- Q.5. Translate the following passage into Marathi. 10**

Sachin Tendulkar: a Definitive Biography by Vaibhav Purandare is a book in which the author has attempted to highlight some special aspects about one of the greatest sportsperson in the world. The book talks about Sachin Tendulkar, the renowned Indian Cricketer, and throws light on his professional and personal life. It also attempts to present the attributes of the past that shaped Sachin to become one of the most prolific batsmen in the world. Sachin Tendulkar: a Definitive Biography throws light on the preparation that Sachin undertook to achieve all the milestones that he aimed for. The book highlights the highs and lows of his career, and the personal and professional tragedies that he suffered, and also the news that were contentious about him. This biography outlines the personal life of Sachin, which has not been reflected in the public domain so far.

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**B.A.LL.B - II (Semester - III) (New) (CGPA) Examination, 2017
INDIAN ECONOMICS**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 18-04-2017

Max Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose correct alternatives: 14

- 1) N.D.P. means _____.
 a) National Development Programme
 b) Net Domestic Product.
 c) None Development Programme
 d) All of theses.

- 2) Death Rate means _____.
 a) Death per 10 persons
 b) Death per 100 persons
 c) Death per 1000 persons
 d) None of these.

- 3) L.P.G. policy started in India since _____.
 a) 1971 b) 1981 c) 1991 d) 2001

- 4) The Rural landless Employment Guarantee Programme was Started in the year _____.
 a) 1973 b) 1975 c) 1978 d) 1983

- 5) _____ were the two major causes of epidemics before Independence.
 a) Cholera and T.B. b) Small pox and T.B.
 c) Cholera and small-pox d) None of these

- 6) Size of population in India is _____.
 a) Small b) large c) medium d) None of these

- 7) Female – male ratio was _____ in the Kerala as per 2011 Census.
 a) Lowest b) Highest c) Equal d) None of these.

- 8) The first cotton mill was set-up at _____.
 a) Solapur b) Mumbai c) Kolkata d) Ahamadnagar

- 9) Small scale Industries creates _____ employment opportunities.
a) more b) less c) equal d) none of these.
- 10) Zamindari was created by _____.
a) The east India Company b) American Company
c) African Company d) None of the above.
- 11) FERA adopted in _____.
a) 1973 b) 1956 c) 1960 d) 1961
- 12) HYVP Introduced in _____.
a) 1963 b) 1964 c) 1966 d) 1986
- 13) This banks leads the credit co-operative movement at District level.
a) Primary Agricultural credit societies.
b) Urban co-operative banks.
c) State co-operative banks
d) District Central co-operative banks
- 14) Formula of per capita Income is total national Income divided by _____.
a) Wealth b) Population c) Production d) Growth

Q.2 Explain the causes of over population in India. **14**

Q.3 Describe the progress and problems of cotton textile Industry. **14**

OR

What are the merits and demerits of Indirect Taxation in India?

Q.4 A) Write Short notes on any two out of three: **08**
1) Population policy in India
2) Role of small-scale Industry
3) Causes of unemployment

B) Causes of Industrial disputes in India. **06**

Q.5 Answer any seven out of ten: **14**
1) National Income
2) Features of Industrial labour
3) Agri. Credit Sources
4) Green Evolution
5) Finance commission
6) Foreign aid
7) MNCs
8) Iron & steel Industry
9) Poverty – line
10) M.R.T.P. Act

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B.A.LL.B – II (Semester –III) (New) (CGPA) Examination, 2017
POLITICAL SCIENCE - IV
International Relations And Organization

Day & Date: Wednesday, 19-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

- N.B. :** 1) All Question Are **Compulsory**
 2) Figures To The **Right** Indicate Full Marks

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives: 14

- 1) _____ law is the law applicable to relations between states.
 a) Municipal b) Criminal c) International d) No Any
- 2) Period of First World was from 1914 to _____.
 a) 1940 b) 1918 c) 1947 d) 1950
- 3) _____ as an expansion of a state power beyond its border.
 a) Imperialism b) Gandhism c) Regionalism d) No any
- 4) SALT means Strategic Arms _____ Treaty.
 a) Length b) Light c) Limitation d) No any
- 5) _____ is one of the limitations on national power.
 a) International morality b) Technology
 c) Military d) No any
- 6) NATO means North _____ Treaty Organization.
 a) Area b) Act c) Atlantic d) No any
- 7) _____ is the permanent member of security Council of U.N.O.
 a) U.S.A b) India c) Pakistan d) Italy
- 8) Economic and Social Council of U.N.O. consist of ____ members.
 a) 16 b) 50
 c) 54 d) No any
- 9) International Court of Justice meets at _____.
 a) Hague b) Delhi
 c) Paris d) Karachi
- 10) W.H.O means World _____ Organization.
 a) Harvest b) Human

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B.A.LL.B – II (Semester - III) (New) (CGPA) Examination, 2017

POLITICAL SCIENCE - V

Political and Legal Reforms in India

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 5.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives. 14

- 1) The study of public administration is closely related to the ____
a) Physics b) Chemistry c) Political Science d) No any
- 2) Central Government make Law on _____
a) State list b) Union list c) Defence d) No any
- 3) From word "POSDCORB" co means.
a) Co-ordination b) Company
c) Corporation d) No any
- 4) _____ administration is free from profit motive.
a) Private b) Public c) Company d) No any
- 5) Decentralization is belonging to _____ government.
a) Military b) Democratic c) Monarchial d) No any
- 6) According to _____ view activities of all persons from top to bottom constitute administration.
a) Mechanical b) Managerial c) Integral d) No any
- 7) No bill can become law without the assent of the _____.
a) Prime minister b) Chief Justice
c) President d) No any
- 8) State legislature make Law on _____
a) State list b) Union list c) Defence d) No any
- 9) Reserve Bank of India is established on _____
a) 1947 b) 1935 c) 1950 d) No any
- 10) _____ is known as general qualification of civil service.
a) Domicile b) Technical Education
c) Experience d) No any

- 11) Damodhar valley corporation is belong to _____
a) Maharashtra b) Bihar & West Bengal
c) Goa d) No any
- 12) The Life Insurance corporation is belong to _____
a) Central Government b) State Government
c) Goa d) No any
- 13) M.S.E.B. belong to _____
a) Maharashtra b) Gujarat c) Punjab d) No any
- 14) Independent Regulatory Commissions is belong to _____
a) America b) India c) Goa d) No any

- Q.2** What is Public Administration? Explain the view of Latur Guilicks 'POSDCORB.' **14**
- Q.3** Explain the kinds of Public corporations and its advantages. **14**
- OR**
- Define the bases of Department and demerits of Department.
- Q.4 A) Write Short notes. (Any two)** **08**
1) Law making process
2) Span of Control
3) Merits of departments
- B) Method or ways (sources) of co-ordination.** **06**
- Q.5 Write short answers. (Any seven)** **14**
1) What is unity of command?
2) Write the kinds of recruitment.
3) Write the features of civil services.
4) What is Hierarchy?
5) What is delegation?
6) What is centralization?
7) Write the kinds of Budget.
8) Write the functions of R.B.I.
9) Write the various method of training.
10) What is Promotion?

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B.A. LL.B - II (Semester - IV) (CGPA) Examination, 2017
English (Compulsory)

Day & Date: Saturday, 29-04-2017

Max Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 5.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Fill in blanks using the correct verb. 05

- 1) If you play the match, we _____ get the prize.
 a) will b) would c) would have d) are
- 2) If I _____ a doctor, I would not lose temper.
 a) am b) was c) were d) shall
- 3) If I wrote my essay, I _____ time to go out tonight.
 a) will have b) would
 c) would have d) would have had
- 4) If you heat the ice, it _____
 a) melt b) melts c) will melt d) melted
- 5) If were to read books, I _____ Shakespeare.
 a) will b) would c) would have d) am

B) Choose the correct preposition. 05

- 1) I always feel good _____ the morning.
 a) at b) on c) in d) into
- 2) I can't sleep _____ night.
 a) in b) on c) from d) at
- 3) There are some books _____ the shelf.
 a) in b) on c) at d) into
- 4) I start work _____ 8 o'clock.
 a) on b) in c) at d) within
- 5) I went _____ a party last night.
 a) at b) on c) in d) to

C) Use the correct modal auxiliary as per the function provided in the brackets. 02

- 1) He _____ speak English when he was six. (Ability)
a) will b) would c) can d) could
- 2) You _____ tell her anything. (Necessity)
a) must b) should c) need to d) ought to

D) Identify the mood in the following sentence. 02

- 1) May God bless you!
a) Imperative b) Indicative c) Subjunctive d) Conditional
- 2) Teach me English.
a) Imperative b) Indicative c) Subjunctive d) Conditional

Q.2 A) Turn the following sentences into indirect speech. 08

(Any four)

- 1) Sudha said us, "Let's go to the MP state emporium today."
2) Sonali said, "I live in Maharashtra now."
3) He said to me, "You have done well."
4) He asked me, "What are you doing?"
6) Rama said to Arjuna, "Go away."

B) Add a question tag. (Any six) 06

- 1) The animals have not been fed.
2) Akash will lay the table.
3) The flowers smell wonderful.
4) She never takes time off from work.
5) It is not very hot.
6) I am a lawyer.
7) Satish has not taught English to me.

Q.3 A) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. 07

Education is not an end, but a means to an end. In other words, We do not educate children only for the purpose of teaching them; our purpose is to fit them for life. As soon as we realize this fact, we will understand that it is very important to choose a system of education which will really prepare children for life. It is not enough just to choose a system of education one finds; or to continue with one's old system of education without examining it to see whether it is fact suitable or not.

In many modern countries it has for some time been fashionable to think that, by free education for all- whether rich or poor, clever or stupid – one can solve all the problems of society and build a perfect nation. But we can already see that free education for all is not enough, we find in such countries a far larger number of their degrees, they refuse to do what they think 'low work': and, in fact, work with the hand's is thought to be dirty and shameful in such countries.

But we have only to think as moment to understand that the work of a completely uneducated farmer is far more important than that of a professor; we can live without education, but we die if we have no food. If no one cleaned our streets and took the rubbish away from our houses, we should get terrible diseases in our towns.

- 1) What is the passage about? **01**
- 2) What has been fashionable to think in modern countries? **02**
- 3) What is meant by saying that education is not an end, but a means to an end? **02**
- 4) What is the purpose of education, according to you? **02**

B) Translate the following passage into Marathi. 07

Narayan Murthy is a role model for millions of Indians. An iconic figure in the country, he is widely respected and looked up to not only for his business leadership but also for his ethics and personal conduct. He represents the face of the new resurgent India to the world. I am sure this collection of his speeches will inform, inspire and guide many in the years to come. Narayan Murthy overcame many obstacles and demonstrated that it is possible to create a world class, values-driven company in India. Through his vision and leadership, Murthy sparked a wave of innovation and entrepreneurship that changed the way we view ourselves and how the world views India. In his collection of his speeches, he delivers a timely message about the importance of values and leadership in business.

Q.4 A) Prepare a report on any one of the following topics. 07

- 1) Independence Day celebrated in your college.
- 2) Cleaning campaign in your college.
- 3) Inter-collegiate speech competition held in your district.

B) Translate the following Marathi passage into English.

07

माझा अभ्यास चालू राहिला. हायस्कूल माझी गणना ढ विद्यार्थ्यांत होत नसे. शिक्षकांची मर्जी तर मी नेहमीच संपादित असे. प्रत्येक वर्षी आईबापांना विद्यार्थ्यांचा अभ्यास व वर्तन यासंबंधीत प्रमाणपत्रे पाठविली जात. त्यामध्ये कधीही माझा अभ्यास किंवा वर्तन खराब असल्याबद्दल टीका नव्हती. दुसऱ्या इयत्तेनंतर बक्षिसेही मिळविली, व पाचव्या-सहाव्या इयत्तेत अनुक्रमे चार व दहा रूपयांची शिष्यवृत्तीही मिळविली. ती मिळविण्यात माझ्या हुशारीपेक्षा दैवाचाच भाग विशेष होता. ही शिष्यवृत्ती सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी नव्हती; तर जे सोरठ प्रांतातले विद्यार्थी असतील, त्यांत पहिला येणाऱ्याला होती. चाळीस पन्नास विद्यार्थ्यांच्या वर्गात त्या दिवयांत सोरठ प्रांताचे विद्यार्थी कितीसे असणार?

Q.5 A) Write the essay on any one of the following topics.

07

- 1) Significance of Lok Adalats
- 2) Legal Education in India
- 3) India of My Dreams

B) Use the following legal terms and expression in your own sentences. (Any seven)

07

- 1) Plaintiff
- 2) Capital Punishment
- 3) Forgery
- 4) Bail
- 5) Caveat
- 6) A red letter day
- 7) A gift of gab
- 8) To cry over split milk
- 9) Between the devil and the deep blue sea
- 10) Bag and baggage

Seat No.	
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B.A. LL.B – II (Semester – IV) (CGPA) Examination, 2017
POLITICAL SCIENCE – VI
Indian Political Thinkers

Day & Date: Tuesday, 02-05-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 AM to 05.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives: **14**

- 1) _____ earlier name was Narendranath Bhattacharya.
 a) M.N. Roy b) Lohia c) Nehru d) No any
- 2) _____ was associated with Kala Ram temple Satyagraha.
 a) M.K. Gandhi b) Ambedkar c) Lohia d) No any
- 3) 'Gita Rahasya' this book belong to _____ thinker.
 a) M.K. Gandhi b) Lokmanya Tilak c) Marx d) No any
- 4) Mandal Theory was belong to _____ political thinker.
 a) Kautily b) Charwk c) Tilak d) No any
- 5) New Humanism define by _____ political thinker.
 a) Ram Manohar Lohia b) M. N. Roy c) M. K. Gandhi d) No any
- 6) _____ was born into the KJashmiri Brahmin community.
 a) Nehru b) Ambedkar c) M.K. Gandhi d) No any
- 7) _____ wrote essays on Indian Economics.
 a) M.K. Gandhi b) M.G. Ranade c) B.G. Tilak d) No any
- 8) There was not god higher than _____.
 a) Fasting b) Strike c) Truth d) No any
- 9) _____ book written by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
 a) The untouchables b) Truth c) Das capital d) No any
- 10) The word Chowkhamba Rajya belong to _____ thinker.
 a) Lohia b) Marx c) Lenin d) No any
- 11) _____ is the main organ of Saptang theory.
 a) Amatya b) Kosh c) Swami d) No any

12) The book 'Discovery of India' is belong to _____.
a) M.K. Gandhi b) P.J. Nehru c) Kautilya d) No any

13) _____ was associated with Deccan Education Society.
a) Nehru | b) B.G. Tilak | c) Lohia | d) No any

14) _____ is known as popular justice.
a) M.K. Gandhi b) M.G. Ranade c) Marx d) No any

Q.2 Comment on Nehru's policy of non-alignment and Panchsheel. **14**

Q.3 Write the social and economic thoughts of M.G. Ranade. **14**

OR

Explain the concept Satyagraha and its techniques.

Q.4 A) Write Short notes (any two) 08

- 1) Seven revolution by Lohia
- 2) B.G. Tilak's idea of Sawrajya
- 3) Features of new humanism.

B) Caste system in India as problem of National Integration. 06

Q.5 Write Short notes (Any Seven) 14

- 1) What are the duties of king?
- 2) What is the role of Vijigishu State?
- 3) What are the aims of democratic socialism?
- 4) Write are the remedies of language problem.
- 5) What is the meaning of civil disobedience?
- 6) Write the features of radical democracy.
- 7) What is the purpose of Lohia's theory of History?
- 8) Write the view of B. R. Ambeder an Economic democracy.
- 9) Write any two demerits of democracy.
- 10) Write the method of social reforms by M. G. Ranade.

Seat No.	
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**LL.B – I (Semester – I) (Old) (CGPA) Examination, 2017
LAW OF CONTRACT**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 18-04-2017

Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 1.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions.

14

- 1) An agreement with minor is _____ agreement.
a) void b) violable c) valid d) none of these
- 2) Art _____ of constitution deals with government as contracting party.
a) 352 b) 299 c) 141 d) None of these
- 3) According to Sec -11, every person is competent to contract who _____
a) Is of age of majority b) Sound min
c) Not disqualified by any law d) All of the above
- 4) Coercion is defined under _____ of Indian Contract Act.
a) Sec – 15 b) Sec – 16
c) Sec – 17 d) None of the above
- 5) Which transactions are not wager _____
a) Crossword competition b) Athletic competition
c) Any prize for a race d) All of the above
- 6) A contract to do or not to do something if some event collateral to such contract does or does not happen called ____
a) Wagering agreement b) Contingent contract
c) Voidable contract d) None of these
- 7) MNC means _____
a) Multinational Companies b) Multinational Court
c) Multinational Contract d) None of these
- 8) In case of state government contract must be in the name of _____
a) Attorney general b) President
c) Governor d) None of these

- 9) GAIT was signed at _____
a) Geneva b) Britain c) Colombia d) None of these
- 10) The Bombay Court fees Act was passed _____
a) 1872 b) 1959 c) 1876 d) None of these
- 11) Special provisions for sale & lease of immovable property under _____ specific Relief Act.
A) Sec – 20 B) Sec- 22 C) Sec – 28 d) None of these
- 12) Receipt issued by the dry cleaner is one of the example of _
a) Government contract b) Standard form of contract
c) Valid Contract d) None of these
- 13) Sec-31 to 33 of specific Relief Act contains provisions for ___of instrument.
a) Recession b) Cancellation
c) Rectification d) None of these
- 14) WTO means _____
a) World Trade Organization
b) World Traffic Organization
c) World Trade Organization
d) None of these

Q.2 Define the term contract. Discuss fully the essentials of a valid contract. **14**

Q.3 Define free consent. Explain fully mistake. **14**
OR
Explain fully MNC & merits & Demerits of MNC.

Q.4 **A) Write Short notes. (Any two)** **08**
a) Quasi Contract
b) Standard form of contract
c) Rescission
B) Define injunction. When perpetual injunction granted. **06**

Q.5 **Answers any seven out of ten.** **14**
1) Kinds of consideration
2) Remedies provided in specific relief Act
3) Mandatory injunction
4) Court fees – definition
5) Doctrine of frustration
6) Summons
7) Contingent contract
8) WTO
9) Reasonable Notice
10) Delay

Seat No.	
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**LL.B – I (Semester - I) (Old) (CGPA) Examination, 2017
SPECIAL CONTRACT**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 19-04-2017

Max Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 PM to 1.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternatives:

14

- 1) The term Contract of Indemnity was defined in the Indian Contract Act under section :
 - a) Section :124
 - b) Section :126
 - c) Section :128
 - d) None of the above
- 2) The term continuing guarantee was defined in the Indian Contract Act under section :
 - a) Section :126
 - b) Section :128
 - c) Section :129
 - d) None of the above
- 3) The term Holder in due course was defined in the Negotiable Instrument Act under section :
 - a) Section :09
 - b) Section :11
 - c) Section :13
 - d) None of the above
- 4) The term Payment in due course was defined in the Negotiable Instrument Act under section :
 - a) Section :11
 - b) Section :12
 - c) Section :10
 - d) None of the above
- 5) The term Negotiable Instrument was defined in the Negotiable Instrument Act under section :
 - a) Section :11
 - b) Section :12
 - c) Section :13
 - d) none of the above
- 6) The term 'Expulsion of a Partner' was defined in the Indian Partnership Act was defined under section :
 - a) Section :23
 - b) Section :33
 - c) Section :36
 - d) None of the above
- 7) Dishonor of Cheque for insufficiency of funds in the account was provided in the Negotiable Instrument Act under section :
 - a) Section :138
 - b) Section :128
 - c) Section :123
 - d) Section :125

- Q.3** **A)** Define the term Contract of Indemnity and Contract of Guarantee under the Indian Contract Act and discuss critically the distinction between contract of Indemnity and Guarantee. **14**
- OR**
- B)** Define the term Contract of sale and explain critically the rights of unpaid seller against goods under the sale of goods Act.
- Q.4** **A)** **Write Short notes on any two out of three.** **08**
- 1) Liability of Co-Surety
 - 2) Rule of Caveat emptor with exception
 - 3) Rights of Finder of goods
- B)** Distinction between Sale and Agreement to Sell. **06**
- Q.5** **Answer any seven out of ten.** **14**
- 1) Duties of Partners
 - 2) Discharge of Surety's Liability
 - 3) Duties of Bailee
 - 4) Doctrine of holding out
 - 5) Kinds of Negotiable Instruments
 - 6) Outgoing Partners
 - 7) Continuing guarantee
 - 8) Gratuitous and Non gratuitous Bailment
 - 9) Effect of non-registering of partnership firm
 - 10) Distinction between Partnership and Company

Seat No.	
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LL.B – I (Semester – I) (CGPA) (Old) Examination, 2017
Law of Tort including MV Accident and Consumer Protection Law

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 1.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions.

14

- 1) The English case of Donoghue vs Stevenson was important to the development of tort law because _____
 - a) It was the 1st English torts case to follow a precedents from the United States.
 - b) Principles for occupier's liability
 - c) It required injured consumers to sue manufactures only in tort & not in contract.
 - d) None of the above

- 2) Abatement is the remedy for _____
 - a) Private nuisance
 - b) Public nuisance
 - c) Nuisance
 - d) None of the above

- 3) Strict liability which has been laid in the case _____
 - a) Donoghue vs Stevenson
 - b) Raylands vs flectuer
 - c) Richards vs lathian
 - d) None of the above

- 4) Judicial remedies in tort are _____
 - a) Damages
 - b) Grating of injunction
 - c) Specific restitution of property
 - d) All the above

- 5) Who is not consumer _____
 - a) Rendering any service free of charge
 - b) Resales the goods
 - c) Both (a) & (b)
 - d) None of the above

- 6) Tort is _____ wrong
 - a) Civil
 - b) Criminal
 - c) Judicial
 - d) None of these

- 7) Accord means _____ between two or more persons, one of whom has a right of action against another.
 - a) Consideration
 - b) Agreement
 - c) Both (a) & (b)
 - d) None of the above

- 8) Art _____ of the constitution of India make the Govt. liable & Govt. or state may sue or be sued.
a) 300 b) 299 c) 141 d) None of the above
- 9) Respondent superior means superior person must be held ____
a) responsible b) liable
c) required d) None of the above
- 10) Essentials of Battery _____
a) The use of force to win either
b) That the use force was international
c) Touching a man in violent angry, rude or insolvent manner
d) All the above
- 11) A slander is a false & defamatory _____ statement.
a) Writing b) Verbal
c) Both (a) & (b) d) None of the above
- 12) The District forum shall have jurisdiction to entertain the complaints where the value of goods & services & compensation claimed is less than Rs _____
a) 1 crore b) 20 crore
c) 20 lakhs d) None of the above
- 13) No sitting judge of national commissions shall be appointed except after consultation with chief justice of _____
a) Supreme court b) High court
c) District court d) None of the above
- 14) Which acts constitute Nuisance _____
a) Noise b) Pollution of Air
c) Pollution of water d) All the above

Q.2 Explain meaning of tort. What are its main characteristics? How tort is differ from crime. **14**

Q.3 Define consumer. Explain the jurisdiction & composition of the state & national commission under consumer protection Act. **14**

OR

Write a detail note on vicarious Liability with special reference to master & servant relationship.

Q.4 A) Solve any two. **08**
a) Assault
b) Deficiency in Laweyering services
c) Who may sue under a tort

Q.5 B) Define nuisance. What are the kinds of nuisance?
Solve any seven.

- 1) Kinds of malice
- 2) Res IPSA Loquitur
- 3) Joint tortfeasors – meaning
- 4) Exception to volenti non fit injuria
- 5) Act of God – meaning.
- 6) Unfair trade practices
- 7) Actio personalis moritur cum persona – meaning
- 8) Sovereign immunity
- 9) Libel
- 10) Essentials of trespass to land.

Seat No.	
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LL.B - I (Semester – I) (Old) (CGPA) Examination, 2017
LAW OF CRIMES – I (Penal Code)

Day & Date: Friday, 21-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

Instruction : All questions are **compulsory**.

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives and fill in the blanks: **14**

- 1) _____ relates to offence assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing it.
a) 153 b) 152 c) 154 d) 155
- 2) Trespassing on burial place with intent to insult religion or it to hurt the feeling of any person is an offence under section _____ of I.P.C.
a) 295 b) 297 c) 299 d) 298
- 3) Death of person above 18 years of age with his consent is _____.
a) culpable homicide b) assault c) murder d) accident
- 4) Assaulting a woman with intent to outrage her modesty is an aggravated form of _____.
a) force b) hurt c) assault d) defamation
- 5) Violation of reputation of person is known as _____.
a) hurt b) defamation c) injury d) assault
- 6) Keeping sexual relationship with the wife of another person without his consent is _____.
a) marriage b) bigamy c) adultery d) assault
- 7) Taking a way person aged 25 years of unsound mind is _____.
a) abduction b) kidnapping c) moving d) restraint
- 8) House breaking often sunset and before sunrise is an offence punishable under section
a) 446 b) 447 c) 448 d) 450
- 9) The offence of having two wives at a time is _____.
a) adultery b) bigamy c) polygamy d) polyandry
- 10) _____ relates to death caused by act done with intent to cause Miscarriage.
a) S. 303 b) S. 313 c) S. 314 d) S. 315

- 11) _____ is given only in the rare case.
a) Death of sentence b) Life imprisonment
c) Rigorous imprisonment d) Imprisonment for 20 years
- 12) _____ factor is relevant to distinguish kidnapping from abduction.
a) Age b) State c) Background d) History
- 13) Whoever wrongfully restrains any person in such a manner as to prevent that person from proceeding beyond certain circumscribing limit, it _____.
a) wrongful restraint b) obstruction
c) wrongful confinement d) legal confinement
- 14) Consent given under duress or misapprehension is _____.
a) void b) valid c) good d) fraudulent

- Q.2** State exceptions to the rule of murder along with suitable cases. **14**
- Q.3** **Answer any one question out of two.** **14**
A) What are offences relating to woman?
OR
B) What are offences relating to marriage?
- Q.4** **A) Write Short notes (any two)** **08**
1) Mischief
2) Defamation
3) Extortion & robbery
- B)** What is meant by adultery? Who can lodge complaint against adultery? **06**
- Q.5** **Write Short notes (any seven)** **14**
1) What is criminal conspiracy?
2) Who are members of unlawful assembly?
3) What is meant by affray?
4) A in support of a just claim which B has against 2 for one thousand rupees falsely swears on a trial that he heard 2 admit the justice of B's claim. Name the offence.
5) What is meant by rash driving or riding?
6) What are ingredients of dowry death?
7) What is mock marriage?
8) What is meant by mischief?
9) Who are offenders in the crime of miscarriage?
10) How many accused are essential to constitute dacoity?

Seat No.	
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LL.B – I (Semester – I) (Old) (CGPA) Examination, 2017
Constitutional Law – I

Day & Date: Saturday, 22-04-2017

Max Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 1.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions. 14

- 1) Justice includes _____
 - a) Social
 - b) Economic
 - c) Political
 - d) All of the above
- 2) The term “socialist” has been inserted in preamble by the constitution _____ Amendment Act – 1976.
 - a) 42nd
 - b) 44th
 - c) 52nd
 - d) None of the above
- 3) All _____ departments of respective governments will be ‘state’ within the meaning of Art -12.
 - a) Legislative
 - b) Executive
 - c) Judicial
 - d) None of the above
- 4) Part – III of the constitution consists _____.
 - a) Fundamental rights
 - b) Fundamental duties
 - c) State
 - d) None of the above
- 5) Art _____ deals with Abolition of titles.
 - a) 18
 - b) 17
 - c) 16
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Right of _____ Remedies are provided under Art - 32.
 - a) Constitutional
 - b) Professionals
 - c) Contractual
 - d) None of these
- 7) In which case S.C. has declared that preamble was not a part of the constitution.
 - a) Re Berubari union case
 - b) Golaknath case
 - c) Meneka Gandhi case
 - d) None of these
- 8) Art - 21 of the constitution deals with _____.
 - a) Protection of Life
 - b) Personal Liberty
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of these

- 9) Art - 32 confers power on the _____ to enforce the fundamental Right.
a) Supreme court b) High court
c) Both (a) & (b) d) None of these
- 10) Art - 19 provides freedom of _____
a) Speech & expression b) Right to life
c) Personal Liberty d) None of these
- 11) _____ of the constitution consists Directive principles of state policy.
a) Part - III b) Part – IV c) Art – 12 d) None of these
- 12) _____ defines the meaning of state.
a) Art – 12 b) Art – 13 c) Art – 5 d) None of these
- 13) Art 17 prohibits _____
a) State b) Untouchability
c) Union d) None of the above
- 14) Art _____ protection against double jeopardy.
a) 20 (2) b) 20 c) 12 d) None of the above

Q.2 Critically write a note on fundamental freedoms guaranteed u / Art 19(1) **14**

Q.3 Write about prime-minister & council of minister & their responsibility. **14**

OR

Define citizenship. How citizenship can be acquired and terminated.

Q.4 A) Write Short notes. (any 2 out of 3) **08**

- a) Election of speaker & duties
- b) Kinds of fundamental Rights
- c) Powers of Governors

B) Write short notes :- **06**
Federal features of Indian Constitution.

Q.5 Answers any seven out of ten. **14**

- 1) Whether company is a citizen of India. If not why?
- 2) Exception to rule of law.
- 3) Can a citizen waive his fundamental rights?
- 4) Essentials of doctrine of double jeopardy.
- 5) PIL & Constitutional remedy u / Art - 32.
- 6) Directive principles of state policy can be classified into 3-categories what are those.
- 7) Money bill
- 8) Bicameral legislature means what?
- 9) Object behind the directive principles.
- 10) When Art-51 A was added to the Indian constitution.

Seat No.	
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LL.B. – I (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
LAW OF CONTRACTS

Day & Date: Tuesday, 18-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternatives:

14

- 1) Section 2 (b) defines _____.
a) Promise b) Proposal c) Contract d) Acceptance
- 2) Section 19 of the Contract Act 1872, provides that the agreement is _____ if it is caused by coercion, fraud or misrepresentation at the option of the party whose consent was so caused.
a) valid b) void c) violable d) All the above
- 3) The consideration or object of an agreement is unlawful if it is _____.
a) forbidden by law b) Immoral
c) fraudulent d) All the above
- 4) A wagering argument has following elements _____.
a) An uncertain event b) Mutual chances of gain and loss
c) Both (a) & (b) d) None of these
- 5) An injunction in the positive form is called _____ injunction.
a) Interim b) Prohibitory c) Mandatory d) Temporary
- 6) A agreement without consideration is _____.
a) void b) valid c) lawful d) None of above
- 7) The person making the proposal is called the _____.
a) Offerer b) Offeree c) Offer d) All the above
- 8) Goods displayed with a price tag is an _____.
a) Invitation to offer b) Agreement c) Offer d) Consideration
- 9) Every promise and every set of promises forming the consideration for each other is an _____.
a) Contract b) Promises c) Agreement d) Proposal
- 10) Injunction order to _____ from doing something is a prohibitory Injunction.

- a) Compel b) Refrain c) Detain d) All the above

11) A _____ contract is a contract to do or not to do something, if some event, collateral to such contract does or does not happen.
a) vested b) contingent c) void d) Quasi-contract

12) Law relating to cancellation of instruments is contained in section _____ of specific Relief Act, 1963.
a) 27 to 30 b) 31 to 33 c) 34 to 35 d) 36

13) Which remedies are available for breach of contract?
a) Damages b) Quantum meruit
c) Specific performance d) All the above
and injunction

14) The Indian Contract Act came into force on _____.
a) 28th July 1872 b) 1st Sep 1872
c) 1st Nov 1872 d) 31st Dec 1972

Q.2 Write a detail note on various kinds of Void Agreements. **14**

Q.3 **A)** Define free consent and state the factors which vitiating free consent. **14**

OR

B) Write about the constitutional provisions relating to government as a contracting party and also state, what are the requirements of government contract with the help of relevant case laws?

Q.4 **A)** **Write note on: (any 2)** **08**

- 1) Agreement
- 2) Temporary Injunction
- 3) Declaratory orders

B) **Write a note on:-** **06**

- 1) Standard form of contract

Q.5 **Answer in short (Any 7)** **14**

- 1) Damages
- 2) Minor's agreement
- 3) Arbitration
- 4) Quasi-contracts.
- 5) Service of Summons.
- 6) Meaning of Multi-national Agreement.
- 7) Anticipatory breach of contract.
- 8) Lawful object and consideration.
- 9) Proposal
- 10) Court-fees

Seat No.	
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LL.B – I (Semester – I) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
Special Contracts

Day & Date: Wednesday, 19-04-2017

Max Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 1.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions.

14

- 1) Section _____ of Indian Contract Act defines the contract of Guarantee.
 - a) Section 126
 - b) Section 124
 - c) Section 148
 - d) None of these

- 2) In contract of Guarantee, the person to whom the guarantee is given is called _____.
 - a) Surety
 - b) Creditor
 - c) Principal
 - d) None of these

- 3) Section 140 of ICA provides _____ to surety.
 - a) Right of scale
 - b) Right of subrogation
 - c) Right of transit stoppage
 - d) None of these

- 4) When the Lawful charges of the finder of goods, in respect of the thing found, amount to two third of its value, the finder of lost goods has _____, under section 169 of ICA
 - a) Right of retain
 - b) Right of Lien
 - c) Right of sell
 - d) None of the above

- 5) According to the _____ of Indian contract Act, if the pledger makes default in payment of the debt or performance, pawnee may sue the pawnor or sell the goods pledged after giving reasonable notice to the pawnor.
 - a) Section 176
 - b) Section 173
 - c) Section 174
 - d) None of the above

- 6) _____ is responsible for the acts of the sub – agent.
 - a) Agent
 - b) Substitute agent
 - c) Principles
 - d) None of these

- Q.4 A) Write Short notes. (Any two) 08**
a) Pledge by non – owners
b) Caveat emptor with exception
c) Kinds of Negotiable Instruments
- B) Discharge of surety's Liability. 06**
- Q.5 Write short notes. (any 7) 14**
1) Agency by estoppel
2) Substitute Agent
3) Specific goods under sale of Goods Act
4) Position of Minor partner
5) Meaning of unpaid seller
6) Definition contract of sale
7) Right of Lien under Bailment
8) Right of subrogation under contract of guarantee
9) Outgoing partners
10) Define Continuing guarantee

Seat No.	
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LL.B.– I (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
Law of Torts including MV Accident and CP Laws

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Multiple choice Questions **14**

- 1) What is the Pecuniary Jurisdiction of District Form.
 - a) Upto 20 Lakhs
 - b) Above 20 Lakhs but does not exceed 1 Crore
 - c) Above 1 crore
 - d) All the above

- 2) Section 165 empowers the _____ government to Constitute Claims tribunals under Motor vehicles Act.
 - a) Union Territory
 - b) Central
 - c) State
 - d) Supreme Court
- 3) The expression “Consumer” has been defined under section _____ of the Consumer Protection Act.
 - a) 2 (1) (o)
 - b) 2 (1) (d)
 - c) 2 (1) (c)
 - d) 2 (1) (b)

- 4) Which are the exceptions to the rule in strict liability recognized in Rylands v. Fletcher case?
 - a) Act of god
 - b) Act of third party
 - c) Statutory Authority
 - d) All the above
- 5) _____ Liability means the Liability of a person for the tort of another.
 - a) Strict Liability
 - b) Vicarious Liability
 - c) Absolute Liability
 - d) Extra – ordinary Liability
- 6) _____ Imprisonment means the total restraint of a person’s liberty.
 - a) Real
 - b) Presumed
 - c) Legal
 - d) False
- 7) The wrong to movable property falls under which of the following categories.
 - a) Trespass to goods
 - b) Convension
 - c) Detenue
 - d) All the above
- 8) _____ is injury to the reputation of a person.
 - a) Defamation
 - b) Nuisance
 - c) Negligence
 - d) None of the above
- 9) _____ is that State of human mind which inspires him to do an act.
 - a) Malice
 - b) Intention
 - c) Motive
 - d) All the above

Seat No.	
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LL.B. - I (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
LAW OF CRIMES – I (Penal Code)

Day & Date: Friday, 21-04-2017

Max Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 1.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternatives: 14

- 1) S. 21 OF I.P.C. deals with _____
 a) Public servant b) Private servant
 c) Govt. servant d) None of the above
- 2) As per S. 40 of I.P.C. the word offence denotes a thing made _____ by this code.
 a) Crime b) Punishable c) Convict d) Acquit
- 3) The word _____ denotes any harm whatever legally caused to any person, in body, mind, reputation or property
 a) Injury b) Offence c) Crime d) None of the above
- 4) S. _____ of I.P.C. denotes the word animal any living creature, other than human being.
 a) 42 b) 44 c) 46 d) 47
- 5) The word _____ means any declaration required or authorized by law to be made before a public servant or to be used for the purpose of proof.
 a) pray b) request c) oath d) None of the above
- 6) S. _____ deals with offence requiring a particular intent of knowledge committed by one who is intoxicated
 a) 86 b) 87 c) 88 d) 89
- 7) S. _____ I.P.C. deals with act of child under seven years of age.
 a) 80 b) 81 c) 82 d) 85
- 8) S. _____ of I.P.C. deals with Act of a person of unsound mind.
 a) 81 b) 84 c) 82 d) 83
- 9) The word _____ includes any company or association or body of persons, whether incorporated or not
 a) person b) male c) female d) Advocate

- 10) Whoever, intending to take dishonestly any _____ property out of the possession of any person without that persons consent moves that property in order to such taking, is said to commit theft.
a) Immovable b) Movable c) Tangible d) Intangible
- 11) Whoever being aware of facts which render any assembly an unlawful assembly, intentionally joins that assembly, or continues in it, is said to be a _____ of an unlawful assembly
a) person b) member c) criminal d) offender
- 12) _____ of I.P.C. means whoever voluntarily has carnal intercourse against the order of nature with any man, woman or animal.
a) Offence b) Crime
c) Unnatural offence d) None of the above
- 13) Kidnapping is of _____ kinds.
a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five
- 14) S.319 means, whoever causes bodily pain, disease or Infirmity to any person is said to cause _____
a) Injury b) Hurt c) decease d) Grievous hurt

- Q.2** Define Defamation in brief along with its all exceptions. **14**
- Q.3 Answer any question out of two 14**
A) What are the offences against the public tranquility?
OR
B) What are the offences relating to elections?
- Q.4 A) Write Short notes on any two out of three. 08**
 1) Unlawful Assembly
 2) Rioting
 3) Affray
- B)** Explain the provisions of giving & fabricating false Evidence. **06**
- Q.5 Answer any seven out of ten. 14**
 1) Actus non facit ream nisi mens sit rea
 2) Joint offenders
 3) Right of private defence
 4) Trifling Acts
 5) Criminal conspiracy
 6) Hurt & Grievous Hurt
 7) Attempt to commit offences
 8) Forgery
 9) Criminal Trespass
 10) House - breaking

Seat No.	
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LL.B – I (Semester – I) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
Constitutional Law - I

Day & Date: Saturday, 22-04-2017

Max Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 1.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternatives: 14

- 1) In _____ case supreme court declared that right to privacy is not an absolute right.
 - a) Sarala Mudgals Case
 - b) Nargshi Mirza's Case
 - c) Mr. X. V. Hospital Z.
 - d) None of these

- 2) Article _____ abolishes untouchability.
 - a) 18
 - b) 16
 - c) 17
 - d) 21

- 3) The term "socialist" has been inserted in the preamble by the constitution _____ Amendment Act 1976.
 - a) 42nd
 - b) 32nd
 - c) 52nd
 - d) 62nd

- 4) Governor shall hold office during _____.
 - a) 8 Yrs
 - b) During pleasure of the president
 - c) 6 Yrs
 - d) None of these.

- 5) The separations of judiciary from executive is provided under Article _____.
 - a) 36
 - b) 50
 - c) 51
 - d) None of above

- 6) Under _____ Article president has pardoning power.
 - a) 58
 - b) 56
 - c) 60
 - d) 72

- 7) In _____ case supreme court held that preamble is a part of The constitution.
 - a) Unnikrishnan v. State of A.P.
 - b) A. K. Gopalan v. Union of India
 - c) Kesevananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
 - d) None of the above

- 8) Right to constitutional remedies are provided under Art _____.
 - a) 32
 - b) 37
 - c) 40
 - d) 44

- 9) _____ Article deals with abolition of title.
 a) 18 b) 16 c) 20 d) 15
- 10) Article 51-A provides _____.
 a) Fundamental Rights b) Fundamental Duties
 c) Constitutional Rights d) None of above
- 11) Article 21-A of the constitution deals with _____.
 a) Right to education b) Right to privacy
 c) Right to personal liberty d) None of above
- 12) In _____ year the British Government sent cripps mission to India.
 a) 1947 b) 1942 c) 1940 d) 1944
- 13) The executive power of the union shall be vested in the _____.
 a) Prime minister b) Vice- president
 c) Speaker of Loksabha d) President
- 14) Article _____ gives parliament the power to admit into the Union and the power to establish new states.
 a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5

Q.2 What are the salient features of Indian constitution? **14**

Q.3 Write a note on preamble of the constitution. **14**

OR

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

Q.4 A) Write Short notes on any two out of three. 08

- 1) Doctrine of severability
- 2) Duties of Attorney General
- 3) Protection against Double jeopardy

B) Write a note on the powers of the Governor. 06

Q.5 Answer any seven out of ten. 14

- 1) Protection against arrest and detention
- 2) Right to education
- 3) Freedom of speech and expression
- 4) Judicial review
- 5) Qualification of vice – president
- 6) Right to life and personal liberty
- 7) Write jurisdiction under Art.32
- 8) Union and its territories
- 9) Equal protection of law
- 10) Definition of state

Seat No.	
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**LL. B.- I (Semester – II) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
FAMILY LAW – I**

Day & Date: Saturday, 29-04-2017

Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternatives: **14**

- 1) The State Government may, with the _____ of the High Court appoint one or more persons to be the Judge or Judges, of a Family Court.
 - a) Consultation
 - b) Concurrence
 - c) Both A and B
 - d) None of above.

- 2) Special Marriage Act was enacted in _____.
 - a) 1956
 - b) 1965
 - c) 1996
 - d) 1954

- 3) According to section 2 (b) of Hindu Marriage Act 1955, this Act applies, to any person who is _____.
 - a) Buddhist by religion
 - b) Jain by religion
 - c) Sikh by religion
 - d) All the above

- 4) Section _____ of Hindu Marriage Act 1955 deals with petition for Nullity of marriage.
 - a) Section 13
 - b) Section 9
 - c) Section 11
 - d) Section 8

- 5) According to section 13-B of Hindu Marriage Act 1955 petition for dissolution of marriage may be presented on the ground that _____.
 - a) they have been living separately for a period of one year or more,
 - b) that they have not been able to live together
 - c) they have mutually agreed that the marriage should be dissolved
 - d) All the above

- 6) One person is said to be an _____ of another if two are related by blood or Adoption wholly through male
 - a) Cognate
 - b) Agnate
 - c) both A and B
 - d) none the above

- Q.3** **A)** Explain Karta of the joint family, privileges and obligation with special reference to power of alienation. **14**
- OR**
- B)** Explain Succession to poverty of Hindu female dying intestate under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 **08**
- Q.4** **A)** **Write Short notes on any two out of three.**
- 1) Customary practices dowry and State regulation
 - 2) Conversion and its effect on Guardianship and Succession
 - 3) Classification of heirs under Hanafi Schools and their shares
 And distribution of poverty
- B)** Divorce by Mutual Consent under: Special Marriage Act 1954; Hindu Marriage Act 1955. **06**
- Q.5** **Answer any seven out of ten.** **14**
- 1) Types of family on basis of Lineage
 - 2) Polygamy
 - 3) Joint Hindu family as a social security institution
 - 4) Restitution of conjugal rights
 - 5) Judicial separation
 - 6) Khula
 - 7) antecedent debt
 - 8) Testamentary succession
 - 9) Nikha
 - 10) Apostasy

- 10) Rights to know is fundamental rights & is guaranteed under _____ of India.
a) Indian Penal Code b) Evidence
c) Constitution d) None of above.
- 11) A _____ is established by or under statute.
a) Corporation b) Court c) Tribunals d) Administrative
- 12) Power of appointment & removal of chairmen & members of Corporation is vested with _____.
a) Judiciary b) President
c) Government d) None of above.
- 13) _____ means what is your authority.
a) Quo warranto b) mandamces
c) certiorari d) Habeas
- 14) Under article _____ of the constitution confers powers on Supreme Court to grant special leave to appeal from any Judgement.
a) 132 b) 226 c) 32 d) 136

Q.2 Write Contractual liability & Tortious liability of Government. **14**

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

A) Explain the basic constitutional principles of Administrative law.

OR

B) Write principles of Natural justice.

Q.4 **A) Write short notes on any of two.** **08**

- 1) Characteristics of public corporation.
- 2) Income Tax Tribunal
- 3) Reasons for the growth of delegated legislation.

B) Write writ of Habeas Corpus. **06**

Q.5 **Write answer on any seven** **14**

- 1) What is meant by certiorari?
- 2) Personal Bias
- 3) Scrutiny Committee
- 4) Doctrine of Estoppel
- 5) Ombudsman
- 6) Right to Counsel
- 7) Reasoned Decision
- 8) Injunction
- 9) Public Interest litigation
- 10) Laying on table

Seat No.	
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LL.B – I (Semester – II) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
Labour And Industrial Law – I

Day & Date: Wednesday, 03-05-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 1.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternatives:

14

- 1) _____ of payment of Bonus Act 1965 provides for disqualification for Bonus
 a) Section 9 b) Section 8 c) Section 7 d) Section 5
- 2) _____ prohibits discrimination in fixing salary to men & women engaged in the work of similar nature
 a) Minimum Wages Act b) Payment of Wages Act
 c) Equal Remuneration Act d) Trade Unions Act
- 3) Section _____ of the payment of Bonus Act 1965 provides for Computation of Gross profit.
 a) Section 4 b) Section 5 c) Section 6 d) Section 8
- 4) Section _____ of payment of Bonus Act 1965 permits the employer to deduct the certain amount of Bonus
 a) Section 18 b) Section 5 c) Section 17 d) Section 9
- 5) Trade Union Act was passed in the year of _____
 a) 1926 b) 1927 c) 1970 d) 1980
- 6) The statutory minimum bonus is _____
 a) 8.33% b) 9 c) 8.55 d) 7.70
- 7) Section _____ of payment of Wages Act 1936 provides fines.
 a) Section 8 b) Section 9 c) Section 10 d) Section 11
- 8) Section _____ of Trade Union Act 1926 provides cancellation of Registration
 a) Section 10 b) Section 11 c) Section 12 d) Section 13
- 9) The payment of Bonus Act was passed in _____ year
 a) 1965 b) 1970 c) 1980 d) 1990

- 10) Maturity Benefit Act was passed in the _____ year.
a) 1961 b) 1967 c) 1970 d) 1980
- 11) The principle of living wages is defined in Act _____ of Indian Constitution.
a) Act-43 b) Act-44 c) Act-45 d) Act-46
- 12) Section _____ of Trade Union Act provides modes of Registration.
a) Section 4 b) Section 5 c) Section 7 d) Section 9
- 13) _____ is process by which disputes is settled between employer & employee.
a) Standing Order b) Collative Bargaining
c) Advisory Committee d) Payment of Wages Act
- 14) Section _____ of Trade Union Act provide for change of The name of Union.
a) Section 24 b) Section 23
c) Section 27 d) Section 30

Q.2 Write in detail about payment of Wages Act & Payment of wages, Deduction, Responsibilities to pay wages & its Period. **14**

Q.3 **A)** Write in detail about child labour (Prohibition & Regulation Act) 1986, Regulation of condition of work children, Hours, period, holidays. **14**

OR

B) Discuss about concept of collective Bargaining & its advantages, disadvantages, bargaining power & process under Trade Union Act 1926.

Q.4 **A)** **Write Short notes on any two out of three.** **08**
1) Meaning of Bonus
2) Meaning of Wages
3) Prohibition of child labour

B) Forfeiture of Maturity Benefit **06**

Q.5 **Answer any seven out of ten.** **14**
1) Registration of Trade Union
2) Unfair labour practices
3) Prohibition of employment of contract labour
4) Change of name of Trade Union
5) Dissolution of Union
6) Welfare of contract labour
7) Provident fund
8) Trip autism
9) Medical Bonus
10) Licensing Contractor

Seat No.	
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LL.B – I (Semester – II) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
Public International Law

Day & Date: Thursday, 04-05-2017

Max Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 1.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions.

14

- 1) _____ has remarked that International Law is the vanishing point of Jurisprudence.
a) Holland b) Dias c) Both above d) None above
- 2) _____ are the sources of International law.
a) International Custom b) Treaty Law
c) Both above d) None above
- 3) _____ number of theories prevalent is regard to subjects of International Law.
a) Five b) Three c) Four d) Non above
- 4) _____ is not a state under International Law.
a) Confederation b) Federal
c) Protect to rate d) All above
- 5) When private individuals of a state cause harm to other states through their Acts, the question _____ responsibility arises.
a) Original b) Vicarious c) Both above d) None above
- 6) According to _____ Theory, the recognition is merely a formal acknowledge of newly created state.
a) Constitution b) Declaratory
c) Both above d) None above
- 7) Intervention includes _____?
a) Diplomatic b) Military
c) Threatening d) All above
- 8) State Territory comprises with _____?
a) Land b) Territorial water c) Air space d) All above
- 9) _____ is the breadth of Territorial water.
a) 6 Nautical mile b) 12 Nautical mile
c) 30 Nautical mile d) All above

- 10) The principles of Universal Jurisdictions is recognized in respect of _____ crimes.
a) Piracy b) Hijacking c) Both above d) None above
- 11) _____ bond which unites a person to a given state.
a) Domicile b) Nationality c) Both above d) None above
- 12) Extradition of _____ criminals is not allowed.
a) Political b) Religious
c) Both above d) none of the above
- 13) Asylum involves _____ elements.
a) Shelter b) Protection c) Both above d) None above
- 14) _____ are the Diplomatic Agents of first category.
a) Ambassadors b) Legates
c) Both above d) Charge-d-Affairs

Q.2 Define International Law & discuss in detail the various sources of International Law. **14**

Q.3 Write a note on the Treaties. **14**

OR

Describe the settlement of International Disputes.

Q.4 A) Write Short notes. (Any two) **08**
1) Types of Asylum.
2) Five freedom of Air.
3) Maritime belt.

B) WHO **06**

Q.5 Write short answers. (Any seven) **14**
1) Purpose of the United Nations Organization.
2) Veto power.
3) Consuls.
4) Define extradition.
5) Elements of state.
6) Original Responsibility of state.
7) Grounds of Intervention.
8) Dualism Theory.
9) Whether International law is a law?
10) Sanctions in International law.

Seat No.	
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LL.B – I (Semester – II) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
Public International Law

Day & Date: Saturday, 06-05-2017

Max Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 1.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions.

14

- 1) Identify the source of Intersected Law.
 - a) International Customs
 - b) International Convention
 - c) Judicial or Arbitral tribunal decisions
 - d) All of above

- 2) Identify the subjects of International Law
 - a) States
 - b) Individual
 - c) International organization
 - d) All of the Above

- 3) According to which theory International Law and State law intimately corrected with each other.
 - a) Monism
 - b) Dualism
 - c) Specific Adoption theory
 - d) None of the above

- 4) Identify Mode of Acquisition of Territory
 - a) Occupation
 - b) Accretion
 - c) Lease
 - d) All of the above

- 5) Identify mode of loss of Territory.
 - a) Cooperation of Nature
 - b) Revolt
 - c) Cession
 - d) All of the Above

- 6) Identify mode of acquisition of nationality
 - a) By Birth
 - b) By Naturalization
 - c) By Resumption
 - d) All of the Above

- 7) Identify Mode of Loss of Nationality :
 - a) By Release
 - b) By Deprivation
 - c) By Renunciation
 - d) All of the Above

- 8) The asylum was classifieds into fallowing number of categories:
 - a) TWO
 - b) THREE
 - c) Four
 - d) None of above

- 9) The convention of 1944 declared the following number of freedoms of the Air:
 - a) Four
 - b) Five
 - c) Six
 - d) None of above

- 10) Identify the modes or Kinds of Recognition of state:
a) Defacto Recognition b) Dejure Recognitions
c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of Above
- 11) The United Nature organization was consisting of following number of principal organs:
a) Five b) Six c) Seven d) None of Above
- 12) The Head office of I. L. O. was situated at:
a) Geneva b) London
c) Argentina d) None of Above
- 13) The term UNESCO stands for:
a) United Natures Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
b) United Natures Economical, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
c) United natures Ecological, scientific and Cultural Organization
d) None of the above
- 14) The term WIPO stands for:
a) World Intellectual Property Organization
b) World International Political Organization
c) World International Poverty Organization
d) None of Above

Q.2 Define the term International Law and discuss in detail the sources of International Laws. And explain the relation between International Laws and Municipal Laws. **14**

Q.3 Define the term nationality and critically examine the models and methods of acquisition and loss of nationality. **14**

OR

Explain the elements of state and State territory. Discuss in detail modes of acquiring and loss of territory.

Q.4 A) Write Short notes. (Any two) **08**
1) Double Nationality
2) W.H.O.
3) Exclusive Economic Zone

B) Different kinds of states. **06**

Q.5 Write short answers. (Any seven) **14**
1) Continental Shelf
2) Subject of International law
3) Weakness of International law
4) I.M.F.
5) Conditions for Extradition
6) Defacto and Dejure Recognition of State
7) International Court of Justice
8) I. L.O.
9) Grounds for Intervention
10) UNESCO

Seat No.	
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LL.B – I (Semester – II) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
Environmental Law

Day & Date: Friday, 05-05-2017

Max Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 1.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternatives:

14

- 1) Which one of the following is the benefit of environmental audit?
 - a) Greater Industry compliance with environmental laws
 - b) Discloser of data on waste generation
 - c) Adoption of clean technology for pollution prevention
 - d) All of these

- 2) The Hazardous waste (management and handling) rules passed in _____ year.
 - a) 1989 b) 1998 c) 1988 d) none of these

- 3) Noise pollution (Regulation and Control) rules passes in _____ year.
 - a) 2000 b) 2001 c) 2002 d) none of these

- 4) The Forest (Conservation) Act passed in _____ year.
 - a) 1990 b) 1980 c) 1970 d) none of these

- 5) _____ means the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs.
 - a) Suitable development b) Economical development
 - c) Ecological development d) None of these

- 6) _____ principle is interpreted by the Supreme Court of India, means that the absolute liability for harm to the environment extends not only to compensate the victims of pollution but also the cost of restoring the environmental degradation.
 - a) Precautionary Principle
 - b) Polluter Pays Principle
 - c) Public Trust Doctrine
 - d) None of these

- 7) The main purpose of the _____ principle is to ensure that a substance or activity posing threat to the environment is prevented from adversely affecting the environment.
- Polluter Pays Principle
 - Precautionary Principle
 - Public Trust Principle
 - None of these
- 8) Art _____ of the Constitution of India guarantees are persons right to live in a Healthy & Clean environment
- Art 21
 - Art 19
 - Art 14
 - none of these
- 9) The water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act passed in _____ year.
- 1972
 - 1973
 - 1974
 - none of these
- 10) The Rio declaration on Environment and development held in _____ .
- 1991
 - 1992
 - 1993
 - none of these
- 11) In _____ case the supreme court of India, has directed the Union of India, State Governments as well as Union Territories to take effective steps to ensure prohibiting smoking in Public Places.
- M.C Mehta v/s Union of India
 - Vellore citizens welfare forum case
 - Murali S. Deora v/s Union of India
 - None of these
- 12) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, passed in the year _____ .
- 1981
 - 1982
 - 1983
 - None of these
- 13) The label which accredited household and other consumer products satisfying environmental criteria is _____ .
- Hall mark
 - Ecomark
 - Agmark
 - None of these
- 14) The Public Nuisance has been defined under section _____ of Indian Penal Code.
- Section 191
 - Section 133
 - Section 268
 - None of these

Q.2 Write a detail note on provisions regarding declaration of sanctuaries and National Parks under wild life protection Act. Discuss restrictions & prohibition under the Act.

14

Q.3 A) Discuss in detail causes of and effects of water pollution. Write note on offences and penalties prescribed under the Water Act. **14**

OR

B) Write a note on Constitutional Provisions regarding Environmental Protection with important case laws

Q.4 A) Write Short notes on any two out of three. 08

- 1) Environmental Impact Assessment
- 2) Hazardous waste
- 3) Coastal zone management

B) Stockholm Conference 06

Q.5 Answer any seven out of ten. 14

- 1) Wetlands
- 2) Bio-diversity
- 3) Precautionary principle
- 4) Bio-medical waste
- 5) Genetic Engineering
- 6) Experimentation on Animals
- 7) Dharma of Environment
- 8) Air Pollution, causes & effects
- 9) Environmental Audit
- 10) Noise Pollution

Seat No.	
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**LL. B.- I (Semester – II) (Old) (CGPA) Examination, 2017
FAMILY LAW – I**

Day & Date: Saturday, 29-04-2017

Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternatives: **14**

- 1) The State Government may, with the _____ of the High Court appoint one or more persons to be the Judge or Judges, of a Family Court.
 - a) Consultation
 - b) Concurrence
 - c) Both A and B
 - d) None of above.

- 2) Special Marriage Act was enacted in _____.
 - a) 1956
 - b) 1965
 - c) 1996
 - d) 1954

- 3) According to section 2 (b) of Hindu Marriage Act 1955, this Act applies, to any person who is _____.
 - a) Buddhist by religion
 - b) Jain by religion
 - c) Sikh by religion
 - d) All the above

- 4) Section _____ of Hindu Marriage Act 1955 deals with petition for Nullity of marriage.
 - a) Section 13
 - b) Section 9
 - c) Section 11
 - d) Section 8

- 5) According to section 13-B of Hindu Marriage Act 1955 petition for dissolution of marriage may be presented on the ground that _____.
 - a) they have been living separately for a period of one year or more,
 - b) that they have not been able to live together
 - c) they have mutually agreed that the marriage should be dissolved
 - d) All the above

- 6) One person is said to be an _____ of another if two are related by blood or Adoption wholly through male
 - a) Cognate
 - b) Agnate
 - c) both A and B
 - d) none the above

- Q.3** **A)** Explain Karta of the joint family, privileges and obligation with special reference to power of alienation. **14**
- OR**
- B)** Explain Succession to poverty of Hindu female dying intestate under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 **08**
- Q.4** **A)** **Write Short notes on any two out of three.**
- 1) Customary practices dowry and State regulation
 - 2) Conversion and its effect on Guardianship and Succession
 - 3) Classification of heirs under Hanafi Schools and their shares
 And distribution of poverty
- B)** Divorce by Mutual Consent under: Special Marriage Act 1954; Hindu Marriage Act 1955. **06**
- Q.5** **Answer any seven out of ten.** **14**
- 1) Types of family on basis of Lineage
 - 2) Polygamy
 - 3) Joint Hindu family as a social security institution
 - 4) Restitution of conjugal rights
 - 5) Judicial separation
 - 6) Khula
 - 7) antecedent debt
 - 8) Testamentary succession
 - 9) Nikha
 - 10) Apostasy

- 10) Rights to know is fundamental rights & is guaranteed under _____ of India.
a) Indian Penal Code b) Evidence
c) Constitution d) None of above.
- 11) A _____ is established by or under statute.
a) Corporation b) Court c) Tribunals d) Administrative
- 12) Power of appointment & removal of chairmen & members of Corporation is vested with _____.
a) Judiciary b) President
c) Government d) None of above.
- 13) _____ means what is your authority.
a) Quo warranto b) mandamces
c) certiorari d) Habeas
- 14) Under article _____ of the constitution confers powers on Supreme Court to grant special leave to appeal from any Judgement.
a) 132 b) 226 c) 32 d) 136

Q.2 Write Contractual liability & Tortious liability of Government. **14**

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

A) Explain the basic constitutional principles of Administrative law.

OR

B) Write principles of Natural justice.

Q.4 **A) Write short notes on any of two.** **08**

- 1) Characteristics of public corporation.
- 2) Income Tax Tribunal
- 3) Reasons for the growth of delegated legislation.

B) Write writ of Habeas Corpus. **06**

Q.5 **Write answer on any seven** **14**

- 1) What is meant by certiorari?
- 2) Personal Bias
- 3) Scrutiny Committee
- 4) Doctrine of Estoppel
- 5) Ombudsman
- 6) Right to Counsel
- 7) Reasoned Decision
- 8) Injunction
- 9) Public Interest litigation
- 10) Laying on table

Seat No.	
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LL.B – I (Semester – II) (Old) (CGPA) Examination, 2017
Labour And Industrial Law – I

Day & Date: Wednesday, 03-05-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 1.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternatives:

14

- 1) _____ of payment of Bonus Act 1965 provides for disqualification for Bonus
a) Section 9 b) Section 8 c) Section 7 d) Section 5
- 2) _____ prohibits discrimination in fixing salary to men & women engaged in the work of similar nature
a) Minimum Wages Act b) Payment of Wages Act
c) Equal Remuneration Act d) Trade Unions Act
- 3) Section _____ of the payment of Bonus Act 1965 provides for Computation of Gross profit.
a) Section 4 b) Section 5 c) Section 6 d) Section 8
- 4) Section _____ of payment of Bonus Act 1965 permits the employer to deduct the certain amount of Bonus
a) Section 18 b) Section 5 c) Section 17 d) Section 9
- 5) Trade Union Act was passed in the year of _____
a) 1926 b) 1927 c) 1970 d) 1980
- 6) The statutory minimum bonus is _____
a) 8.33% b) 9 c) 8.55 d) 7.70
- 7) Section _____ of payment of Wages Act 1936 provides fines.
a) Section 8 b) Section 9 c) Section 10 d) Section 11
- 8) Section _____ of Trade Union Act 1926 provides cancellation of Registration
a) Section 10 b) Section 11 c) Section 12 d) Section 13
- 9) The payment of Bonus Act was passed in _____ year
a) 1965 b) 1970 c) 1980 d) 1990

- 10) Maturity Benefit Act was passed in the _____ year.
a) 1961 b) 1967 c) 1970 d) 1980
- 11) The principle of living wages is defined in Act _____ of Indian Constitution.
a) Act-43 b) Act-44 c) Act-45 d) Act-46
- 12) Section _____ of Trade Union Act provides modes of Registration.
a) Section 4 b) Section 5 c) Section 7 d) Section 9
- 13) _____ is process by which disputes is settled between employer & employee.
a) Standing Order b) Collative Bargaining
c) Advisory Committee d) Payment of Wages Act
- 14) Section _____ of Trade Union Act provide for change of The name of Union.
a) Section 24 b) Section 23
c) Section 27 d) Section 30

Q.2 Write in detail about payment of Wages Act & Payment of wages, Deduction, Responsibilities to pay wages & its Period. **14**

Q.3 A) Write in detail about child labour (Prohibition & Regulation Act) 1986, Regulation of condition of work children, Hours, period, holidays. **14**

OR

B) Discuss about concept of collective Bargaining & its advantages, disadvantages, bargaining power & process under Trade Union Act 1926.

Q.4 A) Write Short notes on any two out of three. **08**
1) Meaning of Bonus
2) Meaning of Wages
3) Prohibition of child labour

B) Forfeiture of Maturity Benefit **06**

Q.5 Answer any seven out of ten. **14**
1) Registration of Trade Union
2) Unfair labour practices
3) Prohibition of employment of contract labour
4) Change of name of Trade Union
5) Dissolution of Union
6) Welfare of contract labour
7) Provident fund
8) Trip autism
9) Medical Bonus
10) Licensing Contractor

Seat No.	
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LL.B – I (Semester – II) (Old) (CGPA) Examination, 2017
Public International Law

Day & Date: Thursday, 04-05-2017

Max Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 1.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions.

14

- 1) _____ has remarked that International Law is the vanishing point of Jurisprudence.
a) Holland b) Dias c) Both above d) None above
- 2) _____ are the sources of International law.
a) International Custom b) Treaty Law
c) Both above d) None above
- 3) _____ number of theories prevalent is regard to subjects of International Law.
a) Five b) Three c) Four d) Non above
- 4) _____ is not a state under International Law.
a) Confederation b) Federal
c) Protect to rate d) All above
- 5) When private individuals of a state cause harm to other states through their Acts, the question _____ responsibility arises.
a) Original b) Vicarious c) Both above d) None above
- 6) According to _____ Theory, the recognition is merely a formal acknowledge of newly created state.
a) Constitution b) Declaratory
c) Both above d) None above
- 7) Intervention includes _____?
a) Diplomatic b) Military
c) Threatening d) All above
- 8) State Territory comprises with _____?
a) Land b) Territorial water c) Air space d) All above
- 9) _____ is the breadth of Territorial water.
a) 6 Nautical mile b) 12 Nautical mile
c) 30 Nautical mile d) All above

- 10) The principles of Universal Jurisdictions is recognized in respect of _____ crimes.
a) Piracy b) Hijacking c) Both above d) None above
- 11) _____ bond which unites a person to a given state.
a) Domicile b) Nationality c) Both above d) None above
- 12) Extradition of _____ criminals is not allowed.
a) Political b) Religious
c) Both above d) none of the above
- 13) Asylum involves _____ elements.
a) Shelter b) Protection c) Both above d) None above
- 14) _____ are the Diplomatic Agents of first category.
a) Ambassadors b) Legates
c) Both above d) Charge-d-Affairs

Q.2 Define International Law & discuss in detail the various sources of International Law. **14**

Q.3 Write a note on the Treaties. **14**

OR

Describe the settlement of International Disputes.

Q.4 A) Write Short notes. (Any two) 08
1) Types of Asylum.
2) Five freedom of Air.
3) Maritime belt.

B) WHO 06

Q.5 Write short answers. (Any seven) 14
1) Purpose of the United Nations Organization.
2) Veto power.
3) Consuls.
4) Define extradition.
5) Elements of state.
6) Original Responsibility of state.
7) Grounds of Intervention.
8) Dualism Theory.
9) Whether International law is a law?
10) Sanctions in International law.

Seat No.	
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LL.B – I (Semester – II) (Old) (CGPA) Examination, 2017
Public International Law

Day & Date: Saturday, 06-05-2017

Max Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 1.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions.

14

- 1) Identify the source of International Law.
 - a) International Customs
 - b) International Convention
 - c) Judicial or Arbitral tribunal decisions
 - d) All of above

- 2) Identify the subjects of International Law
 - a) States
 - b) Individual
 - c) International organization
 - d) All of the Above

- 3) According to which theory International Law and State law intimately connected with each other.
 - a) Monism
 - b) Dualism
 - c) Specific Adoption theory
 - d) None of the above

- 4) Identify Mode of Acquisition of Territory
 - a) Occupation
 - b) Accretion
 - c) Lease
 - d) All of the above

- 5) Identify mode of loss of Territory.
 - a) Cooperation of Nature
 - b) Revolt
 - c) Cession
 - d) All of the Above

- 6) Identify mode of acquisition of nationality
 - a) By Birth
 - b) By Naturalization
 - c) By Resumption
 - d) All of the Above

- 7) Identify Mode of Loss of Nationality :
 - a) By Release
 - b) By Deprivation
 - c) By Renunciation
 - d) All of the Above

- 8) The asylum was classified into following number of categories:
 - a) TWO
 - b) THREE
 - c) Four
 - d) None of above

- 9) The convention of 1944 declared the following number of freedoms of the Air:
 - a) Four
 - b) Five
 - c) Six
 - d) None of above

- 10) Identify the modes or Kinds of Recognition of state:
a) Defacto Recognition b) Dejure Recognitions
c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of Above
- 11) The United Nature organization was consisting of following number of principal organs:
a) Five b) Six c) Seven d) None of Above
- 12) The Head office of I. L. O. was situated at:
a) Geneva b) London
c) Argentina d) None of Above
- 13) The term UNESCO stands for:
a) United Natures Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
b) United Natures Economical, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
c) United natures Ecological, scientific and Cultural Organization
d) None of the above
- 14) The term WIPO stands for:
a) World Intellectual Property Organization
b) World International Political Organization
c) World International Poverty Organization
d) None of Above

Q.2 Define the term International Law and discuss in detail the sources of International Laws. And explain the relation between International Laws and Municipal Laws. **14**

Q.3 Define the term nationality and critically examine the models and methods of acquisition and loss of nationality. **14**

OR

Explain the elements of state and State territory. Discuss in detail modes of acquiring and loss of territory.

Q.4 A) Write Short notes. (Any two) **08**
1) Double Nationality
2) W.H.O.
3) Exclusive Economic Zone

B) Different kinds of states. **06**

Q.5 Write short answers. (Any seven) **14**
1) Continental Shelf
2) Subject of International law
3) Weakness of International law
4) I.M.F.
5) Conditions for Extradition
6) Defacto and Dejure Recognition of State
7) International Court of Justice
8) I. L.O.
9) Grounds for Intervention
10) UNESCO

Seat No.	
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LL.B – I (Semester – II) (Old) (CGPA) Examination, 2017
Environmental Law

Day & Date: Friday, 05-05-2017

Max Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 1.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternatives:

14

- 1) Which one of the following is the benefit of environmental audit?
 - a) Greater Industry compliance with environmental laws
 - b) Discloser of data on waste generation
 - c) Adoption of clean technology for pollution prevention
 - d) All of these

- 2) The Hazardous waste (management and handling) rules passed in _____ year.
 - a) 1989 b) 1998 c) 1988 d) none of these

- 3) Noise pollution (Regulation and Control) rules passes in _____ year.
 - a) 2000 b) 2001 c) 2002 d) none of these

- 4) The Forest (Conservation) Act passed in _____ year.
 - a) 1990 b) 1980 c) 1970 d) none of these

- 5) _____ means the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs.
 - a) Suitable development b) Economical development
 - c) Ecological development d) None of these

- 6) _____ principle is interpreted by the Supreme Court of India, means that the absolute liability for harm to the environment extends not only to compensate the victims of pollution but also the cost of restoring the environmental degradation.
 - a) Precautionary Principle
 - b) Polluter Pays Principle
 - c) Public Trust Doctrine
 - d) None of these

- 7) The main purpose of the _____ principle is to ensure that a substance or activity posing threat to the environment is prevented from adversely affecting the environment.
- Polluter Pays Principle
 - Precautionary Principle
 - Public Trust Principle
 - None of these
- 8) Art _____ of the Constitution of India guarantees are persons right to live in a Healthy & Clean environment
- Art 21
 - Art 19
 - Art 14
 - none of these
- 9) The water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act passed in _____ year.
- 1972
 - 1973
 - 1974
 - none of these
- 10) The Rio declaration on Environment and development held in _____ .
- 1991
 - 1992
 - 1993
 - none of these
- 11) In _____ case the supreme court of India, has directed the Union of India, State Governments as well as Union Territories to take effective steps to ensure prohibiting smoking in Public Places.
- M.C Mehta v/s Union of India
 - Vellore citizens welfare forum case
 - Murali S. Deora v/s Union of India
 - None of these
- 12) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, passed in the year _____ .
- 1981
 - 1982
 - 1983
 - None of these
- 13) The label which accredited household and other consumer products satisfying environmental criteria is _____ .
- Hall mark
 - Ecomark
 - Agmark
 - None of these
- 14) The Public Nuisance has been defined under section _____ of Indian Penal Code.
- Section 191
 - Section 133
 - Section 268
 - None of these

Q.2 Write a detail note on provisions regarding declaration of sanctuaries and National Parks under wild life protection Act. Discuss restrictions & prohibition under the Act.

14

Q.3 A) Discuss in detail causes of and effects of water pollution. Write note on offences and penalties prescribed under the Water Act. **14**

OR

B) Write a note on Constitutional Provisions regarding Environmental Protection with important case laws

Q.4 A) Write Short notes on any two out of three. 08
1) Environmental Impact Assessment
2) Hazardous waste
3) Coastal zone management

B) Stockholm Conference 06

Q.5 Answer any seven out of ten. 14
1) Wetlands
2) Bio-diversity
3) Precautionary principle
4) Bio-medical waste
5) Genetic Engineering
6) Experimentation on Animals
7) Dharma of Environment
8) Air Pollution, causes & effects
9) Environmental Audit
10) Noise Pollution

Seat No.	
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**LL.B - II (Semester - III) (New) (CGPA) Examination, 2017
JURISPRUDENCE**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 18-04-2017

Max Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 5.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternatives: 14

- 1) Roscoe Pounds theory is specifically known as
 - a) Fundamental school
 - b) Analytical school
 - c) Historical
 - d) None of these
- 2) Who is the father of English Jurisprudence.
 - a) Austin
 - b) Bentham
 - c) Kelsen
 - d) None of these
- 3) There are _____ modes of acquisition of possession.
 - a) 5
 - b) 6
 - c) 3
 - d) 7
- 4) Res nullies means _____.
 - a) Not a ownerless property
 - b) Ownerless property
 - c) mode of acquisition of property
 - d) None of these
- 5) During whose periods animals were treated as persons in India.
 - a) Shah Jahan
 - b) Akbar
 - c) Jahangir
 - d) Babar
- 6) There are _____ elements of legal right.
 - a) 4
 - b) 6
 - c) 7
 - d) 10
- 7) The Coparcenary of Hindu Law is a _____ ownership.
 - a) sole
 - b) co
 - c) both
 - d) contingent
- 8) _____ means ulterior intention.
 - a) mens rea
 - b) motive
 - c) negligensa
 - d) None of these
- 9) 'Ratio decidendi' means _____.
 - a) Reasons for decision
 - b) Opinion expressed by judge
 - c) precedent
 - d) none of these

Seat No.	
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LL.B - II (Semester - III) (New) (CGPA) Examination, 2017
PROPERTY LAW

Day & Date: Wednesday, 19-04-2017

Max Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 5.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternatives: **14**

- 1) Section _____ of Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act deals with contents of Deals of Apartment.
 - a) Section 12
 - b) Section 11
 - c) Section 13
 - d) None of the above
- 2) Section _____ of MAO Act 1970 deals with Bye-laws.
 - a) Section 16
 - b) Section 15
 - c) Section 14
 - d) None of the above
- 3) The Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Rules were made in ____
 - a) 1972
 - b) 1971
 - c) 1970
 - d) none of the above
- 4) An easement is a right which the owner or occupier of certain land possesses as such, for the beneficial enjoyment of that land, _____ in or upon or in respect of certain other land not his own
 - a) to do and continue to do something
 - b) to prevent and continue to prevent something being done
 - c) A or B
 - d) None of the above
- 5) Under MAO Act 1970, common areas and facilities means ____
 - a) The land on which the building is located
 - b) The basement, cellars, yards.
 - c) gardens, parking
 - d) All the above.
- 6) Under MAO Act 1970, Common Profits means _____ from the common areas and facilities remaining after the deduction of the common expenses.
 - a) the balance of all income
 - b) rents
 - c) profits and revenues
 - e) all the above
- 7) Under the transfer of property Act 1882 which among the following would be considered a material attached to earth?

- a) Standing timber b) Growing crops
c) Grass d) None of the above
- 8) The land for the beneficial enjoyment of which the right of easement exists is called _____.
a) the serviette heritage b) dominant heritage
c) A and B d) None of the above
- 9) According to section 3g of Indian Easement Act. An Easement is extinguished where it has been imposed for a limited period or acquired on condition that it shall become void on _____.
a) On the performance
b) On the non-performance of a specified act
c) The period expires or the condition is fulfilled
d) All the above
- 10) Section _____ of the T.P Act 1882 provides rights and liabilities of lesser and lessee.
a) Section 108 b) Section 101
c) Section 111 d) Section 100
- 11) Gift is the transfer of certain _____ movable or immovable Property made voluntarily and without consideration.
a) future b) existing c) A or B d) none of the above
- 12) Where the mortgagor binds himself to repay the mortgage money on a certain date, and transfer the mortgage property absolutely to the mortgagee, but subject to a provision that he will re-transfer it to the mortgagor upon payment of the mortgage money as agreed, the transaction is called _____.
a) Usufructuary Mortgage b) English Mortgage
c) Simple Mortgage d) Anomalous Mortgage
- 13) Section _____ of T.P Act 1882, Provides the rights and Liabilities Of buyer and seller.
a) Section 54 b) Section 55
c) Section 58 d) Section 66
- 14) Section _____ of T.P Act defines gift.
a) section 122 b) Section 121
c) Section 120 d) None of the above

Q.2 Explain Sale. What are the rights and liabilities of a Seller? **14**

Q.3 **A)** Explain Concept of License. What are the modes of extinction of easement? **14**

OR

B) Explain Concept of Property and kinds of Property.

Q.4 **A)** Write Short notes on any two out of three. **08**

- 1) Define Trade Marks and Copyright
- 2) Contents of Declaration u/ MO Act 1970
- 3) Common areas and facilities u/ MAO Act 1970

B) Explain Removal of Property from provision of Act and Disposition of Property, destruction or damage. **06**

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

- 1) Define Gift
- 2) Define Actionable Claim
- 3) Defines easement by custom
- 4) Concept of bye-laws
- 5) Ownership of apartments
- 6) Defines Exchange
- 7) Defines Charges
- 8) Defines right to redeem under mortgage
- 9) Doctrine of marshalling
- 10) Defines lease.

Seat No.	
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**LL.B – II (Semester – III) (New) (CGPA) Examination, 2017
LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW – II**

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 5.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternatives:

14

- 1) _____ is not a public utility service under the Industrial Dispute Act.
a) Railway Service b) Postal c) Telegraphy d) Cinema
- 2) There are _____ categories of dependents under the E.S.I. Act 1948.
a) One b) Twenty c) Three d) No any
- 3) Section _____ for minimum Wages Act 1948 lays down procedure for fixing and revising minimum wages.
a) 5 b) 10 c) 1 d) No any
- 4) According to Factories Act, adult means a person who has completed _____ year of age.
a) 14 b) 15 c) 12 d) 18
- 5) MRTU and PULP Act 1971 extends to the whole of the state of _____
a) India b) Maharashtra c) Karnataka d) No any
- 6) According to Employees Compensation Act _____ is a lump sum provided to the worker in case of death, permanent disablement or temporary disablement.
a) Compensation b) Profit c) Bonus d) No any
- 7) _____ is a weapon in the hands of the labour to force employer to accept their demands.
a) Retrenchment b) Strike c) lay-off d) No any
- 8) Section _____ of Industrial Dispute Act related to reference of disputes to boards, courts or tribunals.
a) 25 b) 1 c) 10 d) No any

- 9) Principle of retrenchment is _____ come last go and last come first go
a) second b) last c) first d) No any
- 10) _____ has power to grant recognition of union under MRTU and PULP Act 1971.
a) Industrial Court b) Employee
c) Supreme Court d) No any
- 11) In relation to Railway Company _____ Government is appropriate under Industrial Dispute Act.
a) State b) Central c) Local d) No any
- 12) According to Section 39 of ESI Act 1948 _____ paid by the employer and partly by the employee.
a) profit b) bonus c) contribution d) No any
- 13) _____ means an interim or final determination of any Industrial dispute or of any question relating thereto.
a) Award b) decree c) punishment d) No any
- 14) Factories Act 1948 prescribes for adult worker to work _____ hours in any week.
a) 40 b) 35 c) 48 d) No any

Q.2 Define Factory and explain various provisions relating welfare of worker under Factories Act 1948 **14**

Q.3 A) Explain the scope and object of Industrial dispute Act and discuss various provisions relating to strikes under the Industrial Disputes Act. **14**

OR

B) Write a note on provisions of sickness benefit, maternity benefit, disablement benefit, dependent benefit, medical benefit under Employees State Insurance Act 1948.

Q.4 A) Write Short notes on any two out of three. **08**

- 1) Obligations and right of recognized union under MRTU and PULP Act 1971
- 2) Write a brief note on concept Dependent under the ESI Act 1948
- 3) When employer is not liable to pay compensation under Employees Compensation Act

B) Discuss the various provision relating to notice of change Under the Industrial Disputes Act **06**

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

- 1) Define the term living wage under Minimum Wages Act
- 2) Write duties of Industrial Court under MRTU and PULP Act 1971

- 3) What is mean by partial disablement under the Employees Compensation Act
- 4) Write basic features of labour policy in India
- 5) Definition of Industrial Dispute (I. D. Act 1947)
- 6) Distinguish between Retrenchment and Closure
- 7) What is mean by contracting out under Employee's Compensation Act
- 8) Write duties of investigating officers under MRTU and PULP Act 1971
- 9) Write consequences of Industrial revolution in India
- 10) What is mean by employment injury under E.S.I. Act 1948?

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. - II (Semester –III) (New) (CGPA) Examination, 2017
Interpretation Of Statutes And Principles Of Legislation**

Day & Date: Friday, 21-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives: 14

- 1) The Mischief Rule of Interpretation of Statutes was formulated in one of the following case:
 - a) Heydon's Case
 - b) Golaknath Case
 - c) Keshavanand Bharati case
 - d) None of above

- 2) Identify the following legal Maxim which means "of the same kind"
 - a) ejusdem generis
 - b) Noscitur a Sociis
 - c) Reddendo Singula Singulis
 - d) None of above

- 3) Identify the following legal Maxim which means "to know the meaning from Association" in interpretation of words in the Statute.
 - a) Noscitur a Sociis
 - b) ejusdem generis
 - c) Reddendo Singula Singulis
 - d) None of above

- 4) Identify the following legal Maxim which means "Express mention of one thing implies exclusion of another"
 - a) Expression unius est exclusion alterius
 - b) Noscitur a Sociis
 - c) ejusdem generis
 - d) None of the above

- 5) Identify the following legal Maxim which means "Words must be taken in a lawful and rightful Sense."
 - a) In Bonam Partem
 - b) In Pari Materia
 - c) Delegatus non Potest delegare
 - d) None of the above

- 6) Identify the term which means – "Nota with standing Clause"
 - a) Non- obstante Clause
 - b) Substantive Clause
 - c) In – Pari Materia
 - d) None of these

- 7) Punctuation Marks was one of the following aid to interpretation of statutes.
 - a) Internal Aids
 - b) External Aids
 - c) Both Internal & External Aids
 - d) None of these

- 8) Dictionary was one of the following aid to interpreter of status.
 - a) External Aids
 - b) Both Internal and External
 - c) Internal Aids
 - d) None of Above

- 9) When both parties are equally at fault the condition of the possessor is preferable was the meaning of the following legal Maxim.
- a) In pari delicto potior est conditio possidentis
 - b) In Bonam Partem
 - c) Expression facit cessare Tortum
 - d) None of Above
- 10) When the Central Legislation makes a laws on particular subject and thereby is occupied the field, the State legislature has no power to enact any law on that field related to:
- a) Occupied field
 - b) Pith and Substantive
 - c) Colourable Legislation
 - d) None of the Above
- 11) Identify the legal Maxim which means that a delegate cannot further delegate.
- a) Delegatus non potest delegare
 - b) In Bonam Partem
 - c) In pari delicto potior est conditio possidentis
 - d) None of Above
- 12) Identify one of the following internal aids which is said to be the key to open the mind of legislature.
- a) Preamble
 - b) Title
 - c) Schedule
 - d) None of the above
- 13) Identify one of the following internal aid whose purpose is to give general description about the object of the Act:
- a) Long Title
 - b) Schedule
 - c) Section
 - d) None of the above
- 14) The words of an enactment are to be given their ordinary and natural meaning fall in one of the following method of Interpretation of Statutes.
- a) Literal or Grammatical Interpretation
 - b) Golden rule of Interpretation
 - c) Rule of Harmonics Construction
 - d) None of Above

Q.2 Discuss in detail the literal, Golden and Mischief rules of statutory interpretation, with the help of decided cases. **14**

Q.3 Discuss in brief Internal and External aids to interpretation of status with the help of decided cases. **14**

OR

Briefly explain the principles of utility of Bentham theory and Relevance of John Rawls and Robert Nozick individual interest to community interest upon legislation.

- Q.4 A) Write short answer on any two:** **08**
- 1) Noscitor a-sociis
 - 2) Ejusdem Generis
 - 3) Delegates non-potest delegare
- B) Prospective operation of the Statute.** **06**
- Q.5 Write short notes on any seven:** **14**
- 1) Generalia Specialibus non-derogant
 - 2) Expressio unicus exclusio alterius
 - 3) Harmonius Construction
 - 4) Statutory Interpretation of In Bonam Portem
 - 5) In pari delicto potior est conditio possidentis
 - 6) Distinction between Morals and Legislation
 - 7) Interpretation of Directly and mandatory provisions
 - 8) Interpretation of Peural Statutes
 - 9) Interpretation of Toxing Statutes
 - 10) Constitutional Interpretation of occupied field

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. – II (Semester – III) (New) (CGPA) Examination, 2017
PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY**

Day & Date: Saturday, 22-04-2017

Max Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternatives: 14

- 1) According to _____, prisons are also called penitentiaries.
 - a) Fairchild
 - b) Dean J. Champion
 - c) Francis Liber
 - d) M.S. Sabnis

- 2) _____ means to make an offender suffer for an offence.
 - a) Penology
 - b) Victimology
 - c) Criminology
 - d) Punishment

- 3) _____ defines punishment as a means of social control.
 - a) W.C. Reckless
 - b) Sutherland
 - c) Ferri
 - d) Sir Walter Moberly

- 4) Salmond criticizes _____ theory by saying crimes are not similar to those of debit or credit accounts in the bank.
 - a) Reformative
 - b) Deterrent
 - c) Retributive
 - d) Preventive

- 5) Deterrent theory is also known as _____.
 - a) Utilitarian Preventive theory
 - b) Tit for tat theory.
 - c) Incapacitation theory
 - d) Incarceration theory.

- 6) _____ as a method of punishment was recognized under the Whipping Act, 1864, which was repealed and replaced by similar Act in 1909 and finally abolished in 1955.
 - a) Stonning
 - b) Pillory
 - c) Flogging
 - b) Branding

- 7) _____ may be either in shape of fine or compensation or costs.
 - a) Imprisonment
 - b) Social boycott
 - c) Banishment
 - d) Financial Penalty

- 8) According to IPC, the punishment of death sentence is in _____ form.
 - a) parallel
 - b) alternative
 - c) imprisonment
 - d) violative

- 9) Imprisonment is the _____ and death sentence is _____
 a) exception, rule b) rare, strict
 c) rule, exception d) strict, rare
- 10) In India Dr. Sampurnanand has introduced open prison in _____ state.
 a) Uttar Pradesh b) Rajasthan
 c) Gujarat d) Madhya Pradesh
- 11) Origin of probation may be stressed in _____
 a) France b) America c) Germany d) England
- 12) Who are considered as the “Father of the study of victimology?”
 a) Benjamin & Master b) Mendelsohn & Von Hentig
 c) Wolfgang & Schafer d) Cohen & Felson
- 13) Incapacitation & incarceration are parts of _____ theory.
 a) Preventive b) Retributive c) Deterrent d) Reformative
- 14) “Neglected child” & “delinquent Child” has been defined by _____
 a) Children’s Act, 1920 b) JJ Act, 1986
 c) JJCPC Act, 2000 d) JJCPC Amendment Act, 2006

Q.2 Various Penal systems have adopted different theories of punishment. **14**
 Explain them as well as the definition & types of punishment.

Q.3 **Answer any one out of two.** **14**
 a) Constitutional validity of capital punishment
 b) Explain classification of Prisoners

Q.4 **A) Write Short notes on any two out of three** **08**
 1) Definition & scope of Penology
 2) Compensation to victim
 3) Principles of Parole

B) Open Prisons **06**

Q.5 **Answer any seven out of ten.** **14**
 1) Externment
 2) Women as victim
 3) Minimum sentence
 4) Rights to speedy trial
 5) Probation
 6) Third degree method
 7) Concept of victimology
 8) Criminals as victims
 9) Prison labour
 10) Delay in execution of Capital punishment.

Seat No.	
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LL.B. – II (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017

JURISPRUDENCE

(LEGAL METHOD, INDIAN LEGAL SYSTEM AND THEORY OF LAW)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 18-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions: 05

- 1) The basic or grand norm is introduced by
 - a) Kelson
 - b) Benthaon
 - c) Austin
 - d) Roscoe pound

- 2) Supreme Legislation mean
 - a) Laws made by parliament
 - b) Laws not made by Parliament
 - c) Laws made by public
 - d) Laws made by the judiciary

- 3) _____ is the basic element of analytical school.
 - a) Conveyance
 - b) Compromise
 - c) Request
 - d) Command

- 4) Roscoe Pond has put forth the concept of _____
 - a) Command
 - b) Obligation
 - c) Social engineering
 - d) Primary & secondary rule

- 5) Professor Hart has expounded his jurisprudence as a system of _____.
 - a) Idea
 - b) Rules
 - c) Concept
 - d) Things

Q.1 B) Fill in the blanks: 05

- 1) Founder of analytical school is _____.
- 2) Volksgeist is the basis of theory of law under _____ school.
- 3) The theory of law must be free from ethics, politics, sociology, history etc. was said by _____.
- 4) _____ propounded the theory of functional natural law in his laws of war & peace.
- 5) The main exponent of imperative theory of law was _____.

Q.2 Explain in detail the theory of natural law. 10

Q.3 State and explain delegated legislation. 10

OR

What is the contribution of Austin in analytical theory?

Q.4 Short answers:

A) Write any two out of three:

04

- 1) Dharma
- 2) Social Solidarity
- 3) Crrund norm

B) What is importance of custom in law?

04

Q.5 Write any three (Short notes):

12

- 1) Law and moral
- 2) Normative theory
- 3) PIC
- 4) Doctrine of pleasures and pain

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. – IV (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017
FAMILY LAW – II**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 19-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

N.B.: 1) All Questions are **compulsory**.
2) Figure to the **right** indicates full **marks**.

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions: 05

- 1) The Concept of _____ of children is the direct outcome of the concept of marriage.
 - a) Parentage
 - b) Legitimacy
 - c) Maternity
 - d) Paternity
- 2) _____ of the Muslim Women (Protection) of Rights on Divorce Act, 1986 speaks. Option to be governed by the Provision of section 125 to 128 of Cr. P.C.
 - a) Section 5
 - b) Section 4
 - c) Section 3
 - d) None of these
- 3) Section _____ of Hindu adoption & maintenance Act provides for effects & valid adoption.
 - a) Section 9
 - b) Section 10
 - c) Section 11
 - d) Section 12
- 4) The same child may not be adopted _____ by two or more persons.
 - a) simultaneously
 - b) by died
 - c) by consent
 - d) none of the above
- 5) Section _____ of Hindu Minority & Guardianship Act deals with provisions of Natural guardian.
 - a) Section 6
 - b) Section 7
 - c) Section 8
 - d) Section 9

Q.1 B) Fill in the blanks / Answer in one question: 05

- 1) Maintenance can be claimed by wife, children and _____ under section 125 of Cr. P.C.
- 2) Section 8 of Hindu Minority and guardianship Act provided _____.
- 3) Interim maintenance means _____.
- 4) Wakf Board gives maintenance in case of inability to give maintenance to divorce Muslim women by _____.
- 5) Generally custody & child below the age of 5 years in Hindu,

goes to _____.

Q.2 Explain provisions of section 125 of Cr. P.C. **10**

Q.3 Critically analysis the provisions of Muslim women (Protection of rights on divorce) Act 1986. **10**

OR

Explain welfare provisions in case of child under different personal laws.

Q.4 A) Write Short answers: (Any 2) **04**

1) Iddat period

2) Maternity

3) Dependants under Hindu Adoption and maintenance Act.

B) Adoption laws under Hindu. **04**

Q.5 Write any three (Short notes) **12**

1) Acknowledgement of paternity

2) Wakf Board and maintenance

3) Natural guardians

4) Defacto guardians

- 3) The right conferred by section 60 of Transfer of property Act is called a right to _____
- 4) Section 13 lays down the provisions relating to transfer for benefit of _____ person.
- 5) Section 3 of the transfer of property Act defines _____ property as a property which does not include standing timber, growing crops or grass.

Q.2 Define sale. Discuss the rights and liabilities of Buyer and seller. **10**

Q.3 Discuss which kinds of property can be transferred and which kinds of property cannot be transferred. **10**

OR

Define Lease and state the rights and liabilities of Lessor and Lessee.

Q.4 A) Write Short answers: (Any 2) **04**

- 1) Universal Donee
- 2) Good will
- 3) Video piracy

B) Write a note on **04**
Rule against perpetuity

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

- 1) Exchange
- 2) Actionable claims
- 3) Simple Mortgage
- 4) Trade marks

- Q.2** Define lay-off and explain various provisions relating to lay-off and retrenchment under Industrial Dispute Act. **10**
- Q.3** Write a note on “Unfair Labour Practices” under MRTU and PULP Act 1971. **10**
- OR
- Explain principles of Industrial Adjudication.
- Q.4 A) Write Short answer: (Any 2)** **04**
- 1) Write features of labour policy in India.
 - 2) Distinguish between Strike and Lock-Out.
 - 3) Rights of recognized union under MRTU and PULP Act.
- B) Write a brief note on:** **04**
- Various authorities under the MRTU and PULP Act 1971.
- Q.5 Write any three (Short notes)** **12**
- 1) Recognition of unions under MRTU and PULP Act 1971.
 - 2) Notice of change under Industrial Disputes Act.
 - 3) Growth of Labour Legislation in India.
 - 4) Public Utility Service.

Seat No.	
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LL.B. – II (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017
Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System

Day & Date: Saturday, 22-04-2017

Max. Marks: 40

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

N.B. : 1) All Questions are compulsory.
2) Figure to the right indicates full marks.

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions:

04

- 1) Sec _____ of the Advocates Act, 1961 provides for Punishment of Advocates for mis-conduct.
 - a) Sec – 34
 - b) Sec – 35
 - c) Sec – 36
 - d) None of these

- 2) A person is qualified to be admitted as an Advocate on a state roll, if he fulfills _____ conditions.
 - a) He is a citizen of India.
 - b) He has completed the age of 21 yrs.
 - c) He has obtained a degree in law.
 - d) All of these.

- 3) An Advocate with his consent, be designated as senior advocate if the Supreme Court or a High Court, is of opinion that _____.
 - a) By virtue of his ability
 - b) Standing at the Bar
 - c) Special knowledge of experience
 - d) All of these

- 4) Section _____ of the Advocates Act, 1961 empowers the Bar Council of India to make rules so as to prescribe the standard of profession conduct and Etiquette.
 - a) Sec – 49 (1) (a)
 - b) Sec – 49 (1) (b)
 - c) Sec – 49 (1) (c)
 - d) None of these

- Q.1 B) Fill in the blanks / Answer in one sentence: 04**
- 1) The Disciplinary Committee of a State Bar Council shall dispose of the complaint received by it under Sec-35, and in each case the proceedings shall be concluded within a period of _____ years from the date of the receipt of complaint.
 - 2) Sec - _____ of the Advocates Act 1961 provides for, disqualifications for enrollment as an Advocate.
 - 3) Wit means _____.
 - 4) A State Bar Council shall refer every application for admission as an Advocate to its _____ committee.
- Q.2 Discuss in detail functions of State Bar Councils in dealing with disciplinary proceedings. 08**
- Q.3 Advocacy is not a trade or business but it is a Profession. Explain. 08**
- OR
- Write a note on seven lamps of Advocacy.
- Q.4 A) Solve any two: 04**
- 1) Disqualifications for enrollment as An Advocate.
 - 2) Duties of Advocate in opponent.
 - 3) Meaning of Ethics and Etiquette.
- B) Lawyers Duty toward Client. 04**
- Q.5 Write short notes on any two: 08**
- 1) Lawyers Duties to colleagues.
 - 2) Duty towards court.
 - 3) Duty of Lawyers toward public.

Seat No.	
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LL.B. – II (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017
Alternate Dispute Resolution

Day & Date: Monday, 24-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

N.B. : 1) All Questions are compulsory.
 2) Figure to the right indicates full marks.

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions:

05

- 1) Arbitration Agreement means an agreement referred to in _____ of Arbitration and Conciliation Act.
 - a) Section 7
 - b) Section 9
 - c) Section 6
 - d) None of the above

- 2) If the parties are fail to determine the number of arbitrators under section 10(1) of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, the arbitral tribunal shall consist of _____.
 - a) Sole arbitrator
 - b) Three arbitrators
 - c) Five arbitrators
 - d) None of the above

- 3) Under section 19 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, the arbitral tribunal _____ by the code of Civil Procedure 1908 or the Indian Evidence Act 1872.
 - a) Shall bound
 - b) Shall not bound
 - c) Bound
 - d) None of the above

- 4) Under section 23 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, either party may ____ his claim or defense during the course of the arbitral proceeding.
 - a) Amend
 - b) Supplement
 - c) A or b
 - d) None of the above

- 5) Section _____ of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 deals with hearing and written proceeding of arbitral tribunal.
 - a) Section 24
 - b) Section 25
 - c) Section 26
 - d) All the above

- Q.1 B) Fill in the blanks:** **05**
- 1) Part _____ of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 deals with enforcement of certain foreign Awards.
 - 2) Under section 49 of Arbitration and conciliation Act, where the court is satisfied that the foreign award is enforceable the award shall be deemed to be a _____ of that court.
 - 3) Under section 64 of Arbitration and Conciliation, in conciliation proceedings with one conciliator, the parties may agree on the name of _____.
 - 4) Under section 66 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, _____ is not bound by civil procedure code or Indian Evidence Act.
 - 5) Section _____ of Arbitration and Conciliation Act deals with the commencement of conciliation proceedings.
- Q.2** Explain types of arbitration and distinguish between conciliation and arbitration. **10**
- Q.3** Explain provisions relating to New York Convention Awards and Geneva Convention Awards. **10**
- OR
- Explain arbitration agreement and grounds for setting aside an arbitral award under Arbitration and Conciliation Act.
- Q.4 A) Write short answers (any 2)** **04**
- 1) UNCITRAL means
 - 2) Negotiation
 - 3) Interim measures
- B)** International Commercial Arbitration means. **04**
- Q.5 Write short notes on any three:** **12**
- 1) Importance of Lok Adalat
 - 2) Cases taken to the Lok Adalat
 - 3) Permanent Lok Adalat
 - 4) Form and contents of arbitral award.

Seat No.	
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LL.B – II (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II

Day & Date: Tuesday, 25-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

N.B. : 1) All Questions are compulsory.
2) Figure to the right indicates full marks.

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions: 05

- 1) _____ is upper house of parliament.
 - a) Lok Sabha
 - b) Rajya Sabha
 - c) Assembly
 - d) None of these

- 2) Money Bill can be produced before _____.
 - a) Lok Sabha
 - b) Rajya Sabha
 - c) Both
 - d) None of these

- 3) _____ is not subject to dissolution.
 - a) Legislative Council
 - b) Lok Sabha
 - c) Election Commission
 - d) None of these

- 4) The total number of judges in the Supreme Court at present is _____ including chief justice.
 - a) 31
 - b) 25
 - c) 27
 - d) 30

- 5) Under Article _____ the judgment of the Supreme Court will be binding on all courts in India.
 - a) 141
 - b) 142
 - c) 143
 - d) 144

Q.1 B) Fill in the blanks / Answer in one sentence: 05

- 1) Is Supreme Court bound by its own decisions?
- 2) Jurisdiction of High Court is classified into three. What are those?
- 3) _____ members of Rajya Sabha do not participate in the election of the President of India.
- 4) quo warranto means _____.
- 5) Art _____ deals with the writ Jurisdiction of High Court.

Q.2 Critically write a note on Legislative procedure of Parliament. 10

Q.3 How the Judges of Supreme Court can be appointed & removed? **10**
Write about the constitution of Supreme Court and independence of the Judges.

OR

Critically write a note on the union territories.

Q.4 A) Write short answers (any 2) 04
1) Duties of controller and Auditor General of India.
2) Types of Municipal Corporations for Urban areas.
3) Gram Sabha

B) Powers of Panchayats. 04

Q.5 Write short notes on any three out of four: 12
1) Writs kinds and meaning.
2) Speaker & Deputy speaker
3) Legislative Assembly composition & Duration.
4) Rajya Sabha

Seat No.	
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LL.B. – II (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017
Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation

Day & Date: Wednesday, 26-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

N.B. : 1) *All Questions are compulsory.*
 2) *Figure to the right indicates full marks.*

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions: 05

- 1) Identify the rule of Interpretation in which the words are to be given their ordinary and natural meaning:

a) Literal Rule	b) Golden Rule
c) Mischief Rule	d) None of Above

- 2) Identify one of the following which falls under the category of external aids to Interpretation of statutes:

a) Dictionary	b) Preamble
c) Title	d) None of Above

- 3) Illustration is one of the following aids for interpretation of statutes:

a) External aids	b) Internal aids
c) Both External and Internal Aids	d) None of Above

- 4) Law Commission Reports is one of the following aids to interpretation of statutes:

a) Internal aids	b) External aids
c) Both External and Internal Aids	d) None of Above

- 5) Mischief Rule of Interpretation of statutes was formulated and emerged in one of the following case

a) Heydon's Case	b) I. C. Golaknath Case
c) Keshavanand Bhartic Case	d) None of Above

Q.1 B) Fill in the blanks / Answer in one sentence: 05

- 1) In case of construction of interpretation of statutes the meaning of the words may be known as and by the company it keeps was recognized under the _____ rule of Statutory Interpretation.

- 2) When two or more provision of the same statute are repugnant the court will try to interpret provision under Rule of _____ construction.
- 3) A _____ title provided an identification of the statutory enactment.
- 4) A _____ Statute is one which repeals an earlier statute.
- 5) Debates are considered as one of the _____ aids to interpretation of the statutes.

Q.2 Explain the meaning of the term 'Statute'. Discuss in detail the internal aids to interpretation of statute with relevant case law. **10**

Q.3 Discuss detail the relevance of John Rawls and Robert Nozick in the operation of principles upon legislation. **10**

OR

Write in detail the external aids to the interpretation of statutes with relevant case laws.

Q.4 A) Write short answers (any 2) **04**

- 1) Noscitur-a-Sociis – Meaning.
- 2) Ejusdem generis – Meaning.
- 3) Literal rule of Interpretation of Statutes.

B) Distinction between Legislation and Morals. **04**

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

- 1) Golden rule of Interpretation of Statutes.
- 2) Mischief rule of Interpretation of Statutes.
- 3) Rule of Harmonious Construction.
- 4) Reddendo Singula Singulis – meaning

- 4) Flogging as a mode of punishment was recognized under the _____ Act.
- 5) According to _____ Penology is a technique of punishment & reform of criminals.

Q.2 Define punishment & explain in detail the theories of punishment. **10**

Q.3 Write a detailed note on constitutional validity of capital punishment. **10**

OR

Define Penology & write the scope of Penology.

Q.4 A) Write short answers (any 2) **04**

- 1) Fine
- 2) Forfeiture of property
- 3) Solitary confinement
- 4) Imprisonment

B) Imprisonment for life. **04**

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

- 1) Minimum sentence
- 2) Mitigating factors
- 3) Modes of execution of capital punishment
- 4) Some discarded modes of punishment.

Seat No.	
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LL. B.- II (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017
Trade Mark and Design

Day & Date: Friday, 28-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

N.B. : 1) All Questions are compulsory.
2) Figure to the right indicates full marks.

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions: 05

- 1) The term Jointly owned Trade Marks was explained in the Trade Marks Act under the section:
 - a) Section : 24
 - b) Section : 25
 - c) Section : 26
 - d) None of Above
- 2) Find out the attributes of good Trade Mark:
 - a) Easy to pronounce and remember.
 - b) Capable of describing.
 - c) Easy to spell out and writing.
 - d) All of the Above.
- 3) Madrid agreement concerning the International Registration of Trade Marks was introduced in the year:
 - a) 1979
 - b) 1989
 - c) 1999
 - d) None of Above
- 4) Certification Trade Marks was defined in the Trade Marks under the section:
 - a) Section: 2(1) (e)
 - b) Section: 2(1) (f)
 - c) Section: 2(1) (g)
 - d) None of Above
- 5) The term “Service” was defined in the Trade Marks Act under the section:
 - a) Section: 2(1) (z)
 - b) Section: 2(1) (x)
 - c) Section: 2(1) (y)
 - d) None of Above

Q.1 B) Fill in the blanks / answer in one sentence: 05

- 1) The relative grounds for refusal of registration of Trade Marks was provided in the Trade Marks Act under the Section _____
- 2) The term collective mark was defined in the Trade Marks Act under Section _____.
- 3) Associated Trade Mark was defined in the Trade Marks Act under Section _____.
- 4) The correction of Register can be made by the Registrar in the Trade Marks Act under the section _____.

5) The term well known Trade Mark was defined in the Trade Marks Act under the Section _____.

Q.2 Define the term “Trade Mark”. Discuss in detail the condition, procedure for Registration of Trade Mark and action for infringement of Trade Mark under the Trade Marks Act. **10**

Q.3 Explain the scope of Assignment and transmission of Registered and unregistered Trade Marks under the Trade Marks Act. **10**

OR

Write a detailed note on Paris Convention for the protection of Industrial property under International Law of Trade Marks.

Q.4 A) Write short answers (any 2) **04**
1) Collective Mark
2) Associated Trade Mark
3) Certification Trade Mark

B) TRIPS agreement of the WTO and Trade Marks. **04**

Q.5 Write short notes on any three: **12**
1) Rectification and correction of Register under Trade Marks Act.
2) Functioning of Trade Mark
3) Absolute grounds for refusal of Registration of Trade Mark.
4) Relative grounds for refusal of Registration of Trade Marks.

Seat No.	
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LL.B.– II (Semester – IV) (New) (CGPA) Examination, 2017
Family Law – II

Day & Date: Saturday, 29-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions:

14

- 1) Under _____ of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, the court has the discretion to decide the quantum of maintenance.
 - a) Section 22
 - b) Section 23
 - c) Section 24
 - d) Section 25

- 2) _____ of Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act 1956 provides that a minor cannot be a guardian of the property of the minor.
 - a) Section 9
 - b) Section 8
 - c) Section 10
 - d) Section 11

- 3) Section 16 of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955, which has been recasted by Marriage Laws Amendment Act 1976 provides for _____ of children.
 - a) Alimony
 - b) Custody
 - c) Legitimacy
 - d) All the above

- 4) _____ family consists of man, his wife and unmarried children.
 - a) Compound
 - b) Composite
 - c) Special
 - d) Simple

- 5) Under _____ law there are mutual rights of inheritance between the mother and the child, whether it is legitimate or illegitimate.
 - a) Shafi
 - b) Maliki
 - c) Shia
 - d) Sunni

- 6) _____ for adoption is dealt with in section 10 of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act.
 - a) Capacity
 - b) Qualification
 - c) Eligibility
 - d) Condition

- 7) The State Government may in _____ with the High Court appoint one or more persons to be judges of a family court.
 - a) Concurrence
 - b) Consolidation
 - c) Conciliation
 - d) Consultation

- Q.4 A) Short notes (any two) 08**
- 1) Maintenance under section 125 CrPC
 - 2) Secularization
 - 3) Role and Status of women in ancient India
- B) New emerging trends in Family 06**
- Q.5 Write short notes on (any seven) 14**
- 1) Effects of valid adoption
 - 2) Family Court
 - 3) Religious Pluralism
 - 4) Uniform civil code
 - 5) Modernization
 - 6) Permanent Alimony and Maintenance
 - 7) Iddat Period
 - 8) Custody
 - 9) Sarala Mudgal Case
 - 10) Wakf Board

- a) Scheduled Castes
c) Anglo-Indians
- b) & scheduled tribes
d) Both (a) & (b)

9) The right property is now secured as a constitutional Right u/Art __.
a) 300
c) 299

b) 300-A
d) None of the above

10) Parliament of India consists _____.
a) The president
c) House of people

b) The council of state &
d) All the above

11) A money bill will not be an Act of the parliament until it receives the assent of the _____.
a) President
c) Governor

b) Vice-president
d) None of the above

12) At present, in the state of Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka & Uttar Pradesh the legislature has _____.
a) Two houses
c) Three houses

b) One housed
d) None of the above

13) Every Judge of the supreme court shall be appointed by the _____.
a) President
c) Vice-president

b) Governor
d) None of the above

14) There are the _____ kinds of writs.
a) One
c) Five

b) Two
d) None of the above

Q.2 Indian Federalism is not a pure federation, therefore it has been said that, "Indian Constitution is neither purely federal nor purely unitary". Explain the statement. **14**

Q.3 What is meant by failure or constitutional machinery in the state & imposition of president rule? **14**

OR

Write a detail note on the distribution of legislative powers in between the union & the states? **14**

Q.4 A) Write any two: **08**

- 1) Write a note on constitution of S. C appointment qualification of Supreme Court judges.
- 2) Duties & powers of Controller Auditor General of India.
- 3) Functions of Election commission.

B) Explain the special provisions relating to certain classes i.e. Anglo-Indians & Backward classes. **06**

Q.5 Write any Seven:

14

- 1) Money Bill
- 2) Composition of legislative councils (Art-171)
- 3) Meaning of writ habeas corpus
- 4) Composition of municipalities
- 5) Powers & responsibilities of Panchayats
- 6) Two essential features of federal policy
- 7) The rule of pith & substance
- 8) Duties of finance commission
- 9) Kinds of emergency
- 10) Role of Public Service Commission

Seat No.	
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LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) (New) (CGPA) Examination, 2017
Insurance Law

Day & Date: Wednesday, 03-05-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions:

14

- 1) A cover note is an _____ receipt issued by the insurer.
 - a) Interim
 - b) Final
 - c) Money
 - d) All of these

- 2) Delay can be _____.
 - a) Excused
 - b) Not excused
 - c) Punishable
 - d) None of these

- 3) When the 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) None of these

- 4) Pension insurance is a part of _____ insurance in India.
 - a) Life
 - b) Marine
 - c) Motor
 - d) Social

- 5) _____ insurance is contract of certainty & payment of the policy amount is certain.
 - a) Fire
 - b) Marine
 - c) vehicle
 - d) Life

- 6) Unemployment insurance scheme is related to _____.
 - a) Life
 - b) Illness
 - c) Land owner
 - d) None of these

- 7) Issue of policy by insurer to insured is the _____ step of the process of taking policy.
 - a) Last
 - b) Third
 - c) First
 - d) Best

- 8) Jeevandhara policy is related to _____ insurance.
 - a) Fire
 - b) Marine
 - c) Public liability insurance
 - d) Social

Seat No.	
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LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) (New) (CGPA) Examination, 2017
Trade Mark and Design

Day & Date: Wednesday, 03-05-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions:

14

- 1) Passing off is a form of _____.
 a) Tort
 b) Contract
 c) Crime
 d) None of these

- 2) _____ which one of the following design is prohibited from Registration.
 a) A design which is not new
 b) Which has been disclosed to the public
 c) Which is contrary to Public order or morality
 d) All of these.

- 3) Sec - _____ of the 'The Design Act', 2000 provides for the definition of 'Design'.
 a) Sec – 2 (a)
 b) Sec – 2 (b)
 c) Sec – 2 (c)
 d) Sec – 2 (d)

- 4) Sec - _____ of the Trade Marks Act – 1999 defines 'Trade Mark'.
 a) Sec – 2 (1) (zb)
 b) Sec – 2 (1) (zc)
 c) Sec – 2 (1) (zd)
 d) None of these

- 5) Sec - _____ of the Trade Marks Act defines Associated Trade Mark.
 a) Sec – 2 (1) (d)
 b) Sec – 2 (1) (c)
 c) Sec – 2 (1) (a)
 d) None of these

- 6) Paris convention for the Protection of Industrial Property introduced in _____ year.
 a) 1957
 b) 1967
 c) 1986
 d) None of these

- 7) _____ remedy is available in Passing off action.
 a) Injunction
 b) Damages
 c) Account of Profit
 d) All of these.

- 8) Sec – 2(1) (zg) of the Trade Marks Act 1999.
a) Associated Trade Mark b) Well known Trade Mark
c) Collective Mark d) Certification Trade Mark
- 9) _____ mark means a trade mark distinguishing the goods or services of members of an Association of Person (not being a partnership) which is the proprietor of the mark from those of others.
a) Collective mark b) Associated Trade Mark
c) Certification mark d) None of these
- 10) Sec - _____ of the Designs Act, 2000 provides for 'Agency'.
a) Sec – 42 b) Sec – 43
c) Sec – 44 d) None of these
- 11) Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration of marks, introduced in _____ year.
a) 1969 b) 1979
c) 1989 d) None of these
- 12) Locarno Agreement of Establishing An International Classification For industrial Design introduced in _____ year.
a) 1965 b) 1966
c) 1967 d) 1968
- 13) Power of Central Govt to make rules under the Designs Act 2000 are provided u/sec _____.
a) Sec – 44 to 47 b) Sec – 48
c) Sec – 37 to 42 d) None of these
- 14) _____ trade mark means a mark which has become so to the substantial segment of the public which uses such goods or receives such services that the use of such mark in relation to goods or service would be likely to be taken as indicating a connection in the course of trade.
a) Associated Trade Mark b) Well known Trade Mark
c) Collective mark d) None of these

Q.2 Define Design. Discuss in detail procedure for Registration and cancellation of registration of Design under Designs Act 2000. **14**

Q.3 Define 'Trade Mark'. Write a note on conditions for Registration of Trade Mark and Procedure and Duration. **14**

OR

Write a detail note on Paris convention for the Protection of Industrial Designs. **14**

- Q.4 A) Answer any two:** **08**
- 1) Distinction between Infringement and Passing off.
 - 2) Evidence and Agency under Designs Act 2000.
 - 3) Assignment and Transmission of Trade Mark.
- B) Powers and Duties of controller under Designs Act 2000.** **06**
- Q.5 Write short notes on any seven:** **14**
- 1) Reliefs available in Passing off actions.
 - 2) Certification Trade Mark.
 - 3) Collective Mark
 - 4) Effects of Registration of Trade mark
 - 5) Defenses in passing off actions.
 - 6) Associated Trade Mark.
 - 7) Rectification and correction of Register under Trade mark Act.
 - 8) Functioning of Trade mark
 - 9) Modern classification of passing off.
 - 10) Well known Trade mark

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) (New) (CGPA) Examination, 2017
Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System**

Day & Date: Thursday, 04-05-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions:

14

- 1) The word Ethics means science of _____.
a) Profession b) Etiquette c) Moral d) None of above
- 2) The Advocates Act passes in _____.
a) 1961 b) 1962 c) 1963 d) None of above
- 3) In 1726, _____ was established.
a) Mayor's court b) Regulating Act
c) Charter Act d) None the above
- 4) The contemner has right to appeal to High Court within _____ day from the date of the order.
a) 60 b) 40 c) 90 d) 30
- 5) Civil contempt defined u/sec _____ of contempt of court Act 1971.
a) 2(b) b) 2(c) c) 2(a) d) 2(d)
- 6) Sec- 3 of the Advocate Act provides for the constitution of _____.
a) Bar Council of India b) State Bar Councils
c) Disciplinary Committee d) None the above
- 7) _____ of the Act provides for the constitution of Bar Council of India for the territory to which the Act extends.
a) Sec-3 b) Sec-4
c) Sec-6 d) None the above
- 8) The dictionary meaning of the term misconduct is _____ behavior.
a) bad b) immoral
c) Both (a) & (b) d) None the above
- 9) Duty to opponent is given under Rules _____.
a) 34 & 35 b) 36 & 39
c) 11 & 33 d) None the above
- 10) Advocates are part & parcel of _____.
a) Justice b) Equity
c) Administration of justice d) Name the above

- 11) Which are the sources of professional ethics _____.
- a) Legal Practitioners Act 1897 b) The Bar Councils Act 1926
c) The Advocate Act 1961 d) All the above
- 12) In the legal sense, 'contempt' means any _____ to the authority of courts.
- a) Disrespect b) disobedience
c) Both (a) & (b) d) None the above
- 13) Fair & accurate Report of judicial proceeding not contempt given u/sec _____.
- a) Sec-4 b) Sec-5 c) Sec-7 d) None the above
- 14) A contempt of court may be punished with simple imprisonment for a term up to _____.
- a) 2 months b) 1 months c) Six months d) None the above

Q.2 Define professional misconduct, Remedies & punishment u/Advocates Act 1961. **14**

Q.3 **Answer any two out of three:** **14**

- 1) Hikmat Ali Khan vs Ishwar Prasad AIR 1997 SC-864.
- 2) V. P. Kumar Velu v/s B.C.I AIR 1997 S.C. 1014.
- 3) B.C.I TR case No. 27/1988 vol 16 (3&4) 1989 I.B.R.
Y.V.R. (complainant) vs M.K.N (Respondent)

OR

Q.3 **Explain any two:** **14**

- 1) P. D. Gupta vs Ram Murty
- 2) Pralhad Saran Gupta vs BCI AIR 1997 SC1338.
- 3) D. C. Appeal No-611988 vol 16 (3&4) 1989
I.B.R. J.E. (Appellant) vs Smt. A (Respondent)

Q.4 **A) Write short note on any two:** **08**

- 1) Criminal contempt
- 2) Lawyers duties towards court
- 3) Duties towards public

B) Explain elaborately Legal ethics provided under Bar Council of ethics. **06**

Q.5 **Answer any 7:** **14**

- 1) Define Advocate.
- 2) Constitution of special committee
- 3) Define legal practitioner
- 4) Any two functions of state bar council.
- 5) Constitution of Bar Council of India.
- 6) Kinds of contempt.
- 7) Rights to practice
- 8) Various acts amounting to professional misconduct.
- 9) Duty to the client.
- 10) Appeals (sec-19) of contempt of Court Act.

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) (New) (CGPA) Examination, 2017
Alternative Dispute Resolution**

Day & Date: Friday, 05-05-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions:

14

- 1) The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) has adopted the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration in _____.
 - a) 1985
 - b) 1958
 - c) 1996
 - d) None of the above

- 2) Section _____ of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 provides arbitration agreement means an agreement by the parties to submit to arbitration all or certain disputes which have arisen or which may arise between them in respect of a defined legal relationship, whether contractual or not.
 - a) Section 9
 - b) Section 7
 - c) Section 12
 - d) Section 11

- 3) Section 9 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 deals with _____.
 - a) Interim measures by Court
 - b) Arbitration agreement
 - c) Arbitral award
 - d) Arbitral tribunal

- 4) When a person is approached in connection with his possible appointment as an arbitrator, he shall disclose in writing any circumstances likely to give rise to justifiable doubts as to his _____.
 - a) Independence
 - b) Impartiality
 - c) Both A and B
 - d) None of the above

- 5) The mandate of an arbitrator shall terminate if - _____.
 - a) He becomes de jure or de facto unable to perform his functions
 - b) For other reasons fails to act without undue delay.
 - c) He withdraws from his office or the parties agree to the termination of his mandate.
 - d) All the above

- 6) Section 17 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 deals with _____.
 - a) Interim measures by arbitral tribunal
 - b) Arbitration agreement
 - c) Arbitral award
 - d) Arbitral tribunal

- 7) Under section 31(3) of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996, the arbitral award shall state the reasons upon which it is based, unless_____.
- a) The parties have agreed that no reasons are to be given.
 - b) The award is an arbitral award terms under section 30.
 - c) Both A and B
 - d) None of above
- 8) Section _____ of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 defines New York Convention Awards.
- a) Section 43
 - b) Section 46
 - c) Section 44
 - d) Section 64
- 9) Under section 48(2) of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996, Enforcement of an arbitral award may also be refused if the court finds that
- a) The subject-matter of the difference is not capable of settlement by arbitration under the law of India.
 - b) The enforcement of the award would be contrary to the public policy of India.
 - c) Both A or B
 - d) None of the above
- 10) According to section 63 (1) of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996, there shall be one conciliator unless the parties agree that there shall be _____.
- a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Two or three
 - d) Sole
- 11) The conciliator is _____.
- a) bound by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908).
 - b) bound by the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872).
 - c) not bound by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908) or the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872).
 - d) bound by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908) or the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872).
- 12) Under 80 of Act 1996 Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the conciliator shall _____ of a party in any arbitral or judicial proceeding in respect of a dispute that is the subject of the conciliation proceedings.
- a) not act as an arbitrator or counsel
 - b) act as an arbitrator or counsel
 - c) act as an arbitrator or as a representative or counsel.
 - d) not act as an arbitrator or as a representative or counsel.

13) Section _____ of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 deals with termination of conciliation proceedings.

- a) Section 67
- b) Section 56
- c) Section 65
- d) Section 76

14) Section _____ of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 deals with Role of conciliator.

- a) Section 67
- b) Section 56
- c) Section 65
- d) Section 76

Q.2 Discuss on Arbitration agreement, Tribunal and Award. **14**

Q.3 Discuss independence and Impartiality of Conciliator, and Procedural Techniques of conciliation. **14**

OR

Discuss the provisions of New York Convention awards and Geneva Convention awards. **14**

Q.4 A) Write short note on any two: 08

- 1) Powers and award of Lok-adalat
- 2) Cases taken up under Lok-adalat
- 3) Advantages of Negotiation

B) Role of conciliator under the provisions of Act 1996. 06

Q.5 Write short answer (any 7): 14

- 1) Types of Arbitration
- 2) Appeal in case of arbitration
- 3) Grounds of setting aside of arbitral award
- 4) Settlement agreement in conciliation
- 5) Termination of arbitral proceeding
- 6) Permanente lok adalat
- 7) Comparison of Arbitration and Conciliation
- 8) Persons not entitled to legal services under Act, 1987
- 9) Definition of International Commercial Arbitration
- 10) Appointment of Conciliator

- Q.4 A) Write short answers (any 2) 04**
- 1) Causation
 - 2) Malice
 - 3) Wrong full Act
- B) Substantive & procedural Law difference. 04**
- Q.5 Write short notes on any three: 12**
- 1) Means Rea
 - 2) Title
 - 3) Sources of obligation
 - 4) Strict liability

Seat No.	
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LL.B - II (Semester- IV) (Old) Examination, 2017
Family Law - II

Day & Date: Tuesday, 02-05-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 4.30 PM

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

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions: 05

- 1) The Family Court Act was enacted in _____.
a) 1884 1984 c) 1948 d) 1988
- 2) The state government may with the concurrence of the _____ court appoint one or more persons to be the judge or judges, of a family court.
a) High b) Supreme c) District d) Privy council
- 3) In _____ case, conversion of a Hindu male to Islam only for the purpose of contracting second marriage is declared illegal and void by the Supreme Court.
a) Mohammad Ahmed Khan Vs Shahbano Bega.
b) Sarla Mudgal Vs Union of India
c) Both a) & b)
d) Name of the above
- 4) Judgment of a family court shall contain _____.
a) a concise statement of the case
b) the points for determination
c) the decisions there on & the reasons for such a decision
d) All the above
- 5) _____ are the consequence of Westernization.
a) Impact an Institutions b) Spread of education
c) Both a) & b) d) None of the above

B) Fill in the blanks: 05

- 1) Article 15 (3) permits special provisions for women and _____.
- 2) _____ justice means equal justice do both men and women.
- 3) Appeal shall lie from every judgment or order of a family court to the _____ court.
- 4) _____ law recognizes polygamy.
- 5) In Indian constitution Article _____ deals with Uniform Civil Code.

- Q.2** State the powers and functions of family court. **10**
- Q.3** **A)** State the role and status of women in Ancient, medieval and Modern India. **10**
- OR**
- B)** What is meant by Uniform Civil Code? State the impediments in formation of Uniform Civil Code.
- Q.4** **A) Answer in short: (Any 2)** **04**
- 1) Westernization
 - 2) Religious pluralism
 - 3) Industrialization
- B) Write note on:** **04**
- Administration of Gender Justice.
- Q.5** **Write note on: (any 3)** **12**
- 1) Secularization
 - 2) New emerging trends in family
 - 3) Sarala Mudgal Vs. Union of India
 - 4) Changes in relationship between Husband and Wife.

- Q.1 B) Answer in one sentence: 05**
- 1) Definition of managing agent. (Employee Compensation Act 1923)
 - 2) Write provision of daily working hours of adults under Factories Act.
 - 3) What is mean by employment injury under ESI Act 1948?
 - 4) What is mean by living wage under Minimum Wages Act?
 - 5) Write any two powers of inspectors under Factories Act.
- Q.2 Define factory and explain various provisions relating to hazardous process under Factories Act. 10**
- Q.3 Define total disablement and explain when employer is liable to pay compensation under Employees Compensation Act. 10**
- OR
- Discuss the concept of minimum wage and explain procedure of fixation of minimum rates wages under Minimum Wages Act.
- Q.4 A) Write short answers (any 2) 04**
- 1) What is mean by contracting out under Employee's Compensation Act?
 - 2) Write function and duties of inspector's under E.S.I. Act 1948.
 - 3) Write object of minimum Wages Act 1948.
- B) Write a brief note on various provisions of welfare facilities under Factories Act 1948. 04**
- Q.5 Write short notes on any three: 12**
- 1) Advisory Board (Minimum Wages Act 1948)
 - 2) Provision of annual leave with wages (Factory Act)
 - 3) Contribution (ESI Act 1948)
 - 4) Dependent (Employees Compensation Act)

Seat No.	
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LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017
Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System

Day & Date: Thursday, 04-05-2017

Max. Marks: 40

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

***N.B. :** All Questions are compulsory.*

- Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions: 04**
- 1) Section _____ of contempt of court Act defines criminal contempt.
 - a) Section 2 (c)
 - b) Section 2 (b)
 - c) Section 2 (a)
 - d) None of the above
 - 2) Disobedience to decree writs, order of amount to _____ under contempt of Court Act.
 - a) Criminal Contempt
 - b) Civil Contempt
 - c) Misconduct
 - d) None of the above
 - 3) According to section _____ of contempt of Court Act, fair criticism of judicial does not amount to contempt of court.
 - a) Section 6
 - b) Section 5
 - c) Section 3
 - d) None of the above
 - 4) Section _____ of Advocates Act, deals with the punishment for misconduct by the lawyer.
 - a) Section 35
 - b) Section 53
 - c) Section 34
 - d) None of the above
- Q.1 B) Fill in the blanks / Answer in one sentence: 04**
- 1) Professional misconduct by the lawyer with two examples.
 - 2) Contempt of court means _____.
 - 3) Civil contempt is defined under section _____ of contempt of Court Act.
 - 4) According to the Article _____ of the Constitution of India, Supreme Court is court of Record.
- Q.2 a) Remedies against punishment under the contempt of Court Act. 08**
b) Defenses available in case of criminal contempt of court.
- Q.3 a) Dalal, D.S. v/s State Bank of India AIR 1993 CroL J 1478. 08**
b) John D'Souza v/s Edward Ani AIR 1994 SC 975.
- OR**
- Q.3 Explain the major judgments in: 08**
- a) V. P. Kumarvelu Vs BCI AIR 1997 SC 1014.
 - b) P. D. Gupta Vs. Ram Murthy AIR 1988 SC 283.

- Q.4 A) Answer in short (any two):** **04**
- 1) Limitation for actions for contempt.
 - 2) High Court as court of Record.
 - 3) Defense available in case of civil contempt.
- B) Supreme Court Bar Association Vs. UOI AIR 1988 sc 1895.** **04**
- Q.5 Write short notes on any two:** **08**
- 1) B.C.I. TR case No 61/1983 vol.14, 1987 I.B.R. D (complainant)
Vs. B (Respondents)
 - 2) B.C.I. TR. Case No. 17/86 vol. 15 (3 & 4), 1988, I.B.R. M
(Petitioner/complainant) Vs. Bar Council of Maharashtra.
(Respondent)
 - 3) In Re V.C. Mishra, AIR 1995 sc 2348.

Seat No.	
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LL.B.– II (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017
Constitutional Law – II

Day & Date: Friday, 05-05-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

N.B. : 1) All Questions are compulsory.
2) Figure to the right indicates full marks.

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions: 05

1) Which of the following characteristic of a federal constitution

- _____.
- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Dual Government | b) Distribution of Powers |
| c) Written Constitution | d) All the above |

2) The union list includes _____ subjects.

- | | |
|-------|-----------------------|
| a) 97 | b) 47 |
| c) 66 | d) None of the above. |

3) Borrowing powers given u / Art _____.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| a) 291 | b) 292 to 293 |
| c) 294 to 295 | d) None of above |

4) National emergency on the ground of _____ can be pro claimed.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| a) War | b) External aggression or |
| c) Armed rebellion | d) All the above |

5) All India services given under Art _____ of Indian constitution.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a) Art-312 | b) Art-315 |
| c) Both (a) & (b) | d) None of the above |

Q.1 B) Fill in the blanks: 05

1) All federal Govt. have _____ legislature.

2) India is a _____ country.

3) The state list consists of _____ subjects.

4) Administrative relations given u/Art _____.

5) Financial emergency given u/Art _____.

Q.2 Explain the concept of Federation. 10

Q.3 Write a detailed note on Amendment of the constitution & its procedure. **10**

OR

What is the role of Election Commission? Explain the functions of Election commission.

Q.4 A) Write on any two: **04**

- 1) Public Service Commission.
- 2) Repugnancy between a Central Law & State Law.
- 3) Duties of National commission for scheduled castes & scheduled tribes.

B) Write a note on Art-356 of Indian Constitution. **04**

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

- 1) Administrative tribunals
- 2) Backward classes
- 3) Define Anglo-Indians
- 4) All India Services

Seat No.	
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LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017
Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation

Day & Date: Saturday, 06-05-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

N.B. : 1) All Questions are compulsory.
2) Figure to the right indicates full marks.

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions:

05

- 1) The Maxim Delegatus non Potest Delegare means
 - a) A Delegate cannot further delegate
 - b) A Delegate can delegate his power
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None of above

- 2) The maxim ejusdem generis means:
 - a) of the same kind
 - b) of different kind
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None of the above.

- 3) The Maxim In bonam partem means:
 - a) The words must be taken in lawful and rightful sense.
 - b) The words must be taken wrongful and unlawful sense.
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None of Above

- 4) The maxim "Expressio Unius Est Exclusio Alterius" means
 - a) The express mention of one thing implies exclusion of another.
 - b) The express mention of one thing does not imply exclusion of another.
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None of above

- 5) When both parties are wrong the position of the possessor is more favorable recognized in the following maxim.
 - a) In Pari delicto potior est conditio possidentis
 - b) Utres Volet potior quam Percot
 - c) Neither (a) or (b)
 - d) None of the above

- Q.1 B) Fill in the blanks: 05**
- 1) Interpretation of Penal Statutes has always _____ operation.
 - 2) The _____ principle/Maxim means that when the central legislature make a law on the particular subject the state legislature has no power to enact any law on that field.
 - 3) The maxim _____ means when the construction which would fail to provide relief the court would avoid that construction.
 - 4) The general things do not derogate from special thing was recognized in the maxim of _____.
 - 5) When there is express mention of certain thing than anything did not mentioned is excluded was recognized in the maxim of _____.
- Q.2 Write a critical note on the following: 10**
- 1) In *pari delicto potior est conditio possidentis* .
 - 2) In *bonam partem*
- Q.3 Write a detailed note on the following: 10**
- 1) Interpretation of codifying and consolidating statutes.
 - 2) *Generalia Specialibus non derogant*.
- OR**
- Write a critical note on the following:**
- 1) Doctrine of pith and substance.
 - 2) Occupied field
- Q.4 Write short answer type questions: 04**
- A) Solve any two:**
- 1) *eiusdem generis*
 - 2) *Delegatus non Potest Delegare*
 - 3) Interpretation of enabling statutes.
- B) Prospectus operation of statutes. 04**
- Q.5 Write short notes on any three: 12**
- 1) Colorable legislation
 - 2) Interpretation of directory and mandatory provision.
 - 3) Construction of Penal Statutes
 - 4) Principle of Ancillary Powers

Seat No.	
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LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017
Penology and Victimology

Day & Date: Monday, 08-05-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

N.B. : 1) All Questions are compulsory.
2) Figure to the right indicates full marks.

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions: 05

- 1) Which state has maximum numbers of open prisons?
 - a) Andhra Pradesh
 - b) Rajasthan
 - c) Maharashtra
 - d) Karnataka

- 2) The prime object of punishment was to give a lesson to _____.
 - a) The offender
 - b) Potential offender
 - c) Both (a) & (b)
 - d) None of these

- 3) Justice Mulla Committee of 1980-83, has described the system of classification of prisoners as old & archaic, not based on _____.
 - a) historical principles
 - b) social principles
 - c) psychological principles
 - d) scientific principles

- 4) The case of Hussainara Khatoon v/s State of Bihar relates to _____.
 - a) Right to life
 - b) Right to free legal aid
 - c) Right to health & medical treatment
 - d) Right to education

- 5) Which of the following is not the importance of probation?
 - a) Solves the less staffing problems of jails
 - b) Reduces over-crowding in jails.
 - c) The person is free to live his life.
 - d) Reduces jail expenditure

Q.1 B) Fill in the blanks: 05

- 1) _____ seeks to study the relationship between victims & offenders.
- 2) _____ means utilization of prisoners in productive work.
- 3) For the first time women prison was constructed in _____.
- 4) Nelson Mandela talks about _____ classification of prisoners.
- 5) A. R. Antuley V. R. S. Nayak case deals with _____

Q.2 Discuss the Indian Prison System with the development of open prisons. 10

Q.3 Discuss in detail the concept of victimology & UN character of 1985. **10**

OR

Explain Juvenile delinquency with the help of its prevention & treatment.

Q.4 A) Answer in short (any two): **04**

- 1) Advantages of open prison.
- 2) Nature of Parole
- 3) Right to education of the prisoners.

B) Prison labour. **04**

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

- 1) Parole
- 2) Compensation to victims
- 3) Methods of police investigation
- 4) Juvenile Justice Board

Seat No.	
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LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017
Trade Mark and Design

Day & Date: Tuesday, 09-05-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

N.B. : 1) All Questions are compulsory.
2) Figure to the right indicates full marks.

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions: 05

- 1) The term W.T.O. stands for:
 - a) World Trade Organization
 - b) Women Trade Organization
 - c) World Tenders Organization
 - d) None of above

- 2) The term 'Design' was defined under the Designs Act under section.
 - a) Section 2(d)
 - b) Section 2(e)
 - c) Section 2(B)
 - d) None of Above

- 3) The Locarno agreement of establishing an international classification of Industrial Design was signed in the year:
 - a) 1968
 - b) 1978
 - c) 1958
 - d) None of Above

- 4) Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and Industrial Design was introduced in the year:
 - a) 1967
 - b) 1957
 - c) 1977
 - d) None of above

- 5) A design is prohibited to register under the Design Act if it:
 - a) Is not new or original
 - b) Not significantly distinguished from known design
 - c) Contains any obscene matter
 - d) All of the Above

- Q.1 B) Fill in the blanks: 05**
- 1) Restoration of lapsed design was provided in the Designs Act under Section _____.
 - 2) Relief in suits for infringement or passing off was provided in the Trade Marks Act under the Section _____.
 - 3) Hague agreement of Industrial Deposit of Industrial Designs was introduced in Hague in the year _____.
 - 4) The Rectification of Register of Designs was provided in the Design Act under Section _____.
 - 5) The grounds on which the cancellation of Registration of Design was provided in the Design Act under Section _____.
- Q.2 Discuss critically the meaning and modern formulation of term "Passing-off". State the distinctions between passing off and infringement of Trade Marks and reliefs available for passing off action. 10**
- Q.3 Critically examine the provision of Paris convention for the protection of Industries Deposit of Industrial Designs. 10**
- OR**
- Define the term "Design". Critically examine the procedure for registration and cancellation of Design under the Designs Act.
- Q.4 A) Answer in short (any two): 04**
- 1) Defenses available for Passing off action
 - 2) Restoration of Lapsed Design
 - 3) Prohibition of Registration of certain designs.
- B) Industrial and International Exhibition under the Design Act. 04**
- Q.5 Write short notes on any three: 12**
- 1) Infringement of Copy Right in Design.
 - 2) Process of Central Government under the Design Act
 - 3) Defenses available infringement of design
 - 4) Agency under the Designs Act

Seat No.	
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LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017
Property Law

Day & Date: Friday, 12-05-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

N.B. : 1) All Questions are compulsory.
2) Figure to the right indicates full marks.

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions: 05

- 1) Section 13 of Indian Easement Act 1882, provides easement of _____.
a) Easement of necessity b) Quasi-easement
c) Both A and B d) None of the above
- 2) An easement may be acquired by virtue of a local custom, it is called _____.
a) Customary easement b) Quasi easement
c) Necessity easement d) None of the Above
- 3) Section _____ of the Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act 1970, provides content of Declaration.
a) Section 12 b) Section 13
c) Section 11 d) Section 14
- 4) Section _____ of the Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act 1970, provides joint and several liability of vendor, etc. for unpaid common expenses.
a) Section 20 b) Section 13
c) Section 11 d) Section 14
- 5) Section _____ of the Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act 1970, provides status of apartments.
a) Section 4 b) Section 13
c) Section 5 d) Section 14

- Q.1 B) Fill in the blanks / answer in one sentence: 05**
- 1) Section _____ of the Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act 1970, provides ownership of apartments.
 - 2) A transfer Sultanpur to B on condition that he does not marry C. B imposes an easement on Sultanpur. Then B marries C. B's interest in Sultanpur ends and with it the easement is ____.
 - 3) The grant of a license may be express or _____
 - 4) Section 24A of Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act 1970; provide power to _____ from stamp duty, registration fee and court-fee.
 - 5) Section 16 of Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act 1970, provides _____.
- Q.2 Define characteristics and extinction of easement. 10**
- Q.3 Define Contents of Declaration, Contents of Deeds of Apartments of The Maharashtra Apartments Ownership Act, 1970. 10**
- OR**
- Define easement and creation of easement.
- Q.4 A) Answer in short (any two): 04**
- 1) Common area and facilities
 - 2) Registration of Declarations
 - 3) Bye-laws
- B) Licenses 04**
- Q.5 Write short notes on any three: 12**
- 1) Revocation of licenses
 - 2) Riparian rights
 - 3) Removal of Property from Provisions of Act 1970
 - 4) Common Profits and Expenses

Seat No.	
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LL.B. – III (Semester – V) (Old) Examination, 2017

**LAW OF CRIMES PAPER – II
Criminal Procedure Code of 1973**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 18-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions: 05

1) Complaint means any allegation made orally or in writing to a

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a) Police | b) Advocate |
| c) Magistrate | d) Court |

2) Every information relating to the commission of cognizable offence are known as _____.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| a) FIR | b) Complaint |
| c) Charge | d) Charge sheet |

3) _____ means temporary release of person a waiting for trial.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a) Custody | b) Bail |
| c) Arrest | d) Liberty |

4) Section _____ of the criminal procedure code is for the right to be explained by medical Practitioner.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| a) 53 | b) 52 |
| c) 51 | d) 54 |

5) Under Section _____ of Cr. P.C direction for grant of bail to a person apprehending arrest has been included.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| a) 438 | b) 437 |
| c) 436 | d) 439 |

Q.1 B) Fill in the blanks: 05

1) Non bailable offence is defined in under Section _____ of the code.

2) Under _____ Section of Cr. P.C the court issue search warrant.

3) Arrest means deprivation of a person of his liberty by legal _____.

4) A fairness of criminal trial is based on _____.

5) _____ of the constitution of India is for the protection in respect of convictions for offence.

Q.2 Explain Rights of Arrested person. 10

Q.3 Explain the variety of criminal procedure. **10**

OR

Explain Search and Seizure in detail.

Q.4 A) Answer in short (any two): 04

- 1) FIR
- 2) Speedy Trial
- 3) Anticipatory bail

B) Explain Appellate bail powers. 04

Q.5 Write short notes on any three: 12

- 1) Magisterial powers to take cognizance.
- 2) Distinction between cognizable and non-cognizable offence.
- 3) Fair Trial
- 4) Dismissal of Complaint

- Q.2** What is 'confession'? "A confession before police is not admissible"
Discuss. **10**
- Q.3** Critically write about the value of "Dying declaration". **10**
- OR**
- "What are the types of expert evidence"? Write about the general principles of expert evidence.
- Q.4 A) Write any two:** **04**
- 1) Reliability of Judicial Confession
 - 2) Confession by co-accused
 - 3) Presumption kinds
- B) Judgments in rem** **04**
- Q.5 Write any three:** **12**
- 1) Direct evidence
 - 2) Whose admission are relevant
 - 3) Rebuttable presumption
 - 4) Motive

Seat No.	
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LLB. – III (Semester – V) (Old) Examination, 2017
THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

***N.B. :** All Questions are compulsory.*

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions: 05

- 1) There must be an adjudication is essential of _____.
 - a) Order
 - b) Decree
 - c) Plaint
 - d) Written statement
- 2) _____ means any person in whose favour a decree has been passed or an order capable of execution has been made.
 - a) Decree holder
 - b) Judgment Debtor
 - c) Appellant
 - d) Plaintiff
- 3) A plaint is pleading of _____.
 - a) Defendant
 - b) Applicant
 - c) Plaintiff
 - d) Appellant
- 4) Section ____ of CPC deal with jurisdiction of civil courts.
 - a) 10
 - b) 11
 - c) 20
 - d) 09
- 5) Execution of foreign Judgment can be sought U/S _____ of CPC.
 - a) 44 A
 - b) 41
 - c) 43
 - d) None of above

Q.1 B) Fill in the Blanks: 05

- 1) Define Judgment.
- 2) What is mean by written statement?
- 3) When court can pass exparte decree.
- 4) Mense Profit Define.
- 5) Set off means a – set up against another.

Q.2 Define counter claim & set off & state differences between counter claim & set off. 10

Q.3 Describe provisions about admission, return & rejection of plaint. 10

OR

Write the principles relating to amendment of pleading.

- Q.4 A) Answer in short any Two: 04**
1) Summons to Attendance of witness.
2) Production of documents
3) Interest
- B) Procedure & Remedies for Exparte Decree. 04**
- Q.5 Write short note any three: 12**
1) Jurisdiction As to subject matter
2) Affidavits
3) Conditions for Res sub judice
4) Privileged Documents

Seat No.	
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**LL.B – III (Semester – V) (Old) Examination, 2017
COMPANY LAW**

Day & Date: Friday, 21-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

N.B. : 1) All Questions are compulsory.
2) Figure to the right indicates full marks.

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions: 05

- 1) Borrowing by company may be ultra vires under _____ circumstances.
 - a) Borrowing which is ultra vires the company
 - b) Borrowing powers to the intra vires to the company
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of these

- 2) The first meeting of the share holder of a public company with a share capital _____.
 - a) Statutory meeting
 - b) Annual general meeting
 - c) Extra ordinary meeting
 - d) None of these

- 3) _____ may present petition for winding up of the company u/s 439 of the companies act.
 - a) Company itself
 - b) By creditors
 - c) By contributors'
 - d) All of these

- 4) Debenture holders are the _____ of the company.
 - a) Members of the company
 - b) Creditors of the company
 - c) Directors
 - d) All of these

- 5) _____ is process by which the existence or life of a company is put to an end.
 - a) Amalgamation
 - b) Winding up
 - c) Auditing
 - d) None of these

Q.1 B) Fill in the Blanks: 05

- 1) The books of account must disclose _____ view of the state of affairs of the company.
- 2) All general meeting of company other than the statutory and annual general meeting are called _____
- 3) The provision relating to statutory meeting is contained u/sec _____ of this act.
- 4) The provision relating to proxies are contained u/section ____.
- 5) _____ is a proportion of the distributed profits of company.

Q.2 Discuss in detail provision relating to winding up of the company and its effects. **10**

Q.3 Discuss various kinds of the meeting and state the procedure to conduct valid meeting. **10**

OR

Write a detail note on borrowing power of the company and its effects.

Q.4 A) Answer in short any Two: **04**
1) Debenture
2) Dividend and its kinds
3) Annual general meeting

B) Audit and account **04**

Q.5 Write short note any three: **12**
1) Effect of unauthorized borrowing
2) Amalgamation
3) Private companies
4) Protection of oppression and mismanagement

Q.2 Explain the legal position of promoters and state his duties and liabilities. **10**

Q.3 Write a note on Memorandum of Association with special reference to object clause of the company along with relevant case laws. **10**

OR

Discuss various modes of appointment of Directors and state his qualifications for Directorship.

Q.4 A) Answer in short any Two: **04**
1) Certificate of commencement of business
2) Kinds of Shares
3) Calls on Shares

B) Doctrine of Constructive Notice **04**

Q.5 Write short note any three: **12**
1) Article of Association
2) Corporate personality
3) Prospectus
4) Transfer and Transmission of Shares

Seat No.	
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**LLB. – III (Semester –V) (Old) Examination, 2017
LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAW PAPER - II**

Day & Date: Friday, 21-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

N.B. : 1) All Questions are compulsory.
2) Figure to the right indicates full marks.

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions: 05

- 1) Section 2(j) of Industrial Disputes Act defined the term _____.
a) industrial dispute b) industry
c) strike d) none of these
- 2) Retrenchment can be only in _____ industry.
a) dead b) live
c) seasonal d) none of these
- 3) During _____ workers are not entitled to get wages.
a) Illegal lockout b) War
c) Illegal strike d) None of these
- 4) _____ is a permanent measure to remove surplus staff.
a) Lay off b) Closure
c) Retrenchment d) None of these
- 5) The provision relating to lay-off will not be applicable to the Industrial establishment with less than _____ workers.
a) 100 b) 50
c) 25 d) 10

Q.1 B) Give one word answers / Answer in one sentence: 05

- 1) _____ and _____ justice is ultimate ideal of industrial adjudication.
- 2) Gherao means _____.
- 3) The Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Union and Prevention of Unfair Labour practices Act was brought into force in _____.
- 4) Works committee is a _____ authority.
- 5) The Supreme Court evolved a 'Triple test' in _____ case.

Q.2 Define 'Industrial Dispute'. Whether individual dispute is considered as industrial dispute. 10

Q.3 Critically write about the authorities under MRTU and PULP Act 1971. **10**

OR

Write about Industrial revolution in India. What are the evils faced by labourers due to Industrial revolution.

Q.4 A) Write any two: **04**
1) Casual worker
2) Seasonal factory
3) Trade union

B) Unfair labour practices **04**

Q.5 Write short note any three: **12**
1) Closure of the undertaking
2) Retrenchment
3) Strike
4) Conciliation officer

Seat No.	
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LL.B. – III (Semester – V) (Old) Examination, 2017
Principles of Taxation Law

Day & Date: Saturday, 22-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

N.B. : 1) All Questions are compulsory.
 2) Figure to the right indicates full marks.

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions: 05

- 1) Section _____ of Income Tax Act 1961 provides heads of income i.e. salaries, income from house property, profits and gains of business or profession, capital gains, income from other sources.
 - a) Section 14
 - b) Section 10
 - c) Section 15
 - d) None of the above

- 2) A deduction in respect of any allowance in the nature of an entertainment allowance specifically granted by an employer to the assessee who is in receipt of a salary from the Government a sum equal to _____ of his salary or Rs. 5000/- whichever is less.
 - a) 1/5th
 - b) 1/4th
 - c) 2/5th
 - d) None of the above

- 3) Income includes _____.
 - a) Profit and gains
 - b) Dividend
 - c) Any allowance granted to employees
 - d) All the above

- 4) Capital gains tax liability arises when _____.
 - a) Capital asset is transferred by the Assessee.
 - b) Such transfer takes place during the finance year.
 - c) Any profit or gains arises as result of it and such profit or gain is not exempt.
 - d) All the above

- 5) _____ asset is held for more than 12 months immediately prior to its transfer, it is known as Long Term Capital Assets.
 - a) Units of UTI
 - b) Units of Mutual Fund
 - c) Equity or preferential shares in a company
 - d) All the above

- Q.1 B) Fill in the blanks / Answer in one sentence: 05**
- 1) Income earned by _____ means is also liable to tax under the Act alike an income earned lawfully.
 - 2) Unexplained investment, unexplained expenditure will be considered as _____ incomes.
 - 3) The aggregate amount of the deductions under section 80 C to 80 u IT Act cannot however exceed the _____ income of the assessee.
 - 4) Depreciation is allowed to deduct under section _____ of Income Tax Act.
 - 5) _____ is highest executive authority of the Department of Income Tax and constituted under Central Boards of Revenue Act 1963.
- Q.2 Distinction between: 10**
- 1) Tax and fees
 - 2) Tax avoidance and Tax evasion
- Q.3 Explain importance provisions about income chargeable under the head salary. 10**
- OR**
- Explain provisions of income chargeable under profits and gains of business and profession.
- Q.4 A) Write short answers any two: 04**
- 1) Clubbing of income
 - 2) Set-off of the loss in business
 - 3) Long-term capital gain
- B) Income from other sources. 04**
- Q.5 Write short note any three: 12**
- 1) Income tax Authorities
 - 2) Penalties
 - 3) Deductions under Act
 - 4) Fundamental principles of taxation.

Seat No.	
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LLB. – III (Semester – V) (Old) Examination, 2017
Land Laws Including Tenure & Tenancy System

Day & Date: Monday, 24-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

- N.B. :** 1) Q.1, 2, 6 are compulsory.
 2) Answer any one from 3 to 5.
 2) Figure to the right indicates full marks.

Q.1 A) Select the correct answer:

05

- 1) _____ is the head of a district revenue officer.
 - a) Collector
 - b) Tahsildar
 - c) Talathi
 - d) None of the above
- 2) _____ is the village accountant.
 - a) Circle officer
 - b) Sarpanch
 - c) Talathi
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Section 161 of M.L.R.C. 1966 provides _____.
 - a) Wajib UL-AR2
 - b) Mister pat rak
 - c) Wada
 - d) None the above
- 4) _____ means surrendering or resigning the rights there in to the govt.
 - a) Relinquishment
 - b) holder
 - c) Wajib-uz-ARz
 - d) none of above
- 5) Occupant means a _____ in actual possession of unalienated land.
 - a) Holder
 - b) Talathi
 - c) Tahasildar
 - d) None of the above

Q.1 B) Match the pairs:

05

'A'	'B'
1) Survey officer	1) Section 72
2) Sec-49	2) Section 32 & 33
3) Farm building	3) Construction of water course through land belonging to other person
4) ALLUVIAL Land	4) To conduct revenue survey
5) Recovery of Land Revenue	5) For sheltering cattle

- Q.2** Define & explain the provision Boundary & boundary marks of agricultural lands? **10**
- Q.3** Explain the provision of Record of rights. **10**
- Q.4** Explain the power & duties of revenue officers. **10**
- Q.5** Define Land. Explain classification of Land. **10**
- Q.6** **Write short note any four:** **20**
- 1) City survey
 - 2) Provision of Revision
 - 3) Gaothan
 - 4) Agricultural Land
 - 5) Pardi Land
 - 6) Rates of use of water

Q.3 Define Trust and distinguish trust with agency & contract. **10**

OR

Explain the various powers of trustees.

Q.4 A) Answer in shorts any two: **04**

- 1) Simple trust
- 2) Trust for value
- 3) Creation of trust

B) Write a note on: **04**

- 1) Disabilities of trustees.

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

- 1) Resulting Trust
- 2) Duty of care
- 3) Duty to Investment of Trust Money.
- 4) Development of law: common law and equity.

- Q.2** Write a note on the philosophical & pragmatic approach to Human Rights. **10**
- Q.3** Discuss in detail the provisions of International Covenant on Economic, Social & Cultural Rights. **10**
- OR**
- Explain the American convention on Human Rights.
- Q.4 A) Write short answers any two:** **04**
- 1) Classification of Human Rights
 - 2) Bill of Human Rights
 - 3) Commission on the status of women.
- B) Vienna Declaration & Programme of Action.** **04**
- Q.5 Write short note any three:** **12**
- 1) Rights provided under African Charter on Human Rights & People Rights.
 - 2) UN Commissioner of Human Rights.
 - 3) French Revolution
 - 4) Sub-commission on prevention of discrimination & protection of minorities.

Seat No.	
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**LL.B.– III (Semester – V) (New) (CGPA) Examination, 2017
LAW OF EVIDENCE**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 19-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions:

14

- 1) The facts which surround the happening of an event are its _____.
 - a) Relevant
 - b) Res gestae
 - c) Conclusive proof
 - d) None of these

- 2) Section _____ of the Indian Evidence Act deals with occasion, cause, effect etc.
 - a) 7
 - b) 8
 - c) 9
 - d) 10

- 3) Section _____ of the Indian Evidence Act provides for the relevancy of the three principal facts which are very important in connection with every kind of civil or criminal case. They are motive, preparation and conduct.
 - a) 7
 - b) 8
 - c) 9
 - d) 11

- 4) The _____ postulates the physical impossibility of the presence of the accused at the scene of the offence by reason of his presence at another place.
 - a) Plea of alibi
 - b) Probability
 - c) Otherwise relevant fact
 - d) None of these

- 5) Facts which make things highly improbable are _____.
 - a) Irrelevant
 - b) Relevant
 - c) Rebuttable one
 - d) None of these

- 6) Admissions are of _____ kinds.
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 5

- 7) Casual admissions are _____ admission.
 - a) Judicial
 - b) Informal
 - c) Formal
 - d) None of these

Q.5 Answer any 7:

- 1) Expert.
- 2) Leading question.
- 3) Resjudicata.
- 4) Presumption as to dowry death.
- 5) Hostile witness.
- 6) May pressure.
- 7) Judgements upon matters of public nature.
- 8) Evidentiary value of judgements when obtained by fraud or collusion.
- 9) Evidentially value of F.I.R as dying declaration.
- 10) In which case Privy Council held that anticipation of death is not necessary under section 32 of Indian Evidence Act.

Seat No.	
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LLB – III (Semester - V) (New) (CGPA), Examination 2017
PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW

Day & Date: Friday, 21-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions. 14

- 1) Section 4 of Income Tax Act deals with the provisions of _____.
 a) Change of income tax b) Heads of income
 c) Salaries d) Income from House property

- 2) Section _____ of Income tax Act, provides income which are example from tax.
 a) Section 10 b) Section 15 c) Section 16 d) Section 17

- 3) _____ are exempted from tax
 a) Daily allowance to M.Ps and M.L.A's
 b) Scholarship for Education
 c) Agricultural Income
 d) All the above

- 4) The term 'Person' includes _____ under Income Tax Act.
 a) Firm b) A local Authority
 c) A and B d) None of the above

- 5) The section _____ of Income Tax Act enumerates the incomes taxable under the head 'Income from Business and Profession'.
 a) Section 22 b) Section 28 c) Section 20 d) Section 21

- 6) _____ are allowed as deduction under the Profits and gains of Business or Profession.
 a) Expenditure or scientific research
 b) Acquisition of patents and copyrights
 c) Site restoration fund
 d) All the above

- 7) If the Units of UTI, units of Mutual Fund is held for more than 12 months immediately prior to its transfer, it is known as _____.
 a) Short term Capital Asset b) Long term Capital Asset
 c) A and B d) None of the above

Q.4	A) Write short Notes (Any 2)	08
	a) Registration under MVAT Act	
	b) Constitutional Provisions relating to indirect tax	
	c) Income from House Property	
	B) Deductions from total income under Income Tax Act.	06
Q.5	Write short answer (any 7)	14
	1) Audit under MVAT Act	
	2) Change of tax under CST Act	
	3) Taxable service	
	4) Penalties under service tax	
	5) Cancellation of Registration under CST	
	6) Penalty for false certificate or declaration under CST Act	
	7) Exemption under CST	
	8) Centralized Registration under service tax	
	9) Concept of rate of income tax	
	10) Clubbing of income – meaning	

Seat No.	
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**LL.B – III (Semester – V) (New) (CGPA), Examination 2017
COMPANY LAW**

Day & Date: Saturday, 22-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

14

- 1) _____ of the Company are its bye –laws or rules and regulatory which govern e on its internal affairs and the conduct of its business.
a) Memorandum of Association b) Article of Association
b) Prospectus d) None of theses
- 2) Doctrine of Indoor management for the first time enunciated in _____ case.
a) Foss V Harbottle b) Royal British Bank V. Tarquand
c) Bennet Colmen case d) None of these
- 3) _____ determines the object , scope and extent of the activities of the company.
a) Memorandum of Association b) Articles of Association
b) Prospectus d) None of these
- 4) _____ usually contains following main clauses, a) a Promise by the company to repay Principle amount on a fixed date. b) a promise to pay interest at a fixed rate. c) a charge on the company's assets.
a) share b) debenture c) both a & b d) none of these
- 5) The invisible and intangible nature of a company makes it obligatory for this corporate body to appoint some living persons or persons through whom it may act and carry on its business, such persons usually called _____ of the company.
a) Promoters b) Directors c) Shareholder d) none of these
- 6) Every company, wherever Public or Private, has to hold a periodical general meeting of its members annually for the purpose of transacting its routine ordinary business such a meeting is called as _____ meeting.
a) Annual general meeting b) Statutory meeting
c) Extra – ordinary general meeting d) None of these

- 7) Which one of the following is a requisite of a valid meeting?
a) Properly Convened b) Properly Constituted
c) Properly Conducted d) All of these
- 8) The Principle that the will of the majority should prevail over the will of the minority in matters of internal administration of the company is known as the rule in _____.
a) Rule in tarquand's Case
b) Rule in Rylands v. Fletcher Case
c) Rule in Foss v. Harbottle Case
d) Rule in Bourlill v. Young Case
- 9) _____ takes place when two or more companies are joined to form a third entity or one is absorbed or blended with another.
a) Amalgamation b) Winding up
c) None of these d) All of these
- 10) _____ is a process by which the assets of the company are collected and realized, its liabilities are discharged and the net surplus, if any is distributed in accordance with the company's articles of association.
a) Amalgamation b) Reconstruction
c) Winding up d) None of these
- 11) _____ shall be appointed as an Inspector for investigation in to the affairs of a company under section 210 or 213 of the Companies Act 2013.
a) Firm b) Body Corporate
c) Only individual d) None of these
- 12) Proper Accounting of a company provides for _____.
a) Afford an opportunity to directors to know the real financial position of the company.
b) If enables the share holders to known whether the affairs of the company are being properly managed.
c) Enables the creditors to Judge whether the company will be able to repay the debts.
d) All of these
- 13) _____ is a right to participate in the profits made by a company white it is going on concern and declares dividends and in the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up.
a) Share b) Debenture c) Dividend d) none of these

14) The companies must divide their object clause in to _____
sub-clauses.

- a) Main object
- b) Other objects
- c) States to which object extends
- d) All of these

Q.2 Write a detail note on Memorandum of Association **14**

Q.3 Define share, explain general principle of allotment of shares and statutory restrictions on allotment & calls on share. **14**

OR

Write a brief note on winding up of the company.

Q.4 A) Solve any two **08**

- a) Powers and Duties of Directors
- b) Difference between Share holder and Debenture holders
- c) Theories of corporate personality.

B) Prevention of oppression & mismanagement & majority Rule. **06**

Q.5 Write short notes on any Seven **14**

- 1) Promoter
- 2) Prospectus
- 3) Forfeiture & Surrender of Share
- 4) Amalgamation of company
- 5) Dividends
- 6) Legal Liability of Company
- 7) Advantages of Private Company
- 8) Corporate Social Responsibility
- 9) Annual general meeting
- 10) Doctrine of Indore management

Seat No.	
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**LL.B - III (Semester – VI) (New) (CGPA) Examination, 2017
LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENURE & TENANCY SYSTEM**

Day & Date: Saturday, 29-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

N.B. : All questions are compulsory.

Q.1 Multiple choice questions:

14

- 1) Land Lord means a _____.
a) Lessor b) Pledgee c) Powner d) None the above
- 2) _____ means a portion of hand held by an occupant .
a) Lessor b) Land lord
c) Occupancy d) None the above
- 3) Sec _____ contains construction of water course through land belongs to other peson.
a) Sec-49 b) Sec-20 c) Sec-21 d) None the above
- 4) In absence of contract tenant not to _____ or transfer or to give on Licence.
a) Erect b) Sub-let c) Euict d) None the above
- 5) Object of the Maharashtra Rent Control Act is _____.
a) Control of rents b) Repairs of certain premises
c) (a) & (b) d) None the above
- 6) Licensee does not include _____.
a) A paying guest b) Member of family residing together
c) (a) & (b) d) None the above
- 7) _____ means any building or part of a building let or given on License separately other than a farm building.
a) Premises b) Tenant
c) Standard rent d) None the above
- 8) _____ deals with the landlord duty to keep premise in good repairs.
a) Sec 13 b) Sec-15 c) Sec-14 d) None the above
- 9) Accoding to Sec-15 of M.R.C. A -1966 – ‘A’ serves a notice to ‘B’ for arrears of rent but meantime ‘B’ pays all the arrears in court, ‘B’ is not a _____.
a) Defaulter b) Tenant
c) Land cord d) None the above

- 10) Permanent structure include_____.
- a) For providing a wooden partition
 - b) Standing cooking platform in Kitchen
 - c) Poor or opening of window necessary for ventilation
 - d) None the above
- 11) _____ means the total Land held by a person as an owner occupant or tenant or otherwise.
- a) Holding of land
 - b) Occupant
 - c) Land cord
 - d) None the above
- 12) Market value means the value of land determined in accordance with_____
- a) Sec-25
 - b) Sec-26
 - c) Sec-27
 - d) None the above
- 13) According to _____ of M.L.R.C-1966 deals with record of right.
- a) Sec-148
 - b) Sec-149
 - c) Sec-167
 - d) None the above
- 14) According to Sec-161 to 163 M.L.R.C-1966 deals with_____.
- a) Wajib-ul Arz
 - b) Nistar Patrak
 - c) record of right
 - d) none the above

Q.2 Define boundary & boundary marks. How disputes of boundary marks in agricultural lands are to be solved. **14**

Q.3 Define standard rent. Explain provisions regarding fixation of standard rent & permitted increases. **14**

OR

Explain the provisions relating to assessment & settlement of Land revenue of Agricultural Land.

Q.4 A) Write short note on any two: **08**

- 1) Procedure & manner of rehabilitation & resettlement.
- 2) Land Lords duty to keep premises in good repairs.
- 3) Nistar Patrak

B) Notification upright to fair compensation & transparency in Land acquisition, rehabilitation & resettlement Act, 2013. **06**

Q.5 Answer any 7: **14**

- 1) Special provision to safeguard food security.
- 2) Gaothan
- 3) Alluvial Land
- 4) Provision of revision Sec-257 of M.L.R.C 1966
- 5) Recovery of possession by land Lord
- 6) Re- entry ul M.R.C.A 1999
- 7) Paying guest
- 8) Offences by companies
- 9) Power of revenue officers
- 10) Govt. lessee

Seat No.	
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LL.B – III (Semester – VI) (New) (CGPA) Examination, 2017
Equity And Trust

Day & Date: Tuesday, 02-05-2017

Max Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 1.00 PM

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

- Q.1 A) Choose correct alternatives: 14**
- 1) Indian Trusts Act 1882, came into force on the first day of _____ 1882.
a) January b) February c) March d) April
 - 2) _____ of the Indian Trust Act defines the term trust and other analogous terms.
a) Section 1 b) Section 3 c) Section 7 d) Section 11
 - 3) _____ defines trust as, "A trust is an equitable right, title or interest in property, real or personal, distinct from the legal ownership thereof".
a) Maitland b) Snell c) Story d) Halsbury
 - 4) A _____ trust is one where the trustee is mere depository of the trust property with no active duties to perform.
a) simple b) public c) private d) resulting
 - 5) The Doctrine of Cy-pres applies to _____ trusts.
a) charitable b) private
c) both a and b d) none of the above
 - 6) The duties of trustee are been explained in _____ of the Indian Trust Act.
a) Section 11 to 22 b) Section 31 to 45
c) Section 46 to 54 d) None of the above
 - 7) According to _____, every trustee May apply by petition to a principal civil court of original jurisdiction to be discharged from trust.
a) Section 70 b) Section 60
c) Section 65 d) Section 72
 - 8) As per section 3 of Bombay Public Trust Act 1950 the state Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint an officer to the called the _____.

- a) Joint Charity Commissioners
 - b) Charity Commissioner
 - c) Deputy Charity Commissions
 - d) Assistant Charity Commissioners
- 9) Section _____ of the Bombay Public Trust Act, lays down provisions relating to Registration of Public Trust
- a) Section 14
 - b) Section 15
 - c) Section 17
 - d) Section 18
- 10) Equity will not suffer a _____ to be without a remedy.
- a) Right
 - b) Duty
 - c) Wrong
 - d) All the above
- 11) The application and working of the maxim, "Equity looks to the intent rather than the form can well be examined from the following instances.
- a) Relief against penalties & forfeitures
 - b) Relief in regard to precatory trusts
 - c) Attitude in regard to statute of frauds
 - d) All the above
- 12) Section 33 of the Bombay Public Trust Act deals with ____.
- a) Maintenance of Accounts
 - b) Public trust created by will
 - c) Bar to hear or decide suits
 - d) Balancing & auditing of Accounts
- 13) Section 66 of the Bombay Public Trust Act lays down provisions relating to _____.
- a) Public Trust Administration Fund
 - b) Application of Public Trust Administration Fund
 - c) Penalty
 - d) Offences
- 14) A stranger to the trust, whose Act render him liable for the consequences of a breach of trust, is sometimes called as a _____.
- a) Trustee tort
 - b) Trustee do son tort
 - c) Trustee tart son
 - d) None of the above

Q.2 Define Trust and state what are the necessary requisites or essential certainties for the creation of a valid trust? **14**

Q.3 **A)** What are the different methods under the Indian Trust Act in which an obligation in the nature of a trust is created? **14**

OR

B) State the duties and liabilities of a trustee under the Indian Trust Act.

- Q.4 A) Write Short notes on any two out of three. 08**
- 1) Powers of Trustees
 - 2) Distinction between Trust and Agency
 - 3) He who seeks equity must do equity
- B) Disabilities of Trustees 06**
- Q.5 Answer any seven out of ten. 14**
- 1) Resulting Trust
 - 2) Public Trust
 - 3) Equity follows the law
 - 4) Right to Reimbursement
 - 5) Appointment of new trustee
 - 6) Extinction of Trust
 - 7) Budget, Accounts & Audit
 - 8) Express trust
 - 9) Distinction between trust & contract
 - 10) illusory trust

Seat No.	
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LL.B – III (Semester – VI) (New) (CGPA) Examination, 2017
International Human Rights

Day & Date: Wednesday, 03-05-2017

Max Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 1.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions.

14

- 1) The convention on the Rights of Child was passed in the year:
 a) 1989 b) 1979 c) 1999 d) None of the above
- 2) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was passed in
 The year:
 a)1948 b) 1958 c) 1968 d) None of the above
- 3) The Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded person was
 passed in the year:
 a) 1971 b) 1981 c) 1961 d) Non of above
- 4) The Declaration on the Rights of the persons belongs to
 National or Ethic, Religions and Linguistic Minorities was
 consisting of following number of articles.
 a) 09 b) 08 c) 11 d) None of the above
- 5) The Declaration on the Rights of Disabled persons was
 passed in the year :
 a) 1975 b) 1985 c) 1995 d) None o above
- 6) The convention on the political Rights of women was passed
 in the year :
 a) 1963 b) 1953 c) 1973 d) None of the above
- 7) The Declaration of the Rights of the Child was consisting
 following numbers of principles :
 a) 09 b) 08 c) 07 d) None of the above
- 8) The protection of Human Rights Act was passed in the year :
 a) 1983 b) 1993 c) 2003 d) None of the above
- 9) The convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination
 against women was passed in the year :
 a) 1979 b) 1989 c) 1999 d) None of the above

10) The “Fourth World Conference on the Rights of women was held at :

- a) Copenhagen
- b) Mexico city
- c) Beijing
- d) None of the above

11) The First World Conference on Human Rights was held at :

- a) Tehran
- b) Vienna
- c) Beijing
- d) Non of above

12) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights was passed in the year :

- a) 1976
- b) 1966
- c) 1956
- d) none of the above

13) The General Assembly established the UNICEF to provide assistance to the child victims of war or other calamities was passed in the year :

- a) 1946
- b) 1956
- c) 1976
- d) None of the above

14) The United Notary Bodies concerned with Human Rights comprises the following.

- a) U. N. Commission on Human Rights.
- b) Sub-Commission on prevention of Discrimination and protection of minorities.
- c) Commission on the status of the women.
- d) All of the above.

Q.2 Write a brief note on American Convention and African Charter Convention on the protection and Promotion of Human Rights. **14**

Q.3 Critically evaluate the role of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and International covenant on Economic, Social and cultural Rights in the Promotion of Human Rights Development. **14**

OR

Discuss briefly World Conference on Human Rights and evaluate its contribution towards development and protection of Human Rights.

Q.4 A) Write Short notes. (Any two) **08**

- a) Declaration on the Rights of Child
- b) Classification of Human Rights
- c) Convention on Political Rights of women

Q.5 B) Contribution and functions of National Human Rights Commission. **06**
Write short answers. (Any seven) **14**

- 1) Philosophical Approach to Human Rights
- 2) Mexico City Conference on Women
- 3) French Revaluation
- 4) Functions of State Human Rights Commission
- 5) UNICEF
- 6) Bill of Human Rights
- 7) Human Rights courts in District
- 8) United Nations Commissions of Human Rights
- 9) Relevant provisions of U. N. Charter
- 10) Role of Supreme Court in enforcement of Human Rights

Seat No.	
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LL. B.- III (Semester – VI) (Old) Examination, 2017
Law of Crime II

Criminal Procedure Code 1973

Day & Date: Saturday, 29-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

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

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions: 05

1. According to Sec. _____ of the act “Juvenile in conflict with law “means a juvenile who is alleged to have committed an offence.
a) 2(1) b) 2(2) c) 1(1) d) 1(2)
2. Section _____ provides for appeal in case of acquittal.
a) 387 b) 378 c) 379 d) 380
3. The expression _____ literally means conditional freedom under supervision after serving a part of sentence.
a) Bail b) Jail c) Parole d) Remand
4. Section _____ of the code lays down the provisions relating to the manner in which judgment is to be delivered.
a) 351 b) 352 c) 353 d) 335
5. The term charge literally means _____.
a) Accusation b) Accused c) Criminal d) Offender

Q.1 B) Fill in the blanks 05

- 1) Section 376 state that there shall be no appeal in respect of certain _____ cases.
- 2) Sec 397 deals with calling for records to exercise powers of ____.
- 3) Section _____ lays down the provision to be followed by Juvenile Justice Board.
- 4) _____ is a suspension of sentence before commencement of execution of sentence.
- 5) The word _____ denotes to reconsider for the purpose of correction or to alter.

Q.2 Explain Charge and how it can be framed? What are the contents of charge? 10

- Q.3** Explain the trial before court of sessions **10**
OR
Explain important provisions of Juvenile Justice Act.
- Q.4 A) Write short Answers (Any two)** **04**
1) Legal aid in appeals.
2) The problem and prospect of probation.
3) Special right to appeal.
- B) Explain Compensation and cost.** **04**
- Q.5 Write short notes (Any Three)** **12**
1) Compounding of offences.
2) Modes of providing Judgments.
3) Jurisdiction.
4) Juvenile court system.

Seat No.	
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LLB – III (Semester – VI) (Old) Examination 2017
Law of Evidence

Day & Date: Tuesday, 02-05-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

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

Q.1 A) Multiple choice question. 05

1. According to Section _____ of Indian Evidence Act oral evidence must be direct.
a) 60 b) 61 c) 62 d) 63
2. _____ evidence means the document itself produced for the inspection of the court.
a) Documentary b) Primary c) Secondary d) None of these
3. The explanation to Section 118 of Indian Evidence Act says that a _____ is not incompetent to testify.
a) Lunatic b) Child
c) victim of rape d) None of these
4. Section _____ of Indian Evidence Act deals with "Presumption as to dowry death".
a) 113 (A) b) 113 (B) c) 113 (C) d) 113 (D)
5. _____ is a principle of law by which a person is held bound by the representation made by him or arising out of his conduct.
a) Estoppel b) Admission c) Confession d) None of these

Q.1 B) Give one word / one sentence Answer 05

- 1) The doctrine of res judicata is an example of _____.
- 2) When a person is bound to prove the existence of any fact, it is said that the _____ lies on that person.
- 3) According to section _____ of I.E.A. communications made by a client to his vakil for the purposes of his professional employments are not permitted to be disclosed.
- 4) A writing is a _____.
- 5) All statements which the court permits or requires to be made before it by witnesses in relation to the matters of fact under inquiry such statements are called _____.

Q.2 Critically write a note on general principles concerning oral evidence. 10

Q.3 “Every person is competent to testify unless the court facts that he is not able to understand the questions put to him or to give rational answer to them”. **10**

OR

Critically write a note on presumption of legitimacy and presumption as to dowry death under Indian Evidence Act.

Q.4 A) Write any two: **04**
1) Leading questions.
2) Resjudicata
3) Cross examination

B) Estoppel by deed **04**

Q.5 Write any three: **12**
1) State privileges
2) Onus Probandi
3) Sovereign acts- Estoppel
4) Hostile witness

- Q.4 A) Write short Notes Any Two** **04**
- a) First Appeal
 - b) Interpleader Suit
 - c) Suit for Redemption
- B) Explain Caveat** **04**
- Q.5 Write short Notes any three** **12**
- 1) Revision
 - 2) Review
 - 3) Substantial question of law of general Importance
 - 4) Inherent powers of Court

Seat No.	
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LL.B – III (Semester – VI) (Old) Examination, 2017
Company Law

Day & Date: Thursday, 04-05-2017

Max Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

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

Q.1 A) Multiple Choice questions 05

- 1) Which one of the following requisite is necessary to conduct valid meeting of the company.

a) Property Convened	b) Property Constituted
c) Property Conducted	d) All of these

- 2) _____ takes place when two or more companies are joined to form a third entity or one is absorbed or blended with another

a) Amalgamation	b) Dissolution
c) Winding up	d) None of these

- 3) The Principle that the will of the majority should prevail over the will of the minority in matters of internal administration of the Company is known as the Rule in _____.

a) Turquand Case	b) Rylands v. Fletcher Case
b) Foss V. Harbottle Case	d) None of these

- 4) The word debenture is derived from the _____ word debere.

a) Latin	b) French	c) English	d) None of these
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- 5) _____ is a process by which the assets of the Company are collected and realized, its liabilities are discharged and the net surplus, if any, is distributed in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association.

a) Amalgamation	b) Reconstruction
c) Winding up	d) None of these

B) Fill in the blanks / Answer in one Sentence 05

- 1) Every Company, whether public or private, has to hold a periodical general meeting of its member annually for the purpose of transacting its routine ordinarily business. Such a meeting is called _____

- 2) _____ is a document given by a Company as an evidence of a debt to the holder usually arising out of a loan and most commonly secured by a charge.
- 3) All general meetings of a Company other than the statutory Meeting and the annual general meeting are called _____
- 4) _____ denotes that portion of a profit earned by a company which is distributed among its Shareholders at a pre-determined rate or otherwise.
- 5) _____ means the formation of a new company to take over the assets of the old one with the idea that substantially the same business shall be carried on by the same persons.

Q.2 What are the kinds of meeting and write a detail note on Annual general meeting and procedure of valid meeting **10**

Q.3 Write a detail note on prevention of oppression and mismanagement in company. Explain majority Rule & Rights of minority Shareholders. **10**
OR

Write a detail note on winding up procedure, and modes of winding up.

Q.4 A) Short answer type questions **04**
1) Debenture
2) Dividends
3) Amalgamation of Company

B) Legal position of Auditor. Power & Duties of Auditor **04**

Q.5 Short notes (on any three) **12**
a) Legal Liability of Companies
b) Inspection & Investigation
c) Private Companies – Nature & Advantages
d) Difference between Shareholder and Debenture holder

Seat No.	
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**LL.B – III (Semester – VI) (Old) Examination, 2017
Labour & Industrial Law Paper – II**

Day & Date: Thursday, 04-05-2017

Max Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

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

Q.1 A) Multiple Choice questions 05

- 1) E.S.I Act is a _____ legislation.
 - a) Social Security
 - b) Welfare
 - c) Political Security
 - d) None of these

- 2) A contract which removes / reduces the liability of employer to pay compensation is null & void under Section _____ of Workmen's Compensation Act.
 - a) 17
 - b) 18
 - c) 19
 - d) 20

- 3) Under Section _____ of the Factories Act 1948 every factory shall be kept clean
 - a) 14
 - b) 13
 - c) 12
 - d) 11

- 4) _____ wages is one which can only provide for a bare subsistence.
 - a) Living
 - b) Fair
 - c) Minimum
 - d) None of these

- 5) The rate of contribution of employer under ESI Act is _____ percent of the Basic pay+ Dearness allowance of the employee.
 - a) 5
 - b) 6
 - c) 13/4
 - d) None of these

B) Give one word answer/answer in one sentence 05

- 1) Where more than _____ workers are ordinarily employed in a factory a canteen shall be provided under Factories Act.
- 2) Exempted employee under ESI Act means?
- 3) New name of Workmen's Compensation Act is _____
- 4) Wages are classified into _____ categories.
- 5) Occupational disease are included in _____

Q.2 Critically write about the benefits available under E.S.I. Act 10

Q.3 When liability can be imposed on employer to pay compensation under Workmen's Compensation Act. **10**

OR

Write about the provisions relating health under Factories Act.

Q.4 A) Write any two **04**
1) Contracting out
2) Appropriate Govt.
3) Accident

B) Defenses available to employer under Workmen's Compensation Act. **04**

Q.5 Write any three **12**
a) Commissioner employed under Workmen's Compensation Act
b) Disablement
c) National extension
d) Employment injury

Seat No.	
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LL.B – III (Semester – VI) (Old) Examination, 2017
Principles of Taxation Law

Day & Date: Friday, 05-05-2017

Max Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

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

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions. 05

- 1) Interstate sale and purchase is liable to tax under _____
 - a) C.S.T Act. 1956
 - b) Maharashtra Value Added tax Act, 2002
 - c) Both A and B
 - d) None of the above
- 2) Service tax was introduced first time on _____
 - a) 5 services b) 3 services c) 4 services d) 7 services
- 3) Service tax is a charge on _____
 - a) Taxable services provided
 - b) Taxable services to be provided
 - c) Taxable services provided or to be provided
 - d) Any services provided
- 4) Tax on interstate is levied by _____
 - a) Central government b) State government
 - c) Municipal corporation d) all the above
- 5) Section _____ of CST Act deals with Sales or purchase of goods taking place in course of export and import.
 - a) Section 4 b) section 5 c) section 3 d) section 8

B) Fill in the blanks/answer in one sentence. 05

- 1) According to section 2(g) of Central Sales Tax Act 1956, sale does not include _____ on goods.
- 2) Section _____ of MVAT act provide levy of sales tax on the specified in the schedules.
- 3) According to Section 3(b) of Central Sales Tax Act 1956 a sale, effected by transfer of documents of title to goods when goods are in _____ movement, is also an inter-state sale.
- 4) Section 10 of CST Act deals with _____
- 5) Section _____ of the finance Act, 1994 is the charging section for service tax.

- Q.2** Explain provisions of Registration and Charge of tax under C.S.T. Act **10**
- Q.3** Explain provisions of Registration and Taxable service under service tax. **10**
- OR**
- Explain Registration and Taxability under Maharashtra Value added tax act, 2002. **10**
- Q.4 A) Write Short notes. (Any two) 04**
- 1) Returns under MVAT Act
 - 2) Interest under MVAT Act
 - 3) Penalties under MVAT Act
- B) Sale in the course of inter-state trade and commerce. 04**
- Q.5 Write short answers. (Any 3) 12**
- 1) Sale in the course of export or import
 - 2) Constitutional Provisions relating to indirect tax
 - 3) Offence and penalties under service tax
 - 4) Salient provisions of the service tax law.

Seat No.	
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**LL.B – III (Semester – VI) (Old) Examination, 2017
Land Law Including Tenure and Tenancy System**

Day & Date: Saturday, 06-05-2017

Max Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

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

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions. 05

- 1) The right to fair compensation and transparency in land acquisition _____ and resettlement act 2013.
 - a) Rehabilitation
 - b) Restitution
 - c) Reopen
 - d) Property
- 2) Special provision to safeguard food security is given u/s _____
 - a) 12
 - b) 13
 - c) 14
 - d) 10
- 3) _____ mean a person, not being the member of family who is given part of premises.
 - a) Tenant
 - b) sub tenant
 - c) landlord
 - d) paying guest
- 4) The Maharashtra rent control act extends to the whole of the _____
 - a) Jammu and Kashmir
 - b) India
 - c) State of Maharashtra
 - d) None of these
- 5) _____ means an increase in rent permitted under the provisions of the Maharashtra rent control act 1999.
 - a) Standard rent
 - b) Permitted rent
 - c) Permitted increase
 - d) None of these

B) Write one sentence answer: 05

- 1) Define holding of land
- 2) Define family
- 3) Define tenant
- 4) What is meant by resettlement area?
- 6) What is the meaning off affected area?

Q.2 What are the authorities for establishment of land acquisition, rehabilitation, and resettlement? Write down its composition, qualification and term of office? 10

- Q.3** Write down the procedure and manner of rehabilitation and resettlement. **10**
- OR**
- Explain the standard rent and state the provision of fixation of standard rent. **10**
- Q.4 A) Write Short notes. (Any two) 04**
- 1) Premises
 - 2) Legal representative
 - 3) Sec 15 of M R C act 1999.
- B) Explain provision for recovery of possession to landlord. 04**
- Q.5 Write short answers. (Any 3) 12**
- 1) Land lord duty to keep premises in good repair
 - 2) Landlord
 - 3) Paying guest
 - 4) Sec 29 of M R C act

Seat No.	
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LL.B – III (Semester – VI) (Old) Examination, 2017
Equity & Trust

Day & Date: Monday, 08-05-2017

Max Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

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

Q.1 A) Multiple Choice questions 05

- 1) Equity follows the _____
a) Law b) Persons c) Morality d) All of above
- 2) Obligation in the nature of trust is known to the _____ law.
a) French b) Germany c) Japan d) English
- 3) The Bombay Public Trust Act received the assent of the president in _____ year
a) 1940 b) 1945 c) 1950 d) 1955
- 4) Under Section 4 of the Indian Trust Act, the purpose of a trust is unlawful when it is _____
a) Forbidden by law
b) If it would defect the provisions of any law
c) If it is fraudulent
d) All the above
- 5) He who _____ equity must do equity.
a) peeks b) takes c) seeks d) none of these

B) Fill in the blanks 05

- 1) A new trustee may be appropriate in the place of any original or substituted trustee if he is for a continuous period of _____ months absent from India.
- 2) It is the general principle in the Law of Trusts that the, Trust shall not be defected for want of _____
- 3) A _____ trust does not fail for uncertainly.
- 4) The account kept under Section 32 of the Bombay Public Trust Act, shall be balanced each year on the first day of _____ or such other day, as may be fixed by the Charity Commissions.
- 5) Section 66 of the Bombay Public Trust Act, lays down provisions for _____

Q.2 Defines Trust and state the provisions under the Indian Trust Act for the Appointment of New Trustee **10**

Q.3 Write a detailed note on Public Trust Administration Fund **10**

OR

Discuss various modes of Extinction of Trust

Q.4 A) Answer in short (Any 2) 04

- 1) Advantages by qualified owner
- 2) Doctrine of Cypres
- 3) Budget, Accounts & Audit

B) Write a note on:- 04
Discharge of Trustees

Q.5 Write short notes :- (any 3) 12

- a) Liability of Beneficiaries
- b) Offences & penalties
- c) Charitable and religious Trust
- d) Delay Defects equities

Seat No.	
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LL.B. – III (Semester – VI) (Old) Examination, 2017
International Human Rights

Day & Date: Tuesday, 09-05-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

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

Q.1 A) Multiple choice Question: 05

- 1) The declaration on the Rights of person with belong is to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities was passed in the year.
 a) 1992 b) 1982 c) 1972 d) None of above
- 2) The term WIPO stand for:
 a) World Intellectual Property Organization
 b) World International Peoples Organization
 c) Women International Property Organization
 d) None of the above.
- 3) The Convention on the Rights of Child was adopted in the year.
 a) 1989 b) 1999 c) 1979 d) None of above
- 4) The Convection on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women was parsed in the year.
 a) 1979 b) 1989 c) 1999 d) None of above
- 5) The term I.L.O. stands for.
 a) International Labour Organization
 b) International Literature Organization
 c) International Legal Organization
 d) None of above

B) Fill in the blanks / write in one sentence: 05

- 1) The declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded persons was passed in the year_____.
- 2) The Convention on the Political Rights of women was proclaimed in the year _____.
- 3) The declaration of the Rights of Child was passed in the year ____.
- 4) The term UNICEF stands for _____.
- 5) The term WHO stands for _____.

- Q.2** Discuss in detail the provisions of convention on the Political Rights of women and convention on the Rights of Child with special reference to Indian Constitution. **10**
- Q.3** Discuss in detail the provisions of declaration on the Rights of Persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities. **10**
- OR**
- Critically examine the rights of Disabled persons under declaration on the Rights of Disabled person with special reference statutes passed in India. **10**
- Q.4 A) Write short answers on Any Two:** **04**
- 1) General Assembly of UNO.
 - 2) International Court of Justice of UNO.
 - 3) I.L.O.
- B) Write conference held on Rights of Women.** **04**
- Q.5 Write short note on (Any Three)** **12**
- 1) UNESCO
 - 2) UNICEF
 - 3) The Security Council of UNO
 - 4) WHO

Seat No.	
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B.A.LL.B – II (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017
Political Science-IV
International Relations and Organization

Day & Date: Saturday, 29-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives and fill in the blanks. 05

- 1) U.N.O established in the year of _____.
 a) 1920 b) 1945 c) 1950 d) No any
- 2) The head quarter of I.M.F located at _____.
 a) U.K b) Washington c) China d) No any
- 3) _____ organ is known as world parliament.
 a) Security Council b) General Assembly
 c) Trusteeship Council d) No any
- 4) _____ was the first Secretary General of U.N.O.
 a) Trigvally b) U-Thant c) Banki Moon d) No any
- 5) International court of Justice established in _____ year.
 a) 1950 b) 1947 c) 1945 d) No any

B) Answer in one sentence: 05

- 1) What is main purpose of League of Nation?
- 2) Who is the present General Secretary of U.N.O.
- 3) What is the objectives of W.H.O.
- 4) Write the main purpose of I.M.F.
- 5) Write any two achievement of U.N.O.

Q.2 Explain the role of security council and Economic Council. 10

Q.3 Explain the power and functions of social and Economic Council. 10

OR

Write the importance of International Courts of Justice and its functions.

Q.4 A) Write short answer (any two) 04

- 1) Veto Power
- 2) Failures of League of Nation
- 3) Importune of UNESCO.

B) Role of General Assembly **04**

Q.5 Write short notes (Any three) **12**

- 1) I.B.R.D
- 2) International Labour organization
- 3) World Health Organization
- 4) Food and Agricultural Organization

Seat No.	
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B.A.LL.B – II (Semester – IV) (OLD) Examination, 2017
Political Science – V
Political and Legal Reforms In India

Day & Date: Tuesday, 02-05-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

Instruction: 1) All question are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives and fill in the blanks. 05

- 1) Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration set up at _____.
a) Pune b) Nagpur c) Mussorie d) No any
- 2) Educational qualification required for I.A.S. is _____.
a) Graduate degree b) H.S.C c) S.S.C d) No any
- 3) _____ system of recruitment is democratic.
a) Spoil b) Merit c) Internal promotion d) No any
- 4) _____ is a legal person.
a) Public Corporation b) Department c) Both d) No any
- 5) The chairman of L.I.C appointed by _____.
a) State Government b) R.B.I. c) Central Govt d) No any

B) Answer in one sentence: 05

- 1) What is the purpose of training?
- 2) Write the qualifications of civil services.
- 3) Write the types of budget.
- 4) What is delegation?
- 5) What is the needs of promotion?

Q.2 Explain the main features of civil services. 10

Q.3 Define the concept training and the methods of training. 10

OR

Explain the aims of public corporations and parliamentary control over public corporations.

04

Q.4 A) Write any two:

- 1) What is the difference between department and public corporation?
- 2) Write the Advantages of promotion.
- 3) Write the general qualifications of the Public Servants.

B) Functions of U.P.S.C. **04**

Q.5 Write short notes (Any three) **12**

- 1) D.V.C
- 2) R.B.I
- 3) M.I.D.C**
- 4) Decentralization

Seat No.	
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B.A.LL.B – II (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017
Political Science – VI
Indian Political Thinkers

Day & Date: Wednesday, 03-05-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

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

Q.1 A) Choice the correct alternatives and fill in the blanks: 05

- 1) _____ was known as man of peace.
 a) Nehru b) Modi c) Marx d) No any
- 2) _____ defined by Lohia.
 a) Socialism b) Seven revolution theory c) Govt d) No any
- 3) _____ book written by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
 a) Who were Shudra's b) Arthyshurtra
 c) Discovery of India d) No any
- 4) _____ was supporter of Radical Democracy.
 a) B. R. Ambedkar b) M.N. Roy c) Nehru d) No any
- 5) _____ book written by P.J. Nehru.
 a) Discovery of India b) Republic c) Gita d) No any

B) Answer in one sentence: 05

- 1) What is the aim of Non-alignment?
- 2) Who was the architect of India constitution?
- 3) Write features of Lohia's language policy
- 4) What is the purpose of New Humanism?
- 6) Write the name of any one social movement started by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

Q.2 Explain the concept of Panchsheela policy of Nehru? 10

Q.3 Explain the view of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on social & political democracy. 10

OR

Explain Lohia's concept of theory of seven revolutions.

Q.4 A) Write short answer (any two) 04

- 1) What is the idea of democratic socialism of Nehru.
- 2) What is radical Democracy.
- 3) Chawkhamba system

B) Explain the concept of new Humanism. **04**

Q.5 Write short notes (Any three) **12**

- 1) Nehru's Ideas secular Nationalism.
- 2) Distinguish between Karl Marx & M. N. Roy's Thoughts.
- 3) B. R. Ambedkar's view of socialism.
- 4) Lohia's concept of Democratic socialism.

Q.5 Write short Notes any three

12

- 1) Divorce
- 2) Ill-health
- 3) Probation officer
- 4) Environmental problem

Seat No.	
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B.A. LL.B – II (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017
Economics – II
Indian Economy

Day & Date: Friday, 05-05-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

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

Q.1 A) Multiple choice Questions choose correct alternative: 05

- 1) In 1972-73 _____ Government Introduced the, Employment Guarantee Scheme at first.
 a) Maharashtra b) Gujarat c) Karnataka d) Andhra Pradesh
- 2) The India's agricultural productivity is _____ compare to other countries.
 a) Low b) High c) Equal d) None of above
- 3) LPG model for development is propounded by _____.
 a) Dr. Manmohan Singh b) Dr. Swaminathan
 c) Dr. Mungekar d) Pranav Mukharji
- 4) Balance of payment is adverse when _____.
 a) Import > export b) Import < export
 c) Import = export d) None of the policy
- 5) India adopted new economic policy in the year.
 a) 2001 b) 1980 c) 1991 d) Never

B) Answer in one sentence: 05

- 1) Define Indirect tax?
- 2) When NABARD was established?
- 3) What is duration of 13th finance commission?
- 4) What is the period of short-term loans?
- 5) Give the long form of VAT?

Q.2 What are the causes of industrial disputes in India & suggest the remedies on it. **10**

Q.3 Discuss the sources of agricultural credit in India. **10**

OR

What are the merits & demerits of Indirect taxes?

- Q.4 A) Write short answer (any two):** **08**
- 1) Foreign aid
 - 2) Finance Commission
 - 3) Land Reforms
- B) Causes of low labour productivity in India?** **04**
- Q.5 Write short notes (Any three)** **12**
- 1) Merits of direct taxes.
 - 2) Features of industrial labour in India.
 - 3) Merits of Multinational Corporations.
 - 4) Import policy in India.

Seat No.	
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B.A.LL.B – II (Semester – IV) Examination, 2017
English

Day & Date: Saturday, 06-05-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 AM to 04.30 PM

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

Q.1 A) Fill in the blanks with the correct tense forms of the verbs in the brackets: 10

- 1) It _____ (rain) since last night, and it _____ 9 (look) as if it may rain for the rest of the day.
- 2) My school _____ (hold) a food-and-fun Fair next month to raise money for the school building-fund.
- 3) Look! Those bees _____ (buzz) round the flowers. The bees _____ not only _____ (collect) honey, but they _____ (pollinate) the flowers as well.
- 4) Mary told him what _____ (happen) to his dog, so he _____ (run) home to see how it was.
- 5) Has the taxi come yet? It is already ten minutes late. I hope it _____ (be) here soon.

Q.2 Write the précis of the following passage and give suitable title to it. 10

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

A good soldier, for instance, mainly wishes to do his fighting well. He is glad of his pay—very properly so and justly grumbles when you keep him ten years without it—till, his main mission of life is to win battles, not to be paid for winning them. So of clergymen. The clergyman's object is essentially baptize and preach not to be paid for preaching. So of doctor. They like fees no doubt—ought to like them; yet if they are brave and well-educated the entire object to their lives is not fees. They on the whole, desire to cure the sick; and if they are good doctors and the choice were fairly to them, would rather cure brave patient and lose their fee than kill him and get it. And so with all the other brave and rightly trained men; their work fee second—very important always; but still second.

Q.3 Use any Ten of the following legal terms and phrases in your own sentences. 10

- 1) Bail
- 2) Accomplice
- 3) Alimony
- 4) To and Fro
- 5) In black & white
- 6) Action
- 7) Defendant
- 8) Cross-Examination
- 9) Evidence
- 10) Judgment
- 11) Parole
- 12) By and by
- 13) By hook or by crook
- 14) Bag and baggage
- 15) Kith and kin

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

- 1) Visit to Sugar Factory.
- 2) Blood donation Camp attended by you.
- 3) Youth festival attended by you.

Q.5 Translate the following Marathi passage into good English. 10

सोलापूर जिल्हयाची सीमा कर्नाटकला लागलेली आहे. तसेच आंध्र प्रदेश हे राज्य ही सोलापूर जिल्हयाला जवळ आहे. साहजिकच कन्नड भाषिक लोकांची संख्या येथे लक्षणीय आहे. तसेच तेलुगु भाषकांची संख्याही या जिल्हयात जास्त आहे. सोलापूर जिल्हयात मराठी, कन्नड व तेलुगु भाषांचा व संस्कृतीचा संगम झाल्याचे चित्र दिसते. येथील मराठी बोली विशिष्ट हेलकाव्यांसह (हेल काढुन) बोलली जाते. मराठी बोली भाषेच्या उच्चारशैलीवर प्रामुख्याने कानडी भाषेचा प्रभाव जाणवतो. येथील लोक परस्परांशी मराठी, कन्नड, तेलुगु व हिंदी अशा सर्व भाषांत सहजतेने बोलताना आढळतात. येथे लिंगायत, पद्मशाली व धनगर जातीचे लोक मोठ्या प्रमाणावर आढळतात. येथील कन्नड व तेलुगु लोक गेली अनेक वर्ष महाराष्ट्रात राहत आहेत. ते इथल्या मातीशी समरस होवून गेले आहेत. त्यांची केवळ बोली कन्नड किंवा तेलुगु आहे. बहुतांश लोक कन्नड/तेलुगु लिहू शकत नाहीत. बहुभाषिक लोक सोलापूर जिल्हयात राहत असूनही येथे कोणत्याही कारणांवरून मराठी, कन्नड, तेलुगु लोकांमध्ये संघर्ष झाल्याचे दिसत नाही.