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

Day and Date : Monday, 6-04-2015

Total Marks : 70

Time : 11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.

1. A) Choose the **correct** article wherever necessary. 5

- 1) Rama is \_\_\_\_\_ good boy.  
a) a                      b) an                      c) the                      d) no article
- 2) Honesty is \_\_\_\_\_ best policy.  
a) a                      b) an                      c) the                      d) no article
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ Ganga is a holy river.  
a) a                      b) an                      c) the                      d) no article
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ Newton was a great scientist.  
a) a                      b) an                      c) the                      d) no article
- 5) He is not \_\_\_\_\_ honourable man.  
a) a                      b) an                      c) the                      d) no article

B) Choose the **correct** part of speech of the underlined word. 5

- 1) Satish works fast.  
a) Noun                      b) Pronoun                      c) Adjective                      d) Adverb
- 2) Mahesh ate some rice.  
a) Noun                      b) Pronoun                      c) Adjective                      d) Adverb
- 3) Hurrah! We have won the match  
a) Noun                      b) Pronoun                      c) Conjunction                      d) Interjection



4) Two and two make four.

- a) Conjunction      b) Interjection      c) Pronoun      d) Noun

5) They hurt themselves.

- a) Noun      b) Pronoun      c) Conjunction      d) Interjection

C) Choose the **correct** preposition.

4

1) She has been teaching in this college \_\_\_\_\_ 2010.

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

2) He came late \_\_\_\_\_ night.

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

3) Jawaharlal Nehru was fond \_\_\_\_\_ children.

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

4) Everyone laughed \_\_\_\_\_ him.

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

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

7

The concept of Judicial Activism was first applied in the American historical case of Marbury vs Madison in 1903. It is a judicial review and is considered as an important weapon in the armoury of legal system. The Public Interest Litigation jurisprudence has liberalized the locus standi rule and it has opened new vistas for the redressal of social problems. Judicial Activism has become a major strategy for justice to weaker section of society.

The judiciary has adopted a healthy trend of interpreting law in social context. The writs related to prisoners, under trials, pavement dwellers, environment pollution, dowry menace, and child labour demand quick legal remedy. The victimized people can approach the Supreme Court for relief. Article 32 covers this section and offers judicial redress for the legal wrong or injury caused to such a person.



The Supreme Court is using this strategy for helping the poor and controlling the crime and corruption in our society. It has proved a blessing for a common man. We can appreciate the approach of Judicial Activism. It can check the growth of crime rate and wrongs committed by the society. It also protects constitutional rights of citizens.

- 1) What is the passage about ? 1
- 2) Where and when the concept of Judicial Activism was first applied ? 2
- 3) What has the judiciary adopted ? 2
- 4) What is the role of Judicial Activism ? 2
  
- B) Make a précis of the above passage into one third of its length and suggest a suitable title to it. 7
  
3. A) Paraphrase the following poem : 7  
Lives of great men all remind us  
    We can make our lives sublime,  
And, departing, leave behind us,  
    Footprints on the sands of time;  
Footprints, that perhaps, another  
    sailing o'er life's solemn main;  
A forlorn and shipwreck'd brother  
    seeing, shall take heart again.  

– Longfellow
  
- B) Write an essay on **any one** of the following topics. 7
  - 1) Delay Defeats Justice.
  - 2) Lok Adalat
  - 3) Terrorism.
  
4. A) Analyse the following sentences (**Any 3**) : 6
  - 1) Hari's father is an engineer.
  - 2) He went home.
  - 3) I promised him a present.
  - 4) He shot a big panther.



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

Write a letter for the post of a typist-cum-clerk in Hindustan Company, Pune.

OR

Write a letter to the Editor a newspaper about the irregular and improper water supply in your area.

5. A) Do as directed (**Any five**) : **5**

- 1) The news is too good to be true. (Remove too .....to)
- 2) I am as strong as him (Change the degree)
- 3) If only I had a good horse! (Change it into assertive)
- 4) He visited Agra. He visited Delhi. (Use not only ..... but also)
- 5) Brutus stabbed Caesar. (Change the voice)
- 6) She is watching television (Turn it into Past Continuous Tense)

B) Correct the following sentences (**Any five**) : **5**

- 1) Mathematics are my favourite subject.
- 2) They plays cricket.
- 3) I met him four weeks before.
- 4) My spectacles has been lost.
- 5) Each of these rooms are good enough for me.
- 6) Open your books on page 20.

C) Write the **one** word for the following expressions (**Any four**) : **4**

- 1) The science that studies plants.
  - 2) One who is all powerful.
  - 3) The life history of a man written by himself.
  - 4) Marrying more than one husband or wife at a time.
  - 5) A trade prohibited by law.
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – II) Examination, 2015**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE – I (Old) (Paper – I)**  
**Political Theory and Organization**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 22-04-2015

Total Marks : 50

Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

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

1. A) Choose the **correct** alternatives. 5
- 1) Legislature which consist of \_\_\_\_\_ chambers is called as bicameral legislature.  
a) One                      b) Three                      c) Two                      d) Four
  - 2) Montesquieu is supporter of \_\_\_\_\_ theory.  
a) Separation of power                      b) Sovereignty  
c) Fusion                      d) No any
  - 3) In U.S.A. \_\_\_\_\_ types of government.  
a) Unitary                      b) Quasi-federal  
c) Federal                      d) No any
  - 4) Public opinion exercises a great influence in \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Dictatorship                      b) Monarchy  
c) Democracy                      d) Military Rule
  - 5) In India \_\_\_\_\_ is the nominal executive.  
a) Prime Minister                      b) President  
c) Chief Minister                      d) No any



- B) Answer in **one** sentence. 5
- 1) Write any two merits of unitary government.
  - 2) Write any two agencies of public opinion.
  - 3) What is meant by unicameral legislature ?
  - 4) Write any two features of Parliamentary Sovereignty.
  - 5) Write any two features of Military rule.

2. Write a note on federal form of government. 10
3. Explain the power and function of legislature. 10

OR

Define public opinion and discuss the various agencies of public opinion.

4. Write short answers.
- A) Write **any two** : 4
- 1) Write various types of representation.
  - 2) Write features of cabinet form of government.
  - 3) Write any two functions of executive.
- B) Write a note on separation of power. 4
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : 12
- 1) Legal sovereignty.
  - 2) Independence of judiciary .
  - 3) Military Rule.
  - 4) Features of quasi-federal government.
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – II) (Old) Examination, 2015  
POLITICAL SCIENCE – II (Paper – II)  
Foundations of Political Obligations**

Day and Date : Thursday, 23-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

1. A) Choose the **correct** alternatives.

5

1) \_\_\_\_\_ punishment is also known as death punishment.

- a) Imprisonment
- b) Capital
- c) Fine
- d) No any

2) \_\_\_\_\_ suggested non-violence method of disobedience to unjust law.

- a) Karl Marx
- b) Hitler
- c) Mussolini
- d) Gandhiji

3) Parties to the contract should be \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Minor
- b) Major
- c) Unsound mind
- d) No any

4) Aim of preventive theory of punishment is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Prevention
- b) Reform
- c) Compensation
- d) Retributive

5) \_\_\_\_\_ is safeguard against unjust laws.

- a) Dictatorship
- b) Corruption
- c) Judiciary
- d) No any



- B) Answer in **one** sentence. 5
- 1) Write any two essentials of contract.
  - 2) Write any two kinds of law.
  - 3) Write any two causes of contemporary crisis of legitimation in India.
  - 4) Write any two object of punishment.
  - 5) Write any two supporter of reformative theory.

2. Critically comment on contemporary crisis of legitimation. 10
3. Write an essay on contract. 10

OR

Define punishment and discuss types of punishment.

4. Write short answers :
- A) Write **any two** : 4
- 1) Write any two features of promise.
  - 2) Distinguish between deterrent theory and reformative theory of punishment.
  - 3) What is meant by crisis ?
- B) Comment on problem of obedience to unjust laws. 4
5. Write short notes (**any three**). 12
- 1) Reformative theory.
  - 2) Right of resistance against unjust law.
  - 3) Death punishment.
  - 4) Promise.
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – II) Examination, 2015**  
**ENGLISH (Paper – I) (Old)**  
**(Paper – III)**

Day and Date : Friday, 24-04-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

- I. A) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate prepositions. 5
- 1) He was found guilty \_\_\_\_\_ murder.
  - 2) My brother is good \_\_\_\_\_ Mathematics.
  - 3) I have no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ his ability.
  - 4) Many people have died \_\_\_\_\_ Malaria.
  - 5) The man was cured \_\_\_\_\_ his illness.
- B) Fill in the blanks with 'a', 'an' or 'the' where necessary. 5
- 1) We enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast she gave us.
  - 2) I know how to play \_\_\_\_\_ harmonium.
  - 3) This is \_\_\_\_\_ best book on astrology I've ever read.
  - 4) We should help \_\_\_\_\_ poor.
  - 5) Mohan is \_\_\_\_\_ better of the two boys.
- II. Write an essay on **any one** of the topics in about **20 to 25** sentences : 10
- 1) Lok-Adalat
  - 2) Causes of delaying in Justice
  - 3) Capital punishment.



III. Analyse the following sentences (**any five**) :

10

- 1) Your book is there.
- 2) The flames spread everywhere.
- 3) I promised him a present.
- 4) He went home.
- 5) He teaches us English.
- 6) It is me.
- 7) He rose to go.

IV. A) Suggest **only one** word for the following (**any six**) :

6

- 1) A partner in crime
- 2) Life history of a man written by himself
- 3) Science of pottery making
- 4) One who eats vegetables only
- 5) Being present everywhere
- 6) Feeding on flesh
- 7) Fit to be eaten as food
- 8) One who prescribes medicines.

B) Bring out the difference between **any two** pair of words by using them in sentences.

4

- 1) Doze, dose
- 2) Dairy, diary
- 3) Pray, prey
- 4) Disease, decease



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

- 1) The man was trembling from cold.
- 2) Many people have died from Malaria.
- 3) I have lost my furnitures.
- 4) My brother is good in Mathematics.
- 5) We were surprised for his failure.
- 6) I am ill since three months.
- 7) A box of eggs are on the table.

B) Parse the underline words in the following sentence and state their functions : **5**

The flock of sheep is eating grass in James's orchard

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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – II) (Old) Examination, 2015**  
**SOCIOLOGY – 1**  
**Sociology of India (Paper – IV)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 25-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple Choice Questions.

5

- i) \_\_\_\_\_ is the predominant occupation in rural areas.  
a) Agriculture  
b) Hunting  
c) Basket Making  
d) None of these
- ii) The British impact on Indian society is called as  
a) Urbanisation  
b) Socialization  
c) Westernisation  
d) None of these
- iii) Urban social structure is based on  
a) Class  
b) Caste  
c) Kinship  
d) Panchayat
- iv) Rural people are having \_\_\_\_\_ relationships.  
a) Primary  
b) Secondary  
c) Informal  
d) Formal
- v) \_\_\_\_\_ said that untouchability is a blot to the society.  
a) Indira Gandhi  
b) Mahatma Gandhi  
c) Pandit Nehru  
d) Dr. Ghure

P.T.O.



- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) India is a multi \_\_\_\_\_ country.
  - 2) High density of population is a feature of \_\_\_\_\_ community.
  - 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is Glory of India.
  - 4) Shifting cultivation is the characteristic of \_\_\_\_\_ community.
  - 5) Social control in urban community is exercised through \_\_\_\_\_
2. Explain unity among diversity. 10
3. Write an essay on continuity and change in India. 10
- OR
- Define caste and give features of caste system.
4. A) Write short answers (**any two**) : 4
- 1) Define rural community.
  - 2) Define joint family.
  - 3) Social change.
- B) Write distinctive features of tribe. 4
5. Write short notes **any three** : 12
- 1) Divorce
  - 2) Customs
  - 3) Schedule castes
  - 4) Urban health problems.
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – II) (Old) Examination, 2015**  
**ECONOMICS – I (Paper – V)**  
**General Principles**

Day and Date : Monday, 27-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

1. Multiple Choice Questions. **10**
- A) Choose **correct** alternatives. **5**
- i) The state of steady rise in price level is called \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) Inflation b) Deflation
    - c) Stagflation d) None of these
  - ii) Which of the following is direct taxes ?
    - a) Service tax b) Sales tax
    - c) Income tax d) VAT
  - iii) The principle of maximum social advantage has propounded by \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) Dr. Dalton b) Robbins
    - c) Keynes d) Pigue
  - iv) Prof. Say's law of market stated that "Supply creates it \_\_\_\_\_"
    - a) Production b) Out-put
    - c) Demand d) Expenditure
  - v) Prof. Keynes wrote the book of \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) General theory of income, employment and interest
    - b) Wealth of Nation
    - c) Welfare of Economics
    - d) A treatise on political economy



- B) Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- i) Define direct tax.
  - ii) What is the formula of maximum social advantage ?
  - iii) What is the main source of public revenue ?
  - iv) Define deflation.
  - v) Who has defined economics in term of welfare ?
2. Define Inflation. What are the causes of inflation ? 10
3. Discuss the main features of under developed countries. 10
- OR
- Explain the Keynes theory of income and employment.
4. A) Write **any two** short answer. 4
- i) Labour intensive technique.
  - ii) Deflation.
  - iii) Index number.
- B) Say's law of Market. 4
5. Write short notes **any three** out of **four**. 12
- i) Functions of Commercial Bank.
  - ii) Merits and demerits of indirect taxes.
  - iii) Objectives of fiscal policy.
  - iv) Cause of growth of public expenditure.
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester– II) (Old) Examination, 2015**  
**LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD (Paper – VI)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 28-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

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

- 1) Syllogism is a \_\_\_\_\_ Inference.  
(Deductive, Analogy, Simple enumeration)
- 2) Experiment is \_\_\_\_\_ of Induction.  
(Imagination, Presupposition, Error)
- 3) Hypothesis must be \_\_\_\_\_  
(Vague, Contradict, Self-consistent)
- 4) Fallacy of undistributed middle is a \_\_\_\_\_ fallacy.  
(Formal, Verbal, Material)
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is a verbal fallacy.  
(Many question, Vicious circle, Amphiboly)

B) Fill in the blanks : **5**

- 1) If minor premise is suppressed, enthymeme is called \_\_\_\_\_ order.
- 2) After verification of hypothesis stage, \_\_\_\_\_ is necessary.
- 3) Zeno is famous for \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) By the rule of D. Morgan,  $(p.q) \equiv$  \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) In syllogism, if one of the premise is negative, conclusion must be \_\_\_\_\_





2. Test the validity of the following syllogisms by the rules of syllogism. **10**

1) No men are moral

All students are moral  
∴ No students are men

2) A is mother of B

B is mother of C  
∴ A is mother of C

3. Explain the stages of scientific method. **10**

OR

Construct formal proof :

1) i)  $(p \supset q) \supset (r \supset s)$

ii)  $(\sim q \supset \sim p).r / \therefore S$

2) i)  $p \equiv q$

ii)  $p / \therefore q$

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

1) Explain fallacy of Equivocation with example.

2) Explain fallacy of Amphiboly with example.

3) Explain fallacy of many questions.

b) Test the validity of the following syllogism by Venn's diagram : **4**

All men are selfish

All saints are selfish  
∴ All saints are men

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

1) Nature of enthymeme.

2) Concept of Paradox.

3) Nature of causation.

4) Write any four rules of inference.

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- B) State whether the following statements are **true** or **false** : **7**
- 1)  $TC = TFC + TVC$
  - 2) Total utility highest when marginal utility becomes zero.
  - 3) Value added taxes is a indirect tax.
  - 4) Giffen goods is an exception to the law of demand.
  - 5) Perfectly elastic demand curve is horizontal.
  - 6) Income and employment theory is presented by Prof. J. B. Say.
  - 7) "The theory of monopolistic competition is presented by Prof. J. M. Keynes.
2. Define inflation. Explain the causes and control of inflation. **14**
3. Define direct and indirect taxes. Explain merits and demerits of direct taxes. **14**
- OR
- Define mixed economy. Explain the feature of mixed economy.
4. A) Write short notes (**any two**) : **8**
- 1) Explain the law of demand.
  - 2) Price elasticity of demand and its types.
  - 3) Feature of monopolistic competition.
- B) Functions of Commercial Bank. **6**
5. Write short answers (**any seven**) : **14**
- 1) Economic growth and development.
  - 2) Under developed economy.
  - 3) Central Bank.
  - 4) Deflation.
  - 5) Fixed and variable cost.
  - 6) Perfect competition.
  - 7) Planned economy.
  - 8) Monopoly market.
  - 9) Money wages.
  - 10) Utility analysis.
-





- 7) My Experiment with Truth this book written by \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Karl Marx
  - b) Hegel
  - c) M.K. Gandhi
  - d) No any
- 8) Capital punishment means \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Death
  - b) Imprisonment
  - c) Life
  - d) No any
- 9) Crisis means \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Incapacity to act
  - b) Justice
  - c) Law
  - d) No any
- 10) The ultimate purpose of law is \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Injustice
  - b) Justice
  - c) Exploitation
  - d) No any
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ theory is based upon the principle Hate the Sin and not the Sinner.
- a) Retributive
  - b) Expiatory
  - c) Reformative
  - d) No any
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ is main cause of contemporary crisis of legitimization.
- a) Corruption
  - b) Democracy
  - c) Literacy
  - d) No any
- 13) According to \_\_\_\_\_ theory crime is considered as a disease.
- a) Preventive
  - b) Deterrent
  - c) Reformative
  - d) No any
- 14) Contract is as an agreement enforceable by \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Law
  - b) Society
  - c) Military
  - d) No any



2. Define the concept political obligation and explain Marxian theory of political obligation. **14**
3. Define punishment and explain the problems of punishment. **14**

OR

Explain the problem of obedience to unjust law.

4. a) Write short notes (**any two**) : **8**
- 1) Right to resistance
  - 2) Criminal sanction
  - 3) Civil disobedience
- b) Divine theory of power. **6**
5. Write short answers (**any seven**) : **14**
- 1) Promise.
  - 2) Reformative theory of Punishment.
  - 3) Charismatic Authority.
  - 4) Legal obligation.
  - 5) What is unjust laws ?
  - 6) Grounds of political obligation.
  - 7) What is mean by legal-rational authority ?
  - 8) Write any two essential elements of contracts.
  - 9) Write the causes of crisis of legitimacy.
  - 10) What are the sources of power ?
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**B.A.LL.B. – I (Semester – II) (C.G.P.A. Pattern) Examination, 2015  
LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD (Paper – VI) (New)**

Day and Date : Monday, 27-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

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

- 1) Logic is a science of \_\_\_\_\_  
(valid thought, human behaviour, aesthetics, morality)
- 2) The subject and predicate of a proposition are called \_\_\_\_\_  
(words, terms, sentences, propositions)
- 3) General to particular is a process of \_\_\_\_\_ inference.  
(analogy, simple enumeration, scientific induction, deductive)
- 4) Universal negative proposition is called \_\_\_\_\_  
(A, E, I, O)
- 5) Conjunctive proposition is a kind of \_\_\_\_\_ proposition.  
(simple, compound, general, none of these)
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ proposition is one which states alternatives.  
(categorical, hypothetical, disjunctive, conjunctive)
- 7) In modern logic 'and' is symbolised as \_\_\_\_\_  
( $\sim$ ,  $\vee$ ,  $\supset$ ,  $\bullet$ )
- 8) There is \_\_\_\_\_ opposition between A and E.  
(contrary, sub-contrary, contradictory, subaltern)
- 9) Syllogism consists \_\_\_\_\_ terms.  
(2, 3, 4, 5)



- 10) Analogy is a kind of \_\_\_\_\_ Interference.  
(education, syllogism, inductive, none of these)
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ is a material ground of induction.  
(observation, uniformity of nature, causation, none of these)
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ is a condition of good hypothesis.  
(vague, contradict, reality, falsity)
- 13) There are \_\_\_\_\_ ways of verification of hypothesis.  
(2, 3, 4, 5)
- 14) By the rule of M.P. 1)  $p \supset q$  2)  $p$  therefore \_\_\_\_\_  
( $p$ ,  $q$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ )

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

14

1) All men are mortal

All students are men

\_\_\_\_\_

Therefore, All students are mortal.

2) No leaders are liars

All Advocates are liars

\_\_\_\_\_

Therefore, no advocates are leaders.

3. Explain logic as a formal science.

14

OR

Construct formal proof.

1) i)  $(p \vee q) \supset (p \supset r)$

ii)  $p$  /  $\therefore r$

2) i)  $(m \vee n) \supset t$

ii)  $\sim t$  /  $\therefore \sim m$





4. A) Use truth tables to characterise the following statement forms as tautologous, contradictory or contingent (**any 2**): **8**
- 1)  $(p \cdot q) \supset (p \vee q)$
  - 2)  $[(p \supset q) \cdot p] \supset q$
  - 3)  $(p \supset q) \equiv (p \cdot \sim q)$
- B) Explain simple enumerative induction. **6**
5. Write short answers of the following (**any 7**): **14**
- 1) Define logic.
  - 2) What is inference ?
  - 3) Explain deductive inference.
  - 4) Distinguish between proposition and sentence.
  - 5) Explain the nature of syllogism.
  - 6) What is enthymeme ?
  - 7) What inferences by opposition of propositions can be drawn from the proposition – ‘All girls are clever’.
  - 8) Give converse and obverse forms of the proposition - ‘No boys are educated’.
  - 9) What is experiment ?
  - 10) What are the conditions of good hypothesis ?
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – III) Examination, 2015  
POLITICAL SCIENCE – IV (Paper – I)  
International Relations and Organization**

Day and Date : Monday, 6-4-2015  
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

1. A) Choose the **correct** alternative :

5

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ diplomacy was secret diplomacy.
  - a) New
  - b) Old
  - c) Democratic
  - d) No any
- 2) Period of world war first \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) 1914-18
  - b) 1915-17
  - c) 1916-20
  - d) No any
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is a system in which all nation take collective action.
  - a) Armament
  - b) Disarmament
  - c) Collective Security
  - d) No any
- 4) SALT agreement related to \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Disarmament
  - b) Cultural
  - c) Medical
  - d) No any
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ means an expansion of a state power beyond its border.
  - a) Public opinion
  - b) Morality
  - c) Imperialism
  - d) No any



- B) Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) Write any two kinds of balance of power.
  - 2) Write any two sources of international law.
  - 3) What is meant by civil war ?
  - 4) Write any two limitation of national power.
  - 5) Write any two functions of diplomat.
2. Define war and explain various kinds of war. 10
3. Write an essay on national power. 10
- OR
- Critically comment on concept of balance of power.
4. A) Write short answers (**any two**). 4
- 1) Write any two problems of disarmament.
  - 2) What is meant by diplomacy ?
  - 3) Write motive of imperialism.
- B) Write a note on international morality. 4
5. Write short note (**any three**). 12
- 1) Colonialism.
  - 2) Types of diplomacy.
  - 3) "Population" as component of national power.
  - 4) Disarmament.
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**B.A. LL.B. – I (Semester – I) Examination, 2015  
Paper – II : POLITICAL SCIENCE – I (CGPA Pattern)  
Political Theory and Organization**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 8-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 70

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

1. Choose the **correct** alternatives.

**14**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is an essential element of state.  
a) Military  
b) Population  
c) Political party  
d) No any
- 2) According to John Locke people made \_\_\_\_\_ contract.  
a) One  
b) Three  
c) Two  
d) Four
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is a famous book of Hobbes.  
a) Republic  
b) Hindswaraj  
c) Communist Manifesto  
d) Leviathan
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ are important to personal liberty.  
a) Idealist  
b) Liberalism  
c) Marxism  
d) Dictatorship
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ book is written by Karl Marx.  
a) Communist Manifesto  
b) Republic  
c) Leviathan  
d) Social contract
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ is in favour of social control on means of production and distribution.  
a) Capitalism  
b) Nazism  
c) Socialism  
d) No any



- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ was supporter of Sarvodaya.  
a) Vinoba Bhave  
b) Ranade  
c) Tilak  
d) No any
- 8) In Britain \_\_\_\_\_ form of government.  
a) Federal  
b) Unitary  
c) Quasi federal  
d) No any
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ is a permanent chamber.  
a) Lok Sabha  
b) Legislative Assembly  
c) Rajya Sabha  
d) No any
- 10) Money Bill can only be introduced in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Rajya Sabha  
b) Lok Sabha  
c) Legislative Council  
d) No any
- 11) A judge of the Supreme Court shall hold office until he attains the age of \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
a) 62  
b) 63  
c) 60  
d) 65
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ was supporter of theory of separation of power.  
a) Marx  
b) Hitler  
c) Montesquieu  
d) Hobbes
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ is example of Presidential type of government.  
a) India  
b) Britain  
c) U.S.A.  
d) No any
- 14) Member of \_\_\_\_\_ elected by single transferable vote system.  
a) Lok Sabha  
b) Rajya Sabha  
c) Legislative Assembly  
d) No any

2. Define state and explain essential elements of the state.

14

3. Write an essay on quasi-federal form of government.

14

OR

Discuss the social contract theory of origin of state.



4. A) Write short notes (**any two**) : **8**
- 1) Sarvodaya
  - 2) Functions of legislature
  - 3) Karl Marx concept of class war.
- B) Discuss the Gandhiji's concept of Ram Rajya. **6**
5. Write short answers (**any seven**) : **14**
- 1) What is meant by surplus value according to Karl Marx ?
  - 2) Define the term sovereignty.
  - 3) Write any two features of liberalism.
  - 4) What is meant by unicameral legislature ?
  - 5) Write any two functions of executive.
  - 6) Write various agencies of public opinion.
  - 7) Write functions of judiciary.
  - 8) Write features of military rule.
  - 9) Write features of separation of power.
  - 10) Write demerits of Nazism.
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester – III) Examination, 2015**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE – V (Paper – II)**  
**Political and Legal Reforms in India**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 7-04-2015

Total Marks : 50

Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

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

1. A) Choose the **correct** alternatives. 5
- 1) The word 'POSDCORB' B means  
a) Budget                      b) Back                      c) Black                      d) Block
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_ can make law on the subject mentioned in the state list.  
a) Centre                                      b) State  
c) Both centre and state                      d) No any
  - 3) According to \_\_\_\_\_ view activities of all persons from top to bottom constitute administration.  
a) Managerial                                      b) Integral  
c) Mechanical                                      d) No any
  - 4) Administrative thinker Luther Gullick used \_\_\_\_\_ word.  
a) POSDCORB                                      b) Plan  
c) Hierarchy                                      d) No any
  - 5) The term staff agency has been borrowed from \_\_\_\_\_ terminology.  
a) Civil                                      b) Minister  
c) Military                                      d) No any



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

- 1) Write the two advantages of Public Administration.
- 2) Hierarchy is belong to which thinker.
- 3) Write the two drawbacks of centralisation.
- 4) The unity of command belongs to which administration.
- 5) Finance bill is first introduced in which House.

2. Explain the difference between Public Administration and Private Administration. 10

3. Define the method of span of control in Public Administration. 10

OR

Explain the techniques of co-ordination and its merits. 10

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

- 1) Presidents consent.
- 2) What is mean by line unit ?
- 3) What is Budget ?

b) Delegation and its utility. 4

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

- 1) Independent Regulatory Commission.
  - 2) Law making process.
  - 3) Hierachy.
  - 4) Decentralisation.
-





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

Day and Date : Wednesday, 8-04-2015

Total Marks : 50

Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

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

1. A) Choose the **correct** alternatives.

5

- 1) Mandal theory of state define by \_\_\_\_\_ Political Thinker.
  - a) M. K. Gandhi
  - b) Kautilya
  - c) Locke
  - d) No any
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ was the founder of Satyagraha.
  - a) B. R. Ambedkar
  - b) Ranade
  - c) M. K. Gandhi
  - d) No any
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ was the father of Indian Nationalism.
  - a) B. G. Tilak
  - b) G. K. Gokhale
  - c) M. K. Gandhi
  - d) No any
- 4) Panchsheel philosophy belongs to \_\_\_\_\_ Prime Minister of India.
  - a) P. J. Nehru
  - b) Indira Gandhi
  - c) Atal Bihare Bajpeye
  - d) No any
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ was working as a justice before Independence of India.
  - a) M. G. Ranade
  - b) P. J. Nehru
  - c) B. G. Tilak
  - d) No any



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

- 1) What is mean by Hartal ?
- 2) Who is the writer of Gitarahasya ?
- 3) Who was the political adviser of Chandra Gupta Mauriya's Kingdom ?
- 4) Write the two method of Ranade for social reformation.
- 5) Who said "Go towards Village" ?

2. Explain the idea of geopolitical model according to Kautilya. 10

3. Explain the economic thoughts of M. G. Ranade. 10

OR

Explain the four-fold programme of B. G. Tilak. 10

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

- 1) Kautilya's idea of Kosh.
- 2) What is the idea of civil disobedience ?
- 3) What is the meaning of stateless society ?

b) Explain the idea of social reformation by M. G. Ranade. 4

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

- 1) Trusteeship theory of M. K. Gandhiji.
  - 2) Economic view of Ranade.
  - 3) Dandanite of Kautilya.
  - 4) Tilak and Education.
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – III) Examination, 2015  
SOCIOLOGY – II (Paper – IV)  
Indian Social Problems**

Day and Date : Monday, 13-4-2015  
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

1. Multiple choice questions.

5

A) 1) Begging is one of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) sin  
b) crime  
c) poverty  
d) none

2) Below \_\_\_\_\_ years girl and below \_\_\_\_\_ years boys marriage is child marriage.

- a) 10 and 14 years  
b) 18 and 21 years  
c) 12 and 15 years  
d) 22 and 25 years

3) \_\_\_\_\_ of law is crime.

- a) Evolution  
b) Violation  
c) Devotion  
d) Moderation

4) Below \_\_\_\_\_ age working person called child labour.

- a) 18 years  
b) 14 years  
c) 13 years  
d) 21 years

5) Kinds of scientific classification of criminals, criminals, Juvenile and \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Offender  
b) Defender  
c) Cheater  
d) None

P.T.O.



B) Fill in the blanks. 5

- 1) Anti social behaviour may be crime and \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Violation of \_\_\_\_\_ is crime.
- 3) Below \_\_\_\_\_ years person commits crime called Juvenile delinquent.
- 4) Punishment is one of the important element of \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Dissolution of marital relationship is called \_\_\_\_\_

2. Explain what is crime and its kinds. 10

3. Discuss causes of Juvenile delinquency. 10

OR

Explain theories of punishment.

4. Write short note on **any three** : 4

- A) 1) Child labour  
2) Social definition of crime  
3) Child marriage

B) Deterrent theory. 4

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

- 1) Human Engineering
  - 2) Rehabilitation of Juvenile delinquency
  - 3) Reformative Theory
  - 4) Corruption.
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**B.A. LL.B. – II (Semester – III) Examination, 2015  
ECONOMICS – II (Paper – V)  
Indian Economics**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 15-4-2015  
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple Choice Questions.

5

- 1) Every \_\_\_\_\_ person in the world is an Indian.  
a) Second  
b) Third  
c) Sixth  
d) Tenth
- 2) Which state has lowest life expectancy at birth ?  
a) Kerala  
b) Bihar  
c) Madhya Pradesh  
d) Uttar Pradesh
- 3) At present only \_\_\_\_\_ Industries are reserved for the public sector.  
a) 5  
b) 7  
c) 8  
d) 3
- 4) At present, 100 percent F.D.I. is allowed in \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Defence  
b) Drugs and pharmaceuticals  
c) Banks  
d) Insurance
- 5) SEZ Act came into effect in \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 2002  
b) 2003  
c) 2006  
d) 2007

B) Answer in **one** sentence.

5

- 1) When did L.P.G. start in India ?
- 2) What is Poverty ?
- 3) What is Drought ?
- 4) Where was first cotton mill setup ?
- 5) When did first Industrial policy resolution start ?



2. Explain the causes of over population in India. **10**
3. Describe the progress and problems of cotton textile Industry in India. **10**
- OR
- Explain the problems of small scale industry in India. **10**
4. Short answer types questions. **8**
- A) **Any two** out of three. **4**
- i) Industrial Estate
  - ii) National Income
  - iii) History of iron and steel industry.
- B) Problems of Sugar Industry. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any three** out of four) : **12**
- i) MRTP Act.
  - ii) Population policy in India.
  - iii) Causes of poverty in India.
  - iv) Regulation of Private Corporate Section.
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**B.A. LL.B. – II (Semester – III) Examination, 2015**  
**ENGLISH (Compulsory) (Paper – VI)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 16-4-2015  
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

1. A) Rewrite as directed : 5

- 1) The Principal said to Rahul, "Obey your teachers". (Turn it into indirect speech)
- 2) I can swim across the river. (Add a question tag)
- 3) We ... help our neighbours. (Use the modal auxiliary denoting moral obligation)
- 4) If he stayed in summer, he...(enjoy) with his friends. (Use the proper conditional)
- 5) You ... improve your spelling. (Use the modal auxiliary denoting compulsion)

B) Use the appropriate prepositions in the following sentences and rewrite them. 5

- 1) The dog sprang \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
- 2) Suresh came late \_\_\_\_\_ night.
- 3) The file is \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
- 4) He jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the well.
- 5) I depend \_\_\_\_\_ my mother.

2. Read the following passage **carefully** and answer the questions given below it. 10

Braille is a simple system of writing that uses six raised dots. The positions of different dots represent the different letters of the alphabet. Visually challenged people can read them by feeling them with their fingers. The method was developed by Louis Braille of Paris.



Louis Braille was born at Coup Vray near Paris in 1809. When he was three years old, he went to his father's (a cobbler) shop to try to make shoes. But the awl, a sharp pointed tool, slipped from his hand and pierced his eye, destroying it. The other eye also got infected and by the time he was four years old, he lost sight. Braille went to study in a special school in Paris. The school had only 14 special books which were bulky and heavy. These books and large letters raised off the pages. The books were read by feeling with the fingers and took a long time.

One day in 1821, Charles Barbeir, a soldier visited his school. He brought with him a system called 'night writing' that he had invented at Napoleon's request to help soldier to communicate with each other at night without using a light. Braille worked hard to simplify Barbeir's code into a system using six dots.

- 1) What is Braille system ?
- 2) What was Charles Barbeir ? What did he bring with him one day ?
- 3) How is Braille system useful for visually challenged people ?
- 4) Why Braille system is a blessing to blind ?
- 5) How would you help the blind person ?

3. Write an essay on **one** of the following topics. 10

- 1) Justice Delayed is Justice Denied.
- 2) Lok-Adalat : its objectives and gains.
- 3) Corruption in Public Life.

4. Write the letter on **one** of the following topics.

Write an application letter for the post of an Assistant Professor of Laws to the Principal of Law College, Pune. 10

OR

Write a letter to Allahabad Book House ordering a few books and making an enquiry about new publications.

5. Translate the following passage into **Marathi** or **Hindi**. 10

There are three kinds of need : physical, intellectual and spiritual. If you really wish to help others, the most help is spiritual. Satisfaction of physical need is only temporary. Make man pure, give him knowledge and make him spiritually strong. This is only way to end the miseries of the world.

'Work like a master, not as a slave', Vivekananda says. In Swami's Karma Yoga, you need not believe in God, but you should work selflessly, without any expectation. He gives the example of Lord Krishna, who needs not really work because, he is the Supreme Lord. But he works continuously because he loves the world.

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**B.A. LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) Examination, 2015**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE – IV (Paper – I)**  
**International Relations and Organisation**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 22-4-2015  
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

1. a) Choose the **correct** answers : 5
- 1) The United Nation’s Organisation is established in \_\_\_\_\_ year.  
a) 1920                                      b) 1950  
c) 1945                                      d) 1914
  - 2) The International Court of Justice is located at \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Heague                                      b) Bombay  
c) New York                                      d) England
  - 3) International Labour Organisation came into existence in \_\_\_\_\_  
year.  
a) 1945                                      b) 1919  
c) 1950                                      d) No any
  - 4) The Food and Agriculture Organisation is located at \_\_\_\_\_ country.  
a) Rome (Italy)                                      b) Bombay  
c) Genova                                      d) No any
  - 5) The head office of International Monetary Fund is located at \_\_\_\_\_  
city.  
a) Washington                                      b) New York  
c) Paris                                      d) No any



- b) Answer in **one** sentences : **5**
- 1) What is the main purpose of W.H.O. ?
  - 2) When the League of Nation's is established ?
  - 3) What is the purpose of U.N.O. ?
  - 4) Which is known as World Parliament ?
  - 5) International Human Rights Day is celebration which date.
2. Explain the role and achievement of U.N.O. **10**
3. Critically examine the role of security council. **10**
- OR
- Comment on the role of Economic and Social Council in International Politics.
4. a) Write answers (**any two**). **4**
- 1) What is the purpose of Trusteeship Council ?
  - 2) What is the meaning of Veto Power ?
  - 3) Write the main organs of League of Nations.
- b) What are the functions of I.B.R.D. ? **4**
5. Short notes (**any three**). **12**
- 1) International Court of Justice.
  - 2) General Assembly.
  - 3) World Health Organisation.
  - 4) UNESCO.
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – IV) Examination, 2015**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE – V (Paper – II)**  
**Political and Legal Reforms in India**

Day and Date : Thursday, 23-4-2015  
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

1. A) Choose the **correct** alternatives and fill in the blanks. **5**
- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is the example of public corporations.
- a) L.I.C. b) Reliance  
c) Tata d) No any
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is established public undertakings committee in India.
- a) State Govt. b) Union Govt.  
c) Both d) No any
- 3) Spoil system of recruitment is based on\_\_\_\_\_
- a) Merit b) Demerit  
c) Unlawful d) No any
- 4) Damadar Valley corporation was created by the government of India in \_\_\_\_\_ Year.
- a) 1948 b) 1960  
c) 1965 d) 2013
- 5) Members of U.P.S.C. are appointed by the \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Governor b) President  
c) Supreme Court d) No any



B) Answers in **one** sentence. 5

- 1) Write the kinds of recruitment of civil servants.
- 2) Write the two name of public corporations in Maharashtra.
- 3) What is the long form of M.S.T.C. ?
- 4) Write the aims of training to the civil servants.
- 5) What is the main purpose of public corporations ?

2. Explain the main features of Indian bureaucracy. 10

3. What is the need of training and explain the advantages of training to civil services ? 10

OR

Explain the nature of public corporation and its advantages.

4. a) Short answers (**any two**) : 4

- 1) What is meant by retirement ?
- 2) Write a brief note on training of I.A.S.
- 3) What is meant by mixed corporations ?

b) The Damodar Valley Corporation. 4

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

- 1) Educational Qualification.
  - 2) R.B.I.
  - 3) Problems of Public Corporations.
  - 4) M.I.D.C.
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – IV) Examination, 2015**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE – VI (Paper – III)**  
**Indian Political Thinkers**

Day and Date : Friday, 24-04-2015  
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

1. A) Choose the **correct** alternatives.

5

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ book written by Nehru.
  - a) Arthashastra
  - b) Gitarahasya
  - c) Politics
  - d) Discovery of India
- 2) Socialist Party of India was founded by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Gandhiji
  - b) Lohia
  - c) Nehru
  - d) No any
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ demand for a separate electorate for the untouchable.
  - a) Ambedkar
  - b) Nehru
  - c) Gandhiji
  - d) No any
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ earlier name was Narendranath Bhattacharya.
  - a) Nehru
  - b) M.N. Roy
  - c) Tilak
  - d) No any
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ started news paper “Mooknayak”.
  - a) Ambedkar
  - b) Nehru
  - c) Gandhiji
  - d) No any



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

- 1) Who is the founder of 'Peoples Education Society' ?
- 2) Who wrote the book "Wheel of History" ?
- 3) Write any two features of M.N. Roy's economic idea.
- 4) Who was the first Prime Minister of India ?
- 5) What is mean by Chaturvarna system ?

2. Explain the Lohia's theory of seven revolution. 10

3. Write a note on Ambedkar idea of social democracy and social justice. 10

OR

Critically comment on Roy's concept of radical democracy.

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

- 1) What is mean by Panchasheela ?
- 2) Write any two features of Lohia's language policy.
- 3) Write any two features of Ambedkar thought on government.

B) Write a note on new humanism. 4

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

- 1) State of four pillars.
  - 2) Nehru's policy of non alignment.
  - 3) M.N. Roy's criticism on Marxism.
  - 4) Ambedkar criticism on caste system.
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – IV) Examination, 2015**  
**SOCIOLOGY – II (Paper – IV)**  
**Indian Social Problems**

Day and Date : Saturday, 25-4-2015  
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions.

5

- 1) Immoral trafficking mostly against \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Man and women
  - b) Men
  - c) Girls and children
  - d) Male and female
- 2) Drugs addiction increasing is problem of \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Rural
  - b) Urban
  - c) Tribal
  - d) Society
- 3) To know population we have to consider fertility, mortality and \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Migration
  - b) Emigration
  - c) Imagination
  - d) Emotion
- 4) Unemployment may leads towards \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Prosperity
  - b) Poverty
  - c) Integrity
  - d) Sovereignty
- 5) Sound health means not only sound physic, mental, but \_\_\_\_\_ aspect also.
  - a) Biological
  - b) Zoological
  - c) Social
  - d) None



B) Fill in the blanks. 5

- 1) Noise pollution is problem of \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Cyber crimes commits through \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Dissolution of marital relations is \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Bride burning's main cause is \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Molesting crime against \_\_\_\_\_

2. What is cyber crimes and defy increasing crime day by in society ? 10

3. Explain unemployment and kinds of unemployment. 10

OR

What are health problems of urban community ?

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

- 1) Immoral trafficking
- 2) Divorce
- 3) Air pollution

B) Dowry. 4

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

- 1) Poverty
  - 2) Environmental problems
  - 3) Women's problem
  - 4) Prostitution
  - 5) Malthusian's Theory of Population.
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester– IV) Examination, 2015**  
**ECONOMICS – II (Paper – V)**  
**Indian Economy**

Day and Date : Monday, 27-4-2015  
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

1. Multiple choice questions.

A) Choose **correct** alternative.

5

I) 'VAT' means \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Value Added Tax                      b) Value and Tax  
c) Vehicle and Tax                      d) None of above

II) \_\_\_\_\_ is the father of Green revolution.

- a) Dr. Gopalswami                      b) Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao  
c) Dr. M.S. Swaminathan              d) Dr. Neelkanth Rath

III) Zamindari system was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_

- a) William Bentink                      b) Lord Cornwallis  
c) Corlwaras                              d) Physiocrats

IV) Direct taxation means \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Shifting of tax                      b) No shifting of tax  
c) Both 'a' and 'b'                      d) None of the above

V) Permanent rights and there is security of tenure is known as \_\_\_\_\_  
tenants.

- a) Occupancy                              b) Tenants of will  
c) Sub-tenants                              d) All of these



- B) Answer in **one** sentence : **5**
- I) When 'NABARD' was established ?
  - II) Where was Ryotwari System initially introduced ?
  - III) What is unfavourable balance of trade ?
  - IV) What is duration of 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission ?
  - V) Give the long form of FEMA.
2. Define indirect taxes. Explain the merits and demerits of indirect taxes. **10**
3. What are the causes of industrial disputes in India ? **10**
- OR
- Comment the Central-State financial relations in India.
4. Write short answer types questions : **4**
- A) Any **two** out of **three**
- I) Financial Commission
  - II) Define Green Revolution
  - III) India's Import Policy
- B) Merits of multinational corporations. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any three** out of **four**) : **12**
- I) Features of Industrial labour in India.
  - II) Cause of low labour productivity.
  - III) Sources of agricultural credit in India.
  - IV) India's Export Policy.
-



SLR-E – 3

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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – I) (C.G.P.A. Pattern) Examination, 2015**  
**Paper – III : SOCIOLOGY – I**  
**General Principal of Sociology**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 15-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple Choice Questions.

**(14×1=14)**

- 1) Society is a system of social \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Action
  - b) Reaction
  - c) Relationship
  - d) Contract
- 2) An individual has to perform \_\_\_\_\_ roles.
  - a) Few
  - b) Various
  - c) Important
  - d) Ordinary
- 3) Rural community has \_\_\_\_\_ population.
  - a) Large
  - b) Medium
  - c) Less
  - d) All
- 4) The study of \_\_\_\_\_ is the foundation for all Sociological study.
  - a) Group human behaviour
  - b) Ideologies
  - c) Associations
  - d) Institutions
- 5) The relationship in secondary group is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Personal
  - b) Emotional
  - c) Contractual
  - d) Temporary
- 6) Culture can be regarded as way of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) A life
  - b) Death
  - c) Marriage
  - d) Divorce

P.T.O.





4. A) Write short notes (**any 2** out of **3**) : **8**
- 1) Culture
  - 2) Interaction
  - 3) Role and status.
- B) Explain characteristics of tribal community. **6**
5. Write answer **seven** out of **ten**. **14**
- 1) Define society.
  - 2) What is definition of marriage ?
  - 3) What is caste ?
  - 4) What is social group ?
  - 5) What is Sociology ?
  - 6) What is unity ?
  - 7) What is religion ?
  - 8) Write definition of divorce.
  - 9) Define population.
  - 10) What is Mores ?
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**B.A.LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) Examination, 2015  
ENGLISH (Compulsory) (Paper – VI)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 28-4-2015  
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions : 5
- 1) We live \_\_\_\_\_ London.
  - 2) Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ go \_\_\_\_\_ the cinema tonight.
  - 3) We are going \_\_\_\_\_ holiday next week.
  - 4) What are you doing \_\_\_\_\_ the week end ?
- B) Fill in the blanks with correct articles : 5
- 1) I need \_\_\_\_\_ blue pen.
  - 2) She has never been to \_\_\_\_\_ Alps before.
  - 3) The tomatoes are 20 Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ kilo.
  - 4) Ben has \_\_\_\_\_ old bike.
  - 5) I have \_\_\_\_\_ good idea.
2. Write a precis of the following passage. 10

Teaching is the noblest of professions. A teacher has a sacred duty to perform. It is he on whom rests the responsibility of moulding the character of young children. Apart from developing their intellect he can inculcate in them qualities of good citizenship, remaining neat and clean, talking decently and sitting properly. These virtues are not easy to be imbibed. Only he who himself leads a life of simplicity, purity and rigid discipline can successfully cultivate these habits in his pupils.

Besides a teacher always remain young. He may grow old in age, but not in spite. Perpetual contact with budding youths keeps him happy and cheerful. There are moments when domestic worries weigh heavily on his mind, but the delightful company of innocent children makes him overcome his transient moods of despair.



3. Use **any ten** of the following legal terms and expressions in your own sentences : **10**
- 1) Cross-examination
  - 2) Offence
  - 3) Trial
  - 4) Convict
  - 5) Suit
  - 6) Decree
  - 7) The high and the low
  - 8) Flesh and blood
  - 9) Rack and rain
  - 10) To and fro
  - 11) All and sundry
  - 12) All in all.
4. Draft a report on **any one** of the following in about **20 to 25** sentences : **10**
- 1) A Morcha attended by you.
  - 2) Siddheshwar Gadda fair visited by you.
  - 3) N.S.S. Camp attended by you.
5. Translate the following **Marathi** passage in good **English** : **10**
- शिक्षणाची गरजच नाही. शिक्षण म्हणजे काही पुस्तके वाचली, परिक्षा दिली व उत्तीर्ण झालो असे नव्हे. शिक्षण म्हणजे माणसाच्या जन्मापासून मरणापर्यंत चाललेली शिकायची प्रक्रिया आहे, एकविसाव्या शतकातही आपल्याला कायद्याचा बडगा उगारून शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व सांगावे लागते.... शिक्षणाचे खरे महत्त्व समाजात रुजलेच नाही. त्यासाठी आपला समाजच कारणीभूत आहे. आपण केवळ आपल्या प्राथमिक गरजा व उपलब्ध सामग्री पर्यंत पोहचलो आहे. देशाची प्रगती, विकास व येणारी संधी याकडे आपले दुर्लक्ष होत आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांना गुणवत्तानुरूप शिक्षण दिले गेलेच पाहिजे. विकास कार्यात समाजातील प्रत्येक वर्ग जोपर्यंत सहभागी होत नाही तो पर्यंत विकास होणे शक्य नाही. आपल्या प्रजासत्ताकाच्या राज्य घटनेला साठ वर्षे झाली तरीही, शिक्षणाचे सार्वत्रीकरण, समान सामाजिक न्याय, समान संधी आणि समान नागरी कायदा ही मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वे घटनेच्या पुस्तकातच राहिली आहेत. संपूर्ण देश साक्षर व्हावा, सर्वांना हव्या त्या शिक्षणाची समान संधी मिळावी यासाठीचे प्रयत्न अपुरे पडले आहेत.



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**LL.B (Semester – I) B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) Examination, 2015  
(New CGPA Pattern)  
LAW OF CONTRACT (Paper No. – I)**

Day and Date : Monday, 6-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 70

***Instruction : All questions are compulsory.***

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) Tender is a/an
  - a) Offer
  - b) Invitation to offer
  - c) Acceptance
  - d) Promise
- 2) Which article of constitution deals with Govt. as a contracting party ?
  - a) Art. 352
  - b) Art. 299
  - c) Art. 168
  - d) Art. 51
- 3) Offer is defined under section \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Contract Act.
  - a) 2 (a)
  - b) 2 (c)
  - c) 2 (d)
  - d) 2 (e)
- 4) Every promise and every set of promises forming the consideration for each other is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) a contract
  - b) an agreement
  - c) an Invitation to offer
  - d) proposal
- 5) Undue influence is define under section \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Contract Act.
  - a) Sec. 14
  - b) Sec. 16
  - c) Sec. 17
  - d) Sec. 11
- 6) Which of the following amount to coercion ?
  - a) Threat to strike
  - b) Statutory compulsion
  - c) Threat to commit suicide
  - d) All of the above

P.T.O.





- 7) Agreement in restraint of trade is \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Valid agreement
  - b) Voidable agreement
  - c) Void agreement
  - d) None of above
- 8) 'A' promise to make a picture of 'B'
- a) 'A' s son can perform the promise
  - b) 'A's servant can perform the promise
  - c) 'A' must perform this promise personally
  - d) 'A' s agent can perform the promise
- 9) In case of central Govt. contract must be in the name of \_\_\_\_\_
- a) President
  - b) Governor
  - c) Attorney general
  - d) Chief Justice
- 10) What is WTO
- a) World Trade Organisation
  - b) World Traffic Organisation
  - c) Word Trade Organisation
  - d) None of above
- 11) GATT was signed at \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Colombia
  - b) Geneva
  - c) Britain
  - d) London
- 12) The grant of temporary injunction is regulated by \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Order 39 of Civil Procedure Code
  - b) Order 32 of Civil Procedure Code
  - c) Order 35 of Civil Procedure Code
  - d) Order 49 of Civil Procedure Code
- 13) MNC means
- a) Multinational Co-ordinator
  - b) Multinational Companies
  - c) Multinational Court
  - d) None of the above
- 14) Agreement in restraint of marriage is provided under section \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Contract Act.
- a) 28
  - b) 26
  - c) 25
  - d) 27



2. Broad question. 14  
Explain fully coercion and undue influence with case Laws.
3. Answer **any one** question out of **2**. 14  
a) Discuss about MNC and merits and demerits of MNC.  
OR  
b) Discuss about standard form of contract and explain principles of protection against the exploitation.
4. A) Write short notes (Answer **any 2** out of **3**) 8  
a) Position of minor in contract.  
b) Quasi contract.  
c) Arbitration.  
B) Write short note on temporary injunction and discretionary power of court to grant temporary injunction. 6
5. Answer **any seven** out of **ten** : 14  
1) Define agreement.  
2) Competent parties to the contract.  
3) Recision of contract.  
4) Kinds of consideration.  
5) Remedies provided in specific relief Act.  
6) Lok-Adalat organization.  
7) Liquidated damages.  
8) Mandatary injunction.  
9) Alternate promise.  
10) Nyay Panchayat.
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**LL.B. (Semester – I), B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) (New) Examination, 2015  
(Paper – II) (CGPA Pattern)  
SPECIAL CONTRACT**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 8-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple choice questions.

14

- 1) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a stipulation essential to the main purpose of the contract.  
a) Condition    b) Warranty  
c) Both a & b    d) None of the above
- 2) The bailment of goods as security for payment of a debt or performance of a promise is called \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Pledge    b) Indemnity  
c) Guarantee    d) None of the above
- 3) Anything done, or any promise made for the benefit of the principal debtor, may be a sufficient consideration to the \_\_\_\_\_ for giving the guarantee.  
a) Principal debtor    b) Creditor  
c) Surety    d) None of above
- 4) In contract of pledge, the bailor is called the \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Pawnee    b) Pawner  
c) Agent    d) None of above
- 5) An agent, having an authority to do an act, has authority to do every \_\_\_\_\_ thing which is necessary in order to do such act.  
a) Unlawful    b) Lawful  
c) Illegal    d) All the above



- 6) A delivers, a rough diamond to B a jeweller, to be cut and polished which is accordingly done, B is entitled to \_\_\_\_\_ the stone till he is paid for the services he has rendered.
- a) Retain
  - b) Transfer
  - c) Discharge
  - d) None of above
- 7) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Negotiable Instrument Act 1881 provides penalties in case of dishonours of cheque for insufficiency of funds in the accounts.
- a) 138
  - b) 137
  - c) 134
  - d) None of above
- 8) The maker, acceptor, indorser respectively of a Negotiable Instrument is discharged from liability thereon by \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Cancellation
  - b) Release
  - c) Payment
  - d) All the above
- 9) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a bill of exchange drawn on a specified banker and not expressed to be payable otherwise than on demand.
- a) Cheque
  - b) Bill of Exchange
  - c) Promissory note
  - d) All the above
- 10) The unpaid seller of goods loses his lien thereon by delivery to \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Carrier
  - b) Buyer
  - c) a and b
  - d) None of the above
- 11) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of sale of Goods Act defines sale.
- a) 4
  - b) 6
  - c) 3
  - d) None of the above
- 12) Where the transfer of the property in the goods is to take place at a future time or subject to some condition thereafter to be fulfilled, the contract is called as \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Sale
  - b) Agreement to sell
  - c) Partnership
  - d) None of the above



- 13) The relation between persons who have agreed to share profits of a business carried on by all or any one of them acting for all is a \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Agency
  - b) Indemnity
  - c) Partnership
  - d) All the above
- 14) When a guarantee extends to a series of transaction it is called as \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Specific guarantee
  - b) Continuing guarantee
  - c) Fidelity guarantee
  - d) All the above

2. Discuss various methods of *creation* and termination of agency. **14**

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

A) Explain distinct advantages and disadvantages vis-a vis partnership and Private Limited Company.

OR

B) Explain in detail various kinds of Negotiable Instrument.

4. a) Write short notes (Answer **any 2** out of **3**). **8**

- 1) Indemnity
- 2) Guarantee
- 3) Finder of goods as a bailee.

b) Rights of Pawner and Pawnee. **6**

5. Answer **any seven** out of **ten** (short question) . **14**

- 1) Letter of Credit
  - 2) Sale
  - 3) Delivery of goods
  - 4) Co-surety
  - 5) Remedies for breach of contract
  - 6) Holder-in-due course
  - 7) Presentment of the instrument
  - 8) Outgoing of partners
  - 9) Doctrine of subrogation in surety
  - 10) Duties of Bailor.
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**LL.B. (Semester – I) B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) Examination, 2015  
LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING MV ACCIDENT AND CONSUMER  
PROTECTION LAWS (Paper – III)  
(New CGPA Pattern)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 15-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple choice questions. **14**

- 1) The word tort has been derived from \_\_\_\_\_ term.
- a) French b) Latin  
c) English d) None of the above
- 2) In Tort there is infringement of \_\_\_\_\_ rights.
- a) Private rights b) Public rights  
c) Contractual rights d) All of above
- 3) The damages which are fixed after the tortuous liability arisen are called \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Liquidated damages b) Unliquidated damages  
c) Fine d) None of these
- 4) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Consumer Protection Act defines the term unfair trade practice.
- a) Sec. 2 (1) (r) b) Sec. 2 (1) (d)  
c) Sec. 2 (1) (f) d) Sec. 2 (1) (c)



- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is a false and defamatory statement made or conveyed by written or printed words without lawful justification.
- a) Libel
  - b) Slander
  - c) Innuendo
  - d) None of these
- 6) Ubi jus ibi remedium means \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Things speaks for itself
  - b) Where there is right there is remedy
  - c) Action dies with the person
  - d) None of these
- 7) The principle of strict liability emerged in \_\_\_\_\_ case.
- a) Bourhill vs Young
  - b) Rylands vs Fletcher
  - c) Six carpenters case
  - d) None of the above
- 8) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Consumer Protection Act defines the term consumer.
- a) Sec. 2 (1) (r)
  - b) Sec. 2 (1) (d)
  - c) Sec. 2 (1) (f)
  - d) Sec. 2 (1) (c)
- 9) A person is liable for \_\_\_\_\_ Tort if he represents his goods or services as being those of the plaintiff to deceive members of the public.
- a) Passing off
  - b) Injurious falsehood
  - c) Deceit
  - d) None of these
- 10) The meaning of \_\_\_\_\_ maxim is action dies with the person.
- a) Res ipsa loquitor
  - b) Ubi jus ibi remedium
  - c) Actio personalis moritur cum persona
  - d) None of these



- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ is the general justification available in tort.
- a) Act of God
  - b) Inevitable accident
  - c) Mistake
  - d) All of these
- 12) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of MV Accident Act deals with No fault liability.
- a) Sec.140
  - b) Sec.163
  - c) Sec.160
  - d) None of these
- 13) Caveat Emptor means \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Let the buyer be aware
  - b) Let the seller be aware
  - c) Let the vendor be aware
  - d) None of these
- 14) In \_\_\_\_\_ situations tortious liability may be extinguished.
- a) Waiver
  - b) Accord and satisfaction
  - c) Release
  - d) All of these

2. "Tort is a civil wrong which is redressible by an action of unliquidated damages.

Discuss what are the essential elements of Tort.

14

3. Discuss in detail the concept of vicarious liability with special reference to master servant relationship.

14

OR

Write a detail note on various general justifications available in tort.





4. A) Solve **any two** : **8**
- a) Difference between Tort and Crime
  - b) Defamation-Kinds
  - c) Difference between Private Nuisance and Public Nuisance.
- B) A files a complaint against B for theft and tries to get him convicted and send him jail ; B is acquitted. Explain what wrongful act A has committed ? **6**
5. Solve **any seven (7)** : **14**
- 1) Unfair trade practices
  - 2) Passing off
  - 3) Battery
  - 4) No fault liability
  - 5) Claims Tribunal
  - 6) Distress Damage Feasant
  - 7) Class Action
  - 8) National Commission-jurisdiction and powers
  - 9) Waiver
  - 10) Assault.
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**LL.B. (Semester – I) and B.A.LL.B. (Semester – V) Examination, 2015**  
**Paper – IV : LAW OF CRIMES (Paper – I) (Penal Code)**  
**(New CGPA Pattern)**

Day and Date : Friday, 17-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple choice questions : **(14x1=14)**
- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is gain by unlawful means of property to which the person gaining is not legally entitled.  
a) Wrongful gain                      b) Wrongful loss  
c) Illegal gain                      d) Illegal loss
  - 2) What amounts to the making of a false document is explained in Section \_\_\_\_\_ of I.P.C.  
a) 364                      b) 464                      c) 463                      d) 363
  - 3) Section \_\_\_\_\_ relating to dowry death.  
a) 307                      b) 302                      c) 304 B                      d) 304 A
  - 4) Marrying again during the life time of husband or wife is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Bigamy                      b) Assault                      c) Adultery                      d) No offence
  - 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the exception to murder.  
a) Culpable Homicide                      b) Suddenfight  
c) Force                      d) Assault
  - 6) Intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of the peace is punishable u/s \_\_\_\_\_ of I.P.C.  
a) 501                      b) 504                      c) 502                      d) 505
  - 7) Act of child above \_\_\_\_\_ years, under twelve years is an exception u/s 83 of I.P.C.  
a) 7                      b) 8                      c) 9                      d) 10



- 8) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of I.P.C. is punishment for Affray.  
a) 159                      b) 323                      c) 324                      d) 160
- 9) The word \_\_\_\_\_ which is derived from the Latin term.  
a) rapio                      b) reop                      c) roop                      d) rapeo
- 10) The word woman denotes a female human being of \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 18                      b) 21                      c) any age                      d) 16
- 11) The word \_\_\_\_\_ denote any testamentary document.  
a) Gift    b) Will  
c) Promisory note    d) Contract
- 12) Whoever does anything with the intention of causing wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another person is said to do that thing \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Dishonestly    b) Fraud  
c) Cheating    d) Forgery
- 13) The word \_\_\_\_\_ includes any company or association or body of persons whether incorporated or not.  
a) Man    b) Person  
c) Women    d) None of the above
- 14) Minimum \_\_\_\_\_ persons are required to form unlawful assembly.  
a) 2                      b) 5                      c) 6                      d) 4

2. Answer the following (**any 7** out of 8) :

**(2×7=14)**

- 1) What are the different theories of punishment ?
- 2) What is crime ?
- 3) What is an unlawful assembly ?
- 4) What is meant by Affray ?
- 5) What is meant by act done by consent ?
- 6) What is meant by Dowry death ?
- 7) What is meant by abduction ?
- 8) What is meant by unnatural offence ?



3. a) Write short notes (**any 2** out of 3) : **(2×4=8)**
- 1) Actus non-facit reum nisi mens sitrea.
  - 2) Explain Judicial Acts.
  - 3) Mistake of fact and mistake of law.
- b) Write short notes (**any 2** out of 3) : **(2×3=6)**
- 1) Unlawful assembly
  - 2) House-breaking
  - 3) Dowry death.
4. Answer **any two** questions out of 4 : **(2×7=14)**
- a) What are the general exception under I.P.C. ?
  - b) Explain law relating to joint offenders.
  - c) What are the offences relating to marriage ?
  - d) Define defamation with its exceptions.
5. a) Define theft, Extortion, Robbery and Dacoity with their differences. **(2×7=14)**
- b) Explain types of punishment.
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**LL.B. (Semester – I), B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) Examination, 2015  
Paper – V : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I (New CGPA Pattern)**

Day and Date : Monday, 20-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple Choice Questions :

14

- 1) In \_\_\_\_\_ year the British Government sent Cripps Mission to India.  
a) 1947                      b) 1942                      c) 1940                      d) 1944
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the constituent Assembly.  
a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad                      b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar                      d) Alladi Krishnaswamy
- 3) In \_\_\_\_\_ case Supreme Court held that the preamble is a part of the constitution.  
a) Unnikrishnan V. State of AP  
b) A. K. Gopalan V. Union of India  
c) Kesavananda Bharti V. State of Kerala  
d) Non above
- 4) Admission or Establishment of New State is provided under Art. \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 2                      b) 1                      c) 8                      d) 11
- 5) The definition of State under Article 12 includes \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Parliament                      b) State Legislature  
c) State executive                      d) All above
- 6) Art. 13 deals with \_\_\_\_\_ laws.  
a) Pre-constitutional law                      b) Post constitutional  
c) Judicial Review                      d) All above



- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ Article deals with abolition of titles.  
a) 18                      b) 16                      c) 20                      d) 15
- 8) Article \_\_\_\_\_ provides freedom of speech and expression.  
a) 20                      b) 19                      c) 25                      d) 30
- 9) Article 21 provides \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Right to life                      b) Personal liberty  
c) Both above                      d) Non above
- 10) Right to Constitutional Remedies are provided under Art. \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 32                      b) 37                      c) 40                      d) 44
- 11) The creation of uniform civil code is provided under Art. \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 44                      b) 55                      c) 51                      d) 60
- 12) Article 51-A provides \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Fundamental Rights                      b) Fundamental Duties  
c) Constitutional Rights                      d) Non above
- 13) The president of India is having \_\_\_\_\_ powers.  
a) Diplomatic                      b) Military  
c) Executive                      d) All above
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ may reserve certain bills passed by the state legislature for the consideration of the president.  
a) Chief-Minister                      b) Law Minister  
c) Governor                      d) Non above
2. Write a detail note on the six freedoms mentioned under Article 19 along with its limitations. **14**
3. Write a detail note on the directive principles of state policy. **14**

OR

Write in detail the powers of the president of India.

4. A) Write short notes (Answer **any 2** out of **3**) : **8**
- 1) Election of Vice President.
  - 2) Duties of the Attorney General of India.
  - 3) Protection against Double Jeopardy.



B) Write short note : **6**  
1) Fundamental Duties.

5. Answer **any seven** out of **ten** (Short questions) : **14**

- 1) Equal protection of law.
  - 2) Preamble to the constitution.
  - 3) The Advocate General of State.
  - 4) Functions of the Vice-President.
  - 5) Duties of the Prime-Minister.
  - 6) Writ Jurisdiction under Art. 32.
  - 7) Powers of the Governor.
  - 8) Right to life and personal liberty.
  - 9) Union and its Territories.
  - 10) Individual responsibility of the Minister.
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**LL.B. (Semester – I) and B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) Examination, 2015  
Law of Contract (Paper – I) (Old)**

Day and Date : Monday, 6-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple Choice Questions.

5

- 1) All agreements are contracts if they are made by the \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Free consent
  - b) Competent parties
  - c) Lawful consideration and object
  - d) All of the above
- 2) According to Sec. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Contract Act, “an agreement made without consideration is void”.
  - a) Sec. 25
  - b) Sec. 18
  - c) Sec. 20
  - d) Sec. 21
- 3) The rule of \_\_\_\_\_ which means that a stranger to contract cannot sue.
  - a) Privity of contract
  - b) Privity of consideration
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) None of the above
- 4) A contract with a pardanashin woman is presumed to have been induced by \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Mistake
  - b) Misrepresentation
  - c) Undue influence
  - d) None of the above
- 5) An agreement in restraint of trade is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Valid
  - b) Voidable
  - c) Void
  - d) All of the above





- B) Fill in the blanks. 5
- 1) The communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the person to whom it is made.
  - 2) The age of majority is generally \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3) Where the object of an agreement is forbidden by law, the agreement is \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4) According to Sec. 37, the \_\_\_\_\_ to a contract must either perform or offer to perform, their respective promises.
  - 5) The party who is injured by the breach of a contract may bring an action for \_\_\_\_\_
2. Define the term contract. Explain in detail the various kinds of contract. 10
3. A) Explain the rule of privity of consideration. What is the need of consideration in contract ? 10
- OR
- B) Explain the concept of discharge of contract. Write a note on various modes of discharge of contract. 10
4. A) Write short answer. (**any 2**). 4
- 1) Coercion
  - 2) Proposal
  - 3) Void agreement.
- B) Free consent . 4
5. Write short notes (**any 3**). 12
- 1) Injunction
  - 2) Quasi-contract
  - 3) Uncertain agreements
  - 4) Agreements beneficial to a minor.
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**LL.B. (Semester – I) and B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) Examination, 2015  
SPECIAL CONTRACT (Paper – II) (Old)  
Special Contract**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 7-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice question. 5
- 1) When a guarantee extends to a series of transaction it is called as \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) Specific guarantee
    - b) General guarantee
    - c) Continuing guarantee
    - d) None of the above
  - 2) The term “Agent” and “Principal” is defined under section \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) Sec. 171
    - b) Sec. 148
    - c) Sec. 125
    - d) None of the above
  - 3) The person who gives guarantee is called as \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) Principal debtor
    - b) Creditor
    - c) Bailor
    - d) Surety
  - 4) The right to retain the goods until the charges due with respect of property are paid is called the right to \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) Pledge
    - b) Lien
    - c) Bailment
    - d) Agency
  - 5) In Indemnity contract, the other person whose loss is to be indemnified is called as \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) Indemnifier
    - b) Indemnity holder
    - c) Guarantor
    - d) Surety



- B) Fill in the blanks/answer in **one** sentence. **5**
- 1) Section 124 of Indian Contract Act defines \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) Finder of goods is subject to the same responsibility as \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3) Who is sub-agent ?
  - 4) Del-creder is one kind of \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5) Define bailment.
2. Explain the contract of bailment and what are the rights and duties of bailor. **10**
3. A) Define the term 'Agency'. State various modes of creating an agency. **10**
- OR
- B) What is a contract of Guarantee ? Discuss the different circumstances when surety is discharged from his liability. **10**
4. A) Answer in short (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) Principal debtor
  - 2) Pledge
  - 3) Agency by estoppel.
- B) Distinguish between Indemnity and Guarantee. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Kinds of Agent
  - 2) Rights of Pawner/Pledger.
  - 3) Continuing guarantee.
  - 4) Commencement of the liability of Indemnifier.
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**LL.B. (Semester – I) and B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) Examination, 2015  
LAW OF TORT INCLUDING MV ACCIDENT AND CONSUMER  
PROTECTION LAWS (Paper – III) (Old)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 8-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions.

5

- 1) Act of state means Act of the \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Executive
  - b) Legislative
  - c) Judiciary
  - d) All the above
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ means improper performance of same lawful act.
  - a) Malfeasance
  - b) Misfeasance
  - c) Nonfeasance
  - d) Nisfeasance
- 3) In \_\_\_\_\_ law the term tort is defined as Delict.
  - a) French
  - b) Common
  - c) Roman
  - d) Italian
- 4) According to \_\_\_\_\_ theory, negligence is a state of mind.
  - a) Subjective
  - b) Objective
  - c) Negative
  - d) Positive
- 5) The principle of Nervous shock was raised in \_\_\_\_\_ case.
  - a) Bourhill V. Young's Case
  - b) Davies V. Mann
  - c) Stanley V. Powell
  - d) Stephens V. Myers



- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) Res Ipsa Loquitur is a \_\_\_\_\_ phrase.
  - 2) In India, the limitation period for filing suit for libel and slander is \_\_\_\_\_ year.
  - 3) \_\_\_\_\_ means formal legal acceptance of responsibility against damage or loss.
  - 4) Trover is also called as \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5) Section 140 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for \_\_\_\_\_ liability.
2. What are the various modes of discharge of liability under torts ? 10
3. A) Explain the law relating to the liability of the master for the acts of the servant with the help of case laws. 10
- OR
- B) Define deformation and explain its essentials with relevant case laws. 10
4. A) Answer in short (**any two**) : 4
- 1) Claims tribunal
  - 2) Detinue.
  - 3) Assault.
- B) Write note on : 4
- Res Ipsa Loquitur
5. Write short notes : (**any three**) : 12
- 1) Damnum Sine Injuria
  - 2) False Imprisonment
  - 3) Volenti non fit Injuria
  - 4) Trespass-ab-Initio.
-





- B) Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) What is wrongful loss ?
  - 2) What is fraudulently
  - 3) What is crime ?
  - 4) What is Abetment ?
  - 5) What is criminal conspiracy ?
2. Explain unlawful assembly. 10
3. A) Explain the types of punishment. 10
- OR
- B) Explain in detail 'Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea'.
4. A) Answer in short (**any two**) : 4
- 1) What is law relating to consent ?
  - 2) What is wrongful gain ?
  - 3) What is giving false evidence ?
- B) Explain Intra-territorial and Extra-territorial. 4
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : 12
- 1) Stages of crime
  - 2) Rioting
  - 3) Offences relating to election
  - 4) Accident.
-







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

- 1) Write any two kinds of Socialism.
- 2) Write any two demerits of Marxism.
- 3) Write any two functions of the State.
- 4) Write any two features of Natural Rights.
- 5) Write any two kinds of Liberalism.

2. Define state and explain essential elements of State. **10**

3. Critically comment on basic principles of Marxism. **10**

OR

Write an essay on Gandhism

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

- 1) Distinguish between State and Government.
- 2) Write features of Natural Law.
- 3) Write features of T. T. Rousseau's social contract.

B) Write a note on basic principles of Liberalism. **4**

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

- 1) Mahatma Gandhiji's concept of Satyagraha.
  - 2) Basic features of Totalitarian State.
  - 3) Karl Marx concept of Class War.
  - 4) Democratic Socialism.
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**LL.B. (Semester – I), B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) Examination, 2015  
Paper – V : Constitutional Law (Paper – I) (Old)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 15-04-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

I. A) Multiple Choice Questions.

5

- i) In \_\_\_\_\_ case the Supreme Court gave a new dimension to Article 21.
- Maneka Gandhi
  - Hussainara Khatoon
  - Sarala Mudgal
  - Narghis Mirza
- ii) Article 19 guarantees to the citizens of India \_\_\_\_\_ fundamental freedoms.
- 5
  - 6
  - 7
  - 8
- iii) Doctrine of \_\_\_\_\_ has no application to the provisions of law enshrined in part III of the constitution.
- Eclipse
  - Waiver
  - Judicial Review
  - None of these
- iv) \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who enjoys full Civil and Political Rights.
- Company
  - Human being
  - Citizen
  - None of these
- v) At present there are \_\_\_\_\_ states in India.
- 27
  - 28
  - 29
  - 30



B) Give **one** word answer (or) answer in **one** sentence. 5

- i) All pre-constitutional laws inconsistent with Fundamental Rights will become void only after \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) In which case the Supreme court held that preamble was not a part of the constitution.
- iii) The constitution of India provides for a \_\_\_\_\_ citizenship for the whole of India.
- iv) Preamble can be amended under Article \_\_\_\_\_
- v) The territory of India falls under \_\_\_\_\_ categories.

II. “No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by Law” – Discuss. 10

III. Critically write a note on preamble and explain whether it is a part of constitution. 10

OR

Write about the meaning and scope of freedom of speech and expression. 10

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

- i) “State Lotteries not trade or business”. Discuss.
- ii) Adult suffrage means what ?
- iii) Overseas citizens of India.

B) Citizenship by Domicile. 4

V. Write **any three** out of **four** : 12

- i) Prisoners rights.
  - ii) Preventive Detention.
  - iii) Doctrine of Severability.
  - iv) Protection against Double Jeopardy.
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**LL.B. (Semester – I) / B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) Examination, 2015  
(Paper – VI) : FAMILY LAW (Paper – I) (Old)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 16-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- i) Hindu marriage is a \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Contract
  - b) Sacrament
  - c) Adjustment
  - d) None of these
- ii) Gandharva marriage is \_\_\_\_\_ marriage.
- a) Approved
  - b) Un approved
  - c) Partially approved
  - d) None of these
- iii) Essential conditions of Hindu marriage are given under section \_\_\_\_\_ of Hindu Marriage Act.
- a) 5
  - b) 8
  - c) 3
  - d) None of these
- iv) \_\_\_\_\_ is a matriarchal family.
- a) Tarwad
  - b) Mithakshara
  - c) Dayabhaga
  - d) None of these
- v) Punishment for attempt to commit sati is \_\_\_\_\_ years imprisonment.
- a) 7
  - b) 14
  - c) 1
  - d) None of these



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

i) What is the age for marriage under Hindu law ?

ii) Dasiputra means \_\_\_\_\_

iii) Vyavaharika debt means \_\_\_\_\_

iv) Position of Karta is \_\_\_\_\_

v) Co-parcener means \_\_\_\_\_

2. Who can be a Karta ? Write about the powers rights and liabilities of Karta. 10

3. Critically write a note on family based upon lineage, authority and structure. 10

OR

Critically write about Dowry prohibition. 10

4. A) Write **any two** : (2×2=4)

i) Polygamy

ii) Divided home

iii) Maitri sambandha.

B) Sati. 4

5. Write **any three** : (3×4=12)

i) Separate property

ii) Sole surviving coparcener

iii) Effect of conversion on marriage

iv) Dower.

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**LL.B. (Semester – I) B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) (Old)**  
**Examination, 2015**  
**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (Paper – VII)**

Day and Date : Friday, 17-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple Choice Questions : **5**
- 1) The main object of Administrative Law is to \_\_\_\_\_ individual rights.
- a) Declare b) Violate  
c) Protect d) Abuse
- 2) Inadequate legislative process is one of ground for \_\_\_\_\_ of administrative law.
- a) Growth b) Nature  
c) Scope d) None of above
- 3) Under the Indian Constitution the \_\_\_\_\_ power is with parliament.
- a) Legislative b) Judicial  
c) Executive d) None of above
- 4) Ultra vires means \_\_\_\_\_ powers.
- a) Individual b) Judicial  
c) Beyond d) Executive
- 5) Bias is of \_\_\_\_\_ types.
- a) One b) Two  
c) Three d) Five



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

- 1) Write object of principles of natural justice.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ means adjudicating authority other than ordinary court of Law.
- 3) Income Tax Tribunal is constituted under \_\_\_\_\_ Act.
- 4) What is mean by Mala-fide ?
- 5) If delegated legislation contravenes the provision of constitution it may be held \_\_\_\_\_

2. Describe factors responsible for growth of the administrative law. **10**

3. Write Rule of Law. **10**

OR

Explain doctrine of separation of powers.

4. Short answer type question : **4**

A) Write **any two** :

- 1) Laissez-faire
- 2) Un reasonableness
- 3) Notice.

B) Procedural ultra vires. **4**

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

- 1) Income Tax Tribunal.
  - 2) Types of Bias.
  - 3) Legislative control on delegated legislation.
  - 4) Rules of evidence.
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**LL.B. (Semester – I)/B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) Examination, 2015  
LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW (Paper – I) (Old)  
(Paper – VIII)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 18-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5
- 1) Trade Unions Act enacted in \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1926 b) 1976  
c) 1970 d) 1971
  - 2) The principle of equal pay for equal work is contained in Article \_\_\_\_\_  
of the Indian constitution.  
a) 32 b) 38  
c) 39 d) None of above
  - 3) The \_\_\_\_\_ shall appoint a person to be the registrar of trade union  
for each state.  
a) Appropriate Govt. b) Employee  
c) Employer d) None of above
  - 4) \_\_\_\_\_ as a process of discussion where by the wages and  
conditions of the employment of workmen are settled.  
a) Board b) Meeting  
c) Collecting bargaining d) None of above
  - 5) Sec. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Maternity Benefit Act provides forfeiture of  
maternity benefit.  
a) Sec. 18 b) Sec. 28  
c) Sec. 30 d) None of above





- B) Fill in the blanks. 5
- 1) Every inspector appointed under Maternity Benefit Act shall be deemed to be a \_\_\_\_\_ within the meaning of sec. 21 of IPC.
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_ means rules relating to matters set out in the schedule of the Industrial Employment (standing orders) Act.
  - 3) The contract labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act enacted in the year \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4) Sec. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Contract Labour (regulation and abolition). Act deals with the Licensing of contractors.
  - 5) Sec. 4 of the Equal Remuneration Act. provides the duty of \_\_\_\_\_ to pay equal remuneration to men and women workers for same work.
2. Explain the concept of collective bargaining. What are the advantages of collective bargaining? 10
3. Explain in detail the duties of Employer under the Equal Remuneration Act. 10
- OR
- Explain the powers and functions of Inspectors under Maternity Benefit Act.
4. A) Write short answers (**any two**). 4
- 1) Tripartism
  - 2) Kinds of Bonus
  - 3) Object of Maternity Benefit Act.
- B) Licensing contractor. 4
5. Write short notes (**any three**). 12
- 1) Advisory Committee.
  - 2) Penalties Under Equal Remuneration Act.
  - 3) Unfair Labour Practices.
  - 4) Eligibility for Maternity Benefit.
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**LL.B. (Sem. – I) B.A. LL.B. (Sem. – V) Examination, 2015**  
**PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW (Old)**  
**Public International Law (Paper – IX)**

Day and Date : Monday, 20-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple Choice Questions : 5
- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ has remarked that International Law is a vanishing point of Jurisprudence.  
a) Holland b) Dias  
c) Oppenheim d) None above
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_ are the sources of International Law.  
a) Treaty contract b) International Custom  
c) International Convention d) All above
  - 3) \_\_\_\_\_ are the theories propounded to explain the relationship between International Law and Municipal Law.  
a) Delegation Theory b) Monism Theory  
c) Both above d) None above
  - 4) \_\_\_\_\_ state is called a complete state.  
a) Confederation b) Vassal  
c) Federal d) Condominium
  - 5) State is having \_\_\_\_\_ responsibility.  
a) Original b) Vicarious  
c) Both above d) None above



B) Fill in the blanks : 5

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ are the modes of recognition.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ theory mentioned that International and Municipal law are the same.
- 3) The person does not possess the Nationality of any State is called \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) On the basis of Domicile the person can acquire \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is the delivery of an accused to the state on whose territory he is alleged to have committed crime.

2. Define International Law and discuss in detail the various sources of International law. 10

3. Discuss in detail the subjects of International Law and point out sanctions behind International Law. 10

OR

Discuss the concept of state territory along with the modes to acquiring and loss of territory.

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

- 1) Whether International Law is a Law.
- 2) Different kinds of state and non state entities.
- 3) Original responsibility of State.

B) Grounds of Intervention. 4

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

- 1) Relationship between International and Municipal Law.
  - 2) Extradition.
  - 3) Treatment to Aliens.
  - 4) Right to Asylum and types of Asylum.
-





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

- 1) Art. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the fundamental duty of every citizen to protect and improve natural environment.
- 2) Directive principle in Art. \_\_\_\_\_ dealing with protection and improvement of environment.
- 3) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Noise is considered as Public Nuisance under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Penal Code.
- 5) The water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_

2. Write a note on constitutional provisions regarding environmental protection. 10

3. Discuss Judicial activism relating to Environments Vs Development. 10

OR

Write a brief note on water pollution. What are the offences and penalties under Water Act ?

4. Short answer type questions. 8

A) Solve **any two** :

- 1) Public trust doctrine. 2
- 2) Right to information. 2
- 3) Polluter pays. 2

B) Function of State Pollution Control Boards. 4

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

- 1) Sustainable development.
- 2) Constitution and function of Central Pollution Control Boards.
- 3) Kinds of environment pollutions and its effect.
- 4) Dharma of Environment.

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

Day and Date : Wednesday, 22-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple Choice Questions.

14

- i) Father is the \_\_\_\_\_ heir of the Hindu male.  
a) Class I      b) Class II      c) Cognate      d) Agnate
- ii) Under Dayabhaga Joint Family \_\_\_\_\_ have no right by birth on estate.  
a) Son      b) Cognate      c) Agnate      d) None of these
- iii) Hindu Succession Act was came into force on \_\_\_\_\_ year.  
a) 1955      b) 1956      c) 1957      d) 1958
- iv) Brahma marriage is \_\_\_\_\_ form of marriage.  
a) approved      b) unapproved      c) both      d) none of these
- v) According to Muslim Law marriage is a \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Sacrament      b) Civil Contract  
c) Agreement      d) None of these
- vi) Punishment for attempt to commit 'Sati' is \_\_\_\_\_ imprisonment.  
a) one year      b) two years      c) three years      d) seven years
- vii) Under Muslim law son is a \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Sharer      b) Residuary  
c) Distant Kindred      d) Cognate



- viii) Consanguine kinship means \_\_\_\_\_ relationship.  
 a) Husband and Wife                      b) Blood  
 c) Friendly                                      d) None of these
- ix) Dower means \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Mehr                      b) Dowry                      c) Bride price                      d) None of these
- x) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Hindu Marriage Act, deals with 'Restitution of Conjugal Rights'.  
 a) 10                      b) 9                      c) 12                      d) 5
- xi) Delegated divorce under Muslim law is known as \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Khula    b) Talaq hasan  
 c) Talaq-i-tafweez                                      d) Talaq-ul-biddat
- xii) Adultery is a ground for divorce under \_\_\_\_\_ law.  
 a) Muslim                      b) Hindu                      c) Both                      d) None of these
- xiii) Children born to the same parents are called \_\_\_\_\_ relatives.  
 a) Full blood    b) Half blood  
 c) Uterine blood    d) None of these
- xiv) According to 'Koran' widow of a Muslim deceased is entitled to get \_\_\_\_\_ share.  
 a)  $\frac{1}{8}$                       b)  $\frac{1}{6}$                       c)  $\frac{1}{12}$                       d) None of these

2. Critically explain about the conditions of a valid Hindu marriage. What are the forms of Hindu Marriage ? 14

3. Write about the classification of succession. Who are the heirs of a Hindu Male died intestate ? 14

OR

3. Who are the heirs of a Muslim deceased ? Write about the Koranic heirs and their specified shares. 14



4. A) Write **any two** : **(2×4=8)**
- i) Who can be the Karta of Joint family ?
  - ii) Pious obligation of son.
  - iii) The commission of Sati (Prevention) Act 1987.
4. B) Define Dowry and write about the provisions of the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961. **6**
5. Write **any seven** : **(7×2=14)**
- a) Doctrine of factum valet
  - b) Judicial separation
  - c) Doctrine of Aul
  - d) Nullity of marriage
  - e) Talaq-ul-biddat
  - f) Iddat
  - g) Concubine
  - h) Who can claim partition ?
  - i) Self acquired property.
  - j) Heirs of Hind female.
-







8) An application for writ of habeas corpus may be made by the person illegally

- \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Detained
  - b) Acted
  - c) Approached in court
  - d) None of above

9) \_\_\_\_\_ means a command.

- a) Habeas corpus
- b) Certiorari
- c) Mandamus
- d) None of above

10) A \_\_\_\_\_ is liable for breach of contract and also in tort.

- a) Court
- b) Tribunal
- c) Corporation
- d) None of above

11) \_\_\_\_\_ means load faith, intention or corrupt motive.

- a) Mala-fide
- b) Good faith
- c) Bonafide
- d) None of above

12) Tribunal means an adjudicating authority other than \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Courts
- b) Corporation
- c) Administration
- d) Parliament

13) Life Insurance Corporation of India is one type of \_\_\_\_\_ corporation.

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

14) The traditional \_\_\_\_\_ system proved inadequate to decide complex matters.

- a) Administrative
- b) Judicial
- c) Arbitrators
- d) None of above

2. Write various provisions of civil servants under constitution of India. **14**

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

a) Write judicial and parliamentary control over delegated legislation.

OR

b) Explain the characteristics of tribunal.



4. Write short notes on **any two** out of three : **8**
- a) 1) Audi Alteram Partem
  - 2) Commercial Corporations
  - 3) Reasons for Growth of Administrative Law.
- b) Write writ of Habeas Corpus with case law. **6**
5. Write answer **any seven** out of ten : **14**
- 1) What is meant by mandamus ?
  - 2) Types of corporations.
  - 3) Official bias.
  - 4) Consultation's object.
  - 5) Doctrine of Res Judicata.
  - 6) Income Tax Tribunal.
  - 7) Writ of Certiorari.
  - 8) Declaratory suits.
  - 9) Type of ultra vires.
  - 10) Ombudsman.
-



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**LL.B. (Semester – II), B.A.LL.B (Semester – VI) Examination, 2015  
(New– CGPA Pattern)  
Paper – VIII : Labour and Industrial Law – I**

Day and Date : Monday, 27-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- i) Trade Union Act was passed on \_\_\_\_\_ year.  
a) 1926                      b) 1927                      c) 1947                      d) 1948
- ii) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Trade Union Act defines Trade Union.  
a) 2(j)                      b) 2(h)                      c) 2(i)                      d) 2(d)
- iii) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 applies to every industrial establishment wherein \_\_\_\_\_ workmen are employed.  
a) 10                      b) 50                      c) 100                      d) 1000
- iv) The standing orders after their certification will be binding on the \_\_\_\_\_  
a) employees                      b) employers  
c) both                      d) none of these
- v) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Maternity Benefit Act prohibits the employer from discharging or dismissing a woman worker due to her absence permitted by this Act.  
a) 12                      b) 13                      c) 14                      d) 15
- vi) A woman entitled to get \_\_\_\_\_ from her employer in case no prenatal confinement and postnatal care is provided by the employer free of charge.  
a) Medical Allowance                      b) Medical Bonus  
c) Leave                      d) None of these



- vii) The payment of Bonus Act was passed in \_\_\_\_\_ year.  
a) 1947                      b) 1950                      c) 1965                      d) 1968
- viii) Basic wages does not include  
a) D.A                                      b) O.T  
c) Bonus                                      d) All of these
- ix) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Employees Provident Fund and miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, empowers the Central Govt. to frame Employees Provident Fund Scheme.  
a) 5                                      b) 6                                      c) 7                                      d) 8
- x) The Royal Commission on Labour in India appointed in 1929 to examine the problem of labour with regard to \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Bonus                                      b) Wages  
c) Pension                                      d) None of these
- xi) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of payment of Wages Act imposes punishment in the case of contravening the provision of the Act.  
a) 20                                      b) 21                                      c) 22                                      d) 25
- xii) Contracting out under Payment of Wages Act is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Valid                                      b) Void  
c) Voidable                                      d) None of these
- xiii) The application for registration of Trade Union shall be made in form  
a) A                                      b) B                                      c) C                                      d) D
- xiv) Maternity Benefit Act was passed on \_\_\_\_\_ year.  
a) 1951                                      b) 1971                                      c) 1961                                      d) 1981

2. What is the meaning of collective bargaining ? Write about the advantages, disadvantages, process and structure of collective bargaining. **14**

3. Write a note on The Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946 **14**

OR

Critically write a note on payment of wages Act.



4. A) Write **any two** : **(4×2=8)**
- a) Employees Deposit – linked Insurance Scheme.
  - b) Kinds of Bonus
  - c) Prohibition of employment of contract labour.
- B) Forfeiture of Maternity Benefit. **6**
5. Write **any seven** (out of ten) : **(2×7=14)**
- a) Prohibition of employment of children in certain occupations.
  - b) Minimum and maximum Bonus.
  - c) Authorities under Maternity Benefit Act.
  - d) Advisory Committee under Equal Remuneration Act.
  - e) Domestic inquiry.
  - f) Change of name of the Trade Union.
  - g) Dissolution of union.
  - h) Welfare of contract labour.
  - i) Provident Fund.
  - j) Wage period.
-



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**LL.B. (Semester – II) / B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VI) (New) (CGPA Pattern)  
Examination, 2015  
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW (Paper – IX)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 29-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) Rivers which run through several states are described as \_\_\_\_\_ rivers.  
a) National                      b) Non national      c) Both above      d) None above
- 2) There are \_\_\_\_\_ main theories of recognition of State.  
a) Two                              b) Five                      c) Four                      d) None above
- 3) The States are responsible for \_\_\_\_\_ Acts.  
a) Mob-violence                      b) Acts of insurgents  
c) Acts of private individual      d) All above
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ State is called a complete State.  
a) Confederation                      b) Condominium  
c) Federal State                      d) Vassal State
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is the subjects of international law.  
a) State                                      b) Individual  
c) Non state entities                      d) All above
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ Theory mentioned that the international law and municipal law are the same.  
a) Dualism                                      b) Monism  
c) Transformation                              d) None above



- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ is the distance of continental shelf.
- a) 100 Nautical Miles                      b) 150 Nautical Miles  
c) 200 Nautical Miles                      d) All above
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ convention is considered most important convention on aerial navigation.
- a) Havana                                      b) Chicago  
c) Paris                                         d) None above
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ is the delivery of an accused or convicted person.
- a) Transfer                                      b) Exchange  
c) Extradition                                 d) None above
- 10) Asylum in foreign embassies is called \_\_\_\_\_ Asylum.
- a) Territorial                                    b) Extra Territorial  
c) Both above                                 d) None above
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ are called the commercial representatives of the States.
- a) Legates                                        b) Ambassadors  
c) Consuls                                        d) None above
- 12) Security council is comprises with \_\_\_\_\_ number of members.
- a) 15    b) 9    c) 11    d) 16
- 13) In \_\_\_\_\_ year the Trusteeship Council suspended its operations.
- a) 1999    b) 1992    c) 1997    d) 1994
- 14) In \_\_\_\_\_ year the World Health Organization was came into existence.
- a) 1948    b) 1959    c) 1970    d) None above

2. Write a detail note on the settlement of international disputes. **14**

3. Can diplomatic agents waive or lose their immunity ? Discuss in detail the immunities and privileges of diplomatic agents. **14**

OR

Define nationality and discuss the modes of acquisition and loss of nationality.





4. A) Answer **any two** : **8**
- 1) Define International law
  - 2) WHO
  - 3) Expulsion of members and suspension of members of UNO.
- B) Five Freedoms of Air and Piracy. **6**
5. Answer (**any seven**) : **14**
- 1) Veto power
  - 2) Maritime belt
  - 3) Define air-craft hijacking
  - 4) Basis of extradition
  - 5) Inter oceanic canals
  - 6) Modes of recognition of a new State
  - 7) Place of individual in International law
  - 8) Neutral State
  - 9) Sanctions in international law
  - 10) Define municipal law.
-





B) Answer in **one** sentence.

5

- 1) What is legal and rational authority ?
- 2) Write any two kinds of power.
- 3) What is the meaning of strike ?
- 4) Write any two aims of Sarvodaya.
- 5) Who wrote the book “Das Capital” ?

2. Define the Liberal-Democratic theory of power.

10

3. Why power became legitimate ?

10

4. What is difference between power and authority ?

10

5. Explain the utilitarian theory and its growth.

10

6. Write short notes on **four** :

20

- 1) Civil Disobedience
  - 2) Natural Law
  - 3) Traditional Authority
  - 4) Charismatic Authority
  - 5) Grounds of political obligation
  - 6) Divine theory of power.
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**LL.B. (Semester – II) and B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VI) Examination, 2015  
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (Paper – X)  
(New) (CGPA Pattern)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 2-5-2015

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) Article 51-A(g) which was introduced in 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment to the Indian Constitution held in the year  
a) 1974                      b) 1975                      c) 1976                      d) None of above
- 2) Identify one of the following code in which Section : 268 deals with definition of public nuisance was mentioned  
a) Indian Penal Code                      b) Code of Civil Procedure  
c) Code of Criminal Procedure                      d) None of above
- 3) Identify one of the following Article in the Indian Constitution dealing with the duty of the state to protect the environment.  
a) Article 48-A                      b) Article 51-A(g)  
c) Article 21-A                      d) None of above
- 4) The term National Park was defined in the Wild Life (Protection) Act under Section  
a) 2(21)                      b) 2(26)                      c) 2(30)                      d) 2(25)
- 5) The water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was passed in the year  
a) 1984                      b) 1981                      c) 1974                      d) None of above
- 6) The Forest (Conservation) Act was passed in India in the year  
a) 1970                      b) 1980                      c) 1990                      d) None of above
- 7) The prevention to cruelty to Animals Act was passed in India in the year  
a) 1970                      b) 1980                      c) 1960                      d) None of above

P.T.O.



- 8) The first International Conference on Environment held in Stockholm began in the year  
a) 1972                      b) 1982                      c) 1992                      d) None of above
- 9) The second International Conference on Environment held in Rio-De-Janerio began in the year  
a) 1972                      b) 1982                      c) 1992                      d) None of above
- 10) The EIA is required to grant permission and approve any project before its commencement the term EIA stands for  
a) Environment Impact Assessment  
b) Environment Introduction Assessment  
c) Environment Information Assessment  
d) None of above
- 11) The word 'Noise' in the definition of Air Pollution in the AIR Act introduced by the Amendment Act which was passed in the year  
a) 1977                      b) 1987                      c) 1997                      d) None of above
- 12) The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Controls) Rules were framed in the year  
a) 2000                      b) 2001                      c) 2002                      d) None of above
- 13) Bio-medical Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules were framed in the year  
a) 1998                      b) 1999                      c) 2000                      d) None of above
- 14) The Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules were framed in the year  
a) 1989                      b) 1999                      c) 1979                      d) None of above
2. Discuss in detail the constitutional safeguards available towards the right to clean and healthy environment and duties of states and citizens in India. **14**
3. Discuss in detail the composition and functions of Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Board under Water Act.

OR

Critically examine the principles laid down in Stockholm Conference and Rio-Conference in respect of Protection of environment at International level. **14**



4. A) Write short notes on **any two** : **8**
- 1) Hazardous waste
  - 2) Bio-medical waste
  - 3) Public nuisance.
- B) Write brief notes on : **6**
- “Public trust doctrine, precautionary principle and polluter pays principle with reference to case laws”.
5. Answer **any seven** out of ten : **14**
- 1) Sanctuary and National Park
  - 2) Bio-diversity
  - 3) Regulation and control of noise pollution
  - 4) Coastal zone management
  - 5) Genetic engineering
  - 6) Environmental Audit and Eco mark
  - 7) Forest (Conservation) Act
  - 8) Animal Welfare Board
  - 9) Central Zoo authority and recognition of Zoos
  - 10) Kinds and effects of pollution.
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**LL.B. (Semester – II) and B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VI)  
Examination, 2015  
LAW OF CONTRACT (Paper – I) (Old)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 22-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ exploit the weakness of the individual by imposing upon him terms which look like private legislation.
    - a) Government contracts
    - b) Standard form contracts
    - c) Multinational agreements
    - d) All of the above
  - 2) Lok Adalats are established under \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) The Specific Relief Act
    - b) The Indian Contract Act
    - c) The Legal Services Authorities Act
    - d) The Consumer Protection Act
  - 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is not a standard form contract.
    - a) Insurance Policy
    - b) GATS
    - c) Receipt issued by a drycleaner
    - d) Contract of carriage with railway administration
  - 4) \_\_\_\_\_ can be specifically enforced.
    - a) Contract to sell and deliver ordinary marketable goods
    - b) Void agreement
    - c) Unlawful agreement
    - d) Contract to sell house







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

Day and Date : Thursday, 23-4-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5
- 1) 'A' has three refrigerators X, Y, Z. 'A' offers to sell x, 'B' accepts to purchase it, 'x' is considered to be
    - a) Specific goods
    - b) Future goods
    - c) Contingent goods
    - d) All the above
  - 2) A seller is deemed to be an unpaid seller when
    - a) the whole of the price has not been paid or tendered
    - b) a negotiable instrument received as a conditional payment has been dishonoured
    - c) A or B
    - d) none of the above.
  - 3) Partner has right to claim \_\_\_\_\_ on capital.
    - a) remuneration
    - b) profits
    - c) interest
    - d) all the above
  - 4) The court may order dissolution of the firm on \_\_\_\_\_ following ground.
    - a) Insanity
    - b) Misconduct
    - c) Breach of Agreement
    - d) All the above
  - 5) Under Indian Partnership Act, 1932, every partner is under duty to
    - a) render true accounts
    - b) indemnify loss
    - c) attend business deligently
    - d) all the above



- B) Fill in the blanks/ Answer in **one** sentence. **5**
- 1) When a negotiable instrument is transferred to any person, so as to constitute that person, the holder thereof, the instrument is said to be \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) Mutual Agency means \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3) Sale means transfer of ownership in the goods by the seller to the buyer in exchange of price paid or promised or partly paid and partly \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4) After getting the possession of goods against on stoppage in transit unpaid, seller can exercise the right of \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5) Bill of exchange must be signed by the \_\_\_\_\_
2. What are the essential features of a bill of exchange and explain how it differs from a cheque ? **10**
3. A) What are conditions and warranties under sale of Goods Act, 1930 ? Explain different types of implied conditions and warranties recognised in the Act. **10**
- OR
- B) What are different types of Partnership ? Give an account of various modes of dissolution of firm provided under the Partnership Act, 1932. **10**
4. A) Write short answer (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) Goods under Sale of Goods Act.
  - 2) Endorsement
  - 3) Effects of Non-registration of Partnership.
- B) Exceptions to the rule of Nemo dat quod non habet Under Sale of Goods Act. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any three**). **12**
- 1) Doctrine of Caveat Emptor.
  - 2) Distinguish between Sale and Agreement to Sell.
  - 3) Notice of dishonour.
  - 4) Right of Stoppage in Transit.
-





2. State the composition, power and functions of the State Commission. **10**
3. A) Define Nuisance. Discuss public and private nuisance with the help of relevant case laws. **10**
- OR
- B) What are 'Unfair Trade Practices' ? State specific categories of unfair trade practices brought under the preview of Consumer Protection Act. **10**
4. A) Answer in short (**any 2**) : **4**
- 1) Specific Restitution of property
  - 2) Appropriate laboratory
  - 3) Distress damage feasant.
- B) Write note on : **4**
- 1) Consumer.
5. Write short notes (**any 3**) : **12**
- 1) Rule in Rylands V Fletcher
  - 2) Medical services
  - 3) Quality control
  - 4) Rights of consumers.
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**LL.B. (Semester – II) B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VI) Examination, 2015  
Paper – IV : LAW OF CRIMES – Paper – I (Penal Code) (Old)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 25-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5
- 1) Whoever by force compels, or by any deceitful means induces, any person to go from any place, is said to \_\_\_\_\_ that person.  
a) Restraint      b) Abduct      c) Stop      d) Kidnap
  - 2) What amounts to the making of a false document is explained in Section \_\_\_\_\_ of I.P.C.  
a) 464      b) 364      c) 463      d) 363
  - 3) A mark used for denoting that movable property belongs to particular person is called a  
a) False property mark      b) False trade mark  
c) Trade mark      d) Property mark
  - 4) Marrying again during the lifetime of husband or wife is  
a) Adultery      b) Bigamy      c) Assault      d) No offence
  - 5) Section \_\_\_\_\_ relates to dowry death.  
a) 304 B      b) 307      c) 302      d) 304 A
- B) Answer in **one** sentence. 5
- 1) What is Adultery ?
  - 2) What is Defamation ?
  - 3) What is Grievous hurt ?
  - 4) What is Criminal force ?
  - 5) What is lurking house trespass by night ?



2. Define Robbery. When does robbery turns to dacoity ? **10**
3. Explain in detail offences relating to marriage. **10**

OR

Define dowry death. Explain in detail with suitable examples.

4. A) Answer in short (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) Wrongful confinement
  - 2) Cheating
  - 3) Extortion.
- B) State differences between kidnapping and abduction. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Cruelty by husband and his relatives.
  - 2) Counter feiting of coins and Govt. stamps.
  - 3) Forgery.
  - 4) Attempt to commit offences.
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LL.B. (Semester – II), B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VI) Examination, 2015  
(Paper – V) (Old)  
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW Paper – I

Day and Date : Monday, 27-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ Art provides for village Panchayats.  
a) 50                      b) 51                      c) 40                      d) 46
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ Art provides for fundamental duties.  
a) 51                      b) 51A                      c) 51a                      d) 52
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ members are not taking part in the election of the President.  
a) Anglo Indians  
b) Legislative Council  
c) Both above  
d) None above
- 4) The Vice President is an Ex-Officio Chairman of \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Lok-Sabha  
b) Rajya Sabha  
c) Vidhan Sabha  
d) None above
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ Art provides the duty of Prime-Minister to furnishing of information to the President.  
a) 78                      b) 80                      c) 85                      d) 90



B) Fill in the blanks : 5

- 1) The \_\_\_\_\_ shall appoints An Attorney General for India.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ Art provides executive power of State shall be vested in the Governor.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ appoints advocate general for the State.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ Art provides power to the Governor to grant pardons etc.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ Art provides for creation of Uniform Civil code for the citizen.

2. Why it is mentioned that the directive principles of State policy are the directions ? For social change and creation of new social order. Explain the statement with Apt case laws and provisions of constitution. 10

3. Write an essay on Vice-President of India. 10

OR

Discuss in detail the need and status of the fundamental duties.

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

- 1) Privileges of the President.
- 2) Collective responsibility of the council of Ministers of State.
- 3) Appointment of Governor.

B) Powers of the Governor. 4

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

- 1) Special position of the Prime Minister.
  - 2) Attorney General of India
  - 3) Appointment of council of Ministers at State
  - 4) Advocate General of State.
-







2. Explain the concept of Talaq. 10
3. What are the grounds to get divorce under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 ? 10
- OR
- Explain about the bars to Matrimonial relief.
4. A) Answer in short (**any two**) : 4
- i) Hindu intestate
  - ii) Succession
  - iii) Mehr.
- B) Restitution of conjugal rights. 4
5. Short notes (**any three**) : 12
- i) Delay-Matrimonial relief
  - ii) Coparcener and successor difference
  - iii) Nullity of marriage
  - iv) Judicial separation meaning.
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**LL.B. (Semester – II)/B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VI) Examination, 2015  
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (Paper – VII) (Old)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 29-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5
- 1) Which one of the following writ can be issued to release a person from unlawful detention ?
    - a) Quo-warranto
    - b) Habeas Corpus
    - c) Certiorari
    - d) None of the above
  - 2) The institution of Ombudsman was adopted by Newzealand in the year
    - a) 1962
    - b) 1919
    - c) 1809
    - d) None of the above
  - 3) The Supreme Court may refuse to grant the remedy under writ jurisdiction, if there is
    - a) Delay
    - b) Alternative remedy
    - c) Both delay or alternative remedy
    - d) None of the above
  - 4) The jurisdiction of office of the Lokayukta in India was limited to
    - a) Within the state territory
    - b) Within the part of territory of state
    - c) Complete Indian territory
    - d) None of the above
  - 5) Which Article of the Indian constitution prescribes modes and manner of execution of government contract ?
    - a) Article 299
    - b) Article 300
    - c) Article 226
    - d) None of the above



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

5

- 1) The right to Information Act was passed by the Indian Parliament in the year \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) The government privilege of withholding disclosure of documents was provided in the Evidence Act under Section \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) The writ of \_\_\_\_\_ is issued to call upon the holder of a public office under what authority he is holding that office.
- 4) The Central Vigilance Commission Act was introduced in India in the year \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) The Commissions of Inquiry Act was passed by the Indian Parliament in the year \_\_\_\_\_

2. Discuss the meaning and need for administrative Discretionary powers and judicial control of discretionary powers with the help of decided cases.

10

3. Critically examine the liability of government in respect of tort and contract with the help of decided cases.

OR

Critically examine the meaning and characteristics of public corporations and various controls of Public Corporation in India.

10

4. Short type answer questions :

A) Solve **any two** :

4

- 1) Laches
- 2) Injunction
- 3) Res-judicata.

B) Error apparent on the face of record.

4

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

12

- 1) Institution of Ombudsman.
  - 2) Commissions of Inquiry Act.
  - 3) Government privilege to withhold documents.
  - 4) Doctrine of Estoppel.
-





2. Write the provisions of contract of apprenticeship, period and training of Apprentices Act. **10**
3. Write the provisions of hour of work and limitation of employment under the Mines Act. **10**

OR

Write the provision of pension scheme and deposit linked insurance scheme.

4. A) Answer **any two** out of three : **4**
- i) Define Mine.
  - ii) Health and safety of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act.
  - iii) Object of Apprenticeship Act.
- B) Write the provisions under the pension scheme and deposit linked insurance scheme. **4**
5. Answer **any three** out of four : **12**
- i) Deduction of wages under the payment of Wages Act.
  - ii) Authorities under the Employees provident fund and miscellaneous Act.
  - iii) Contract of Apprenticeship.
  - iv) Power to make rules under Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.
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**LL.B. Semester II, B.A. LL.B. Semester VI Examination, 2015  
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW (Paper – IX) (Old)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 2-5-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) Identify the Pacific means of settlement of International disputes.
  - a) Arbitration
  - b) Good offices
  - c) Conciliation
  - d) All of the above
- 2) The constant of a State to be bound by a treaty may be expressed by following method.
  - a) Signature
  - b) By accession
  - c) By ratification
  - d) All of the above
- 3) The World Intellectual Property Organization was established in the year
  - a) 1967
  - b) 1977
  - c) 1957
  - d) none of the above
- 4) International Monetary Fund was established in the year \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) 1945
  - b) 1955
  - c) 1965
  - d) none of the above
- 5) The United Nations Organization was consisting of the following number of principal organs
  - a) 06
  - b) 08
  - c) 05
  - d) none of the above



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

5

1) The term ILO stands for \_\_\_\_\_

2) The International Court of Justice was situated at \_\_\_\_\_

3) Reprisal is one of \_\_\_\_\_ means of settlement of International disputes.

4) The term UNESCO stands for \_\_\_\_\_

5) The Security Council is one of the organs of \_\_\_\_\_

2. Define International treaties. Discuss in detail the formation, ratification and consequences of non-ratification of treaties.

10

3. Define the term 'Contraband'. Discuss in detail consequence of carriage of contraband of war and Doctrine of continuous voyage.

10

OR

Discuss the term aircraft hijacking. Discuss in detail development of law relating to hijacking and evaluation of I.C.A.O. Jurisdiction in aircraft hijacking.

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

(2×2=4)

1) Concept of total war.

2) Kinds of Neutrality.

3) Exclusive Economic zone.

B) World Health Organization.

4

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

12

1) Continental Shelf.

2) Five Freedoms of Air.

3) Diplomatic Agents.

4) Settlement of International disputes.

\_\_\_\_\_





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

Day and Date : Wednesday, 8-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

I. A) Fill in the blanks with the **appropriate** prepositions. **5**

- 1) I bought a book \_\_\_\_\_ ten rupees.
- 2) My brother is good \_\_\_\_\_ mathematics.
- 3) I cannot buy it \_\_\_\_\_ such a price.
- 4) Many people have died \_\_\_\_\_ Malaria.
- 5) The man was cured \_\_\_\_\_ his illness.

B) Fill in the blanks with 'a', 'an', or 'the' where necessary : **5**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ rich should be kind and helping.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast is at eight o' clock.
- 3) My wife is \_\_\_\_\_ M.Sc. in Physics.
- 4) Mohan is \_\_\_\_\_ better of the two boys.
- 5) We should help \_\_\_\_\_ poor.

II. A) Read the following passage carefully and answers the questions given below it : **10**

India is chiefly an agricultural land. The cultivation of crops depends on a proper supply of water throughout the year. From olden times, large parts of our country have suffered from periods of too much rain, alternating with periods of drought. People have known that if the excess water of the flood seasons can be stored away for use in the fields during the dry seasons, the



problems would be solved. Unfortunately, they have had neither the knowledge nor the means to do much in this matter. What little they have tried to put into practice. They have dug canals to carry away water from the great perennial rivers. This was heavy and expensive work and practicable over only a small areas. Larger tanks were excavated, small dams built to hold water or hold back flood. But it has not been possible to do anything on a countrywide scale.

- 1) Why does India need water throughout the year ?
- 2) How has our country suffered from olden times ?
- 3) What have our people known to avoid these sufferings ?
- 4) What have they been doing in this respect ?
- 5) Why have they not been able to do much ?

OR

B) Make a precis of above passage and give suitable title to it.

III. A) Write a letter to the Postmaster, advising him of a change of address while you are away on a holiday. 10

OR

B) Write a letter to the Commissioner, complaining about the bad quality and inadequate supply of water in your town.

IV. Paraphrase the following poem. 10

There is tide in the affairs of men  
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune ;  
Omitted, all the voyage of their life  
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.

– Shakespeare

OR

Write a short paragraph on **any one** of the following topics : 10

- 1) Lok-Adalat
- 2) Democracy in India.



3) Capital Punishment in India.

4) My idea of an ideal advocate.

V. A) Correct the following sentences (**any five**).

**5**

1) The mountains are covered by snow.

2) Many people have died from malaria.

3) I divided the cake in four parts.

4) My brother is good in Mathematics.

5) I congratulate you for your success.

6) I am ill since three months.

7) A box of eggs are on the table.

B) Transform as directed :

**3**

1) He will be made King by the people, (change the voice)

2) Solapur is one of the hottest cities in Maharashtra, (Change the degree)

3) It's raining. (add a question tag)

C) Identify the underlined words as the parts of speech and name them.

**2**

1) The baby sleep.

2) I ate some rice.

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

Day and Date : Tuesday, 5-5-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5

- 1) United National Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm consisting of following number of principles.  
a) 26                      b) 27                      c) 28                      d) None of above
- 2) Prevention to Cruelty to Animals Act was passed in India in the year  
a) 1960                      b) 1965                      c) 1975                      d) None of above
- 3) The Biological Diversity Act was passed in India in the year  
a) 2002                      b) 2005                      c) 2010                      d) None of above
- 4) The Forest (Conservation) Act was passed in India in the year  
a) 1980                      b) 1995                      c) 1975                      d) None of above
- 5) The Central Government in pursuance of powers conferred under Environment Protection Act the Manufacture use, import and storage of hazardous micro-organism genetically engineered organism or cells rules framed in the year  
a) 1989                      b) 1999                      c) 1992                      d) None of above

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

- 1) The term EIA stands for \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) The Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules were passed by the Central government under the Environment (Protection) Act in the year \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) The United National Conference on Environment and Development held at Rio-de-Janerio in the year \_\_\_\_\_



4) The Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules were framed under the Environment (Protection) Act in the year \_\_\_\_\_

5) The Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules were framed under the Environment (Protection) Act in the year \_\_\_\_\_

2. Discuss the role of Forests in the Protection of Environment through statutory laws in pre and post independence India with the help of decided case law. **10**
3. Discuss the provisions relating declaration and acts prohibited in the Sanctuaries and declaration and management of National Parks under the Wildlife (Protection) Act with the help of decided cases.

OR

Discuss in detail the principles laid down the Stockholm Conference and Rio-Conference towards International Environmental Law and its impact on state parties. **10**

4. Short answer type questions : **8**
- A) Write **any two** : **(2×2=4)**
- 1) Eco Mark
  - 2) Wet lands
  - 3) Environment Audit.
- B) Experimentation on animals under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. **4**
5. Write a short notes on **any three** : **12**
- 1) National Bio-diversity Authority and State Bio-Diversity Board.
  - 2) Animal Welfare Board of India.
  - 3) Coastal Zone Management.
  - 4) Central Zoo Authority.
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**LL.B. (Semester – III) B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VII) Examination, 2015**  
**JURISPRUDENCE Paper – I**  
**(Legal Method, Indian Legal System and Theory of Law)**

Day and Date : Monday, 6-4-2015  
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5
- i) "The Province of Jurisprudence Determined"-This book was written by  
a) Savigny      b) Austin      c) Puchta      d) None of these
- ii) The main exponent of historical school is  
a) Austin      b) Duguit      c) Bentham      d) Savigny
- iii) According to analytical positivism \_\_\_\_\_ is an important source of law.  
a) Legislation      b) Custom  
c) Judges decisions      d) Juristic writings
- iv) 'Social Contract' concept was discussed in \_\_\_\_\_ 's 'Republic' book.  
a) Savigny      b) Plato      c) Bentham      d) Austins
- v) According to Greek thinkers \_\_\_\_\_ caused the birth of 'natural law' idea.  
a) Political conditions      b) Economic conditions  
c) Social conditions      d) International conditions.



- B) Fill in the blanks/write in **one** sentence. **5**
- i) In Hindu legal works, the equivalent word for Law is \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii) According to pure theory Law norms are \_\_\_\_\_ norms.
  - iii) Social engineering means a \_\_\_\_\_ between the competing interests in the society.
  - iv) Conventional law having its source in \_\_\_\_\_
  - v) Non obligatory custom means \_\_\_\_\_
2. Critically write a note on Austins theory of Analytical Positivism. **10**
3. “Precedent is a source of law”. Discuss. **10**
- OR
3. Critically write a note on Historical School of Law.
4. Short answers.
- A) Write **any two** out of three. **4**
- i) Human laws
  - ii) Local custom
  - iii) Obiter dictum
- B) Subordinate legislation. **4**
5. Short notes (write **any three**). **12**
- i) Juristic writings
  - ii) Hobbe’s Social Contract Theory
  - iii) Dharma
  - iv) Parliamentary control over delegated legislation.
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**LL.B. (Semester – III) and B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VII) Examination, 2015  
FAMILY LAW – II (Paper – II)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 7-4-2015  
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions.

5

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is the legal relationship between the man and the child which comes into existence when the child is born within lawful wedlock.
  - a) Maternity
  - b) Paternity
  - c) Marriage
  - d) All the above
- 2) Under \_\_\_\_\_ right of custody is called as right of Hizanat.
  - a) Muslim law
  - b) Hindu law
  - c) Christian law
  - d) All the above
- 3) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Divorce Act provides for permanent alimony.
  - a) Section 37
  - b) Section 33
  - c) Section 28
  - d) None of above
- 4) Under Cr. P. C. an order of maintenance made in favour of a divorced wife may be \_\_\_\_\_ if the divorced wife remarries.
  - a) Altered
  - b) Revised
  - c) Renewed
  - d) Cancelled
- 5) The first natural guardian of illegitimate boy on an illegitimate unmarried girl is the \_\_\_\_\_ under Section 6 (b) of Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956.
  - a) Mother
  - b) Father
  - c) Husband
  - d) None of above





- B) Fill in the blanks/Answer in **one** sentence. **5**
- 1) De Facto guardian means \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) Section 39 of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 provides \_\_\_\_\_ alimony and maintenance.
  - 3) According to Section 9 of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, no person except the father or mother or \_\_\_\_\_ of a child shall have the capacity to give the child in adoption.
  - 4) Minor under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 means \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5) No wife shall be entitled to receive maintenance from her husband under Section 125 of Cr. P. C. if she refuses to live with her husband without \_\_\_\_\_
2. Review critically the objectives and provisions of Muslim women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986. **10**
3. A) Explain in detail maintenance by wife under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956.
- OR
- B) Explain custody provisions under different personal laws. **10**
4. A) Write short answers (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) Iddat period means
  - 2) Dejure guardian
  - 3) Expenses of proceedings.
- B) Natural guardian. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Acknowledgement of paternity.
  - 2) Maintenance under Section 125 of Cr. P. C.
  - 3) Welfare of the child.
  - 4) Legitimacy.
- \_\_\_\_\_





2. Discuss what property may be transferred and what property cannot be transferred. **10**
3. A) Define Lease. Explain various modes for termination of lease. **10**
- OR
- B) “Once a mortgage, always a mortgage and nothing but a mortgage” – Discuss. **10**
4. A) Answer in short (**any 2**) : **4**
- i) Finder of goods
  - ii) Void gift
  - iii) Kinds of charge.
- B) Write a note on : **4**
- i) Sale and Agreement to sell.
5. Write short notes on (**any 3**) : **12**
- i) Actionable claims
  - ii) Software
  - iii) Trade Mark
  - iv) Exchange.
-



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**LL.B. (Semester – III) & B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VII) Examination, 2015  
LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW (Paper – II) (Paper – IV)**

Day and Date : Monday, 13-4-2015  
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) The investigation of settlement of industrial dispute is the object of \_\_\_\_\_ Act.  
a) M.R.T.U. and P.U.L.O.                      b) I.D.  
c) I.P.C.    d) Trade Union
  - 2) During the \_\_\_\_\_ century Industrial Jurisprudence has developed in India.  
a) 18<sup>th</sup>                      b) 19<sup>th</sup>                      c) 20<sup>th</sup>                      d) 21<sup>st</sup>
  - 3) Tripartism approach began in  
a) 1947                      b) 1956                      c) 1957                      d) 1961
  - 4) Industrial peace and economic justice is the object of  
a) Industrial Relation                      b) Payment of Wages Act  
c) Equal Remuneration Act                      d) Contract Labour Act
  - 5) A Co-operative Milk Society is to be  
a) Profession                      b) Service  
c) Industry                      d) None of these



B) Fill in the blanks : 5

- 1) Non-employment includes \_\_\_\_\_ as well as refusal to reinstate.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ means the closing of a place of employment.
- 3) Token strike is a kind of \_\_\_\_\_ strike.
- 4) The employer can change in the condition of services, after giving such notice for \_\_\_\_\_ days in writing.
- 5) The award shall be published with in \_\_\_\_\_ days from its receipts by the Govt.

2. Explain the principles of Industrial Adjudication. 10

3. Explain the reference of dispute to Courts or Tribunals U/S 10 of I.D. Act. 10

OR

Explain the Unfair Labour Practices on the part of employer and Trade Union.

4. Short answer types questions :

A) Write **any two** : 4

- 1) Protected workman
- 2) Definition of continuous service
- 3) Amended definition of "industry".

B) Qualification and disqualifications for the Presiding Officer of Tribunals. 4

5. Write short notes on **any three** : (3×4=12)

- a) Recovery of money due from an employer.
  - b) Redressal Machinery.
  - c) Application of Sec. 25 C to 25 E.
  - d) Application of Chapter V – B.
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**LL.B. (Semester – III) and B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VII) Examination, 2015  
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM  
(Paper – V)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 15-4-2015  
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 40

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : **4**
- 1) An advocate should not be considered merely an agent or servant of his  
a) Court                      b) Client                      c) Government                      d) State
  - 2) Advocates Act was enacted in the year  
a) 1961                      b) 1726                      c) 1926                      d) 1947
  - 3) To lay down standards of professional conduct and etiquette for advocates is a function of  
a) Bar Council of India                      b) State Bar Council  
c) Government                      d) None of above
  - 4) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Advocates Act provides disqualification for enrolment.  
a) 24 – A                      b) 25                      c) 26                      d) None of above
- B) Fill in the blanks/answer in **one** sentence. **4**
- 1) According to Section 24 of the Advocate Act a person shall be qualified to be admitted as an advocate who has completed \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) Disciplinary Committee of State Bar Council punish an advocate under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Advocates Act.
  - 3) To promote and support law \_\_\_\_\_ is the function of State Bar Council and Bar Council of India.
  - 4) An advocate should not act or plead in any matter in which he himself is \_\_\_\_\_ interested.



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

3. Write a note on Lawyer’s duties to the court. **8**

OR

3. Explain :

a) Who may be admitted as an advocate on state roll ? **8**

b) Advocates duty towards opponent counsel.

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

i) State roll

ii) Advocate

iii) Advocate fees.

B) Functions of State Bar Councils. **4**

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

i) Disciplinary Committee

ii) Lawyer’s duty towards client

iii) Lawyer’s duty towards public.

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

Day and Date : Thursday, 16-4-2015  
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) An arbitration agreement shall be in \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Oral
  - b) Writing
  - c) Both a) and b)
  - d) None of above
- 2) Lok Adalat can be established under \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996
  - b) Legal Services Authorities Act 1987
  - c) Arbitration Act 1940
  - d) None of above
- 3) Part \_\_\_\_\_ of Arbitration and conciliation Act 1996 deals with conciliation.
  - a) I
  - b) II
  - c) III
  - d) None of above
- 4) Section 64 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996, deals with appointment of \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Conciliators
  - b) Arbitrator
  - c) Both a) and b)
  - d) None of above
- 5) Section 21 of the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 deals with award of the Lok Adalat shall be deemed to be a \_\_\_\_\_ of a civil court.
  - a) Award
  - b) Decree
  - c) Order
  - d) None of above

P.T.O.





- B) Fill in the blanks/answer in **one** sentences : **5**
- 1) UNCITRAL means
  - 2) The parties are free to determine the number of arbitrators, provided that such number shall not be an \_\_\_\_\_ number.
  - 3) An application for setting aside may be made within \_\_\_\_\_ months from the date of receiving of arbitral award under Section 34(3) of Arbitration and Conciliation Act.
  - 4) Section 18 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act says that the parties shall be treated with \_\_\_\_\_ and each party shall be given a full opportunity to present his case.
  - 5) Arbitration means any arbitration whether or not administered by \_\_\_\_\_ arbitral institution under Section 2 (1) (a) of Act of 1996.
2. Discuss the provisions relating to setting aside of arbitral award. **10**
3. Give a note on Lok Adalat under Legal Services Authorities Act 1987. **10**
- OR
3. Give a detail note on New York convention awards. **10**
4. Short answer type questions :
- A) Answer **any two** : **4**
- 1) Interim measures
  - 2) Arbitral tribunal
  - 3) Foreign award.
- B) Difference between arbitration and conciliation. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) International commercial arbitration
  - 2) Conciliation proceedings
  - 3) Arbitration agreement
  - 4) Enforcement of arbitration award.
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**LL.B. Semester – III and B.A. LL.B, Semester – VII Examination, 2015  
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II (PAPER – VII)**

Day and Date : Friday, 17-4-2015

Total Marks : 50

Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

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

I. A) Multiple Choice questions.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ Number of members of Rajya Sabha are nominated by President. **5**  
a) 22                      b) 10                      c) 15                      d) 12
- 2) The minimum number of seats for Legislative Assembly are Fixed at \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 70                      b) 80                      c) 60                      d) 100
- 3) Art \_\_\_\_\_ empowers parliament by Law to Constitute a High Court for Union Territories.  
a) 241                      b) 250                      c) 300                      d) None Above.
- 4) Reservation of seats in panchayats are provided to \_\_\_\_\_ categories.  
a) Women                      b) SC                      c) ST                      d) All above
- 5) Municipal Council is created at \_\_\_\_\_ area.  
a) Large Urban                      b) Smaller Urban  
c) Both above                      d) None above

B) Fill in the Blanks/ Answer in **one** sentence.

- 1) Article \_\_\_\_\_ provides appeal by Special leave to Supreme Court. **5**
- 2) Appointment of District Judges is made by \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) The High Court Judges can be removed from their office through \_\_\_\_\_ procedure.
- 4) Privileges of the state legislature are mentioned under Article \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) The Salary of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India is charged on \_\_\_\_\_ fund.



2. Discuss in brief the privileges and immunities of parliament members and law making procedure of parliament. **10**
3. Discuss the procedure to appoint the Supreme Court Judges and their Removal with Apt. case laws. **10**

OR

Write an Essay on Subordinate Courts.

4. A) Write short answer (**any two**). **4**
- 1) Purpose of the creation of Union Territories.
  - 2) Duties of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
  - 3) Composition of state legislature.
- B) Appointment of Finance Commission for Municipalities. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Composition of Panchayats.
  - 2) Jurisdiction of High Court.
  - 3) Reservation in Municipalities.
  - 4) Union Territories.
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**LL.B. (Semester – III), B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VII) Examination, 2015  
INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION  
(Paper – VIII) (A)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 18-4-2015  
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5
- 1) Noscitur a sociis means \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) Of the same subject matter
    - b) To know from association
    - c) Belonging to the same period
    - d) None of these
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_ statute is one where its period of operation or validity has been fixed by the statute itself.
    - a) Temporary statute
    - b) Permanent statute
    - c) Enabling statute
    - d) None of these
  - 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is an internal aid to interpretation.
    - a) Travaux preparatoires
    - b) Non-obstante clause
    - c) Statutes in pari materia
    - d) None of these
  - 4) Contemporanea expositio means \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) Belonging to the same period
    - b) Belonging to the same subject matter
    - c) To know from association
    - d) None of these
  - 5) A statute is an \_\_\_\_\_ enacted by the legislature.
    - a) Established rule
    - b) Formal regulation
    - c) Ordinance
    - d) All of these



- B) Fill in the blanks/Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) Eiusdem generis means \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) Mischief rule emerged in \_\_\_\_\_ case.
  - 3) \_\_\_\_\_ statute is one which compells performance of certain things or compells that a certain things must be done in certain manner or form.
  - 4) Travaux preparatoires is \_\_\_\_\_ aid to interpretation.
  - 5) According to \_\_\_\_\_ principle of interpretation, words of an enactment are to be given their ordinary and natural meaning.
2. Write a detail note on external aids to interpretation. 10
3. Discuss in detail the secondary rules of statutory interpretation. 10
- OR
- Define statute. Discuss in detail commencement, operation and repeal of statutes.
4. Short answer type questions : 8
- A) Solve **any two** : 4
- 1) Preamble
  - 2) Non-obstante clause
  - 3) Golden rule.
- B) Principle of utility. 4
5. Write short notes on **any three** : 12
- 1) Literal rule of statutory interpretation
  - 2) Rawls theory
  - 3) Distinction between morals and legislation
  - 4) Mischief rule of interpretation.
-



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**LL.B. (Semester – III) & B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VII) Examination, 2015  
Paper – IX A : PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY**

Day and Date : Monday, 20-4-2015  
Time : 3.00 p.m.to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ includes study of custody, treatment, prevention and control of crime.
  - a) Penology
  - b) Criminal law
  - c) Criminology
  - d) None of the above
- 2) The object of \_\_\_\_\_ is to check the occurrence of crime.
  - a) treatment
  - b) crime prevention
  - c) both a and b
  - d) none of the above
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is based on the proposition 'not to avenge crime but to prevent it'.
  - a) Preventive theory
  - b) Deterrent theory
  - c) Retributive theory
  - d) Reformatory theory
- 4) In \_\_\_\_\_ one or both the hands of the person who committed theft were chopped off and if he indulged in sex crime his private part was cut off.
  - a) Branding
  - b) Mutilation
  - c) Stoning
  - d) None of the above
- 5) Sec. \_\_\_\_\_ of the code of criminal procedure, 1973 requires that when a person is sentenced to death, the Judge in his sentencing order shall direct that the condemned person be hanged by neck till he is dead.
  - a) Sec. 354 (5)
  - b) Sec. 354 (3)
  - c) both (a) and (b)
  - d) None of the above



- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ means the guilty person is made to stand in a small trench dug in the ground and people surround him from all sides and pelt stone on him until he dies.
  - 2) Individualised treatment became the cardinal principle for reformation of offenders. This view found expression in the \_\_\_\_\_ theory of punishment.
  - 3) Murder under Sec. 302 of the Indian Penal Code is punishable with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 4) \_\_\_\_\_ means to eliminate criminals from society by sending them to far-off places.
  - 5) The main kinds of \_\_\_\_\_ punishment in ancient times are Flogging, Mutilation, Branding.
2. Explain the concept of punishment. Explain in brief different theories of punishment. 10
3. Explain the meaning and scope of the term penology. What are the different kinds of penology ? 10
- OR
3. Explain in detail the concept of crime control. Discuss the problems which are involved in crime control. 10
4. A) Short answer type questions (**any two**) : 4
- 1) Minimum sentence
  - 2) Externment
  - 3) Hearing the accused on question of sentence.
- B) Mitigating factors. 4
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : 12
- 1) Modes of execution.
  - 2) Constitutional validity of capital punishment.
  - 3) Arguments in favour of capital punishment.
  - 4) Search for the substitute of punishment.
-



**SLR-E – 7**

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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – I) Examination, 2015  
Paper – IV : SOCIOLOGY – I (Old)  
General Principles**

Day and Date : Monday, 13-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

1. A) Multiple choice questions.

**5**

- 1) One women marry with more than one man is \_\_\_\_\_ marriage.
  - a) Polygamy
  - b) Polyandry
  - c) Monogamy
  - d) Exogamy
- 2) Sociology is a science of \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Human behaviour
  - b) Group human behaviour
  - c) Animal behaviour
  - d) None
- 3) Direct contact in \_\_\_\_\_ group.
  - a) in
  - b) out
  - c) primary
  - d) secondary
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is one of formal means of social control.
  - a) Religion
  - b) Coercion
  - c) Custom
  - d) Culture
- 5) Class and \_\_\_\_\_ is element of social stratification.
  - a) Caste
  - b) Association
  - c) Institute
  - d) None

**P.T.O.**





B) Write fill in the blanks : 5

- 1) Status is depend on performance of \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Fixed territory is characteristic of \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Faith on \_\_\_\_\_ is religion.
- 4) Face to face contact has in \_\_\_\_\_ social group.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is supporter of social contract theory.

2. Discuss in detail relation of man with society. 10

3. What is social control and its means of social control. 10

OR

Explain Role and Status and its kinds.

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

- 1) Kinship
- 2) Custom
- 3) Polygamy.

B) Family. 4

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

- 1) Social stratification
  - 2) Law
  - 3) Divorce
  - 4) Experimental method.
-



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**LL.B. (Semester – III), B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VII) Examination, 2015  
INSURANCE LAW (Paper – X A)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 21-4-2015  
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

1. a) Multiple choice questions.

5

- 1) Insurance is \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) Co-operative device
  - B) Social device
  - C) Social and economic device
  - D) All of these
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is the formal document which evidences the contract of insurance which has been formed by mutual agreement between the parties.
  - A) Cover note
  - B) Receipt of premium
  - C) Policy
  - D) Proposal form
- 3) A fortuitous or accidental occurrences are called \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) losses
  - B) damage
  - C) risks
  - D) none of these
- 4) In a indemnity contract, the contract of insurance is \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) Not a contract to make gain
  - B) Contract to make gain
  - C) Void contract
  - D) Quasi-contract
- 5) Insurable interest is of two types, namely, \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) Contractual and statutory
  - B) Legal and illegal
  - C) Contractual and quasi-contractual
  - D) Self and public



b) Fill in the blanks :

5

- 1) In its' literal sense, subrogation is the \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) The contract of insurance are based on mutual confidence between, \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) According to the provisions of Sec. 38, the conditional assignment is \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) A valid contract of insurance can be entered in to by person only if he has \_\_\_\_\_ in the subject matter.
- 5) A policy means a document containing, \_\_\_\_\_

2. What is insurance ? Explain the need and purpose of insurance. 10

3. "Indemnity is the controlling principle in insurance law, but all insurances are not perfect contracts of indemnity". Explain. 10

OR

State the composition, duties, powers and functions of IRDA.

4. Give the answer in short : 4

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

- 1) Explain "All risks clause".
- 2) Define, 'Life Insurance'.
- 3) Proposal Form.

B) Explain the principle of Uberrima fides in life insurance. 4

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

- 1) Types of insurable interests.
  - 2) Construction of policy.
  - 3) Indemnity clause.
  - 4) Material facts.
-



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**LL.B. (Semester – III), B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VII) Examination, 2015  
TRADE MARKS AND DESIGN (Paper No. – X(B))**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 21-4-2015  
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

I. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) The registration of the trade mark shall be for a period of \_\_\_\_\_ years.
  - a) Eight years
  - b) Ten years
  - c) Twelve years
  - d) None of above
- 2) Application for Registration as a registered user of the Trade Mark is to be made to the Registrar with \_\_\_\_\_ documents.
  - a) An authorised copy of the agreement between the registered proprietor and the proposed user
  - b) An Affidavit stating goods in respect of which the registration is proposed
  - c) Conditions or restrictions with respect to characteristics of goods
  - d) All of these
- 3) Madrid Agreement concerning the international Registration of marks introduced in \_\_\_\_\_ year.
  - a) 1967
  - b) 1979
  - c) 1989
  - d) None of these
- 4) The word well known Trade Mark was defined by Trade Marks Act under Sec  
  - a) Sec – 2(1) (Zg)
  - b) Sec – 2 (1) (b)
  - c) Sec – 2(1) (Za)
  - d) None of these
- 5) A good Trade Mark should possess \_\_\_\_\_ characteristics.
  - a) It should be short
  - b) It should appeal to the eye
  - c) It should easy to recognise
  - d) All of these



- B) Fill in the blanks/answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) The word Trade Mark was defined by Trade Marks Act, 1999 under Section \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) Paris convention for the protection of industrial property introduced in \_\_\_\_\_ year.
  - 3) Registered user is defined under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Trade Marks Act, 1999.
  - 4) Associated Trade Mark is defined under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Trade Marks Act, 1999.
  - 5) 'Collective mark' is defined under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Trade Marks Act, 1999
2. Define Trade Mark. Discuss in detail the procedure and duration of registration and grounds for its refusal 10
3. Write a note on Paris convention for the Protection of Industrial Property 1967. 10
- OR
- Discuss in detail the powers and functions of registrar and effects of registration.
4. Short answer type questions :
- A) Write **any two** : 4
- 1) Collective mark
  - 2) False Trade description
  - 3) Certification Trade Marks.
- B) Assignment and Transmission. 4
5. Write short notes on **any three** : 12
- 1) Functioning of Trade Marks
  - 2) Rectification and correction of register
  - 3) Restoration of registration
  - 4) History and origin of Trade Mark.
-





2. Critically write a note on negligence. What are the theories of negligence ? **10**
3. What are the elements of legal rights ? “Right” is used in a wider sense also” – Discuss. **10**

OR

3. “All human beings are not legal persons” – discuss. When personality will start and ends ? **10**
4. A) Write short answers on **any two** : **4**
- i) Kinds of duties
  - ii) Mensrea
  - iii) Stages of criminal Act.
- B) Vicarious liability. **4**
5. Write short notes on **any three** : **12**
- i) Corporation sole.
  - ii) Whether possession is a right ?
  - iii) Rights of ownership.
  - iv) Theories of right.
-



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

Day and Date : Thursday, 23-4-2015  
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) Under Section 4 of Family Court Act, the State Government may with the \_\_\_\_\_ of the High Court appoint one or more persons to be judges of a Family Court.
    - a) Concurrence
    - b) Consultation
    - c) Consolidation
    - d) None of the above
  - 2) A Family Court shall have jurisdiction in respect of suit or proceeding for \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) Maintenance
    - b) An order or injunction in circumstances arising out of a marital relationship
    - c) Both a) and b)
    - d) None of the above
  - 3) Judgement of a Family Court shall contain \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) A concise statement of the case
    - b) The point for determination
    - c) The decision with reasons
    - d) All the above
  - 4) The Family Courts Act was enacted in \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) 1984
    - b) 1961
    - c) 1956
    - d) None of the above
  - 5) Part \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution of India contains Article 44 i.e. Uniform Civil Code.
    - a) I
    - b) II
    - c) III
    - d) IV





- B) Fill in the blanks/answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) Gender justice means \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) Rationality is the essence of \_\_\_\_\_ and also more interest in present and future rather than in past.
  - 3) Urbanisation means \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4) Nuclear family is \_\_\_\_\_ composite family unit.
  - 5) Family Court means a Family Court established under section \_\_\_\_\_
2. Explain critically concept of gender justice. 10
3. Explain term Family Court, its establishment and jurisdiction. 10
- OR
3. Explain : 10
- a) Religious pluralism
  - b) Impediments in formulation of the Uniform Civil Code.
4. Short answer types questions : 4
- A) Write (**any two**) :
- 1) Proceedings in Camera means
  - 2) Article 44
  - 3) Universalisation.
- B) Duty of Family Court to make efforts for settlement. 4
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : 12
- 1) Education and women
  - 2) Change in relationship between parents and children
  - 3) Secularization
  - 4) Westernisation.
-



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**LL.B. (Semester – IV) B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VIII) Examination, 2015  
Paper – IV : LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW (Paper – II)**

Day and Date : Friday, 24-4-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- i) Under ESI Act in case of Railways, Major port or a mine the appropriate Govt. means \_\_\_\_\_ Govt.  
a) State                      b) Central                      c) Local                      d) None of these
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_ is established for rendering certain benefits to the employees required enormous fund under ESI Act.  
a) Board of conciliation                      b) ESI corporation  
c) Commissioner                      d) None of these
- iii) The Employees Compensation Act, 1923 came into force on  
a) 1/7/1924                      b) 1/8/1924                      c) 1/9/1924                      d) None of these
- iv) Intentional injury caused by others whether accident ?  
a) Yes                      b) No                      c) Uncertain                      d) None of these
- v) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Factories Act makes it obligatory on the occupier of every factory wherein more than 150 workers are ordinarily employed, to provide rest rooms, Lunch rooms etc.  
a) 37                      b) 47                      c) 57                      d) 27



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

- i) Welfare officers must be appointed by the occupier of every factory where there are more than \_\_\_\_\_ workers.
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ shall not be employed in any part of the factory for pressing cotton in which a cotton opener is at work.
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_ wage is one which can only provide for a bare subsistence.
- iv) \_\_\_\_\_ employment means an employment specified in the schedule or any process or any branch of work forming part of such employment.
- v) Under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of minimum wages Act the appropriate Govt. should appoint Inspectors.

2. Explain the liability of Employer to pay contribution, whether employer can dismiss or punish employer during the period of sickness Under ESI Act ? 10

3. Critically write a note on the employment of young persons in the factory. 10

OR

Explain about the working hours of adults Under Factories Act. 10

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

- i) Worker under Factories Act.
- ii) Prohibition of employment of women and children.
- iii) Minimum time rate wages of piece work.

B) Accident arising in the course of employment. 4

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

- i) Disablement.
- ii) Powers of Inspectors Under Factories Act.
- iii) Workers participation in Safety management.
- iv) Maternity Benefit Under ESI Act.

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**LL.B. (Semester – IV) & B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VIII) Examination, 2015  
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM  
(Paper – V)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 25-4-2015  
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 40

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

4

- 1) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of contempt of Courts Act 1971, provides procedure where contempt is in the face of the Supreme Court or a High Court.
  - a) 14
  - b) 13
  - c) 12
  - d) None of above
- 2) Under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of contempt of Courts Act 1971, publication of information relating to proceeding in chambers or in camera not amount to contempt except in certain cases.
  - a) 13
  - b) 7
  - c) 6
  - d) None of above
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is defence available in criminal contempt of Court.
  - a) Fair criticism of Judicial Act
  - b) Disobedience or breach was not wilful
  - c) a) and b)
  - d) None of above
- 4) Civil contempt is defined under Section 2( ) of the contempt of Court Act 1971.
  - a) c
  - b) b
  - c) d
  - d) None of above

P.T.O.



- B) Fill in the blanks/answer in **one** sentence : 4
- 1) A judicial proceedings is said to be pending in case of civil, proceeding when it is instituted by the filing of a \_\_\_\_\_ or otherwise.
  - 2) A person shall not be guilty of contempt of court for publishing any fair comment on the \_\_\_\_\_ of any case which has been heard and finally decided.
  - 3) The Supreme Court and High Court as courts of \_\_\_\_\_ have inherent power to punish for contempt.
  - 4) In civil contempt of court, it would be a valid defence to say that compliance with order of the court was \_\_\_\_\_
2. Explain : 8
- a) Hikmat Ali Khan Vs Ishwar Prasad AIR 1997 SC 864.
  - b) P.D. Gupta Vs. Ram Murthy AIR 1998 SC 283.
3. A) Explain salient features of contempt of Court Act 1971. 8
- OR
- B) Explain Bar Council Code of ethics.
4. A) Write short answer (**any 2**) : 4
- 1) Disciplinary Committee of Bar Council of India.
  - 2) Innocent Publication
  - 3) Proceeding in Chambers or in Camera.
- B) John D'Souza Vs. Edward Ani AIR 1994 SC 975. 4
5. Write short notes (**any two**) : 8
- 1) Dalal, Ds Vs. State Bank of India AIR 1993 Cr. LJ 1478.
  - 2) BCI. TR Case No. 27/1988, Vol 16(3&4) 1989, I.B.R., Y.V.R. (Complainant) Vs. MKN. (Respondent)
  - 3) D.C. Appeal No. 35/1987, Vol 16(3&4) 1989, I.B.R, N.M (Appellant) Vs. V.D. (Respondent)
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**LL.B. (Semester – IV), B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VIII) Examination, 2015  
Paper – VII : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II**

Day and Date : Monday, 27-4-2015  
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5

- 1) \_\_\_\_ is not an essential characteristics of Federalism.  
a) Distribution of powers                      b) Emergency provision  
c) Written constitution                      d) None above
- 2) Legislative powers are called \_\_\_\_\_ power.  
a) Plenary    b) Non plenary  
c) Both above    d) None above
- 3) Doctrine of pleasure is subject to \_\_\_\_\_ Provision.  
a) Art. 320              b) Art. 301              c) Art. 311              d) Art. 12
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ Article provides for the Establishment of Administrative Tribunals.  
a) 325                      b) 323A                      c) 330                      d) 328
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ Article provides for the Establishment of election commission.  
a) 324                      b) 329                      c) 330                      d) 328

B) Fill in the blanks : 5

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ Article provides Reservation of Seats in Lok Sabha to SC and ST.
- 2) The basic structure doctrine has been evolved by the Supreme Court in \_\_\_\_\_ case.



- 3) The Provision for suit by or against the state are mentioned under Article \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) The Parliaments power to impose Restriction on Trade and Commerce is mentioned under Article \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Whose Mother Tongue is different from that of the majority in the state is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Discuss in detail the Amendment to the Constitution alongwith the Basic Structure Doctrine. 10
3. How the Indian Federalism is differ from the essential features of Federalism ? Discuss. 10
- OR
3. Write a detail note on Emergency provision.
4. A) Write short answers (**any two**) : 4
- 1) Adult suffrage
  - 2) Anglo Indians.
  - 3) Report of public service commission.
- B) Tribunal. 4
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : 12
- 1) Right to property.
  - 2) Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse.
  - 3) Scheduled castes.
  - 4) Distribution of legislative powers.
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**LL.B. (Semester – IV), B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VIII) Examination, 2015  
INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF  
LEGISLATIONS (Paper – VIII)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 28-4-2015  
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5
- 1) Where both parties are equally in the wrong, the position of the possessor is the more favourable is the meaning of \_\_\_\_\_ Maxim.
    - a) In pari delicto potior est conditio possidentis
    - b) In Bonam partem
    - c) Ut resavalet potius quam pereat
    - d) None of these
  - 2) Where two reasonable constructions are possible, which constructions is to be accepted ?
    - a) One which infringe fundamental rights
    - b) Which would make law intra-vires
    - c) Which would make law ultra-vires
    - d) None of these
  - 3) \_\_\_\_\_ statute is one which collects all statutory provisions relating to a particular topic in one place into one legislative Act with minor Amendments and improvements.
    - a) Consolidating statute
    - b) Codifying statute
    - c) Enabling statute
    - d) None of these
  - 4) If an enactment substantially falls within the powers conferred by the Constitution upon the legislature by which it was enacted, it does not become invalid merely because it incidentally touches upon subjects within the domain of other legislature.
    - a) Principle of colourable legislation
    - b) Principle of pith and substance
    - c) Principle of occupied field
    - d) None of these





5) 'You can not do indirectly what you can not do directly' is the basic theme of \_\_\_\_\_ principle.

- a) Colourable legislation                      b) Pith and substance  
c) Occupied field                                d) Implied powers

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

- 1) In Bonam partem means \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Delegatus non potest delegare means \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Expressum facit cessary tacitum means \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Where non-performance of certain provision is visited with penalty, the enactment is \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Jurisdiction is bestowed in a court by \_\_\_\_\_

2. Write a detail note on presumption as to validity of statute and presumption regarding jurisdiction. 10

3. Write a note on doctrine of pith and substance and occupied field. 10

OR

Discuss in detail interpretation of statutes conferring rights and powers and interpretation of enabling statute.

4. Short answer type questions : 8

a) Solve **any two** : 4

- 1) Residuary power
- 2) Doctrine of repugnancy
- 3) Welfare legislation.

b) Generalia specialibus non derogant. 4

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

- 1) Presumption against intending injustice.
  - 2) Colourable legislation.
  - 3) Harmonious construction.
  - 4) Expressio unius exclusio alterius.
-





B) Fill in the blanks : 5

- 1) An open prison was established as \_\_\_\_\_ in Maharashtra in 1955.
- 2) The term probation is derived from the Latin word probare which means \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ means utilisation of prisoners in productive work.
- 4) The word police is derived from the Greek word \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ means a branch of knowledge to elucidate the role of victim in the causation of crime.

2. Explain in brief the Indian Prison system. How prisoners are classified in prison ? 10

3. Explain the meaning and scope of the term probation. How probation is developed in India ? 10

OR

Explain the Police System in India. Suggest changes in the Present Police System. 10

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

- 1) Parole
- 2) Juvenile Delinquency
- 3) Victimology.

B) Prison labour. 4

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

- 1) Compensation to victim
  - 2) Women and children as victims
  - 3) Criminals as victims
  - 4) United Nations Charter of 1985.
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**LL.B. (Semester – IV) and B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VIII) Examination, 2015  
INSURANCE LAW (Paper – X)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 30-4-2015  
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. a) Multiple choice questions : **5**
- 1) U/S 173 of M.V. Act, 1988, person aggrieved by an order of a claim Tribunal, may prefer an appeal to High Court within \_\_\_\_\_ days from the date of award.  
A) thirty                      B) ninety                      C) sixty                      D) fifteen
  - 2) Under Sec. 118 of M.V. Act, \_\_\_\_\_ may by notification in the official Gazette, make regulations for the driving of motor vehicle.  
A) State Government  
B) Central Government  
C) State Govt. in consultation with Central Govt.  
D) None of the above
  - 3) The burden of proving a loss by the sea lies on the \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Insurer    B) Insured  
C) Third Party    D) Both insurer and insured
  - 4) Sec. 2(d) of Marine Insurance Act, 1963, defines \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Maritime insurance    B) Maritime perils  
C) Valued policy    D) Maritime adventure
  - 5) \_\_\_\_\_ policy is one in which the agreed value of the subject-matter insured is specified in the policy.  
A) Time Policy    B) Voyage Policy  
C) Valued Policy    D) Marine Policy



- b) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) No appeal shall lie against any award of claims tribunal if the amount in dispute in appeal is \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) Stranding is a peril where a ship \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3) General average is the matter which primarily relates to \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4) Sec. 24 of Marine Insurance Act, 1963 States that a contract of marine insurance \_\_\_\_\_ unless it is embodied in a marine policy.
  - 5) Collision means \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is Voyage policy ? Does the deviation of ship from the voyage contemplated affect the insured's liability ? When deviation is excused ? 10
3. Explain the duty to produce licence and certificate of registration under M.V. Act. 10
- OR
- Give the Constitution, jurisdiction and procedure of claims tribunals.
4. Give the answer in short : 4
- A) Write **any two** out of three :
- 1) Explain the duty of owner of the motor vehicle to give information.
  - 2) Explain the term, 'change of voyage'.
  - 3) What is the meaning of 'particular average' ?
- B) State the rights of third parties against insurers on insolvency of the insured. 4
5. Write short notes (write **any three** out of four) : 12
- 1) Duty of driver to stop in certain cases
  - 2) Total loss
  - 3) Salvage charges
  - 4) Perils of the sea.
-



SLR-E – 78 (B)

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – IV), B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VIII) Examination, 2015  
TRADE MARK AND DESIGN Paper – XB**

Day and Date : Thursday, 30-4-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

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

1. A) Multiple Choice Questions.

5

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ kind of remedy is available in passing off actions.
  - a) Injunction
  - b) Damages
  - c) Delivery-up of the offending articles
  - d) All of the above
- 2) Paris Convention for the protection of industrial property is introduced in the year
  - a) 1968
  - b) 1967
  - c) 1960
  - d) None of these
- 3) The nature of the property protected in passing off cases is
  - a) Movable property
  - b) Immovable property
  - c) Goodwill
  - d) None of these
- 4) A design is prohibited to register under the Designs Act, 2000 if, it
  - a) has been disclosed to the public
  - b) not significantly distinguishable from known designs
  - c) comprises scandalous matter
  - d) all of the above
- 5) The registered proprietor of the design shall have copy-right in the design during \_\_\_\_\_ years from the date of registration.
  - a) ten years
  - b) twenty years
  - c) seven years
  - d) none of the above

P.T.O.



B) Fill in the blanks.

5

- 1) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Part II of the TRIPS Agreement Covers Industrial Designs.
- 2) The controller may, if he thinks fit, refuse to register any design presented to him for registration, any person aggrieved by such refusal may appeal to \_\_\_\_\_ court.
- 3) The Lacarno agreement of establishing an internation classification for industrial design introduced in \_\_\_\_\_ year.
- 4) The term design is defined in the Designs Act under Section \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) A lapsed design can be restored within \_\_\_\_\_ year from the date on which the design ceased to have effect.

2. Define the term passing-off. State the points of distinction between infringement action and passing off action. 10

3. Define design. Write a note on registration of design and cancellation of registration of design. 10

OR

Write a detail note on Hague agreement of Industrial deposit of Industrial Designs.

4. Short answer type questions : (8)

A) Solve **any two** : 4

- 1) Defences in passing off action.
- 2) Powers of Central Government and Designs Act, 2000.
- 3) Agency in Designs Act.

B) Powers and duties of controller under Designs Act, 2000. 4

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

- 1) Evidence under Designs Act, 2000.
- 2) Infringement of copyright in registered design.
- 3) Lacarno agreement establishing an internation classification for Industrial Designs 1968.
- 4) Modern formulation of the law of passing off.

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2. Write a detail note in Licences. **10**

3. Discuss in detail the Rights of Riparian owners. **10**

OR

3. Discuss the following terms :

- a) Status of apartment
- b) Ownership of apartment
- c) Bye law of apartment.

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

- 1) Define dominant owner
- 2) Association of apartment owners
- 3) Common profit of apartment.

B) Customary easement. **4**

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

- 1) Action
  - 2) Stamp duties, registration fees and court fees
  - 3) Encumbrances against apartment property
  - 4) Kind of easement.
-



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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – I) Examination, 2015  
ECONOMICS – I (Old)  
General Principles (Paper – V)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 15-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

- Instructions :** I) **All questions are compulsory.**  
II) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**  
III) **Neat diagram wherever necessary.**

1. A) Multiple choice questions.

5

- 1) Planned economy is adopted by \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) England
  - b) U.S.A.
  - c) Pakistan
  - d) Russia
- 2) According to Marshall, Economics is \_\_\_\_\_ science.
  - a) Normative
  - b) Positive
  - c) Both of these
  - d) None of these
- 3) Percentage changes in the demand for goods X divided percentage changes in price of Y goods is the formula of \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Price elasticity
  - b) Point elasticity
  - c) Cross elasticity
  - d) Income elasticity
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ formulated the definitions in terms of wealth.
  - a) Ricardo
  - b) Marshall
  - c) Pigue
  - d) Adam Smith
- 5) In \_\_\_\_\_ higher price is charged and smaller output is produced.
  - a) Duopoly
  - b) Perfect competition
  - c) Monopoly
  - d) None of these

P.T.O.



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

- 1) Define price discrimination.
- 2) Who has formulated the Equi-Marginal utility theory ?
- 3) Define fixed cost.
- 4) Explain the shape of supply curve.
- 5) Give the formula of total cost.

2. How price determination under perfect competition ? 10

3. What is optimum firm ? Explain the factor determining the optimum firm. 10

OR

Explain the law of demand with the help of demand schedule and a diagram.

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

- 1) Money wages
- 2) Price elasticity
- 3) Opportunity cost.

B) Is economics as a science ? Enumerate your answer. 4

5. Write short notes on **any three** out of **four** : 12

- 1) Mixed economy
  - 2) Elasticity of demand
  - 3) Monopoly market
  - 4) Need for consumer protection.
-



SLR-E – 80

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Sem. – V) B.A. LL.B. (Sem. – IX) Examination, 2015**  
**Paper – I : LAW OF CRIMES**  
**Paper – II : Criminal Procedure Code of 1973**

Day and Date : Monday, 6-4-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions.

5

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ means to try to find out something by seeing or examining thoroughly and carefully.  
a) search                      b) seizure                      c) warrant                      d) none of the above
- 2) Complaint means any allegations made orally or in writing to a  
a) Police                      b) Magistrate                      c) Advocate                      d) None of the above
- 3) A fairness of a criminal trial is based on the  
a) women rights    b) human rights    c) a and b both    d) none of the above
- 4) Under \_\_\_\_\_ Section of Cr.P.C. direction for grant of bail to person apprehending arrest has been included.  
a) 438                      b) 436                      c) 437                      d) 439
- 5) Trial is the examination in a court of law by \_\_\_\_\_ of issues presented in due course of procedure.  
a) Police                      b) Judge or Jury    c) Advocate                      d) None of the above

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

5

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ means temporary release of an accused persons a waiting trial.
- 2) An \_\_\_\_\_ is a restraint of the liberty of the person.
- 3) Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution of India is for the protection of life and personal.

P.T.O.



- 4) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of criminal procedure code is for the Right to be examined by medical practitioner.
- 5) Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of \_\_\_\_\_ hours.
- 2. Explain the organisation of police, prosecutor, defence council and prison authorities. 10
- 3. What is meant by cognisance of offence ? Under what circumstances and who can take the cognisance of an offence ? 10

OR

Write about general provisions relating to search and seizure.

- 4. A) Write short answers (**any two**). 4
    - 1) Rights of cross-examination
    - 2) The absconder status
    - 3) Fair trial.
  - B) Importance of fair trial. 4
  - 5. Write short notes (**any three**). 12
    - 1) Anticipatory Bail
    - 2) Right to Speedy Trial
    - 3) F.I.R
    - 4) Search Warrant.
-



Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester – V)/B.A. LL.B. (Semester – IX) Examination, 2015  
LAW OF EVIDENCE (Paper – II)

Day and Date : Tuesday, 7-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- i) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Evidence Act defines, facts, facts in issue, proved, not proved etc.
    - a) 3
    - b) 4
    - c) 5
    - d) 6
  - ii) The facts which surround the happening of an event are its \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) Circumstantial evidence
    - b) Res gestae
    - c) Preparation and motive
    - d) None of these
  - iii) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Evidence Act lays down the rules of evidence for the proof of customs and rights.
    - a) 13
    - b) 14
    - c) 15
    - d) 16
  - iv) Section 17 of Indian Evidence Act defined
    - a) Confession
    - b) Admission
    - c) Estoppel
    - d) None of these
  - v) Who can prove admission ?
    - a) Who has made the admission
    - b) Opposition party to suit
    - c) both
    - d) None of these



- B) Answer in **one** sentence/give **one** word answer : **5**
- i) Here say evidence means \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii) All admissions are not \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii) A confession before the police is \_\_\_\_\_
  - iv) Whether a confession become irrelevant because of promise of secrecy ?
  - v) \_\_\_\_\_ means the statement of a person who has died explaining the circumstances of his death.
2. Explain the admissibility of ‘Dying Declaration’ with the help of case laws. **10**
3. “Induced confessions are irrelevant” – Discuss. **10**
- OR
- Define confession and write about the forms of confession. **10**
4. A) Write **any two** out of **three** : **4**
- i) Oral evidence
  - ii) Fact in issue
  - iii) Relevancy of electronic records.
- B) Motive. **4**
5. Write **any three** out of four : **12**
- a) Expert evidence
  - b) Not proved
  - c) Relevancy of previous judgements
  - d) Preparation.
-



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**LL.B. (Semester – V) B.A. LL.B. (Semester – IX) Examination, 2015  
THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT (Paper – III)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 8-4-2015

Total Marks : 50

Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

**Note : All questions are compulsory.**

1. A) Multiple Choice question. 5
- 1) In case of stay of suit, it is a direction by Parliament which is mandatory
    - a) On court
    - b) On the parties
    - c) a and b above
    - d) Neither of above
  - 2) Summons is served on defendant for the purpose of
    - a) To appear
    - b) Answer the claim
    - c) a and b above
    - d) Neither of above
  - 3) As a general rule rate of interest as per Section 34 of code of Civil Procedure 1908 is
    - a) 6% p.a.
    - b) 15% p.a.
    - c) 18% p.a.
    - d) Neither of above
  - 4) As per Section 35 – A maximum limit of compensatory cost is
    - a) 1000
    - b) 3000
    - c) 5000
    - d) 3000 subject to jurisdiction of court
  - 5) Court may appoint receiver
    - a) In all cases
    - b) Whenever it is just and convenient
    - c) a or b
    - d) Neither of above
- B) Filling the blanks. 5
- 1) Situated outside India and not established or continued by the authority of the Central Government is called \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) Where an adjudication decides the rights of parties with regard to all or any of the matter in controversy in suit but does not completely dispose of the suit is called \_\_\_\_\_





- 3) Where a person who is necessary or proper party to the suit has not been joined as a party to the suit it is called \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ party is one whose presence is indispensable to the Constitution of suit, against whom relief is sought and without whom no effective order can be passed.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ shall mean plaint or written statement.
2. Mode of execution of decree. 10
3. Explain fully concept of temporary injunction. 10
- OR
- Place of suing. 10
4. A) Answer in short (**any two**) 4
- 1) Affidavit
  - 2) Adjournment
  - 3) Trial
- B) Set off 4
5. Short note (**any three**) 12
- 1) Mesne profit
  - 2) Preliminary decree
  - 3) Counter claim
  - 4) Signing and verification of pleading.
-



**SLR-E – 83(A)**

<b>Seat No.</b>	
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**LL.B. (Semester – V) and B.A. LL.B. (Semester – IX) Examination, 2015  
COMPANY LAW (Paper – IV)**

Day and Date : Monday, 13-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

**5**

- 1) The question whether a corporation is a citizen was decided by the Supreme Court in \_\_\_\_\_ case.
  - a) Official Liquidator Vs Suleman Bhai
  - b) S. Chatterjee Vs T. B. Sarwate
  - c) Shekhar Mehra Vs Kilpest(p) Ltd.
  - d) State Trading Corporation of India Vs Commercial Tax Officer
- 2) According to the \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary the term promoter includes, 'a person who alone or with others sets on foot and takes the preliminary steps in the formation of a company.
  - a) Webster's
  - b) Tomlins
  - c) Oxford
  - d) Cambridge
- 3) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Act, specifically provides that the shares or other interest of any member in a company shall be Moveable Property, transferable in the manner provided by the articles of association of the company.
  - a) 80
  - b) 82
  - c) 86
  - d) 88
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ preference shares ensures dividend every year.
  - a) Participating
  - b) Cumulative
  - c) Convertible
  - d) Redeemable
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ defined a joint stock company as "a voluntary organization formed with the object of earning profit, whose capital is divisible into transferable shares and membership is necessary for its ownership."
  - a) Justice James
  - b) Blackstone
  - c) Lindley's
  - d) Haney

**P.T.O.**



B) Fill in the blanks : 5

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ of the Companies Act, 1956 defines a public company.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ clause of the Memorandum of Association is also known as subscription clause.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ of shares takes place by operation of law.
- 4) One of the principal advantages of an incorporated company is the privilege of \_\_\_\_\_ liability.
- 5) Section 384 of the Act provides that only an \_\_\_\_\_ can be appointed as a manager of a company.

2. Discuss the legal position of directors of the company and also state the legal provisions relating to his appointment in the company. 10
3. What is Prospectus ? Who are liable for mis-statement in the prospectus ? Explain the extent of civil and criminal liability for such mis-statements. 10

OR

State the various clauses of Memorandum of Association and discuss the limits on the power of the company to alter the object clause.

4. A) Answer in short (**any two**) : 4
    - 1) Private Company
    - 2) Dematerialized shares
    - 3) State Corporations.
  - B) Write note on : 4
    - 1) Doctrine of Indoor Management.
  5. Write short notes (**any three**) : 12
    - 1) Who can be and who cannot be a shareholder ?
    - 2) Legal position of promoters.
    - 3) Share Certificate.
    - 4) Article of Association.
-



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**LL.B. (Semester – V)/B.A.LL.B. (Semester – IX) Examination, 2015  
PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW (Paper – V)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 15-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. **5**
- 1) Article \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian constitution provides that no tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law.
    - a) Article 265
    - b) Article 266
    - c) Article 255
    - d) None of the above
  - 2) Income tax is \_\_\_\_\_.
    - a) Direct tax
    - b) Indirect tax
    - c) Fee
    - d) None of the above
  - 3) Under Section 80 C of I.T. Act deduction is allowed in respect of \_\_\_\_\_.
    - a) Life Insurance Premium
    - b) Deferred Annuity
    - c) Contribution to Provident Fund
    - d) All the above
  - 4) Generally, a \_\_\_\_\_ capital asset is one which is held by the assessee for not more than 36 months immediately preceding the date of its transfer.
    - a) Long-term
    - b) Short-term
    - c) Capital
    - d) All the above
  - 5) Salary is defined under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Income Tax Act, 1961.
    - a) Section 19
    - b) Section 18
    - c) Section 17
    - d) None of the above



- B) Fill in the blanks/Answer in **one** sentence. 5
- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ means a person by whom any tax or any other sum of money is payable under Income Tax Act.
  - 2) PAN means \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3) A source of income which does not specifically fall under any one of the other four heads of income, is to be computed and brought to charge under the head \_\_\_\_\_ according to Section 56 of Income Tax Act.
  - 4) Capital asset means “Property of any kind held by on \_\_\_\_\_ whether or not connected with his business or profession.
  - 5) The annual value of any property comprising of building or land appurtenant thereto, of which the assessee is the owner, is chargeable to tax under the head \_\_\_\_\_
2. Distinguish between : 10
- a) Tax evasion and tax avoidance
  - b) Direct tax and indirect tax.
3. A) Explain income not included in total income. 10
- OR
- B) Explain the provisions relating to income from business or profession.
4. A) Write short answers (**any two**) : 4
- 1) Deduction
  - 2) Salary
  - 3) Depreciation.
- B) Income tax authorities. 4
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : 12
- 1) Deemed income
  - 2) Offences and penal sanctions
  - 3) Total income
  - 4) Settlement of grievances.
-



SLR-E – 85 A

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LL.B. (Semester – V), B.A. LL.B. (Semester – IX) Examination, 2015  
LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENURE AND TENANCY SYSTEM  
Paper – VIII A

Day and Date : Thursday, 16-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice question.

5

- 1) The Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal ordinarily sitting at
  - a) Bombay
  - b) Aurangabad
  - c) Nagpur
  - d) All of the above
- 2) According to Sec. 264 \_\_\_\_\_ of land or in his absence the person in actual possession shall be liable for land revenue.
  - a) Holder
  - b) Superior holder
  - c) Tenant
  - d) None of the above
- 3) Assessment and settlement of land revenue shall remain in force for a period of
  - a) Twenty years
  - b) Ten years
  - c) Thirty years
  - d) Fifteen years
- 4) Application for construction of water course shall be made to the
  - a) Collector
  - b) Tahsildar
  - c) Talathi
  - d) Commissioner
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is the head of the District Revenue Officers.
  - a) Commissioner
  - b) Collector
  - c) Tahsildar
  - d) None of the above

P.T.O.



- B) Answer in **one** sentence: 5
- 1) “Pardi land” means
  - 2) “Gaothan” means
  - 3) “Agricultural Year’ means
  - 4) Procedure for conversion of use of land form one purpose to other is provided u/s \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 5) “Chavdi” means
2. Define the Boundary and Boundary Marks. How dispute of boundary marks of agricultural lands are settled. 10
3. State the provisions under M.L.R.C. 1966 relating to assessment and settlement of land revenue of lands used for agricultural use. 10
- OR
3. What is the procedure for construction of water course through land belonging to other person ? 10
4. A) Answer **any two** out of three : (2×2=4)
- 1) Saza.
  - 2) Urban area.
  - 3) Alluvial land.
- B) Maharashtra Land Revenue Tribunal. 4
5. Short notes (write **any three**) : (3×4=12)
- 1) Land Revenue.
  - 2) Wajib-ul-arz.
  - 3) Farm building.
  - 4) Summery eviction.
-



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**LL.B. (Semester – V) and B.A.LL.B. (Semester – IX) Examination, 2015  
EQUITY AND TRUST (Paper – IX – B)**

Day and Date : Friday, 17-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ provides for right of trustee to apply to court for opinion in management of trust property.
  - a) Section 34
  - b) Section 32
  - c) Section 33
  - d) Section 35
- 2) According to \_\_\_\_\_ “A trust is an equitable right, title or interest in property, real or personal, distinct from the legal ownership thereof ?
  - a) Snell
  - b) Halsbury
  - c) Lindely
  - d) Story
- 3) As per section \_\_\_\_\_ , a trustee is liable for the wrongful acts of a Co-trustee.
  - a) Section 23
  - b) Section 24
  - c) Section 26
  - d) Section 29
- 4) Trust of \_\_\_\_\_ obligation are trusts which are incapable of being enforced by the cestui que trust.
  - a) Equitable
  - b) Imperfect
  - c) Legal
  - d) Both a) and c)
- 5) A \_\_\_\_\_ trust is one where the trustee is mere depositary of the trust property with no active duties to perform.
  - a) Simple
  - b) General
  - c) Special
  - d) Legal





- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) Section 31 of the Act deals with right of the trustee to \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) A trust is \_\_\_\_\_ when no further instrument is necessary and the trust is finally declared in the first instance.
  - 3) A \_\_\_\_\_ trust is a trust which is implied in favour of the person creating it or his legal representative.
  - 4) A \_\_\_\_\_ trust would fail if the object of the trust are indefinite.
  - 5) The person who reposes or declares the confidence is called the \_\_\_\_\_
2. Define the term 'Trust' and distinguish trust from contract and agency. 10
3. A) Discuss the duties and Liabilities of Trustees under the Act . 10
- OR
- B) Discuss in detail essentials of a valid trust. 10
4. A) Answer in short (**any two**) : 4
- 1) General powers of trustee
  - 2) Special trust
  - 3) Public trust
- B) Doctrine of cypres 4
5. Write short notes on (**any three**) : 12
- 1) Rights of Beneficiary
  - 2) Executed and Executory trust
  - 3) Secret Trust
  - 4) Resulting Trust.
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**LL.B. (Semester – VI) and B.A.LL.B. (Semester – X) Examination, 2015**  
**LAW OF CRIMES (Paper– II)**  
**Paper – I : Criminal Procedure Code of 1973**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 22-4-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5

- 1) “Any proceeding taken to rectify an erroneous decision of a court by bringing it before a Higher Court” means \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Appeal                      b) Review                      c) Revision                      d) Reference
- 2) Juvenile delinquency means a crime committed by \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Adult                      b) Child                      c) Women                      d) Men
- 3) After hearing from both the parties under which Section the court of session acquit the accused \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 241                      b) 248                      c) 232                      d) 255
- 4) The charge must read over and explained to the \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Advocate                      b) Judge                      c) Witness                      d) Accused
- 5) According to Section 6 of the The Probation of Offenders Act the age of the probationer must be below \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
a) Below 18                      b) 21  
c) 16                      d) Above 18 but below 19

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

- 1) What is meant by discharge ?
- 2) What is meant by estoppel ?
- 3) What is meant by judgement ?
- 4) What is meant by revision ?
- 5) What is meant by summary trial ?



2. What is a juvenile court ? What are its characteristics ? Compare juvenile court with an ordinary criminal court. **10**
3. A) Explain the salient features of probation of offenders law. **10**

OR

- B) What is charge ? What are its contents ? State the exceptions if any, to the rule that a person can not be convicted for any offence with which he is not charged.
4. A) Answer in short (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) Form and content of judgement
  - 2) Compensation
  - 3) Cost.
- B) Write a note on the procedural steps in a trial before the court of sessions. **4**
5. Write short note (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Revisional jurisdiction
  - 2) Compounding of offences
  - 3) Plea of autrefois acquit and autrefois convict
  - 4) Transfer of cases.
-





- B) Fill in the blanks. 5
- 1) Witness may be cross examined by the party calling him if that witness is \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) Every fact must be proved in one of the ways, namely, \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3) Evidence learnt by witness not through the medium of his own senses is called as, \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4) An attested document not required by law to be attested may be proved \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5) Leading questions are allowed in \_\_\_\_\_
2. State the provisions of the Evidence Act regarding to the exclusion of oral by documentary evidence. 10
3. Explain fully the different provisions regarding the presumptions as to burden of proof. 10
- OR
- Discuss Primary and Secondary evidence. Enumerate the cases in which secondary evidence relating to documents may be given. 10
4. A) Give the answer in short. (Write **any two** out of **three**) 4
- 1) Leading questions
  - 2) Oral evidence
  - 3) Deaf and dumb witness.
- B) Estoppel. 4
5. Write short notes. (Write **any three** out of **four**). 12
- 1) Professional communications estoppel.
  - 2) Public document
  - 3) Judicial notice
  - 4) Examination of witnesses.
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – I) Examination, 2015**  
**LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD (Paper – VI) (Old)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 16-04-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

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

- 1) Logic is a \_\_\_\_\_ (Art, Commerce, Science).
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is the property of proposition. (Validity, Truth, False)
- 3) 'Tall and short' is a pair of \_\_\_\_\_ terms.  
(Compatible, Contrary, Contradictory)
- 4) Particular affirmative is a \_\_\_\_\_ proposition.  
(Hypothetical, Disjunctive, Categorical)
- 5) Assertive sentence is called \_\_\_\_\_ (Proposition, Term, Word)

B) Fill in the blanks : **5**

- 1) Traditionally, particular, negative is called \_\_\_\_\_ propositions.
- 2) In modern logic 'OR' is symbolised as \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Analogy is a kind of \_\_\_\_\_ inference.  
(Conversion, Obversion, Inductive)
- 4) There is \_\_\_\_\_ opposition between 'I' and 'O' propositions.
- 5) Both terms are undistributed in \_\_\_\_\_ proposition.

2. Define logic and explain the nature of Inference. **10**



3. Explain the four fold classification of propositions. 10

OR

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

1)  $(p \supset q) \supset \sim (p \cdot \sim q)$

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

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

- 1) Explain the uses of logic.
- 2) Explain the nature of proposition.
- 3) What is scientific induction ?

b) Distinguish between Deductive and Inductive Inference. 4

5. Solve **any three** of the following : 12

- 1) What inferences by opposition of propositions can be drawn from the following propositions ?
    - i) All saints are spiritual minded.
    - ii) Some lions are grass-eaters.
  - 2) Give, converse and obverse forms of the following propositions.
    - i) No camels are quadruped.
    - ii) Some sparrows are not politicians.
  - 3) Distinguish between truth and validity.
  - 4) Explain the nature of simple enumerative induction.
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**LL.B. (Semester – VI)/B.A.LL.B. (Semester – X) Examination, 2015  
THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT (Paper – III)**

Day and Date : Friday, 24-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple Choice Questions : 5

- 1) Under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Civil Procedure Code, notice is mandatory in suit by or against Government.  
a) 79                      b) 80                      c) 81                      d) 82
- 2) Order \_\_\_\_\_ of Civil Procedure Code provides for filling suits by indigent persons.  
a) 33                      b) 34                      c) 32                      d) 30
- 3) A \_\_\_\_\_ transfer of interest in specific immovable property of securing the payment of money.  
a) Redemption      b) Fore closure      c) Mortgage      d) None of above
- 4) Where suit is instituted without next friend ?  
a) Plaint to be taken off file                      b) Plaint to be dismissed  
c) Plaint to be rejected                      d) None of above
- 5) No appeal shall lie from decree passed by court with the \_\_\_\_\_ of the parties.  
a) Cost                      b) Interest                      c) Consent                      d) Signature

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

- 1) Cross objections can be filed by \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of C.P.C. allows filling of second appeal in High Court.
- 3) What is meaning of Review ?
- 4) Under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of C.P.C. court can correct errors and mistakes.
- 5) What is meant by Caveat ?



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2. Write various sufficient causes for not filling the proceedings. **10**

3. Explain all provisions relating inter pleader suit. **10**

OR

Write various appealable orders.

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

- 1) Substantial question of law.
- 2) Reasons for transfer of case
- 3) Suit by indigent person.

B) Explain reference. **4**

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

- 1) Restitution
  - 2) Inherent powers of court
  - 3) Conditions for revision
  - 4) General principles of appeal.
-





- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) The minimum number of members required to constitute a valid meeting and to transact business there at is called \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) FEMA means \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3) \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when two or more companies are joined to form a third entity or one is absorbed into or blended with another.
  - 4) A \_\_\_\_\_ company is defined in Section 3(1) (iii) of the Act.
  - 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is a document given by a company as evidence of a debt to the holder usually arising out of a loan and most commonly secured by charge.
2. Discuss various kinds of audit and state the powers and duties of Auditor. 10
3. A) Discuss the rights of Minority share holders against oppression and mismanagement. 10
- OR
- B) What is meant by debentures ? Discuss various kinds of debentures and differentiate between shareholder and debenture holder. 10
4. A) Answer in short (**Any 2**) : 4
- 1) Statutory meeting
  - 2) Class meeting
  - 3) Borrowing powers
- B) Write a note on : 4
- 1) Dividends.
5. Write short notes on (**Any 3**) : 12
- 1) Advantages of Private Companies
  - 2) Government Company
  - 3) Criminal liability of companies
  - 4) Compulsory winding-up.
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**LL.B. (Semester – VI) & B.A. LL.B. (Semester – X) Examination, 2015  
LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW (Paper – II) (P-IV)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 25-4-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5
- 1) Theory of National extension of Employment laid down by
    - a) Appropriate Govt.
    - b) High Court
    - c) Supreme Court
    - d) None of these
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_ disablement means a temporary or permanent nature as in capacities a workman for all work which he was capable of performing at the time of the accident.
    - a) Partial
    - b) Total and partial
    - c) Total
    - d) Normal
  - 3) No adult worker shall be allowed to work in a factory for more than \_\_\_\_\_ hours in any week.
    - a) 42
    - b) 48
    - c) 18
    - d) 49
  - 4) Any process or activity specified in \_\_\_\_\_ schedule in Factory Act is called hazardous process.
    - a) IV
    - b) III
    - c) I
    - d) V
  - 5) Employee's Compensation Act passed in
    - a) 1923
    - b) 1947
    - c) 1948
    - d) None of these
- B) Fill in the blanks. 5
- 1) Every Chief Inspector appointed u/s 8(7) of Factory Act, shall be deemed to be a \_\_\_\_\_ servant within the meaning of I.P.C.
  - 2) The test of disablement is the reduction in the \_\_\_\_\_ capacity of the workman.

P.T.O.



- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ means the sum payable to the E.S.I. corporation by principal employer in respect of employee.
- 4) E.S.I. Act is not applicable to \_\_\_\_\_ Factories.
- 5) Under Sec. \_\_\_\_\_ of Factory Act all payments of compensation has to be made to the dependant through the commissioner.

2. What are provisions of Health and Safety ? Explain. **10**
3. Write on National extention of employers premises. **10**

OR

What are the various provisions of benefits under E.S.I. Act ?

4. Short answer type questions.
  - A) Write **any two**. **4**
    - 1) Define contribution under E.S.I. Act.
    - 2) Occupational disease.
    - 3) Register of child workers.
  - B) Determination of question of disablement. **4**
5. Write short notes on **any three**. **(4×3=12)**
  - 1) Functions and duties of inspectors.
  - 2) Power of State and Central Govt. to make rules according to [s] Act.
  - 3) Provisions of employment of young persons.
  - 4) Minimum time rate wages of piece work.

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**LL.B. (Semester – VI) and B.A. LL.B. (Semester – X) Examination, 2015  
PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAWS (Paper – V)**

Day and Date : Monday, 27-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5
- 1) Vat Tax is \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) Direct Tax
    - b) Indirect Tax
    - c) Both a) and b)
    - d) None of above
  - 2) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of MVAT Act provides for registration of dealer.
    - a) Section 16
    - b) Section 15
    - c) Section 12
    - d) None of above
  - 3) PAN means \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) Permanent Account Number
    - b) Pamphlet Account Number
    - c) Prime Account Number
    - d) None of above
  - 4) Section 30 of MVAT Act deals with \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) return
    - b) interest
    - c) Best Judgement assessment
    - d) None of above
  - 5) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of CST Act deals with sale or purchase of goods take place outside a state.
    - a) Section 3
    - b) Section 4
    - c) Section 5
    - d) All the above
- B) Fill in the blanks/answer in **one** sentence. 5
- 1) The enforcement date of MVAT Act is \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of CST Act provides for registration of dealer.



- 3) Under Service Tax, \_\_\_\_\_ is a person liable to pay Service Tax.
- 4) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of CST Act provides penalties for offence.
- 5) In case of discontinuation of business under MVAT, relevant dealer must submit prescribed form no \_\_\_\_\_ to department.

2. Explain salient features of Service Tax Law. **10**

3. A) Explain meaning of sale and sale or purchase of goods said to take place in the course of interstate trade or commerce. **10**

OR

B) Explain :

- a) Registration under MVAT
- b) Returns under MVAT.

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

- 1) Set-off under MVAT
- 2) Audit under MVAT
- 3) Charge of Tax under CST Act.

B) Offences and penalties under CST Act. **4**

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

- 1) Penalties under MVAT Act
  - 2) Sale or purchase of goods outside the state
  - 3) Sale tax authorities under CST Act
  - 4) Taxable services.
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**LL.B. (Sem. – VI)/B.A.LL.B. (Sem. – X) Examination, 2015**  
**Paper – VIII : LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENURE AND TENANCY**  
**SYSTEM**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 28-4-2015  
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple Choice Question :

5

- 1) Under M.R.C.A. 1999 Exemption to premises belonging to the Government or the Local Authority is provided in Section \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Section – 4
  - b) Section – 5
  - c) Section – 6
  - d) Section – 3
- 2) As per Section 11 temporary increase in rent not exceeding \_\_\_\_\_% of the standard rent.
  - a) 10%
  - b) 15%
  - c) 20%
  - d) 25%
- 3) No ejection ordinarily to be made if tenant pay's or is ready and willing to pay \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Standard Rent
  - b) Permitted Increases
  - c) Temporary Rent
  - d) Both a) and b)
- 4) According to Sec. \_\_\_\_\_ notification for acquisition of land for public purpose is required to be given by appropriate Govt.
  - a) Sec. – 11
  - b) Sec. – 10
  - c) Sec. – 14
  - d) Sec. – 16
- 5) The collector shall make an award within a period of \_\_\_\_\_ from the date of publication of the declaration.
  - a) Six Months
  - b) Twelve Months
  - c) One Month
  - d) Fifteen Months

P.T.O.





1. B) Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) Collector means
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_ means a person, not being a member of family, who is given a part of the premises on licence.
  - 3) Appointment of competent authority under M.R.C. Act, 1999 is provided u/s \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4) What is meant by Tenant ?
  - 5) Under \_\_\_\_\_ Section land lord is entitled to recover possession of premises.
2. Write in detail the provisions regarding recovery of possession by Landlord. 10
3. What are the provisions regarding notification and acquisition under the right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 ? 10
- OR
- Write a detail note on competent authority. 10
4. A) Short answer type question (**any two**) : 4
- 1) Land lord
  - 2) Appeal under M.R.C. Act, 1999
  - 3) Increase in rent on account of payment of rates etc.
- B) Standard Rent. 4
5. Short notes (**any three**) : 12
- 1) Preparation of Social Impact Assessment study
  - 2) Land lords duty to keep premises in good repair
  - 3) Land lords not to cut-off or withhold essential supply or services
  - 4) Sub-tenant.
-



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**LL.B. (Semester – VI), B.A. LL.B. (Semester – X) Examination, 2015  
EQUITY & TRUST (Paper – IX)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 29-4-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- i) As per Section \_\_\_\_\_, the State Government may, by notification in the official gazette, appoint an officer to be called as the charity Commissioner under Bombay Public Trust Act.  
a) 3                      b) 2                      c) 4                      d) 5
- ii) Section 18 of Bombay Public Trust Act deals with \_\_\_\_\_ of the Public Trusts.  
a) Registration                      b) Cancellation  
c) Dissolution                      d) Formation
- iii) Equity looks to the \_\_\_\_\_ rather than the form.  
a) Object                      b) Evidence                      c) Intent                      d) Equity
- iv) He who seeks equity must do equity is applied in Doctrine of  
a) Election                      b) Conversion  
c) Part performance                      d) Specific performance
- v) The office of a trustee is vacated by his \_\_\_\_\_ or by his discharge from his office.  
a) death                      b) birth                      c) revocation                      d) trustee

P.T.O.



- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) The trust is extinguished when its purpose is completely \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) Section 68 fixes the liability of a beneficiary joining in the \_\_\_\_\_ of trust.
  - 3) Equity looks on that as done which ought to be \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4) Section 32 lays down permission for maintenance of \_\_\_\_\_ by every trustee.
  - 5) Every year Balancing and Auditing of accounts of public Trusts shall be done on 31<sup>st</sup> March or on such other day as may be fixed by \_\_\_\_\_
2. Define public trust and state the procedure for the Registration of a public Trust. 10
3. A) Explain fully how a trust is extinguished. 10
- OR
- B) What are the different methods under the Indian Trust Act in which an obligation in the nature of a trust is created ? 10
4. A) Write answers in short (**any 2**) : 4
- 1) Penalties
  - 2) Charitable and Private Trust
  - 3) Liabilities of beneficiaries
- B) Write note on : 4
- 1) Public Trust Administration Fund.
5. Write short note (**any 3**) : 12
- 1) Appointment of New Trustee.
  - 2) Delay defeats equity.
  - 3) Equity acts in personam.
  - 4) He who seeks equity must do equity.
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**LL.B. (Semester – VI), B.A LL.B. (Semester – X) Examination, 2015  
INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS (Paper – X)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 30-4-2015

Max. Marks : 50

Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) The convention on the Rights of the child entered into force on \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1990                      b) 1991                      c) 1995                      d) 1993
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is the First Specialized Agency Associated with United Nations Organisation.  
a) WHO                      b) ILO                      c) FAO                      d) UNESCO
  - 3) The purpose of the United Nations established is laid down under \_\_\_\_\_ Art.  
a) 5                              b) 7                              c) 1                              d) 2
  - 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is the full form of WIPO.  
a) World Intellectual Property Organisation  
b) World Intellectual Picture Organisation  
c) Both above  
d) None above
  - 5) The convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women was adopted on \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 18 January 1979                      b) 18 December 1979  
c) 20 December 1979                      d) None above

P.T.O.



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

- 1) The convention on Political Rights of women was entered into force on \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ conference is called as fourth world conference on women.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is the full form of UNESCO.
- 4) The non permanent members of the security council are elected by general assembly for \_\_\_\_\_ year.
- 5) Declaration on the Rights of persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic minorities was adopted on \_\_\_\_\_

2. Critically examine the role of United Nations Organisation in protection of Human Rights. **10**

3. Write a detail note on the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women 1979. **10**

OR

Write an essay on the convention on the Rights of child and UNICEF.

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

- 1) FAO
- 2) WHO
- 3) UNESCO

B) Declaration of the Rights of child 1959. **4**

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

- 1) Declaration on the Rights of mentally retarded person.
  - 2) Declaration on the Rights of persons belonging to National or Ethnic Religious and linguistic minorities.
  - 3) Convention on Political Rights of Women 1972.
  - 4) Declaration on the Rights of disabled person.
-