



SLR-E – 1

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. – I (Semester – I) (CGPA Pattern) Examination, 2016**  
**ENGLISH – I (Paper – I)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 6-4-2016

Max. Marks : 70

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

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

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

- 1) I am reading \_\_\_\_\_ Mahabharata.  
a) a                      b) an                      c) the                      d) no article
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ advertisement should be brief.  
a) A                      b) An                      c) The                      d) No article
- 3) He is learning in \_\_\_\_\_ University.  
a) a                      b) an                      c) the                      d) no article
- 4) He lives in \_\_\_\_\_ USA.  
a) a                      b) an                      c) the                      d) no article
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ Rahul is my best friend.  
a) A                      b) An                      c) The                      d) No article

B) Choose the part of speech of the underlined word : 5

- 1) Raju sat in the shade of a tree.  
a) Conjunction                      b) Preposition  
c) Adverb                      d) Article

P.T.O.



- 2) She works slowly.  
a) Noun                      b) Pronoun                      c) Adjective                      d) Adverb
- 3) He is a lawyer.  
a) Noun                      b) Pronoun                      c) Conjunction                      d) Interjection
- 4) Hurrah ! We have won the game.  
a) Conjunction                      b) Interjection                      c) Pronoun                      d) Noun
- 5) Two and two make four.  
a) Noun                      b) Pronoun                      c) Conjunction                      d) Interjection

## C) Choose the correct preposition :

4

- 1) I have worked in this office \_\_\_\_\_ two hours.  
a) from                      b) since                      c) in                      d) for
- 2) He died \_\_\_\_\_ heart attack.  
a) by                      b) with                      c) of                      d) in
- 3) He sat \_\_\_\_\_ Ram and Raju.  
a) in                      b) between                      c) among                      d) at
- 4) She has been teaching in this college \_\_\_\_\_ 2010.  
a) since                      b) in                      c) on                      d) with

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

The supervisor would have to change this attitude towards people first. The staff under him must be perceived as human beings with feelings and needs. They are not autonomous within complex work machinery. One of the greatest needs of today's worker is to have a feeling that he is in control of his workplace and not vice versa. The best way is to satisfy this need as far as possible. He must feel first, that his work is meaningful. To do this is a supervisor must delegate responsibility and limited authority for the man to execute his job well. The subordinate must be properly trained to assume responsibility and authority. Once he is ready to assume these he can be made accountable for his job. Very often supervisors assume all responsibility and accountability for fear of losing control of the workplace. This makes workers under him pawns in a vast chess board. Delegating accountability gives the worker a purpose in life and the need to do a job. Well most important is to sit with each worker and chalk out common objectives and agreed



norms to achieve them. This gives workers a security as to what is expected of them. When he meets his objectives, he certainly has a feeling of achievement. This feeling of achievement is the greatest motivator.

- 1) What is the greatest need of today's worker ? 1
  - 2) How should be the attitude of a supervisor towards people ? 2
  - 3) What is the role of a supervisor ? 2
  - 4) When can a worker experience the feeling of achievement ? 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
- Hold fast to dreams  
For if dreams die  
Life is a broken-winged bird  
That cannot fly.
- Hold fast to dreams  
For when dreams go  
Life is a barren field  
Frozen with snow.
- Langston Hughes*
- B) Write an essay on **one** of the following topics : 7
    - 1) Cleanliness is next to Godliness
    - 2) Lawyers and Society
    - 3) Lok Adalats.
4. A) Analyse the following sentences (**any 3**) : 6
- 1) I gave him a book.
  - 2) He went home.
  - 3) I am a lawyer.
  - 4) His parents named him Gopal.



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

8

Write an application letter for the post of a lecturer in English in Shivaji Junior College, Pune.

OR

Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper commenting on reckless driving in the city.

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

5

- 1) The movie is too good to miss. (Remove too...to)
- 2) He is stronger than me. (Change the Degree)
- 3) How beautiful the place is ! (Change it into Assertive)
- 4) He is a doctor. He is an engineer. (Use either...or)
- 5) Dickens wrote this novel. (Change the Voice)
- 6) I learn English. (Use Simple Past Tense)

B) Correct the following sentences (**any five**) :

5

- 1) My spectacles has been lost.
- 2) Each of these rooms are good enough for me.
- 3) Open your book on page ten.
- 4) Politics are my main subject.
- 5) He like to sing a song.
- 6) They puts the blanket over him.

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

4

- 1) The science which studies animals.
  - 2) Government by the king.
  - 3) One who spends very little.
  - 4) One who is present everywhere.
  - 5) One who looks at the bright side of things.
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Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. – I (Semester – I) (CGPA Pattern) Examination, 2016**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE – I (Paper – II)**  
**Political Theory and Organization**

Day and Date : Thursday, 7-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Choose the correct alternatives. 14
- 1) According to supporter of \_\_\_\_\_ individuals are important than state.  
a) idealist      b) liberalism      c) divine theory      d) no any
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_ sovereign is the supreme law making authority.  
a) Legal      b) Titular      c) Defacto      d) No any
  - 3) \_\_\_\_\_ explain idea of materialistic interpretation of history.  
a) Karl Marx      b) Mahatma Gandhiji  
c) Plato      d) Nehru
  - 4) Fascism movement started in \_\_\_\_\_  
a) U.S.A.      b) China      c) Italy      d) No any
  - 5) \_\_\_\_\_ form of government good for small state.  
a) Quasifederal      b) Federal      c) Unitary      d) No any
  - 6) \_\_\_\_\_ form of government in U.S.A.  
a) Quasifederal      b) Unitary      c) Federal      d) Cabinet
  - 7) Legislature which consist of \_\_\_\_\_ chamber is called unicameral legislature.  
a) One      b) Two      c) Three      d) Four
  - 8) In parliamentary system the real executive is responsible to the \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Court      b) Legislature  
c) Nominal executive      d) No any
  - 9) \_\_\_\_\_ is a permanent chamber.  
a) Rajya Sabha      b) Lok Sabha  
c) Legislative assembly      d) No any



- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ means the supreme power over citizens and subjects unrestrained by law.  
 a) Government    b) State                      c) Sovereignty    d) No any
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ gave importance to truth and non-violence.  
 a) Marx    b) Hegel  
 c) Mahatma Gandhiji                          d) Hobbes
- 12) Money bill can only be introduced in the \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Rajya Sabha                                  b) Lok Sabha  
 c) Legislative Council                          d) No any
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ is famous book of Rousseau.  
 a) Leriathan                                        b) Social contract  
 c) Politics    d) No any
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ was against state.  
 a) Plato                      b) Aristotle              c) Karl Marx              d) No any

2. Write various types of executive and explain indetail functions of executive.                      **14**
3. Critically comment on basic principles of Marxism with its merit and demerits.                      **14**

OR

Critically comment on Gandhiji's idea of Satyagraha and Rama Rajya.

4. A) Write short note (**any two**) :    **8**  
 1) Independence of judiciary  
 2) Totalitarian state  
 3) Public opinion.
- B) Critically comment on essential elements of state.    **6**
5. Write short answers (**any seven**) :    **14**  
 1) Write various functions of government.  
 2) What is mean by civil disobedience according to Gandhiji ?  
 3) Write features of divine theory of origin of state.  
 4) What is mean by political sovereignty ?  
 5) What is mean by natural right ?  
 6) What is mean by separation of power ?  
 7) Write features of Plato's idea of functional specialization.  
 8) Distinguish between unitary and federal form of government.  
 9) Write features of liberalism.  
 10) What is mean by military rule ?



<b>Seat No.</b>	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – I) (CGPA Pattern) Examination, 2016  
SOCIOLOGY – I (Paper – III)  
General Principles of Sociology**

Day and Date : Saturday, 9-4-2016

Max. Marks : 70

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

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

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

I. Write multiple choice questions answer :

**14**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the method of study in Sociology.  
a) Conversion    b) Observation  
c) Reservation    d) All
- 2) Face to face contact is \_\_\_\_\_ relationship.  
a) Primary                    b) Secondary            c) In                        d) Out
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the formal means of Social control.  
a) Belief                    b) Tradition            c) Education            d) Religion
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is science of Population.  
a) Geography    b) Demography  
c) Ideology    d) Zoology
- 5) Ascribed and \_\_\_\_\_ are kinds of social status.  
a) Decided                    b) Achieved            c) Received            d) All
- 6) Collection of fruits and shooting is occupation of \_\_\_\_\_ community.  
a) Rural                    b) Urban                c) Tribal                d) Folk

**P.T.O.**



- 7) One man marry with more than one woman is called \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Polandry              b) Pologamy              c) Monogamy              d) Endogamy
- 8) Increasing of slums are problem of \_\_\_\_\_ community.  
a) Rural                      b) Urban                      c) Tribal                      d) Society
- 9) Sociology is a science of \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Human behaviour                      b) Group human behaviour  
c) Animal behaviour                      d) All
- 10) Class is one of the factor of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Social control                      b) Social change  
c) Social stratification                      d) None
- 11) First agency of socialization is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Marriage                      b) Religion                      c) Family                      d) Friends
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the form of social infraction.  
a) Suggestion                      b) Discussion  
c) Assimilation                      d) Duration
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ is architecture of constitution of India.  
a) Mahatma Gandhi                      b) Nehru  
c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar                      d) None
- 14) Panchayatraj constitute through District Council, Block Council and \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Parliament                      b) Vidhan Parishad  
c) Village Council                      d) Judiciary

II. Define marriage institution and explain various kinds of marriage. **14**

III. Discuss indetail what is social control and means of social control. **14**

OR

Define community and discuss characteristic of rural community.





- IV. A) Write short notes on **any two** out of three : **8**
- a) Social group
  - b) Role and status
  - c) Kinship.
- B) Socialization. **6**
- V. Write short answers **any seven** out of ten : **14**
- 1) Define caste.
  - 2) What is culture ?
  - 3) Discuss religion.
  - 4) What is family ?
  - 5) Explain social stratification.
  - 6) Public opinion method.
  - 7) Characteristic of Primary Relationship.
  - 8) Definition of Sociology.
  - 9) What is custom ?
  - 10) What is Unity ?
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SLR-E – 4

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. – I (Semester – I) (Old) Examination, 2016**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE – I (Paper – I)**  
**Political Theory and Organisation**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 6-4-2016

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

1. A) Choose the correct alternatives and fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) The term socialism was first used by
    - a) Lenin
    - b) Robert Own
    - c) Karl Marx
    - d) No any
  - 2) Fabianism belived in \_\_\_\_\_ process.
    - a) Revolutionary
    - b) Slow and Peaceful
    - c) Sudden
    - d) No any
  - 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is associated with the theory of Natural Rights.
    - a) Karl Marx
    - b) Austin
    - c) Locke
    - d) No any
  - 4) \_\_\_\_\_ was said "Man is a Social Animal".
    - a) Johen Locke
    - b) Rousseau
    - c) Aristotle
    - d) No any
  - 5) The term justice is derived from the Latin root
    - a) Jud
    - b) Jus
    - c) Just
    - d) No any
- B) Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) Who was the writer of Arthashasthra ?
  - 2) What is the meaning of Sathyagraha ?
  - 3) Who define the organic theory of state ?
  - 4) The word Headonism belongs to which theory ?
  - 5) What is the meaning of exile of Sathyagrah ?

P.T.O.



2. Explain the concept of state and its functions. **10**

3. Comment on liberalism and its main features. **10**

OR

Explain the idea of Ramrajya and M.K. Gandhiji's view.

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

1) What is non-co-operation ?

2) Write the ground of Sarvodaya.

3) What is syndicalism ?

b) Elements of state. **4**

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

1) Surplus value

2) Natural law

3) Divine theory of state

4) Civil disobedience.

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SLR-E – 5

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. – I (Semester – I) Examination, 2016**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE – II (Paper – II) (Old)**  
**Foundation of Political Obligation**

Day and Date : Thursday, 7-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

- 1) The word pon-viour belongs to \_\_\_\_\_ language.  
a) English                      b) French                      c) Latin                      d) No any
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is known as economic obligation.  
a) To pay tax  
b) To participate in religious function  
c) To take grants  
d) No any
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ was define three kinds of authority.  
a) Karl Marx                      b) M. K. Gandhi  
c) Max Weber                      d) No any
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is essential for stable government.  
a) Election                      b) Legitimacy                      c) Power                      d) No any
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is the source of power.  
a) Person                      b) Land                      c) Economy                      d) No any

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

- 1) What is charismatic authority ?
- 2) Write the two types of legal-rational authority.
- 3) Write the two types of obligations.
- 4) What are the grounds of political obligations ?
- 5) What is civil disobedience ?

P.T.O.

**SLR-E – 5**



2. Explain the concept power and its implication. **10**

3. Define the concept legitimacy and its various grounds. **10**

OR

Explain the concept contract and its essential elements.

4. Write short answer :

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

1) Divine power

2) Sources of power

3) Aims of legitimacy.

b) Liberal-Democratic theory of political obligation. **4**

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

1) Legal-rational authority

2) Unjust laws

3) Contractual obligation

4) Marxian theory of power

5) Difference between power and authority.

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Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. – I (Semester – I) (Old) Examination, 2016**  
**Paper – III : ENGLISH (Paper – I)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 9-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

1. A) Use the articles wherever necessary. 5
- 1) He can play \_\_\_\_\_ flute.
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner is ready.
  - 3) The cow is \_\_\_\_\_ useful animal.
  - 4) I met \_\_\_\_\_ Australian yesterday.
  - 5) He was \_\_\_\_\_ first man to arrive.
- B) Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions. 5
- 1) Seeta always feels good \_\_\_\_\_ the evening. (in,at)
  - 2) We travelled \_\_\_\_\_ car. (by, on)
  - 3) I am going on holiday \_\_\_\_\_ the end of November. (at, in)
  - 4) Goodbye! See you \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday. (on, at).
  - 5) He was stabbed \_\_\_\_\_ lunatic. (by, with)
2. A) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. 10
- Courage is not only the basis of virtue; it is its expression. Faith, hope, charity and all the rest don't become virtues until it takes courage to exercise them. There are roughly two types of courage. The first, an emotional state which urges a man to risk injury or death, is physical courage. The second, more reasoning attitude which enables him to take coolly his career, happiness, his whole future or his judgement of what he thinks either right or worthwhile, is moral courage.



I have known many men, who had marked physical courage, but lacked moral courage. Some of them were in high places, but they failed to be great in themselves because they lacked moral courage. On the other hand I have seen men who undoubtedly possessed moral courage but were very cautious about taking physical risks. But I have never met a man with moral courage who couldn't when it was really necessary, face a situation boldly.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) What is the passage about ?                  | 2 |
| 2) Why did some fail, according to the author ? | 2 |
| 3) What are the two types of courage.           | 2 |
| 4) What is the conclusion of the passage ?      | 2 |
| 5) What do you think about the courage ?        | 2 |

OR

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

3. Write a paragraph on **one** of the following topics. 10

- 1) Lawyers and Society
- 2) Lok-Adalat and its significance
- 3) Human Rights and Legal Responsibilities
- 4) Environmental Pollution.

OR

**Paraphrase** the following poem

This is my prayer to thee, my lord---strike  
strike at the root of penury in my heart.

Give me the strength lightly to bear my joys and sorrows.

Give me the strength to make my love fruitful in service.

Give me the strength never to disown the poor or bend my knees before insolent  
might.

Give me the strength to raise my mind high above daily trifles.

And give me the strength to surrender my strength to thy will with love.

**Rabindranath Tagore**





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

Write an application letter for the post of a typist in Jai Hind Company, Pune.

OR

Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper expressing your views on irregular and dirty water supply in your area.

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

- 1) Seeta had visited Solapur yesterday.
- 2) Many a man have died at sea.
- 3) Mathematics are my favourite subject.
- 4) Ajay is superior by Amol.
- 5) This is a real fact.
- 6) They discussed about the topic.

- B) Do as directed (**any three**). 3

- 1) She played cricket. (Change the voice)
- 2) Akash is stronger than Ajay. (Change it into Positive Degree)
- 3) She is too fat to run fast. (Remove 'too --- to')
- 4) How beautiful night is ! (Make it Assertive)

- C) Identify the parts of speech of the underlined words. 2

- 1) He was a great king.
  - 2) The flower is very beautiful.
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Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. – I (Semester – I) (Old) Examination, 2016**  
**SOCIOLOGY – I (Paper – IV)**  
**General Principles**

Day and Date : Monday, 11-4-2016

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

1. A) Multiple Choice. 5
- 1) Society is a system of social  
a) action                      b) reaction                      c) interaction                      d) contract
  - 2) The marriage of women with several men is  
a) Polygamy                      b) Monogamy                      c) Polandry                      d) Endogamy
  - 3) Education is process of  
a) working                      b) acting                      c) learning                      d) none
  - 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is the main function of family.  
a) Cooking    b) Socialisation  
c) Showing    d) Rituals
  - 5) An individual should perform \_\_\_\_\_ roles.  
a) few                      b) important                      c) various                      d) ordinary
- B) Fill in the blanks. 5
- 1) Rural community has \_\_\_\_\_ population.
  - 2) Ascribed and \_\_\_\_\_ are kinds of social status.
  - 3) Religion is \_\_\_\_\_ means of social control.
  - 4) India having social stratification through class, caste and \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is known as father of sociology.
2. Explain what is social control and its factor of social control. 10



3. Define marriage and forms of marriage. 10

OR

Discuss sociology is a science.

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

- 1) Custom
- 2) Co-operation
- 3) Culture.

B) Education. 4

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

- 1) Role and status
  - 2) Social stratification
  - 3) Joint family
  - 4) Scientific method.
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Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. – I (Semester – I) (Old) Examination, 2016**  
**ECONOMICS – I**  
**General Principles (Paper – V)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 12-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions.

5

- 1) A perfectly elastic demand curve is
- a) Parallel to 'X' axis                      b) Parallel to 'Y' axis  
c) Vertical straight line                      d) Rectangle
- 2) Total cost = \_\_\_\_\_ + variable cost.
- a) Marginal cost                              b) Fixed cost  
c) Selling cost                                d) Advertising cost
- 3) In which kind of market price discrimination is done ?
- a) Perfect competition                      b) Monopoly  
c) Monopolistic competition              d) None
- 4) Free -Enterprise economy is also called as
- a) Socialistic economy                      b) Mixed economy  
c) Capitalistic economy                      d) None
- 5) Costs like wages, payment for fuel etc. are the examples of \_\_\_\_\_ cost.
- a) Fixed    b) Variable  
c) Marginal                                      d) Average



- B) Answer in **one** sentence. 5
- 1) Define opportunity cost.
  - 2) What is meant by mixed economy ?
  - 3) What is meant by marginal cost ?
  - 4) To whom the theory law of demand given ?
  - 5) Who is called as father of economics ?
2. Explain with the help of diagram, how the price is determined under monopoly competition. 10
3. What is price elasticity of demand and give its types. 10
- OR
- What is meant by capitalist economy and give its merits and demerits.
4. A) Write short answer on **any two** out of three : 4
- 1) Variable cost
  - 2) Socialistic economy
  - 3) Utility.
- B) Equi-Marginal utility. 4
5. Write short notes on **any three** out of four : 12
- 1) Perfect competition.
  - 2) Law of demand
  - 3) Economics as a science
  - 4) Merits of mixed economy.
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Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. – I (Semester – I) (Old) Examination, 2016  
LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD (Paper – VI)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 13-4-2016

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

Total Marks : 50

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

1. A) Fill in the blanks with appropriate words given in the bracket. 5
- 1) Logic is a \_\_\_\_\_ science.  
(Artificial, Material, Normative, Verbal)
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is a kind of knowledge.  
(Inference, Proposition, Sentence, Term)
  - 3) Truth is the property of \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(Reasoning, Word, Sentence, Proposition)
  - 4) 'Red and Blue' are \_\_\_\_\_ terms.  
(Contrary, Contradictory, Sub contrary, Subaltern)
  - 5) Universal affirmative is also called \_\_\_\_\_ proposition.  
(A, E, I, O)
- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) If one of the premises is negative, conclusion must be \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - 2) According to modern logic 'and' is symbolized as \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - 3) There is \_\_\_\_\_ opposition between 'A' and 'O' proposition.
  - 4) Both terms are distributed in \_\_\_\_\_ proposition.
  - 5) The conclusion is less general in \_\_\_\_\_ inference.
2. Define logic and explain the subject matter of logic. 10



3. Explain the fourfold classification of proposition. 10

OR

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

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

2)  $[(p \supset q) \cdot p] \supset q$

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

1) Explain the utility of logic.

2) What is proposition ?

3) Explain the nature of analogy.

B) Explain the nature of deductive inference. 4

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

1) What inferences by opposition of proposition can be drawn from the following propositions ?

i) All Maharashtrians are Indians.

ii) Some girls are beautiful.

2) Give converse and obverse forms of the following propositions :

i) All boys are clever.

ii) No logicians are philosophers.

3) Explain the contrary and contradictory terms.

4) Explain the nature of simple enumerative induction.

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**B.A.LL.B. – I (Semester – II) (Old) Examination, 2016**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE – I (Paper – I)**  
**Political Theory and Organisation**

Day and Date : Friday, 22-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Choose the correct alternatives : 5
- 1) The unitary form of government is suitable for \_\_\_\_\_ countries.  
a) Small                      b) Big                      c) Cabinet                      d) No any
  - 2) The grate political thinker Montesquieu define \_\_\_\_\_ theory.  
a) Organic theory                      b) Separation of power  
c) Surplus value                      d) No any
  - 3) Public opinion exercises a great influence in \_\_\_\_\_ political system.  
a) Democracy                      b) Military rule  
c) No any                      d) Monarchal
  - 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is appoints the Chief Justice of India.  
a) Prime Minister                      b) President  
c) Vice President                      d) No any
  - 5) In India \_\_\_\_\_ types of Government.  
a) Federal                      b) Unitary  
c) Quasi federal                      d) No any
- B) Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) Write the two demerits of Unitary Government.
  - 2) What is the age of retirement of Chief Justice of India ?
  - 3) Write any two advantages of Public Opinion.
  - 4) Write the various types of representation.
  - 5) What are the features of Military Rule ?



2. Explain the main features of Federal Govt. **10**
3. Explain the nature of Judicial system and essential elements of Independent Judicial System. **10**

OR

Explain the role and importance of Parliamentary Government.

4. a) Write short answers. Write **any two** : **4**
- 1) Functions of Judicial system.
  - 2) Functions of Legislature.
  - 3) What is religious representation ?
- b) Explain the main agencies of Public Opinion. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Judicial Review
  - 2) President
  - 3) Representation
  - 4) Quasi-Federal Govt. in India.
-





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

- 1) Write any two essentials of contract.
- 2) What is the main aim of preventive theory of Punishment ?
- 3) Write any two methods of disobedience to unjust laws.
- 4) What is meant by crisis ?
- 5) What is contract ?

2. Explain the term contract and its elements. **10**

3. Explain the aims of punishment and what is the problems of punishment. **10**

OR

Critically examine the crisis of legitimacy and its causes.

4. Write short answers :

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

- 1) What are the aim of reformative theory of punishment ?
- 2) What is promise ?
- 3) Write any two kinds of punishment.

b) Civil disobedience. **4**

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

- 1) Promise
  - 2) Contractual liability
  - 3) Right to resistance
  - 4) Deterrent theory of punishment.
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – II) (Old) Examination, 2016**  
**Paper – III : ENGLISH (Paper – I)**

Day and Date : Monday, 25-4-2016

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

1. A) Fill in the blanks choosing the correct modal auxiliaries given in the brackets. **5**
- 1) You \_\_\_\_\_ obey the laws. (should/may)
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_ you prosper in life ! (May/Should)
  - 3) I \_\_\_\_\_ swim across the river when I was young. (can/could)
  - 4) Tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_ be Sunday. (shall/will)
  - 5) He \_\_\_\_\_ play cricket in Mumbai. (was used to/used to)
- B) Fill in the blanks choosing the correct prepositions given in the brackets. **5**
- 1) We travelled \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Joshi's car. (in/by)
  - 2) I cut it \_\_\_\_\_ a knife. (by/with)
  - 3) She acted according \_\_\_\_\_ his advice. (to/in)
  - 4) She is quite confident \_\_\_\_\_ success. (in/of)
  - 5) We stayed in Mumbai \_\_\_\_\_ five days. (for/by)
2. Write the essay on **any one** of the following topics : **10**
- 1) Lok Adalat.
  - 2) Justice Delayed is Justice Denied.
  - 3) The role of Lawyers in Society.
  - 4) Corruption and public life.



3. Analyse the following sentences (**Any five**) : 10
- 1) Birds build nests.
  - 2) Venus is a planet.
  - 3) I promised him a present.
  - 4) They know him.
  - 5) He teaches us English.
  - 6) Father bought Rahul a book.
  - 7) He shot a big panther.
4. A) Write the **one** word for the following expressions : 6
- 1) One who looks at the bright side of things.
  - 2) The science the studies plants.
  - 3) Murder or murderer of father.
  - 4) One who believes in the existence of God.
  - 5) That is against law.
  - 6) A speech delivered without previous preparation.
- B) Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words given in the brackets. 4
- 1) Rice is the \_\_\_\_\_ food of the Bengalis. (principal/principle)
  - 2) Lead is the heaviest \_\_\_\_\_ (metal/mettle)
  - 3) We have to \_\_\_\_\_ some of our plans. (alter/altar)
  - 4) His \_\_\_\_\_ simplicity must be appreciated. (childish/childlike)
5. A) Do as directed (**Any five**) : 5
- 1) Brutus stabbed Ceasure. (change the voice) :
  - 2) How beautiful is night ! (Make it assertive)
  - 3) I visited Mumbai. I visited Delhi. (Use not only ... but also)
  - 4) The man is poor. He is honest. (Combine the sentences using the correct conjunction)
  - 5) He must be mad. He must be drunk. (Use either . . . or)
  - 6) I am as strong as her. (Change the degree)
- B) Parse the following sentence (**Any one**) : 5
- 1) He played cricket yesterday.
  - 2) They have been waiting for him.
-





2. Explain joint family and its merits and demerits. **10**
3. Discuss rural community is changing in contemporary era.

OR

Define need of national integration for India. **10**

4. A) Write short answer on **any two** : **4**
- 1) Family.
  - 2) Village.
  - 3) Custom.
- B) Tribe community. **4**
5. Write short note on **any three** : **12**
- 1) Culture.
  - 2) Religion.
  - 3) Schedule Caste.
  - 4) Varna.
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**B.A.LL.B. – I (Semester – II) (Old) Examination, 2016**  
**ECONOMICS – I (Paper – V)**  
**General Principles**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 27-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

5

A) Choose correct alternative :

- 1) Taxes are the sources of \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Public expenditure
  - b) Public revenue
  - c) Both 'a' and 'b'
  - d) None of these
- 2) National Income is generated \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) One year
  - b) Two years
  - c) Three years
  - d) Five years
- 3) Welfare is basically means \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) A state of happiness
  - b) Wealth
  - c) Money
  - d) None of these
- 4) Apex bank is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Central bank
  - b) Commercial bank
  - c) Co-operative bank
  - d) None of these
- 5) Adam Smith wrote the book of \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Wealth of Nations
  - b) Welfare of Economics
  - c) Employment and Income theory
  - d) Political Economy



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

- 1) What is the long form of R.B.I.
- 2) What is the long form of N.N.P.
- 3) What is meant by capital intensive technique ?
- 4) What is meant by labour intensive technique ?
- 5) Define inflation.

2. Explain the primary function of Commercial bank, What other services are provided, by them to their customers ? 10

3. What are the merits and demerits of indirect taxes ? 10

OR

Explain the causes of growth of public expenditure.

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

- i) Index number
- ii) Central Bank
- iii) Public expenditure.

B) Characteristics of under-developed country. 4

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

- i) Objectives of fiscal policy.
  - ii) Causes of inflation.
  - iii) Say's law of market.
  - iv) Consequences of rising public debt.
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**B.A. LL.B. – I (Semester – II) (Old) Examination, 2016**  
**LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD (Paper – VI)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 28-4-2016

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

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

- 1) Syllogism is a \_\_\_\_\_ inference.  
(Mediate, Immediate, Inductive)
- 2) Material grounds are of \_\_\_\_\_ kinds.  
(2, 3, 4)
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the condition of good hypotheses.  
(Vague, Contradict, Consistency)
- 4) There are \_\_\_\_\_ ways of verification of hypothesis.  
(2, 3, 4)
- 5) Composition is a \_\_\_\_\_ fallacy.  
(formal, verbal, material)

B) Fill in the blanks : 5

- 1) There are only \_\_\_\_\_ terms in a syllogism.
- 2) If \_\_\_\_\_ is suppressed, enthymeme is called I order.
- 3) Zeno is famous for \_\_\_\_\_ theory.
- 4) Causation is \_\_\_\_\_ ground of Induction.
- 5) By the rule of D. Morgan  $(p \cdot q) \equiv$  \_\_\_\_\_



2. Test the validity of the following syllogism by the rules of syllogism. 10
- 1) All Boys are clever  
Some advocates are boys  
 Therefore, All advocates are clever
  - 2) No camels are animals  
All dogs are camels  
 Therefore, No dogs are animals
3. What is hypothesis ? Explain its conditions. 10
- OR
- Construct formal proof
- 1) 1)  $p \supset q$   
 2)  $p \vee q / \therefore q$
  - 2) 1)  $p \supset (p \vee r)$   
 2)  $p \supset \sim q$   
 3)  $p / \therefore r$
4. a) Write short answers (**any 2**) : 4
- 1) Explain fallacy of equivocation with example.
  - 2) Explain fallacy of vicious circle with example.
  - 3) Explain fallacy of Amphiboly.
- b) Test the validity of syllogism by Venn's diagram. 4
- All flowers are beautiful  
All Roses are flowers  
 Therefore, All Roses are beautiful
5. Write short notes (**any 3**) : 12
- 1) Concept of Zeno's paradox.
  - 2) Nature of Enthymeme.
  - 3) Principles of uniformity of nature.
  - 4) Any four rules of replacement.
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**B.A.LL.B. – I (Semester – II) (CGPA Pattern) Examination, 2016  
ECONOMICS – I (New) (Paper – IV)  
General Principles**

Day and Date : Friday, 22-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Objective questions : **14**
- A) Multiple choice questions : **7**
- 1) No shifting of taxation is known as
    - a) Direct tax
    - b) Indirect tax
    - c) Both (a) and (b)
    - d) None of these
  - 2) Price discrimination is done by the producer in
    - a) Monopoly
    - b) Perfect competition
    - c) Oligopoly
    - d) Monopolistic competition
  - 3) Marshall puts emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_ rather than wealth.
    - a) Goods
    - b) Utility
    - c) Man
    - d) None of these
  - 4) In monopoly, there is \_\_\_\_\_ seller.
    - a) One
    - b) Two
    - c) Three
    - d) Four
  - 5) Average cost is the cost \_\_\_\_\_ of output.
    - a) Two units
    - b) Total units
    - c) Per units
    - d) Both (a) and (b)
  - 6) "Treatise on political economy" his theory published in
    - a) 1903
    - b) 1803
    - c) 1951
    - d) 1961
  - 7) The theory of monopolistic competition is presented by
    - a) Prof. E.H. Chamberlin
    - b) Prof. J.M. Keynes
    - c) Dr. Alfred Marshall
    - d) Prof. J.B. Say

P.T.O.



- B) State whether the following statements are **true** or **false** : **7**
- 1) A relation between income and demand is inverse.
  - 2) Demand curve is downwards from left to right.
  - 3) A depreciation value is not included Net National Product.
  - 4) A relation between price level and quantity demanded is inverse.
  - 5) Homogeneous product is the feature of perfect competition.
  - 6) Mumbai is the head office of R.B.I.
  - 7) Capital intensive technique of production means more capital and less labour.

2. Define a commercial bank. What are the functions of commercial bank ? **14**

3. Explain the elasticity of demand and its types. **14**

OR

Define inflation. Explain the causes and measures of inflation.

4. A) Write short notes (**any two**) : **8**
- 1) Merits of direct taxes.
  - 2) Feature of perfect competition.
  - 3) Economics as a science.

B) Feature of monopoly market. **6**

5. Write short answers (**any seven**) : **14**
- 1) Balance sheet of the bank.
  - 2) Central bank
  - 3) J.B. Say's law
  - 4) Law of demand
  - 5) Deflation
  - 6) Index number
  - 7) Marginal utility
  - 8) Objective of fiscal policy
  - 9) Under-developed economy
  - 10) Fixed and variable cost.
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**B.A.LL.B. – I (Semester – II) (CGPA Pattern) Examination, 2016  
POLITICAL SCIENCE – II (Paper – V) (New)  
Foundations of Political Obligations**

Day and Date : Saturday, 23-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Choose the correct alternatives : **14**
- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ suggested civil disobedience movement against unjust laws.
 

a) Bentham	b) Hobbes
c) Marx	d) Mahatma Gandhiji
  - 2) The term \_\_\_\_\_ originate from a Latin word obligate.
 

a) Object	b) Obligation
c) Office	d) Legitimacy
  - 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is the capacity to influence the actions of others.
 

a) Legitimacy	b) Obligation
c) Right	d) Power
  - 4) Marxian theory of obligation suggested \_\_\_\_\_ against capitalist government.
 

a) Loyalty	b) Obedience
c) Revolt	d) No any
  - 5) The power which can be exercised openly and clearly is called \_\_\_\_\_ power.
 

a) Latent	b) Manifest
c) Centralised	d) No any
  - 6) \_\_\_\_\_ authority has no real authority in its hands but enjoys the same position.
 

a) Dejure	b) Defacto	c) Legal	d) No any
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- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ book written by John Locke.
- a) Leviathan
  - b) Social Contract
  - c) Two Treatises of Civil Government
  - d) Politics
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ said “Man is born free and is everywhere in chains.
- a) J. J. Rousseau
  - b) Plato
  - c) Hobbes
  - d) Max Weber
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ is famous book of Mahatma Gandhiji.
- a) Republic
  - b) Politics
  - c) My Experiment with Truth
  - d) Leviathan
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ laws means laws of not just, unfair cruel bad.
- a) Just
  - b) Unjust
  - c) Moral
  - d) Natural
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ theory of punishment based upon principle of an eye for an eye or a tooth for a tooth.
- a) Reformative
  - b) Deterrent
  - c) Retributive
  - d) Preventive
- 12) The word \_\_\_\_\_ is derived from the Latin term contraction.
- a) Power
  - b) Duty
  - c) Contract
  - d) Consent
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ theory of punishment aims to convert an offender into a civilised person.
- a) Deterrent
  - b) Reformative
  - c) Preventive
  - d) No any
- 14) Promise should be honoured due to its \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Harmfulness
  - b) Injury
  - c) Utility
  - d) No any

2. Define punishment and discuss the problems of punishment. **14**
3. Critically comment on concept of utilitarianism. **14**

OR

Write an essay on contemporary crisis of legitimation.





4. A) Write short notes (**any two**) : **8**
- 1) Write various kinds of power.
  - 2) Essentials of contract.
  - 3) Marxian theory of political obligation.
- B) Explain Mahatma Gandhiji's concept of Satyagraha with reference to Political obligation. **6**
5. Write short answers (**any seven**) : **14**
- 1) Write Max Weber's classification of authority.
  - 2) Write various obligations of people towards the state.
  - 3) Write various sources of power.
  - 4) Write features of Rousseau's concept of "General Will".
  - 5) What is meant by traditional authority ?
  - 6) What is meant by unjust law ?
  - 7) What is meant by contract ?
  - 8) Write argument against death punishment.
  - 9) Write various safeguard against unjust laws.
  - 10) What is meant by civil disobedience ?
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**B.A. LL.B. I (Semester – II) Examination, 2016  
(New CGPA)  
LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD (Paper – VI)**

Day and Date : Monday, 25-4-2016

Max. Marks : 70

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

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

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words given in the bracket : **14**
- 1) Logic is a science of \_\_\_\_\_ Inference.  
(true, false, valid, none of these)
  - 2) The subject and predicate are \_\_\_\_\_  
(words, terms, sentences, propositions)
  - 3) Particular affirmative proposition is called \_\_\_\_\_  
(A, E, I, O)
  - 4) Equivalent proposition is a kind of \_\_\_\_\_ proposition.  
(simple, compound, general, none of these)
  - 5) In modern logic 'not' is symbolised as \_\_\_\_\_  
( $\sim$ ,  $\cdot$ ,  $\supset$ ,  $\vee$ )
  - 6) \_\_\_\_\_ is a material ground of induction.  
(Experiment, Uniformity of nature, Causation, None of these)
  - 7) Analogy is a kind of \_\_\_\_\_ Inference.  
(Syllogism, Conversion, Obversion, Inductive)
  - 8) Truth is property of \_\_\_\_\_  
(Sentence, Proposition, Inference, Term)



- 9) Hypothesis should be \_\_\_\_\_  
(Verifiable, Vague, Contradict, Inconsistent)
- 10) There are \_\_\_\_\_ ways of verification of hypothesis.  
(5, 4, 3, 2)
- 11) 'White and non white' is a pair of \_\_\_\_\_ term.  
(contrary, subcontrary, subaltern, contradictory)
- 12) Syllogism consists \_\_\_\_\_ terms.  
(2, 3, 4, 5]
- 13) By the rule of H.S. – 1)  $p \supset q$  2)  $q \supset r$  therefore \_\_\_\_\_  
[( $p \supset q$ ), ( $q \supset p$ ), ( $p \cdot q$ ), ( $q \cdot p$ )]
- 14) By the rule of double negation  $\sim \sim p \equiv$  \_\_\_\_\_  
( $\sim p$ ,  $p$ ,  $\sim q$ ,  $q$ )

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

14

1) All saints are Hindus

All Brahmins are saints

Therefore, All Brahmins are Hindus.

2) All teachers are students

No advocates are students

Therefore, No advocates are teachers

3. Explain Logic as a formal science.

14

OR

Construct formal proof

1) i)  $A \supset B$

ii)  $B \supset C$

iii)  $\sim C \therefore \sim A$

2) i)  $(p \vee q) \supset (r \cdot s)$

ii)  $(r \cdot s) \supset m$

iii)  $\sim m \therefore \sim p$



4. A) Use truth tables to characterise the following statement forms as tautologous, contradictory or contingent (**any 2**) : **8**
- 1)  $[(p \vee q) \cdot \sim q] \supset p$
  - 2)  $(p \vee q) \equiv (q \vee p)$
  - 3)  $[p \cdot (q \cdot r)] \equiv [(p \cdot q) \cdot r]$
- B) Explain simple enumerative induction. **6**
5. Write short answers of the following (**any 7**) : **14**
- 1) What is Inference ?
  - 2) What is proposition ?
  - 3) What are the kinds of compound propositions ?
  - 4) Explain the nature of syllogism.
  - 5) Distinguish between truth and validity.
  - 6) What is Enthymeme ?
  - 7) Explain constituents of proposition.
  - 8) What Inferences by opposition of propositions ? Can be drawn from the proposition – ‘No men are complete’.
  - 9) Give converse and obverse forms of the proposition – ‘All flowers are beautiful’.
  - 10) What are the conditions of good hypothesis ?
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**B.A. LL.B. – II (Sem. – III) (Old) Examination, 2016**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE – VI (Paper – III)**  
**Indian Political Thinkers**

Day and Date : Saturday, 9-4-2016

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

1. A) Choose the correct alternative :

5

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is the famous book of Kautilya.  
a) Arthashastra    b) Veda    c) Gitarahasya    d) No any
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ was judge of Bombay High Court.  
a) Kautilya    b) Mahatma Gandhiji  
c) Ranade    d) No any
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ was guide of Chandragupta Maurya.  
a) Tilak    b) Ranade    c) Kautilya    d) No any
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ started non-co-operation movement.  
a) Ranade    b) Mahatma Gandhiji  
c) Karl Marx    d) No any
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ started celebration of Ganesh Festival.  
a) Tilak    b) Mahatma Gandhiji  
c) Nehru    d) No any

B) Answer in **one** sentence :

5

- 1) Who started the newspaper Young India ?
- 2) Who wrote the book "Gitarahasya" ?
- 3) Write any two features of Kautilya Danda theory.
- 4) Write any two features of Mahatma Gandhiji's concept of stateless society.
- 5) Who started the newspaper Indu Prakash ?

P.T.O.



2. Explain the Tilak's concept of four fold programme. **10**
3. Critically comment on Mahatma Gandhiji's idea of Satyagraha. **10**
- OR
- Write a note on Ranade's idea of social reform and its method. **10**
4. A) Write short answers (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) Write any two features of Mahatma Gandhiji's concept of trusteeship.
  - 2) Write any two features of Kautilya's idea of judiciary.
  - 3) Write any two features of Tilak's idea of social reform.
- B) Explain the Kautilya concept of Mandal theory. **4**
5. Write short note (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Kautilya's Saptang theory of state.
  - 2) Tilak's concept of nationalism.
  - 3) Ranade's economic thought.
  - 4) Mahatma Gandhiji's idea of Gramraj.
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**B.A. LL.B. II (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2016**  
**SOCIOLOGY – II (Paper – IV)**  
**Indian Social Problems**

Day and Date : Monday, 11-4-2016  
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5

- 1) Law is \_\_\_\_\_ means of social control.  
a) informal      b) direct      c) formal      d) indirect
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is the major cause of explosive population.  
a) Illiteracy      b) Development  
c) Growth      d) Set Education
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ theory of punishment create threat in people.  
a) Retributive    b) Detterent    c) Reform      d) Rehabilitation
- 4) Drug addiction is increasing in \_\_\_\_\_ community.  
a) rural      b) group      c) urban      d) tribal
- 5) Auxiliary Homes formed for \_\_\_\_\_  
a) women      b) adults  
c) juvenile delinquents      d) men

B) Fill in the blanks. 5

- 1) Dissolution of marital relations is called \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Anti social behaviour may be crime and \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Born criminals is supported by \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Social problem and \_\_\_\_\_ problems.
- 5) Eve-teasing is crime against \_\_\_\_\_



2. Discuss in detail rehabilitation of juvenile delinquency. **10**
3. Why day by day crimes are increasing in society ? **10**  
OR
- Define human engineering.
4. A) Write answers **(any two)** : **4**
- 1) Deterrents theory of punishment.
  - 2) Child marriage.
  - 3) Divorce.
- B) White collar crimes. **4**
5. Write short notes on **(any three)** : **12**
- 1) Immoral trafficking.
  - 2) Terrorism.
  - 3) Child labour.
  - 4) Parole.
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**B.A. LL.B. – II (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2016  
ECONOMICS – II (Paper – V)  
Indian Economics**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 12-4-2016

Max.Marks : 50

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

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

A) Choose correct alternative :

5

- 1) The National Rural Employment Programme was started from  
a) 1969                      b) 1979                      c) 1889                      d) 1989
- 2) Density of population means population  
a) Per 10 sq. km.                      b) Per 100 sq. km.  
c) Per sq. km.                      d) None of these
- 3) The population of India was \_\_\_\_\_ crores in 1951.  
a) 36.10                      b) 40.10                      c) 25.10                      d) 50.10
- 4) Female-male ratio was highest in \_\_\_\_\_ as per 2011 census.  
a) Bihar                      b) Kerala                      c) Maharashtra                      d) U.P.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ industries create more employment opportunities in India.  
a) Small scale                      b) Medium scale  
c) Large scale                      d) None of above

B) Answer in **one** sentence :

5

- I) What is birth rate ?
- II) Give the long form of G.D.P.
- III) Where was first cotton mill set up ?
- IV) Give the long form of P.C.I.
- V) Which is the second largest Agro-based industry in India ?



2. Explain the problem of unemployment in India. Suggest remedies for it. **10**
3. Describe the progress and problems of sugar industry in India. **10**

OR

Explain the causes of poverty in India.

4. A) Write short answers (**any two** out of three) : **4**
- I) Poverty line
  - II) Industrial estate.
  - III) Land reforms.
- B) Population policy of India. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any three** out of four) : **12**
- I) Causes of over population in India.
  - II) Problems of small scale industries.
  - III) Problems of cotton textiles industries.
  - IV) MRTP Act 1969.
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**B.A.LL.B. – II (Semester – III) (New – CGPA) Examination, 2016**  
**ECONOMICS – II (Paper – I)**  
**Indian Economy**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 6-4-2016  
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple choice questions.

14

- 1) L.P.G. policy started in India since \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1971                      b) 1981                      c) 2001                      d) 1991
- 2) The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme was started in the year \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1973                      b) 1975                      c) 1978                      d) 1983
- 3) The population of India was \_\_\_\_\_ crores in 1951.  
a) 36.10                      b) 40.10                      c) 25.10                      d) 30.10
- 4) India has area \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the world's land area.  
a) 3.5                      b) 7                      c) 2.4                      d) 4
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ where the two major causes of epidemics before independence.  
a) Cholera and T.B.                      b) Small pox and T.B.  
c) Cholera and small pox                      d) None of these
- 6) Most of the unemployment in India is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Voluntary                      b) Frictional                      c) Structural                      d) Technical
- 7) J.R.Y. introduced for \_\_\_\_\_ generation in India.  
a) Employment                      b) Unemployment  
c) Both a) and b)                      d) None of the above
- 8) H.Y.V.P. was restricted to only for \_\_\_\_\_ crops.  
a) Three                      b) Four                      c) Five                      d) None of the above
- 9) Mahalwari system was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_  
a) William Bentinck                      b) Cornwallis  
c) Physiocrats                      d) None of the above



- 10) First Industrial Policy was adopted in the year \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) 1948                      b) 1956                      c) 1991                      d) 1945
- 11) H.Y.V.P. introduced in \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) 1961                      b) 1960                      c) 1957                      d) 1966
- 12) FERA adopted in \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) 1974                      b) 1975                      c) 1973                      d) 1976
- 13) Direct taxes means \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Shifting of tax    b) No shifting of tax  
 c) Both a) and b)    d) None of the above
- 14) The first cotton mill was set-up at \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Solapur                      b) Mumbai                      c) Kolkata                      d) Ahamadnagar

2. Define multinational corporation. Explain the merits and demerits of MNCs. **14**
3. Describe the progress and problems of cotton textile industry in India. **14**

OR

Explain the types and causes of unemployment in India.

4. A) Write short notes (**any two**) : **8**  
 i) Causes of low labour productivity  
 ii) Causes of over population in India  
 iii) Agricultural credit sources.
- B) Causes of industrial disputes in India. **6**
5. Write short notes (**any seven**) : **14**  
 1) Population policy  
 2) Poverty-line  
 3) Foreign aid  
 4) MRTP Act  
 5) The Financial Commission  
 6) Small-scale industry  
 7) National income  
 8) Types of poverty  
 9) Industrial state  
 10) Export policy.
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**B.A. LL.B. – II (Semester – III) Examination, 2016**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE – IV (Paper – II)**  
**(New CGPA Pattern)**  
**International Relations and Organization**

Day and Date : Thursday, 7-4-2016

Max. Marks : 70

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

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

1. Choose the correct alternatives. 14
- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ means an expansion of a state power beyond its border.  
a) Morality                      b) Peace                      c) Imperialism                      d) Contract
  - 2) Period of second world war from 1939 to  
a) 1940                      b) 1941                      c) 1945                      d) 1950
  - 3) After world war second cold war started between U.S.A. and  
a) France                      b) U.K                      c) India                      d) U.S.S.R.
  - 4) NATO means North \_\_\_\_\_ treaty organization.  
a) Atlantic                      b) Asiatic                      c) Area                      d) Association
  - 5) \_\_\_\_\_ diplomacy means participation Head of State in diplomatic negotiation.  
a) Old                      b) Secret                      c) Summit                      d) No any
  - 6) Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty related to  
a) Medical                      b) Financial                      c) Disarmament                      d) Agricultural
  - 7) Security council consist of \_\_\_\_\_ permanent member.  
a) 5                      b) 7                      c) 8                      d) 9
  - 8) International Court of Justice meets at  
a) Paris                      b) England                      c) Hague                      d) Delhi
  - 9) Secretary General of U.N.O. appointed by the General Assembly up on the recommendation of  
a) UNESCO                      b) IMF  
c) Security Council                      d) W.H.O.

P.T.O.



- 10) Member of economic and social council are elected by
    - a) Parliament
    - b) America
    - c) General Assembly
    - d) I.L.O.
  - 11) Headquater of F.A.O. situated at
    - a) Delhi
    - b) Pune
    - c) Paris
    - d) Rome
  - 12) \_\_\_\_\_ organization related to development of child.
    - a) IMF
    - b) NATO
    - c) UNICEF
    - d) No any
  - 13) \_\_\_\_\_ organization regulate international trade.
    - a) ILO
    - b) WTO
    - c) UNICEF
    - d) No any
  - 14) All members of U.N.O. are member of
    - a) Security council
    - b) Economic and social council
    - c) No any
    - d) General assembly
  - 2. Critically comment on population, Geographical factor, Economic organisation, Military force as components of national power. 14
  - 3. Critically comment on composition and function of security council. 14
- OR
- Explain composition, power and function of International Court of Justice.
- 4. A) Write short note **(any two)** : 8
    - 1) Causes of war
    - 2) Advantages of disarmament
    - 3) World Trade Organisation
  - B) Write structure and functions of International Labour Organisation. 6
  - 5. Write short answers **(any seven)** : 14
    - 1) Write various limitation on National power.
    - 2) Write features of old diplomacy.
    - 3) Write functions of diplomat.
    - 4) Write various types of balance of power.
    - 5) Write purpose of W.H.O.
    - 6) Write functions of IBRD.
    - 7) What is meant by Veto ?
    - 8) Write the main purpose of U.N.O.
    - 9) Write sources of international law.
    - 10) Define imperialism.
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**B.A. LL.B. – II (Semester – III) (New CGPA Pattern) Examination, 2016**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE – V (Paper – III)**  
**Political and Legal Reforms in India**

Day and Date : Saturday, 9-4-2016

Max. Marks : 70

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

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

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

- 1) Rajya Sabha return the money bill within \_\_\_\_\_ days.  
a) 144                      b) 28                      c) 14                      d) No any
- 2) The word “POSDCORB” used by  
a) Luther Gullick                      b) L.D. White  
c) J.D. Mooney                      d) No any
- 3) In public administration ‘O’ stands for  
a) Office                      b) Off  
c) Organization                      d) No any
- 4) According to \_\_\_\_\_ view activities of all persons from top to bottom constitute administration.  
a) Managerial                      b) Integral  
c) Mechanical                      d) No any
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is presenting the budget in Parliament.  
a) President                      b) The Finance Minister  
c) Both                      d) No any



- 6) The term Unity of Command is belong to \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Military      b) State      c) Both      d) No any
- 7) Independent Regulatory Commissions are belong to \_\_\_\_\_  
a) England      b) America      c) India      d) No any
- 8) Department is integral part of \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Government      b) State  
c) Private Administration      d) No any
- 9) Reserve Bank of India was established in \_\_\_\_\_ year.  
a) 1935      b) 1936      c) 1950      d) No any
- 10) The Damodar Valley Corporation is belong \_\_\_\_\_ state.  
a) Bihar and West Bengal      b) Bihar and Punjab  
c) Rajasthan and Kerala      d) No any
- 11) Public Corporation controlled by \_\_\_\_\_ legislature.  
a) Union      b) State  
c) Municipal Corporation      d) No any
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ is the best method of recruitment of Civil Services.  
a) Spoil      b) Merit      c) Both      d) No any
- 13) Red-tapism is a demerit of \_\_\_\_\_ administration.  
a) Public      b) Private      c) Both      d) No any
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ is main principles of organization.  
a) Department      b) Hierarchy  
c) State      d) No any
2. Explain the various methods of coordination and its advantages. **14**
3. Define Public Administration and its main features. **14**

OR

Explain the various types of Public Corporation and parliamentary control of Public Corporation.





4. a) Write short notes (**any two**) : **8**
- 1) Merits of centralization.
  - 2) Reserve Bank of India.
  - 3) Employees State Insurance Corporation.
- b) Nature of Span of Control and its merits. **6**
5. Write short answers (**any seven**) : **14**
- 1) What is Decentralization ?
  - 2) Write the types of bills.
  - 3) What are the bases of department ?
  - 4) Write the various stages of law making process.
  - 5) Write the methods of recruitment.
  - 6) Write the advantages of training in public administration.
  - 7) Write the special qualification of civil services.
  - 8) What is spoil system ?
  - 9) What are the advantages of L.I.C ?
  - 10) Independent Regulatory Commissions.
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**B.A. LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) (New) (CGPA) Examination, 2016  
ENGLISH (Compulsory) (Paper – IV)**

Day and Date : Friday, 22-4-2016  
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. A) Fill in the blanks using the correct verb. 5

- 1) If you work hard, you \_\_\_\_\_ get the prize.  
a) will                      b) would                      c) would have                      d) are
- 2) If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I would not lose temper.  
a) am                      b) was                      c) were                      d) shall
- 3) If I had written the essay my essay, I \_\_\_\_\_ time to go out tonight.  
a) will have                      b) would                      c) would have                      d) would have had
- 4) If you mix blue and red, you \_\_\_\_\_ purple.  
a) get                      b) gets                      c) is getting                      d) got
- 5) If I were to write a book, I \_\_\_\_\_ write my autobiography.  
a) will                      b) would                      c) would have                      d) am

B) Choose the correct preposition. 5

- 1) Goodbye! See you \_\_\_\_\_ Friday.  
a) on                      b) at                      c) in                      d) onto
- 2) I can't sleep \_\_\_\_\_ dawn.  
a) in                      b) on                      c) at                      d) for
- 3) We jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the water.  
a) in                      b) into                      c) on                      d) onto
- 4) The bus is going \_\_\_\_\_ the airport.  
a) at                      b) on                      c) in                      d) to



- 5) Emma left school \_\_\_\_\_ 1993.  
a) on                      b) from                      c) in                      d) at

C) Use the correct modal auxiliary as per the function provided in the brackets. **2**

- 1) My brother \_\_\_\_\_ swim when he was two. (Ability)  
a) will                      b) would                      c) can                      d) could
- 2) You \_\_\_\_\_ tell her anything. (Prohibition)  
a) won't                      b) shan't                      c) shouldn't                      d) mustn't

D) Identify the mood in the following sentences. **2**

- 1) Take care of your health.  
a) Imperative      b) Indicative      c) Subjunctive      d) Conditional
- 2) Rama plays cricket.  
a) Imperative      b) Indicative      c) Subjunctive      d) Conditional

2. A) Turn the following sentences into indirect speech (**Any four**) : **8**

- 1) Rahul told his friend, "I do not enjoy reading science fiction."  
2) The lecturer said, "Is anyone absent ?"  
3) The captain said to the crew, "Clear the deck."  
4) Gopu said, "The bell will ring."  
5) I said, "Water is essential for life."

B) Add a question tag (**any six**) : **6**

- 1) Kumari is arriving today.  
2) The lady can play the piano.  
3) Everyone is happy.  
4) Seeta gave his muffler.  
5) They can hardly walk.  
6) Satish seldom writes letters.  
7) They don't work hard.



3. A) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. 7

Most of the people who appear most often in history books are great conquerors and generals. Strangely enough the people who really helped civilization forward are often never mentioned at all. We do not know who made the first boat or calculated the length of the year, but we know all about our killers and destroyers. We raise statues of them simply because they fought bravely. But even animals fight, so do savages. To fight is not to be civilized. Moreover, there are other ways of settling quarrels among men and nations. So really civilized people have been those who have brought peace and happiness to mankind. They have been prophets, saints, doctors, inventors and discoverers. They have been truly great since instead of killing, they have saved human lives. They are really civilized and deserve our attention.

- 1) What is the passage about ? 1
- 2) Who have been really civilized people ? 2
- 3) Who are great conquerors and generals, according to the author ? 2
- 4) What do you think about the civilized people ? 2

- B) Translate the following passage into Marathi. 7

N.R. Narayana Murthy, the founder chairman of 'Infosys' is one of the most admired entrepreneurs of India. The nation honoured him with 'Padma Vibhushan' for his great contribution of the nation. 'A BETTER INDIA, A BETTER WORLD' is a collection of well arranged 38 speeches by Narayana Murthy on different occasions. Mr. Murthy, who took the world by storm with software revolution, spells out his vision on modern India. India is growing with one of the highest GDP growth rate in the world with the help of achievements in technology, industry and entrepreneurship. The number of people who are in the shade of hunger, unemployment, illiteracy and malnutrition are also increasing. 'What will it take for India to bridge this great divide ?' Through this book, the author tries to find a solution for this difficult question.

4. A) Prepare a report on **any one** of the following topics. 7
- 1) Republic Day recently celebrated in your college.
  - 2) Legal camp arranged by your college.
  - 3) The Rail Accident.



B) Translate the following **Marathi** passage into **English**.

7

मला स्वतःला असे स्मरते की मला माझ्या हुशारीबद्दल अभिमान मुळीच नव्हता. बक्षिस किंवा शिष्यवृत्ती मिळाली तर मला आश्चर्य वाटत असे. परंतु माझ्या वर्तनाला मी फार जपत असे. वर्तनात उणीव निघाली तर मला रडे येई. शिक्षकांना मला बोलावे लागेल अशा तऱ्हेचे माझ्या हातून काहीही घडणे किंवा शिक्षकांना तसे वाटणे ही गोष्ट मला असह्य होत असे. एक वेळ मार खावा लागला असे मला स्मरते. माराचे दुःख नव्हते. परंतु मी शिक्षेला पात्र झालो याचे महादुःख वाटले मी खूप रडलो. हा प्रसंग पहिल्या किंवा दुसऱ्या इयत्तेतील आहे. दुसरा प्रसंग सातव्या इयत्तेतील आहे. त्यावेळी दोराबजी एदलजी गिमी हेडमास्तर होते. ते विद्यार्थीप्रिय होते. कारण, ते नियम पाळीत, पद्धतशीर काम करीत, करवीत व शिकवितही चांगले. त्यांनी वरच्या इयत्तांच्या विद्यार्थ्यांस कसरत व क्रिकेट ही आवश्यक केली होती. मला त्यांचा कंटाळा.

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

7

- 1) Significance of Lok-Adalats
- 2) Social Responsibility of Lawyers
- 3) Terrorism.

B) Use the following legal terms and expressions in your own sentences (**any seven**) :

7

- 1) Divorce
  - 2) Will
  - 3) Adjourment
  - 4) Warrant
  - 5) Charge sheet
  - 6) At sixes and sevens
  - 7) To carry the hatchet
  - 8) In black and white
  - 9) To throw mud at
  - 10) A bed of roses.
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**B.A. LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) (New-CGPA) Examination, 2016**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE – VI (Paper – V)**  
**Indian Political Thinkers**

Day and Date : Saturday, 23-04-2016

Max. Marks : 70

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

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

1. Choose the correct answers and fill in the balnks : 14
- 1) The book 'Glimpses of World History' belong to \_\_\_\_\_  
a) P.J. Nehru      b) M.K. Gandhi      c) Karl Marx      d) No any
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_ was the first law Minister of India.  
a) Sardar Patel      b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
c) Lohia      d) No any
  - 3) \_\_\_\_\_ was the founder of radical democracy.  
a) Karl Marx      b) Lohia      c) M.N. Roy      d) No any
  - 4) The Four Fold Programme belong to \_\_\_\_\_ thinker.  
a) Lokmanya Tilak      b) M.K. Gandhi      c) M.G. Ranade      d) No any
  - 5) \_\_\_\_\_ was under the influence Buddha.  
a) M.K. Gandhi      b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
c) Vinobha      d) No any
  - 6) The book 'Rise of Maratha Power' written by \_\_\_\_\_  
a) M.G. Ranade      b) G.K. Ghokale      c) Shivaji      d) No any
  - 7) The concept seven revolution theory belong to \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Karl Marx      b) Lohia      c) M.N. Roy      d) No any
  - 8) The news paper Kesari and Martha belong to \_\_\_\_\_  
a) M.K. Gandhi      b) M.G. Ranade      c) Lokmanya Tilak      d) No any
  - 9) \_\_\_\_\_ political thinker belong to Mandal theory of state.  
a) Kautilya      b) Plato      c) Marx      d) No any



- 10) The concept Gramrajya belong to \_\_\_\_\_ leader.  
 a) M.K. Gandhi    b) B.R. Ambedkar    c) Marx    d) No any
- 11) The satyagrah concept is belong to \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) M.G. Ranade    b) M.K. Gandhi    c) Marx    d) No any
- 12) Panchsheel philosophy belong to \_\_\_\_\_ Prime Minister.  
 a) Indira Gandhi    b) P.J. Nehru    c) I.K. Gujaral    d) No any
- 13) Scientific Humanism is belong to \_\_\_\_\_ thinker.  
 a) M.N. Roy    b) Karl Marx    c) Lohia    d) No any
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ book is written by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.  
 a) Annihilation of caste    b) Truth  
 c) Sarvodaya    d) No any

2. Explain the Panchsheel philosophy and Nehru's view. **14**
3. Explain the Economic thought of M.G. Ranade. **14**

OR

Explain the role of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on the view of political and economic democracy.

4. A) Write short note (**any two**) : **8**  
 1) Tilak and his Nationalism.  
 2) Theory of Trusteeship.  
 3) Radical Democracy.
- B) Dr. Ram Manohar Lohias Idea of language. **6**
5. Write short answers (**any seven**) : **14**  
 1) Why Dr. B.R. Ambedkar revoluted against Kala Ram temple ?  
 2) Write the two books of Ram Manohar Lohia.  
 3) Why P.J. Nehru was known as Shanti Duth ?  
 4) What is meant by Hartal ?  
 5) Write the features of Poona Pact.  
 6) What is civil disobedience ?  
 7) Write the method of social reforms by Ranade.  
 8) Write the requirement of Kautilya from Amatya.  
 9) Write the features of New humanism.  
 10) What is the role of National Social Council ?
-







- 7) Born criminals are one of the classification of
  - a) Shakespeare
  - b) Lombrosso
  - c) Sutherland
  - d) Newton
  
- 8) Dowry is one of the cause of
  - a) marriage
  - b) bride burning
  - c) gift
  - d) none
  
- 9) Dissolution of marital relations are called
  - a) union
  - b) friends
  - c) divorce
  - d) all
  
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ is science of population.
  - a) Geography
  - b) Demography
  - c) Psychology
  - d) Philosophy
  
- 11) Ill health is cause of
  - a) malnutrition
  - b) food
  - c) poverty
  - d) none
  
- 12) Urban community is housing problem increasing due to
  - a) immigration
  - b) migration
  - c) reservation
  - d) all
  
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ below age child commit crime called Juvenile delinquent.
  - a) 18
  - b) 14
  - c) 16
  - d) 21
  
- 14) Violation of law is
  - a) sin
  - b) immoral
  - c) crime
  - d) misconduct

2. What is crime and explain in detail various kinds of crime ? **14**

3. Discuss briefly communication problems in modern society. **14**

OR

What are causes of explosive population and how we can control them ?



4. A) Write notes on **any two** : **(2×4 = 8)**
- a) Theories of punishment
  - b) Unemployment
  - c) Urban problem
- B) Juvenile delinquency. **6**
5. Write short answer on **seven** out of ten : **(2×7 = 14)**
- 1) Divorce
  - 2) Poverty
  - 3) Immoral trafficking
  - 4) Child labour
  - 5) Corruption
  - 6) Parrolle officer
  - 7) Observation home
  - 8) Challenged group
  - 9) Ill health
  - 10) Sin.
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**B.A.LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) Examination, 2016**  
**Paper – I : POLITICAL SCIENCE – IV (Old)**  
**International Relations and Organisation**

Day and Date : Friday, 22-4-2016  
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Choose the correct alternative :

5

- 1) The headquarter of IMF at \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Delhi                      b) Karachi                      c) Washington                      d) Rome
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is the permanent member of Security Council.  
a) China                      b) Pakistan                      c) Japan                      d) India
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ known as World Bank.  
a) S.B.I.                      b) I.D.B.I.                      c) I.B.R.D.                      d) No any
- 4) Economic and social council consists of \_\_\_\_\_ members.  
a) 15                      b) 17                      c) 25                      d) 54
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is the Chief Administrative Officer of the Secretariat of U.N.O.  
a) Secretary General                      b) Prime Minister  
c) President                      d) President of ICJ

B) Answer in **one** sentence :

5

- 1) Write any two functions of the ILO.
- 2) Write any two causes of failure of League of Nation.
- 3) Write any two objectives of U.N.O.
- 4) Give the long form of F.A.O.
- 5) Write any two functions of UNESCO.

P.T.O.



2. Write composition and functions of Security Council. **10**

3. Write a note on International Labour Organization. **10**

OR

Critically comment on the concept of World Government.

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

1) Write functions of Secretary General of U.N.O.

2) What is meant by Veto ?

3) Write function of F.A.O.

B) Write function of General Assembly. **4**

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

1) World Trade Organisation

2) IMF

3) Trusteeship Council

4) W.H.O.

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**B.A. LL.B. II (Semester – IV) Examination, 2016**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE – V (Paper – II) (Old)**  
**Political and Legal Reforms in India**

Day and Date : Saturday, 23-4-2016  
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

- 1) The Chairman of M.P.S.C appointed by
  - a) President
  - b) Governor
  - c) Chief Minister
  - d) None
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is presented Financial Bill in parliament.
  - a) Finance Minister
  - b) Prime Minister
  - c) Both
  - d) None
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ system is more democratic.
  - a) Merit
  - b) Spoil
  - c) Both
  - d) None
- 4) Reserve Bank of India established in \_\_\_\_\_ year.
  - a) 1935
  - b) 1945
  - c) 1950
  - d) None
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is the First Government Corporation in India.
  - a) R.B.I.
  - b) S.B.I.
  - c) C.B.I.
  - d) None

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

- 1) What is the main purpose of public corporations ?
- 2) Write the aims of training to the civil servants.
- 3) What is Promotion ?
- 4) What is meant by recruitment ?
- 5) Who appoint the member of U.P.S.C. ?

P.T.O.



2. Discuss the Civil Services and its features. **10**
3. Explain the nature and kinds of Public Corporations. **10**

OR

Comment on training and its various methods.

4. Write short answers (any **two**). **4**
- a) 1) General Qualification.
  - 2) What is M.I.D.C. ?
  - 3) What is L.I.C. ?
  - b) Functions of Committee on Public undertaking. **4**
5. Write short notes (any **three**). **12**
- 1) Spoil system.
  - 2) D.V.C.
  - 3) Advantages of promotion.
  - 4) Functions of Civil services.
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Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2016**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE – VI (Paper – III)**  
**Indian Political Thinker**

Day and Date : Monday, 25-4-2016  
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. 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) \_\_\_\_\_ is a famous book of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.  
a) Arthashastra  
b) Leviathan  
c) Who Were Shudra  
d) No any
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ was supporter of non-alignment movement.  
a) Lohia  
b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar  
c) Nehru  
d) Hitler
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ was imprisoned in connection with the Kanpur Conspiracy Case.  
a) Lohia  
b) M. N. Roy  
c) Stalin  
d) No any
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ founded socialist party of India.  
a) Lohia  
b) Nehru  
c) Mahatma Gandhi  
d) No any
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ started newspaper Mooknayak.  
a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar  
b) Lohia  
c) M. N. Roy  
d) Mahatma Gandhiji

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

- 1) Who was the first law minister of India ?
- 2) Write any two features of Nehru's economic policy.
- 3) Who wrote the book 'New Humanism' ?
- 4) Write any two features of radical democracy.
- 5) Write any two features of Lohia's language policy.

P.T.O.





2. Explain Nehru's idea of democratic socialism. **10**

3. Write a note on M. N. Roy idea of Radical Democracy. **10**

OR

Write an essay on Dr. B. R. Ambedkar criticism of caste system.

4. Write short answer :

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

1) Write in short Lohia's idea against caste system.

2) Write any two agitation started by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar against caste system.

3) What is meant by Panchsheela ?

B) Explain Lohia's idea of state of four pillar. **4**

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

1) Lohia's idea of theory of History

2) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar political thought

3) New Humanism

4) Nehru's idea of secular nationalism.

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**B.A. LL.B. II (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2016**  
**ECONOMICS – II**  
**Indian Economy (Paper – V)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 27-4-2016  
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. Multiple choice questions. 10
- A) Choose correct alternative. 5
- I) Zamindari system was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_
- a) William Bentink                      b) Corlwars  
c) Lord Cornwallis                      d) Physiocrats
- II) \_\_\_\_\_ is very progressive stage of agricultural development.
- a) Mechanisation                      b) Green revolution  
c) Bio-Technology                      d) None of these
- III) Mahalwari system was initially introduced in \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Tamil Nadu                      b) Himachal Pradesh  
c) Rajasthan                      d) Maharashtra
- IV) H.Y.V.P. introduced in \_\_\_\_\_
- a) 1966                      b) 1964                      c) 1963                      d) 1965
- V) \_\_\_\_\_ is the responsible factor of low productivity of agriculture.
- a) Small size of land  
b) Low irrigation  
c) Old techniques of production  
d) All of these



- B) Answer in **one** sentence. 5
- I) Give the long form of VAT.
  - II) When NABARD was established ?
  - III) What is duration of 12<sup>th</sup> finance commission ?
  - IV) What is favourable balance of trade ?
  - V) What is unfavourable balance of trade ?
2. Give merits and demerits of Multi-National corporations. 10
3. Discuss the sources of agricultural credit in India. 10
- OR
- Explain import and export policy in India.
4. Write short answer. 8
- A) **Any two** out of three. 4
- I) Finance commission.
  - II) Green revolution.
  - III) Foreign aid.
- B) Causes of industrial disputes. 4
5. Write short notes (**any three**). 12
- I) Causes of low productivity of industrial labour in India.
  - II) Merits of Indirect taxes.
  - III) Features of industrial labour in India.
  - IV) Co-operative farming in India.
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**B.A. LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2016  
ENGLISH (Compulsory) (Paper – VI)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 28-4-2016  
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

1. A) Fill in the blanks using the correct article : 4
- 1) He can play \_\_\_\_\_ guitar.
  - 2) Twelve inches make \_\_\_\_\_ foot.
  - 3) He is \_\_\_\_\_ honest man.
  - 4) \_\_\_\_\_ sun shines brightly.
- B) Choose the correct preposition : 4
- 1) I sent the parcel \_\_\_\_\_ the post. (by, with)
  - 2) The temple of Shiva is \_\_\_\_\_ trees. (between, among)
  - 3) She came \_\_\_\_\_ him. (with, by)
  - 4) Mumbai is famous \_\_\_\_\_ its textiles. (for, of)
- C) Use the correct form of the verbs in the brackets : 2
- 1) If you work hard, you \_\_\_\_\_ get success. (will, would)
  - 2) If I won a lottery, I \_\_\_\_\_ set up a charitable trust. (will, would)
2. Make a précis of the below passage into one third of its length and suggest a suitable title to it. 10

What are the good parts of our civilization ? First and foremost there are order and safety. If today I have a quarrel with another man, I do not get beaten merely because I am physically weaker and he can kick me down. I go to law, and the law will decide as fairly as it can between the two of us. Thus in the disputes between man and man right has taken the place of might. Moreover, the law protects me from robbery and violence. Nobody may come and break into my



house, steal my goods or run off with my children. Of course, there are burglars, but they are very rare, and the law punishes them whenever it catches them.

It is difficult for us to realize how much this safety means. Without safety these higher activities of mankind which make up civilization could not go on. The inventor could not invent, the scientist find out or the artist make beautiful things. Hence, order and safety, although they are not themselves civilization are things without which civilization would be impossible. They are as necessary to our civilization as the air we breathe is to us; and we have grown so used to them that we do not notice them any more than we notice the air.

Another great achievement of our civilization is that today civilized men are largely free from the fear of pain. They still fall ill, but illness is no longer the terrible thing it used to be ... Not only do men and women enjoy better health; they live longer than they ever did before, and they have a much better chance of growing up .... Thirdly, our civilization is more secure than any that have gone before it. This is because it is much more widely spread .... Previous civilizations were specialized and limited; they were like oases in a desert.

3. Use the following legal terms and expressions in your own sentences.

**(any ten) :**

**10**

- 1) Plaintiff
- 2) Affidavit
- 3) Blackmail
- 4) Trial
- 5) Defendant
- 6) Decree
- 7) Tribunal
- 8) A hard nut to crack
- 9) To bell the cat
- 10) A gift of gab
- 11) In a nutshell
- 12) A man of letters
- 13) Bread and butter
- 14) Behind the scenes.



4. Prepare a report on **any one** of the following topics in near about twenty sentences. **10**

- 1) Tree plantation programme organized by your college.
- 2) Intercollegiate debate competition held in your college.
- 3) Youth festival held in your district.

5. Translate the following **Marathi** passage into **English**. **10**

नैतिक सामर्थ्य सर्वश्रेष्ठ असते हे डार्विनने स्पष्टपणे दाखवून दिले आहे. प्राचीन ग्रीसमधील लोकांमध्ये आजच्या युरोपमधील लोकांपेक्षा अधिक बुद्धिमत्ता होती. परंतु, ग्रीसच्या लोकांनी जेव्हा नैतिकता सोडून दिली तेव्हा त्यांची बुद्धीच त्यांची वैरी झाली. राष्ट्र ना संपत्तीमुळे टिकतात ना सैन्यामुळे. ती टिकतात केवळ सदाचारामुळे. हे सत्य लक्षात ठेवून परोपकारी वृत्तीनुसार आचरण करणे माणसाचे कर्तव्य आहे आणि परोपकारी वृत्तीच नैतिकतेचे सर्वोच्च स्वरूप आहे.

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**LL.B. (Semester – I) & B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) Examination, 2016  
LAW OF CONTRACT (Paper – I) (New CGPA Pattern)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 6-4-2016

Max. Marks : 70

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

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) A person who is usually of unsound mind but, occasionally of sound mind, may make a contract when he is of  
a) Unsound mind    b) Sound mind    c) Lunatic    d) No any
- 2) The term contract is defined in section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Contract Act.  
a) 10    b) 11    c) 12    d) 2(h)
- 3) A contract with a pardanashin woman is presumed to have been induced by  
a) Coercion    b) Fraud    c) Mistake    d) Undue influence
- 4) Where both the parties to an agreement are under a mistake as to a matter of \_\_\_\_\_ essential to the agreement the agreement is void.  
a) Fact    b) Law    c) Condition    d) No any
- 5) Where the object of an agreement is forbidden by law, the agreement is  
a) Valid    b) Immoral    c) Void    d) No any
- 6) Agreement in restraint of marriage is  
a) Valid    b) Immoral    c) Lawful    d) Void
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ is an exception to the agreement in restraint of trade is void.  
a) Sale of oil    b) Sale of medicine  
c) Sale of goodwill    d) Sale of cotton
- 8) In case of an alternative promise, one branch is legal and other illegal the \_\_\_\_\_ branch alone can be enforced.  
a) Legal    b) Illegal  
c) Both legal and illegal    d) No any
- 9) Case of Hadley V/s Baxendale related to problem of  
a) Remoteness of damages    b) Minor agreement  
c) Wager agreement    d) No any

P.T.O.



- 10) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Specific Relief Act related to declaratory decrees.  
 a) 2                                      b) 3                                      c) 4                                      d) 34
- 11) Temporary injunction regulated by the  
 a) Limitation Act                                      b) I.P.C.  
 c) Civil Procedure Code                                      d) No any
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ Act defined provision of Court fees.  
 a) I.P.C.                                      b) C.P.C.  
 c) Bombay Court Fees Act 1959                                      d) No any
- 13) The Indian Contract Act come into force from  
 a) 1952                                      b) 1890                                      c) 1872                                      d) 1947
- 14) When parties to a contract agree to substitute the existing contract with a new contract is called  
 a) Refund                                      b) Restitution                                      c) Novation                                      d) No any

2. Define contract and explain essentials of valid contract. **14**

3. Write a note on “Government as a contracting party”. **14**

OR

Define free consent. Explain the concept of undue influence.

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

- 1) Service of summons.
- 2) Temporary injunctions.
- 3) Kinds of contract.

B) Discuss contract that can be specifically enforced. **6**

5. Write short answer (**any seven**) : **14**

- 1) Write various forms of proposal.
- 2) What is meant by ‘privity of contract’ ?
- 3) Definition of minor.
- 4) What is meant by delay ?
- 5) Define reciprocal promises.
- 6) Write various kinds of damages.
- 7) Write advantages of standard form contract.
- 8) Write advantages of Lok Adalat.
- 9) Write any two essentials of suit for declaratory decrees.
- 10) Write advantages of arbitration.

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**LL.B. – I (Semester – I) and B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) Examination, 2016  
(New-CGPA)  
SPECIAL CONTRACT (Paper – II)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 7-4-2016

Max. Marks : 70

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

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

1. Multiple choice questions. 14

- 1) A Contract of Indemnity is defined under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Contract Act.  
a) 120                      b) 124                      c) 126                      d) 130
- 2) In contract of guarantee primary liability lies upon \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Creditor                      b) Principal debtor  
c) Guarantor                      d) All of these
- 3) Right of general lien is a privilege and is specially conferred by S. 171 of Indian Contract Act to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Bankers and factors                      b) War fingers  
c) Policy broker                      d) All of above
- 4) The maker of a bill of exchange is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Drawee                      b) Drawer  
c) Payee                      d) Acceptor
- 5) A person who gives guarantee under contract of guarantee is called  
a) Surety                      b) Creditor  
c) Principal debtor                      d) None of above
- 6) Goods under Sale of Goods Act means and includes  
a) Actionable claims                      b) Money  
c) Stock and shares                      d) Land



- 7) The maximum number of partners allowed in a partnership firm carrying on general business is  
a) 10                      b) 20                      c) 30                      d) 50
- 8) Right of subrogation provided to surety under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Contract Act.  
a) 130                      b) 142                      c) 140                      d) 144
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ is a person to whom whole of the price has not been paid or tendered under Sale of Goods Act .  
a) Buyer                                      b) Unpaid seller  
c) Surety                                      d) Pledgee
- 10) Indian Partnership Act was enacted in \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1937                      b) 1932                      c) 1930                      d) 1938
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ parties are required for contract of guarantee.  
a) Two                      b) Three                      c) Four                      d) Five
- 12) Pledge is special kind of \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Bailment                                      b) Indemnity  
c) Agency                                      d) Guarantee
- 13) Position of 'Finder of Goods under Indian Contract Act is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Bailee                      b) Bailor                      c) Pawnee                      d) Pawnor
- 14) Transfer of car for servicing is a type of contract of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Agency                      b) Bailment                      c) Sale                      d) Guarantee
2. Broad question (**Compulsory**) : **14**  
Define Bailment with illustrations and explain rights and duties of Bailee.
3. Answer **any one** question out of two (Broad question) : **14**  
a) Discuss fully dissolution of partnership firm and rights of outgoing partners.  
OR  
b) Explain procedure for dishonour of cheque under S. 138 of Negotiable Instrument Act.



4. A) Write short notes (Answer **any 2** out of 3) : **(2×4=8)**
- a) Difference between condition and warranty under Sale of Goods Act.
  - b) Bill of exchange.
  - c) Duties of Bailor.
- B) Write short note (**compulsory**) : **6**
- Difference between indemnity and guarantee.
5. Answers **any seven** out of ten (short questions) : **14**
- 1) Define Indemnity.
  - 2) Rights of Finder of goods.
  - 3) Rights of unpaid seller.
  - 4) Continuing guarantee with one illustration.
  - 5) Various kinds of Negotiable Instruments.
  - 6) Define pledge.
  - 7) Define cheque.
  - 8) Define Promissory note.
  - 9) Bailee's particular lien under Section 170 of Indian Contract Act.
  - 10) Rights of Bailor.
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**LL.B. – I (Semester – I) and B.A. LL.B. – III (Semester – V)**  
**Examination, 2016**  
**(New – CGPA Pattern)**  
**LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING MV ACCIDENTS AND CONSUMER**  
**PROTECTION LAWS (Paper – III)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 9-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) The English term tort has been derived from the \_\_\_\_\_ term tortum.  
a) Roman                      b) English                      c) French                      d) Latin
- 2) The term tort was first reported in \_\_\_\_\_ case.  
a) Acton Vs Blundell                      b) Ashby Vs White  
c) Boulton Vs Hardy                      d) Bridgland Vs Chapter
- 3) The legal Maxim “Ex turpi Causa non oritur action”, means \_\_\_\_\_  
a) No man can take advantage of his own wrong  
b) From an immoral cause no action arises  
c) There is no wrong without a remedy  
d) None of the above
- 4) The Maxim “Damnum Sine injuries” – was applied in \_\_\_\_\_ case.  
a) Gloucester grammar school case  
b) Chesmore Vs Richards  
c) Moghul Steamship Co. Vs Mc. Gregor Gow and Co.  
d) All the above
- 5) For the law of negligence, \_\_\_\_\_ is the leading case imposing the tortious liability upon the negligent manufactures.  
a) Rylands Vs Fletcher                      b) Kirk Vs Gregory  
c) Donaghue Vs Stevenson                      d) Leigh Vs Gladstone
- 6) “No fault liability” is provided under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Motor Vehicle Act.  
a) 140                      b) 141                      c) 142                      d) 143

P.T.O.



- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ means unlawful laying of hands on another person, or an attempt or offer to do a corporal hurt to another, coupled with an apparent present ability and intention to do the act.
- a) Mayhem
  - b) Battery
  - c) Assault
  - d) Abduction
- 8) Caveat venditor means \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Let the buyer be aware
  - b) Let the seller be aware
  - c) Let the owner be aware
  - d) Let the possessor be aware
- 9) The District Forum can decide the complaints involving the claims not exceeding \_\_\_\_\_
- a) 10 lakhs
  - b) 5 lakhs
  - c) 20 lakhs
  - d) 25 lakhs
- 10) Unfair trade practice is defined in \_\_\_\_\_ of Consumer Protection Act.
- a) Section 2(1) (h)
  - b) Section 2(1) (r)
  - c) Section 2(1) (b)
  - d) Section 2(1) (m)
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ are the means to enforce the consumer rights.
- a) Consumer Forum
  - b) P. I. L.
  - c) Class Action
  - d) All the above
- 12) “Nuisance is the wrong done to a man by unlawfully disturbing him in the enjoyment of his property or in some cases, in the exercise of common rights” is defined by \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Salmond
  - b) Pallock
  - c) Austin
  - d) Blackstone
- 13) Complainant is defined in Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Consumer Protection Act.
- a) 2 (1) (a)
  - b) 2 (1) (b)
  - c) 2 (1) (c)
  - d) 2 (1) (d)
- 14) Section 163 of Motor Vehicle Act lays down provisions relating to \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Appeals
  - b) Awards of claims Tribunals
  - c) Claims Tribunals
  - d) Hit and Run cases



3. A) Explain the legal maxim – “Res Ipsa Loquitur” with the help of relevant case laws. 14

OR

B) What is deficiency in service ? Explain with decided cases the deficiency of services in relation to Medical Service. 14

4. A) Short notes (**any 2**) : 8

- 1) Injuria Sine Damno
- 2) False Imprisonment
- 3) Hit and Run cases.

B) Rule of Absolute Liability. 6

5. Answer in short (**any 7**) : 14

- 1) Postal and courier services
  - 2) Nervous shock
  - 3) Kinds of Defamation
  - 4) Trespass-ab-initio
  - 5) Volenti Non Fit Injuria
  - 6) Vis Major
  - 7) Damages
  - 8) Distress Damage feasant
  - 9) Consumer
  - 10) Distinction between Tort and Crime.
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**LL.B. (Semester – I)/B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) Examination, 2016  
(New CGPA Pattern)  
LAW OF CRIMES (Paper – I) (Penal Code) (Paper – IV)**

Day and Date : Monday, 11-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

Multiple choice questions.

14

1. 1) Nothing is an offence which is done by child under \_\_\_\_\_ years of age.  
a) 12                      b) 7                      c) 16                      d) 15
- 2) Nothing is an offence which is done in exercise of the  
a) revenge                      b) prevent arrest  
c) right of private defence                      d) undue influence
- 3) Aiding escape of rescuing or harbouring prisoner is  
a) humanistic approach                      b) friendly attitude  
c) an offence                      d) good habit
- 4) Whenever force or violence is used by an unlawful assembly or by any member thereof, in prosecution of the common object of such assembly, every member of such assembly is guilty of the offence of  
a) affray                      b) rioting                      c) dacoity                      d) state
- 5) Whoever does an obscene acts in any public or sings, recites or utters any obscene songs, ballads or words in or near any public place is an offence under section \_\_\_\_\_ of I.P.C.  
a) 293                      b) 294                      c) 296                      d) 298
- 6) Whoever causes bodily pain, disease or infirmity to any person is said to cause  
a) annoyance                      b) defamation                      c) hurt                      d) murder
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ is subject of theft.  
a) immovable property                      b) crop  
c) wood                      d) movable property





- 8) Culpable homicide is not murder if the person murdered is of age of \_\_\_\_\_ years or more and suffers death or takes the risk of death with his or her own consent.  
a) 18                      b) 16                      c) 15                      d) 21
- 9) Whoever causes the death of any person by doing any rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide is an offence under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of I.P.C.  
a) 304 A                      b) 304 B                      c) 304 C                      d) 304 D
- 10) Culpable homicide is not murder in \_\_\_\_\_ condition.  
a) 3                      b) 4                      c) 5                      d) 6
- 11) The offence of \_\_\_\_\_ is a continuing offence.  
a) kidnapping                      b) abduction                      c) forgery                      d) cheating
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ relates to voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.  
a) S 320                      b) S 333                      c) S 334                      d) S 335
- 13) Two persons fighting at public place is said to commit  
a) grievous hurt                      b) assault                      c) affray                      d) hurt
- 14) Section \_\_\_\_\_ relating to dowry death.  
a) 307                      b) 302                      c) 304 B                      d) 304 A
2. Explain the meaning of theft with suitable cases. How theft differs from extortion ?                      **14**
3. Answer **any one** question out of two :                      **14**
- a) Mention the circumstances, when sexual intercourse with woman is treated as rape.
- OR
- b) State the meaning of Kidnapping. Mention the difference between kidnapping and abduction.
4. a) Write short notes (**any 2** out of 3) :                      **8**
- 1) Act of child
- 2) Unlawful assembly
- 3) Act intended to outrage religious feelings of people.
- b) State and explain offences relating to marriage.                      **6**



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

14

- 1) Name kinds of punishment provided by Indian Penal Code.
  - 2) What is rioting ?
  - 3) A makes a false entry in his shop book for the purpose of using it as corroborative evidence in a court of justice. Name the offence.
  - 4) What is meant to annoy ?
  - 5) What are exceptions to murder ?
  - 6) What is wrongful restraint ?
  - 7) Give the meaning of assault.
  - 8) What are essential elements of dacoity ?
  - 9) What is meant by cheating ?
  - 10) Define defamation.
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LL.B. – I (Semester – I), B.A.LL.B. – III (Semester – V)  
(C.G.P.A. Pattern) (New) Examination, 2016  
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I (Paper – V)

Day and Date : Tuesday, 12-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

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

- i) \_\_\_\_\_ was the Chairman of Drafting Committee.  
a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar                      b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
c) Jawaharlal Nehru                        d) None of these
- ii) Under Article \_\_\_\_\_ preamble can be amended.  
a) 360                      b) 368                      c) 369                      d) 370
- iii) Territory of India falls under \_\_\_\_\_ categories.  
a) 3                      b) two                      c) five                      d) None of these
- iv) Articles 5 to 11 deals with \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Fundamental Rights                      b) Fundamental Duties  
c) Citizenship                      d) Directives
- v) Fundamental rights as incorporated in the Indian Constitution can be classified under \_\_\_\_\_ groups.  
a) 6                      b) 5                      c) 7                      d) 10
- vi) Doctrine of \_\_\_\_\_ does not apply to Post-Constitutional Laws.  
a) Waiver                      b) Eclipse                      c) Severability                      d) None of these
- vii) Article \_\_\_\_\_ abolishes untouchability and forbids its practise in any form.  
a) 16                      b) 17                      c) 18                      d) None of these



- viii) Freedom of movement guaranteed under Article \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 19(1) (d)      b) 19(1) (a)      c) 19(1) (b)      d) 19(1) (c)
- ix) Article \_\_\_\_\_ guarantees to every person the freedom of conscience and the right to profess, practice and propagate religion.  
a) 25      b) 25(1)      c) 26      d) 27
- x) There are \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of writs.  
a) 5      b) 4      c) 6      d) None of these
- xi) There are \_\_\_\_\_ fundamental duties.  
a) 10      b) 11      c) 12      d) 13
- xii) Article 52 of the Constitution says that there shall be a \_\_\_\_\_ of India.  
a) President      b) Prime Minister  
c) Election Commissioner      d) None of these
- xiii) The total number of ministers, including Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the total number of members of the House of people.  
a) 20      b) 15      c) 13      d) 14
- xiv) The \_\_\_\_\_ is to give advice to the Government of India upon legal matters.  
a) Attorney-General of India      b) Comptroller and Auditor General  
c) Both      d) None of these

2. Write about the salient features of Indian Constitution. **14**

3. A) Critically write a note on Art. 21 of Indian Constitution. **14**

OR

B) Explain about the Preamble of Indian Constitution. **14**



4. A) Write short notes on **any two** out of 3 : **(4×2=8)**
- a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
  - b) Fundamental Duties
  - c) Expost Facto Law.
- B) Write short notes : **6**
- Uniform Civil Code.
5. Answer **any seven** out of ten : **14**
- i) Rights of Advocate General.
  - ii) Election of Vice President.
  - iii) Fundamental of Freedom.
  - iv) Qualifications of President.
  - v) Citizenship by birth.
  - vi) Objectives of Preamble.
  - vii) Names of Union territories.
  - viii) Federal features of Indian Constitution.
  - ix) Termination of citizenship.
  - x) Responsibility of ministers.
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**LL.B. – I (Semester – I) and B.A. LL.B. – III (Semester – V) Examination, 2016  
LAW OF CONTRACT (Paper – I) (Old)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 6-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice question : 5
- 1) Minor agreement is  
a) Valid                      b) Lawful                      c) Void                      d) Legal
  - 2) Indian Contract Act come into force from  
a) 1850                      b) 1930                      c) 1940                      d) 1872
  - 3) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Contract Act defined consideration.  
a) 2 (d)                      b) 20                      c) 1                      d) No any
  - 4) A proposal when accepted, becomes a  
a) void    b) not binding  
c) promise    d) voidable
  - 5) Agreements in restraint of legal proceeding is  
a) Void                      b) Lawful                      c) Valid                      d) No any
- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) When consent to an agreement is caused by undue influence the agreement is a contract \_\_\_\_\_ at the option of the party whose consent was so caused.
  - 2) An \_\_\_\_\_ enforceable by law is a contract.
  - 3) According to Section 30 of the Indian Contract Act agreement by way of wager \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4) Coercion is defined in Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Contract Act.
  - 5) \_\_\_\_\_ contract is a contract to do or not to do something if some event, collateral to such contract does or does not happen.



2. Define consideration and explain essential element of consideration. **10**
3. Critically comment on minor agreement. **10**

OR

Discuss an agreement in restraint of trade is void and its exceptions.

4. A) Answer in short (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) Write any four kinds of contract.
  - 2) Difference between fraud and misrepresentation.
  - 3) Write various kinds of damages.
- B) Write a brief note on Quasi contract. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Wagering agreement.
  - 2) Mistake
  - 3) Specific grounds of frustration.
  - 4) Remoteness of damages.
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Seat  
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**LL.B. (Semester – I) & B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) (Old) Examination, 2016  
SPECIAL CONTRACT (Paper – II)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 7-4-2016

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions.

5

- 1) Continuing guarantee stands revoked on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the surety.  
a) notice                      b) death                      c) a or b                      d) none of above
- 2) In a contract of guarantee, there is an implied promise by the principal debtor to \_\_\_\_\_ the surety, from losses caused to him as a result of the contract.  
a) Indemnity                      b) Pledge                      c) Both a and b                      d) None of above
- 3) Section 151 of the Indian Contract Act imposed a duty on bailee as a reasonable and \_\_\_\_\_ man to take much care of the goods bailed.  
a) Prudent    b) Insolvent  
c) Negligent    d) None of above
- 4) How many contracts are there in a contract of guarantee ?  
a) Four    b) Three    c) Two    d) One
- 5) Bailment of goods as a security for payment of a debt or performance of a promise is called \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Bailment                      b) Pledge                      c) Indemnity                      d) Guarantee

B) Fill in the blanks/answer.

5

- 1) Any variance, made without the surety's consent, in the terms of the contract between the principal debtor and the creditor, \_\_\_\_\_ the surety as to transactions subsequent to the variance.
- 2) Lien means right to \_\_\_\_\_ the goods till the price/ due is fully paid.
- 3) Delegation means \_\_\_\_\_.

P.T.O.





- 4) When bailee mixed the goods bailed with his own goods without the consent of the bailor, and goods mixed are inseparable, \_\_\_\_\_ has to bear the loss.
- 5) Pledge by a seller, who is in possession the goods after sale, is valid provided the pledgee had acted in good faith and had no \_\_\_\_\_ as to the previous sale.
2. Explain various modes of discharge of surety's liability. **10**
3. A) Explain rights and duties of bailor. **10**
- OR
- B) Explain in detail scope and extent of agent's authority.
4. A) Answer in short **(any 2)** : **4**
- 1) Guarantee contract.
  - 2) Finder of goods as a bailee.
  - 3) Kinds of Bailees.
- B) Pledge : Comparison with bailment. **4**
5. Write short notes **(any 3)** : **12**
- 1) Various methods of creation of agency.
  - 2) Pledge by certain specified persons mentioned in the Indian Contract Act.
  - 3) Contract of indemnity.
  - 4) Personal liability of agent towards the parties.
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Seat No.	
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**LL.B. – I (Semester – I) and B.A.LL.B. – III (Semester – V) (Old)  
Examination, 2016  
LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING MV ACCIDENT AND CONSUMER  
PROTECTION LAWS (Paper – III)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 9-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5
- 1) According to Salmond a tort is \_\_\_\_\_ wrong.
    - a) Criminal
    - b) Civil
    - c) Both a) and b)
    - d) None of these
  - 2) To constitute a fault, there must be \_\_\_\_\_ act of the defendant.
    - a) Nuisance
    - b) Negligent
    - c) Malafide
    - d) None of these
  - 3) For a tort of defamation the suit must be brought within the period of \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) One year
    - b) 2 year
    - c) 3 year
    - d) None of these
  - 4) There are certain persons who can not sue in tort \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) A convict
    - b) A corporation
    - c) All the above
    - d) None of the above
  - 5) King can do no \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) Tort
    - b) Wrong
    - c) Wrongful act
    - d) None of these



B) Fill in the blanks :

5

- 1) Qui Facit Alium Facit \_\_\_\_\_ Se.
- 2) 'A' by taking a stick in this hand says to B, "I will beat you by this stick. A commits \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) A slander is a false and defamatory \_\_\_\_\_ statement.
- 4) Mental shock means a shock to the \_\_\_\_\_ or intellectual sense.
- 5) Negligence is the breach of \_\_\_\_\_

2. Explain in detail who can not be sued in tort.

10

3. Explain in how many ways a tortious liability can be discharged ?

OR

Explain the law relating to the liability of the master for the acts of the servant with the help of case laws.

10

4. A) Answer **two** :

4

- 1) Battery
- 2) Libel
- 3) Act of God.

B) Write a note on "trespass to land".

4

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

12

- 1) Injuria sine damnum
  - 2) False imprisonment
  - 3) Nervous shock
  - 4) Difference between tort and crime.
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Seat No.	
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**LL.B. – I (Semester – I) B.A. LL.B. – III (Semester – V) (Old)  
Examination, 2016  
LAW OF CRIMES (Paper – I) Penal Code (Paper – IV)**

Day and Date : Monday, 11-4-2016

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

1. A) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) S \_\_\_\_\_ relates to an act done in good faith for benefit of child or insane person by or by consent of guardian.  
a) 80                      b) 89                      c) 90                      d) 92
  - 2) Act causing slight harm is not offence according to S \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 91                      b) 92                      c) 95                      d) 98
  - 3) Right of private defence of property extends to causing death according to S \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 101                      b) 102                      c) 103                      d) 104
  - 4) \_\_\_\_\_ persons are required to constitute an unlawful assembly.  
a) 5                      b) 6                      c) 8                      d) 10
  - 5) In affray, fight must have been taken place at \_\_\_\_\_ place.  
a) Private                      b) Public                      c) Another's                      d) Empty
- B) 1) What is meant by wrongful gain ? 5
- 2) How many persons are required for criminal coespionage ?
  - 3) What is meant by harbouring deserter ?
  - 4) Whether making false statement in connection with an election is an offence ?
  - 5) What is meant by fabricating false evidence ?



2. What are offences relating to public servant ? **10**
3. State and explain in detail the concept of abetment. **10**
- OR
- What is meant by fabricating false evidence ?
4. A) Write short notes (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) Undue influence at election.
  - 2) Affray.
  - 3) Intention.
- B) What do you understand about the term failure to keep election account ? **4**
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Private defence
  - 2) Consent
  - 3) Communication in good faith
  - 4) Accident.
-



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**LL.B. (Semester – I) & B.A. LL.B. III (Semester – V) (Old)  
Examination, 2016  
Paper – V : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (Paper – I)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 12-4-2016

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5
- i) The term secularism means a State which has no \_\_\_\_\_ of its own.  
a) caste                      b) religion                      c) tradition                      d) none of these
  - ii) Source of Indian Constitution is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) People of India                      b) Drafting Committee  
c) British Govt.                      d) None of these
  - iii) At present there are \_\_\_\_\_ States in India.  
a) 29                      b) 28                      c) 27                      d) 26
  - iv) \_\_\_\_\_ of State is a person who enjoys full civil and political rights.  
a) Aliens                      b) Citizen                      c) Both                      d) None of these
  - v) Fundamental rights can be classified into \_\_\_\_\_ groups.  
a) 6                      b) 7                      c) 5                      d) 9
- B) Fill in the blanks/answer in **one** sentence : 5
- i) Fundamental rights are available against \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii) Article \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Constitution provides for the Judicial Review of all legislations in India.
  - iii) The guarantee of equality before the law is an aspect of what \_\_\_\_\_ calls the 'rule of law' in England.
  - iv) Article 20 of the Indian Constitution provides certain safeguards to the \_\_\_\_\_
  - v) In \_\_\_\_\_ case the court gave a new dimension to Article 21 of Indian Constitution.



2. Write about the salient features of Indian Constitution. **10**
3. Critically write a note on citizenship. **10**

OR

3. "The Protection of Article 21 is available even to convicts in jail". Discuss.
4. A) Write **any two** out of three : **(2×2=4)**
- i) Doctrine of eclipse.
  - ii) Rights of arrested person under Art. 22.
  - iii) Restrictions on freedom of religion.
- B) Doctrine of severability. **4**
5. Write **any three** out of four : **(3×4=12)**
- a) Democracy.
  - b) Solitary confinement.
  - c) Freedom of speech.
  - d) Purpose of preamble.
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Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – I) and B.A.LL.B. (Semester – V) (Old)**  
**Examination, 2016**  
**(Paper – VI) FAMILY LAW (Paper – I)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 13-4-2016

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Hindu Marriage Act provide conditions for valid marriage.
  - a) Section 6
  - b) Section 5
  - c) Section 7
  - d) None of above
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is the type of family based on the location.
  - a) Patrilocal
  - b) Matrilocal
  - c) a) and b)
  - d) None of above
- 3) A Muslim man can have \_\_\_\_\_ wives.
  - a) 4
  - b) 2
  - c) 3
  - d) None of above
- 4) Kutumbarthe means \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) For the benefit of family estate
  - b) To save the property
  - c) Partnership for the corepressors
  - d) None of above
- 5) Matriarchal family means \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Mother will be the head of the family
  - b) Father will be the head of the family
  - c) Based on friendly relationship
  - d) None of above





- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) Polygamy means
  - 2) Succession means
  - 3) Concubinage means
  - 4) According to Muslim, marriage is a \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5) Dharmath means to perform \_\_\_\_\_ duties by the Karta.
2. Explain in detail pious obligation. 10
3. A) Explain laws relating to prohibit the child marriage. 10
- OR
- B) Explain effects of conversion on adoption, succession, guardianship.
4. A) Answer in short (**any 2**) : 4
- 1) Matrisambandh
  - 2) Marriage
  - 3) HUF means.
- B) Joint Hindu family as a social security institution – Discuss. 4
5. Write short notes (**any 3**) : 12
- 1) Types of family
  - 2) Partition
  - 3) Separate or self acquired property
  - 4) Karta's obligations.
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Seat No.	
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**LL.B. – I (Semester – I) B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) (Old) Examination, 2016  
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (Paper – VII)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 16-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) Sub-delegation is acillary to delegated
    - a) Execution
    - b) Legislation
    - c) Judiciary
    - d) None of the above
  - 2) A court of law is a part of the traditional \_\_\_\_\_ system.
    - a) Judicial
    - b) Executive
    - c) Administrative
    - d) Legislative
  - 3) Recording of \_\_\_\_\_ in support of the order is considered to be part of natural justice.
    - a) Law
    - b) Rules
    - c) Reasons
    - d) Appeals
  - 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is the second requirement of audi alteram partem.
    - a) Flexibility
    - b) Rule
    - c) Proceeding
    - d) Hearing
  - 5) Second principle of rule of law is
    - a) Legal spirit
    - b) Supremacy of law
    - c) Judiciary
    - d) Equality before law
- B) Fill in the blanks/ Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) No man shall be condemned \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) Adjudicating authority other than courts means \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3) Inadequate judicial system is one reason for growth of \_\_\_\_\_ law.
  - 4) \_\_\_\_\_ of powers is one of the constitutional principle of administrative law.
  - 5) Audi Alteram partem means ?



2. Describe the doctrine of separation of powers. **10**
3. Explain the reasons for growth of delegated Legislation. **10**

OR

Write relationship between constitutional law and administrative law.

4. Short answer type questions :
- A) Answer **any two** : **4**
- 1) Reasoned decisions.
  - 2) Right to counsel.
  - 3) Consultation.
- B) *Counsel* D Estate. **4**
5. Write short notes on **any three** : **12**
- 1) Accountability.
  - 2) Scrutiny Committees.
  - 3) Railway Rates Tribunal
  - 4) Income Tax Tribunal.
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Seat No.	
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**LL.B. – I (Semester – I) & B.A. LL.B. – III (Semester – V) (Old)  
Examination, 2016**

**Paper – VIII : LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW – Paper – I**

Day and Date : Monday, 18-4-2016

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5
- i) The right to form association or union is elevated as fundamental right guaranteed under Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Constitution  
a) 19(1) (c)                      b) 19(1) (d)                      c) 19(1) (e)                      d) 19(1) (g)
  - ii) The Trade Union Act, 1926 does not provide for \_\_\_\_\_ recognition of the Trade Unions.  
a) Compulsory                      b) Permanent                      c) Temporary                      d) None of these
  - iii) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Industrial Employment (standing order) Act 1946 defines standing orders  
a) 2 (3)                                      b) 2 (2)                                      c) 2 (4)                                      d) 2 (5)
  - iv) \_\_\_\_\_ Bonus has now been given statutory recognition in the Payment of Bonus Act.  
a) Production                      b) Profit                                      c) Customary                      d) None of these
  - v) Under Section 11 of Maternity Benefit Act 1961 the employer is required to give \_\_\_\_\_ nursing breaks every day to a woman worker who has delivered a child until the child attains the age of 15 months.  
a) 1    b) 3    c) 2    d) None of these
- B) Give **one word/one sentence** answer. 5
- i) Whether civil servants can register trade union ?
  - ii) The Industrial Employment (standing order) Act, 1946 applies to every Industrial establishment wherein \_\_\_\_\_ or more workmen are employed.



- iii) Article \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian constitution deals with equal remuneration at equal rates to men and women workers.
- iv) Every employee is entitled to Bonus in any accounting year if he has worked in the establishment for not less than \_\_\_\_\_ working days under payment of Bonus Act.
- v) How many kinds of Bonus are there ?

2. Critically write a note on Maternity Benefit, Eligibility, Medical Bonus, Leave etc. under maternity benefit Act 1961. 10

3. Write about the eligibility and extent of bonus. When worker will become disqualified to get bonus. 10

OR

Critically write about collective Bargaining. 10

4. A) Write **any two** out of three. (2×2 = 4)

- i) Registration of Trade Union.
- ii) Duties of employer under equal remuneration Act 1976.
- iii) Functions of inspectors under maternity benefit Act.

B) Political Fund. 4

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

- i) Tripartism
  - ii) Standing orders – Procedure for certification.
  - iii) Contract labour – liability of employer.
  - iv) Forfeiture of maternity benefit.
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Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – I)/B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) (Old)  
Examination, 2016  
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW (Paper – IX)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 20-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) Which one of the following theory states that international law and Municipal law are intimately connected with each other and they are two branches of unified knowledge of law.
    - a) Monism Theory
    - b) Dualism Theory
    - c) Specific Adoption theory
    - d) None of above
  - 2) A state which is under suzerainty of another State is called
    - a) Vassal State
    - b) Condominium State
    - c) Federal State
    - d) None of above
  - 3) A state which entrust some important functions such as defence, external affairs to another sovereign State is called
    - a) Vassal State
    - b) Protectorate State
    - c) Confederation State
    - d) None of above
  - 4) Identify the subsidiary sources of international law.
    - a) Juristic works
    - b) Decisions of judicial or arbitral tribunal
    - c) International comity
    - d) International customs
  - 5) According to Prof. Holland the international law is
    - a) Vanishing point of jurisprudence
    - b) As a positive morality
    - c) International comity
    - d) None of above



- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) The procedure of returning a person accused of crime to the country when he is allied to have committed is called \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) The term \_\_\_\_\_ means providing a shelter or active protection to political refugees from another state by a state which admits him on his request.
  - 3) A \_\_\_\_\_ state does not support either belligerent state during the war.
  - 4) The term \_\_\_\_\_ means dictatorial interference by a state in the affairs of another state for the purpose of maintaining or altering the actual condition of things.
  - 5) According to \_\_\_\_\_ theory international law and municipal law are two separate laws.
2. Discuss in detail the meaning and importance of nationality and explain modes of acquisition and loss of nationality. 10
3. Explain the meaning and definition of intervention. Critically examine the grounds for intervention.
- OR
- Discuss in detail, meaning, theories and kind of recognition. Explain the essential condition for recognition of insurgency and belligerency. 10
4. A) Write short answer on **any two** : 4
- 1) Statelessness
  - 2) Essential conditions for extradition
  - 3) Doctrine of double criminality.
- B) Distinction between neutral and \_\_\_\_\_ neutralized state. 4
5. Write a short note on **any three** : 12
- 1) Subjects of International law.
  - 2) Pacts Sunt Servanda.
  - 3) Subsidiary sources of International Law
  - 4) Modes and acquisition of territory.
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**LL.B. (Semester – I) B.A.LL.B. (Semester – V) (Old) Examination, 2016  
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW : Paper No. – X**

Day and Date : Thursday, 21-4-2016

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) Article 21 of the Constitution of India which deals with Fundamental Rights to healthy environment provided in
  - a) Part III
  - b) Part IV
  - c) Part II
  - d) None of above
- 2) In 'Kamal Natu's' case the Supreme Court of India following doctrine relating to environmental protection.
  - a) Precautionary principle
  - b) Public trust
  - c) Pollution pays principle
  - d) None of above
- 3) The term 'emission' was defined in the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act under Section
  - a) Section 2(j)
  - b) Section 2(k)
  - c) Section 2(m)
  - d) None of above
- 4) The duty of every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment was provided in Indian Constitution under Section
  - a) Article 51-A (g)
  - b) Article 51-A (d)
  - c) Article 51-A (b)
  - d) None of above
- 5) The definition of 'Public Nuisance' was provided in Indian Penal Code under Section
  - a) Section : 268
  - b) Section : 278
  - c) Section : 286
  - d) None of above





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

- 1) The 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment of Indian Constitution added Article 48-A to Directive Principles of State Policy was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) The water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) The Public Liability Insurance Act was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Criminal Procedure Code deals with the powers of Magistrate for removal of public nuisance.

2. Write a critical note on Constitutional Safeguards under Part III and Part IV of Indian Constitution towards the protection of environment with the help of decided cases. 10
3. Discuss in detail the meaning, sources and effects of noise pollution and various legal control over noise pollution with the help of decided cases.

OR

Write a brief note on water and air pollution with reference to functions of Central Board and State Board in India. 10

4. Write short answer type question : 8
  - A) Write **any two** : 4
    - 1) Public nuisance.
    - 2) Kinds of pollution.
    - 3) Effects of pollution.
  - B) Precautionary principle. 4
5. Write short notes on **any three** : 12
  - 1) Pollution pays principle.
  - 2) Public trust doctrine.
  - 3) Public Liability Insurance Act.
  - 4) Municipal Council, *Ratlam v. Vardhi Chaudhary* (1980)4 Sec. 162.

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**LL.B. (Semester – II) & B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VI) Examination, 2016**  
**Paper – VI : FAMILY LAW – I (New CGPA)**

Day and Date : Friday, 22-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple Choice questions.

14

- 1) The Hindu succession (Amendment) Act 2005 allows \_\_\_\_\_ of the deceased equal rights with sons.  
a) daughter      b) father      c) widow      d) none of above
- 2) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Hindu Marriage Act 1955 made provisions for dissolution of the marriage.  
a) Section 13      b) Section 12      c) Section 11      d) None of above
- 3) Marriage is \_\_\_\_\_ when either party have spouse living at the time of marriage under Hindu Marriage Act.  
a) valid      b) voidable      c) void      d) none of above
- 4) Under Muslim law delegated divorce is called  
a) Talak-e-tafweez      b) Talak-hasan  
c) Ila      d) None of above
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is the grand for claiming Judicial separation under Hindu Marriage Act.  
a) Conversion      b) Cruelty      c) Adultery      d) All the above
- 6) Pious obligation means  
a) Sons obligation to pay fathers debt  
b) Fathers obligation to pay sons debt  
c) Brothers obligation to give gift  
d) None of these



- 7) Khula and Mubarat (the types of divorce) are based on \_\_\_\_\_ under Muslim law.
- a) Mutual consent
  - b) Unilateral talak
  - c) One party's consent
  - d) None of above
- 8) Article \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Constitution directs the State to provide a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India.
- a) 42
  - b) 44
  - c) 45
  - d) None of above
- 9) Kutumbarthe means
- a) For the benefit of family estate
  - b) Partnership for the Coparceners
  - c) To perform spiritual duties
  - d) None of above
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ is a social security Institution.
- a) Joint Hindu family
  - b) Divided home
  - c) Nuclear family
  - d) None of above
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ is the type of family based upon authority structure.
- a) Patriarchal
  - b) Matriarchal
  - c) both a & b
  - d) None of above
- 12) When a person traces his relationship to the propositus wholly through males it is called
- a) Agnates
  - b) Cognates
  - c) Partner
  - d) None of above
- 13) Khula means
- a) reunion
  - b) to put off
  - c) bar to matrimonial relief
  - d) none of above
- 14) A Muslim husband can have maximum \_\_\_\_\_ wives.
- a) Three
  - b) Two
  - c) Four
  - d) Six



2. Explain in detail grounds of divorce under Hindu law. **14**
3. A) Explain succession to property of a Hindu male dying intestate under the provisions of Hindu Succession Act, 1956. **14**

OR

- B) Explain in detail separate property under Hindu law.
4. A) Write short notes (**any 2**). **8**
- 1) Dowry.
  - 2) Maitri Sambandh.
  - 3) General rules of succession under Muslim Law.
- B) Restitution of conjugal right. **6**
5. Answer **any seven** out of ten (short question) **14**
- 1) Family Court
  - 2) Concubinage
  - 3) Partition
  - 4) Antecedent debt
  - 5) Marriage and conversion
  - 6) Composite family
  - 7) Kinship
  - 8) Condoning as bar to matrimonial relief
  - 9) Disqualification relating to succession (Hindu Law)
  - 10) Marumkattayam (Joint Family) Law.
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**LL.B. (Semester – II)/B.A.LL.B. (Semester VI) (New CGPA)  
Examination, 2016  
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (Paper – VII)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 23-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

**14**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ of legal spirit is one of meaning of Rule of Law.
  - a) Natural
  - b) Jurisdiction
  - c) Judicial
  - d) Predominance
- 2) Administrative authorities can take \_\_\_\_\_ measures.
  - a) Preventive
  - b) Enforceable
  - c) Executive
  - d) None of above
- 3) Parliament exercises \_\_\_\_\_ functions.
  - a) Judicial
  - b) Legislative
  - c) Executive
  - d) All of above
- 4) Ultra vires means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Beyond powers
  - b) Under powers
  - c) Control powers
  - d) None of above
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is one of requirement of parliamentary control over delegated legislation.
  - a) Unreasonableness
  - b) Security committee
  - c) Malafide
  - d) All of above
- 6) No man should be condemned \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Un heard
  - b) Heard
  - c) Notice
  - d) Inquiry

**P.T.O.**



- 7) Dr. Bonham's case is example of \_\_\_\_\_ bias.  
a) Subject matter    b) Pecuniary    c) Official    d) All of above
- 8) Speaking orders means every order must contain \_\_\_\_\_ in support of it.  
a) Reasons    b) Judgement  
c) Rule    d) Fact
- 9) An administrative tribunal is creation of a \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Statute    b) Judiciary  
c) Convention    d) Custom
- 10) Habeas corpus means have the \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Judge    b) Advocate    c) Body    d) Mind
- 11) Article \_\_\_\_\_ of constitution provides contractual liability of the Union of India or State Government.  
a) 325    b) 323    c) 226    d) 300 (1)
- 12) A corporation is liable for \_\_\_\_\_ of contract and also in tort.  
a) Fine    b) Penalty  
c) Decision    d) Breach
- 13) Reserve Bank of India is type of \_\_\_\_\_ corporations.  
a) Commercial    b) Development  
c) Social services    d) Financial
- 14) Certiorari means to  
a) Certify    b) Grant    c) Allow    d) Consent

2. Explain reasons for growth of administrative law. **14**

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

A) Explain control over delegated legislation.

OR

B) Write the doctrine of separation of powers with reference to Indian Constitution.



4. A) Write short notes (**any two** out of three) : **8**
- 1) Laissez faire
  - 2) Right to counsel
  - 3) Railway rates tribunal
- B) Define tribunal and distinguish tribunal and court. **6**
5. Answer **any seven** out of ten : **14**
- 1) What is mean by quo warranto ?
  - 2) Define vicarious liability.
  - 3) What is mean Audi Alteram Partem ?
  - 4) Which articles of Constitution of India provides for public services ?
  - 5) What is meant by doctrine of estoppel ?
  - 6) Doctrine of Res Judicata.
  - 7) Define consultation.
  - 8) Write about legitimate expectations.
  - 9) What is mean by personal bias ?
  - 10) Write two principles of natural justice.
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Seat No.	
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**LL.B. – I (Semester – II) B.A.LL.B. – III (Semester – VI) (New-CGPA)  
Examination, 2016  
Paper – VIII : LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW – I**

Day and Date : Monday, 25-4-2016

Max. Marks : 70

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

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

1. Multiple choice questions : 14
- i) \_\_\_\_\_ of Trade Union remains a matter of discretion of the employer.
    - a) Recognition
    - b) Registration
    - c) Both
    - d) None of these
  - ii) \_\_\_\_\_ association cannot register their union under Section 5 of the Trade Unions Act.
    - a) NGOs
    - b) ESI employees
    - c) Civil servants
    - d) None of these
  - iii) Who can apply for modification of standing orders ?
    - a) Employer
    - b) Employees
    - c) Both
    - d) None of these
  - iv) The standing orders certified under Section \_\_\_\_\_ shall be final.
    - a) 7
    - b) 6
    - c) 5
    - d) 4
  - v) The principle of equal pay for equal work is contained in Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Constitution.
    - a) 39 (d)
    - b) 39 (a)
    - c) 39 (b)
    - d) 39 (c)
  - vi) Bonus is of \_\_\_\_\_ types.
    - a) five
    - b) four
    - c) three
    - d) none of these



- vii) \_\_\_\_\_ is competent to entertain a claim of minimum bonus.
- a) Labour Court
  - b) Industrial Tribunal
  - c) National Industrial Tribunal
  - d) All the above
- viii) A woman will be eligible to maternity benefit if she has actually worked for not less than \_\_\_\_\_ days during the 15 months preceding the date of her expected delivery.
- a) 150
  - b) 160
  - c) 180
  - d) None of these
- ix) Under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Maternity Benefit Act a woman entitled to maternity benefit may give notice to her employer claiming the amount and giving date of availing of the leave.
- a) 6
  - b) 12
  - c) 18
  - d) 19
- x) The employer is required to give \_\_\_\_\_ nursing breaks every day to women worker who has delivered a child until the child attains the age of 15 months.
- a) 1
  - b) 2
  - c) 3
  - d) 4
- xi) In India \_\_\_\_\_ was originally regarded as a gratuitous payment by an employer to his employees before 1<sup>st</sup> World War.
- a) gratuity
  - b) bonus
  - c) pension
  - d) none of these
- xii) According to Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act every child employed in an establishment shall be allowed in each week a holiday .
- a) 8
  - b) 9
  - c) 10
  - d) 11
- xiii) Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act was passed on \_\_\_\_\_ year.
- a) 1960
  - b) 1970
  - c) 2010
  - d) 2000
- xiv) The employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act is \_\_\_\_\_ legislation.
- a) Welfare
  - b) Social security
  - c) Family security
  - d) None of these



2. Critically write a note on payment of wages, deductions, responsibility of employer, period and time of payment. **14**
3. Write about the regulation of conditions of work of children under child labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act. **14**

OR

Write about the kinds of bonus, eligibility and disqualifications to get Bonus. **14**

4. A) Write short notes on **any two** : **(2×4=8)**
- i) Provident Fund.
  - ii) Medical bonus.
  - iii) General Fund of Trade Union.
- B) Modification of certified standing orders. **6**
5. Write **any seven** (out of **ten**) : **(2×7=14)**
- a) Tripartism.
  - b) Collective Bargaining meaning
  - c) Equal remuneration means
  - d) Available surplus
  - e) Licensing contractor
  - f) Registration of establishments employing contract labour.
  - g) Eligibility to get maternity benefit.
  - h) Disputes as to age of child labour.
  - i) Health of child worker.
  - j) Pension.
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**LL.B. – I (Semester – II) B.A. LL.B. – III (Semester – VI) Examination, 2016  
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW (Paper – IX) (New – CGPA)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 26-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ Asylum is granted by the state outside its Territory.
  - a) Territorial
  - b) Extra Territorial
  - c) Both above
  - d) None above
- 2) The person does not possess the Nationality of any state is called
  - a) No state person
  - b) Statelessness
  - c) Double Nationality
  - d) None above
- 3) The relationship between International law and Municipal law has been explained by \_\_\_\_\_ theories.
  - a) Monism
  - b) Dualism
  - c) Delegation
  - d) All above
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ are the sources of International law.
  - a) International conventions
  - b) International customs
  - c) Both above
  - d) None above
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ are the non state entities.
  - a) Vassal state
  - b) Condominium state
  - c) Both above
  - d) None above
- 6) When the private individuals of a state cause harm to other state through their Acts, the question of \_\_\_\_\_ responsibility arises.
  - a) original
  - b) Vicarious
  - c) Both above
  - d) None above



- 7) Recognition of New State may be of
- a) De Jure
  - b) De Facto
  - c) Both above
  - d) None above
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ are the grounds of Intervention.
- a) Self Defence
  - b) Collective Intervention
  - c) Collective Security
  - d) All above
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ are the modes of Acquiring Territory.
- a) Occupation
  - b) Cession
  - c) Accretion
  - d) All above
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ is the breadth of Territorial sea.
- a) 6 Nautical Miles
  - b) 3 Nautical Miles
  - c) 12 Nautical Miles
  - d) None above
- 11) United Nations Charter was adopted in \_\_\_\_\_ conference.
- a) Atlantic Charter
  - b) Teheran Conference
  - c) San Francisco
  - d) Yalta
- 12) Each State may send \_\_\_\_\_ representatives in to the General Assembly of UN.
- a) 10
  - b) 5
  - c) 11
  - d) 7
- 13) International labour organization was established in \_\_\_\_\_ year.
- a) 1919
  - b) 1950
  - c) 1930
  - d) 1945
- 14) Extradition is not allowed for \_\_\_\_\_ criminals.
- a) Religious
  - b) Military
  - c) Both above
  - d) None above

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

**14**

3. Write an essay on the United Nations Organization.

**14**

OR

Discuss in detail the law relating to sea.



4. A) Write short notes (**any two**) : **8**
- 1) Private International law.
  - 2) Five freedoms of Air.
  - 3) De-Jury recognition of state.
- B) Weaknesses of International Law. **6**
5. Answer (**any seven**) : **14**
- 1) Whether international law is a law ?
  - 2) Relationship between International law and Municipal law.
  - 3) Grounds of Intervention.
  - 4) Subjects of International law.
  - 5) Modes of Acquiring Territory.
  - 6) Vicarious responsibility of state.
  - 7) Conditions for extradition.
  - 8) Types of Asylum.
  - 9) Pacific settlement of dispute.
  - 10) Classification of treaties.
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**LL.B. – I (Semester – II) and B.A.LL.B. – III (Semester – VI)  
(New CGPA Pattern) Examination, 2016  
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (Paper – X)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 27-4-2016

Max. Marks : 70

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

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution of India reads, the state shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forest and wild life of the country.
  - a) Art. 51- A
  - b) Art. 48 - A
  - c) Art. 51- A (g)
  - d) None of above
- 2) The Wild Life (Protection) Act passed by the Parliament in \_\_\_\_\_ year.
  - a) 1972
  - b) 1970
  - c) 1973
  - d) None of the above
- 3) Noise is considered as public nuisance under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Penal Code.
  - a) Sec. – 268
  - b) Sec. – 264
  - c) Sec. – 265
  - d) None of above
- 4) The Central government has enacted the Bio-Medical waste (Management and Handling) Rules in \_\_\_\_\_ year.
  - a) 1999
  - b) 1998
  - c) 1993
  - d) Any other





- 5) The main purpose of the \_\_\_\_\_ principle is to ensure that a threat to the environment is prevented from adversely affecting the environment.
- a) Polluter pays principle
  - b) Precautionary principle
  - c) Public trust doctrine
  - d) Sustainable development
- 6) In \_\_\_\_\_ case, the Supreme Court of India has directed the union of India, State Government as well as union Territories to take steps to ensure prohibiting smoking in public place.
- a) M.C. Mehata V. Union of India
  - b) Murali S. Deora V. Union of India
  - c) Rat lam municipality case
  - d) None of above
- 7) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, passed in \_\_\_\_\_ year.
- a) 1972
  - b) 1973
  - c) 1974
  - d) None of above
- 8) The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment met at Stockholm in \_\_\_\_\_ year.
- a) 1972
  - b) 1973
  - c) 1974
  - d) 1975
- 9) Household and other consumer products can be accredited and labelled as satisfying environmental criteria, in addition to quality requirement laid down by the Bureau of Indian standards for the products, the label is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Agmark
  - b) Ecomark
  - c) ISI mark
  - d) None of these



10) \_\_\_\_\_ means the technique by which heritable material which does not naturally occur in cell is inserted into said cell or organism.

- a) Genetic Engineering
- b) Bio-diversity
- c) Engineering
- d) None of these

11) Environment impact assessment has \_\_\_\_\_ model.

- a) Mandatory
- b) Discretionary
- c) Mandatory and Discretionary
- d) None of these

12) Hazardous substance is preparation which by reason of its \_\_\_\_\_ property is liable to cause harm to human beings and other living creature.

- a) Physical
- b) Physio-Chemical
- c) Chemical
- d) None of these

13) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted by Parliament in \_\_\_\_\_ year.

- a) 1981
- b) 1982
- c) 1983
- d) None of these

14) The Environment (Protection) Act passed in \_\_\_\_\_ year.

- a) 1972
- b) 1986
- c) 1982
- d) None of above

2. Write a detail note on Constitutional provisions regarding protection of environment. Discuss in brief enforcing agencies and remedies available. **14**

3. Discuss in detail the provisions of declaration of sanctuaries and National Park, and offences against wild life. **14**

OR

Write the meaning and contents of environment. What are the kinds of pollutions and discuss effects of pollution.



4. a) Solve **any two** : **8**
- 1) Indian tradition of Dharma of environment.
  - 2) Offences and penalties prescribed under Water Act.
  - 3) Disaster emergency preparedness.
- b) Discuss the case law in brief, **6**
- Municipal Council, Ratlam
- V.
- Vardhichand.
- AIR 1980 SC 1622.
5. Solve **any seven** : **14**
- 1) Hazardous waste.
  - 2) Precautionary principle.
  - 3) Public trust doctrine.
  - 4) Genetic engineering.
  - 5) Cruelty to animals generally.
  - 6) Bio-diversity.
  - 7) Polluter pays principle.
  - 8) Prior approval and non-forest purpose.
  - 9) Wetlands.
  - 10) Environment impact assessment.
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LL.B – I (Semester – II) and B.A.,LL.B. – III (Semester – VI) (Old)  
Examination, 2016  
LAW OF CONTRACT (Paper – I)

Day and Date : Friday, 22-4-2016

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

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) GATT means
  - a) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
  - b) General Agreement on Traffic and Trade
  - c) General Argument on Traffic and Trade
  - d) General Argument on Trade and Trading
- 2) An injunction granted during the pendency of a suit, under Section 37 of the Specific Relief Act is known as
  - a) Perpetual
  - b) Mandatory
  - c) Temporary
  - d) All the above
- 3) Specific relief can be granted for enforcing individual \_\_\_\_\_ rights.
  - a) Penal
  - b) Civil
  - c) Both a) and b)
  - d) Neither a) nor b)
- 4) Generally, a suit to enforce contractual relations must be brought within \_\_\_\_\_ years from the breach of contract.
  - a) One
  - b) Two
  - c) Three
  - d) Four
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ provides that the executive power of the union and each state shall extend to the carrying on of any trade or business and the acquisition, holding and disposing of prop and making of contracts for any purpose.
  - a) Art. 297
  - b) Art. 298
  - c) Art. 299
  - d) Art. 300



- B) Fill in the blanks. 5
- 1) FAO means \_\_\_\_\_ and agriculture organization.
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_ Adalat provides justice at less expenses.
  - 3) Section 36 of the Specific Relief Act 1963 classifies injunction into \_\_\_\_\_ kinds.
  - 4) Specific performance of contract means actual execution of the contract according to its stipulation and \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5) Cancellation of instrument can be granted if the instrument is \_\_\_\_\_ or voidable.
2. Discuss the contract that can be specifically enforced. 10
3. A) What is standard form of contract ? State the principles laid down by the court for protection of individual. 10
- OR
- B) Discuss advantages and disadvantages of multi-national agreement. 10
4. A) Write notes on (**any 2**) : 4
- 1) Court fees.
  - 2) Lok Adalat.
  - 3) Summons.
- B) Injunctions. 4
5. Short notes on (**any 3**) : 12
- 1) Government as a contracting party.
  - 2) Arbitration.
  - 3) Rescission of contract.
  - 4) Declaratory orders.
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**LL.B. (Semester – II)/B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VI) Examination, 2016  
SPECIAL CONTRACT (Paper – II) (Old)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 23-4-2016

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) The maker of a bill of exchange is called  
a) Drawee                      b) Drawer                      c) Payee                      d) Acceptor
  - 2) Negotiable Instrument Act includes  
a) Promissory note                      b) Cheque  
c) Bill of exchange                      d) All of above
  - 3) Right of unpaid seller is  
a) Sale                      b) Stoppage in transit  
c) Pledge                      d) none of above
  - 4) A cheque is valid for a period of  
a) 3 months                      b) 6 months                      c) 9 months                      d) One year
  - 5) Goods mean and includes  
a) Actionable claims                      b) Money  
c) Stock and shares                      d) Land
- B) Fill in the blanks. 5
- 1) In partnership, liability of partners is \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) When no provision is made in partnership agreement regarding the duration such partnership is called \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3) Risk follows \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is a person to whom the whole of the price has not been paid or tendered.
  - 5) Condition and warranties may be \_\_\_\_\_ or implied.



- 2. Explain Admission of partners and provisions related to dissolution of partnership. **10**
- 3. Define negotiable instrument and brief note on bill of exchange. **10**

OR

The rule of 'caveat emptor' with exceptions and changing concept of 'caveat emptor'.

- 4. Short answer type question. **4**
    - A) Answer **any two**.
      - 1) Definition of partnership
      - 2) Cheque define
      - 3) Drawee.
    - B) Promissory note. **4**
  - 5. Write short note **any three** : **12**
    - 1) Rights of the partner
    - 2) Difference between condition and warranty
    - 3) Dishonor of cheque
    - 4) Unpaid seller.
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LL.B. – I (Semester – II), B.A. LL.B. – III (Semester – VI) (Old)  
Examination, 2016  
LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING M.V. ACCIDENT AND CONSUMER  
PROTECTION LAWS (Paper – III)

Day and Date : Monday, 25-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) Unfair trade practices is defined under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Consumer Protection Act.
  - a) Sec. 2(1) (d)
  - b) 2(1) (r)
  - c) 2(1) (c)
  - d) None of these
- 2) A defendant in an action for nuisance may take up \_\_\_\_\_ defences.
  - a) Grant
  - b) Prescription
  - c) Statutory authority
  - d) All of these
- 3) Indian parliament enacted the Consumer Protection Act in \_\_\_\_\_ year.
  - a) 1986
  - b) 1987
  - c) 1988
  - d) Any other
- 4) Consumer is a person who buys goods for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Commercial purpose
  - b) Free of charge
  - c) Consideration
  - d) None of these
- 5) Consumer Redressal Authorities provide \_\_\_\_\_ remedies.
  - a) Removal of defect
  - b) Replacement of goods
  - c) Refund of price
  - d) All of above





- B) Fill in the blanks/Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) Whether exceptions are provided under the rule of absolute liability.
  - 2) Disparaging competitors is \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3) The rule of strict liability emerged in \_\_\_\_\_ case.
  - 4) Distress damage feasant means \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5) Specific restitution of property is \_\_\_\_\_ remedy.
2. Write a detail note on Rule of strict liability. 10
3. Write a detail note on jurisdiction, powers and functions of district forum. 10
- OR
- Write a note on judicial or legal remedies provided under law of torts.
4. Short answer type questions : 8
- A) Solve **any two** : 4
- 1) Defective goods
  - 2) Expulsion of trespasser
  - 3) Private nuisance.
- B) Class Action. 4
5. Write short notes on **any three** : 12
- 1) Unfair trade practices.
  - 2) Rule of absolute liability.
  - 3) Defective services.
  - 4) Who is consumer ?
-



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**LL.B. (Sem. – II) B.A. LL.B. (Sem. VI) (Old) Examination, 2016**  
**LAW OF CRIMES (Paper – I)**  
**Penal Code (Paper – IV)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 26-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) Criminal Breach of Trust is an offence, which signifies
  - a) Entrustment
  - b) Demand
  - c) Refusal
  - d) Wrongful intention
- 2) Indian Penal Code deals with morals in public interest in following Section
  - a) 40
  - b) 293
  - c) 307
  - d) 107
- 3) A married man commits adultery if he commits sexual intercourse with
  - a) A teen aged girl
  - b) An unmarried woman
  - c) Any woman who is not his wife
  - d) Married woman
- 4) The offence of \_\_\_\_\_ homicide supposes knowledge of likelihood of causing death.
  - a) Unlawful
  - b) Abnormal
  - c) Culpable
  - d) All types
- 5) Extortion is \_\_\_\_\_ when it is committed under fear of instant hurt.
  - a) Theft
  - b) Attempt to steal property
  - c) Robbery
  - d) Wrongful restraint



- B) 1) The offence of disobedience to quarantine rule is prescribed under Section \_\_\_\_\_ **5**
- 2) In 1994, the offence of 'Attempt to Commit Suicide' was held unconstitutional in \_\_\_\_\_ case.
- 3) Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting coin is punishable with \_\_\_\_\_ under Section 233.
- 4) The offence of criminal breach of trust is defined under Section \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ corresponds to the principle in English law known as 'malicious injury to property'.
2. Define and discuss 'Defamation' in detail and explain its exceptions. **10**
3. Define 'kidnapping' and distinguish between kidnapping and abduction. **10**
- OR
- Explain in detail the offences relating to marriage.
4. A) Short answers (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) Criminal force.
- 2) Wrongful confinement.
- 3) Stolen property
- 4) Criminal intimidation.
- B) Robbery. **4**
5. Short notes (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Cheating
- 2) House-trespass
- 3) Counterfeiting coin
- 4) Noxious food or drink.
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Seat No.	
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**LL.B. I (Semester – II) B.A. LL.B. III (Semester – VI) (Old)  
Examination, 2016  
Paper – V : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (Paper – I)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 27-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5
- 1) The separation of Judiciary from executive is provided under Article \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 36                      b) 50                      c) 51                      d) none of the above
  - 2) Fundamental Duties are inserted under the Constitution through \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment.  
a) 42<sup>nd</sup>                      b) 86<sup>th</sup>  
c) 52<sup>nd</sup>                      d) None of the above
  - 3) The Executive Power of the Union shall be vested in the \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
a) Prime-Minister                      b) Vice-President  
c) Speaker of Lok Sabha                      d) President
  - 4) Governor shall hold office during \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 8 yrs                      b) During pleasure of the President  
c) 6 yrs                      d) None of the above
  - 5) Advocate General shall hold office during the \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Pleasure of the Governor                      b) 10 yrs  
c) 5 yrs                      d) All of the above
- B) Fill in the blanks. 5
- 1) The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) The President of India can be removed from his post by \_\_\_\_\_ procedure.



- 3) Uniform civil code for citizens is provided under \_\_\_\_\_ Article of DPSP.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ Article provides provision for the Attorney-General of India.
- 5) The power of Governor to grant pardons is provided under \_\_\_\_\_ Article.

- 2. Discuss in detail the role of the directive principles of the state policy to bring social change in to the society. 10
- 3. Discuss in detail the need and status of Fundamental Duties. 10

OR

Write a note on the powers of the President of India.

- 4. A) 1) Qualification of the Vice-President.
- 2) Appointment of Advocate General.
- 3) Individual Responsibility of the Minister. 4
- B) Functions of the Vice-President. 4
- 5. Write a short note (**any three**) : 12
  - 1) Special position of Prime-Minister.
  - 2) Powers of the Governor.
  - 3) Appointment of Chief-Minister.
  - 4) Rights and Duties of the Advocate General.

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**LL.B. (Semester – II) and B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VI) (Old) Examination, 2016  
FAMILY LAW (Paper – I) (Paper – VI)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 28-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 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) The Family Court Act is enacted in \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1948                      b) 1984                      c) 1961                      d) None of above
  - 2) Delegated divorce means \_\_\_\_\_ under Muslim Law.  
a) Talak-i-tafweez                      b) Ila  
c) Zihar                      d) All the above
  - 3) The heirs of a Hindu male fall under the following categories  
a) Class I heirs                      b) Class II heirs  
c) Agnates and cognates                      d) All the above
  - 4) Following constituent element is exist in desertion for divorce.  
a) The factum of separation and intention  
b) Desertion without consent of petitioner  
c) Without any reasonable cause  
d) All the above
  - 5) The Hindu Marriage Act is enacted in \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1955                      b) 1954                      c) 1984                      d) None of above
- B) Fill in the blanks/answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) In entry (a) \_\_\_\_\_ are the heirs of Hindu female dying intestate under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
  - 2) When marriage is dissolved by the death of the husband, the wife is bound to observe idda for a period of \_\_\_\_\_ lunar months and ten days.



- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ or apostasy is a ground for divorce and judicial separation under Hindu Marriage Act.
- 4) Cruelty may be \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) A decree of judicial separation suspends \_\_\_\_\_ rights and obligation during the period of subsistence of the decree, parties continue to be husband and wife.
2. Explain succession to property of a Hindu male dying intestate under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. **10**
3. A) Explain divorce under Muslim Personal Law. **10**
- OR
- B) Explain desertion and cruelty as ground for matrimonial relief.
4. A) Answer in short (**any 2**) : **4**
- 1) Accessory
- 2) Connivance
- 3) Family court.
- B) Nullity of marriage. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any 3**) : **12**
- 1) Restitution of conjugal rights
- 2) General rules of succession under Hindu Law
- 3) General rules of succession under Muslim Law
- 4) Divorce by mutual consent.
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**LL.B. – I (Sem. – II) and B.A. LL.B. (Sem. – VI) (Old) Examination, 2016**  
**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (Paper – VII)**

Day and Date : Friday, 29-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) The writ of Habeas Corpus is prompt and effective remedy against \_\_\_\_\_ detention.  
a) Legal b) Illegal  
c) Valid d) Statutory
  - 2) The contractual liability of the union of India and states is recognised by the \_\_\_\_\_ itself.  
a) Lawfully b) Statutory  
c) Constitution d) Parent Act
  - 3) Principle of law of doctrine of promissory estoppel is described as a rule of  
a) Evidence b) Civil procedure code  
c) Constitution d) Statute
  - 4) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation is one of \_\_\_\_\_ public corporation.  
a) Financial b) Social services  
c) Commercial d) Development
  - 5) Establishment of consumer council is for \_\_\_\_\_ over public corporation.  
a) Control b) Judicial  
c) Command d) Ultra vires





B) Fill in the blanks or answer in **one** sentence.

5

- 1) Public interest litigation can be filed only for \_\_\_\_\_ interest.
- 2) Reserve Bank of India is one of \_\_\_\_\_ public corporation.
- 3) Declaratory suit is \_\_\_\_\_ remedy for enforcing legal right.
- 4) Ombudsman at state level as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Quo Warranto means \_\_\_\_\_ ?

2. Describe civil suits for specific performance and also for compensation. **10**

3. Explain the provisions about right to know with reference to Constitution of India. **10**

OR

State legislative control and governmental control over the public corporations. **10**

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

- 1) Malafide
- 2) Laches
- 3) Res-Judicata

B) Injunction suits. **4**

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

- 1) Vigilance Commission Act 2003
  - 2) Writ of certiorari
  - 3) Unreasonableness
  - 4) Doctrine of vicarious liability.
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Seat No.	
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**LL.B. I (Semester – II) B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VI) (Old) Examination, 2016  
Paper – VIII : LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW (Paper – I)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 30-4-2016

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) Child means a person who has not completed his \_\_\_\_\_ under child labour (Prohibition and Regulation Act) 1986.  
a) 18                      b) 21                      c) 16                      d) 14
  - 2) The Apprentices Act passed in year  
a) 1947                      b) 1971                      c) 1961                      d) 1986
  - 3) No adult employee allowed in work in below around in \_\_\_\_\_ hours in week under the Mines Act.  
a) 46                      b) 48                      c) 54                      d) 72
  - 4) No person shall allowed to work in mine on more than \_\_\_\_\_ days in week.  
a) 6    b) 4  
c) 7    d) none of the above
  - 5) Payment of Wages Act passed in \_\_\_\_\_ year.  
a) 1936    b) 1947  
c) 1950    d) None of the above



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

- 1) When payment of Gratuity Act passed ?
- 2) Define superannuation.
- 3) Define adult.
- 4) Contract of apprenticeship.
- 5) Define Apprentices training.

2. Provisions of Health and safety under Mines Act. 10

3. Write the provision of pension scheme and Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme. 10

OR

Write the provision of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act.

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

- i) Object of Child Labour Act.
- ii) Authorities under Apprentices Act.
- iii) Define wages under payment of wages Act.

B) Write short note on obligations of employer and apprentices. 4

5. Answer **any three** out of four : 12

- i) Penalty under the Mines Act.
  - ii) Child Labour technical Advisory Committee.
  - iii) Provident Fund.
  - iv) Health facility under Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act.
-



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**LL.B. (Semester – II)/B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VI) (Old) Examination, 2016  
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW (Paper – IX)**

Day and Date : Monday, 2-5-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is the breadth of territorial sea.
  - a) 6 nautical miles
  - b) 12 nautical miles
  - c) 18 nautical miles
  - d) None of the above
- 2) Hague convention relating to suppression of Aircraft Hijacking was introduced in \_\_\_\_\_ year.
  - a) 1971
  - b) 1975
  - c) 1970
  - d) None of the above
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ convention lays down the different immunities and privileges to the diplomatic agents.
  - a) Montreal convention
  - b) Tokyo convention
  - c) Vienna convention
  - d) None of the above
- 4) The United Nations Organization was established in \_\_\_\_\_ year.
  - a) 1945
  - b) 1954
  - c) 1942
  - d) None of the above
- 5) The activities of the Trusteeship Council are formally suspended in the \_\_\_\_\_ year.
  - a) 1949
  - b) 1994
  - c) 1995
  - d) 1996

B) Fill in the blanks :

5

- 1) WIPO stands for \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) The settlement of International Dispute can be made by way of \_\_\_\_\_ means.

P.T.O.



- 3) The Diplomatic Agents appointed by Pope are called \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4) Neutrality is the attitude of \_\_\_\_\_ adopted by third states towards belligerents.
  - 5) The United Nations Organization is consist of \_\_\_\_\_ number of principal organs.
2. Discuss the origin, purpose and principles of the United Nations Organization. **10**
3. Write a detail note on Treaties Law. **10**

OR

Discuss in detail the means of settlement of International Disputes.

4. A) Write short answers (**any 2**) : **4**
- 1) Freedom of High Seas
  - 2) Can diplomatic agent waive his immunity ?
  - 3) Concept of 'Total War'.
- B) WHO. **4**
5. Write a short notes on (**any 3**) : **12**
- 1) Five freedoms of air
  - 2) Meaning and definition of contraband
  - 3) Rights and duties of Neutral States and Belligerent State
  - 4) Economic and Social Council.

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**LL.B. – I (Semester – II) B.A. LL.B. – III (Semester – VI) (Old)  
Examination, 2016  
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (Paper – X)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 3-5-2016

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) Rio-conference on environment and development was held in \_\_\_\_\_ year.  
a) 1972                      b) 1982                      c) 1992                      d) None of these
  - 2) The label which accredited household and other consumer products satisfying environmental criteria is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Ecomark                  b) Hallmark                  c) ISI Mark                  d) BIS Mark
  - 3) Coastal zone is the meeting place for \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Land and sea    b) Inland water and sea  
c) Land, sea and inland waters                      d) None of these
  - 4) The Forest (Conservation) Act passed in \_\_\_\_\_ year.  
a) 1970                      b) 1980                      c) 1927                      d) None of these
  - 5) Biological diversity is \_\_\_\_\_ among living organisms.  
a) Similarity                  b) Popularity                  c) Variability                  d) None of these
- B) Fill in the blanks/Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) The Constitution \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment has introduced Art. 48-A which imposes obligation on the state to protect and improve environment including wild life.
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is the authority who permit entry in the sanctuary.
  - 3) Whether grazing of any livestock can be permitted in a National Park ?
  - 4) Stockholm conference on Human Environment was held in \_\_\_\_\_ year.
  - 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is a natural or man made event that negatively affects life, property, livelihood or industry.



2. Write a note on power of state government to declare area as sanctuaries and National Park. Write in brief the procedure. **10**
3. Write a brief note on coastal zone management. **10**
- OR
- Discuss in brief cruelty to animals generally and experimentation on Animals.
4. Short answer type questions : **8**
- A) Solve **any two** : **4**
- 1) Bio-medical waste.
  - 2) Eco mark.
  - 3) Non-forest purpose.
- B) Genetic engineering. **4**
5. Write short notes on **any three** : **12**
- 1) Environmental audit.
  - 2) Performing animals.
  - 3) Hazardous waste.
  - 4) Environment impact assessment.
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Seat No.	
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**LL.B. – II (Semester – III), B.A. LL.B. – IV (Semester – VII)  
(New CGPA Pattern) Examination, 2016  
JURISPRUDENCE (Paper – I)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 6-4-2016

Max. Marks : 70

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

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

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

- i) Who is the father of English Jurisprudence ?  
a) Austin                      b) Kelsen                      c) Bentham                      d) Pound
- ii) Who said that the church must be law giver ?  
a) Bentham                      b) Duguit  
c) Thomas Aquinas                      d) Finnis
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_ supported individual liberty.  
a) Hobbes                      b) Locke                      c) Rousseau                      d) Hugo Grotious
- iv) According to \_\_\_\_\_ the union with divine is the end of law.  
a) Acquinas                      b) St. Augustine  
c) Socrates                      d) Aristotle
- v) Who was the main exponent of historical school ?  
a) Savigny                      b) Hobbes                      c) Kelsen                      d) None of these
- vi) \_\_\_\_\_ is considered to be American leader in the field of sociological jurisprudence.  
a) Roscoe Pound                      b) Ehrlich                      c) Ihering                      d) Hauriou
- vii) Customs are generally based on the will of  
a) People                      b) State                      c) Government                      d) None of these
- viii) Violation of grave is a  
a) Civil wrong                      b) Criminal offence  
c) Strict liability                      d) None of these
- ix) There are \_\_\_\_\_ modes of acquisition of possession.  
a) two                      b) three                      c) seven                      d) eleven

P.T.O.





- x) (स्वामित्व) means  
 a) Ownership                      b) Possession    c) Custody                      d) None of these
- xi) Crime is a wrong against  
 a) Private individual                      b) Group of private persons  
 c) Company                      d) Society
- xii) There are \_\_\_\_\_ theories of negligence.  
 a) one                      b) two                      c) three                      d) four
- xiii) During \_\_\_\_\_ period an animal was treated as capable of owning rights.  
 a) Akbar                      b) Jehangir                      c) Aurangzeb                      d) None of these
- xiv) There are \_\_\_\_\_ main theories of legal right.  
 a) two                      b) three                      c) four                      d) five

2. Write about the nature, kinds and meaning of person and status of unborn person, animal etc. When personality starts and ends ? **14**

3. Critically write a note on Austins Analytical Positivism theory. **14**

OR

Write in detail about Roscoe Pounds theory.

4. A) Write short notes on **any two** : **(2×4=8)**

- i) Ratio decidendi
- ii) Local customs
- iii) Supreme legislation.

B) Reasons for delegated legislation. **6**

5. Write **any seven** out of **two**. **(7×2=14)**

- i) Sources of Hindu law
  - ii) Legal right definition
  - iii) Person meaning
  - iv) Positive and negative duties
  - v) Liability of corporation – its kinds
  - vi) Kinds of possession
  - vii) Classification of ownership
  - viii) Stages of Criminal Act
  - ix) Strict liability
  - x) Corporation sole.
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Seat No.	
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**LL.B. – II (Semester – III) & B.A.LL.B. – IV (Semester – VII)  
(New – CGPA Pattern) Examination, 2016  
PROPERTY LAW (Paper – II)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 7-4-2016  
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ of the Transfer of Property Act, defines sale.  
a) Section 52     b) Section 54     c) Section 56     d) Section 58
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ means paying off the mortgage money and getting back the mortgaged property.  
a) Resumption                                     b) Reduction  
c) Redemption                                     d) None of the above
- 3) A lease of immovable property determines \_\_\_\_\_  
a) By afflux of the time limited thereby  
b) By express surrender  
c) By forfeiture  
d) All the above
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ of the Transfer of Property Act defines lease.  
a) Section 102                                     b) Section 103  
c) Section 105                                     d) Section 108
- 5) If the \_\_\_\_\_ dies before acceptance, the gift is void.  
a) Donar     b) Donee  
c) Both Donar and Donee                     d) Third party
- 6) Section 58(d) deals with \_\_\_\_\_ mortgage.  
a) Usufructuary  
b) English  
c) Mortgage by deposit of title deeds  
d) Mortgage by conditional sale

P.T.O.



- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ means the Instrument by which the property is submitted to the provisions of this Act.
- a) Instrument
  - b) Execution
  - c) Document
  - d) Declaration
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ puts an obligation on each apartment owner to comply strictly with the covenants, byelaws and administrative provisions.
- a) Section 5
  - b) Section 6
  - c) Section 7
  - d) Section 8
- 9) In case of easement by \_\_\_\_\_ the necessity must be an absolute necessity.
- a) Necessity
  - b) Quasi-Necessity
  - c) Legislation
  - d) All the above
- 10) The land for the beneficial enjoyment of which the rights exists is called the \_\_\_\_\_ heritage.
- a) Dominant
  - b) Servient
  - c) Heritable
  - d) Both a) and b)
- 11) Section 6 of the Act, enumerates \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of property which cannot be transferred.
- a) Seven
  - b) Eight
  - c) Nine
  - d) Ten
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ of Transfer of Property Act, 1882, defines the term “Immovable Property”.
- a) Section 3
  - b) Section 5
  - c) Section 6
  - d) Section 7
- 13) Section 81 of T.P. Act, 1882, deals with Doctrine of \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Subrogation
  - b) Marshaling
  - c) Taxing
  - d) None of the above
- 14) Section 38, of Indian Easement Act, deals with determination of easement by \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Useless easement
  - b) Termination of necessity
  - c) By revocation
  - d) Release



2. Define Mortgage. Explain the rights and liabilities of mortgager. **14**
3. Answer **any one** broad question : **14**
- A) Write a detail note on the contents of declaration and deed of apartments under the Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act.
- OR
- B) Define Licence. State and explain the characteristics of Licence. Distinguish between licence and easement.
4. A) Short notes (**any two**) : **8**
- 1) Movable and immovable property.
  - 2) Status of apartments.
  - 3) Riparian rights.
- B) Write note on : **6**
- 1) Common Area and facilities.
5. Answer in short (**any 7**) : **14**
- 1) Actionable claims
  - 2) Tangible and intangible property
  - 3) Simple mortgage
  - 4) Good – Will
  - 5) Video piracy
  - 6) Exchange
  - 7) Common expenses
  - 8) Section 21 – Insurance
  - 9) Gift
  - 10) Doctrine of Marshaling.
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Seat No.	
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**LL.B. – II (Semester – III) and B.A. LL.B. – IV (Semester – VII)  
Examination, 2016  
(New CGPA Pattern)  
Paper – III : LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW – II**

Day and Date : Saturday, 9-4-2016

Max. Marks : 70

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

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) In Bangalore Water Supply V/s A. Rajappa Case Supreme Court considered the scope of
  - a) Environment
  - b) Right to water
  - c) Industry
  - d) Pollution
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is a weapon in the hands of the labour to force the management to accept their demands.
  - a) strike
  - b) lockout
  - c) lay-off
  - d) closure
- 3) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Industrial Disputes Act deals with the strikes or lockouts in industries carrying on public utility service.
  - a) 12
  - b) 14
  - c) 15
  - d) 22
- 4) By an amendment in 1976 chapter \_\_\_\_\_ added to the Industrial Disputes Act.
  - a) VB
  - b) II
  - c) III
  - d) No any
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ means the permanent closing down of a place of employment or part thereof.
  - a) Retrenchment
  - b) Layoff
  - c) Closure
  - d) Lockout



- 6) According to Section 67 of Factories Act no child who has completed his \_\_\_\_\_ year allowed to work in any factory.  
a) 17                      b) 20                      c) 25                      d) 14
- 7) According to Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Union and Prevention of Unfair Labour Practices Act 1971 any union which has for period of six month preceding membership of not less than \_\_\_\_\_ % of total employees in an undertaking may apply for recognized union.  
a) 50                      b) 60                      c) 70                      d) 30
- 8) Under the MRTU and PULP and 1971 the \_\_\_\_\_ shall cancel the recognition of union.  
a) Industrial Court                      b) Employer  
c) Employee                      d) No any
- 9) Under the Minimum Wages Act Chairman of Central Advisory Board shall be appointed by  
a) Local                      b) Employer  
c) Trade union                      d) Central government
- 10) Employee works on any day in excess of the number of hours constituting a normal working day entitle to \_\_\_\_\_ payment.  
a) No                      b) Overtime                      c) Less                      d) 1/8
- 11) Under a Factories Act \_\_\_\_\_ of a factory means the person who has ultimate control over the affairs of the factory.  
a) Government                      b) Inspector  
c) Employee                      d) Occupier
- 12) Factories Act makes it obligatory on the occupier of factory wherein more than \_\_\_\_\_ workers are ordinarily employed a canteen shall be provided.  
a) 50                      b) 70                      c) 250                      d) No any
- 13) According to Section 6-A of Employees State Insurance Act \_\_\_\_\_ not included in the first category of dependant.  
a) Widow                      b) Minor son                      c) Brother                      d) No any
- 14) According to Employees State Insurance Act \_\_\_\_\_ means a condition which requires medical treatment and attendance and necessitates abstention from work on medical ground.  
a) Sickness                      b) Best                      c) Healthy                      d) No any



2. Define the term factory. Explain various provisions relating to working hours of adults under the Factories Act 1948. **14**
3. Define the term wages. Discuss the procedure laid down under the Minimum Wages Act for fixation of minimum rate of wages. **14**

OR

Define strike. Explain the provisions relating to prohibition of strikes and lockout in public utility service under I.D. Act. 1947.

4. A) Write short notes (**any two**) : **8**
- 1) Industrial revolution in India and its effect.
  - 2) Lay off
  - 3) Dependant (Employees Compensation Act).
- B) Procedure for recognition of union under Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Union and Prevention of Unfair Labour Practices Act 1971. **6**
5. Write short answers (**any seven**) : **14**
- 1) What is meant by award ?
  - 2) What is meant by contracting out under Employees Compensation Act ?
  - 3) Function of Investigating Officer under MRTU and PULP Act 1971.
  - 4) Object of Minimum Wages Act 1948.
  - 5) Provision of canteen under Factories Act.
  - 6) Write various kinds of benefit under ESI Act 1948.
  - 7) Write any four kinds of unfair labour practices on the part of employer under MRTU and PULP Act 1971.
  - 8) Difference between lockout and closure.
  - 9) What is meant by employment injury under E.S.I. Act 1948 ?
  - 10) Difference between retrenchment and closure.
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SLR-E – 70 A

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – III) B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VII) (New – CGPA Pattern)  
Examination, 2016  
INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION  
(Paper – IV)**

Day and Date : Monday, 11-4-2016

Max. Marks : 70

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

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) Identify the case in which Mischief Rule of Interpretation was originated
  - a) R. V. Leeds Prison case
  - b) Heydon's case
  - c) Macmillan V. Dent
  - d) None of above
- 2) The term non-obstante clause means
  - a) Not withstanding clause
  - b) Substantive clause
  - c) Law takes no account of small things
  - d) None of above
- 3) Identify the case in which the maxim "In Bonam Partem" was applied by the court
  - a) R. V. Hulme
  - b) R. V. Ireland
  - c) R. V. Ookes
  - d) None of above
- 4) Identify the following statute which compel the performance of certain things must be done in certain manner or certain form
  - a) Mandatory statute
  - b) Directory statute
  - c) Remedial statute
  - d) None of the above

P.T.O.





- 5) Punctuation marks treated as one of the following aids to the interpretation of statutes
  - a) External aid
  - b) Internal aid
  - c) Either external or internal
  - d) None of above
- 6) Identify one of the following as external aids to the interpretation of statute.
  - a) Title
  - b) Preamble
  - c) Schedule
  - d) Dictionaries
- 7) The 'Short Title' indicate the following meaning in the external aid.
  - a) For the purpose of facility of reference
  - b) To know the main object of the Act
  - c) To know sections in the Act
  - d) None of the above
- 8) The maxim. the 'delegatus non potest delegare' means
  - a) A delegate cannot further delegate
  - b) A delegate can delegate for more persons
  - c) A delegate can always delegate
  - d) None of the above
- 9) The general things do not derogate from special things was the meaning of one of the following maxims.
  - a) Generalia specialibus non-derogant
  - b) Expressio unius exclusio alterius
  - c) Expressium facit cessare tacitum
  - d) None of the above
- 10) When the union legislature make a law on particular subject the state legislature have no power to enact any law was recognised in one of the following principle
  - a) Principle of occupied field
  - b) Principle of pith and substance
  - c) Principle of implied prohibition
  - d) None of the above



- 11) The court would prefer or favour constitutionality of the statutory provision where two constructions possible was the meaning of following maxims
  - a) Ut res magis valeat quam pereat
  - b) Expressium facit cessare tacitum
  - c) In bonam partem
  - d) None of the above
- 12) The words in the statute are prima facie to be taken in their lawful and rightful sense was the application of following maxim.
  - a) In Bonam partem
  - b) Expressium facit cessare tacitum
  - c) In pari delicto potior est conditio possidentis
  - d) None of the above
- 13) Where both parties are equally at fault the condition of possessor is preferable was the meaning of following maxim
  - a) In pari delicto potior est conditio possidentis
  - b) Expressio unius exclusio alterius
  - c) In bonam partem
  - d) None of the above
- 14) The express mention of one thing implies the exclusion of other was the meaning of the following maxim
  - a) Expressio unius exclusio alterius
  - b) Expressio facit cessare tacitum
  - c) In bonam partem
  - d) None of the above

2. Discuss in detail the various internal and external aid to the interpretation of statutes with the help of decided cases.

14

3. Explain the literal, golden and mischief rules of interpretation of statutes with the help of relevant case law.

OR

Discuss in detail the principles of utility of Bentham theory and John Rawls theory of interpretation of statutes.

14



4. A) Write a short answer on **any two** : **8**
- 1) Occupied field.
  - 2) Mandatory and directory statutes.
  - 3) Doctrine of pith and substance.
- B) Distinction between Morals and Legislation. **6**
5. Write short notes on **any seven** : **14**
- 1) Expressio unius exclusio alterius.
  - 2) Noscitur a Sociis and Eiusdem generis.
  - 3) Ut Res valeat potior quam pereat.
  - 4) Statutes in pari materia.
  - 5) In bonam partem.
  - 6) In pari delicto potior est conditio possidentis.
  - 7) Generalia specialibus non-derogant.
  - 8) Taxing statute.
  - 9) Colourable legislation.
  - 10) Prospective and retrospective operation of the statutes.
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SLR-E – 71A

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – III) / B.A.LL.B (Semester – VII) Examination, 2016  
PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY (Paper – V)  
(New CGPA Pattern)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 12-4-2016

Max. Marks : 70

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

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

1. Multiple Choice Questions :

14

- 1) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966, does not abolish the imposition of death sentence in all circumstances. Which Article of the Covenant says this ?
  - a) Article 4
  - b) Article 5
  - c) Article 6
  - d) Article 7
- 2) In which case Supreme Court has held that death sentence given under Sec. 303 which is mandatory is void and unconstitutional being violative of both Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution.
  - a) Bachchan Singh v. State of Punjab
  - b) Mithu v. State of Punjab
  - c) Sher Singh v. State of Punjab
  - d) Allaudin Mian v. State of Bihar
- 3) The death sentence has been retained in India only for the cases of the nature of \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Rarest of the rare
  - b) Hanging
  - c) Due care
  - d) Mitigating circumstances

P.T.O.



- 4) In which case Supreme Court held that the method prescribed by CrPC for execution of death sentence by “hanging by rope” is not violative of Art. 21 of the Constitution.
- a) Kehar Singh v. Delhi Administration
  - b) Rajendra Prasad v. State of U.P.
  - c) Bachchan Singh v. State of Punjab
  - d) Deena v. Union of India
- 5) Which Section of CrPC prescribes “hanging by rope” as method of execution of death sentence ?
- a) Sec. 364(5)
  - b) Sec. 344(6)
  - c) Sec. 354(5)
  - d) Sec. 345(5)
- 6) The duty to hear the accused is imposed on the Court of Session by which Section ?
- a) Sec. 253(2)
  - b) Sec. 235(2)
  - c) Sec. 245(3)
  - d) Sec. 265(2)
- 7) First Commission on prison discipline was established in the year
- a) 1844
  - b) 1854
  - c) 1843
  - d) 1834
- 8) Which Committee recommended separation of undertrial prisoners from the convict ?
- a) First Commission on Prison Reforms, 1834
  - b) Prison Discipline Committee, 1836
  - c) Jail Reform Committee, 1838
  - d) Prisoners Reform Committee, 1833
- 9) The unique reform of Open Prison was introduced in the state of UP by
- a) Sir Alexander Cardio
  - b) Dr. Ramanand
  - c) Dr. Sampurnanand
  - d) Dr. Ishwarchandra
- 10) According to which rule of “Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, 1955 ” adopted by UN, different categories of prisoners should be kept in separate institutions or parts of institutions taking account of their sex, age, criminal record, etc.
- a) Rule 8
  - b) Rule 9
  - c) Rule 7
  - d) Rule 10



- 11) “The court comes to the conclusion in the interest of natural justice that when the right to speedy trial of an accused has been infringed, the charges of the conviction shall be quashed” said by Supreme Court in
- a) Hussainara Khaton v. State of Bihar
  - b) Kharak Singh v. State of UP
  - c) Francis Coralie v. Delhi Administration
  - d) A. R. Antuley v. R. S. Nayak
- 12) Origin of probation may be stressed in \_\_\_\_\_
- a) England
  - b) America
  - c) France
  - d) Germany
- 13) Who can release an offender on probation ?
- a) High Court Judge
  - b) Supreme Court Judge
  - c) Judicial Magistrate First Class
  - d) Judicial Magistrate Second Class
- 14) Who are considered as the “fathers of the study of victimology” ?
- a) Benjamin and Master
  - b) Mendelsohn and Von Hentig
  - c) Wolfgang and Schafer
  - d) Cohen and Felson

2. Write an essay on sentencing process and innovations in sentencing the offenders. 14

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

1) Examine classification of offenders through modern diagnostic techniques.

2) Explain various problems and prospects of probation under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.



4. A) Write short notes on **any two** out of three : **8**
- 1) Prevention of juvenile delinquency
  - 2) National Police Commission
  - 3) Explain the probation system in India.
- B) Differentiate Probation from Parole. **6**
5. Write **any seven** out of ten : **14**
- 1) Jail Reforms Committee
  - 2) Nature of parole
  - 3) Custodial Violence
  - 4) Right to speedy trial
  - 5) Reformatory Theory
  - 6) Minimum sentence
  - 7) Compensation to victims
  - 8) JJCPA Act
  - 9) Scope of Penology
  - 10) Criminals as victims.
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**LL.B. II (Semester – III) B.A. LL.B. IV (Semester – VII) (Old)  
Examination, 2016  
JURISPRUDENCE (Paper – I)  
(Legal Method, Indian Legal System and Theory of Law)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 6-4-2016  
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5

- i) \_\_\_\_\_ is considered to be the father of analytical/positivist thought.  
a) Austin            b) Bentham            c) Pound            d) None of these
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_'s philosophy is called utilitarian individualism.  
a) Austin            b) Pound            c) Bentham            d) None of these
- iii) Rousseau's theory is specifically known as \_\_\_\_\_ theory.  
a) General will    b) Absolute            c) Individualistic    d) None of these
- iv) 'Vienna School of Legal Thought' was propounded by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Hart            b) Kelsen            c) Marxs            d) None of these
- v) According to \_\_\_\_\_ like natural physical law there is a natural law.  
a) Socrates            b) Aristotle            c) Stoics            d) None of these

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

- i) Precedent means \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_ customs are those which govern the parties to an agreement.
- iii) The book \_\_\_\_\_ was written by Plato.
- iv) According to \_\_\_\_\_ the division of labour is the most important fact of social cohesion.
- v) \_\_\_\_\_ is considered to be the American leader in the field of sociological jurisprudence.





2. Critically write about the Austin's theory of analytical positivism. **10**
3. "Custom is the Source of Law" - Discuss. **10**
- OR
3. Critically write a note on Dharma. **10**
4. A) Write **any two**. **(2×2=4)**
- i) Ratio decidendi
  - ii) SEIN Norms
  - iii) Justice.
- B) Social solidarity. **4**
5. Write **any three**. **(4×3=12)**
- i) PIL
  - ii) Safeguards against delegated legislation
  - iii) Utilitarianism
  - iv) Subordinate legislation.
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SLR-E – 73

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – III) & B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VII) (Old) Examination, 2016  
FAMILY LAW – II (Paper – II)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 7-4-2016  
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice question :

5

- 1) Under Hindu law, \_\_\_\_\_ can apply for maintenance.  
a) Wife  
b) Husband  
c) Both a or b  
d) None of above
- 2) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Divorce Act, 1869 deals with permanent alimony.  
a) 37  
b) 36  
c) 39  
d) None of above
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is the legal relationship between the man and the child which comes into existence when the child is born within the lawful wedlock.  
a) maternity  
b) paternity  
c) percentage  
d) none of above
- 4) Natural guardian under Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, cannot, without the previous permission of the \_\_\_\_\_, mortgage, or charge, or transfer by sale, any part of immovable property of minor.  
a) Court  
b) Partner  
c) Minor  
d) None of above
- 5) According to Section 21, of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 the following persons are dependents of a Hindu male or female.  
a) the son's widow  
b) son's unmarried daughter  
c) widow  
d) all the above

P.T.O.



- B) Fill in the blanks/ answer in **one** word : **5**
- 1) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 provides for effects of valid adoption.
  - 2) Testamentary guardian in case of property of child may be appointed by only \_\_\_\_\_ under Muslim law.
  - 3) Under Hindu law, natural guardian of child is \_\_\_\_\_ in the absence of father.
  - 4) Interim maintenance means \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5) Illegitimate sons are entitled to \_\_\_\_\_ during their minority under Hindu law.
2. Discuss “Alimony and maintenance as an independent remedy, a review under different personal laws and there is need for reform the law”. **10**
3. A) Explain critically provisions of Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986. **10**
- OR
- B) Explain guardianship under various personal law.
4. A) Answer in short (**any 2**) : **4**
- 1) Adoption
  - 2) Legitimacy
  - 3) Maternity.
- B) Welfare of the child. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any 3**) : **12**
- 1) Section 125 of Cr. P.C.
  - 2) Custody
  - 3) Permanent maintenance
  - 4) Effects of adoption under Hindu law.
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**LL.B. – II (Semester – III) B.A. LL.B. – IV (Semester – VII) (Old)  
Examination, 2016  
PROPERTY LAW (Paper – III)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 9-4-2016

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : **5**
- 1) Transfer of property defined under Sec.  
a) 5                      b) 8                      c) 10                      d) 3
  - 2) A riparian owner is a person whose land abuts on a  
a) River                                      b) Stream  
c) Both above                                      d) None above
  - 3) Sale is a transfer of ownership in exchange for a  
a) Price paid or promised  
b) Part paid or part promised  
c) Both above  
d) None above
  - 4) To constitute a mortgage \_\_\_\_\_ elements must be present.  
a) Transfer of interest  
b) The interest transferred must be in specific immovable property  
c) Transfer must be made to secure loan debt  
d) All above
  - 5) Lease is for the consideration  
a) Price                                      b) Service  
c) Share of crop                                      d) All above



- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) The rights of riparian owners are recognised under Sec. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) Universal donee is defined under Section \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3) Gift is defined under \_\_\_\_\_ Section of T.P. Act.
  - 4) When two persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another. Such transaction is called \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5) Claim for the money due under any insurance policy is called \_\_\_\_\_ claim.
2. Write a detail note on lease. 10
3. Define mortgage and discuss various kinds of mortgage. 10
- OR
- Define sale and discuss the rights and liabilities of seller.
4. A) Answer in short (**any 2**) : 4
- 1) Universal Donee
  - 2) Subrogation
  - 3) Actionable claim.
- B) Rule against perpetuity. 4
5. Write short notes (**any 3**) : 12
- 1) Spes Successions.
  - 2) Rights of Riparian Owner.
  - 3) Gift.
  - 4) Exchange.
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LL.B. – II (Semester – III) / B.A.LL.B. – IV (Semester – VII) (Old)  
Examination, 2016

Paper – IV : LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW (Paper – II)

Day and Date : Monday, 11-4-2016  
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- i) The term industry is defined in section \_\_\_\_\_ of Industrial Disputes Act.  
a) 2(j)                      b) 2(k)                      c) 2(m)                      d) None of these
  - ii) Retrenchment can be only in \_\_\_\_\_ industry.  
a) Seasonal                      b) Government                      c) Live                      d) None of these
  - iii) Section 2(q) of I. D. Act defined  
a) Strike                      b) Lock-out                      c) Lay-off                      d) None of these
  - iv) In Bangalore Water Supply decision the Supreme Court evolved a \_\_\_\_\_ test.  
a) Reasonable                      b) Triple                      c) Double                      d) None of these
  - v) During \_\_\_\_\_ strike workers are not entitled to get wages.  
a) General                      b) Illegal                      c) Syphathitic                      d) None of these
- B) Give **one** word answer / **one** sentence answer : 5
- i) \_\_\_\_\_ is a permanent measure to remove surplus staff.
  - ii) The provisions of \_\_\_\_\_ will not be applicable to industrial establishment with less than 50 workers.
  - iii) When \_\_\_\_\_ was labour minister all official pronouncements emphasised that labour should be self reliant.
  - iv) The M.R.T.U. and P.V.L.P. Act, 1971 came into force in \_\_\_\_\_
  - v) \_\_\_\_\_ is a weapon of coercion in the hands of employer.



2. Define Industry and Industrial Dispute. Whether individual dispute can be considered as industrial dispute. **10**
3. Critically write a note on authorities under M.R.T.U. and P.V.L.P. Act, 1971. **10**
- OR
3. Critically write a note on unfair labour practices. **10**
4. A) Write **any two** : **(2×2=4)**
- i) Public utility services
  - ii) Qualifications of presiding officer of labour court.
  - iii) Closure.
- B) Works committee. **4**
5. Write **any three** : **(4×3=12)**
- i) Transfer of undertaking
  - ii) Procedure for filing a complaint relating to an unfair labour practice
  - iii) Protected workmen
  - iv) Re-employment of retrenched workmen.
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**LL.B. (Semester – III) & B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VII) (Old)  
Examination, 2016  
Paper – V : PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL  
ACCOUNTING SYSTEM**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 12-4-2016

Max. Marks : 40

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

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

1. a) Multiple choice questions. 4
- 1) An advocate may be punished if he is guilty of professional misconduct under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Advocates Act 1961.  
a) 36                      b) 35                      c) 6                      d) 7
  - 2) As per Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Advocates Act, 1961 the Bar Council of India perform function to organize legal aid to the poor, to exercise general supervision over State Bar Council.  
a) 8                      b) 7                      c) 9                      d) None of above
  - 3) Legal profession is not a \_\_\_\_\_ but a profession.  
a) Institution              b) Law                      c) Code                      d) Business
  - 4) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Evidence Act 1872 imposes obligation on advocate not to disclose confidential information relating to a client.  
a) 126                      b) 120                      c) 121                      d) None of above
- b) Fill in the blanks/answer in **one** sentence : 4
- 1) An younger advocate must be cordial in relationship and pay respect to \_\_\_\_\_ advocates.
  - 2) An advocate shall not \_\_\_\_\_ fee payable to him by his client against his personal liabilities to the client, which liability does not arise in the course of his employment as an advocate.
  - 3) An advocate shall not stand as a \_\_\_\_\_ or certify the soundness of a surety for his client required for the purpose of any legal proceedings.
  - 4) Advocate shall not \_\_\_\_\_ the court and must place all material facts before the bench.





2. Explain salient features of Advocates Act 1961. **8**
3. Explain various duties towards the court of an advocate. **8**

OR

Explain various duties towards the client of an advocate.

4. A) Write short answer (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) Disciplinary Committee.
  - 2) Contingent fee.
  - 3) State Bar Council.
- B) Duty of advocate towards public. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any 2**) : **8**
- 1) Duty to opponent counsel.
  - 2) Duty to colleagues.
  - 3) Nature of legal profession.
-



Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – III)/B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VII) (Old) Examination, 2016  
Paper – VI : ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 13-4-2016  
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) In arbitral proceedings a decision reached by the arbitrator is known as  
a) Opinion      b) Award      c) Judgement      d) None of above
  - 2) In arbitration the parties to the arbitration shall have the advantage under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act  
a) Choice of Place of Arbitral Tribunal  
b) Choice of Language to be used  
c) Choice of Nationality of Arbitrator  
d) All of the above
  - 3) The following award has been recognised for enforcement in International Commercial Arbitration Under Arbitration and Conciliation Act  
a) New York Convention Award    b) Geneva Convention Award  
c) Both a) and b)                      d) None of above
  - 4) Under the Arbitration and Conciliation the following sections dealing with Chapter on Conciliation  
a) Sections 61 – 81                      b) Sections 44 to 60  
c) Sections 82 – 86                      d) None of above
  - 5) Section : 2 (1) (f) of Arbitration and Conciliation Act deals with  
a) International Commercial Arbitration  
b) Arbitral Tribunal  
c) Negotiation  
d) None of above



- B) Fill in the blanks/Answer in **one** sentence : **5**
- 1) The term Arbitral Tribunal was defined under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act.
  - 2) The term Arbitration was defined in the Arbitration and Conciliation Act Under Section \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3) The form and Content of Award was provided by the Arbitration and Conciliation Act Under Section \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4) An Arbitral Award can be set aside by the court on the grounds provided in the Arbitration and Conciliation Act Under Section \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5) The term UNCITRAL stands for \_\_\_\_\_
2. Define the Arbitration Agreement and its Contents. Explain the procedure for appointment of arbitrator and his powers and responsibilities under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act. **10**
3. Define the term Arbitral Award. Explain the grounds on which an arbitral award can be set aside under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act.
- OR
- Define the term Conciliation. Explain the role of Conciliator and procedure for reaching amicable settlement under Arbitration and Conciliation Act. **10**
4. A) Write short answer on **any two** : **4**
- 1) New York Convention Award
  - 2) Ad-hoc Arbitration
  - 3) Institutional Arbitration
- B) International Commercial Arbitration. **4**
5. Write short notes on **any three** : **12**
- 1) Permanent Lok Adalat
  - 2) Negotiation
  - 3) Geneva Convention Award
  - 4) UNCITRAL.
-



Seat No.	
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**LL.B. – II (Semester – III) and B.A.LL.B. – IV (Semester – VII) (Old)**  
**Examination, 2016**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II (Paper – VII)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 16-4-2016

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5

- i) Parliament of India consists \_\_\_\_\_ organs.
  - a) 3 b) 2
  - c) 3 d) 4
- ii) The maximum number of membership of Lok Sabha is fixed at
  - a) 530 b) 500
  - c) 550 d) 545
- iii) Art \_\_\_\_\_ empowers parliament by law to constitute a High Court for a union territory.
  - a) 241 b) 242
  - c) 243 d) 244
- iv) \_\_\_\_\_ merely ends a session of Lok Sabha.
  - a) Dissolution b) Council of Minister
  - c) Prorogation d) None of these
- v) Art. \_\_\_\_\_ defines Money Bill.
  - a) 110(1) b) 110(2)
  - c) 110(3) d) 110(4)



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

5

- i) The judges of Supreme Court are appointed by the \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) Art. 129 makes the Supreme Court a \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) The Lok Sabha shall continue for \_\_\_\_\_ years from the commencement of its first session.
- iv) Article \_\_\_\_\_ provides that every judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the president.
- v) \_\_\_\_\_ prohibits a person who held office as a permanent judge of High Court from acting/pleading in any court or before any authority in India except the Supreme Court or other High Courts.

2. Critically write a note on the state legislature. 10

3. Write about various jurisdictions of Supreme Court. 10

OR

Write about the constitution of High Court, appointment of judges, qualifications of judges and removal of judges. 10

4. A) Write **any two** out of three : (2×2=4)

- i) Who can apply for relief under Article 226 ?
- ii) Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
- iii) Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

B) Office of profit. 4

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

- a) Qualification for membership of Parliament.
  - b) Creation and abolition of the legislative council.
  - c) When a member of Panchayats become disqualified.
  - d) Tenure and removal of judges of Supreme Court.
- \_\_\_\_\_



SLR-E – 79 A

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – III) B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VII) (Old) Examination, 2016  
INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION  
(Paper – VIII)**

Day and Date : Monday, 18-4-2016

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) The expression ejusdem generis means
  - a) Belonging to same period
  - b) Of the same kind
  - c) Of the same subject matter
  - d) None of these
- 2) Reddendo Singula Singulis means
  - a) To know from association
  - b) Giving each to each
  - c) Of the same kind
  - d) None of these
- 3) Which of the following is an internal aid to interpretation ?
  - a) Travaux preparatoires
  - b) Translations
  - c) Non-obstante clause
  - d) None of these
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is an internal aid to interpretation.
  - a) Punctuation marks
  - b) Schedules
  - c) Exceptions
  - d) All of these
- 5) Mischief rule emerged in \_\_\_\_\_ case.
  - a) Heydons case
  - b) Rylands W Fletcher
  - c) Six carpenters case
  - d) None of these

P.T.O.



- B) Fill in the blanks/answer in one sentence : 5
- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ contains the main object of the Act.
  - 2) Noscitur a sociis means \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3) Travaux preparatoires is \_\_\_\_\_ aid.
  - 4) Non-obstante clause is \_\_\_\_\_ aid.
  - 5) Rule of Harmonious construction is \_\_\_\_\_ rule of interpretation.
2. Discuss in detail the secondary rules of Interpretation. 10
3. State the meaning of the term statute. Discuss commencement, operation and repeal of statutes. 10
- OR
- Write a note on internal aids to interpretation.
4. Short answer type question : 8
- A) Solve **any two** : 4
- 1) Dictionaries
  - 2) Contemporanea Expositio
  - 3) Translations.
- B) Distinction between morals and legislation. 4
5. Write short notes on **any three** : 12
- 1) Golden rule.
  - 2) Literal rule.
  - 3) Principle of utility.
  - 4) Mischief rule.
-



SLR-E – 80A

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – III) B.A., LL.B. (Semester – VII) Examination, 2016  
PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY (Paper – IX) (Old)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 20-4-2016  
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple Choice Questions. 5
- 1) While awarding sentence the court should look at all the \_\_\_\_\_ available according to law.
    - a) Alternative punishments
    - b) Purposes of punishment
    - c) Theories of punishment
    - d) Types of punishments
  - 2) The word \_\_\_\_\_ means searing of flesh with hot iron.
    - a) Flogging
    - b) Branding
    - c) Banishment
    - d) Forfeiture
  - 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is still in vogue in some of the Islamic countries for especially crimes against women.
    - a) Stoning to death
    - b) Pillory
    - c) Imprisonment
    - d) Banishment
  - 4) In 1983, Supreme Court has held that death sentence given under Section 303 which is mandatory is void and unconstitutional being violative of both Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution.
    - a) Jagmohan Singh v. State of UP
    - b) P. Rathinam v. Union of India
    - c) Mithu v. State of Punjab
    - d) Bachchan singh v. State of Punjab
  - 5) It is now conclusively settled by a catena of decisions that the punishment of imprisonment for life handed down by the Supreme Court means
    - a) Imprisonment for 14 years
    - b) Imprisonment for 20 years
    - c) Imprisonment for 7 years
    - d) Imprisonment for rest of convict's life

P.T.O.





B) Fill in the blanks. 5

- 1) The term penology was coined in the year 1834 by \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Basically penology is the part of the \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) During late 18<sup>th</sup> century, British Philosopher and Economist \_\_\_\_\_ became an outspoken critic of penal policy in England.
- 4) In ancient times, societies widely accepted the law of equal retaliation known as \_\_\_\_\_ a form of corporeal punishment that demanded “an eye for an eye”.
- 5) The principle *nulla poena sine lege* means \_\_\_\_\_

2. What is pre sentencing inquiry ? Discuss its usefulness in sentencing offenders. 10

3. Explain in detail the Deterrent and Preventive theories of punishment. 10

OR

Explain various types of punishment under Indian Penal Code.

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

- 1) Social punishments.
- 2) Forfeiture of property.
- 3) Preventive theories.
- 4) Mutilation.

B) Some discarded modes of punishment. 4

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

- 1) Modes of execution of death sentence.
  - 2) Crime control.
  - 3) Aggravating factors.
  - 4) Solitary confinement.
-



Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – III), B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VII) (Old) Examination, 2016  
INSURANCE LAW (Paper – X)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 21-4-2016  
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

1. a) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) Life Insurance business is nationalised in \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) 1952
  - B) 1956
  - C) 1936
  - D) 1972
- 2) Burden to establish that there has been breach of conditions relieving him of the liability is on the \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) Insured
  - B) Insurer
  - C) Both A) and B)
  - D) None of these
- 3) Insurable interest is of two types, namely, \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) Contractual and statutory
  - B) Legal and illegal
  - C) Contractual and quasi-contractual
  - D) Individual and public
- 4) A valid contract of insurance can be entered in to by person only if he has \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) Monetary interest
  - B) Personal interest
  - C) Public interest
  - D) Insurable interest
- 5) Under Article 44(b) of the Limitation Act, 1963, a suit for insurance can be filed within \_\_\_\_\_ from the date of disclaimer.
  - A) Three years
  - B) One year
  - C) Twelve years
  - D) Three months



b) Fill in the blanks :

5

- 1) Insurance is a contract between \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) 'Risks' means \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) In insurance, the consideration from insured to insurer is the \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Double insurance means, \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Premium is the consideration arises which the insured pays to the insurer, for \_\_\_\_\_

2. Explain the circumstances under which 'premium' of policy becomes refundable. **10**
3. Discuss the application of Subrogation and Contribution in insurance law. **10**

OR

3. Explain briefly the concept of reinsurance and double insurance.
  4. A) Give the answer in short (Write **any two** out of **three**) : **4**
    - 1) What is Janshree Bima Yojana ?
    - 2) When life insurance contract is said to be concluded ?
    - 3) What is rural group life insurance scheme ?
  - B) Explain the term, 'Surrender Value'. **4**
  5. Write short notes (Write **any three** out of **four**) : **12**
    - 1) Assignment of policy.
    - 2) Principle of Indemnity.
    - 3) Insurable interest in Life Insurance.
    - 4) Counter offer.
-



Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – III), B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VII) (Old) Examination, 2016  
TRADE MARKS AND DESIGN (Paper – X(B))**

Day and Date : Thursday, 21-4-2016  
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) The term Certification Trade Marks was defined in Trade Marks Act under section
  - a) Section 2 (1) (e)
  - b) Section 2 (1) (d)
  - c) Section 2 (1) (b)
  - d) None of the above
- 2) The absolute grounds for refusal of registration was provided in the Trade Marks Act under section
  - a) Section 9
  - b) Section 10
  - c) Section 11
  - d) None of the above
- 3) Assignment and transmission of Trade Marks were provided in the Trade Marks Act under sections
  - a) Sections – 37 to 45
  - b) Sections – 46 to 60
  - c) Sections – 79 to 82
  - d) None of the above
- 4) Special provisions to textiles goods are provided in the Trade Marks Act under section
  - a) Sections – 79 to 82
  - b) Sections – 69 to 78
  - c) Sections – 61 to 68
  - d) None of the above
- 5) The effects of registration of parts of marks was provided in the Trade Marks Act under the section
  - a) Section – 17
  - b) Section – 20
  - c) Section – 26
  - d) None of the above



- B) Fill in the blanks/answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial property was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) Madrid agreement concerning the International Registration of Marks was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3) The term 'package' was defined in the Trade Marks Act under section \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4) The term Trade Mark was defined in the Trade Marks Act under section \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5) The term well-known Trade Mark was defined in the Trade Marks Act under section \_\_\_\_\_
2. Define the term Trade Marks. Explain the procedure for Registration of Trade Marks. Explain the Absolute and relative grounds for refusal of Registration and effects of Registration under Trade Marks Act. 10
3. Explain the valid provisions in Paris Convention for the protection of Industrial Property. Elucidate how far the convention considered as foundation for formulation of Trade Marks law in India.
- OR
- Discuss in detail the requirements for good Trade Marks. Explain the scope of Assignment and Transmission of Registered and unregistered Trade Marks in India under the Trade Marks Act. 10
4. A) Write short answers on **any two** : 4
- 1) Certification Trade Marks
  - 2) Well-known Trade Marks
  - 3) Associated Trade Marks.
- B) Jointly owned Trade Marks. 4
5. Write short notes on **any three** : 12
- 1) Rectification and correction of Register
  - 2) Special provisions to Textiles Goods
  - 3) Powers and functions of the Register
  - 4) Collective Marks.
-



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**LL.B. (Semester – IV) B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VIII) (New) Examination, 2016  
FAMILY LAW – II (Paper – VI) (CGPA)**

Day and Date : Friday, 22-4-2016  
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple choice questions. **14**

- 1) "Family Court" means a Family Court established under \_\_\_\_\_ of Family Act, 1984.
  - a) Section 3
  - b) Section 5
  - c) Section 4
  - d) Section 6
  
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ may, with the concurrence of the High Court appoint one or more persons to be the Judge or Judges, of a Family Court under the Section 4 of Family Act, 1984.
  - a) The Central Government
  - b) The State Government
  - c) Both Government
  - d) None the above
  
- 3) Under the Section 8 (b) of Family Act, 1984, where a Family Court has been established for any area : no \_\_\_\_\_ shall, in relation to such area, have or exercise any jurisdiction or powers under Chapter IX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974).
  - a) Subordinate Civil Court
  - b) District Court
  - c) Magistrate
  - d) None the above
  
- 4) Under the Section 14 of Family Act, 1984, a Family Court may receive as evidence any report, statement, document, information or matter that may, in its opinion. Assist it to deal effectually with a dispute, whether or not the same would be otherwise \_\_\_\_\_ under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
  - a) relevant
  - b) admissible
  - c) both a and b
  - d) none the above



- 5) Under the Section 17 of Family Act, 1984, \_\_\_\_\_ of a Family Court shall contain a concise statement of the case, the point for determination, the decision thereon and the reasons for such decision.
- a) Judgment
  - b) Affidavit
  - c) Memorandum of substance
  - d) None the above
- 6) No adoption shall be valid under Hindu law unless
- a) the person adopting has the capacity, and also the right, to take in adoption
  - b) the person giving in adoption has the capacity to do so
  - c) the person adopted is capable of being taken in adoption
  - d) all the above
- 7) Any female Hindu who is of sound mind and not a minor \_\_\_\_\_ has the capacity to take a son or daughter in adoption.
- a) who is not married
  - b) if married, whose marriage has been dissolved
  - c) whose husband is dead
  - d) all the above
- 8) Under Section 8 of Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, no court shall grant permission to the natural guardian to do any of the alienation except
- a) in case of necessity
  - b) for an evident advantage to the minor
  - c) both a and b
  - d) none the above
- 9) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 provides that in the appointment of declaration of any person as guardian of a Hindu minor by a court, the welfare of the minor shall be the paramount consideration.
- a) Section 13
  - b) Section 14
  - c) Section 12
  - d) Section 15



- 10) A Hindu wife shall be entitled to live separately from her husband without forfeiting her claim to maintenance if he is guilty of desertion, that is to say
- a) of abandoning her without reasonable cause
  - b) without her consent or against her wish
  - c) wilfully neglecting her
  - d) all the above
- 11) Article \_\_\_\_\_ of Constitution of India permits to enact special provisions for woman and children.
- a) Article 14
  - b) Article 15 (3)
  - c) Article 17
  - d) None of the above
- 12) Family Court is higher than that of \_\_\_\_\_ and lower than High Court.
- a) District Co-court
  - b) Supreme Court
  - c) High Court
  - d) Judicial Magistrate first class
- 13) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Divorce Act provides alimony pendent lite.
- a) Section 33
  - b) Section 34
  - c) Section 36
  - d) All the above
- 14) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Divorce Act provide power to make orders as to custody of children in suit for separation.
- a) Section 40
  - b) Section 41
  - c) Section 43
  - d) Section 36
2. Write a critical review of maintenance of divorced Muslim women under the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986. 14
3. A) Discuss maintenance provisions under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. 14
- OR
- B) Write a critical note on need for Uniform Civil Code with some case laws.
4. A) Write short notes (**any 2**) : 8
- i) Guardianship and parental rights-welfare of the child principle.
  - ii) Essential of valid adoption under Hindu law.
  - iii) Power and functions of family courts.
- B) Administration of gender justice. 6





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

**14**

- 1) Status and role of women
  - 2) Westernization
  - 3) Secularization
  - 4) Universalization
  - 5) Modernization
  - 6) Industrialization
  - 7) Urbanization
  - 8) Temporary maintenance
  - 9) Maintenance as an independent remedy under Indian Divorce Act
  - 10) Maintenance as an independent remedy under Special Marriage Act.
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Seat No.	
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**LL.B. – II (Sem. – IV) B.A. LL.B. – IV (Sem. – VIII) (CGPA Pattern) (New)  
Examination, 2016  
Paper – VII : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II**

Day and Date : Saturday, 23-4-2016

Max. Marks : 70

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

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

1. Multiple choice questions. 14
- i) The maximum membership of Rajya Sabha is fixed at  
a) 350                      b) 150                      c) 250                      d) None of these
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_ shall continue for five years from the commencement of its first session.  
a) Lok Sabha      b) Rajya Sabha      c) Both                      d) None of these
- iii) The legislature in Maharashtra state is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Unicameral      b) Bicameral              c) Both                      d) None of these
- iv) The minimum number of seats of legislative assembly is fixed at \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 75                      b) 65                      c) 55                      d) 60
- v) The constitution of India makes \_\_\_\_\_ fold distribution of legislative powers.  
a) 2                      b) 3                      c) 4                      d) 5
- vi) \_\_\_\_\_ constitution is universally regarded as an example of federal constitution.  
a) African              b) Indian                      c) American              d) None of these
- vii) \_\_\_\_\_ is the guardian of the constitution.  
a) Supreme court                      b) High Court  
c) Both                      d) None of these
- viii) The Judges of High Court are appointed by the \_\_\_\_\_  
a) President      b) Governor              c) P.M.                      d) C.M.



ix) Article \_\_\_\_\_ empowers the President to transfer a judge from one High Court to any other High Court.

- a) 222 (1)            b) 221 (1)            c) 220(1)            d) None of these

x) \_\_\_\_\_ is the foundation of Panchayati Raj System.

- a) Municipality    b) Corporation    c) Gram Sabha    d) Assembly

xi) Duration of Panchayats is \_\_\_\_\_ years.

- a) 4                    b) 5                    c) 6                    d) 2

xii) Article \_\_\_\_\_ deals with the amendment of the constitution.

- a) 368                b) 360                c) 362                d) 364

xiii) In \_\_\_\_\_ case the Judges of Supreme Court enumerated certain essentials of basic structure.

- a) Keshavananda Barati                    b) Shakari Prasad  
c) Raj Narayan                                d) None of these

xiv) The duration of emergency, if approved by parliament shall remain in force for the period of \_\_\_\_\_ months.

- a) 6                    b) 8                    c) 12                    d) 1

2. Write about the essential features of Federal Constitution. Whether Indian Constitution is a Federal Constitution ?

14

3. Write about the writ jurisdiction of Supreme Court.

14

OR

3. Write about the composition of Parliament and its functions.

14

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

(2×4=8)

i) Money bill

ii) Removal of S.C. judges

iii) Financial emergency.

B) Functions of Public Service Commission.

6



5. Write any **seven** (out of **ten**) :

14

- i) Adult suffrage means ?
  - ii) Whether right to property is a fundamental right ?
  - iii) Amendment of constitution by simple majority.
  - iv) Judges of S.C. and H.C. are Government servants ?
  - v) Unicameral legislature means.
  - vi) Who will be the speaker of Lok Sabha.
  - vii) Maximum number of members of State Legislative Assembly.
  - viii) Disputes relating to water \_\_\_\_ Article 262.
  - ix) Tenure of Rajya Sabha.
  - x) Mandamus means\_\_\_\_\_.
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SLR-E – 84A

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – IV) B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VIII) (New CGPA)  
Examination, 2016  
Paper – VIII : INSURANCE LAW**

Day and Date : Monday, 25-4-2016

Total Marks : 70

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

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) Krishi Shramik Samajik Suraksha Yojana Scheme is meant for
  - A) Agricultural crops
  - B) Agricultural workers
  - C) Agricultural devices
  - D) None of these
- 2) The principle of indemnity is applicable to all contracts of insurance except \_\_\_\_\_ insurance.
  - A) Motor
  - B) Marine
  - C) Life
  - D) Fire
- 3) The principle of subrogation is not applicable to
  - A) Personal insurance
  - B) Reinsurance
  - C) Motor insurance
  - D) Double insurance
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ means the same subject-matter of insurance has been insured twice.
  - A) Maritime insurance
  - B) Reinsurance
  - C) Third party insurance
  - D) Double insurance
- 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

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- 6) A valid contract of insurance can be entered into by a person only if he \_\_\_\_\_ in the subject matter of insurance.
- A) Has insurable interest                      B) Beneficial interest  
C) Interest of ownership                      D) None of these
- 7) Deviation or delay is
- A) Excusable                                      B) Not excusable  
C) Discharges insurer from liability      D) None of these
- 8) In insurance contract the party who agrees to indemnify the other is called
- A) Insured                                        B) Third party  
C) Insurer                                        D) None of these
- 9) A fortuitous or accidental occurrences are called
- A) Losses                                         B) Damage  
C) Risks    D) None of these
- 10) Assignment of subject-matter of insurance is applicable in the
- A) Life insurance                                B) Reinsurance  
C) Non-life insurance                          D) Double insurance
- 11) The Claims Tribunal shall have all the powers of \_\_\_\_\_ for the purpose of taking evidence on oath.
- A) Criminal court                                B) Civil court  
C) Executive magistrate                      D) Arbitrator
- 12) After the commencement of the risk, the destination of the ship is voluntarily changed from the destination is called
- A) Change in voyage                          B) Maritime peril  
C) Stranding                                      D) Collision
- 13) The policy describes the insurance in general terms without stating the name of the ship is called as
- A) Voyage policy  
B) Valued policy  
C) Mixed policy  
D) Floating policy
- 14) The principle of Utmost Good Faith is applicable to the
- A) Marine insurance  
B) Life insurance  
C) Motor insurance  
D) All of these



2. State the importance of Marine Insurance and explain the types of Marine Insurance. **14**
3. A) Explain insurance as a Social Security Tool. **14**
- OR
- B) What is Employee’s Liability Insurance ?
4. Write a note on **(any 2)**: **8**
- A) Write **any two** out of three :
- 1) Characteristics of Insurance Contract.
  - 2) Notice of Assignment and its effect.
  - 3) State the provisions regarding ‘stationary vehicles’.
- B) Perils of the sea. **6**
5. Answer in short **(any 7)**: **14**
- 1) Define term, “Valued Policy”.
  - 2) Define term Insurance.
  - 3) What is the meaning of Surrender Value ?
  - 4) What is Rural Group Insurance Scheme ?
  - 5) Define the term, “Collision”.
  - 6) Define the term “Abandonment”.
  - 7) What is the meaning of General Average ?
  - 8) Define the term, “Premium”.
  - 9) What is the meaning of cover note ?
  - 10) What is the meaning of the Doctrine of Uberrima Fides ?
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**LL.B. (Semester – IV), B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VIII) (New CGPA Pattern)  
Examination, 2016  
TRADE MARK AND DESIGN (Paper – VIII)**

Day and Date : Monday, 25-4-2016  
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple choice questions : 14

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ remedy is available in passing off action.  
a) Injunction  
b) Damages  
c) Account of profits  
d) All of these
- 2) Collective mark is defined under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Trade Marks Act, 1999.  
a) S. 2(1) (j)  
b) S. 2(1) (g)  
c) S. 2(1) zb  
d) None of these
- 3) “Trade Mark” is defined under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Trade Marks Act, 1999.  
a) 2(1) (zb)  
b) 2(1) (zc)  
c) 2(1) (zd)  
d) 2(1) (za)
- 4) Passing off is a Form of \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Contract  
b) Tort  
c) Crime  
d) None of these
- 5) Mark include \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Device  
b) Brand  
c) Label  
d) All of these
- 6) Paris convention for the Protection of Industrial property passed in \_\_\_\_\_ year.  
a) 1968  
b) 1967  
c) 1966  
d) None of these



- 7) Lacarno Agreement of establishing an International classification for Industrial Design passed in \_\_\_\_\_ year
  - a) 1967
  - b) 1968
  - c) 1969
  - d) None of these
  
- 8) Provisions regarding Industrial and International Exhibitions are provided under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the The Designs Act, 2000.
  - a) Sec – 20
  - b) Sec – 21
  - c) Sec – 22
  - d) None of these
  
- 9) Provisions for rectification and correction of register were provided under Sec. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Trade Marks Act, 1999.
  - a) S. 79 to 82
  - b) Sec. 69 to 78
  - c) Sec. 57 to 60
  - d) None of these
  
- 10) Hague agreement of industrial deposit of industrial designs is passed in \_\_\_\_\_ year.
  - a) 1962
  - b) 1960
  - c) 1961
  - d) None of these
  
- 11) Provisions regarding agency are provided under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of The Designs Act, 2000.
  - a) Sec. – 42
  - b) Sec. – 43
  - c) Sec. – 44
  - d) None of these
  
- 12) Sec. \_\_\_\_\_ of Part II of the TRIPS agreement of the WTO is concerned with the “Trade Marks”.
  - a) Sec. – 2
  - b) Sec. – 3
  - c) Sec. – 4
  - d) None of these
  
- 13) Sec. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Part II of the TRIPS agreement of the WTO is concerned with the “Industrial Design”.
  - a) Sec. – 2
  - b) Sec. – 3
  - c) Sec. – 4
  - d) None of these
  
- 14) Passing off is a \_\_\_\_\_ remedy.
  - a) Common law remedy
  - b) Statutory remedy
  - c) Neither common law nor statutory remedy
  - d) None of these



2. Define “Trade Mark”. Discuss in detail the procedure for and duration of registration. 14
3. What is passing off ? Discuss in detail difference between infringement action and passing off. 14

OR

Define Design and discuss in detail provisions regarding registration of designs.

4. A) Write short notes on **any two** : 8
    - 1) Evidence, ETC under The Designs Act, 2000.
    - 2) Assignment and transmission under Trade Marks Act, 1999.
    - 3) Paris Convention for the protection of industrial property.
  - B) Powers and functions of registrar under Trade Marks Act, 1999. 6
  5. Answer **any seven** out of **ten** : 14
    - 1) Defences in passing off actions.
    - 2) Conditions for registration of trade mark.
    - 3) Functioning of trade mark.
    - 4) Well known trade marks.
    - 5) Certification trade marks.
    - 6) Agency in Designs Act, 2000.
    - 7) Powers of central government under Designs Act.
    - 8) Restoration of registration of trade mark.
    - 9) Modern formulation of passing off.
    - 10) Lacarno agreement establishing and international classification for industrial designs.
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**LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) & B.A.LL.B. – IV (Semester – VIII) (CGPA) (New)  
Examination, 2016  
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS & PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM  
(Paper – IX)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 26-4-2016

Max. Marks : 70

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

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

1. Multiple choice questions.

14

- 1) The Advocates Act passed in \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1961                      b) 1962                      c) 1963                      d) None of the above
- 2) Disciplinary Committee are Constituted U/Sec. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Advocates Act.  
a) Sec. – g(1)              b) Sec. – g(2)              c) Sec. – g(3)              d) None of the above
- 3) Chapter – III Sect. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Advocates Act deals with admission and enrolment of Advocates.  
a) 16 to 20                      b) 16 to 28                      c) 16 to 18                      d) none of the above
- 4) Rule 36 to 39 deals with \_\_\_\_\_  
a) duty to opponent                      b) duties towards public  
c) duty to colleagues                      d) none of the above
- 5) Contempt means \_\_\_\_\_  
a) arrogance                      b) disobedience  
c) disorder                      d) all the above
- 6) Civil contempt means willful disobedience to any \_\_\_\_\_ given to a Court.  
a) judgement                      b) decree                      c) direction                      d) all the above





Write **any two**.

- 1) Pralhad Saran Gupta Vs B.C.I. and Others AIR 1997 SC – 1338.
- 2) U.P. Sales Tax Service Association Vs Taxation Bar Association Agra.
- 3) Dalal D.S. Vs State Bank of India.

4. A) Write short note on **any two**. **8**
- 1) Lawyers duty towards Public.
  - 2) Define professional misconduct, remedies.
  - 3) Functions of State Bar Councils.

- B) Explain the salient features of Advocates Act, 1961. **6**

5. Write **any seven**. **14**

- 1) Legal profession in British India.
  - 2) Define roll.
  - 3) Constitution of State Bar Councils.
  - 4) Right to practice.
  - 5) Meaning of professional misconduct.
  - 6) Lawyers duties towards Court.
  - 7) Any two Rights of Advocates.
  - 8) Kinds of contempt.
  - 9) Define professional ethics.
  - 10) Any two sources of professional ethics.
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Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – IV)/B.A. LL.B. Sem. – VIII (New CGPA)  
Examination, 2016  
ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (Paper – X)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 27-4-2016  
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple choice questions : 14
- 1) The term International commercial arbitration has been defined in Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996.  
a) Sec. 2(a)      b) Sec. 2(f)      c) Sec. 2 (e)      d) None
  - 2) Conciliation is dealt with under \_\_\_\_\_ of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996.  
a) Part I      b) Part II      c) Part III      d) Part IV
  - 3) There should be valid and binding agreement in \_\_\_\_\_ to submit to arbitration according to Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996.  
a) Oral      b) Writing  
c) Both of a) and b)      d) None of above
  - 4) The conciliator shall not be present by the parties as a \_\_\_\_\_ in any arbitral or judicial proceeding.  
a) Arbitrator      b) Witness      c) Plaintiff      d) defendant
  - 5) Submission of statement by the parties to conciliator is given under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996.  
a) 60      b) 65      c) 63      d) 64
  - 6) Legal Service Authority Act 1987 provides for the establishment of \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Lokadalat      b) Lokyukta      c) Both a) and b)      d) None of a and b





- 7) The term arbitration agreement has been defined in Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996.  
 a) 2(a) and 7      b) 2(b) and 7      c) 2(c) and 7      d) 2(d) and 7
- 8) Constitution of the national legal services authority has been provided under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Legal Service Authority Act 1987.  
 a) 3                      b) 4                      c) 5                      d) None of the above
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ shall in consultation with Chief Justice of India, appoint a person to be the member secretary of the central authority under Legal Service Authority Act  
 a) Central Govt.    b) State Govt.      c) Supreme Court    d) High Court
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ dealt with constitution of state legal service authority of Legal Service Authority Act.  
 a) Sec. 5              b) Sec. 6              c) Sec. 7              d) Sec. 8
- 11) Appointment of arbitrator under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996.  
 a) 11                      b) 12                      c) 13                      d) 14
- 12) Section 10 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 given that parties are free to determine the number of arbitrators, provided that such number shall not \_\_\_\_\_ number.  
 a) an even              b) an odd              c) Both a) and b)    d) None of a) and b)
- 13) Section \_\_\_\_\_ dealt with place of arbitration under Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996.  
 a) 20                      b) 15                      c) 16                      d) 18
- 14) Article \_\_\_\_\_ of UNCITRAL Rules dealt with the definition and form of arbitration agreement.  
 a) 7                      b) 8                      c) 9                      d) 10

2. Define arbitration, arbitration agreement and appointment of arbitrator. **14**

3. Discuss entitlement of persons to legal service under Legal Service Authority Act and powers and functions of Lok Adalat. **14**

OR

Explain conciliation. Discuss appointment of conciliator and powers and functions of conciliator under Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996. **14**



4. Short answer type questions : (4+4)
- a) Any **two** short note out of three :
- 1) Domestic Arbitration.
  - 2) Sole Arbitration.
  - 3) International Arbitration.
- b) UNCITRAL. 6
5. Short notes (**any seven** out of ten) : 14
- 1) Place of arbitration
  - 2) District Legal Service Authority Under Act of 1987.
  - 3) Export appointed by arbitral tribunal.
  - 4) Form and contents of arbitral award.
  - 5) Comparison of arbitration and conciliation.
  - 6) Cases taken up under Lok-Adalat.
  - 7) Functions of the state legal service authority under Legal Service Authority Act.
  - 8) Constitution of central legal service authority under Legal Service Authority Act.
  - 9) Geneva convention awards.
  - 10) New York convention awards.
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Seat No.	
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**LL.B. – II Semester – IV, B.A. LL.B. Semester – VIII (Old)  
Examination, 2016  
Paper – I : JURISPRUDENCE  
(Legal Method Indian Legal System and Theory of Law)**

Day and Date : Friday, 22-4-2016  
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- i) There are \_\_\_\_\_ modes of acquisition of possession.
    - a) three
    - b) seven
    - c) four
    - d) two
  - ii) When the owners title is already perfect it is said to be \_\_\_\_\_ ownership.
    - a) perfect
    - b) vested
    - c) contingent
    - d) none of these
  - iii) Persons are of \_\_\_\_\_ kinds.
    - a) four
    - b) two
    - c) three
    - d) none of these
  - iv) Ownership and \_\_\_\_\_ are co-related terms.
    - a) title
    - b) property
    - c) possession
    - d) none of these
  - v) According to \_\_\_\_\_ theory, negligence is a type of conduct.
    - a) subjective
    - b) objective
    - c) bracket
    - d) none of these
- B) Give **one** word/ **one** sentence answer : 5
- i) The act alone does not amount to guilt, it must be accompanied by \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii) Person means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - iii) What are the kinds of possession ?
  - iv) There are \_\_\_\_\_ main theories of legal right.
  - v) In olden days the \_\_\_\_\_ were not considered as legal persons.

**SLR-E – 87**



2. Critically write about the classification of rights. **10**

3. Write about the meaning of person, its kinds when it starts and ends. **10**

OR

Write about the problems of corporate personality. **10**

4. A) Write **any two** : **(2×2=4)**

- i) Legal person
- ii) Rights of owner
- iii) Remedial liability.

B) Ownership is classified into six ways. What are those ? **4**

5. Write **any three** : **(3×4=12)**

- i) vicarious liability
  - ii) corporation sole
  - iii) obligation
  - iv) “actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea”.
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**LL.B. II (Semester – IV) & B.A., LL.B. IV (Semester – VIII) (Old)  
Examination, 2016  
FAMILY LAW – II (Paper – II)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 23-4-2016  
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5
- 1) According to \_\_\_\_\_, the state Government may with the concurrence of the High court appoint one or more persons to be the judges of a family court.  
a) Section 2      b) Section 4      c) Section 7      d) Section 8
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_ provides equality of opportunity in matters of public employment irrespective of sex.  
a) Art 14      b) Art 15      c) Art 16      d) Art 18
  - 3) \_\_\_\_\_ has said, "Where the female relations live in grief, the family soon wholly perishes, but where they are not unhappy, the family ever prospers ?"  
a) Apastamba      b) R.K. Mukherjee  
c) Manu      d) Emperor Maurya
  - 4) \_\_\_\_\_ justice means equal justice to men and women.  
a) Natural      b) Gender      c) Tender      d) Cultural
  - 5) Maharishi Karve established the \_\_\_\_\_ university in Maharashtra in 1916.  
a) PNDDT      b) RNDDT      c) SNDDT      d) BNDDT
- B) Fill in the blanks. 5
- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ family court consists of man, his wife and unmarried children.
  - 2) Appeal shall lie from any judgement or order of a family court to \_\_\_\_\_ court within 30 days.



- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ residence means residence living determined by the location of their jobs.
- 4) Practice of \_\_\_\_\_ among woman was prohibited and declared as an offence under Sati Prohibition Act 1987.
- 5) The status of Woman was \_\_\_\_\_ in the Pauranic period.
2. Explain the composition and jurisdiction of family court. **10**
3. A) Explain the changes in Intra family relations : **10**
- i) Relation between parents and children
  - ii) Relation between Husband and Wife.
- OR
- B) Write a note on New Emerging trends in family. **10**
4. A) Write note on **(any 2)** : **4**
- 1) Religious pluralism
  - 2) Westernization
  - 3) Secularisation.
- B) Discuss – Shahabano’s case with special reference to uniform civil code. **4**
5. Short notes **(any 3)** : **12**
- 1) Status of Women in Ancient Period.
  - 2) Modernization.
  - 3) Administration of Gender justice.
  - 4) Uniform Civil Code.
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**LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VIII) (Old)**  
**Examination, 2016**  
**(Paper – IV)**  
**LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW (Paper – II)**

Day and Date : Monday, 25-4-2016  
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- i) Who is primarily liable to pay contribution to the ESI corporation ?
  - a) Employer
  - b) Worker
  - c) Employee
  - d) None of these
- ii) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of ESI Act defines employment injury.
  - a) 2 (8)
  - b) 2 (9)
  - c) 2 (10)
  - d) 2 (11)
- iii) Chapter \_\_\_\_\_ of Factories Act deals with a number of holidays available to the workers employed in factories.
  - a) 8
  - b) 9
  - c) 6
  - d) 2
- iv) In case of death the maximum compensation under Employees Compensation Act is Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ lacs.
  - a) 1.74
  - b) 2.74
  - c) 3.74
  - d) 4.74
- v) If the employer pays to any employee less than the minimum rates of wages for that employees class of work shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extended to
  - a) One year
  - b) Six months
  - c) Three months
  - d) None of these



- B) Give **one** word answers/Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- i) When employer is liable to provide shelters, rest rooms, lunch rooms etc under Factories Act.
  - ii) Which Act is designed to provide cash benefit in case of sickness, maternity and employment injury.
  - iii) Whether casual worker is entitled to claim compensation under Employees Compensation Act ?
  - iv) Personal injury under Employees Compensation Act means ?
  - v) Where more than \_\_\_\_\_ workers are ordinarily employed in a factory a canteen shall be provided and maintained by the occupier.
2. Explain about the welfare measures to be taken by the employer under Factories Act. 10
3. Critically write a note on amount of compensation and the principles to decide quantum of compensation under Employees Compensation Act. 10
- OR
- Explain about the 'Benefits' provided under ESI Act, 1948. 10
4. A) Write **any two** out of three : 4
- i) Compensatory holidays.
  - ii) Employment of young persons on dangerous machines.
  - iii) Wages of piece work.
- B) When employer is not liable to pay compensation under Employees Compensation Act 1923. 4
5. Write **any three** out of four : (3×4=12)
- a) Notional Extention.
  - b) Dependant.
  - c) Notice of period of work for adults.
  - d) Duties of inspectors under ESI Act.
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**LL.B. (Semester – IV), B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VIII) (Old) Examination, 2016  
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM  
(Paper – V)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 26-4-2016  
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 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) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the contempt of Court Act, 1971 defines civil contempt.
    - a) Sec. – 2 (b)
    - b) Sec. – 2 (c)
    - c) Sec. – 2 (d)
    - d) None of these
  - 2) In India the Constitution declares the Supreme Court under Article \_\_\_\_\_ as the court of record.
    - a) Art. 215
    - b) Art. 254
    - c) Art. 129
    - d) None of these
  - 3) The remedies available to the contemner against the punishment are \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) Apology
    - b) Appeal
    - c) Both a) and b)
    - d) None of these
  - 4) \_\_\_\_\_ are the defences open to the contemner for civil contempt.
    - a) Disobedience or breach was not wilful
    - b) The order has been passed without jurisdiction
    - c) Order disobeyed is vague
    - d) All of these



- B) Fill in the blanks : 4
- 1) The disciplinary committee of the bar council shall have the same powers as vested in a \_\_\_\_\_ court.
  - 2) Sec. \_\_\_\_\_ of the contempt of Court Act provides for criminal contempt.
  - 3) Innocent publication, fair criticism are the defences available in \_\_\_\_\_ contempt.
  - 4) Under Art. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution of India, Every High Court shall be a court of record.
2. Discuss in detail the main features of contempt of Courts Act, 1971, with special reference to remedies against the punishment under this Act. 8
3. Explain the following : 8
- 1) V.P. Kumarnelu V. The Bar Council of India  
AIR 1997 SC 1014.
  - 2) Pralhad Saran Gupta V. Bar Council of India  
AIR 1997 SC 1338.
- OR
- Define civil contempt and criminal contempt discuss in detail its essentials and explain the defences civil lable in civil contempt.
4. A) Write short answers (**any two**) : 4
- 1) B.C.I. TR case No. 27/1988 Vol. 10 (3 and 4) 1989, Y.V.R. (Complainant) V. M.K.M. (Respondent).
  - 2) Sec. – 35 of Advocates Act – 1961.
  - 3) Defences of criminal contempt of court.
- B) John D'Souza V. Edward Ani AIR 1994 SL 975. 4
5. Write short notes on **any two** : 8
- 1) U.P. Sales Tax Service Association V. Taxation Bar Association, Agra and others, AIR 1996 SC 98.
  - 2) D.C. Appeal No. 35/1987 Vol. 16 (3 and 4) I.B.R. N.m. (Appellant) V/s V.D. (Respondent).
  - 3) Roma Banerji V. Ushapati Banerji 1958 Cr. L.J. 1478.
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LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) & B.A. LL.B. – IV (Semester – VIII) (Old)  
Examination, 2016  
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II (Paper – VII)

Day and Date : Wednesday, 27-4-2016  
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. a) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) Professor Alexandrowich declare that the Indian Federation is \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) Quasi federation
    - b) Dual federation
    - c) None of the above
    - d) Both a) and (b)
  - 2) Concurrent list contains \_\_\_\_\_ subjects.
    - a) 97
    - b) 66
    - c) 47
    - d) None of above
  - 3) Contingency fund given u/Art. \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) Art. 267
    - b) 266
    - c) 290
    - d) None of above
  - 4) Emergency provisions given u/Art. \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) 352 to 360
    - b) 266
    - c) Art. 351
    - d) None of above
  - 5) Art. 368 specially deals with the provisions of the \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) Amendment
    - b) Emergency
    - c) None of the above
    - d) All the above



b) Fill in the blanks : 5

- 1) The Supreme Court evolved basic structure doctrine in \_\_\_\_\_ case.
- 2) Functions of public service commission given u/ Art. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Freedom of trade commerce and intercourse given u/ Art. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Art.-310 of the Indian Constitution incorporates the common law doctrine \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) The term of the service of a member of a commission shall be \_\_\_\_\_ years.

2. Explain the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse in detail. 10

3. Write a detailed note on distribution of legislative powers in between the Union and the States. 10

OR

Essential features of federalism.

4. A) **Any two** : 4

- i) Rule of pith and substance
- ii) Effect of emergency
- iii) Consolidated funds

B) Write a note on financial commission. 4

5. **Any three** : 12

- i) Borrowing powers
  - ii) Kinds of emergency
  - iii) Composition of tribunals
  - iv) Right to property.
-



Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – IV) B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VIII) (Old) Examination, 2016  
Paper – VIII : INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF  
LEGISLATION**

Day and Date : Thursday, 28-4-2016  
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. a) Multiple choice questions.

5

- 1) According to \_\_\_\_\_ principle, the legislature can not violate the constitutional prohibition by implying indirect method.
  - a) Pith and substance
  - b) Colourable legislation
  - c) Occupied field
  - d) None of above
- 2) The principle \_\_\_\_\_ means that 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 incidently touches upon the subjects within the domain of another legislature.
  - a) Pith and substance
  - b) Colourable legislation
  - c) Occupied field
  - d) None of these
- 3) The express mention of one thing implies the \_\_\_\_\_ of another.
  - a) Inclusion
  - b) Exclusion
  - c) Addition
  - d) None of these
- 4) Where non-performance of certain Provision is visited with penalty, the enactment is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Penal
  - b) Enabling
  - c) Disabling
  - d) None of these
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ statute is one which collect all statutory provisions relating to particular topic at one place.
  - a) Consolidating
  - b) Codifying
  - c) Amending
  - d) None of these



- b) Fill in the blanks/answer in **one** sentence. 5
- 1) The \_\_\_\_\_ doctrine is based on the maxim that, what can not be done directly can not also be done indirectly.
  - 2) In Bonam Partem means \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3) General presumption is that the law should affect the \_\_\_\_\_ actions only.
  - 4) Delegatus non potest delegare means \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5) According \_\_\_\_\_ principle, when the union legislature makes a law on a particular subject, then the state legislature have no power to enact any law on that field.
2. Discuss in detail. 10
- a) Harmonious construction
  - b) Occupied field.
3. Write a note on. 10
- a) Delegatus non potest delegare
  - b) Expressio unius exclusio alterius.
- OR
- Write a note on :
- a) Statutes are presumed to be valid
  - b) Presumption against intending injustice.
4. a) Write short answers of **any two**. 4
- 1) Interpretation of Taxing statute.
  - 2) Residuary power
  - 3) Generalia specialibus non derogant.
- b) Doctrine of “Colourable legislation”. 4
5. Write short notes on **any three**. 12
- 1) Prospective operation of statutes
  - 2) Interpretation of directory and mandatory statutes.
  - 3) Doctrine of Repugnancy.
  - 4) Presumption as to Jurisdiction.
-



SLR-E – 93A

Seat No.	
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**LL.B.(Semester – IV)/B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VIII) (Old) Examination, 2016  
PENOLOGY & VICTIMOLOGY (Paper – IX)**

Day and Date : Friday, 29-4-2016  
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) The prime object of punishment was to give lesson to \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) the offender
  - b) potential offender
  - c) both a) and b)
  - d) none of these
- 2) For the first time women prison was constructed in \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Gujarat
  - b) Rajasthan
  - c) Madhya Pradesh
  - d) Maharashtra
- 3) Indian Police Act was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) 1861
  - b) 1961
  - c) 1967
  - d) None of the above
- 4) The innovative concept of open jails was first introduced by \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Dr. Sampurnanand
  - b) Dr. C.P. Tandon
  - c) First Jail Reforms Committee
  - d) M.J. Sethna
- 5) "The prisoners who are well educated should be engaged in some mental-cum-manual productive work". This judgement is given by Supreme Court in \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Mohammad Giasuddin V. State of AP
  - b) Rudul Shaha V. State of Bihar
  - c) State of AP V. C.R. Reddy
  - d) Babu Singh V. State of UP

P.T.O.



1. B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) The term delinquency has been derived from Latin word \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_ means utilization of prisoners in productive work.
  - 3) The Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 provides for setting up Juvenile Justice Board under Section \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4) First model prison is in \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5) Correction in its broader sense means reshaping, re-educating and \_\_\_\_\_ the individual.
2. Define Juvenile Delinquency and explain in detail powers and functions of Juvenile Justice Board. 10
3. Explain the nature of parole with the help of its principles. 10

OR

Define open prison and discuss its characteristics and advantages.

4. A) Answer in short (**any two**) : 4
- 1) Third degree method.
  - 2) Criminals as victims.
  - 3) Prison labour.
- B) Place of probation in penal policy. 4
5. Short notes (**any three**) : 12
- 1) Classification of prisoners.
  - 2) Probation system.
  - 3) Characteristics of juvenile courts.
  - 4) Women and children as victims.
-





SLR-E – 94A

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester – IV) B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VIII) (Old)  
Examination, 2016  
INSURANCE LAW (Paper – X)

Day and Date : Saturday, 30-4-2016

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

1. a) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) The burden of proving a loss by the sea lies on the
  - A) insurer
  - B) insured
  - C) third party
  - D) both insurer and insured
- 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 Government in consultation with the Central Government
  - D) Either State or Central Government
- 3) A loss may be either,
  - A) Total or partial
  - B) Less or more
  - C) Accidental or incidental
  - D) Particular or general
- 4) Sec. 2 (e) of the Marine Insurance Act, 1963, defines
  - A) Maritime Insurance
  - B) Maritime Perils
  - C) Valued policy
  - D) Marine adventure

P.T.O.



- 5) Deviation or delay is
- excusable
  - not excusable
  - discharges insurer from liability
  - none of these
- b) Fill in the blanks : 5
- The main object of Marine insurance is to recover \_\_\_\_\_
  - Stranding is a peril where a ship, \_\_\_\_\_
  - Sec. 24 of Marine Insurance Act, 1963 states that a contract of marine insurance \_\_\_\_\_ unless it is embodied in a marine policy.
  - General average is the matter which primarily relates to \_\_\_\_\_
  - Marine insurance consists in insurance of property against losses due to \_\_\_\_\_
2. State the importance of Marine insurance and explain the types of Marine insurance 10
3. What is Employee's Liability Insurance ? 10
- OR
- Explain the term 'insurable interest' in marine insurance. State some instances to marine insurance. 10
4. Give the answer in short :
- Write **any two** out of three : 4
    - Define, 'Time Policy'.
    - Explain the term, 'Collision'.
    - State the provisions regarding 'stationary vehicles'.
  - Define, "perils of sea". 4
5. Write short notes on **any three** out of four : 12
- Crop insurance.
  - Duty of the driver U/S. 134 of M.V. Act.
  - Abandonment.
  - Jurisdiction of Claims Tribunal.
-



SLR-E – 94B

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Sem. – IV), B.A. LL.B. (Sem. – VIII) (Old) Examination, 2016  
TRADE MARK AND DESIGN (Paper – X)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 30-4-2016

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

1) In an action for passing off, the plaintiff may get the \_\_\_\_\_ relief.

- a) Injunction subject to terms
- b) Damages
- c) An order for delivery-up of the offending a lables and marks
- d) All of these

2) Sec - \_\_\_\_\_ of the Designs Act, 2000 defines the term “design”.

- a) 2 (a)
- b) 2 (b)
- c) 2 (c)
- d) 2 (d)

3) Powers and duties of controller in proceedings under this Act are provided under Section \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ of the Designes Act 2000.

- a) 24 to 26
- b) 32 to 36
- c) 38 to 40
- d) None of these

4) Sec - \_\_\_\_\_ of the Design Act 2000 provides for agency.

- a) 43
- b) 45
- c) 46
- d) None of these

5) An unregistered trade mark which has been used can be protected only by an action for

- a) Passing off
- b) Criminal proceeding
- c) Both a) and b)
- d) None of these

P.T.O.



- B) Fill in the blanks/Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) Passing off is a form of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2) Passing off action is based on violation of a \_\_\_\_\_ rights.
  - 3) Sec - 4 of the part \_\_\_\_\_ of the TRIPS agreement covers Industrial Design.
  - 4) The object of Lacarno Agreement is to bring uniformity to the \_\_\_\_\_ of Industrial Design.
  - 5) Sec to Sec - \_\_\_\_\_ of the Designs Act 2000 provides for registration of Design.

- 2. Discuss in detail the concept of passing off and write a detail note on Distinction between Infringement and passing off. 10
- 3. Define 'Design' as provided under the Designs Act – 2000 and write a detail note on Registration of Designs and Designs which are prohibited for registration. 10

OR

Write a brief note on Paris convention for the protection of Industrial Designs 1960.

- 4. A) Solve **any two** : 4
    - 1) Agency.
    - 2) Defences in passing off actions.
    - 3) Industrial and International Exhibition.
  - B) Modern classification of passing off. 4
  - 5. Write short notes on **any three** : 12
    - 1) Powers and duties of controller.
    - 2) Hague Agreement of Industrial Deposit of Industrial Designs 1960.
    - 3) Reliefs available in passing off actions.
    - 4) Infringement of copy right in a Design.
-



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**LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) and B.A.LL.B. – IV (Semester – VIII) (Old)  
Examination, 2016  
PROPERTY LAW (Paper – III)**

Day and Date : Monday, 2-5-2016  
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ means the Instrument by which the property is submitted to the provisions of Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act.
    - a) Bye-laws
    - b) Declaration
    - c) Deed of apartment
    - d) None of the above
  - 2) Section 3(a) of the Act defines the term
    - a) Apartment
    - b) Association of Apartment Owners
    - c) Apartment number
    - d) Apartment owner
  - 3) \_\_\_\_\_ persons may impose easements.
    - a) Servient owner
    - b) Lessor and mortgagor
    - c) Lessee
    - d) All the above
  - 4) Section 39 of Easement Act deals with extinction of easement by
    - a) By dissolution of Rights
    - b) By Release
    - c) By Revocation
    - d) Unity of ownership
  - 5) A licence is \_\_\_\_\_ in nature.
    - a) Personal
    - b) Proprietary
    - c) Transparent
    - d) Both a) and b)



- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) An easement is a appurtenant to \_\_\_\_\_ heritage.
  - 2) Licence is based on \_\_\_\_\_ like any other interest.
  - 3) Section 3(n) deals with the provisions relating to \_\_\_\_\_ common areas and facilities.
  - 4) Section \_\_\_\_\_ define licence under Easement Act.  
a) 52                      b) 50                      c) 56                      d) 58
  - 5) \_\_\_\_\_ means the balance of all income, rents, profits and revenues from the common areas and facilities.
2. Write in detail the provisions relating to contents of Declaration and Deed of Apartment. 10
3. A) Define the term Easement. Explain the various modes of Acquisition of Easement. 10
- OR
- B) Write about : 10
- i) Characteristic of licence
  - ii) Difference between licence and easement.
4. A) Answer in short (**any 2**) : 4
- 1) Association of Apartment Owner
  - 2) Revival of Easement
  - 3) Common expenses.
- B) Write note on : 4
- Common Areas and Facilities.
5. Short notes (**any 3**) : 12
- 1) Dominant Heritage
  - 2) Kinds of Easement
  - 3) Bye-laws
  - 4) Rights of Riparian Owner.
-



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**LL.B. (Semester – V) B.A. LL.B. (Semester – IX) Examination, 2016**  
**(Paper – I)**  
**LAW OF CRIMES (Paper – II)**  
**CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE OF 1973**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 6-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5

- 1) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the code, deals with information in cognisable cases.  
a) 154                      b) 164                      c) 151                      d) 171
- 2) The main function of the \_\_\_\_\_ is to maintain law and order and to establish peace and social security.  
a) Judge                      b) State                      c) Advocate                      d) Principal
- 3) The public prosecutor is appointed under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Cr.P.C.  
a) 25                      b) 23                      c) 24                      d) 21
- 4) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Cr.P.C. lays down the provisions relating to procedure for arrest.  
a) 46    b) 41  
c) 42    d) None of the above
- 5) Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution of India is for right to consult legal practitioner legal aid and the right to be told of right of bail.  
a) 21(2)                      b) 22(2)                      c) 23(2)                      d) 25(2)

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

- 1) What is bailable offence ?
- 2) What is F.I.R. ?
- 3) What is cognisable offence ?
- 4) What is Anticipatory Bail ?
- 5) What is arrest ?



- 2. Explain search and seizure. 10
- 3. Explain the organisation of police, prosecutors and defence authorities. 10

OR

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

- 4. A) Write short notes (**any two**) : 4
    - 1) Venue of trial
    - 2) Speedy trial
    - 3) General principles of concerning bond.
  - B) Explain magisterial powers to take cognisance. 4
  - 5. Write short notes (**any three**) : 12
    - 1) Arrest with and without warrant.
    - 2) Importance of fair trial.
    - 3) The variety of criminal procedure.
    - 4) Warrant and summons.
-





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**LL.B. – III (Semester – V) / B.A. LL.B. – V (Semester – IX)**  
**Examination, 2016**  
**LAW OF EVIDENCE (Paper – II)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 7-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- i) \_\_\_\_\_ means anything, state of things, or relation of things, capable of being perceived by the senses.
    - a) Fact
    - b) Fact in issue
    - c) Evidence
    - d) None of these
  - ii) The facts which surround the happening of an event are its \_\_\_\_\_.
    - a) Relevant fact
    - b) Circumstantial evidence
    - c) Res gestae
    - d) None of these
  - iii) \_\_\_\_\_ often explains why a particular act was done.
    - a) Occasion
    - b) Cause
    - c) Effects
    - d) None of these
  - iv) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Evidence Act lays down the rules of evidence for the proof of customs and rights.
    - a) 13
    - b) 14
    - c) 8
    - d) 9
  - v) Section 17 of the Indian Evidence Act defined \_\_\_\_\_.
    - a) Confession
    - b) Admission
    - c) Both
    - d) None of these
- B) Give **one** word / **one** sentence answer : 5
- i) Whether all confessions are admissions ?
  - ii) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Evidence Act is one of those provisions that provide exceptions to the principle of excluding hearsay evidence.
  - iii) \_\_\_\_\_ is a person specially skilled in the subject on which he testifies.
  - iv) Presumptions are of \_\_\_\_\_ kinds.
  - v) \_\_\_\_\_ evidence is also known as Derivative or second hand evidence.



2. Critically write a note on confessions, its kinds. Whether confession to police officer shall be proved ? 10
3. “Whenever a ‘transaction’ such as a contract or crime, is a fact in issue, then evidence can be given of every fact which forms part of the same transaction” – Discuss. 10
- OR
3. Critically write a note on dying declaration. 10
4. A) Write **any two** : (2×2=4)
- i) Oral evidence
  - ii) Admission meaning
  - iii) Witness.
- B) Proved, not proved and disproved. 4
5. Write **any three** : (3×4=12)
- i) Motive (Section 8).
  - ii) Who can prove admissions ?
  - iii) The subjects on which an experts can testify.
  - iv) Opinion as to usages when relevant.
-



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**LL.B. (Semester – V) B.A.LL.B. (Semester – IX) Examination, 2016  
THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE & LIMITATION ACT (Paper – III)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 9-4-2016

Total Marks : 50

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

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

1. A) Multiple choice question : 5
- 1) Decree becomes final
    - a) When it conclusively determines the rights of parties
    - b) When no appeal has been preferred against decree
    - c) Both (a) and (b)
    - d) Neither (a) nor (b)
  - 2) The term judgment means statement given by judge
    - a) On the ground of decree
    - b) On the ground of order
    - c) On the ground of decree or order
    - d) None of the above
  - 3) The word jurisdiction of court implies
    - a) Jurisdiction over the subject matter of suit
    - b) Power to make an order
    - c) Both (a) and (b)
    - d) None of the above
  - 4) Which of the following is an instances of suit of civil nature ?
    - a) A suit relating to property
    - b) A suit relating right of worship
    - c) A suit by government servant for the arrears of salary
    - d) All the above



- 5) Which of the following is correct with reference to cost ?
- a) As a general rule to award a cost is a discretion of court
  - b) Normally in civil proceeding costs follow the event
  - c) The object of awarding cost to a litigant is to secure him expenses incurred by him in litigation
  - d) All the above

- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) Section 35(a) deals with \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) Court can appoint receiver if it feels \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3) Where in any suit it is proved by \_\_\_\_\_ court may by order grant temporary injunction.
  - 4) Foreign judgment means judgment of \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5) For the purpose of Section 34 a transaction is a commercial transaction if it is connected with \_\_\_\_\_ of the party incurring liability.

2. Explain arrest and attachment of property in execution of decree. 10
3. Explain provision relating to institution of suit. 10

OR

3. Explain provision regarding temporary injunction. 10
4. A) Short answer question **any two** : 4
- a) Counter claim.
  - b) Cause of action.
  - c) Plaint.
- B) Execution. 4
5. Write short note **any three** : 12
- 1) Arrest before judgment.
  - 2) Affidavit.
  - 3) Hearing.
  - 4) Resjudicita.
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Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – V) B.A. LL.B. (Semester – IX) Examination, 2016  
COMPANY LAW (Paper – IV)**

Day and Date : Monday, 11-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple Choice questions : 5
- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ are the advantages of Incorporation.
    - a) Corporate Personality
    - b) Limited Liability
    - c) Perpetual Succession
    - d) All of the above
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_ are the professional personnel engaged by the Company to direct their affairs.
    - a) Promoters
    - b) Directors
    - c) Shareholders
    - d) None of these
  - 3) \_\_\_\_\_ determines the objects, scope and extent of the activities of the company.
    - a) Memorandum of association
    - b) Articles of Association
    - c) Prospectus
    - d) None of these
  - 4) The Doctrine of indoor management for the first time enunciated in \_\_\_\_\_ case.
    - a) Royal British Bank Vs Turquand
    - b) New Burnswick Vs Muggeriege
    - c) Bourhill Vs Young
    - d) None of these
  - 5) \_\_\_\_\_ share is one which with regard to dividend carries preferential right to be paid a fixed amount at a fixed calculated rate.
    - a) Equity shares
    - b) Preference shares
    - c) Ordinary shares
    - d) None of these



- B) Fill in the Blanks/ Answer in **one** sentence. 5
- 1) Section 82 of Companies Act provides that a share or other interest of any member in a company is \_\_\_\_\_ kind of property transferable in the manner provided by the articles company.
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_ shareholders are jointly and severally liable for making payment on call.
  - 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is an advertisement offering to the public shares or debentures of the company.
  - 4) \_\_\_\_\_ of a company are its bye laws or rules and regulations which govern its internal affairs and the conduct of its business.
  - 5) The Doctrine of \_\_\_\_\_ implies that the company should confine its activities within its stated objects and restrict the powers of the company to go beyond its object laws.

2. Define Memorandum of Association and discuss in brief the contents of Memorandum of Association. 10
3. Write a brief note on appointment and removal of directors of company. 10

OR

Define share and write a note on general principles regarding allotment of shares and statutory restrictions on allotment of shares.

4. Solve **any two**. 4
    - A) 1) Promoters.
    - 2) Lien on shares.
    - 3) Statement in lieu of Prospectus.
  - B) Distinction between Memorandum and Articles of Association. 4
  5. Write short notes on **any three**. 12
    - 1) Doctrine of Indoor management.
    - 2) Method of making calls.
    - 3) Distinction between Company and Partnership firm.
    - 4) Forfeiture of shares.
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**LL.B. (Semester – V) / B.A. LL.B. (Semester – IX) Examination, 2016  
PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW (Paper – V)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 12-4-2016  
Time :10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) The partial integration of agricultural income, is done to compute tax on
  - a) Agricultural income
  - b) Non agricultural income
  - c) Both agricultural and non agricultural income
  - d) None of above
- 2) Preliminary expenses incurred are allowed deduction in
  - a) 10 equal annual installments
  - b) 5 equal annual installments
  - c) Full
  - d) None of above
- 3) Deduction under Section 80C is allowed from
  - a) Gross total income
  - b) Total income
  - c) Tax on total income
  - d) Only from salary income
- 4) The maximum amount on which income-tax is not chargeable in case of firm is
  - a) Rs. 2,50,000
  - b) Rs. 2,00,000
  - c) Nil
  - d) Rs. 3,00,000
- 5) If good will of a profession which is self generated is transferred after 3 years, there will
  - a) Be capital gain
  - b) Not be any capital gain
  - c) Be a short-term capital gain
  - d) Long term capital gain



B) Fill in the blanks : 5

- 1) Every assessee is \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Deductions under Sections 80C to 80 U shall not exceed \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Depreciation rate for solid waste recycling and resource recovery systems is \_\_\_\_\_%.
- 4) Salary, bonus, commission or remuneration due to or received by a working partner from the firm is taxable under the head \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Income tax in India was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_ in 1860.

2. What are the permissible exemptions allowed under the head “Capital Gains” ? 10

3. Explain in detail governmental financial policy, tax structure and their role in the national economy. 10

OR

Explain the scope of taxing powers of Parliament, State Legislature and local bodies.

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

- 1) Person
- 2) Assessee
- 3) Total income.

B) House rent allowance. 4

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

- 1) Income of local authority
  - 2) Capital asset
  - 3) Annual value of house property
  - 4) Deemed owner.
-





SLR-E – 101A

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**LL.B. (Semester – V)/B.A.LL.B. (Semester – IX) Examination, 2016  
Paper – VIII : LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENURE AND TENANCY  
SYSTEM**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 13-4-2016

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is a register in which rights of community to fuel, water, murum, grazing etc. in Government land is recorded.
  - a) Record of rights
  - b) Nistar patrak
  - c) Village map
  - d) Survey register
- 2) Officers appointed under Section 8 are called as
  - a) Survey officers
  - b) Revenue officers
  - c) Collector
  - d) Talathi
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ means open land in village site used for tethering cattle, storing fodder, manure etc.
  - a) Unoccupied land
  - b) Saza
  - c) Pardi land
  - d) Wada land
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ means any erected symbol which demarcate the boundary of any division of land.
  - a) Gaothan
  - b) Improvement
  - c) Boundary mark
  - d) Land records
- 5) The expression “Land Revenue” in its literal sense means
  - a) Records maintained
  - b) Income derived from land
  - c) Assessment of land
  - d) Various village forms

P.T.O.



- B) 1) 'Chavdi' means the place ordinarily used by a village officer for the **5**
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ means a cultivated land appertaining to houses within a village site.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is a village accountant.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ means the land included within the site of a village, town or city as determined by Sec. 122.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ means external boundary.
2. Explain in detail the provisions relating to Boundary and Boundary marks. **10**
3. Write in detail the revenue officers and their powers and duties. **10**
- OR
- Write provisions for penalty and other incidental matters in case of encroachments on land vesting in Government.
4. A) Write short answers (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) Survey officers
- 2) Holdings
- 3) Nistar Patrak.
- B) Record of rights. **4**
5. Write short notes on **any three** : **12**
- 1) Alluvial land.
- 2) Procedure for search.
- 3) Revenue officers in division.
- 4) Permission for non-agricultural use under Section 42.
-



Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – V) B.A.LL.B. (Semester – IX) Examination, 2016  
EQUITY & TRUST (Paper – IX)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 16-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5

- 1) The term Equity derived from \_\_\_\_\_ word.
  - a) Roman
  - b) American
  - c) German
  - d) None of the above
- 2) Trust are created through
  - a) By Act of a party
  - b) By operation of law
  - c) Both above
  - d) None of the above
- 3) Constructive Trust arise by
  - a) By Act of the parties
  - b) By operation of law
  - c) Both above
  - d) None of the above
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is necessary for creation of Trust.
  - a) Intention
  - b) Purpose
  - c) Beneficiary
  - d) All above
- 5) Trustee is having \_\_\_\_\_ duties.
  - a) Execute Trust
  - b) Protect title to trust property
  - c) To prevent waste
  - d) All above

B) Fill in the blanks : 5

- 1) A trust is an obligation annexed to the ownership of \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) The rights of the trustees are mentioned under \_\_\_\_\_ Sections.
- 3) The instrument, if any, by which the trust is declared is called the \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is the owner of trust property.
- 5) An agent and a trustee both administer property on behalf of \_\_\_\_\_

**SLR-E – 102B**



2. Define trust and discuss in detail the creation of trust. **10**
3. Discuss in detail the duties of trustee. **10**

OR

Discuss the classification of trusts.

4. A) Short answer type questions (write **any two**) : **4**
- 1) Definition of trust .
  - 2) Liability for breach of Trust.
  - 3) Investment of property by trustee.
- B) Development of common law and equity. **4**
5. Short notes (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Concept of Trust - distinction with agency and contract.
  - 2) Rights of beneficiaries.
  - 3) Rights of trustee.
  - 4) Liability of Trustee for breach of trust.
-



SLR-E – 103 B

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – V) B.A.LL.B. (Semester – IX) Examination, 2016  
INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS (Paper – X)**

Day and Date : Monday, 18-4-2016

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) The 'Declaration of American Independence' was drafted by \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Thomas Jefferson                      b) Gaius Exjiofor  
c) Louis XVI                                  d) All above
  - 2) The United Nations Commission on Human Rights Established on \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1948                      b) 1947                      c) 1946                      d) 1950
  - 3) The United Nations Charter provides \_\_\_\_\_ number of provision concerning to Human Rights.  
a) 15                      b) 7                      c) 5                      d) 10
  - 4) The UN Commission on Human Rights Established by \_\_\_\_\_ Council.  
a) Trusteeship Council                      b) Security Council  
c) Economic and social council                      d) None above
  - 5) The African charter on Human and peoples Rights is popularly known as \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Peoples Rights Charter                      b) Banjal  
c) African Unity                      d) None above

P.T.O.



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

- 1) Human Rights are classified in to \_\_\_\_\_ categories.
- 2) The International covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) The American convention on Human Rights was adopted by the \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) International Bill of Human Rights is comprises with \_\_\_\_\_ number of documents.
- 5) The commission on the status of women was established in the year of \_\_\_\_\_

2. Critically examine the philosophical approach to the concept of Human Rights. 10
3. Critically examine the classification of Human Rights and evaluate the Interdependence of different generations of Human Rights. 10

OR

Write a detail note on Universal declaration of Human Rights and Highlight its impact on National, International Documents.

4. A) Short answer type questions. 4
  - 1) French Revolution.
  - 2) Sub-commission on prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities.
  - 3) Define pragmatic approach to Human Rights.
- B) African charter convention on Human and peoples Rights. 4
5. Write short note (**any three**) : 12
  - 1) International covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966.
  - 2) Proclamation of Teheran.
  - 3) International covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966.
  - 4) United Nations Commission of Human Rights.

\_\_\_\_\_





- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) The term \_\_\_\_\_ is derived from the French word estoup.
  - 2) Law maxim \_\_\_\_\_ means that a man must not be put twice in peril for the same offence.
  - 3) Autrefois acquit and autrefois convict is the basic principle of \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4) In \_\_\_\_\_ there is no prima facie case made out against the accused.
  - 5) \_\_\_\_\_ means merger of two or more persons to be tried together.
2. What are the procedural steps in trial before a court of sessions ? 10
3. Explain plea of autrefois acquit and autrefois convict. 10
- OR
- Explain the provisions of appeal, review and revision.
4. A) Write short answer (**any two**) : 4
- 1) Legal aid in appeal
  - 2) Revisional jurisdiction
  - 3) Compounding of offences.
- B) Explain probation of offenders law. 4
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : 12
- 1) Charge
  - 2) Issue-estoppel
  - 3) Summary trial
  - 4) Juvenile delinquency.
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Seat No.	
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**LL.B. – III (Semester – VI)/B.A.LL.B. (Semester – X) Examination, 2016  
LAW OF EVIDENCE (Paper – II)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 23-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5
- i) Oral evidence must be \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) Indirect b) Direct
    - c) Inadmissible d) Conclusive Proof
  - ii) The expression 'primary evidence' of a document is defined in Section of Evidence Act.
    - a) 62 b) 63 c) 64 d) 65
  - iii) The examination of witness by the adverse party shall be called as \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) Cross examination b) Examination in Chief
    - c) Re-examination d) None of these
  - iv) The doctrine of resjudicata is an example of \_\_\_\_\_
    - a) estoppel by record b) estoppel by deed
    - c) estoppel in pais d) none of these
  - v) The expression \_\_\_\_\_ is defined in Section 101 of Evidence Act.
    - a) Documentary evidence b) Burden of proof
    - c) Estoppel d) None of these
- B) Give **one word** answer/answer in **one sentence** : 5
- i) Who is not competent to testify ?
  - ii) In case involving rape by police officer on a young girl her evidence cannot be accepted unless it is \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii) In the case of custodial death \_\_\_\_\_ principle can be applied.



- iv) A photograph of an original is a \_\_\_\_\_ of its contents.
- v) According to Section 112 of Evidence Act Birth during marriage is a conclusive proof of \_\_\_\_\_

2. Define 'Oral evidence'. When are the exceptions to hearsay evidence. **10**

3. "The special rule of evidence relating to proof of public documents is that they can be proved by producing certified copies" – Discuss. **10**

OR

Explain general principles of examination of witnesses. **10**

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

- i) Hostile witness
- ii) Presumption as to dowry death
- iii) Onus probandi

B) Estoppel by conduct. **4**

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

- a) Electronic record
  - b) Proof of signature and handwriting
  - c) Joint family property and burden of proof
  - d) No Estoppel against law – Explain.
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Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – VI) B.A. LL.B. (Semester – X) Examination, 2016  
THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE & LIMITATION ACT (Paper – III)**

Day and Date : Monday, 25-4-2016

Total Marks : 50

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

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5
- 1) Section 144 of code of civil procedure deals with
    - a) Suit for restitution
    - b) Appeal for restitution
    - c) Application for restitution
    - d) None of the above
  - 2) Section 115 of code of civil procedure provides for revision by
    - a) Supreme court
    - b) High court
    - c) District court
    - d) All the above
  - 3) An appeal is
    - a) A continuance of suit
    - b) Not a continuance of suit
    - c) New proceeding in higher court
    - d) None of the above
  - 4) According to Section 151 of code of civil procedure court can invoke inherent power in the following cases.
    - a) To secure the ends of justice
    - b) To prevent the abuse of process of the court
    - c) Both (a) and (b)
    - d) None of the above
  - 5) According to Section 6 period of limitation stands extended
    - a) 2 years
    - b) 3 years
    - c) 4 years
    - d) 5 years



- B) Fill in the blanks. 5
- 1) The ruler of foreign state may sue and shall be sued in the name of \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) Any person considering himself \_\_\_\_\_ can fill revision.
  - 3) \_\_\_\_\_ court may call for record of any case which has been decided any court subordinate to high court.
  - 4) The \_\_\_\_\_ in any court shall be the agent of the government for the purpose of receiving process against the government issued by such court.
  - 5) A person is an indigent person if he is not possessed of \_\_\_\_\_ to enable him to pay the fees prescribed by law for the plaint in such suit.
2. Explain Section 96 and Section 100 of civil procedure code. 10
3. Explain reference, review and revision. 10
- OR
3. Mortgage suit. 10
4. A) Short answer question **any two** : 4
- a) Interpleader suit.
  - b) Caveat.
  - c) Latch.
- B) Acquiescence and prescription. 4
5. Write short note **any three** : 12
- 1) Legal liability.
  - 2) Foreign rule of limitation.
  - 3) Acknowledgment.
  - 4) Continuing tort.
-



Seat No.	
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**LL.B. – III (Sem. – VI) and B.A. LL.B. – V (Sem. – X) Examination, 2016  
COMPANY LAW (Paper – IV)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 26-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) A private company is defined under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Act.  
a) Section 3 (1) (iii)                      b) Section 3 (1) (iv)  
c) Section 3 (1) (i)                         d) Section 3 (1) (ii)
- 2) Section 617 of the Act defines the term \_\_\_\_\_ companies.  
a) Defunct                      b) Government    c) Foreign                      d) Holding
- 3) Section 165 of the Act, lays down provisions relating to \_\_\_\_\_ meeting.  
a) Statutory                                      b) Annual general  
c) Extra-ordinary general                      d) Class
- 4) The word \_\_\_\_\_ denotes a brief summary of the proceedings of a meeting.  
a) Proxy                      b) Notice                      c) Resolutions    d) Minutes
- 5) Section 237 of the Act, makes it obligatory on the part of the Central Government to appoint inspectors to \_\_\_\_\_ into the affairs of a company.  
a) Investment    b) Inspect                      c) Investigate    d) Improve

B) Fill in the blanks :

5

- 1) The appointment of auditors is made by a company in its \_\_\_\_\_ meeting.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ means the share of profit that falls to the share of each individual member of a company.
- 3) The power to borrow includes the power to mortgage the company's assets or to create a \_\_\_\_\_ upon them.
- 4) Section 397 of the Act lays down provisions relating to prevention of \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) "\_\_\_\_\_ includes debenture stock, bonds and any other securities of a company whether constituting a charge on the company's assets or not".



2. Write a note on, “Voluntary Winding Up” of a company. **10**
3. A) Define private company. State what are the advantages of private company ? **10**
- OR
- B) State various kinds of meeting and discuss the requisites of a valid meeting. **10**
4. A) Answer in short (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) Proxy
  - 2) Holding companies
  - 3) Auditor.
- B) Amalgamation. **4**
5. Write short notes on (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Fixed and floating charge.
  - 2) Effect of unauthorized borrowing.
  - 3) Dividends
  - 4) Civil liability of company.
-



Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – VI) & B.A. LL.B. (Semester – X) Examination, 2016  
PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW (Paper – V)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 27-4-2016

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Choose most appropriate option : 5

1) Application for registration of service tax under Finance Act 1994 must make in Form

- a) ST 1                      b) ST 2                      c) ST 3                      d) ST 4

2) Under MVAT Act 02 the law relating to setoff contained in Section \_\_\_\_\_ of MVAT Act 02.

- a) 74                      b) 48                      c) 84                      d) 30

3) The definition of service provided in Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Finance Act 1994.

- a) 80 B (44)                      b) 81 (i)                      c) 65 B (44)                      d) None of above

4) A dealer under CST Act is liable to make an application for registration under CST Act 1956 if his turnover exceeds Rs.

- a) 1,00,000                      b) 5,00,000                      c) 10,00,000                      d) None of above

5) The main object of Vat Tax is to avoid

- a) Minimum Tax                      b) Maximum Tax  
c) Tax on Tax                      d) None of them

B) Fill in the blanks : 5

1) Under MVAT Act there is no \_\_\_\_\_ return.

2) VAT is \_\_\_\_\_ tax.

3) Under CST charge of tax provision contained u/s \_\_\_\_\_ of CST Act.

4) The enforcement date of MVAT Act is \_\_\_\_\_

5) Section \_\_\_\_\_ of CST Act provides for sale in the course of import or export.



2. Explain in detail provisions relating to returns under MVAT Act 02. **10**
3. Explain in details provisions relating to registration under MVAT Act 02. **10**

OR

3. Explain in details salient provisions of Service Tax.
4. A) Answer in short (**any 2**) : **4**
- 1) Sales under CST.
  - 2) Interest under MVAT.
  - 3) Banking and financial services.
- B) Penalty under MVAT. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any 3**) : **12**
- 1) Sale in course of import or export.
  - 2) Interstate sale.
  - 3) Assessment under MVAT.
  - 4) Goods under CST.
-





SLR-E – 109A

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – VI) B.A.LL.B. (Semester – X) Examination, 2016  
LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENURE AND TENANCY SYSTEM (Paper – VIII)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 28-4-2016

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

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice question :

5

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ means a person, not being the member of the family who is given the part of the premises.
  - a) Paying guest
  - b) Sub tenant
  - c) Landlord
  - d) Tenant
- 2) The Maharashtra Rent Control Act extends to the whole of the
  - a) India
  - b) State of Maharashtra
  - c) Jammu and Kashmir
  - d) None of these
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ means an increase in rent permitted under the provisions of The Maharashtra Rent Control Act 1999.
  - a) Permitted rent
  - b) Standard rent
  - c) Permitted increases
  - d) None of above
- 4) The right to fair compensation and transparency in land acquisition, \_\_\_\_\_ and Resettlement Act 2013.
  - a) Rehabilitation
  - b) Restitution
  - c) Re-open
  - d) None of above
- 5) Special provisions to safeguard food security is given U/Sec.
  - a) 10
  - b) 12
  - c) 2
  - d) 5

P.T.O.



- B) Write **one** sentence answer : **5**
- 1) Define family.
  - 2) Define standard rent.
  - 3) Define holding of land.
  - 4) The object of right to fair compensation and transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013.
  - 5) What is meant by resettlement area ?
2. What are the authorities for establishment of land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement ? Write down it's composition, qualification and term of office. **10**
3. Explain standard rent and state the provisions of fixation of standard rent. **10**
- OR
- Write down the procedure and manner of rehabilitation and resettlement.
4. A) Write short answer (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) Sec. 15 M.R.C. Act 1999.
  - 2) Rent.
  - 3) Landlord.
- B) Explain provisions for recovery of possession to landlord. **4**
5. Short notes (Write **any 3** out of four) : **12**
- 1) Premises.
  - 2) Paying guest.
  - 3) Sublet.
  - 4) Landlords duty to keep premises in good repair.
-



SLR-E – 110 B

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – VI) B.A. LL.B. (Semester – X) Examination, 2016  
EQUITY AND TRUST (Paper – IX)**

Day and Date : Friday, 29-4-2016

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5
- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ of Bombay Public Trust Act lays down provisions for Registration of Public Trust.
    - a) Section 12
    - b) Section 32
    - c) Section 18
    - d) Section 38
  - 2) Equity looks to the \_\_\_\_\_ rather than the form.
    - a) Object
    - b) Evidence
    - c) Intent
    - d) Equity
  - 3) The maxim, “He who comes into equity must come with clean hands” was applied in \_\_\_\_\_ case.
    - a) Chasemare Vs Richards
    - b) Sticklands Vs Aldridge
    - c) Anglo-Afghan Case
    - d) Bhim Singh Vs State of Haryana
  - 4) Delay Defects equities is applied in Doctrine of
    - a) Election
    - b) Laches
    - c) Precedent
    - d) All the above
  - 5) A trust created by will may be revoked at the pleasure of the
    - a) Testator
    - b) Beneficiary
    - c) Co-trustee
    - d) Trustee
- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) Section 71 lay down the provisions for \_\_\_\_\_ of trustee.
  - 2) A trust is extinguished when its purpose is completely \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3) Section 68 fixes the \_\_\_\_\_ of a beneficiary joining in the branch of trust.
  - 4) Equity looks on that as \_\_\_\_\_ which ought to be done.
  - 5) Delay \_\_\_\_\_ equities.

P.T.O.



2. Write a fully note on Public Trust Administration Fund. **10**
3. A) Explain fully the provisions under Indian Trust Act for the appointment and discharge of trustee. **10**
- OR
- B) Explain the maxim, “He who seeks equity must do equity”. **10**
4. A) Answer in short (**any 2**) : **4**
- 1) Offences and penalties.
  - 2) Charitable and religious trust.
  - 3) Equality is equity.
- B) Write note on : **4**
- Extinction of trust.
5. Write short notes (**any 3**) : **12**
- 1) Liabilities of beneficiaries.
  - 2) Budget Accounts and Audit.
  - 3) Registration of Public Trust.
  - 4) Certain obligations in nature of trust.
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SLR-E – 111B

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. – III (Semester – VI), B.A.LL.B. – V (Semester – X) Examination, 2016  
INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS (Paper – X)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 30-4-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) The first world conference of the International womens year was held at \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Mexico city      b) Nairobi      c) Delhi      d) Beijing
- 2) Declaration on the Rights of Child 1959 contained \_\_\_\_\_ number principles.  
a) Seven      b) Eight  
c) Ten      d) None of the above
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ year was observed as international year of children.  
a) 1988      b) 1940      c) 1946      d) 1979
- 4) The members of the Economic and Social council are elected by the \_\_\_\_\_  
a) General Assembly      b) Trusteeship council  
c) ICJ      d) None of the above
- 5) The WHO was brought into Relationship with the United Nations Organization in \_\_\_\_\_ year.  
a) 1955      b) 1948      c) 1960      d) 1975

B) Fill in the blanks :

5

- 1) Art. 1 of the convention on the Rights of child defines child who is below the age of \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) The Declaration on the Rights of disabled person was adopted in \_\_\_\_\_ year.
- 3) The UNICEF was established in \_\_\_\_\_ year.
- 4) The security council is comprises with \_\_\_\_\_ number of permanent members.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is the full form of WIPO.

P.T.O.



2. Write a detail note on the CEDAW and point out its contribution in Empowerment of Women. **10**
3. Discuss in detail the provisions of the convention on the Rights of Child. **10**

OR

Define the term minority and discuss the various Rights Available to them under the Declaration on the Rights of National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities 1992.

4. A) Write short answer (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) Define Mentally Retarded Person.
  - 2) Discuss the main objectives of ILO.
  - 3) Jurisdiction of the International Court of justice.
- B) FAO. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Role of the Economic and Social council in protection of Human Rights.
  - 2) WHO.
  - 3) First World Conference on Women.
  - 4) General Assembly of the UNO.
-