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B.A.LL.B. – I (Sem. – I) Examination, 2014
Paper – I : ENGLISH – I (Compulsory) (New)

Day and Date : Thursday, 27-11-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 70

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

- I. A) Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions : 5
- 1) The teacher was angry _____ him. (against/with)
 - 2) The girl is afraid _____ the dog. (from/of)
 - 3) They are anxious _____ his health. (for/about)
 - 4) Many people complain _____ heat. (for/of)
 - 5) We must confirm _____ the rules. (with/to)
- B) Fill in the blanks with 'a', 'an', or 'the' where necessary : 5
- 1) _____ rich should be kind and helping.
 - 2) _____ breakfast is at eight O'clock.
 - 3) My wife is _____ M.Sc. in Physics.
 - 4) Look up Solapur in _____ atlas.
 - 5) We should help _____ poor.
- C) Name the underline parts of speech : 4
- 1) Narendra Modi is the Prime Minister of India now.
 - 2) A huge crowd was present for the match.
 - 3) She drew a balloon with the new pencils she got.
 - 4) She felt extremely weak after her illness.



II. A) Read the following passage carefully and answers the questions given below it : 7

'Prevention is better than cure'; and it is recognized that the only way to get rid of malaria completely is to get rid of the mosquitoes which cause it. Malaria is always associated with damp and marshy land. This is not because the land is damp; but because the standing water is the breeding place of the mosquito, which begins its life as a larva living in the water. Malaria does not occur in dry desert countries because mosquitoes cannot breed there. The only way to destroy mosquitoes is to prevent their breeding in standing water. This can be done by draining all ponds and pools; and by keeping them covered in the breeding season with a film of kerosene oil, which, by depriving the larvae of air, kills them.

- 1) How can malaria be prevented ?
- 2) In what places does malaria occur most ?
- 3) How can we prevent the breeding of mosquitoes ?
- 4) Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

B) Make a précis of the above passage and give suitable title to it. 7

III. A) Write an essay on **any one** of the topics in about **20 to 25** sentences : 7

- 1) Importance of Legal Education
- 2) Law and society
- 3) Capital punishment.

B) Paraphrase the following poem : 7

We look before and after
And pine for what is not
Our sincerest laughter
With some pain is fraught;
Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought.

– Shelley

IV. A) Analyse the following sentences (**any three**) : 6

- 1) He shot a big panther.
- 2) All good children pity the poor.
- 3) I promised him a present.
- 4) He went home.
- 5) Venus is a planet.



B) Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper, on the evils of street-begging. **8**

OR

Write a letter to the Post Master, notifying your change of address.

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

- 1) The Mountains are covered by snow
- 2) Many people have died from malaria.
- 3) I divided the cake in four parts.
- 4) My brother is good in Mathematics.
- 5) I congratulate you for your success.
- 6) I am ill since three months.
- 7) A box of eggs are on the table.

B) Do as directed (**any five**) : **5**

- 1) He ran a great risk. (Change the Voice)
- 2) This razor is not as sharp as that one. (Change the degree)
- 3) He is greater than me. (Make negative)
- 4) He must work very hard to make up for the lost time. (Turn to Compound sentences)
- 5) I know her. (Change the voice)
- 6) My pocket has been picked.

C) Suggest **only one** word for the following (**any four**) : **4**

- 1) A women whose husband is dead.
 - 2) A child whose parents are dead.
 - 3) Science of the life of animals.
 - 4) One who knows many languages.
 - 5) One who believes in the existence of god.
 - 6) One who looks at the bright side of everything.
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B.A.LL.B. – I (Semester – II) Examination, 2014
POLITICAL SCIENCE – I (Paper – I)
Political Theory and Organisation

Day and Date : Tuesday, 9-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Choose the correct alternatives and fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) A legislature which consists of _____ houses is called bicameral legislature.
a) One b) Three c) Two d) Four
 - 2) The _____ of India is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
a) President b) Chief Justice
c) Prime Minister d) Vice-President
 - 3) Judges of Supreme Court can be removed by _____
a) Impeachment b) No confidence
c) Court d) Not any
 - 4) The tenure of the Lok Sabha is _____ years.
a) 4 b) 5 c) 6 d) Not any
 - 5) In U.S.A. _____ types of government.
a) Federal b) Unitary
c) Quasi federal d) Not any
- B) Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) Write any two agencies of public opinion.
 - 2) Write any two features of sovereignty.
 - 3) What is meant by unicameral legislature ?
 - 4) Write any two features of federal form of government.
 - 5) Write any two merits of parliamentary form of government.



- 2. Explain the concept of presidential form of government. 10
- 3. Write a note on quasifederal form of government. 10

OR

What is meant by public opinion ? Discuss the various agencies of public opinion.

- 4. Write short answer : 4
 - A) Write **any two** :
 - 1) What is meant by legal sovereignty ?
 - 2) Write features of one party democracy.
 - 3) Distinguish between unitary and federal form of government.
 - B) Write a note on separation of power. 4
 - 5. Write short notes (**any three**) : 12
 - 1) Military rule
 - 2) Representation
 - 3) Functions of legislature
 - 4) Independence of the judiciary.
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B.A.LL.B. – I (Semester – II) Examination, 2014
POLITICAL SCIENCE – II (Paper – II)
Foundation of Political Obligation

Day and Date : Wednesday, 10-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Choose the correct alternatives : 5

- 1) The parties of contracts must be _____
A) Unsound mind B) Minor
C) Major D) None of the above
- 2) Passive resistance is based _____ way.
A) Peace B) Violence
C) Non-violence D) None of these
- 3) _____ factor is responsible for contemporary crisis of legitimation.
A) Democracy B) Corruption
C) Literacy D) None of these
- 4) The Indian Contract Act _____ defines.
A) 1860 B) 1872 C) 1890 D) 1935
- 5) Obligation of the _____ towards the state.
A) Citizen B) Women C) Men D) Organisation

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

- 1) What is the main aim of Reformative Theory ?
- 2) Write any two problems of legitimation.
- 3) Which is protected rights ?
- 4) What is a parole ?
- 5) What means a capital punishment ?



2. Explain theories of punishment. **10**
3. Why should we honour promises and contract ? Explain promissory liability. **10**
- OR
- Which is legitimatic problems in modern India ? Discuss it. **10**
4. A) Write short answer (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) What means a civil-disobedience ?
 - 2) What means a acceptance ?
 - 3) What means a promise ?
- B) Write the kinds of contract. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Promise
 - 2) Capital punishment
 - 3) Safe-guards against unjust laws
 - 4) Ways of disobedience.
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B.A. LL.B. (Semester – II) Examination, 2014
Paper – III : ENGLISH (Paper – I)

Day and Date : Thursday, 11-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

SECTION – I

- I. A) Fill in the blanks with 'a', 'an', or 'the' where necessary : 5
- 1) _____ books you gave me are very useful.
 - 2) _____ gold is precious metal.
 - 3) My wife is _____ M.Sc. in Physics.
 - 4) Look up Solapur in _____ atlas.
 - 5) My friends go to _____ college everyday.
- B) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate prepositions : 5
- 1) I bought a book _____ ten rupees.
 - 2) My brother is good _____ mathematics.
 - 3) I cannot buy it _____ such a price.
 - 4) Many people have died _____ Malaria.
 - 5) The man was cured _____ his illness.
- II. Write an essay on **any one** of the topics in about **20 to 25** sentences : 10
- 1) Lok-Adalat
 - 2) Consumer awareness
 - 3) Capital punishment.
- III. Analyse the following sentences (**any five**) : 10
- 1) He shot a big panther.
 - 2) All good children pity the poor.
 - 3) I promised him a present.



- 4) He went home.
- 5) Venus is a planet.
- 6) It is me.
- 7) He rose to go.

IV. A) Suggest only one word for the following (**any six**) : **6**

- 1) A period of ten years
- 2) Loss of memory
- 3) Science of pottery making
- 4) One who eats vegetables only
- 5) Being present everywhere
- 6) Deficiency in the number of red blood cells
- 7) A vehicle for carrying sick or injured
- 8) One who prescribes medicines.

B) Bring out the difference between **any two** pair of words by using them in sentences. **4**

- 1) Birth, berth
- 2) Site, sight
- 3) Pray, prey
- 4) Week, weak

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

- 1) The mountains are covered by snow.
- 2) Many people have died from malaria.
- 3) I divided the cake in four parts.
- 4) My brother is good in Mathematics.
- 5) I congratulate you for your success.
- 6) I am ill since three months.
- 7) A box of eggs are on the table.

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

The flock of sheep is eating grass in Jame's orchard.



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B.A.LL.B. – I (Semester – II) Examination, 2014
ECONOMICS – I (Paper – V)
General Principles

Day and Date : Saturday, 13-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. Multiple choice question : **10**
- A) Choose correct alternative : **5**
- I) Simple index number is _____
- a) scientific b) unscientific
c) both a) and b) d) none of these
- II) National income is generated _____
- a) two years b) one year
c) three years d) five years
- III) Apex bank is _____
- a) Central Bank b) Commercial Bank
c) Co-operative Bank d) I.M.F.
- IV) The principle of maximum social advantage has propounded by _____
- a) Dalton b) Robbins
c) Keyne's d) Pigue
- V) Labour intensive technique of production means _____
- a) equal labour and capital
b) more labour and less capital
c) more capital and less labour
d) none of these



- B) Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- I) Give two function of Central Bank.
 - II) What is the long form of N.N.P. ?
 - III) Define money income.
 - IV) Give two examples of non-productive expenditure.
 - V) Define public revenue.

2. Critically examine the Say's law of market. 10
3. State the merits and demerits of indirect taxes. 10

OR

Explain the principle of maximum social advantage with the help of diagram.

4. A) Write **any two** short answer out of three : 4
- I) Index number
 - II) Public expenditure
 - III) Central Bank.
- B) Causes of inflation. 4
5. Write short notes on **any three** out of four : 12
- I) Objective of Fiscal Policy.
 - II) Function of Commercial Bank.
 - III) Characteristics of under-developed country.
 - IV) Consequences of rising public debt.
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B.A. LL.B. – I (Semester – II) Examination, 2014
LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD (Paper – VI)

Day and Date : Monday, 15-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Fill in the blanks with appropriate words given in the bracket : 5
- 1) Syllogism consists _____ propositions.
(3, 4, 5)
 - 2) _____ is a formal ground of inductive inference.
(Observation, Experiment, Uniformity of nature)
 - 3) Hypothesis must be _____
(vague, contradict, verifiable)
 - 4) Fallacy of Illicit major is a _____ fallacy.
(verbal, formal, material)
 - 5) _____ is a material fallacy.
(Accident, Undistributed middle, Composition)
- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) If one of the premise is negative, conclusion must be _____
 - 2) By the rule of D.S. i) $p \supset q$ ii) $q \supset r$ therefore _____
 - 3) _____ is a material ground of induction.
 - 4) If major premise of syllogism is suppressed then enthymeme is called _____ order.
 - 5) _____ is the first stage of scientific method.
2. Test the validity of the following syllogisms by the rules of syllogism. 10
- 1) All students are brave
All Girls are students

Therefore, All Girls are brave

P.T.O.



2) No ducks are quadruped

Some ducks are birds

Therefore, some ducks are quadruped

3. Explain the material grounds of induction.

10

OR

Construct formal proof :

1) i) $p \vee q$

ii) $p \supset q / \therefore q$

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

ii) $(q \vee r) \supset s$

iii) $\sim s / \therefore \sim p$.

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

4

1) Explain fallacy of amphiboly with example.

2) Explain fallacy of division with example.

3) Explain fallacy of vicious circle with example.

b) Test the validity of the following syllogism by Venn's diagram.

4

All Philosophers are Logicians

No Philosophers are Thinkers.

Therefore No thinkers are Logicians.

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

12

1) Nature of enthymeme

2) Zeno's paradox

3) Nature of observation

4) Write any four rules of inference.



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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester – III) Examination, 2014
POLITICAL SCIENCE – IV
Paper – I : International Relations and Organisation**

Day and Date : Thursday, 27-11-2014
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. a) Select the correct answers and fill in the blanks : **5**

1) _____ is not the main element of National Power.

- a) Population b) Military
c) Economy d) Moral

2) The World Community is _____ types of concept.

- a) Poetic b) Realistic
c) Both d) No any

3) _____ is the reverse of shopkeeper diplomacy.

- a) Old diplomacy b) New diplomacy
c) Warrior diplomacy d) No any

4) The history of human kind can be described as a history of _____

- a) War b) Nuclear war
c) Star war d) No any

5) _____ is mainly a customary law.

- a) Civil law b) Constitutional law
c) International law d) No any

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

1) Write the two types of war.

2) Who said "Vishv Maje Ghar" ?

3) Who is the writer of "Politic's Among Nation's" ?

4) What are the objects of diplomacy ?

5) Write the two elements of national power.

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2. Comment on World Community and its hindrances. **10**
3. Define the concept war and its causes. **10**

OR

Explain the role of balance of power in international politics.

4. a) Write short answers (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) Write the limitations of National Power.
 - 2) What are the foundations of collective security ?
 - 3) What are the aims of war ?
- b) What is the need of collective security ? **4**
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Imperialism.
 - 2) Sources of international law.
 - 3) Old diplomacy.
 - 4) Military power as a source of National Power.
-



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B.A.LL.B. – II (Semester – III) Examination, 2014
POLITICAL SCIENCE – V (Paper – II)
Political and Legal Reforms in India

Day and Date : Friday, 28-11-2014
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 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) _____ is reduces the burden of the Chief Executive.
 - a) Decentralization
 - b) Centralization
 - c) Concentration
 - d) No any
- 2) The term staff agency has been borrowed from _____ terminology.
 - a) Civil
 - b) Minister
 - c) Military
 - d) Judiciary
- 3) In hierarchy organization all authority proceed from the _____
 - a) Top
 - b) Bottom
 - c) Middle
 - d) No any
- 4) The old concept of 'one single boss for each person'. This word belongs to _____
 - a) Finer
 - b) Seckler Hudson
 - c) L.D. White
 - d) No any
- 5) The word " POSDCORB" P means _____
 - a) Process
 - b) Person
 - c) Planning
 - d) No any



- B) Answer in **one** sentence : **5**
- 1) Write the merits of delegation.
 - 2) What is meant by administration ?
 - 3) What are the process of law making ?
 - 4) The unity of command generally belong to which administration.
 - 5) Write the two merits of coordination.
2. Explain the aim, objects of Public Administration. **10**
3. Explain the types of co-ordination. **10**
- OR
- Explain the power and function of Independent Regulatory Commission.
4. Write short answers : **4**
- a) Write **any two** : **4**
 - 1) Law making process
 - 2) What managerial view
 - 3) Write demerits of bureaucracy.
 - b) Write a note on span of control. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Centralization
 - 2) Hierarchy
 - 3) Staff agency
 - 4) Organisation.
-



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B.A.LL.B. – II (Semester – III) Examination, 2014
POLITICAL SCIENCE – VI
Indian Political Thinker (Paper – III)

Day and Date : Saturday, 29-11-2014
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Choose the correct alternatives : 5
- 1) _____ is a famous book of Kautilya.
a) Veda b) Arthashastra
c) Republic d) Social contract
 - 2) _____ was member of widow re-marriage association.
a) Kautilya b) Gandhiji c) Ranade d) Nehru
 - 3) _____ started celebration of Ganesh festival.
a) Ranade b) Tilak c) Gandhiji d) Kautilya
 - 4) _____ started Quit-India Movement.
a) Gandhiji b) Kautilya c) Gokhale d) Tilak
 - 5) _____ was editor of newspaper Indu-Prakash.
a) Ranade b) Tilak c) Gandhiji d) Kautilya
- B) Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) Who wrote the book 'Rise of Maratha Power' ?
 - 2) Write any two duties of King prescribed by Kautilya.
 - 3) What is meant by Hijarat ?
 - 4) Write any two features of Kautilya Danda theory.
 - 5) Who wrote the book Gitarahasya ?

P.T.O.



2. Explain the Gandhiji's concept of Satyagraha and its techniques. **10**
3. Write a note on Ranade's ideas of Social reform and its methods. **10**

OR

Critically comment on Kautilya's Saptang theory of State.

4. Write short answers :
- A) Write **any two** : **4**
- 1) Write any two features of Gandhiji's concept of Gramraj.
 - 2) Write any two features of Ranade's political thought.
 - 3) What is meant by Hartal ?
- B) Write a note on Tilak's ideas of four fold programme. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Kautilya's thought on Council of Minister.
 - 2) Ranade's economic thought.
 - 3) Gandhiji's theory of trusteeship.
 - 4) Tilak's concept of Nationalism.
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B.A. LL.B. – II (Sem. – III) Examination, 2014
SOCIOLOGY – II (Paper – IV)
Indian Social Problems

Day and Date : Monday, 1-12-2014
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5

- 1) Punishments one of the theory is _____
a) Malthus theory b) Retributive theory
c) Contract theory d) Social theory
- 2) Anti behaviour _____ by society and prohibited by law is crime.
a) like b) favourite c) dislike d) wants
- 3) _____ is crime and sin having similarity.
a) Antisocial behaviour b) Good behaviour
c) Etiquettes d) None
- 4) Below _____ working person is called child labour.
a) 14 years b) 18 years c) 21 years d) 10 years
- 5) Antisocial Act dislike by society is _____
a) crime b) sin c) etiquette d) none

B) Fill in the blanks : 5

- 1) Different theory is one of the theory of _____
- 2) Dissolution of marital relations is called _____
- 3) Born criminal are classification of criminals by _____
- 4) _____ is basis of classification between criminals and delinquents.
- 5) Social problems may individuals problem but all individual may not _____



2. Explain causes of juvenile delinquency. **10**

3. Define theories of punishments. **10**

OR

Causes of increasing crimes day by day in society.

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

i) Retributive theory

ii) Define problem

iii) Child marriage.

B) Crime. **4**

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

I) Rehabilitation of Juvenile delinquent

II) Different theory

III) Role of probation officer

IV) Classification of criminals of Suther land.



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B.A.LL.B. – I (Semester – I) (New) Examination, 2014
POLITICAL SCIENCE – I (Paper – II)
Political Theory and Organisation

Day and Date : Friday, 28-11-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Choose the correct alternatives : 14

- 1) The Federal form of Government is suitable for _____ countries.
 - a) Small
 - b) Big
 - c) Cabinet
 - d) Presidential
- 2) The political power is centralized in _____ Govt.
 - a) Unitary
 - b) Federal
 - c) Quasifederal
 - d) No any
- 3) _____ is the famous book of Hobbes.
 - a) Republic
 - b) Hind swaraj
 - c) Leviathan
 - d) Communist manifesto
- 4) Plato explain concept of ideal state in his book _____
 - a) Social contract
 - b) Republic
 - c) Arthasastra
 - d) Hind swaraj
- 5) _____ was the founder of Sathyagraha.
 - a) M. K. Gandhiji
 - b) M. G. Ranade
 - c) B. R. Ambedkar
 - d) No any
- 6) The term _____ is derived from the Latin word Superanus.
 - a) Sovereignty
 - b) Society
 - c) Liberalism
 - d) No any
- 7) The greate political thinker Montesquieu define _____ theory.
 - a) Organic theory
 - b) Separation of power
 - c) Surplus value
 - d) Idealistic theory



8) In India chief executive is _____

- | | |
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| a) Real | b) Nominal |
| c) Absolute | d) Both |

9) Public opinion is exercises a greate influence in _____ political system.

- | | |
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| a) Monarchal | b) Democratic |
| c) Military rule | d) No any |

10) In India every adult has the right to vote who has reached the age of _____ years.

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| a) 21 years | b) 25 years |
| c) 18 years | d) No any |

11) In England _____ types of Govt.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a) Federal | b) Unitary |
| c) Both | d) No any |

12) _____ was the supporter of the trusteeship concept.

- | | |
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| a) Hitler | b) Karl Marx |
| c) Gandhiji | d) No any |

13) _____ was the supporter Bhoodan Movement.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a) M. G. Ranade | b) Karl Marx |
| c) Vinoba Bhave | d) G. K. Gokhale |

14) Accoridng to divine origin of the State theory _____ created the State.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| a) God | b) People |
| c) Society | d) No any |

2. Define the concept liberalism and its main features. **14**

3. Explain in the meaning of Satyagraha and its techniques. **14**

OR

What are the power and functions of judicial system ? **14**



4. a) Write short notes (**any two**) : **8**
- 1) Public opinion
 - 2) Non violence
 - 3) Judicial Review.
- b) Explain the main features of socialism. **6**
5. Write short answers (**any seven**) : **14**
- 1) Population as elements of State.
 - 2) Organise theory of the State.
 - 3) Write the main features of Sarvodaya.
 - 4) What are the features of natural law ?
 - 5) Write the merits of parliamentary Govt.
 - 6) What are the essential elements of Independence of Judicial system ?
 - 7) The main features of Fabine socialism.
 - 8) What is the objective of syndicalism ?
 - 9) What are main features of Presidential Govt. ?
 - 10) What is the meaning of Fasting by M.K. Gandhiji ?
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B.A.LL.B – II (Semester – III) Examination, 2014
ECONOMICS – II (Paper – V)
Indian Economics

Day and Date : Tuesday, 2-12-2014
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. Multiple choice question : 10
- A) Choose correct alternative : 5
- 1) What is India's rank in world population ?
 - a) first
 - b) second
 - c) third
 - d) fourth
 - 2) Most of the unemployment in India is _____
 - a) voluntary
 - b) frictional
 - c) structural
 - d) technical
 - 3) Sex ratio refers to the number of females per _____ males.
 - a) 100
 - b) 300
 - c) 1000
 - d) none of the above
 - 4) At present there are only _____ industries for which licensing is compulsory.
 - a) 18
 - b) 6
 - c) 10
 - d) 9
 - 5) _____ refers to relaxation of previous government restrictions.
 - a) Privatisation
 - b) Globalisation
 - c) Disinvestment
 - d) Liberalisation

P.T.O.



- B) Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) Give the long form of PMRY.
 - 2) When did the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act pass ?
 - 3) Define birth rate.
 - 4) Give the long form of G.D.P.
 - 5) When was Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna start ?
2. Describe the progress and problems of sugar industry in India. 10
3. Explain the causes of over population in India. 10
- OR
- Critically explain the New Industrial Policy of 1991. 10
4. Write short answer types questions : 8
- A) **Any two** out of three : 4
- i) Poverty line
 - ii) Finance commission
 - iii) Quota systems.
- B) Population policy in India. 4
5. Write short notes (**any three** out of four) : 12
- i) Trends of National Income
 - ii) Nature of unemployment
 - iii) MRTP Act
 - iv) Explain the problems of cotton textile industry.
-



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B.A.LL.B. – II (Semester – III) Examination, 2014
ENGLISH (Compulsory) (Paper – VI)

Day and Date : Wednesday, 3-12-2014
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions : 5
- 1) My uncle will arrive _____ Saturday.
 - 2) I usually get up _____ five O' clock.
 - 3) He comes _____ noon for lunch.
 - 4) He takes a walk _____ the afternoon.
 - 5) I play chess _____ the evening.
- B) Fill in the blanks with correct alternative given in the bracket : 5
- 1) He sells _____
(Stationary/stationery)
 - 2) I can recognize her by her _____
(gate/gait)
 - 3) He is an _____ scientist.
(Eminent/Imminent)
 - 4) Go and _____ a doctor.
(bring, fetch)
 - 5) He gave me a _____ for Rs. 5,000/- on Bank of Maharashtra.
(Cheque/Check)



2. Read the following passage carefully and write the answers of the questions given it. 10

Grinding poverty, as we once knew in this country, does not often now darken home life or strain the relationship of parents and child. People are no longer content with a bare living, what were once luxuries are considered necessities. Incomes are higher, but the demands upon them are more various. Better homes means higher rents, more furniture and often expensive travel to work. All this costs money, and so it is that today on an increasing scale, mother, as well as fathers, go out to work. It is true that mother's double task may subject her to undue physical strain; on the other hand, she may be mentally and emotionally refreshed by her work. But be that as it may, there is much weighty evidence to show that when a mother is on full-time work, or is otherwise occupied away from home, family care may be reduced to a dangerously low level.

- 1) Why is there an increasing tendency at present of mothers going out to work ?
- 2) What benefits does the home get from it ?
- 3) What is implied by mother's "double task" ?
- 4) How is a mother affected personally by going out to work ?
- 5) Do you think the home suffers at certain levels if the mother goes out to work ?

3. Translate the above passage into Marathi or Hindi. 10

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

- 1) Lok-adalat
- 2) Role of law
- 3) Importance of Mass Media :

5. Change the following sentences into indirect speech (**any five**) : 10

- 1) "What do you want ?" asked his mother.
 - 2) Sunil said to Anil, "What can you do for me ?"
 - 3) The master said to the servant, "put off the light".
 - 4) I said to her, "Do you know how to swim ?"
 - 5) I said to the teacher, "May I come in ?"
 - 6) Ramesh said to Sunil, " My brother reached Mumbai yesterday".
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B.A.LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) Examination, 2014
POLITICAL SCIENCE – IV (Paper – I)
International Relation and Organisation

Day and Date : Tuesday, 9-12-2014
 Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Choose the correct alternatives. 5
- 1) The League of Nation came into existence _____ year.
 A) 1920 B) 1945
 C) 1947 D) No any
 - 2) The UNESCO came into existence on_____
 A) 10th Nov. 1945 B) 12th Nov. 1946
 C) 4th Nov. 1946 D) 5th Nov. 1947
 - 3) The Security Council is the most important organ of the _____
 A) I.L.O. B) W.H.O.
 C) N.A.T.O. D) U.N.O.
 - 4) The headquarter of I.L.O located at _____
 A) New York B) Pune
 C) Geneva D) Karachi
 - 5) UNO’s headquarter located at _____ city.
 A) New York B) Rome
 C) India D) Pakistan

1. B) Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) What is mean by World Govt. ?
 - 2) Write any two purpose of the I.L.O.
 - 3) Which is the judicial arm of the U.N.O. ?
 - 4) What is mean by veto power ?
 - 5) Explain the long forms of W.H.O.

P.T.O.



2. Explain the organization and function of General Assembly. **10**
3. Explain the power and functions of economic and social council of U.N.O. **10**
- OR**
3. Explain the power and functions of International Court of Justice. **10**
4. A) Write short answer **(any two)** : **4**
- 1) Write any two functions of the I.L.O.
 - 2) Write the role of I.M.F.
 - 3) Explain two functions of Trusteeship Council.
- B) Write the main function of Security Council. **4**
5. Write short notes **(any three)** : **12**
- 1) I.B.R.D.
 - 2) W.H.O.
 - 3) Secretariat
 - 4) W.T.O.
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B.A.LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) Examination, 2014
POLITICAL SCIENCE – V (Paper – II)
Political and Legal Reforms in India

Day and Date : Wednesday, 10-12-2014
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Choose the correct alternative : 5
- 1) Governor of R. B.I. appointed by _____
 - a) Prime Minister
 - b) President
 - c) U.P.S.C.
 - d) M.P.S.C.
 - 2) Damodar Valley Corporation created for the development of the Damodar Valley in _____
 - a) Bihar and West Bengal
 - b) Maharashtra and Karnataka
 - c) Tamil Nadu and Kerala
 - d) No any
 - 3) _____ principle means that the length of service should be qualification for promotion.
 - a) Merit
 - b) Examination
 - c) Seniority
 - d) No any
 - 4) The spoil system of recruitment used in _____
 - a) U. K.
 - b) U.S.A.
 - c) China
 - d) No any
 - 5) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel National Police Academy provide training to _____
 - a) I. A. S.
 - b) Railway servant
 - c) I. P. S.
 - d) No any



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

- 1) Give the long form of M. S. E. B.
- 2) Write any two methods of Parliamentary control over public corporation.
- 3) Who has the power to appoint members of U.P.S.C. ?
- 4) Write any two functions of Employee State Insurance Corporation.
- 5) Write any two advantages of training.

2. Define recruitment and explain various methods of recruitment. **10**

3. Critically comment on challenges of privatization and its effects on public corporation. **10**

OR

Discuss the features and functions of civil services.

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

- 1) What is mean by mixed corporation ?
- 2) Write any two problem of public corporation.
- 3) What is mean by technical knowledge ?

B) Write a brief note on promotion. **4**

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

- 1) Committee on public undertaking
 - 2) Life Insurance Corporation.
 - 3) Types of written examination.
 - 4) Reserve Bank of India.
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**B.A.LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) Examination, 2014
POLITICAL SCIENCE – VI
Paper – III : Indian Political Thinker**

Day and Date : Thursday, 11-12-2014
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Choose the correct alternative :

5

- 1) _____ is the Father of Panchseel Principle.
a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar b) P. J. Nehru
c) Both d) No any
- 2) "Buddha and his Dhamma" this book written by _____ political thinker.
a) M. K. Gandhiji b) Lohia
c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar d) No any
- 3) _____ is the founder of "Socialist Party of India".
a) P. J. Nehru b) Lohia c) M. N. Roy d) No any
- 4) _____ political thinker was focused on economic democracy.
a) B. R. Ambedkar b) M. K. Gandhi c) Lohia d) No any
- 5) _____ is define the concept New Humanism.
a) Lohia b) M. N. Roy c) Tilak d) No any

B) Answer in **one** sentence :

5

- 1) Who was the First Law Minister of India ?
- 2) Write any two features of radical democracy.
- 3) Who is the writer of "Passage to India" this book ?
- 4) Who play important role in Kala Ram Temple Satyagraha ?
- 5) Write the name of First Prime Minister of India.

P.T.O.



2. Explain the role of P. J. Nehru in International Politics. **10**
3. Explain the views of Ram Monoher Lohia's on the theory of history. **10**

OR

Comment on the Political Thoughts of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

4. a) Write short answer (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) What is aim of Nehru's democratic socialism ?
 - 2) What is difference between M. N. Roy and Karl Marx political view.
 - 3) Write the purpose of humanism according to M. N. Roy.
- b) Four pillar state by Lohia. **4**
5. Write short note (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Non-aggression and co-existence
 - 2) Roy and Karl Marx
 - 3) New Humanism
 - 4) Lohia's Idea of socialism.
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B.A.LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) Examination, 2014
SOCIOLOGY – II (Paper – IV)
Indian Social Problem

Day and Date : Friday, 12-12-2014
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) Eve teasing crime against _____
 - a) Male
 - b) Children
 - c) Girls and women
 - d) Boys
- 2) Increasing slums are problem of _____ community.
 - a) rural
 - b) tribal
 - c) urban
 - d) society
- 3) To identify population we consider fertility, mortality and _____
 - a) Emigration
 - b) Migration
 - c) Imagination
 - d) All
- 4) Good health means not only absence of disease, physical, mental but also _____ aspects.
 - a) Social
 - b) Biological
 - c) Zoological
 - d) None
- 5) Unemployment may leads towards _____
 - a) Prosperity
 - b) Poverty
 - c) Integrity
 - d) Happiness



B) Fill in the blanks : 5

- 1) New millennium crimes also called _____
- 2) Primary health centre run service to _____
- 3) Demography is study of _____
- 4) Dissolution of marital relations is _____
- 5) Terrorist commit crime against _____

2. Explain causes of population increasing in the society. 10

3. Discuss problems of women in modern society. 10

OR

What are cyber crime and define its causes ?

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

- 1) Dowry
- 2) Divorce
- 3) Child marriage.

B) Immoral trafficking. 4

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

- 1) Environmental problems
 - 2) Unemployment
 - 3) Poverty
 - 4) Illhealth problems.
-



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B.A.LL.B. – II (Semester – IV) Examination, 2014
ECONOMICS – II
Indian Economy (Paper – V)

Day and Date : Saturday, 13-12-2014
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. Multiple choice questions. 10
- A) Choose correct alternative : 5
- 1) Zamindari system was initially introduced in _____
 - a) Himachal Pradesh
 - b) Rajasthan
 - c) West Bengal
 - d) Tamil Nadu
 - 2) FEMA introduced in the year _____
 - a) 1991
 - b) 1999
 - c) 1995
 - d) 1997
 - 3) The green revolution is the result of _____ reform.
 - a) Technological
 - b) Land
 - c) Economic
 - d) Financial
 - 4) The Employee's State Insurance Act was passed in _____
 - a) 1952
 - b) 1948
 - c) 1965
 - d) 1985
 - 5) Rural Infrastructure Development Fund was started by _____
 - a) Regional Rural Bank
 - b) State Govt.
 - c) NAFED
 - d) NABARD
- B) Answer in **one** sentence **each** : 5
- 1) Who was the Chairman of 13th Finance Commission.
 - 2) Long form of MNC.
 - 3) When was the NABARD established ?
 - 4) What is mean by foreign capital ?
 - 5) What is the period of short term loan ?



2. Give merits and demerits of Multi-National Corporations (MNCs). **10**
3. What are the merits and demerits of indirect taxation ? **10**

OR

Give the institutional and non-institutional credit sources to the farmers.

4. Write short answers : **8**
- A) **Any two** out the three : **4**
- 1) Land Reform
 - 2) Green Revolution
 - 3) Workers Participation in Management.
- B) Features of industrial labour in India. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any three** out of four) : **12**
- 1) Causes of Industrial Disputes.
 - 2) Merits of Direct Taxes.
 - 3) Direction import substitution.
 - 4) Advantages of co-operative farming.
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – IV) Examination, 2014
ENGLISH (Compulsory) (Paper – VI)**

Day and Date : Monday, 15-12-2014
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions : 5
- 1) My birthday is _____ May.
 - 2) I have been waiting for you _____ seven O'clock.
 - 3) I will have finished this essay _____ Friday.
 - 4) There is a bridge _____ the river.
 - 5) Yamuna lies 530 meters _____ sea level.
- B) Fill in the blanks with correct article : 5
- 1) I love _____ flowers in your garden.
 - 2) I always listen to _____ radio in _____
 - 3) Carol's father works as _____ electrician.
 - 4) Their car does 150 miles _____ hour.
 - 5) Ben has _____ terrible headache.
2. Write a precis of the following passage : 10

A life of action and danger moderates the dread of death. It not only gives us fortitude to bear pain, but teaches us at every step the precarious tenure on which we hold our present being. Sedentary and studious men are the most apprehensive on this score. Dr. Jonson was an instance in point. A few years seemed to him soon over, compared with those sweeping contemplations on time and infinity with which he had been used to pose himself. In the still life of a man of letters there was no obvious reason for a change. He might sit in an arm chair and pour out cups of tea to all eternity would it had been possible for him to do so. The most rational cure after all for the inordinate fear of death is to set a



just value on life. If we mere wish to continue on the scene to indulge our head-strong humour and tormenting passions, we had better be gone at once, and if we only cherish a fondness for existence according to the good we desire from it, the pang we feel at parting which it will not be very server.

3. Use **any ten** of the following legal terms and expressions in your **own** sentences : **10**

- 1) Bail
- 2) Petition
- 3) Appeal
- 4) Plaintiff
- 5) Offence
- 6) Accused
- 7) Flesh and blood
- 8) On and off
- 9) Kith and kin
- 10) Heart and soul
- 11) Ins and outs
- 12) Bread and butter.

4. Draft a report on **any one** of the following in about **20 to 25** sentences : **10**

- 1) A legal aid camp was organised by your college.
- 2) A Morcha attended by you.
- 3) A college meeting attended by you.

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

केवळ लोकांचा समूह म्हणजे समाज नव्हे. व्यक्तिहून निराळे असे स्वतंत्र अस्तित्त्व समाजाला असते. व्यक्ति-व्यक्ति, व्यक्ति-समूहात आणि समूह-समूहांत स्थिर स्वरूपी सामाजिक संबंध निर्माण होवून त्याची एक व्यवस्था अस्तित्त्वात आल्यानंतरच त्याला समाज म्हटले जाते. समाजाला स्वतःची अशी संरचना असते त्याला सातत्य असते. भौतिक वस्तुंमधील संबंधाहून सामाजिक संबंध अगदी निराळे असतात. भौतिक वस्तु एकमेकांजवळ असल्या, तरी त्यांना परस्परांची जाणीव नसते, पण दोन मानवी व्यक्ति एकत्र आल्या की, त्या एकमेकांची दखल घेतात. एकमेकांची जाणीव त्यांना असते. परस्परांच्या प्रेरणा, भावना, हेतु, विचारप्रणाली, मूल्ये इ. आंतरिक घटकांचा प्रभाव परस्परांच्या वर्तनावर पडतो.



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**LL.B. (Semester – I) and B.A.LL.B. (Semester – V) Examination, 2014
LAW OF CONTRACT (Paper – I) (Old)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 27-11-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

Instruction: All questions are compulsory.

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) Remedies for breach of contract is contained _____
a) U/S 70 b) U/S 74 c) U/S 71 d) U/S 73
- 2) Section 72 deals with unjust enrichment on account of _____
a) Mistake b) Coercion
c) Non gratuitous act d) Both a) and b)
- 3) The definition of contract given in the Indian Contract Act is based on _____ definition.
a) Pollock's b) Anson's
c) Salmond d) Austins
- 4) Consensus-ad-idem implies _____
a) Same thing in the different sense
b) Same thing in the same sense
c) Same thing in objective sense
d) Same thing in subjective sense
- 5) Agreement in restraint of trade are void _____
a) U/S 27 b) U/S 26
c) U/S 23 d) U/S 25



- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) Section 2 (b) of the Indian Contract Act defines the term _____
 - 2) Agreement which is ambiguous and uncertain is a _____ agreement.
 - 3) Advertisement for tenders is an _____ to offer.
 - 4) _____ contracts implies certain relations resembling to those created by contract.
 - 5) The remedy by way of quantum meruit is a _____ remedy.
2. Define consideration and discuss the circumstances under which an agreement without consideration is valid with the held of decided cases. 10
3. A) Discuss in brief the remedies for breach of contract. 10
- OR
- B) “Unlawful considerations and objects” renders the agreement void. – Discuss. 10
4. A) Answer in short (**any 2**) : 4
- 1) Proposal
 - 2) Promise
 - 3) Misrepresentation.
- B) Quasi contracts. 4
5. Write note on (**any 3**) : 12
- 1) Doctrine of frustration
 - 2) Fraud
 - 3) Capacity of contract
 - 4) Wagering agreements.
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**LL.B. (Semester – I), B.A.LL.B. (Semester – V) Examination, 2014
SPECIAL CONTRACT (Paper – II) (Old)**

Day and Date : Friday, 28-11-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) Substitute agent is responsible to the _____
a) Principal b) Sub-agent c) Agent d) None of above
 - 2) Termination of agency by operation of law take place in _____ case.
a) By completion of agency b) By expiry of time
c) Insolvency d) All the above
 - 3) The liability of surety is co-extensive with that of _____
a) Principal debtor b) Creditor
c) Bailor d) Pawner
 - 4) Transfer of car for serving is contract of _____
a) Agency b) Bailment c) Sale d) None of above
 - 5) How many contracts are there in a contract of guarantee ?
a) 4 b) 3 c) 2 d) None of above
- B) Answer in **one** sentence/word : 5
- 1) Under Section 150 of ICA, bailor has a duty to inform the bailee the _____ of the goods bailed.
 - 2) Contract of indemnity means _____
 - 3) When a guarantee extends to a series of transactions it is called _____
 - 4) Right to lien means _____
 - 5) The pledgee has a right to sell the goods pledged if pledger could not _____ them within stipulated time.



2. Explain bailment. What are the duties of bailor and bailee towards each other ? **10**
3. Define contract of indemnity and commencement of liability of the indemnifier. **10**

OR

Define Agency and explain various modes of creation of agency. **10**

4. A) Write short answer (**any 2**) : **4**
- 1) Pledge by Co-owner
 - 2) Doctrine of subrogation
 - 3) Bailor's right to claim increase in profit.

B) Rights of agent. **4**

5. Write short notes (**any 3**) : **12**
- 1) Personal liability of agent
 - 2) Pawnee's right of sale
 - 3) Co-surety
 - 4) Contract of guarantee.
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B.A.LL.B. (Semester – I) (New) Examination, 2014
SOCIOLOGY – I (Paper – III)
General Principles of Sociology

Day and Date : Saturday, 29-11-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

N.B. : All questions are compulsory.

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) We belong to _____
 - a) Institutions
 - b) Associations
 - c) Primary groups
 - d) Secondary groups
- 2) _____ is known as founder of Sociology.
 - a) Carl Marx
 - b) August Comte
 - c) Newton
 - d) Ogburn
- 3) Main occupation of rural community is _____
 - a) Business
 - b) Non agriculture
 - c) Agriculture
 - d) None
- 4) _____ community has secondary relationship.
 - a) Rural
 - b) Urban
 - c) Tribal
 - d) Out group
- 5) The marriage of women with several men is called as _____
 - a) Monogamy
 - b) Polyandry
 - c) Polygamy
 - d) None
- 6) Education is process of _____
 - a) Working
 - b) Learning
 - c) Acting
 - d) Teaching
- 7) _____ is formal means of social control.
 - a) Custom
 - b) Education
 - c) Religion
 - d) Ideal



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

(2×7=14)

- 1) What is custom ?
 - 2) Define divorce.
 - 3) What is community ?
 - 4) What is observation method ?
 - 5) What is religion ?
 - 6) What is sociology ?
 - 7) What is socialization ?
 - 8) Write problems of urban.
 - 9) Define democracy.
 - 10) Explain what is law.
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**LL.B. (Sem. – I)/B.A.LL.B. (Sem. – V) Examination, 2014
LAW OF TORT INCLUDING MV ACCIDENT AND CONSUMER
PROTECTION LAWS (Paper – III) (Old)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 29-11-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice question : 5
- 1) Tort is _____ wrong.
a) political b) civil c) public d) none of the above
 - 2) The term malfeasance applies to the commission of an _____ act.
a) unlawful b) lawful c) wrongful d) none of the above
 - 3) Seema by taking a stone in her hand says to Meena “I will beat you by this stone” Seema commits _____
a) Battery b) Assault c) Mayhem d) None of the above
 - 4) The use of force was intentional it is one of the essential ingredients of _____
a) assault b) battery c) mayhem d) none of the above
 - 5) A personal right of action _____ with the person.
a) dies b) not dies c) alienate d) none of the above
1. B) Fill in the blanks/Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) Nonfeasance means breach of _____
 - 2) An alien enemy _____ sue in his own right.
 - 3) When there is right, there must be some _____
 - 4) Salus Poupuli Suprema lex means _____ is the supreme law.
 - 5) In the case _____ court held that it is not tort of trespass but it was a tort of nonfeasance.



2. Define negligence as a tort. Discuss the essentials of the tort of negligence. **10**
3. **Any one :** **10**
- a) What is Act of State ? Distinguish between Act of State and Sovereign Authority. When is the state liable for the wrongful acts of its officials or servants.
- OR
- What are the principles underlying vicarious liability ? Explain various circumstances in which this liability can arise.
4. a) **Any two** out of three : **4**
- 1) Defamation
- 2) In how many ways a tort can be discharged. Explain.
- 3) Who can not be sued ?
- b) Define and explain concept of tress pass. **4**
5. Short note **any three** out of four : **12**
- 1) Assault and battery
- 2) Damnum sine injuria
- 3) Felonious torts
- 4) Tort relating to movable property.
-



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**LL.B. (Semester – I)/B.A.LL.B.(Semester – V) Examination, 2014
Paper – IV : LAW OF CRIMES (Paper – I) (Penal Code) (Old)**

Day and Date : Monday, 1-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m.to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

N. B. : All questions are compulsory.

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) The word _____ includes any company or association.
a) person b) man
c) male d) woman
- 2) Government servant is defined u/s _____ of I.P.C.
a) 21 b) 16
c) 14 d) 17
- 3) When _____ or more persons, by fighting in a public place, disturb the public peace they are said to commit an affray.
a) three b) two
c) one d) five
- 4) Who is member of an unlawful assembly shall be punished u/s _____ of I.P.C.
a) 144 b) 145
c) 143 d) 141
- 5) _____ right means the right of a person to stand or not to stand as or to withdraw from being a candidate or to vote or refrain from voting at any election.
a) Electoral b) Proposer
c) Candidate d) Secunder
- 6) Section _____ of I.P.C. is for punishment for kidnaping.
a) 362 b) 364
c) 363 d) 365

P.T.O.



- 7) Bigamy is an offence in case of all persons living in India except _____
a) Hindu males
b) Parsis
c) Christians
d) Muslim males
- 8) Section _____ of I.P.C. is for punishment for unnatural offences.
a) 377
b) 375
c) 376
d) 378
- 9) Whoever intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent, moves that property in order to such taking is said to commit _____
a) Robbery
b) Theft
c) Dacoity
d) Extortion
- 10) Section _____ of I.P.C. is for punishment for dishonestly receiving stolen property.
a) 411
b) 410
c) 379
d) 378
- 11) In all _____ there is either theft or extortion.
a) Robbery
b) Extortion
c) Theft
d) Dacoity
- 12) Injuring or defiling a place of worship with intent to insult the religion of any class is punishable u/s _____ of I.P.C.
a) 296
b) 294
c) 295
d) 297
- 13) Deliberate and malicious acts, intended to outrage religious feelings of any class by insulting its religion and religious beliefs is punishable u/s _____ of I.P.C.
a) 395 A
b) 295 A
c) 295
d) 296
- 14) Intention, preparation, attempt and _____ are stages of commission of crime.
a) Omission
b) Act
c) Commission
d) Offence



2. Distinguish between Culpable Homicide and Murder. **14**
3. Answer **any one** question out of two : **14**
- a) What is rape ? When a man is said to commit rape ? What is punishment for it ?
- OR
- b) Define and distinguish between criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust.
4. a) Write short notes (**any 2** out of 3) : **8**
- 1) Theft and its essential elements.
- 2) Unnatural offence.
- 3) Offences relating to religion.
- b) Define kidnapping and distinguish kidnapping from abduction. **6**
5. Answer **any seven** out of ten : **14**
- 1) What is mean by Force ?
- 2) What is mean by Hurt ?
- 3) What is mean by Abetment ?
- 4) What is mean by Criminal Conspiracy ?
- 5) Define mistake of fact.
- 6) Define punishment.
- 7) What is mean by actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea ?
- 8) What is mean by Grievous hurt ?
- 9) What is mean by Wrongful restraint ?
- 10) What is mean by Wrongful confinement ?
-



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**LL.B. (Semester – I)/B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) Examination, 2014
Paper – V : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (Paper – I) (Old)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 2-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

I. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- i) The term “Socialist” has been inserted in preamble by the Constitution _____ Amendment Act, 1976.
a) 42nd b) 32nd c) 52nd d) 62nd
- ii) In which case Supreme Court declared that Right to privacy is not an absolute Right ?
a) Sarala Mudgals Case
b) Narghis Mirza’s Case
c) Mr. X. V. Hospital Z
d) None of these
- iii) Article _____ gives Parliament the power to admit into the Union and the power to establish new states.
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
- iv) Doctrine of Eclipse does not apply to _____
a) Pre-Constitutional Laws
b) Post-Constitutional Laws
c) Both
d) None of these
- v) Article _____ abolishes untouchability.
a) 18 b) 16 c) 17 d) 21



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

- i) Art 14 permits classification but prohibits _____
- ii) Which Articles deals with citizenship ?
- iii) _____ is not a citizen of India.
- iv) The rule of law embodied in Article 14 is the _____ of the Indian Constitution.
- v) No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence _____

II. Critically write a note citizenship. 10

III. What are the salient features of Indian Constitution ? 10

OR

Write a note on preamble of the Constitution. 10

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

- i) Define state
- ii) Right to education
- iii) Union territories.

B) Freedom of speech and expression. 4

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

- i) Protection against arrest and detention.
 - ii) 'India is a federation with strong centralising tendency'. Discuss.
 - iii) "Protection against ex post facto law". Discuss.
 - iv) Judicial Review.
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**LL.B. (Semester – I) and B.A.LL.B. (Semester – V) Examination, 2014
Paper – VI : FAMILY LAW (Paper – I) (Old)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 3-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- i) Muta marriage is a _____ marriage.
- a) Permanent
b) Temporary
c) Partly Permanent
d) None of these
- ii) Agreement in restraint of the marriage of any person, other than minor is _____
- a) Void
b) Voidable
c) Valid
d) None of these
- iii) In modern India Muslims are permitted to practice polygamy, limited to _____ wives.
- a) Two
b) Three
c) Four
d) Five
- iv) The Mitakshara school classifies property mainly under _____ heads.
- a) 2
b) 3
c) 4
d) 5
- v) Sons are not liable for the _____ debts of father.
- a) Pre partition
b) Post partition
c) Both
d) None of these



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

- i) Partition means _____
- ii) Apostasy means _____
- iii) Prajapaty marriage is a _____ form of marriage.
- iv) Son is liable to pay only _____ debts of father.
- v) Since void marriage is no marriage, a decree of _____ is not necessary.

2. Define 'dowry'. Critically write a note on Dowry Prohibition Act. **10**

3. Write about Karta of a joint family, his position, powers, privileges and obligations. **10**

OR

Write about conversion and its effect on marriage under Hindu and Muslim laws.

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

- i) Monogamy
- ii) Divided home
- iii) Conditions of marriage (Hindu).

B) Consequences of child marriage. **4**

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

- i) Kinds of Muslim marriage
 - ii) Dower
 - iii) Types of family based upon lineage
 - iv) Matrilineal joint family.
-



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**LL.B. (Semester – I)/B.A.LL.B. (Semester – V) (Old) Examination, 2014
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (Paper – VII)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 4-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 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) Administrative Law deals with structures, powers and _____ of the organs of the administration.
a) Work b) Functions c) Limits d) Remedies
- 2) Legislation is rigid in character while administrative process is _____
a) Flexible b) Technical c) Costly d) Complex
- 3) Supremacy of law is one of the principle of _____ of law.
a) Justice b) Court c) Rule d) None of the above
- 4) i) _____ ii) Executive iii) Judicial are main organs of the Government.
a) Law b) Administration
c) Legislation d) None of above
- 5) Bye-laws is one of the form of the _____ legislation.
a) Type b) Kind c) Principle d) Delegated

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

- 1) Tribunal means _____
- 2) Ultra vire means _____
- 3) Laying on the table is one of the farm of the _____ control.
- 4) In India there are _____ scrutiny committees of delegation.
- 5) No man shall be a _____ in his own cause.



2. Explain procedural ultra vires relating to delegated legislation. **10**

3. Describe characteristics of the Tribunal. **10**

OR

Write Constitutional principles of administrative law.

4. Short answer type questions : **4**

A) Write **any two** :

1) Reasoned decisions

2) Institutional decisions

3) Rule of evidence.

B) Audi Alteram Partem. **4**

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

1) Essentials of hearing process.

2) Judicial control of legislation which is delegated.

3) Mala-fide.

4) Separation of powers.



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**LL.B. (Semester – I)/B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) (Old) Examination, 2014
LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW (Paper – I) (Paper – VIII)**

Day and Date : Friday, 5-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) The object of the _____ Act to provide for payment of bonus to persons employed in establishment.
- a) Payment of bonus b) Contract Act
c) Trade union d) None of above
- 2) The Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act enacted in the year _____
- a) 1950 b) 1946
c) 1948 d) 1949
- 3) Equal Remuneration Act enacted in _____
- a) 1976 b) 1988
c) 1989 d) 1981
- 4) In order to register, the proposed Trade Union must have minimum _____ members.
- a) 17 b) 18
c) 20 d) 7
- 5) The Maternity Benefit Act intended to achieve the object of doing _____ to women workers.
- a) National economy b) International uniformity
c) Social justice d) None of above



- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) The principle of equal pay for equal work is contained in Art _____ of the Indian constitution.
 - 2) Every _____ appointed under Maternity Benefit Act shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of Sec. 21 of IPC.
 - 3) Licensing officers are appointed by _____
 - 4) Payment of Bonus Act enacted in the year _____
 - 5) Sec. _____ of the Equal Remuneration Act deals with Advisory Committee.
2. Explain in detail the rights and liabilities of Trade Unions. 10
3. Explain the provisions relating to welfare and health of contract labour under contract labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act. 10
- OR
3. Explain the provision relating to eligibility, minimum and maximum bonus under the payment of Bonus Act. 10
4. A) Write short answers (**any two**) : 4
- 1) Bargaining Power
 - 2) Standing Orders
 - 3) Bonus-kinds.
- B) Tripartism. 4
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : 12
- 1) Licensing contractor
 - 2) Forfeiture of Maternity Benefit
 - 3) Domestic inquiry
 - 4) Powers of appropriate Govt. under Equal Remuneration Act.
-



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**LL.B. (Semester – I)/B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) (Old) Examination, 2014
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW (Paper – IX)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 6-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) Identify the modes of acquiring territories by the state.
 - a) Occupation
 - b) Cession
 - c) Accretion
 - d) All of the above
 - 2) Identify the modes of loss of territories of the state.
 - a) Revolt
 - b) Pledge
 - c) Lease
 - d) None of above
 - 3) The delivery of an accused to the state on whose territory he is alleged to have committed a crime by a state on whose territory the alleged criminal happens to be for the time being is known as
 - a) Extradition
 - b) Asylum
 - c) Neither asylum or extradition
 - d) None of above
 - 4) Where providing a shelter or active protection to political refugees from another state by a state which admits him on his request is called
 - a) Asylum
 - b) Extradition
 - c) Neither asylum or extradition
 - d) None of above
 - 5) Identify the modes of acquisition of nationality
 - a) By resumption
 - b) By birth
 - c) By subjugation
 - d) All of the above



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

- 1) A state is formed by the merger of two or more states is called _____ state.
- 2) In _____ state territory, where two or more states exercises sovereignty over that state.
- 3) A _____ state does not support either belligerent state during the war.
- 4) According _____ theory international law and municipal law are two separate laws.
- 5) When a person living in a foreign state acquires the citizenship of that state it is said to be acquired Nationality through _____

2. Discuss in detail the sources and subsidiary sources of international law. Explain the hierarchy of the use of sources of international law. 10
3. Explain the various theories relating to international law and municipal law analyse the supremacy of both laws.

OR

Discuss in detail the meaning, definition and essential conditions of extradition and asylum. Explain the distinction between extradition and asylum. 10

4. A) Write short answer on **any two** : 4
 - 1) Defences to state liability
 - 2) Double nationality
 - 3) Withdrawal of recognition of states.

B) Modes of acquisition of territory. 4

5. Write a short note on **any three** : 12
 - 1) Grounds of intervention of states
 - 2) Modes of loss of territory
 - 3) Modes of acquisition of nationality
 - 4) Pacta Sunt servanda.
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**LL.B. (Semester – I) /B.A.LL.B. (Semester – V) (Old) Examination, 2014
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (Paper – X)**

Day and Date : Monday, 8-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) Section 268 of Indian Penal Code deals with definition of the term
 - a) Public Nuisance
 - b) Fouling water of public spring or reservoir.
 - c) Danger or obstruction in public way
 - d) None of above
- 2) Article 48-A was added in Indian Constitution by Constitutional (42nd Amendment) Act in the year
 - a) 1976
 - b) 1965
 - c) 1975
 - d) None of above
- 3) Identify one of the following article of Indian Constitution which deals with fundamental duty of every citizen to protect natural environment.
 - a) Article 51-A (g)
 - b) Article 51 – A(f)
 - c) Article 51-A -(k)
 - d) None of above
- 4) The Supreme Court of India in the following case declared that the Indian Legal System includes the Public Trust Doctrine.
 - a) M. C. Mehta V. Kamal Nath
 - b) Inidan Council for Enviro Legal Action V. Union of India
 - c) Ratlam Municipal Council V. Vardhichand
 - d) None of these



- 5) The Supreme Court of India in the following case explained the polluter pays principle as a part of sustainable development.
- Indian Council for Enviro Legal Action V. Union of India
 - Subhas Kumar V. State of Bihar
 - Sachidanand Pandey V. State of West Bengal
 - None of above

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

- The term 'Sewage effluent' was defined in the water (Prevention and Control of pollution) Act under Section _____
- The term 'emission' was defined in the Air (Prevention and control of pollution) Act under section _____
- The noise Pollution (Regulation and control) rules were passed in the year _____ under Section 6 and 25 of Environment (Protection) Act.
- In the case of Church of God (Full-Gospel in India) V. V. K. K. R. Majestic Colony Welfare Association the Supreme Court of India dealt with pollution.
- The AIR (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was passed in the year _____

- Discuss in detail the Constitutional provisions relating to protection of environment under Part III and Part IV with the help of decided case laws. **10**
- Critically examine the meaning, sources and effects of noise pollution and various statutory control of noise pollution with the help of decided cases.

OR

Explain the term 'pollution'. Discuss in brief the powers and functions of Central and State Board under water (Prevention and control of pollution) Act in India. **10**

- Write short answer type questions : **4**
 - Write **any two** : **4**
 - Kinds of pollution
 - Precautionary Principle
 - Polluter Pays Principle.
 - Public Nuisance. **4**
- Write short notes on **any three** : **12**
 - Public Liability Insurance
 - Public Trust Doctrine
 - Dharma of Environment
 - Environment V. Development.



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B.A.LL.B. (Semester – V) Examination, 2014
LAW OF CONTRACT (New) (Paper – I)

Day and Date : Thursday, 27-11-2014

Max. Marks : 70

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

N.B. : All questions are compulsory.

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) Every promise and every set of promises forming the consideration for each other is _____
 - a) Contract
 - b) Agreement
 - c) Proposal
 - d) Acceptance
- 2) A for natural love and affection promises to give his son B Rs. 1,000. A puts his promise to B into writing and registers it. This is _____
 - a) Void agreement
 - b) Unlawful agreement
 - c) Contract
 - d) Voidable agreement
- 3) The provisions for government contracts are found in _____
 - a) The Indian Contract Act
 - b) The Specific Relief Act
 - c) The Code of Civil Procedure
 - d) The Constitution of India
- 4) A promises to paint a picture for B _____
 - a) A must perform this promise personally
 - b) A's son can perform this promise personally
 - c) The promise can be performed by A's deputy
 - d) Third person can perform the promise on behalf of A



- 5) Sections 68 to 72 of the Indian Contract Act deal with _____
- a) Void agreements
 - b) Quasi contracts
 - c) Voidable contracts
 - d) Contingent contracts
- 6) Section 50 of the Indian Contract Act provides that, the performance of any promise may be made in any manner or at any time which the _____ prescribes or sanctions.
- a) Promisor
 - b) Agent of the promisor
 - c) Promisee
 - d) Beneficiary of a contract
- 7) Standard form contracts have been described as _____
- a) Compulsory contracts
 - b) Implied contracts
 - c) Discretionary contracts
 - d) Optional contracts
- 8) Section 7 of the Indian Contract Act provides that, in order to convert a proposal into a promise, the acceptance must be absolute and _____
- a) Conditional
 - b) Qualified
 - c) Partial
 - d) Unqualified
- 9) Section _____ of the Specific Relief Act provides that the jurisdiction to decree specific performance is discretionary.
- a) Section 22
 - b) Section 21
 - c) Section 23
 - d) Section 20
- 10) Promises which form the consideration or part of the consideration for each other are called _____
- a) Void agreements
 - b) Reciprocal promises
 - c) Agreements
 - d) Gratuitous promises
- 11) According to Section 27 of the Specific Relief Act, the court may allow the relief of rescission.
- a) Where the contract is voidable or terminable by the plaintiff
 - b) Where the agreement is void
 - c) Where the written instrument is void
 - d) Where the written instrument is voidable



12) According to Section 71 of the Indian Contract, finder of goods is subject to the same responsibility as a _____

- a) Bailor b) Surety c) Bailee d) Debtor

13) _____ is a multinational agreement.

- a) General Agreement on Trade in services
b) Contract of carriage with railway administration
c) Contract of insurance
d) Contract between a private person and the State

14) A Shopkeeper's catalogue of prices is _____

- a) Proposal b) Promise
c) Acceptance d) Invitation to Proposal

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

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

a) Write an explanatory note on 'Injunctions'.

OR

b) Explain fully 'Government as a contracting party'.

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

- 1) Standard form contracts
2) Damages
3) Lok Adalat

b) Write short note : **6**

'Contracts which are specifically enforceable'.



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

14

- 1) Rescission and alteration of contract.
 - 2) Discharge by impossibility of performance.
 - 3) Service of summons.
 - 4) Conditions of valid tender of performance.
 - 5) Define 'Proposal'.
 - 6) Remission and Waiver of performance.
 - 7) Delay
 - 8) Arbitration
 - 9) Court fees
 - 10) Past consideration.
-



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**LL.B. (Semester – I) B.A.LL.B. (Semester – V) Examination, 2014
SPECIAL CONTRACT (New) (Paper – II)**

Day and Date : Friday, 28-11-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

Instruction : All questions are compulsory.

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) When a guarantee extends to a series of transaction it is called as _____
 - a) Specific guarantee
 - b) Continuing guarantee
 - c) Fidelity guarantee
 - d) Restrospective guarantee
- 2) Bailment of good for security of payment of debt or performance of promise is called _____
 - a) Guarantee
 - b) Pledge
 - c) Indemnity
 - d) Lien
- 3) Section _____ defines indemnity.
 - a) 124
 - b) 171
 - c) 148
 - d) 142
- 4) _____ is a stimulation collateral to the main purpose of contract.
 - a) Condition
 - b) Warrantee
 - c) Guarantee
 - d) Rule
- 5) As per Partnership Act registration of firm is _____
 - a) Compulsory
 - b) Optional
 - c) Mandatory
 - d) None of above
- 6) Section 148 of Indian Contract Act define _____
 - a) Bailment
 - b) Bailar
 - c) Surety
 - d) Principle debtor



- 7) A person who is employed by and acting under the control of the original agent in the business of agency is called _____
- a) Agent
b) Substituted agent
c) Sub-Agent
d) Principle
- 8) Qui facit per alium facit per se means _____
- a) Respondent superior
b) Pledge by non owner
c) A delegate cannot further delegate
d) None of above
- 9) The person to whom the amount is payable is called _____ under bill of exchange.
- a) Drawee
b) Drawer
c) Payee
d) Acceptor
- 10) A cheque is valid for a period of _____
- a) 3 months
b) 6 months
c) 9 months
d) one year
- 11) In partnership liability of partner is _____
- a) Several
b) Unlimited
c) Limited
d) Particular
- 12) Section 138 of Negotiable Instrument Act deals with _____
- a) Agency
b) Principal
c) Holder in due course
d) Dishonor of cheque
- 13) Section 196 to Section 200 of Indian Contract Act deals with the _____
- a) Termination of Agency
b) Ratification of Agency
c) Duties of Agent
d) Revocation of agency
- 14) Section 172 of Indian Contract Act deals with _____
- a) Pledge
b) Bailment
c) Agency
d) Lien



2. Define Agency. Describe the duties of agent and when agent is personally liable. **14**
3. Answer **any one** question out of two : **14**
- a) Explain registration of partnership firm and modes of dissolution of firm.
- OR
- b) Essentials of contract of sale of goods and explain various rules regarding delivery of goods.
4. A) Write short note **any 2** out of 3 : **8**
- 1) Bill of exchange.
 - 2) Difference between indemnity and guarantee.
 - 3) Duties of Bailee.
- B) Write short note : Unpaid seller. **6**
5. Answer **any seven** out of ten : **14**
- 1) Define cheque.
 - 2) Define promissory note.
 - 3) Rights of creditor.
 - 4) Kinds of agent.
 - 5) Define Indemnity.
 - 6) Nam Jog hundi.
 - 7) Drawee of the cheque.
 - 8) Rights of finder of goods.
 - 9) Rights of pledgee.
 - 10) Right of lien.
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B.A.LL.B. – I (Semester – I) Examination, 2014
POLITICAL SCIENCE – I (Old)
Paper – I : Political Theory and Organization

Day and Date : Thursday, 27-11-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Choose the correct alternatives : 5

1) According to divine theory of origin of the state _____ created the state.

- a) God b) People c) Society d) Contract

2) The concept of “General Will” explained by _____

- a) Hobbes b) Rousseau c) Marx d) Plato

3) _____ was supporter of Nazism.

- a) John Locke b) Rousseau c) Plato d) Hitler

4) The theory of ‘Surplus Value’ explained by _____

- a) Karl Marx b) Gandhiji c) Nehru d) Locke

5) ‘My Experiment with Truth’ book was written by _____

- a) Plato b) Aristotle c) Gandhiji d) No any

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

1) Write any two features of natural law.

2) What is meant by Hijrat ?

3) Write any two functions of the state.

4) Write any two features of Sarvodaya.

5) Write any two features of Hobbe’s social contract theory.



2. Write a note on 'liberalism'. 10
3. Define state and explain divine theory of origin of state. 10
- OR
- Discuss the Gandhiji's concept of 'Satyagraha'.
4. Write short answers : 4
- A) Write **any two** :
- 1) Write features of totalitarian state.
 - 2) Distinguish between state and government.
 - 3) What is meant by non-violence according to Gandhiji ?
- B) Write a note on 'socialism'. 4
5. Write short note (**any three**) : 12
- 1) Karl Marx concept of 'class war'
 - 2) Natural right
 - 3) General will
 - 4) Sarvodaya.
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**LL.B. (Semester – I) and B.A.LL.B (Semester – V) Examination, 2014
LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING M.V. ACCIDENT AND CONSUMER
PROTECTION LAWS (Paper – III) (New)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 29-11-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) _____ is the judicial remedy.
 - a) Expulsion of trespasser
 - b) Damages
 - c) Distress damage feasant
 - d) None of the above
- 2) _____ is the general justification available in Torts.
 - a) Act of God
 - b) Private defense
 - c) Inevitable accident
 - d) All of above
- 3) _____ is order of the court restraining the commission, repetition or continuance of Wrongful Act by the defendant.
 - a) Injunction
 - b) Damages
 - c) Specific restitution of property
 - d) None of these
- 4) Section _____ of the Consumer Protection Act defines the term consumer.
 - a) Sec. 2(1) (r)
 - b) Sec. 2(1) (d)
 - c) Sec. 2(1) (f)
 - d) Sec. 2(1) (c)
- 5) According to _____ negligence is a state of mind.
 - a) Austin
 - b) Salmond
 - c) Pollock
 - d) None of these



- 6) Res Ipsa Loquitur means _____
- a) Things speaks for itself b) Where there is right there is remedy
c) Action dies with the person d) None of these
- 7) The principle of strict liability emerged in _____ case.
- a) Bourhill vs Young b) Rylands vs Fletcher
c) Six carpenters case d) None of the above
- 8) Section _____ of the Consumer Protection Act defines unfair trade practices.
- a) Sec. 2(1) (r) b) Sec. 2(1) (d)
c) Sec. 2(1) (f) d) Sec. 2(1) (c)
- 9) A person is liable for _____ Tort if he represents his goods or services as being those of the plaintiff to deceive members of the public.
- a) Injurious falsehood b) Passing off
c) Deceit d) None of these
- 10) The meaning of _____ maxim is where the plaintiff has consented to a Wrongful Act he shall have no right to sue the defendant.
- a) ubi jus ibi remedium
b) volenti non fit injuria
c) actio personalis moritur cum persona
d) None of these
- 11) _____ is an event which is the result of the working of the natural forces.
- a) Act of God b) Inevitable accident
c) Mistake d) None of these
- 12) Section _____ of MV Accident Act deals with no fault liability.
- a) Sec. 140 b) Sec. 163 c) Sec. 160 d) None of these
- 13) State commission have _____ jurisdiction.
- a) Original b) Appellate c) Revisional d) All of these
- 14) _____ is an act of the defendant which causes in the mind of the plaintiff reasonable apprehension of injury upon him by the defendant.
- a) Assault b) Battery c) Myhem d) None of these



2. Write a detail note on general justifications available in Tort with special reference to volenti non fit injuria and private defence. **14**

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

OR

Write a detail note on strict liability and absolute liability. **14**

4. A) Solve **any two** : **8**

- a) Difference between Tort and Crime
- b) Defamation and its kinds
- c) Difference between Private Nuisance and Public nuisance.

B) A shakes his fist at B intending or knowing it to be likely that he may there by cause B to believe that A about to strike B. Explain in detail what Wrongful Act A has committed ? **6**

5. Solve **any seven (7)** : **14**

- 1) Unliquidated damages
 - 2) Actio Personal is Moritur Cum Persona
 - 3) Malicious Prosecution
 - 4) Doctrine of contributory negligence
 - 5) Hit and Run cases under MV Accident Act
 - 6) Distress damage feasant
 - 7) Unfair trade practices
 - 8) State Commission
 - 9) Accord and satisfaction
 - 10) Damnum sine injuria.
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**LL.B. (Semester – I) / B.A.LL.B. (Semester – V) Examination, 2014
Paper – IV : LAW OF CRIMES (Paper – I) (Penal Code) (New)**

Day and Date : Monday, 1-12-2014

Max. Marks : 70

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

N.B.: All questions are compulsory.

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) Section _____ is a punishment for attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment for life or other imprisonment.
a) 511 b) 411 c) 311 d) 211
- 2) Personation at election is an offence u/s _____ of the I.P.C.
a) 124 A b) 153 B
c) 121 A d) 171 D
- 3) Who among the following is not a _____ public servant.
a) Public prosecutor b) Civil judge
c) Police d) Advocate
- 4) Wife is not guilty for _____
a) Rape b) Unnatural offence
c) Adultery d) None of the above
- 5) Section 268 of I.P.C. defines _____
a) Public nuisance b) Malignant Act
c) Private nuisance d) None of the above
- 6) Making atmosphere noxious to health is punishable u/s _____ of I.P.C.
a) 279 b) 277 c) 276 d) 278

P.T.O.



- 7) Rash driving or riding on a public way is punishable u/s _____ of I.P.C.
a) 279 b) 179 c) 379 d) 479
- 8) Whoever intentionally gives false evidence is punishable u/s _____ of I.P.C. ?
a) 194 b) 193 c) 192 d) 191
- 9) The sentence of _____ is the most extreme punishment under I.P.C.
a) Imprisonment for life b) Death
c) Fine d) Rigorous imprisonment
- 10) The word _____ denotes any harm whatever illegally caused to any person in body, mind, reputation or property.
a) Hurt b) Grievous hurt
c) Injury d) None of the above
- 11) When two or more persons agree to do or cause to be done an Illegal Act or an act which is not illegal by illegal means, such an agreement is designated a _____
a) Abetment b) Right of private defence
c) Criminal conspiracy d) None of the above
- 12) Whoever commits forgery shall be punished of I.P.C.
a) 466 b) 467 c) 465 d) 464
- 13) A mark used for denoting that movable property belongs to a particular person is called _____
a) Property mark b) Trade mark
c) Symbol d) None of the above
- 14) Whoever causes bodily pain, disease or infirmity to any person is said to cause _____
a) Grievous Hurt b) Hurt
c) Injury d) None of the above



2. Explain all general exceptions in Indian Penal Code. **14**
3. Answer **any one** question out of two : **14**
- a) Define defamation and exception to defamation.
- OR
- b) Define offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience and decency morals.
4. a) Write short notes (**any 2** out of 3) : **8**
- 1) Explain force, criminal force, assault
- 2) Abetment
- 3) Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea
- b) Define theft and state its essential elements, can a person be convicted of theft of his own property. **6**
5. Answer **any seven** out of ten : **14**
- 1) What is mean by crime ?
- 2) What is mean by criminal intimidation ?
- 3) Define adultery.
- 4) Define bigamy.
- 5) What is mean by forgery ?
- 6) What is mean by criminal trespass ?
- 7) What is mean by house breaking ?
- 8) What is mean by defamation ?
- 9) What is mean by dowry death ?
- 10) What is mean by unlawful assembly ?
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**LL.B. (Semester – I) B.A.LL.B. (Semester – V) Examination, 2014
Paper – V : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I (New)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 2-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- i) _____ are the ideals which the Government must keep in mind while they formulate policy or pass a law.
a) Directive principles b) Fundamental rights
c) Both d) None of these
- ii) In Keshavananda Bharati V. State of Kerala supreme court held that preamble is a _____ of Indian constitution.
a) Not part b) Part c) Preface d) None of these
- iii) The council of Ministers collectively responsible to the _____
a) Upper house b) Lower house
c) P. M. d) President
- iv) Part _____ of the constitution consists fundamental duties.
a) III b) IV c) IV A d) IV B
- v) Right to form association is not available to the persons belongs to _____ establishments.
a) Private b) Public c) Defence d) None of these
- vi) In _____ case the supreme court gave new dimension to Art 21.
a) Maneka Gandhi b) Keshavananda Bharati
c) Inre Berubari d) None of these



- vii) Which article of Indian constitution says that there shall be a President of India ?
a) 52 b) 62 c) 42 d) None of these
- viii) Article 44 of the Indian constitution requires that the state to secure for the citizens a _____ throughout the territory of India.
a) Social security b) Uniform civil code
c) Equality d) None of these
- ix) The term “socialist” has been inserted in preamble by the constitution _____ Amendment Act 1976.
a) 42nd b) 44th c) 52nd d) None of these
- x) Which Article of Indian Constitution says that India is a union ?
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- xi) The constitution of India provides for a _____ citizenship for the whole of India.
a) Single b) Double c) Thrible d) None of these
- xii) The territory of India falls under _____ categories.
a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five
- xiii) _____ is the power of courts to pronounce upon the constitutionality of legislative Act which fall with in their normal jurisdiction.
a) Judicial review b) Precedent
c) Decision making d) None of these
- xiv) At present there are _____ states in India.
a) 28 b) 29 c) 39 d) None of these
2. Critically write a note on preamble of Indian Constitution. Is it a part of the constitution ? **14**
3. Write about the qualifications, powers and privileges of a President. **14**

OR

Who can be a citizen of India ?



4. A) Write short notes (**any two out of three**) : **(2×4=8)**
- i) Education to children below the age of 14 years.
 - ii) Freedom of assembly.
 - iii) Definition of state.
- B) Mr. 'A' filed a divorce petition in the court. He recorded his wife's conversation on phone with her friends. Now he want to produce a hard disc relating to the above conversation in the court against his wife. Can 'A' is allowed to do so ? **6**
5. Answer **any seven out of ten** : **(7×2=14)**
- i) Securlarism means what ?
 - ii) Free Legal Aid.
 - iii) Three meanings of Rule of Law by Prof. Diecy.
 - iv) Doctrine of waiver.
 - v) Adult Suffrage.
 - vi) Juristic person whether citizen under Art 19 ?
 - vii) Euthanasia meaning ?
 - viii) Protection against Double Jeopardy.
 - ix) Give the names of five writs under Art 32.
 - x) Vice-President.
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**LL.B. (Semester – II) and B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VI)
Examination, 2014
LAW OF CONTRACT (Paper – I)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 9-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 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) The circumstances under which a perpetual injunction can be granted have been enumerated under _____ of Specific Relief Act.
 - a) Section 36
 - b) Section 37
 - c) Section 38
 - d) Section 39
 - 2) Provision to Section 34 refers to _____.
 - a) Suits for specific performance
 - b) Suits for declaration
 - c) Suits for injunction
 - d) None of the above
 - 3) Specific relief can be granted for enforcing individual _____ rights.
 - a) penal
 - b) civil
 - c) equitable and penal
 - d) both a) and b)
 - 4) A suit under Section 6 of Specific Relief Act can be brought by _____.
 - a) A trespasser
 - b) Tenant holding over
 - c) Servant
 - d) Manager
 - 5) _____ protect the president and governor or person executing the contract from personal liability arising out of such contracts.
 - a) Art. 299
 - b) Art. 300
 - c) Art. 299 (1)
 - d) Art. 299 (2)



- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) GATT means General Agreement on _____ and Trade.
 - 2) _____ means the termination or annulment of a contract.
 - 3) Granting of the Specific Relief is a _____ remedy.
 - 4) _____ is the means by which parties to a dispute get their differences settled through the intervention of an Arbitrator.
 - 5) Every award of the Lok-Adalat shall be deemed to be a decree of _____ court.
2. Discuss the constitutional provisions regarding 'Government as a contracting party'. 10
3. A) What is meant by standard form of contract ? State the principles laid down by the court for protection of individuals. 10
- OR
- B) Write a detailed note on 'Multinational Agreements' and discuss their merits and demerits. 10
4. A) Answer in short (**any 2**) : 4
- 1) Delay
 - 2) Mandatory injunction
 - 3) Summons.
- B) Write note on : 4
- 1) Cancellation of instrument.
5. Write short notes on (**any 3**) : 12
- 1) Temporary injunction
 - 2) Lok Adalat
 - 3) Constraints in settling Contractual Disputes
 - 4) Mediation.
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**LL.B. (Sem. – II)/B.A.LL.B. (Sem. – VI) Examination, 2014
SPECIAL CONTRACT (Paper – II)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 10-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

N. B. : All questions are compulsory.

1. A) Multiple choice question : 5
- 1) A _____ partner is one who does not take an active part in the conducts of the business of the firm.
a) ostensible b) dormant c) sub-partner d) none of the above
 - 2) Penal liability provided under section _____ of Negotiable Instrument Act for dishonour of cheque.
a) 118, 119 b) 120 c) 138 d) 82
 - 3) A agrees to sell a car to B which has not yet manufactured, such car is _____
a) Existing goods b) Specific goods
c) Future goods d) Unascertained goods
 - 4) Negotiable Instrument Act came into force in year _____
a) 1981 b) 1930 c) 1932 d) none of the above
 - 5) _____ is a bill of exchange drawn on a specified banker and not expressed to be payable otherwise than on demand.
a) Bill b) Promissory note
c) Cheque d) None of the above
1. B) Fill in the blanks/answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) nemo dat quod non habet means _____
 - 2) Person who have entered into partnership with one another are called individually _____ and collectively _____ and the name under which their business is carried on is called the _____



- 3) In a partnership, liability of partner is _____
- 4) _____ is a stipulation essential to the main purpose of contract.
- 5) In the contract of sale the subject matter of the contract must always be _____

- 2. Define partnership. Explain the rights and duties of partner in partnership business. **10**
- 3. Who is holder in due course ? Distinguish between holder and holder in due course of a Negotiable Instrument Act. **10**

OR

- 3. Explain the provisions about “performance of the contract” under the Sale of Goods Act. (Rules as to Delivery of goods). **10**
- 4. A) Write short answer (**any two**) : **4**
 - 1) Unascertained goods
 - 2) Dissolution of firm
 - 3) Promissory note.
- B) Distinction between sale and agreement to sale. **6**
- 5. Short notes : **10**
 - 1) Nature of Partnership
 - 2) Unpaid seller
 - 3) Dishonour of cheque and its effects
 - 4) Kinds of Negotiable Instruments.



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**LL.B. (Semester – II)/B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VI) Examination, 2014
LAW OF TORT INCLUDING MV ACCIDENT AND
CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS (Paper – III)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 11-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) The English case of Donoghue vs Stevenson was important to the development of tort law because _____
 - a) It was the 1st English torts case to follow a precedent from the United States
 - b) Principle for occupiers liability
 - c) It required injured consumers to sue manufacturers only in tort and not in contract
 - d) None of the above
- 2) Abatement is the remedy for _____
 - a) Private nuisance
 - b) Public nuisance
 - c) Negligence
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Strict liability which been laid in the case _____
 - a) Donoghue vs Stevenson
 - b) Raylands vs Fletcher
 - c) Richards vs Lathian
 - d) None of the above
- 4) Judicial remedy in tort are _____
 - a) Damages
 - b) Granting of injunction
 - c) Specific restitution of property
 - d) All the above
- 5) Who is not consumer ?
 - a) Rendering any service free of charge
 - b) Who resale the goods
 - c) (a) and (b)
 - d) None of the above



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

5

- 1) Misleading and false advertisement is kind of _____
- 2) The term service defined under sec. _____ under Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
- 3) The District forum shall have jurisdiction to entertain the complaints where the value or goods and services and compensation claimed is less than Rs. _____
- 4) Granting of injunction is _____ in tort.
- 5) Essential Commodities Act passed in year _____

2. Examine in detail judicial and extra judicial remedies available in tort.

10

3. Attempt **any one** :

10

- a) Define unfair trade practice. Explain the specific categories of unfair trade practices.

OR

- b) Define consumer. Explain the jurisdiction and composition of the state commission and national commission under Consumer Protection Act.

4. a) **Any two** out of three :

8

- 1) Quality control
- 2) Hiring and agency services
- 3) Strict liability

- b) Define nuisance. What are the remedies in case of public nuisance ?

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

12

- a) Kinds of damages.
 - b) Jurisdiction and composition of district forum.
 - c) Price control.
 - d) Deficiency in supply of electricity and telecommunication and postal services.
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LL.B. (Semester – II), B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VI) Examination, 2014
Paper – IV : LAW OF CRIMES (Paper – I) (Penal Code)

Day and Date : Friday, 12-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

1) A false document made wholly or in part by forgery is designated a

- _____
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a) Forged document | b) False document |
| c) Theft | d) Cheating |

2) Act of subjecting a woman to cruelty by husband or relatives of husband is punishable U/s _____ of I.P.C.

- | | | | |
|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| a) 498 | b) 489 A | c) 489 | d) 498 A |
|--------|----------|--------|----------|

3) _____ property is subject matter of theft.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|----------|----------|
| a) Movable | b) Immovable | c) Still | d) Heavy |
|------------|--------------|----------|----------|

4) _____ is one of the exception to murder.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| a) Sudden fight | b) Culpable homicide |
| c) Force | d) Assault |

5) Intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of the peace is punishable U/s _____ of I.P.C.

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| a) 501 | b) 504 | c) 502 | d) 505 |
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B) Answer in **one sentence** :

5

- 1) What is Bigamy ?
- 2) What is Forgery ?
- 3) What is Hurt ?
- 4) What is causing miscarriage ?
- 5) What is unnatural offence ?



2. What is meant by kidnapping ? How it differs from abduction ? **10**

3. What is theft ? What are the essential ingredients of theft ? **10**

OR

Explain culpable homicide not amount to murder.

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

- 1) Wrongful restraint.
- 2) Criminal breach of trust.
- 3) Attempt to commit offences.

B) Define rape and punishment for rape. **4**

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

- 1) Defamation and its exceptions.
 - 2) False property mark and counterfeiting property mark.
 - 3) Lurking House-trespass.
 - 4) Falsification of accounts.
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**LL.B. (Semester – II), B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VI) Examination, 2014
Paper – V : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (Paper – I)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 13-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

N.B. : All questions are compulsory.

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5

- 1) _____ Art provides to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of people.
a) 38 b) 40 c) 45 d) 44
- 2) The Fundamental Duties are added to the Constitution through _____ Amendment.
a) 44 b) 78 c) 10 d) 42
- 3) The executive power of the union shall be vested in the _____
a) President b) Prime-Minister
c) Vice-President d) None above
- 4) The Vice-President may be removed from his office by a _____
a) Impeachment b) Resolution
c) Both above d) None above
- 5) _____ appoints Prime-Minister.
a) Vice President b) Governor
c) President d) None above

B) Fill in the blanks : 5

- 1) _____ Article provides provision for The Attorney-General for India.
- 2) The Executive power of the State shall be vested in the _____
- 3) _____ Art provides provision for the Advocate General for the State.
- 4) Art _____ provides provision for the Council of Ministers to Aid and Advise the Governor.
- 5) The promotion of International peace and security is mentioned under Art _____



2. Write a detail note on the Directive principles of the State Policy and pointout its role in creation of New Social Order. **10**
3. Write in detail the powers of the President and pointout the position of the President with Prime-Minister. **10**

OR

Discuss in detail the provisions of the Council of Ministers at the State.

4. A) Write short answers (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) Need of the Fundamental Duties.
 - 2) Election of the President.
 - 3) Individual responsibility of the Minister.
- B) Attorney General of India. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Powers of the Governor.
 - 2) Advocate General of State.
 - 3) Fundamental Duties.
 - 4) Functions of the Vice President.
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**LL.B. (Semester – II)/B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VI) Examination, 2014
Paper – VI : FAMILY LAW (Paper – I)**

Day and Date : Monday, 15-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- i) There are _____ modes in which the Muslim can exercise his power of divorcing his wife.
a) three b) two c) four d) none of these
- ii) Khula means _____
a) Put-in b) Put-off c) Put d) None of these
- iii) Daughter is _____ heir of a Hindu.
a) Class I b) Class II c) Class III d) None of these
- iv) The Hindu Succession Act was came into force in _____
a) 1955 b) 1956 c) 1957 d) 1958
- v) The heirs of Hindu male fall under _____ categories.
a) Six b) 2 c) Five d) Eight

B) Answer in **one word/one sentence** :

5

- i) Full blood relatives means _____
- ii) Hasan taluk consists _____ pronouncement divorce made in a period of Tuha/Tuhr.
- iii) Desertion to constitute a ground for divorce must be for the continuous period of _____ years under Hindu Law.
- iv) The demand of dowry from the wife or her relatives amounts to _____
- v) Taking advantage of one's own wrong or disability is a _____



2. Write about general principles of succession under Muslim Law. **10**

3 Write an essay on family court. **10**

OR

“Under Muslim Law, just as in any other system of law there are certain persons who are though heirs, not entitled to a share in the inheritance on account of their disqualifications.” – Discuss. **10**

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

a) Doctrine of Radd

b) Agnate

c) Legitimate and illegitimate relationship.

B) Will and codicil. **4**

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

i) Collusion

ii) Talaq-i-tafweez

iii) Divorce by mutual consent

iv) Nullity of marriage.



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**LL.B. (Semester – II)/B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VI) Examination, 2014
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (Paper – VII)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 16-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5
- 1) Mala-fide means ill-will, dishonest intention or _____ motive.
a) Fair b) Good c) Corrupt d) Legal
 - 2) The Constitution empowers to the High Court to issue writs under Article _____
a) 226 b) 32 c) 12 d) 136
 - 3) It is the duty of the court to see that the _____ process should not be misused in the name of the public interest litigation.
a) Executive b) Judicial
c) Administrative d) Tribunal
 - 4) A writ of habeas corpus may be issued against any person or _____ who has illegally detained.
a) Body b) Corporation
c) Authority d) Tribunal
 - 5) A _____ to be valid under Article 299 (1) of the Constitution must be in writing.
a) Act b) Tort c) Contract d) Corporation
- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) The Doctrine of estoppel is embodied in section _____ of the Indian Evidence Act.
 - 2) Section _____ of the Civil Procedure Code is one of the privilege of the government.
 - 3) A corporation can possess, hold, dispose of _____
 - 4) If administrative authority exercises its powers is exceeds the limits of the statute the _____ will be held ultra-vires.
 - 5) The legitimate expectations imposes a duty to act _____



2. Explain the tortious liability of the Government. **10**
3. Describe the writ of mandamus. **10**

OR

State the suits for injunctions and damages. **10**

4. A) Short type answer questions (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) Contractual liability of Government
 - 2) Quo-warranto
 - 3) Laches.

B) Development corporation. **4**

5. Short notes (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Doctrine of Estoppel
 - 2) Statutory Immunity
 - 3) Right to Information
 - 4) Damodar Valley Corporation.
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B.A.LL.B. – I (Semester – I) Examination, 2014
POLITICAL SCIENCE – II
Foundation of Political Obligations (Paper – II) (Old)

Day and Date : Friday, 28-11-2014

Max. Marks : 50

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

- Instructions :** 1) Question No. 1, 2 and 6 are **compulsory**.
2) Solve **any one** from Question No. 3 to 5.
3) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

1. A) Select the correct answer and fill in the blanks : 5

- 1) _____ is known as legitimate power.
a) Power b) Authority c) Prime Minister d) No any
- 2) Under the divine theory of power a king is a representative of _____
a) People b) God c) Religion d) Minority
- 3) _____ political thinker define three kinds of authority.
a) Karl Marx b) S. M. Lipset c) Max Weber d) No any
- 4) The principle of general will is advocated by _____
a) Rousseau b) Locke c) Hobbes d) Gandhiji
- 5) _____ is the limitation on political obligation.
a) Law b) Family
c) Discriminative policy d) Paying taxes

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

- 1) What is the origin of power ?
- 2) Who is the chief exponent of sarvodaya ?
- 3) What is meant by civil disobedience ?
- 4) What is meant by Charismatic Authority ?
- 5) Who has propounded the idea of class war ?

SLR-GW – 5



2. Explain the concept power and its sources. 10
 3. Define the concept authority and its characteristics. 10
 4. What are the bases of legitimacy ? 10
 5. Define the concept utilitarianism and its development. 10
 6. Write short notes (**any four**) : 20
 - 1) Traditional Authority
 - 2) Legal-Rational Authority
 - 3) Geremay Bentham
 - 4) General will
 - 5) Charismatic Authority
 - 6) Disobedience.
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**LL.B. (Semester – II) / B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VI) Examination, 2014
LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW (Paper – I) (Paper – VIII)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 17-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5
- 1) _____ means any premises where in any industrial process is carried on.
a) Shelter b) Building
c) Work-shop d) None of these
 - 2) Apprentices during the second year of apprenticeship shall work for _____ to _____ hours per week.
a) 44 to 48 b) 42 to 45
c) 47 to 48 d) 15 to 18
 - 3) Payment for offences under the Payment of Wages Act shall not be less than two hundred rupees but which may extend to _____ rupees.
a) five hundred
b) one thousand
c) one thousand five hundred
d) one hundred
 - 4) Superannuation in relation to employee means, the attainment by the employee of the age of _____ years.
a) 50 b) 60
c) 62 d) 58
 - 5) Adult means a person who has completed his _____ year under the Mine Act.
a) 21 b) 18
c) 65 d) 58



B) Fill in the blanks :

5

- 1) _____ injury means any other than a serious bodily injury which involves or in all probability will involve enforced absence of the injured person from work for a period of seventy two hours or more.
- 2) _____ means any excavation where any operation for the purpose of searching for or obtaining has been or is being carried on.
- 3) No adult employed above ground in a mine shall be allowed to work for more than _____ hours in any week or for more than nine hours in any day.
- 4) Gratuity shall be payable to an employee on the _____ of his employment.
- 5) Members of Child Labour Technical Advisory Committee may be appointed by the _____

2. State the provisions of leave with wages under the Mine Act. 10

3. What are the provisions of regulation of conditions of work of children under Child Labour Act, 1986 ? 10

OR

What are the provisions of payment of wages and deduction from wages under Payment of Wages Act ?

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

- 1) Recovery of Gratuity.
- 2) Objectives of Payment of Wages Act.
- 3) What are the objectives of the Mine Act ?

B) Write on Child Labour Technical Advisory Committee. 4

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

- 1) Compulsory Insurance Scheme.
 - 2) Inspectors and their powers.
 - 3) Power of the Govt. under the Mine Act.
 - 4) Employees Provident Fund Scheme.
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**LL.B. (Semester – II/B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VI) Examination, 2014
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW (Paper – IX)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 18-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : **5**
- 1) _____ are the means of settlement of international dispute.

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| a) Arbitration | b) Good office |
| c) Mediation | d) All above |
 - 2) _____ are the main steps in the formulation of treaty.

| | |
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| a) Accrediting person | b) Ratification |
| c) Both above | d) None above |
 - 3) The concept of exclusive economic zone was for the first time advocated by _____ state.

| | |
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| a) India | b) Kenya |
| c) England | d) None above |
 - 4) Each member state of General Assembly can send _____ representatives.

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| a) Five | b) Ten | c) One | d) Two |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|
 - 5) Who was finally started its functioning as a permanent organization of UNO on _____ ?

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| a) 1950 | b) 1960 | c) 1999 | d) 1948 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
- B) 1) An Act against the safety of traffic in air is called _____ **5**
- 2) The head of secretariat of UNO is called as _____
 - 3) Vienna convention on diplomatic relations was adopted on _____
 - 4) International court of justice is situated in _____
 - 5) The term WIPO stands for _____



2. Whether treaties are binding on state parties. Discuss the various aspect of treaty in a detail manner. **10**
3. Discuss in detail the various mode to settle the international dispute. **10**

OR

Discuss the origin, purpose and principles of the United Nations organization alongwith its principal organs.

4. A) Write short answer on **any two** : **4**
- 1) Maritime Belt
 - 2) Air space
 - 3) Concept of Total War.
- B) WHO. **4**
5. Write a short note on **any three** : **12**
- 1) Immunities, privileges of diplomatic agents
 - 2) Neutrality
 - 3) Contraband
 - 4) IMF.
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LL.B. (Sem. – II)/B.A. LL.B. (Sem. – VI) Examination, 2014
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (Paper – X)

Day and Date : Friday, 19-12-2014

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) After declaring particular area as sanctuary the collector is required to proclaim it in the _____ language.
a) Hindi b) Regional c) English d) None of these
 - 2) Stock Holm in June 1972 Indian P.M. _____ participated in Jeneva.
a) Mr. Pandit Neharu b) Mrs. Indira Gandhi
c) Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri d) None of above
 - 3) Which case related with the shifting of stone crushers ?
a) M.C. Mehata Vs Union of India
b) Ishwar Singh Vs State of Haryana
c) State of A. P. Vs Anupama
d) Kendra Dehardun Vs State of U.P.
 - 4) Biological diversity was defined as the _____ among living organisms.
a) similarity b) variability c) unity d) none of these
 - 5) The label which accredited household and other consumer products satisfying environmental criteria is _____
a) Hall Mark b) Eco Mark c) ISI Mark d) BIS Mark
- B) Answer in **one** sentence/Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) Who is the authority to permit entry in the sanctuary ?
a) Chief Wild Life Warden b) Collector
c) Any other officer d) None of the above



- 2) Ozone Layer
 - 3) Animals Welfare Board of India established by _____
 - 4) The main object of Environment Protection Act 1986 is to _____
 - 5) _____ means the techniques by which heritable material does not naturally occur in cell is inserted in to said cell or organisms.
2. Stock Holm Conference 1972 and describe declaration of principles. **10**
3. Explain Animal Welfare Board. **10**
- OR
- Sanctuaries and national parks. Discuss. **10**
4. Short answer type questions :
- A) Write **any two** :
- 1) Define wetland. **2**
 - 2) Definition of Environment. **2**
 - 3) Bio-Medical West. **2**
- B) Bio-diversity. **4**
5. Short notes **any three** : **12**
- 1) Cruelty to animals
 - 2) Environmental laboratories
 - 3) Doon Valley Case
 - 4) Hazardous Waste.
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LL.B. (Sem. – III)/B.A.LL.B. (Sem. – VII) Examination, 2014
JURISPRUDENCE (Paper – I)

Day and Date : Thursday, 27-11-2014
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- i) "A plea for constitution" – this book was written by _____
 - a) Savigny
 - b) Austin
 - c) Roscoe Pound
 - d) Kelsen
 - ii) Savigny was the main exponent of _____ School of Law.
 - a) Analytical
 - b) Historical
 - c) Sociological
 - d) Natural
 - iii) According to Historical School of Law _____ is the main source of Law.
 - a) Legislation
 - b) Custom
 - c) Precedent
 - d) Juristic Writings
 - iv) Father of Analytical Positivism was _____
 - a) Austin
 - b) St. Augustine
 - c) Acquinas
 - d) Kelsen
 - v) Pure theory is specifically known as _____
 - a) Positive theory
 - b) Negative theory
 - c) Vienna School of Law
 - d) Grund norm theory
- B) Fill in the blanks/write in **one** sentence or **one** word : 5
- i) According to _____ School of Law, Law is posterior to state.
 - ii) According to Kelsen Grund norm means _____
 - iii) SIEN norms means _____
 - iv) Obligatory customs means _____
 - v) _____ Law having its source in agreement.



2. What is the meaning of delegated legislation ? Critically write about reasons for delegated legislation and dangers of delegated legislation. **10**
3. Write about pure theory of law. **10**
- OR
3. Critically write a note on Ancient Natural Law theories. **10**
4. Short answers :
- A) Write **any two** out of three : **4**
- i) SOLLEN Norms
 - ii) Value of International Law under Analytical School.
 - iii) Meaning of Precedent.
- B) Social Solidarity theory. **4**
5. Write **any three** out of four : **12**
- i) Properly socalled laws
 - ii) Theory of 'general will'
 - iii) Utilitarianism
 - iv) Volksginst.
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LL.B. (Semester – III) & B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VII)
Examination, 2014
FAMILY LAW – II (Paper – II)

Day and Date : Friday, 28-11-2014
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) Section _____ of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 provides for effects of valid adoption.
a) Section 12 b) Section 14 c) Section 16 d) None of above
- 2) Section _____ of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 lays down the grounds on which wife may live separate and claim maintenance.
a) Section 18 (2) b) Section 17 c) Section 16 d) None of above
- 3) No wife shall be entitled to receive maintenance from her husband under Section 125 Cr. P.C. if she is _____
a) Living in adultery b) Living by mutual consent
c) a) or b) d) None of above
- 4) Section 49 of Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 deals with _____
a) Custody of children b) Interim maintenance
c) Permanent maintenance d) All the above
- 5) Under Section 36 of special Marriage Act, 1954, application for payment of the expenses of the proceeding and interim alimony shall, as per as possible be disposed of within _____ days from the date of service of notice on the husband.
a) 60 b) 80 c) 30 d) None of above

P.T.O.



- B) Fill in the blanks / answer in **one** sentence : **5**
- 1) Section 31 of Special Marriage Act ,1954 deals with_____alimony and maintenance.
 - 2) The same child may not be adopted _____ by two or more persons.
 - 3) Under Section 3(b) of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, maintenance includes _____
 - 4) Under Section 3 of Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act 1986, a divorced woman shall be entitled to a reasonable and fair provision and maintenance to be paid to her within the _____ period by her former husband.
 - 5) Under Section 5 of Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986, there is _____ to be governed by the provisions of Section 125 to 128 Cr.P.C.
2. Discuss the provision of maintenance claim by wife, children, parents under Section 125 of Cr.P.C. **10**
3. A) Discuss legal provisions relating to adoption under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act,1956. **10**
- OR**
- B) Explain concept of custody, education and welfare of children under various personal laws. **10**
4. A) Write short answers (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) Mehr
 - 2) Certificated guardian
 - 3) Dependents under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956.
- B) Liability of Wakf Board under Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Defacto guardian
 - 2) Legitimacy
 - 3) Testamentary guardian
 - 4) Interim maintenance under different personal laws.
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LL.B. (Semester – III) B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VII)
Examination, 2014
PROPERTY LAW (Paper – III)

Day and Date : Saturday, 29-11-2014
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) The term transfer of property has been defined u/s _____
 - a) 6
 - b) 5
 - c) 8
 - d) 7
- 2) _____ categories of properties are non transferable under T.P. Act.
 - a) Spes succession
 - b) Right to receive future offerings
 - c) Right to Re-entry
 - d) All above
- 3) _____ are the essential elements of sale.
 - a) parties
 - b) subject matter
 - c) consideration
 - d) all above
- 4) The term 'Mortgage' has been defined u/s _____
 - a) 60
 - b) 59
 - c) 58
 - d) 77
- 5) Lease is called _____ transfer of certain rights in the property.
 - a) partial
 - b) complete
 - c) both above
 - d) none above

B) Fill in the blanks :

5

- 1) Where a property is changed for another property is called _____
- 2) Gift has been define under Section _____
- 3) Transfer of actionable claim has been define u/s _____
- 4) Patent Act passed in the year of _____
- 5) Copyright Act Amended in the year of _____



2. Define 'Mortgage' and discuss its various kinds, alongwith the rights and duties of Mortgagor. **10**
3. A) Define sale and gift and point out the distinction between them. **10**
- OR
- B) Write a detail note on Lease.
4. A) Write short notes on (**any 2**) : **4**
- 1) Charge
 - 2) Simple mortgage
 - 3) Spes succession.
- B) Actionable claims. **4**
5. Write short notes on (**any 3**) : **12**
- 1) Copyright
 - 2) Video piracy
 - 3) Trademarks
 - 4) Kinds of properties.
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**LL.B. (Semester – III) and B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VII)
Examination, 2014
Paper – IV : LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW (Paper – II)**

Day and Date : Monday, 1-12-2014
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- i) Industrial Disputes Act came into force in
a) 1947 b) 1949 c) 1956 d) 1957
 - ii) Section _____ of Industrial Disputes Act defines the term workmen.
a) 2 (j) b) 2 (k) c) 2 (s) d) 2 (q)
 - iii) Section 7 of the Industrial Disputes Act empowers _____ government to constitute Labour Courts by notification in the official Gazette.
a) State b) Central c) Appropriate d) None of these
 - iv) Social and economic justice is the ultimate idea of _____
a) Strike b) Lockout
c) Industrial adjudication d) None of these
 - v) Works committee is a _____ authority.
a) Adjudicatory b) Non-adjudicatory
c) Both d) None of these
- B) Fill in the blanks or answer in **one** sentence : 5
- i) Section 2 (q) defines _____
 - ii) _____ literally means encircle or surround.
 - iii) Badli workmen means _____
 - iv) The principle of “last came first go” is followed in case of _____
 - v) Section _____ of the Industrial Disputes Act prohibits financial aid to illegal strikes and illegal lockouts.



2. Critically write a note on rights and obligations of Recognised Unions under “MRTU and PULP” Act. **10**
3. Write about the problems faced by labourers because of industrialisation. **10**
- OR
- Explain the concept retrenchment. **10**
4. A) Answer in short (**any two**) : **4**
- i) Illegal strike
 - ii) Lockout
 - iii) Industry.
- B) Unfair labour practices : **4**
5. Write short answers (**any three**) : **12**
- a) Lay off
 - b) Industrial tribunal
 - c) Conciliation officer
 - d) Individual Dispute.
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**LL.B. (Semester – III) and B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VII) Examination, 2014
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM
(Paper – V)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 2-12-2014
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 40

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 4
- 1) A state Bar Council shall refer every application for admissions an advocate to its _____
 - a) Enrolment Committee b) Legal Aid Committee
 - c) Disciplinary Committee d) All the above
 - 2) Section _____ of Advocates Act, 1961 deals with composition of Bar Council of India.
 - a) 5 b) 4 c) 6 d) None of above
 - 3) Section _____ of Advocates Act, 1961 provide definition of advocate.
 - a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) None of above
 - 4) Section _____ of Advocate Act deals with provisions of certificate of enrolment.
 - a) 22 b) 23 c) 21 d) None of these
- B) Fill in the blanks/answer in **one** sentence : 4
- 1) _____ of India shall have pre-audience over all other advocates.
 - 2) To lay down the procedure to be followed by disciplinary committee is function of _____ under Section 7 of Advocates Act.
 - 3) Every state Bar Council shall prepare and maintain a _____ of advocates names under Section 17 of Advocates Act.
 - 4) Suspended from practice means _____



2. Write a note on advocates duties towards the client. **8**
3. Explain salient features of Advocates Act, 1961. **8**
- OR
- Write a note on advocates duties towards the court. **8**
4. A) Write short answers (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) Misconduct
 - 2) Professional Ethics
 - 3) Constitution of legal aid committee
- B) Right to practise. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any two**) : **8**
- 1) Disqualification of members of Bar Council.
 - 2) Advocates duty towards public
 - 3) Legal profession.
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**LL.B. (Semester – III)/B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VII) Examination, 2014
ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (Paper – VI)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 3-12-2014
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) Part I of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 deals with _____
 - a) Arbitration
 - b) Conciliation
 - c) Miscellaneous
 - d) None of above
 - 2) ADR includes one of the following _____
 - a) Arbitration
 - b) Negotiation
 - c) Conciliation
 - d) All the above
 - 3) 'The term Arbitration' has been defined under section _____ of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act.
 - a) 2(1) (a)
 - b) 2(1) (c)
 - c) 2(1) (d)
 - d) None of above
 - 4) Section _____ of Arbitration and Conciliation Act provides for application for setting aside arbitral award.
 - a) 34
 - b) 35
 - c) 36
 - d) None of above
 - 5) Sections : 61 to 81 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act deals with
 - a) Conciliation
 - b) Mediation
 - c) Lok Adalat
 - d) None of the above
- B) Fill in the blanks/answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) Arbitration award includes an _____ award.
 - 2) An arbitral award shall be made in writing and shall be signed by the _____ of the arbitral tribunal.



- 3) After the arbitral award is made, a _____ copy shall be delivered to each party.
 - 4) The conciliator shall assist the parties in an _____ and impartial manner in their attempt to reach an amicable settlement of their dispute.
 - 5) Section _____ of Arbitration and Conciliation Act deals with the termination of conciliation proceedings.
2. Explain the Lok Adalat as an alternate dispute resolution. **10**
3. A) Discuss the provisions relating to form and contents of arbitral award. **10**
- OR
- B) Give a detail note on negotiation. **10**
4. Short answer type questions :
- A) Write **any two** : **4**
- 1) Confidentiality
 - 2) Administrative assistance in conciliation
 - 3) Cognizance of cases by Lok Adalat.
- B) Arbitration agreement. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Types of arbitration
 - 2) Importance of conciliation
 - 3) Geneva Convention Awards
 - 4) Procedure for enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards.
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**LL.B. (Semester – III)/B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VII) Examination, 2014
Paper – VII : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II**

Day and Date : Thursday, 4-12-2014
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

N. B. : All questions are compulsory.

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) _____ Summon each House of Parliament to meet.
a) Vice President b) President
c) Speaker d) None above
- 2) The Governor is having power to _____ The Legislative Assembly.
a) Summons b) Prorogues
c) Dissolve d) All above
- 3) Judiciary in state is consist of _____
a) High court b) Subordinate courts
c) Both above d) None above
- 4) Under _____ Article the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction.
a) 141 b) 136
c) 131 d) None above
- 5) _____ Article provides parliamentary privileges.
a) 110 b) 105
c) 200 d) 301

B) Fill in the blanks :

5

- 1) Provisions of Panchayats and Municipalities are added to the Constitution by _____ Amendment.
- 2) _____ is the duration of Municipalities.
- 3) Special provision with Respect of Union Territory of Delhi are mentioned under Article _____
- 4) Provisions of subordinate courts are mentioned under Article _____
- 5) _____ appoints the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

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2. Write a detail note on the legislative procedure of Parliament. **10**

3. Discuss in detail the different jurisdictions of Supreme Court. **10**

OR

3. Write an essay on Union Territories.

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

1) Duration of Legislative Assembly and Council.

2) Qualification of High Court Judges.

3) Appointment of District Judges.

B) Duties and powers of Comptroller and Auditor General of India. **4**

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

1) Union Territories.

2) Creation and Abolition of Legislative Council.

3) Panchayats.

4) Municipalities.



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B.A.LL.B. (Semester – I) (Old) Examination, 2014
(Paper – III) ENGLISH (Paper – I)

Day and Date : Saturday, 29-11-2014

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

I. A) Fill in the blanks with 'a', 'an', or 'the' where necessary : 5

- 1) _____ rich should be kind and helping.
- 2) _____ breakfast is at eight o'clock.
- 3) My wife is _____ M.Sc. in Physics.
- 4) Look up Solapur in _____ atlas.
- 5) We should help _____ poor.

B) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate prepositions : 5

- 1) He was found guilty _____ murder.
- 2) My brother is good _____ mathematics.
- 3) I have no doubt _____ his ability.
- 4) Many people have died _____ Malaria.
- 5) The man was cured _____ his illness.

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

'Prevention is better than cure'; and it is recognized that the only way to get rid of malaria completely is to get rid of the mosquitoes which cause it. Malaria is always associated with damp and marshy land. This is not because the land is damp; but because the standing water is the breeding place of the

P.T.O.



mosquito, which begins its life as a larva living in the water. Malaria does not occur in dry desert countries because mosquitoes cannot breed there. The only way to destroy mosquitoes is to prevent their breeding in standing water. This can be done by draining all ponds and pools; and by keeping them covered in the breeding season with a film of kerosene oil, which, by depriving the larvae of air, kills them.

- 1) How can malaria be prevented ?
- 2) In what places does malaria occur most ?
- 3) How can we prevent the breeding of mosquitoes ?
- 4) Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

OR

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

III. A) Write an official letter to the Postmaster-General, concerning a lost money order. 10

OR

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

IV. Paraphrase the following poem.

We look before and after
And pine for what is not
Our sincerest laughter
With some pain is fraught;

Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought.

– Shelley

OR

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

10

- 1) Law and society.
- 2) Importance of voting.
- 3) Capital punishment in India.
- 4) My idea of an ideal advocate.



- V. A) Correct the following sentences (**any five**) : **5**
- 1) The mountains are covered by snow.
 - 2) Many people have died from malaria.
 - 3) I divided the cake in four parts.
 - 4) My brother is good in Mathematics.
 - 5) I congratulate you for your success.
 - 6) I am ill since three months.
 - 7) A box of eggs are on the table.
- B) Transform as directed : **3**
- 1) He will be made king by the people. (Change the voice)
 - 2) Solapur is one of the hottest cities in Maharashtra. (Change the degree)
 - 3) It's raining. (Add a question tag)
- C) Identify the underlined words as the parts of speech and name them. **2**
- 1) India won her independence in the year 1947.
 - 2) The sun shines brightly.
-



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**LL.B. (Semester – III), B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VII) Examination, 2014
INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION
(Paper – VIII) (A)**

Day and Date : Friday, 5-12-2014

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) Law making is the primary function of _____
 - a) Judiciary
 - b) Legislature
 - c) Executive
 - d) Any other
- 2) According to _____ rule of interpretation words of an enactment are to be given their ordinary and natural meaning.
 - a) Literal rule
 - b) Golden rule
 - c) Mischief rule
 - d) Any other
- 3) A _____ statute is one which collects all statutory enactments on a specific subject.
 - a) Declaratory
 - b) Codifying
 - c) Consolidating
 - d) None of these
- 4) Golden rule is a modification of the principle of _____ interpretation.
 - a) Grammatical
 - b) Mischief rule
 - c) Harmonious construction
 - d) None of these
- 5) Reddendo singula singulis means _____
 - a) Giving each to each
 - b) Not withstanding
 - c) Of the same kind
 - d) To know from association



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

- 1) Contemporanea expositio means _____
- 2) In _____ case mischief rule is emerged.
- 3) Greatest benefit to the greatest number of people is the core principle of _____ theory.
- 4) Noscitur a soceiis means _____
- 5) Non-obstante clause is _____ aid to interpretation.

2. Write a detail note on internal aids to interpretation. **10**

3. Write a detail note on primary rule of statutory interpretation. **10**

OR

Write a note on law making process by legislature, executive and judiciary.

4. Short answer type questions : **8**

A) Solve **any two** : **4**

- 1) Travaux preparatoires
- 2) Contemporanea expositio
- 3) Purpose of interpretation of statutes.

B) Reddendo singula singulis. **4**

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

- 1) Ejusdem generis
 - 2) Distinction between morals and legislation
 - 3) Principle of utility
 - 4) Dictionaries and translations.
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**LL.B. (Semester – III) & B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VII) Examination, 2014
PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY (Paper – IX)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 6-12-2014
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

1) The various mechanisms of punishing the offenders are studied under

- _____
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| a) Criminal Law | b) Criminology |
| c) Penology | d) None of the above |

2) _____ is a stage prior to incidence of crime.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a) Crime prevention | b) Treatment |
| c) Both a) and b) | d) None of the above |

3) _____ condemns all kinds of corporal punishments.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Deterrent Theory | b) Reformatory Theory |
| c) Both a) and b) | d) None of the above |

4) In _____ the criminal was made to stand in a public place with his head and hands locked in a iron frame so that he could not move his body.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| a) Pillory | b) Flogging |
| c) Mutilation | d) None of the above |

5) The death penalty is no doubt constitutional if it administered

- _____
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| a) Judicially | b) Rationally |
| c) Both a) and b) | d) Arbitrarily |



- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) The system of _____ means segregation of convicts into isolated prison cells.
 - 2) Waging war against the Government Under Sec. 121 of the Indian Penal Code is punishable with _____
 - 3) According to Sec. 366 (1) of the code of criminal procedure, 1973 requires that the sentence of death imposed by the Sessions Judge can be executed only after it is confirmed by _____
 - 4) Sec. _____ of the code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 requires that when a person is sentenced to death, the Judge in his sentencing order shall direct that the condemned person be hanged by neck till he is dead.
 - 5) _____ theory presupposes infliction of severe penalties on offenders with a view to determining them from committing crime.
2. Define penology. What is the scope of penology ? 10
3. Explain the concept of minimum sentence. What are the innovations in sentencing the offender ? 10
- OR
3. Explain the different modes of execution of capital punishment. Explain the constitutional validity of death sentence. 10
4. A) Write short answers (**any two**) : 4
- 1) Deterrent theory
 - 2) Retributive theory
 - 3) Preventive theory.
- B) Reformatory theory. 4
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : 12
- 1) Crime control
 - 2) Extermination
 - 3) Effect of delay in execution of capital punishment
 - 4) Mitigating factors.
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**LL.B. (Semester – III) / B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VII) Examination, 2014
INSURANCE LAW (Paper – X(A))**

Day and Date : Monday, 8-12-2014
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 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) 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
 - 2) Conditions of policy are of two types, namely, _____
A) Hidden and disclosed B) Binding and non-binding
C) Explicit and non-explicit D) Express and implied
 - 3) The amount of indemnity is determined by the _____ of the property.
A) Cost B) Condition
C) Market value D) None of these
 - 4) _____ is the formal document which evidences the contract of insurance which has been formed by mutual agreement between the parties.
A) Cover note B) Receipt of premium
C) Policy D) Proposal form
 - 5) 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



- b) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) Assignment of subject-matter of insurance is applicable in the _____
 - 2) Premium is the consideration which the insured pays to the insurer for, _____
 - 3) The aim of doctrine of subrogation is _____
 - 4) The term, 'insurer' includes a person who _____
 - 5) According to the common law the right of subrogation arises when _____
2. Is the doctrine of utmost good faith is applicable to the life insurance contract ?
If so, discuss the scope of the doctrine ? 10
3. Explain the development and history of insurance law in India. 10
- OR
- State the composition, duties powers and functions of IRDA.
4. Give the answer in short.
- A) (Write **any two** out of three) : 4
- 1) When did the risk commences in life insurance contract ?
 - 2) Explain 'Acceptance' in life insurance contract.
 - 3) Define the term, 'insurable interest'.
- B) Under what circumstances fact need not be disclosed to the underwriter ? 4
5. Write short notes (Write **any three** out of four) : 12
- 1) Assignment of Life Insurance Policy.
 - 2) Contractual and statutory insurable interest.
 - 3) Material misrepresentation.
 - 4) All risks clause.
- _____



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**LL.B. (Semester – III), B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VII) Examination, 2014
TRADE MARKS AND DESIGN (Paper – XB)**

Day and Date : Monday, 8-12-2014

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) The term well-known Trade Mark was defined in the Trade Marks Act under Section _____
 - a) Section : 2(1) (zg)
 - b) Section : 2(1) (zb)
 - c) Section : 2(1) (zc)
 - d) None of above
- 2) The term Certification Trade Mark was defined in the Trade Marks Act under Section _____
 - a) Section : 2(1) (c)
 - b) Section : 2 (1) (d)
 - c) Section : 2(1) (e)
 - d) Section : 2(1) (a)
- 3) The Trade Marks Act provides the following number of schedules
 - a) Two Schedule
 - b) One Schedule
 - c) Three Schedule
 - d) No Schedule
- 4) Absolute grounds for refusal of Registration of Trade Mark was provided under Trade Marks Act Section
 - a) Section : 9
 - b) Section : 8
 - c) Section : 11
 - d) None of above
- 5) Registration of Trade Marks as associated Trade Marks was provided in the Trade Marks Act under Section _____
 - a) Section : 15
 - b) Section : 16
 - c) Section : 19
 - d) None of above



- B) Fill in the blanks/Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) The term “package” was defined in the Trade Marks Act under Section _____
 - 2) Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property was introduced in the year _____
 - 3) The term jointly owned Trade Marks was defined in the Trade Marks Act under Section _____
 - 4) The term ‘Mark’ was defined in the Trade Marks Act under Section _____
 - 5) The term false trade description was defined in the Trade Marks Act under Section _____
2. Trace the history, object and evolution of Trade Mark. Discuss in detail the procedure, duration, renewal and registration of Trade Marks under the Trade Marks Act. 10
3. Discuss in detail the scope of assignment and transmission of registered and unregistered Trade Marks and explain if any restriction imposed on them.
- OR
- Critically examine the Madrid agreement concerning the international registration of marks and explain the role of international bureau in the Registration of Trade Marks. 10
4. Short answer type questions : 4
- A) Write **any two** :
- 1) Conditions for good Trade Mark
 - 2) Functioning of Trade Mark
 - 3) Marks not registrable.
- B) Jointly owned Trade Marks. 4
5. Write short notes on **any three** : 12
- 1) Powers and functions of Registrar
 - 2) Infringement of Trade Marks and action for infringement
 - 3) Effects of registration
 - 4) Special provisions for textile goods.
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LL.B. (Semester – IV) / B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VIII) Examination, 2014
JURISPRUDENCE (Paper – I)

Day and Date : Tuesday, 9-12-2014
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions.

5

- i) _____ means the standard of permitted action.
 - a) Right
 - b) Ownership
 - c) Possession
 - d) None of these
- ii) Propounder of will theory
 - a) Salmond
 - b) Ihering
 - c) Sarigny
 - d) None of these
- iii) According to _____ theory of granting of juristic personality means putting a bracket round the members in order to treat them as a unit.
 - a) Realist
 - b) Concession
 - c) Bracket
 - d) None of these
- iv) Modes of acquisition of ownership under ancient Hindu law are _____ kinds.
 - a) 2
 - b) 4
 - c) 5
 - d) 7
- v) The measure of the criminal liability depends upon the _____.
 - a) Intention
 - b) Act
 - c) Theory of punishment
 - d) None of these



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

5

i) The three modes of acquisition of possession are _____, _____ and _____

ii) “Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea” means _____

iii) Strict liability means _____

iv) What are the kinds of rights ?

v) Personality ends with _____

2. Define right. Write about the theories of right.

10

3. Write about the legal status of Unborn Person, Mesque, Guru Granth Sahib and Idol.

10

OR

Write about the theories of corporate personality.

10

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

4

i) Kinds of duties.

ii) Possession and ownership.

iii) Kinds of ownership.

B) Distinction between civil and criminal liability.

4

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

12

i) Motive

ii) Obligation

iii) Title

iv) Theories of negligence.



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**LL.B. (Semester – IV) and B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VIII) Examination, 2014
FAMILY LAW – II (Paper – II)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 10-12-2014
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

Instruction : All questions are compulsory.

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) Art 15 (3) permits _____ provisions for women and children.
a) special b) general
c) legal d) moral
 - 2) The status of woman was _____ in pauranic period.
a) lowered b) high
c) very high d) equal to men
 - 3) Decline of religion is one of the characteristics of _____
a) industrialisation b) secularization
c) both a) and b) d) none of the above
 - 4) Appeal from every judgment or order of the family court shall lie to _____ court.
a) District b) High
c) Supreme d) All the above
 - 5) Compound _____ family consist of a man and his two wives and two sets of children from each wife.
a) polygynous b) polyandrous
c) simple d) both a) and b)
- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) Section 4 of Family Court Act provides for _____ of judges.
 - 2) Education, urbanisation and _____ are the forces of changes in society.



- 3) No person shall be appoint as a judge of family court after he has attained the age of _____ years.
- 4) Functional jointness is considered as a change from _____ to transitional family.
- 5) _____ play a very important role in getting the Sati System abolished.

2. Write a note on Administration of Gender Justice. **10**

3. A) Write about the establishment and jurisdiction of family court. **10**

OR

B) Why Uniform Civil Code is necessary ? What are the impediment in the formation of Uniform Civil Code ? **10**

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

- 1) Relationship between husband and wife
- 2) Religious pluralism
- 3) Role and state of women in British period.

B) Write note on : **4**
New emerging trends in family.

5. Short notes (**any 3**) : **12**

- 1) Mh. Ahmed Khan vs Shahabano Begum.
 - 2) Modernization.
 - 3) Westernization
 - 4) Sarala Mudgal vs Union of India.
-



- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) _____ may fix the number of hours of work under the M.W. Act.
 - 2) _____ means any process or activity in relation to an industry specified in the First Schedule where special care is taken.
 - 3) _____ child shall be allowed to work in any factory except between 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
 - 4) Under E.S.I. Act all questions relating to disablement shall be referred to the _____ for determination.
 - 5) Wages during leave period shall be paid at a _____
2. Discuss the provisions relating to 'Safety' under the Factory Act. 10
3. What are the provisions of working hours of adults ? 10
- OR
3. State the different types of benefits provided under E.S.I. Act and point out the objects of the Act. 10
4. A) Answer **any two** of three : 4
- 1) Define-Immediate employer.
 - 2) Temporary disablement.
 - 3) Occupational disease.
- B) Define 'Extra Wages' for over time and provision on double employment under Factory Act. 4
5. Short notes (Write **any three** out of four) : 12
- 1) Annual leave with wages
 - 2) Register of adult workers
 - 3) Power of Central Govt. and Appropriate Govt. to make rules under M.W. Act.
 - 4) Contracting and contracting out.
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LL.B. (Semester – IV) and B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VIII) Examination, 2014
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING
SYSTEM (Paper – V)

Day and Date : Friday, 12-12-2014
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 40

Instruction : All questions are compulsory.

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 4
- 1) Civil contempt involves only the wilful _____ of the courts order or breach of undertaking given to the court.
a) Disobedience b) Obedience
c) Wilful d) None of the above
 - 2) The contemner has right to appeal to S.C. within _____ days from the date of order, under contempt of Court Act, 1971.
a) 60 b) 40 c) 90 d) None of the above
 - 3) Sec. _____ of contempt of Court Act, 1971, defined criminal contempt.
a) 2(c) b) 2(f) c) 2(a) d) None of the above
 - 4) Every case of _____ u/sec-15 of Act, 1971, shall be heard and determined by a bench of not less than two judges.
a) Criminal contempt b) Civil contempt
c) Civil proceeding d) None of the above
- B) Fill in the blanks/Answer in **one** sentence : 4
- 1) Sec. 35 of Advocates Act, 1961 provides punishment for _____
 - 2) U/Sec. _____ of contempt of Court Act, 1971, judge, magistrate and other person liable for the contempt of court.
 - 3) Art-129 of the constitution of India provides that S.C. shall be a _____
 - 4) According to Sec-3 of contempt of Court Act, 1971, an innocent publication of matter is _____



2. Explain : 8
- a) John D'Souza V/s Edward Ani AIR 1994 SC 975.
 - b) Bar council code of ethics.
3. Pralhad Saran Gupta V/s B.C.I. AIR, 1997, SC, 1338. 8
- OR
3. Hikmat Ali Khan V/s Ishwar Prasad, AIR, 1997, SC, 864. 8
4. A) Write short answer (**any two**) : 4
- i) Criminal contempt.
 - ii) Disobedience or breach was not wilful is a defence.
 - iii) Supreme Court Bar Association V/s Union of India AIR, 1988 SC 1895.
- B) B.C.I., TR Case No. 61/1983 Vol.14(2), 1987, I.B.R.D. (complainant) V/s B. (Respondent). 4
5. Write short notes on (**any two**) : 8
- i) B.C.I., TR. Case No. 27/1988, Vol-16 (3&4) 1989, I.B.R., Y.V.R. (complainant) V/s M.K.M. (Respondent).
 - ii) D.C. Appeal No. 21 of 1985, Vol-15(3&4) 1988, I.B.R. G (Appellant) Vs.T (Respondent).
 - iii) D.C. Appeal no. 35/1987, Vol-16 (3&4) 1989, I.B.R.N.M. (Appellant). V/s V.D. (Respondent).
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**LL.B. (Semester – IV) / B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VIII) Examination, 2014
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II (Paper – VII)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 13-12-2014
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- i) Article _____ deals with right to property.
a) 300 A b) 300 B c) 300 C d) 300 D
 - ii) Article 368 deals with _____
a) Emergency b) Amendment of Constitution
c) State legislature d) None of these
 - iii) _____ should not interfere in election matters.
a) President b) Courts
c) Governor d) None of these
 - iv) Article _____ of Constitution says that the Govt. of India may sue or be sued by the name of the Union of India.
a) Art-400 b) Art-300
c) Art-365 d) Art-320
 - v) _____ Constitution is universally regarded as an example of Federal Constitution.
a) Australian b) Britain
c) American d) None of these
- B) Fill in the blanks/give answer in **one** sentence : 5
- i) Article 301 of the Constitution of India declares that trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India shall be _____
 - ii) Article _____ provides for the appointment of an election Commission to Superintend, Direct and Control Elections.



- iii) Article _____ authorises the Govt. of India to enter into contract.
- iv) Chairman and members of the U.P.S.C. are appointed by _____
- v) Keshavananda Bharati Vs State of Kerala is popularly known as _____

- 2. What are the essential characteristics of a Federal Constitution ? **10**
- 3. Discuss the legislative relations between the Union and the States. **10**

OR

Explain the provisions regarding the proclamation of emergency under Indian Constitution. What is the status of Fundamental Rights during emergency period ? **10**

- 4. A) Answer in short on **(any two)** : **4**
 - i) Adult suffrage
 - ii) Representation of Anglo Indian Community
 - iii) U.P.S.C.
- B) Right to property. **4**
- 5. Write short notes on **(any three)** : **12**
 - i) Suits by or against the Government of India.
 - ii) Functions of Election Commission.
 - iii) Dismissal, removal and reduction in rank of civil servants.
 - iv) Amendability of Fundamental Rights.



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**LL.B. (Sem. – IV)/ B.A.LL.B. (Sem. – VIII) Examination, 2014
INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF
LEGISLATIONS (Paper – VIII)**

Day and Date : Monday, 15-12-2014
Time :3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) _____ doctrine is based on the maxim that what can not be done directly, can not also be done indirectly.
 - a) Doctrine of Repugnancy
 - b) Doctrine of pith and substance
 - c) Doctrine of colourable legislation
 - d) None of these
 - 2) The basis of the principle of _____ is that the Constitution being the paramount law, it must be interpreted not in narrow sense but liberally and widely.
 - a) principle of incidental and ancillary powers
 - b) principle of colourable legislation
 - c) principle of occupied field
 - d) none of these
 - 3) Jurisdiction is bestowed in a court by _____.
 - a) Legislature
 - b) Parties themselves
 - c) Executive
 - d) None of these
 - 4) Where two reasonable constructions are possible, which does is not to be accepted ?
 - a) one which does not infringe fundamental rights
 - b) Which would make law intra-vires
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of these
 - 5) There is a presumption that courts of law have to presume that the particular law is _____.
 - a) Intra-vires
 - b) Ultra-vires
 - c) Unconstitutional
 - d) None of these



1. B) Fill in the blanks/Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) Expressio unius est exclusio alterius means _____
 - 2) _____ statute is one which collects all statutory provisions relating to a particular topic in one place into one Legislative Act with minor amendments and improvements.
 - 3) When the union or central legislature makes a law on a particular subject and thereby occupies the field, the state legislature have no power to enact any law on that field is the principle of _____
 - 4) The enactment must be taken as a whole to determine its true nature and character is the principle of _____
 - 5) _____ statute is one which compells performance of certain things or compells that a certain thing must be done in a certain manner or form.
2. Explain in detail following maxims of statutory interpretation. 10
- 1) Delegatus non potest delegare
 - 2) Generalia specialibus non derogant.
3. Write a note on interpretation of mandatory and directory and enabling statute. 10
- OR
- Write a note on presumption against intending injustice and prospective operation of statutes.
4. Short answer type questions : 8
- a) Solve **any two** : 4
 - 1) Harmonius construction
 - 2) Welfare legislation
 - 3) In Bonam partem.
 - b) Doctrine of repugnancy. 4
5. Write short notes on **any three** : 12
- 1) Ancillary powers
 - 2) Presumption of validity
 - 3) Interpretation of consolidating and codifying statute
 - 4) Expressio unius exclusio alterius.
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**LL.B. (Semester – IV) and B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VIII) Examination, 2014
PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY (Paper – IX A)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 16-12-2014
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions.

5

- 1) _____ means utilisation of prisoners in productive work.
 - a) Prison labour
 - b) Parole
 - c) Probation
 - d) None of the above
- 2) Open prisons are called _____.
 - a) Open air camps
 - b) Open jail
 - c) Parole-camps
 - d) All of the above
- 3) According to _____, "Parole is the release from a penal or reformative institution of an offender who remains under the control of correctional authorities in an attempt to find out whether he is fit to live in the free society without supervision."
 - a) J. L. Gillin
 - b) Donald Taft
 - c) Sir Robert
 - d) None of the above
- 4) _____ as a "procedure by which a convicted person is released by the court without imprisonment subject to conditions imposed by the court."
 - a) Probation
 - b) Parole
 - c) Open prison
 - d) None of the above
- 5) The Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 provides for setting up _____.
 - a) Juvenile Justice Board
 - b) Observation Homes
 - c) Special Homes
 - d) All of the above



1. B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) Etimologically, the term delinquency has been derived from the Latin word _____
 - 2) The term probation is derived from the Latin word _____
 - 3) _____ is a characterised by the absence of material and physical precautions against escape such as walls, locks and bars and armed-guards.
 - 4) _____ means a branch of knowledge to elucidate the role of victim in the causation of crime.
 - 5) The word police is derived from the Greek word _____
2. Define open prison. Discuss the characteristics and advantages of open prisons. 10
3. Explain the nature of parole. What are the principles of parole ? 10
- OR
3. Explain the meaning of juvenile delinquency. Suggest remedies for the prevention of juvenile delinquency in India. 10
4. A) Write short answers (**any two**) : 4
- 1) Probation.
 - 2) Custodial violence.
 - 3) Police investigation.
- B) Prison reforms. 4
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : 12
- 1) The Judicial attitude towards probation.
 - 2) Rights of the prisoner.
 - 3) Concept of victimology.
 - 4) Responsibility of victim in crime causation.
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester – I) Examination, 2014
SOCIOLOGY – I (Paper – IV) (Old)
General Principles**

Day and Date : Monday, 1-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5

1) Indian society having social stratification through class and _____

- a) caste
- b) sovereign
- c) govt.
- d) none

2) Informal means of social control is _____

- a) law
- b) education
- c) religion
- d) co-ercion

3) _____ is first school of man.

- a) Nursery
- b) School
- c) Family
- d) College

4) One man marry with one woman is called _____

- a) Edogamy
- b) Monogamy
- c) Polyandry
- d) Polygamy

5) _____ is Primary Social Institution.

- a) Association
- b) Education
- c) Club
- d) Community

B) Fill in the blanks : 5

1) Sociology is science of _____

2) Law is _____ means of social control.

3) Pattern of behaviour passes from one generation to another generation is _____

4) _____ is supporter of group mind theory.

5) _____ is known of founder of sociology.

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2. What is family and discuss functions and kinds of family ? **10**

3. What is social stratification and discuss its factors ? **10**

OR

Define in detail as education is Primary Social Institution.

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

1) Culture

2) Social group

3) Kinship.

B) Culture. **4**

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

1) Community

2) Status and Role

3) Primary Social Group

4) Religion.



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**LL.B. (Semester – IV) and B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VIII) Examination, 2014
INSURANCE LAW (Paper – X)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 17-12-2014
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Fill in the blanks :

5

- 1) Marine Insurance Act passed in _____
A) 1988 B) 1939
C) 1963 D) 1972
- 2) Motor vehicle is compulsory for owners to insure against risk of _____
A) Owner's liability B) Third party liability
C) Vehicles liability D) None of these
- 3) Agricultural insurance was introduced by Govt. of India in _____
A) 1985-86 B) 1975-76
C) 1962-63 D) 1998-99
- 4) Jeevandhara, public provident fund are the examples of _____ insurance.
A) Public B) Private
C) General D) Social
- 5) The occupational diseases are specified in _____ Act.
A) M.V. Act B) Central Act
C) Workmen's Compensation Act D) Evidence Act

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- B) Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) What is the meaning of express warranties ?
 - 2) Define marine insurance.
 - 3) Which are the perils to the sea ?
 - 4) Which protection is given by social insurance to agricultural (farmers) ?
 - 5) Define motor insurance.

2. Explain important elements in social insurance and its need. 10
3. Write on nature and scope of marine insurance. 10

OR

3. What are the effect of insolvency or death on claims, insolvency and death of parties, certificate of insurance ? 10
4. A) Answer **any two** out of three questions : 4
 - 1) What is mean by liability to third parties in marine insurance ?
 - 2) What are the authorise in Public Liability Insurance ?
 - 3) What is object of Co-operative insurance ?

- B) Explain insurable interest in marine insurance with illustration. 4

5. Write short notes (**any three** out of four) : (3×4=12)
 - 1) The emerging legislative trend
 - 2) Unemployment insurance
 - 3) Measure of indemnity
 - 4) Commercial insurance and social insurance.



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**LL.B. (Semester – IV)/B.A.LL.B. (Semester – VIII) Examination, 2014
TRADE MARKS AND DESIGN (Paper – X)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 17-12-2014
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions. 5
- 1) When a design is registered the proprietor of the designs shall have Copy Right in design for a period of _____
 - a) 10 years
 - b) 05 years
 - c) 08 years
 - d) None of the above
 - 2) Restoration of lapsed design is provided in the Designs Act under the Section.
 - a) Section 12
 - b) Section 14
 - c) Section 16
 - d) None of above
 - 3) Find out the design which prohibited for registration under the Designs Act.
 - a) A design is not new or original
 - b) Disclosed to the public in India or Abroad
 - c) Comprises scandalous or obscene matter
 - d) All of the above
 - 4) The term “Design” is defined in the Design Act, under Section.
 - a) Section 2(d)
 - b) Section 2(c)
 - c) Section 2(a)
 - d) None of the above
 - 5) The controller under the Designs Act, allowed to publish the particulars of design is provided under Section.
 - a) Section 7
 - b) Section 6
 - c) Section 8
 - d) None of above

P.T.O.



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

- 1) Lacorno agreement establishing the International classification of Industrial design was adopted in _____ year.
- 2) If any person commits an act of piracy he shall be liable to pay proprietor of design a sum of rupees _____ as a contract debt.
- 3) The extension of copy right in registered design for a second period of _____ years is allowed.
- 4) The term “original” in relation to a design is defined under Section _____ of the Designs Act.
- 5) Paris convention for protection of Industrial Property and Industrial Design is proclaimed in _____ year.

2. Explain the modern and classical formulation of law of passing off. Discuss in detail the defences and reliefs available in passing off action. 10

3. Critically examine the powers and duties of controller under the Design Act and explain the procedure for registration restoration and cancellation of designs. 10

OR

State briefly the TRIPS agreement of WTO and Industrial Design. Discuss in detail the Paris convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and Industrial Design.

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

- 1) Civil remedies against Piracy of Design.
- 2) Functional Designs.
- 3) Agency under the Designs Act.

B) Grounds to prove in passing-off action by plaintiff. 4

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

- 1) Distinction between infringement action and passing-off.
 - 2) Designs prohibited from registration
 - 3) Industrial and International exhibition
 - 4) Rectification of register of design.
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**LL.B. (Semester – IV)/B.A.LL.B (Semester – VIII) Examination, 2014
PROPERTY LAW (Paper – III)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 18-12-2014
Time : 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- i) Easement cannot be created by _____
 - a) law
 - b) grant
 - c) necessity
 - d) prescription
 - ii) Easement are _____ right in rem.
 - a) personal
 - b) private
 - c) public
 - d) incorporate
 - iii) Jura in re aliena means _____
 - a) Rights in the property of another
 - b) Rights in the property of third person
 - c) Rights in the property of neighbour
 - d) Rights in his own property
 - iv) An easement _____
 - a) is extinguished when the servient owner leaves on his own
 - b) can not be extinguished
 - c) upon the death of the dominant owner
 - d) is extinguished when the dominant owner releases it expressly or impliedly to the servient owner
 - v) To _____ owner the right of easement is available.
 - a) servient
 - b) native
 - c) dominant
 - d) none of the above



- B) Answer in **one** sentence : **5**
- 1) What is meant by apartment number ?
 - 2) What is meant an easement acquired by prescription ?
 - 3) What is meant by revocation of licence ?
 - 4) What is common area and facilities ?
 - 5) Who is riparian owner ?
2. Define Licence. What are its characteristics ? When licence can be revoked ? **10**
3. Define Easement. Explain in detail the nature, characteristic and modes of extinction of rights of easements. **10**
- OR
- Distinguish between easement and licence.
4. A) Short notes on (**any 2**) : **4**
- i) Content of declaration
 - ii) Bay laws
 - iii) Insurance.
- B) Define riparian owner and state its rights. **4**
5. Write short notes on (**any 3**) : **12**
- a) Encumberance against apartments
 - b) Content of deed of apartments
 - c) Prohibited work in apartments
 - d) Disposition of work.
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LL.B. (Sem. – V), B.A.LL.B. (Sem. – IX) Examination, 2014
LAW OF CRIMES (Paper – II)
Paper – I : Criminal Procedure Code of 1973

Day and Date : Thursday, 27-11-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

N. B. : All questions are compulsory.

1. A) Multiple Choice Questions : 5

- 1) _____ is taking possession of property by an officer under legal process.
a) Seizure b) Warrant c) Search d) None of the above
- 2) Section _____ provides that a magistrate taking cognisance of an offence on a complaint.
a) 201 b) 202 c) 203 d) 200
- 3) The _____ has a right to be informed of the accusations against him to make preparations for his defence.
a) Complainant b) Accused c) Police d) None of the above
- 4) Every information relating to the commission of a cognisable offence is known as _____
a) F.I.R. b) Complaint c) Charge Sheet d) None of the above
- 5) Under _____ Section of Cr.P.C. bail may be taken in case of non-bailable offence.
a) 436 b) 437 c) 438 d) 439

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

- 1) _____ means bail in anticipation of arrest.
- 2) _____ is having a right to know of the accusation.



- 3) Article _____ of the constitution of India is for the protection in respect of conviction for offences.
- 4) A crime is a wrong not only against the individual victim but also against the _____
- 5) Public prosecutors are appointed under _____ section of criminal procedure code.

2. What are the principles of fair trial ? 10
3. Distinguish cognisable and non-cognisable offences along with its relevancy and adequacy problems. 10

OR

Explain the magisterial powers to take cognisance.

4. A) Write short answers (**any two**) : 4
- 1) Presumption of innocence
 - 2) Cancellation of Bail
 - 3) Right to be examined by medical practitioner.
- B) Explain arrest with and without warrant. 4
5. Write short notes (**any three**) : 12
- 1) Bail
 - 2) Evidentiary value of F.I.R.
 - 3) Rights of Arrested person
 - 4) Seizure.
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**LL.B. (Semester – V), B.A.LL.B. (Semester – IX) Examination, 2014
LAW OF EVIDENCE (Paper – II)**

Day and Date : Friday, 28-11-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 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) _____ is a document.
- A) A map of land B) Photograph
C) Marks on trees D) All of the above
- 2) Court draws the presumption basing on _____
- A) Proved facts B) Known facts
C) The course of nature D) All of the above
- 3) Self harming statements in civil cases are known as _____
- A) Relevancy B) Admissions
C) Confession D) None of these
- 4) The word “substance” used in the definition of “Document” indicates _____
- A) A paper B) Particular substance
C) Any substance D) None of these
- 5) A judgement of certain courts are _____ of the matter stated in them.
- A) Presumptions B) Conclusive proof
C) Admissions D) None of these



- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) Presumptions are devices used to shift _____
 - 2) Evidence may be given of the fact in issue and of _____ and of no others.
 - 3) Where direct evidence is not available, the fact in issue can be established by giving _____
 - 4) Kinds of confession are _____
 - 5) A fact is said to be “Not Proved” when _____
2. Define admission and confession and explain the following statements : 10
- a) “Admissions are genus of which confessions are species.”
 - b) Admissions made before police officer are inadmissible, however there are some exceptions.”
3. Who is an Expert ? Explain with reasons the circumstances in which an expert opinion is admissible. 10
- OR
- Explain the provisions regarding the judgements of courts of justice. 10
4. Give the answer in short : 5
- A) Write **any two** out of three :
- 1) Define the term “Fact In Issue”.
 - 2) Define the term “Not Proved”.
 - 3) State the facts bearing on question whether act was accidental or intentional.
- B) When the facts not otherwise relevant become relevant ? 5
5. Write short notes (Write **any three** out of four) : 10
- 1) Dying declaration.
 - 2) Resgestae.
 - 3) May presume and shall presume.
 - 4) Circumstantial evidence.
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**LL.B. (Semester – V)/ B.A.LL.B. (Semester – IX) Examination, 2014
THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT (Paper – III)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 29-11-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

Note : All questions are compulsory.

1. A) Multiple choice question : 5
- 1) Judgement is defined under section
 - a) Section 2 (3)
 - b) Section 2 (1)
 - c) Section 2 (2)
 - d) Section 2 (9)
 - 2) Provision of section 10 of the code of civil procedure 1908 are
 - a) Mandatory
 - b) Recommendatory
 - c) Optional
 - d) None of above
 - 3) An ex-parte decree can be sets aside on the ground of
 - a) Summons not duly served on the defendant
 - b) Plaintiff filled, baseless vicious suit against defendant
 - c) Any other reason
 - d) All above
 - 4) General rule of pleading are provided under
 - a) Order VI
 - b) Order VII
 - c) Order VIII
 - d) Order IX
 - 5) In section 15 the term lowest grade has been used such grade is based on the principle of
 - a) Territorial jurisdiction
 - b) Pecuniary jurisdiction
 - c) None of above



- B) Filling the blanks : 5
- 1) A bundle of essential facts which it is necessary for plaintiff to prove before he can succeed is called _____
 - 2) Suit which has been decided prior to the suit in question whether or not it was instituted prior thereto is called _____
 - 3) Authority to decide or power or authority of court to hear and determine cause, to adjudicate and exercise judicial power in relation to it is called _____
 - 4) The process of enforcing or giving effect to the judgement, decree or order of court is called _____
 - 5) _____ is a declaration of fact reduced in to writing and affirmed or sworn before an officer having authority to administer oath.
2. Define judgement and decree and state similarities and differences between judgement and decree ? 10
3. Explain statement civil court has jurisdiction to try all suit of civil nature unless cognizance barred. 10
- OR
3. Explain fully attachment before judgement and arrest before judgement. 10
4. A) Answer in short (**any two**) : 4
- 1) Exparte decree
 - 2) Interrogatories
 - 3) Commission.
- B) Res judicate. 4
5. Write short note (**any three**) : 12
- 1) Amendment of pleading
 - 2) Difference between rejection of plaint and return of plaint
 - 3) Cost
 - 4) Stay of suit.
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**LL.B. (Semester – V)/B.A.LL.B. (Semester – IX) Examination, 2014
COMPANY LAW (Paper – IV)**

Day and Date : Monday, 1-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) _____ is the main characteristics of the company.
 - a) Distinct person
 - b) Legal personality
 - c) Perpetual succession
 - d) All of these
- 2) _____ of a company are its bye-laws or rules and regulations which govern its internal affairs and conduct of its business.
 - a) Memorandum
 - b) Article of association
 - c) Prospectus
 - d) None of these
- 3) _____ is an advertisement offering to the public shares or debentures of the company.
 - a) Prospectus
 - b) Memorandum
 - c) Article
 - d) None of these
- 4) _____ is the right to participate in the profits made by a company while it declares dividends and in the assets of the company in the event of its being wound-up.
 - a) Share
 - b) Debenture
 - c) Both share and debenture
 - d) None of these
- 5) _____ can be appointed as director of a company under the Act.
 - a) A body corporate
 - b) Real living person
 - c) Association or firm
 - d) None of these



- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) The person who assumes the primary responsibility of matters relating to formation and promotion of a company are known as _____
 - 2) The Articles and memorandum when registered become a public document, therefore anyone who has dealing with the company shall be declined to have notice of the contents of these document this is known as _____
 - 3) Where a company can raise its share capital without making a public offer for subscription through the prospectus, it has to fill atleast three days before the allotment with the registrar of companies a statement known as _____
 - 4) Deferred share are also known as _____ shares.
 - 5) To become the director of company the director must take his _____ shares within a period of two months after his appointment.

2. Write a detail note on memorandum of association. 10

3. Write a note on appointment and removal of directors. 10

OR

Write a meaning of share and discuss in detail the kinds of shares and procedure for allotment of shares.

4. Short answer type questions : 8

a) Solve **any two** : 4

- 1) Statement in lieu of prospectus.
- 2) Promoter
- 3) Doctrine of ultra-virus.

b) Difference between corporation and partnership firm. 4

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

- 1) Theories of corporate personality
- 2) Doctrine of Indoor management
- 3) Dematerialized shares
- 4) Modes of becoming a shareholder.



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**LL.B. (Semester – V)/B.A. LL.B. (Semester – IX) Examination, 2014
Paper – IV : LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW (Paper – II)**

Day and Date : Monday, 1-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- i) Section _____ of ID Act defined the term industry.
a) 2(a) b) 2(c) c) 2(i) d) 2(j)
 - ii) _____ is a weapon of coercion in the hands of employer.
a) Lay off b) Lock out
c) Retrenchment d) Closure
 - iii) Industrial Disputes Act came into force on
a) 1-1-1947 b) 1-2-1947 c) 1-3-1947 d) 1-4-1947
 - iv) Section 25H deals with Reemployment of _____ workmen.
a) Laid off b) Retrenched c) Protected d) None of these
 - v) A union which has a minimum membership of _____ of total number of employees employed in any undertaking can apply for recognition.
a) 50% b) 40% c) 30% d) 20%
- B) Give **one** word answers/Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- i) Dissatisfaction with the economic condition is the cause of _____
 - ii) Can a union which is not registered under Trade Unions Act seek Recognition under MRTU and PULP Act.
 - iii) Appropriate Government may direct to the _____ to constitute a works committee.
 - iv) The employer who intends to closedown an industry shall serve atleast _____ days before the date on which the intended closure is to become effective.
 - v) Industrial Dispute is defined under Section _____ of ID Act.



2. Critically write a note on unfair labour practice. What is the punishment in the case of unfair labour practice ? **10**
3. Discuss about the 'Retrenchment' in detail with the help of case law. **10**
- OR
- Define closure. Explain the differences between closure and retrenchment. **10**
4. A) Write **any two** out of three : **4**
- i) Illegal strike
 - ii) Works committees
 - iii) Appropriate Government.
- B) Board of conciliation. **4**
5. Write **any three** out of four : **12**
- a) Evils of industrialisation
 - b) Cancellation of Recognition of Trade Union
 - c) Casual workmen
 - d) Transfer of undertaking.
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**LL.B. (Semester – V)/B.A. LL.B. (Semester – IX) Examination, 2014
PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW (Paper – V)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 2-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) Amount received under a Life Insurance Policy on maturity of policy is exempt from tax under Section _____
 - i) 10(11)
 - ii) 10(10D)
 - iii) 10(33)
 - iv) 10(10I)
- 2) In case of Government employee the maximum deduction for entertainment allowance is Rs. _____
 - i) 5,000
 - ii) 10,000
 - iii) 15,000
 - iv) 20,000
- 3) Income tax rates are determined by following law
 - i) Income Tax Act, 1961
 - ii) Annual Finance Bill
 - iii) Ordinance of the President
 - iv) None of the above
- 4) Royalty received by the professional writer is chargeable to tax under the head income from
 - i) Salary
 - ii) Profession
 - iii) Other sources
 - iv) Capital gain
- 5) Deduction for a co-operative society is covered u/s _____
 - i) 80 M
 - ii) 80 G
 - iii) 80 HHC
 - iv) 80 P



B) Fill in the blanks :

5

- 1) After independence of India, as per there port of _____ the Income Tax Act, 1961 was passed.
- 2) Exemption Limit for transport allowance to physically handicapped is Rs. _____ p.m.
- 3) The provision containing compulsory audit of accounts stated u/s _____ of Income Tax Act, 1961.
- 4) Deduction in respect of interest on deposits in saving accounts is stated u/s _____
- 5) A resident individual whose net income does not exceed Rs. 5,00,000/- can avail rebate under section _____

2. Explain in details provisions relating to profits and gains of business or profession. 10

3. Explain fundamental principles relating to tax laws. 10

OR

State and explain any 10 exemptions available u/s 10 of Income Tax Act, 1961.

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

4

- 1) Person
- 2) Assessee
- 3) Tax planning.

B) Income.

4

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

12

- 1) Offences and penal sanctions
 - 2) Difference between direct tax and indirect tax
 - 3) Section 80 C
 - 4) Agricultural income.
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**LL.B. (Semester – V)/B.A.LL.B. (Semester – IX) Examination, 2014
LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENURE AND TENANCY SYSTEM
(Paper – VIII)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 3-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice question : 5
- 1) The chief controlling authority in all matters connected with the land revenue in his division shall vest in _____
 - a) Collector
 - b) Talathi
 - c) Commissioner
 - d) None of the above
 - 2) According to Section _____ procedure, for conversion of use of land from one purpose to another is provided.
 - a) Sec. 49
 - b) Sec. 51
 - c) Sec. 43
 - d) Sec. 44
 - 3) The headquarter of the Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal shall be in _____
 - a) Nagpur
 - b) Aurangabad
 - c) Brihan Mumbai
 - d) Pune
 - 4) Assessment and settlement of land revenue shall remain in force for a period of _____
 - a) Twenty years
 - b) Ten years
 - c) Thirty years
 - d) Fifteen years
 - 5) According to Section 50 in the event of any encroachment being made on any land vested in _____, it shall be lawful for collector to summarily remove such encroachment.
 - a) Any person
 - b) Occupant
 - c) State Govt.
 - d) Central Govt.
- B) Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) "Saza" means
 - 2) "Urban area" means
 - 3) Nistar Patrak is provided under Section _____
 - 4) All land liable to pay revenue unless _____
 - 5) "Wada land" means.

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2. Define the term improvement. What is the procedure for construction of water course through land belonging to other person. **10**
3. Explain the powers and duties of revenue officers. **10**

OR

- Explain in detail the provision relating to Boundary and Boundary Mark. **10**
4. A) Answer **any two** out of three : **(2×2=4)**
- 1) Alluvial land
 - 2) Land Revenue
 - 3) Privilege of title-deed's.
- B) Nistar Patrak. **4**
5. Short notes (Write **any three**) : **(3×4=12)**
- 1) Encroachment on land
 - 2) Farm building
 - 3) Maharashtra land Revenue Tribunal
 - 4) Appeals and Appellate authorities.
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**LL.B. (Semester – V) and B.A. LL.B. (Semester – IX) Examination, 2014
EQUITY AND TRUST (Paper – IX)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 4-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) _____ of the beneficiary is his right against the trustee as owner of the trust property.
a) Duty b) Interest c) Right d) Liabilities
 - 2) _____ calls the definition given by professor keeton as perhaps the most satisfactory definition.
a) Story b) Snell c) Halsbury d) Salmond
 - 3) A _____ trust is one where the trustee has to exercise his discretion in carrying out the trust.
a) General b) Special c) Simple d) Normal
 - 4) As per _____ of the Act, the trust is bound to inform himself of the state of trust property.
a) Section 11 b) Section 12 c) Section 13 d) Section 14
 - 5) The rule of law against perpetuities does not apply to _____ trust.
a) Charitable b) Private c) Discretionary d) None of the above
- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) Defects in conveyancing are supplied in case of _____ trusts.
 - 2) As per Section _____ of the Act, trust to be valid must be created for a lawful purpose.
 - 3) Section 32 of the Act deals with _____ of the trustee to re-imburement of expenses.
 - 4) The instrument by which the trust is declared is called the _____
 - 5) The doctrine of cy-pres applies to _____ trusts.



2. Define trust. State what are the essential certainties for the creation of a valid trust. **10**
3. A) Enumerate the rights of a trustee under the Indian Trust Act, 1882. **10**
- OR
- B) Discuss the statutory powers of the trustee under the Act. **10**
4. A) Answer in short (**any 2**) : **4**
- 1) Discretionary trust
 - 2) Trust and agency
 - 3) Illusory trust
- B) Differentiate between public and private trust. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any 3**) : **12**
- 1) Rights of beneficiary
 - 2) Doctrine of cy-pres
 - 3) Trust and contract Differentiate
 - 4) Duties of trustee.
-



B) Fill in the blanks : 5

- 1) The General Assembly of UNO on _____ has adopted the Universal Declaration of Human rights.
- 2) The International covenant on economic, social and cultural Rights is comprises with _____ Articles.
- 3) The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights was created in _____ year.
- 4) The Vienna conference on Human Rights was held in the _____ year.
- 5) The American convention on Human rights came into force in _____ year.

- 2. Write a detail note on the International covenant on economic, social and Cultural Rights. 10
- 3. Discuss in detail the proclamation of Teheran. 10

OR

Write a note on the African charter convention on human rights.

- 4. A) Write short answers (**any two**) : 4
 - 1) Idealistic theory of rights.
 - 2) Classification of Human Rights.
 - 3) UN Commissioner of Human Rights.

B) American Revolution. 4

- 5. Write short notes (**any three**) : 12
 - 1) Natural Rights Theory.
 - 2) UDHR
 - 3) European convention on Human Rights
 - 4) Legal Rights Theory.
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**B.A.LL.B. – I (Semester – I) Examination, 2014
ECONOMICS – I (Paper – V) (Old)
General Principles**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 2-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions.

5

- i) Where is the head office of R.B.I. ?
a) Delhi
b) Mumbai
c) Kolkata
d) None of these
- ii) Law of variable proportions occurs in _____ period.
a) Very short
b) Long
c) Short
d) Medium
- iii) Who introduced the concept of the monopolistic competition ?
a) E. H. Chamberlin
b) Prof. Keynes
c) Adam Smith
d) Dr. Marshall
- iv) In a perfectly competitive market, a firm is a _____
a) Price maker
b) Price taker
c) Price checker
d) Price controller
- v) Average cost is the cost _____ of out-put.
a) Two units
b) Total units
c) Per unit
d) Both a) and b)

P.T.O.

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- B) Answer in **one** sentence : **5**
- i) Give any one example of product differentiation industry.
 - ii) Who has formulated the utility theory ?
 - iii) What is dumping ?
 - iv) Define price discrimination.
 - v) Define opportunity cost.

2. Explain the different types of elasticity of demand. **10**

3. State the internal and external economies and diseconomies of scale. **10**

OR

Explain with the help of diagram, how the price is determined under monopoly. **10**

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

- i) Marginal utility.
- ii) Mixed economy.
- iii) Money wages.

B) Law of demand. **4**

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

- i) Monopolistic competition.
 - ii) Perfect competition.
 - iii) Equi-marginal utility.
 - iv) Economics as science.
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LL.B. (Semester – VI) and B.A.LL.B. (Semester – X) Examination, 2014
LAW OF CRIMES (Paper – II)
Paper – I : Criminal Procedure Code of 1973

Day and Date : Tuesday, 9-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- 1) Compounding of offences means compromise between _____
 - a) Accused and Injured (Aggrieved)
 - b) Accused and Police
 - c) Accused and Judge
 - d) Accused and Advocate
- 2) Under _____ Section the High Court or a court of Session is empowered to exercise the powers of revision over the lower courts.
 - a) 397
 - b) 379
 - c) 395
 - d) 378
- 3) Observation Home is established for _____
 - a) Accused
 - b) Injured
 - c) Complainant
 - d) Juvenile
- 4) Section _____ provides for judgment in cases tried summarily.
 - a) 225
 - b) 246
 - c) 264
 - d) 255
- 5) Juvenile or child means a person who has not completed _____ year of age.
 - a) 21
 - b) 18
 - c) 16
 - d) 15

P.T.O.



- B) Fill in the blanks / answer in **one** sentences : **5**
- 1) What is meant by Juvenile delinquency ?
 - 2) What is the object of charge ?
 - 3) What is the object of time limitation ?
 - 4) What is meant by “Autrefois acquit and Autrefois convict” ?
 - 5) Which court is empowered to transfer cases and appeals ?
2. Write detail on “Trial before Sessions Court”. **10**
3. A) Explain “Legislative and judicial protection of juvenile offender”. **10**
- OR
- B) What is meant by charge and discharge ? Explain separate charges for distinct offences.
4. A) Answer in short (**any two**) : **4**
- 1) Appeal
 - 2) Reform of criminal procedure
 - 3) Revision.
- B) Write note on treatment and rehabilitation of juvenile offender. **4**
5. Write short note (**any three**) : **12**
- 1) Problems and prospect of probation.
 - 2) Juvenile Court system.
 - 3) Legal aid in appeals.
 - 4) Form and content of charge.
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**LL.B. (Semester – VI)/B.A.LL.B. (Semester – X) Examination, 2014
LAW OF EVIDENCE (Paper – II)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 10-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- i) Presumption as to electronic records _____ years.
A) 4 B) 3 C) 5 D) 2
 - ii) A party who asserts the affirmative of an issue _____ lies on him to prove the fact.
A) Estoppel B) Burden of proof
C) Evidence D) Proof
 - iii) An accomplice shall be a competent witness as against _____
A) Accused B) Victim
C) Complainant D) All of the above
 - iv) Any question suggesting the answer which the person putting it wishes or expects to receive is called a _____
A) Leading questions B) Suggestive questions
C) Cross questions D) All of the above
 - v) Estoppel is deals with Section _____
A) Section 115-117 B) Section 118 – 120
C) Section 120 – 125 D) Section 126 – 130
- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- i) An issue of fact or law which has been determined in an earlier proceeding cannot be raised in a subsequent proceeding is _____
 - ii) All persons shall be competent to _____



- iii) Oral evidence must be _____
- iv) Section 155 deals with _____
- v) All the documents produced for the inspection of the court called _____

- 2. Explain the scope of doctrine of judicial notice. 10
- 3. Explain general principles concerning oral evidence. 10

OR

Explain general principles of examination and cross examination.

- 4. Short answer type questions :
 - A) Answer **any two** : 4
 - i) Question of corroboration
 - ii) Onus probandi
 - iii) Impeaching of standing or credit of witness.
 - B) Presumption as to dowry death. 4
- 5. Short notes on (**any three**) : 12
 - A) Hostile witness
 - B) Estoppel by conduct
 - C) State privilege
 - D) Improper admission and of witness in civil and criminal cases.



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**LL.B. (Semester – VI)/B.A.LL.B. (Semester – X) Examination, 2014
Paper – III : THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT**

Day and Date : Thursday, 11-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) Order 34 of C.P.C. lays down the procedure for the suits relating to _____ of immovable property.
a) Mortgages b) Partition c) Attachment d) Execution
 - 2) Section _____ of C.P.C. recognises the right to appeal from every decree passed by any court having original jurisdiction.
a) 94 b) 95 c) 96 d) 100
 - 3) Order 43 of C.P.C. deals with _____ from orders.
a) Appeals b) Suits c) Plaint d) None of above
 - 4) Cross objections can be field by the _____ in an appeal.
a) Defendant b) Plaintiff c) Caveator d) Respondent
 - 5) Misconstruction of evidence or document is said to be substantial question of _____
a) Law b) Fact c) Material fact d) None of above
- B) Answer in **one** sentence/Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) Define review.
 - 2) Section _____ of C.P.C. provides for revisional power of court.
 - 3) Caveat means
 - 4) How many period of limitation is prescribed for execution of decree ?
 - 5) Section 88 of C.P.C. provides for _____ suit.



- 2. Explain the application for execution. 10
- 3. Describe the appeal from original decree. 10

OR

Write suits by or against Government or public officers.

- 4. Short answer type questions :
 - A) Write **any two** : 4
 - 1) Define execution
 - 2) Reference
 - 3) Continuing breach of contract.
 - B) Suit for public nuisance. 4
 - 5. Write short notes on **any three** : 12
 - 1) Mistaken legal advice
 - 2) Appealable orders
 - 3) Objects of Limitation Act
 - 4) Suit for sale.
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**LL.B. (Semester – VI)/B.A.LL.B. (Semester – X) Examination, 2014
COMPANY LAW (Paper – IV)**

Day and Date : Friday, 12-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) According to _____, “Debenture is a document given by a company as evidence of a debt to the holder usually arising out of a loan and most commonly secured by charge”.
a) Story b) Clair c) Topham d) Dixon
 - 2) Section _____ lays down the procedure for adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.
a) Section 286 b) Section 287
c) Section 288 d) Section 285
 - 3) The statutory report is required to be certified as correct by _____ directors of the company.
a) One b) Two c) Three d) Five
 - 4) _____ resolution is necessary for alteration of Memorandum.
a) Simple b) Special
c) General d) Ordinary
 - 5) Section 489 to 498 deals with the provisions relating to _____ voluntary winding-up.
a) Members b) Creditors
c) Tribunal d) All of above
- B) Fill in the blanks : 5
- 1) _____ can be paid only out of the profits of the company.
 - 2) _____ means, every person liable to contribute to the assets of a company in the event of its being wound-up.



- 3) _____ is a person appointed or deputed by a member, to participate and vote on his behalf in the meeting.
- 4) _____ means any act exercised in a manner burdensome, harsh and wrongful.
- 5) _____ general meeting is called for transacting some urgent or special business which cannot be postponed till next meetings.
2. Discuss the principles laid down in the case of Foss Vs Harbottle and state if there are any exceptions to rule in Foss Vs Harbottle. **10**
3. A) Discuss the various provisions provided under Companies Act, for prevention of oppression and mismanagement. **10**
- OR
- B) Write a note on voluntary winding-up of a company. **10**
4. A) Answer in short (**any 2**) : **4**
- 1) FEMA (Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999)
 - 2) Subsidiary Company
 - 3) Types of Debentures.
- B) Write note on : **4**
- 1) Dividend.
5. Write short notes (**any 3**) : **12**
- 1) Powers of Liquidator
 - 2) Government company
 - 3) Amalgamation
 - 4) Borrowing powers of company.
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LL.B. (Semester – VI)/B.A. LL.B. (Semester – X) Examination, 2014
Paper – IV : LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW (Paper – II) (New)

Day and Date : Friday, 12-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

5

- i) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 is a _____ legislation.
a) Social security b) Welfare
c) Labour d) None of these
- ii) Article _____ of the constitution provides that state shall endeavour to secure to all workers living wages.
a) Art. 41 b) Art. 42 c) Art. 43 d) Art. 44
- iii) The Factories Act was came into force in _____ year.
a) 1948 b) 1949 c) 1950 d) 1951
- iv) Under Factories Act the minimum age of children for employment has been raised from 12 to _____ years.
a) 13 b) 14 c) 15 d) 16
- v) Which Act provides protection to industrial workers and their families who are exposed to the risks of sickness, employment injury, maternity etc. ?
a) Workmen Compensation Act b) ESI Act
c) Minimum Wages Act d) None of these

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

5

- i) _____ factories are excluded from the purview of the ESI Act.
- ii) To get disablement benefit under ESI Act for temporary disablement at full rate, the disablement should continues for not less than _____ days excluding the day of accident.

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- iii) The Supreme Court in _____ case classified wages into three categories.
- iv) _____ wage is one which is sufficient to cover the base physical needs of a worker and his family.
- v) Whether 'mine' is a factory ?

2. When employer is liable to pay compensation under Workmens Compensation Act ? **10**
3. Critically write a note on the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

OR

Write about the provisions prescribing about the health of workers under Factories Act. **10**

4. A) Write short answers (**any two**) : **4**
- i) Living wage
 - ii) Employment injury
 - iii) Maternity benefit under ESI Act.
- B) Notional extension. **4**
5. Write short notes on **any three** : **12**
- i) Intentional injury
 - ii) Welfare measures under Factories Act
 - iii) Dependents benefit
 - iv) Certificate of fitness under Factories Act.
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**LL.B. (Semester – VI)/B.A.LL.B. (Semester – X) Examination, 2014
Paper – V : PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAWS**

Day and Date : Saturday, 13-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : **5**
- 1) Under CST Act dealer is defined under Section _____
 - a) 2
 - b) 2b
 - c) 2 (d)
 - d) None of above
 - 2) Section _____ deals with sale or purchase in the course of Interstate trade or commerce.
 - a) 3
 - b) 2
 - c) 4
 - d) None of above
 - 3) Under CST Act, 1956, the term turn-over is defined under Section _____
 - a) 2 (g)
 - b) 2 (j)
 - c) 2 (k)
 - d) None of above
 - 4) The main object of VAT is to avoid _____
 - a) Cascading effect
 - b) Minimum effect
 - c) Single effect
 - d) None of above
 - 5) The following _____ service is liable to service tax.
 - a) Architect
 - b) Cable
 - c) Dry-cleaning
 - d) All the above



- B) Answer in **one** sentence/word : **5**
- 1) Place of business u/CST _____
 - 2) Tribunal under MVAT means _____
 - 3) At beginning in 1994, only three services covered under service tax in organised sector namely, telephone, general insurance and _____
 - 4) The essence of VAT is in providing _____ for the tax paid earlier, and this is given effect through the concept of input tax credit/rebate.
 - 5) Section 7 of CST Act provides two types of registration i. e. _____
2. Explain salient features of service tax. **10**
3. Explain : **10**
- a) Offences and penalties u/MVAT.
 - b) Registration of dealers u/MVAT.
- OR
- b) Define sale and explain provisions relating to sale in the course of export or import under CST Act. **10**
4. A) Write short answer (**any 2**) : **4**
- 1) Set-off MVAT Act.
 - 2) Mandap Keeper
 - 3) Amendment of registration certificate u/CST Act.
- B) Taxable service. **4**
5. Write short notes (**any 3**) : **12**
- 1) Sale Tax Authorities under CST.
 - 2) Constitutional perspective of service tax.
 - 3) Sale in the course of inter-state trade and commerce.
 - 4) Offences and penalties under CST Act.
-



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**LL.B. (Semester – VI)/B.A.LL.B. (Semester – X) Examination, 2014
LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENURE AND TENANCY SYSTEM (Paper – VIII)**

Day and Date : Monday, 15-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Match the pairs :

5

- | A | B |
|-------------------------|---|
| a) Sec. 7 | a) may be fixed by court |
| b) Standard rent | b) premises used for charitable purpose |
| c) Total exemption | c) sec. 7(9) |
| d) Subjective exemption | d) tenant |
| e) Premises | e) permitted increase |
| | f) premises belonging local authority |
| | g) definition section |
| | h) duty of landlord to keep in good condition |

B) Fill in the gaps :

5

- 1) Rent in excess of standard rent is _____
- 2) Land lord increases rent on account of payment of increased _____
- 3) Conversion of residential into commercial premises is _____
- 4) A scientist is entitled to recover possession of premises for his occupation under Sec. _____
- 5) Giving receipt for any amount received is _____



2. When landlord may recover possession ? 10

OR

The court may fix standard rent. Explain.

3. Explain award under Land Acquisition Act, 1894. 10

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

- 1) What is sublet ?
- 2) What is government allottee ?
- 3) What is permitted increase ?

B) Acquisition for public purpose. 4

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

- 1) Land acquisition reference.
 - 2) Time limit for disposal of suit, proceedings.
 - 3) Relief against forfeiture.
 - 4) Recovery of possession for demolishing.
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LL.B. (Semester – VI), B.A. LL.B. (Semester – X) Examination, 2014
EQUITY AND TRUST (Paper – IX)

Day and Date : Tuesday, 16-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) Section _____ of Indian Trust Act fixes the liability beneficiary joining the breach of trust.
A) 20 B) 67
C) 68 D) 66
 - 2) Section 70 of Indian Trust Act, deals that the office of trustee is vacated by his _____ from his office.
A) Death or by his discharge B) Death or resignations
C) Acceptance of new trust D) None
 - 3) As explained snell the trust even though completely constituted may be revoked by settlor or _____
A) Set aside by third parties B) Set aside by trustee
C) Set aside by beneficiary D) None
 - 4) Equity looks on that as done which _____
A) Yet to be done B) Has to be done
C) Done D) Ought to be done
 - 5) Equity will not suffer a _____
A) Wrong to without a remedy B) Wrong to without a right
C) Wrong to without a duty D) None



B) Fill in the blanks :

5

- 1) Section _____ deals the discharge of trustee.
- 2) Indian Trust Act, makes provision for extinction of trusts under sections _____
- 3) Section 88 of the Trust Act requires a _____ not gain an advantage of his position.
- 4) Indian Trust Act, 1882 in sections 10 and 70 to 76 makes provision for the _____ of trustees.
- 5) A trust created by will may be revoked at the _____

2. “A constructive trust is extension of a court’s conscience, its foundations are vesting of property in the defendant and principle of unjust enrichments absence of confidence has no relevance” – explain.

10

3. Explain the maxim ‘he who comes into equity must come with clean hands’.

10

OR

Explain the maxim ‘equality is equity’.

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

4

- 1) Cypress doctrine
- 2) Charitable and religious trust
- 3) Extinction of trust.

B) Offences and penalties.

4

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

12

- 1) Public trust administration fund
- 2) Appointment of new trustee
- 3) Liabilities of beneficiary
- 4) Budget accounts and audit.



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**LL.B. (Semester – VI)/B.A. LL.B. (Semester – X) Examination, 2014
INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS (Paper – X)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 17-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. A) Multiple choice questions : 5
- 1) The convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women was consisting of the following total number of Articles
a) 30 b) 45 c) 35 d) None of above
 - 2) The convention on the rights of child was consisting of following number of total Articles
a) 54 b) 44 c) 30 d) None of above
 - 3) The United Nations Organisation was consisting of the following number of principal organs
a) 06 b) 04 c) 30 d) None of above
 - 4) The declaration on the rights of persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religions and Linguistic minorities was consisting of the following number of Articles
a) 09 b) 12 c) 08 d) None of above
 - 5) The convention on the political rights of women was consisting of following total number of Articles
a) 11 b) 13 c) 15 d) None of above
- B) Fill in the blanks/Answer in **one** sentence : 5
- 1) The Second World Conference of United Nations of rights of women was held at copenhagen in the year _____
 - 2) The declaration on the rights of mentally retarded persons was adopted in the year _____
 - 3) The declaration on the rights of disabled persons was adopted in the year _____



- _____
- 4) The head of the I.L.O. was situated in _____
 - 5) FAO was established in the year _____ to raise the living standard and to increase the production of food stuffs.

- 2. Discuss in detail the evaluation of appropriate measures provided by state parties towards the rights of child under both convention and declaration of rights of child. 10
- 3. Critically examine the measures to be adopted by the state parties towards rights of women under CEDAW and convention on the political rights of women.

OR

Discuss in detail the various rights provided for disabled persons under declaration on the rights of disabled persons and rights guaranteed for mentally retarded persons under declaration on the rights of mentally retarded persons. 10

- 4. A) Write a short answer on **any two** : 4
 - 1) Secretariat of UNO
 - 2) International court of justice
 - 3) UNESCO
 - B) The security council and trusteeship council of U.N.O. 4
 - 5. Write a short notes on **any three** : (3×4=12)
 - 1) I.L.O.
 - 2) W.H.O.
 - 3) W.I.P.O.
 - 4) F.A.O.
- _____



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**B.A.LL.B. – I (Semester – I) (Old) Examination, 2014
LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD (Paper – VI)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 3-12-2014
Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 50

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

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

- 1) Logic is a _____ science.
(normative, verbal, material)
- 2) _____ is called implication between premise and conclusion.
(Truth, Falsity, Validity)
- 3) There are only _____ terms in every proposition.
(four, three, two)
- 4) 'Moral' and 'Immoral' is a pair of _____ terms.
(contrary, contradictory, compatible)
- 5) Universal affirmative is called _____ proposition.
(A, E, I)

B) Fill in the blanks : 5

- 1) Both terms are distributed in _____ proposition.
- 2) In modern logic 'equivalent' is symbolised as _____
- 3) Simple enumeration is a kind of _____ inference.
- 4) Conversion is a kind of _____ inference.
- 5) There is _____ opposition between 'A' and 'I' propositions.



2. Explain logic is a formal science. **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) $(p \vee q) \equiv (\sim p \cdot \sim q)$

4. a) Write short answers (**any 2**) : **4**
- 1) Explain the uses of logic.
 - 2) What is preposition ?
 - 3) What is simple enumerative Induction.
- b) Distinguish between Deductive and Inductive inference. **4**
5. Solve **any three** of the following : **12**
- 1) What inferences by opposition of propositions can be drawn from the following propositions ?
 - i) All girls are kind.
 - ii) Some boys are brave.
 - 2) Give, converse and obverse forms of the following propositions :
 - i) No trees are green.
 - ii) Some mobiles are usefull.
 - 3) Explain the distribution of terms in A, E, I, O propositions.
 - 4) Explain the nature of analogy.
-