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No.

B.A.LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
POLITICAL SCIENCE - I

Political Theory and Organization (19605102)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 16-04-2024

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.**15**

- 1) In India _____ system of government is existing.
 - a) Parliamentary
 - b) Federal
 - c) Presidential
 - d) N.O.T.
- 2) Social contract theory was given by _____.
 - a) Karl Marx
 - b) J. J. Rousseau
 - c) Hegel
 - d) J. S. Mill
- 3) U. S. A. has its _____ type of government.
 - a) Parliamentary
 - b) Quasi-Federal
 - c) Presidential
 - d) Unitary
- 4) Single citizenship is characteristic of which type of government?
 - a) Unitary
 - b) Federal
 - c) Parliamentary
 - d) N.O.T.
- 5) Surplus value theory was given by _____.
 - a) Hegel
 - b) J. S. Mill
 - c) Rousseau
 - d) Karl Marx
- 6) Who advocated stateless society?
 - a) Hegel
 - b) J. S. Mill
 - c) Rousseau
 - d) Karl Marx
- 7) _____ book was written by Gandhiji.
 - a) My experiment with truth
 - b) Hind swaraj
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) Gita Rahasya
- 8) Tenure of Lok Sabha is _____ years.
 - a) 4
 - b) 5
 - c) 6
 - d) Unlimited
- 9) Which of the following is not characteristic of federation?
 - a) Rigid Constitution
 - b) Division of Powers
 - c) Supremacy of Constitution
 - d) Single citizenship
- 10) Which of the following is essential element of state?
 - a) Territory
 - b) Media
 - c) Wealth
 - d) Citizenship
- 11) Who was contributed in Bhoodan Movement?
 - a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b) V. Patel
 - c) Vinoba Bhave
 - d) N.O.T.
- 12) _____ is one of the characteristics of liberalism.
 - a) Liberty
 - b) Monarchy
 - c) Autocracy
 - d) Totalitarianism

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Sociology - I (19605103)**

Day & Date: Friday, 19-04-2024
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

15

- 1) Face to face contact is _____ relationship.
 - a) Secondary
 - b) Primary
 - c) Indirect
 - d) All
- 2) _____ family is characteristic of Urban.
 - a) Joint
 - b) Extended
 - c) Nuclear
 - d) Modern
- 3) _____ is informal means of Social Control.
 - a) Educational
 - b) Custom
 - c) Law
 - d) Co-ercion
- 4) _____ is one of the forms of Social Interaction.
 - a) Competition
 - b) Status
 - c) Rural
 - d) Urban
- 5) Social change occurs due to _____.
 - a) Culture
 - b) Custom
 - c) Law
 - d) Tradition
- 6) New family creates through _____.
 - a) Joint
 - b) Marriage
 - c) Divorce
 - d) Status
- 7) Monarchy is one of the Kind of _____.
 - a) Society
 - b) Community
 - c) Government
 - d) Group
- 8) The _____ is necessary element for community.
 - a) Division
 - b) Territory
 - c) Government
 - d) Custom
- 9) Network of _____ among individual is society.
 - a) Conflict
 - b) Social Status
 - c) Social Relationship
 - d) None
- 10) Fruit Collection & Shooting is occupation of _____ community.
 - a) tribal
 - b) rural
 - c) urban
 - d) society
- 11) Sociology is one of the _____ science.
 - a) Natural
 - b) Physical
 - c) Social
 - d) Total

Q.3 Answer the following (Any Three) 15

- a) Explain about Substantive law and Procedural law.
- b) Explain the maxims 'respondent superior' and 'Ubi jus ibi remedium'.
- c) Explain the meanings and difference between Res judicata and Res sub-judice?
- d) Explain the maxim 'Autrefois acquit autrefois convict' and 'Double jeopardy'.
- e) What are the classes of Criminal Courts under Criminal Procedure Code, 1973?
- f) Define the terms 'mortgage' and 'lease' under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 and write difference between them.

Q.4 Answer the following (Any One) 15

- a) Explain and define Law and its classification between Civil Law and Criminal Law.

OR

- b) Give the brief explanation of the legal maxim 'Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea'.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

Define the term Law and state in brief its classification as to the relationship and difference between natural law and positive law. And state if there is conflict between these two laws, then which law will prevail and why?

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
English – I (19605101)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 24-04-2024
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct articles. 05

- 1) The guide knows _____ way.

a) an	b) the
c) a	d) None of these
- 2) The children found _____ egg in the nest.

a) a	b) an
c) the	d) None of these
- 3) Copper is _____ useful metal.

a) an	b) a
c) the	d) None of these
- 4) English is _____ easy language.

a) a	b) the
c) an	d) None of these
- 5) He sells wheat twenty rupees _____ kilo.

a) an	b) the
c) a	d) No article

B) Choose the correct parts of speech of the underlined words. 05

- 1) They listen to music every day.

a) Verb	b) Noun
c) Adverb	d) Adjective
- 2) I want to go now.

a) Noun	b) Pronoun
c) Adverb	d) Preposition
- 3) Throw the ball as hands as you can.

a) Verb	b) Adjective
c) Noun	d) Pronoun
- 4) Do it quickly.

a) Adverb	b) Noun
c) Conjunction	d) Verb
- 5) Meena is my best friend.

a) Verb	b) Adjective
c) Noun	d) Pronoun

C) Choose the correct preposition.

- 1) The cat jumped _____ the river.

a) in	b) into
c) to	d) with
- 2) There is no boy _____ the class.

a) in	b) on
c) to	d) into
- 3) He comes _____ 3 O'clock.

a) in	b) at
c) by	d) to
- 4) Please sit _____ the next bench.

a) on	b) at
c) upon	d) in
- 5) I know German _____ English.

a) to	b) since
c) beside	d) besides

Q.2 A) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. 10

Habits are easily formed especially bad ones, such as over-eating, drinking and smoking. Once formed they are difficult to be got rid of. Idleness and over work are also matters of habit. Bad habits must be fought against. They should not be allowed to be formed, and when formed, one should try to give them up at all costs.

The habit of consuming tobacco is one of the most widespread and most harmful habits. None has claimed any good for it. Again, more harmful than this is drinking habit. Alcohol of any kind is poison. Even if taken in small quantities. Drinking is universal in cold countries, under the false notion that it is a necessity. Millions of people have begun to do entirely without it with great advantage to their health and wealth. Such bad habits must be given up.

- 1) What are the bad habits that easily formed?
- 2) What are the steps to be taken to give up the bad habits?
- 3) What are the most harmful habits some people are addicted to?
- 4) What are the reasons put forth for continuing them as necessary?
- 5) What is the advice given for the good of the people?

B) Write an essay on one of the following topics. 10

- 1) Lok-Adalat
- 2) Role of Lawyer
- 3) Capital Punishment

Q.3 A) Answer the following questions. (Any Two). 08

- 1) How was Gandhiji able to influence lawyers? Give instances.
- 2) Which advice to Gandhiji from Joshiji?
- 3) What is a lawyer's duty according to M.K. Gandhi?

B) Write a letter on one of the following. 07

- 1) Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper about the missing of loudspeaker in your area.
- 2) Write a letter to a publisher placing an order for some books.

- Q.4 A) Analyses the following sentences. (Any Four) 08**
- 1) An elderly couple was killed on the road on Saturday.
 - 2) The Achers are everywhere.
 - 3) Ram is a Teacher.
 - 4) They studied in Mumbai.
 - 5) The Marry found her guilty.
- B) Correct the following sentences. 07**
- 1) I am ill for five days.
 - 2) He does not care for money.
 - 3) He loosed a rupee.
 - 4) He is best player.
 - 5) I feel badly.
 - 6) I am senior than you.
 - 7) Each of the boys are clever.
- Q.5 A) Do as Directed. (Any Five). 05**
- 1) I lived in Chennai Since 1960. (Change the Voice)
 - 2) I said, "I have finished my work". (Direct to Indirect)
 - 3) She looks ill. (Add Question Tag).
 - 4) It is very sad. (Make exclamatory).
 - 5) What a beautiful scene this is! (Assertive).
 - 6) Only God can help us. (Negative)
- B) Suggest only one word for the following. (Any Five). 05**
- 1) Dissolving a marriage.
 - 2) Something which cannot be believed.
 - 3) Inability to sleep.
 - 4) A man who is unmarried.
 - 5) A Govt. of people, for the people, by the people.
 - 6) To do anything against the law.
- C) Paragraph- Writing on the any one of the following. (only one para) 05**
- 1) Honesty is the best policy
 - 2) Criminal Law
 - 3) Our College Library

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B.A. LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
POLITICAL SCIENCE - II
Foundation of Political Obligations (19605202)

Day & Date: Monday, 15-04-2024
 Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Choose correct alternatives and fill in the blanks. 15

- 1) _____ is the important obligation of people.
 - a) To pay taxes
 - b) Violence
 - c) Theft
 - d) No any
- 2) Many political Thinkers propose to disobey _____.
 - a) Just law
 - b) Law
 - c) Unjust law
 - d) No any
- 3) Promise should be honored due to its _____.
 - a) Utility
 - b) Harmfulness
 - c) Injury
 - d) No any
- 4) _____ suggested non-violence method of disobedience.
 - a) Karl Marx
 - b) M. K. Gandhi
 - c) Hitler
 - d) No any
- 5) The principle of 'General Will' is advocated by _____.
 - a) Rousseau
 - b) Locke
 - c) Hobbes
 - d) No any
- 6) Utilitarianism is associated with name of _____.
 - a) Bentham
 - b) H. J. Laski
 - c) John Locke
 - d) No any
- 7) _____ explain concept of Ram Rajya.
 - a) Kautilya
 - b) M. G. Ranade
 - c) Gandhiji
 - d) No any
- 8) _____ theory of punishment based on principle of revenge an eye for an eye.
 - a) Reformative
 - b) Preventive
 - c) Retributive
 - d) No any
- 9) _____ is safeguard against unjust laws.
 - a) Dictatorship
 - b) Judiciary
 - c) Corruption
 - d) No any
- 10) The social contract theory replaced _____.
 - a) Divine origin
 - b) Marxian theory
 - c) Force theory
 - d) No any
- 11) _____ is non-violence way of resistance.
 - a) Violence
 - b) Satyagraha
 - c) War
 - d) No any

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B.A. LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Logic and Scientific Method (19605203)

Day & Date: Thursday, 18-04-2024
 Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Choose correct preposition.

15

- 1) _____ is a founder of traditional logic.
 - a) Kant
 - b) Aristotle
 - c) Hume
 - d) Russell
- 2) According to Aristotle, disjunctive proposition is _____.
 - a) Categorical
 - b) Conditional
 - c) Equivalent
 - d) Conjunctive
- 3) _____ is modern logician.
 - a) Kant
 - b) Aristotle
 - c) Hume
 - d) Venn
- 4) 'Hindu and Sikh' is a pair of _____ terms.
 - a) Contrary
 - b) Contradictory
 - c) Compatible
 - d) None of these
- 5) _____ is a propositional connective of implicative proposition.
 - a) And
 - b) Or
 - c) Not
 - d) If __ then __
- 6) In modern logic 'And' is symbolized as _____.
 - a) \vee
 - b) \sim
 - c) \cdot
 - d) \supset
- 7) Only assertive sentence is called _____.
 - a) Interrogative
 - b) Inference
 - c) Proposition
 - d) Term
- 8) _____ proposition is not conditional proposition.
 - a) Categorical
 - b) Hypothetical
 - c) Strong disjunctive
 - d) Weak disjunctive
- 9) In Immediate inference _____ premise/s is/are sufficient for drawing the conclusion.
 - a) One
 - b) Two
 - c) Three
 - d) Four
- 10) There is _____ opposition between 'A' and 'I' propositions.
 - a) Contrary
 - b) Contradictory
 - c) Sub contrary
 - d) Sub alternation
- 11) Syllogism is composed of _____ terms.
 - a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) Five

c) **Use the correct modal auxiliary as per the function provided in the brackets.** 03

- 1) They _____ protected. (obligation)

a) can	b) could
c) must	d) might
- 2) You _____ realise your responsibility (advice).

a) should	b) ought to
c) could	d) can
- 3) He _____ also be an inspiration. (ability)

a) could	b) should
c) can	d) may

d) **Identify the mood in the following sentences.** 02

- 1) I wish I were Bill Gates.

a) Indicative	b) Imperative
c) Subjective	d) None
- 2) 'Listen Carefully'

a) Subjective	b) Imperative
c) Indicative	d) Interrogative

Q.2 a) **Turn the following sentences into Indirect speech. (Any Five)** 10

- 1) He said "Harish took my pencil".
- 2) I said to her, "You are wise".
- 3) He said to me, "I arrived yesterday".
- 4) He said to me, "Do you play cricket?"
- 5) He said, "What a delightful performance!"
- 6) I said to him, "Give me your book".

b) **Add a question tag. (Any Five)** 10

- 1) The children are in the bedroom.
- 2) We have finished our work.
- 3) Don't make any noise.
- 4) Let's have a game of cricket.
- 5) She looks ill.
- 6) Everyone cheered wildly.
- 7) Few people knew the answer.

Q.3 a) **Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions given below it.** 10

Do we know the difference between knowledge and wisdom? Is there a need to know the difference between them? Are we well equipped to handle the vagaries of existence with what is known to us? Knowledge means all that we acquire from what we read, hear or see. Wisdom means the ability to choose from what is available to us and then use it for our own benefit. Today, the world has started talking about the value-based education. What does it mean? In simple terms it means two things. First, it accepts that current education has badly let down.

Secondly, it lay stress on values, and hence wisdom, instead of mere knowledge. How do we acquire this value-based education? The answer becomes simple if we need education, we need education only to make us live better and more joyously. Once we know this we must add only those things in education which achieve this aim.

The dictum that "a healthy mind can exist only in a healthy body" is a time tested one. Schools, thus become sources of healthy bodies too. This can

best be achieved by yoga because games are beyond our financial capabilities. Yoga is very beneficial. It occupies so little space, and can be done without the least bit of fuss. One wonders why schools have not adopted it as a mandatory subject at all levels.

Questions:

- 1) What does knowledge mean?
- 2) What does wisdom mean?
- 3) What does value based education convey?
- 4) Why according to the writer, do we need education?
- 5) Why is yoga ideal for schools?

- b) Make a precise of the above passage into one third of its length and suggest a suitable tittle to it. **05**

- Q.4 a) Prepare a report on any one of the following topics. 08**

- 1) Legal camp arranged by your college.
- 2) Write a report about youth festival celebration conducted in your college.
- 3) An international cricket / football match.

- b) **Translate the following English passage into Marathi. 07**

Modern India is developing fast. The country has opened its doors to multinational companies. So, it needs an educated work force which knows English. Many educational courses are conducted exclusively in English. Many books, Journals, Manuals etc. are published only in English. The competitive examinations on the national level in India are conducted in English. So, one has to master this language. The knowledge of English has become the need of time.

You are what you think are. You feel what you want to feel. Do you frequently hear yourself saying or thinking I can't? If you say or think in this manner, you will soon believe it. It will become a self-fulfilling prophecy and you will feel more powerless and out of control.

- Q.5 a) Write the essay on one of the following topics. 08**

- 1) Child Labour
- 2) The Supreme Court in India
- 3) Cybercrime

- b) **Use the following legal terms and expressions in your own sentences. 07**

- 1) Capital punishment
- 2) Charge-sheet
- 3) Null and Void
- 4) Jurisdiction
- 5) Petition
- 6) Tribunal
- 7) Tort

- 12) _____ is the principle of banking.
a) Security
b) Liquidity
c) Profitability
d) All of these
- 13) No shifting of taxation is known as _____ tax.
a) Direct
b) Indirect
c) Both 'a' and 'b'
d) None of these
- 14) Where is the head office of R.B.I?
a) Delhi
b) Mumbai
c) Nasik
d) Kolkata
- 15) According to Robbins, economics is _____ science.
a) Normative
b) Positive
c) Both 'a' and 'b'
d) None of these

Q.2 Short notes. (Any Five)**20**

- a) Features of Monopoly Market.
- b) Functions of Central Bank.
- c) Objectives of fiscal policy.
- d) Economics as a science.
- e) Says Law of market.
- f) Money wages & Real wages.
- g) Law of supply.

Q.3 Write short answers. (Any Three)**15**

- a) Features of Monopolistic competition.
- b) Function of Commercial Bank.
- c) Explain the fixed cost and variable cost.
- d) Balance sheet of the bank.
- e) State and explain the law of demand.
- f) Keynes Income and Employment theory.

Q.4 a) Define Inflation. Explain the causes and measures of Inflation?**15****OR**

- b) Define Direct and Indirect Taxes, explain the merits & demerits of direct & Indirect Taxes.

Q.5 Define elasticity of demand? Explain the types of price elasticity of demand?**15**

- 12) ILO is part of _____.
a) Treaty of Versailles
b) Treaty of Rome
c) Treaty of Bandung
d) None of these
- 13) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was created in _____.
a) 1919
b) 1945
c) 1949
d) 1948
- 14) _____ is non-governmental organisation.
a) WHO
b) World Wildlife Fund
c) ILO
d) UNESCO
- 15) Which of the following organisation provide collective security against the Soviet Union?
a) WB
b) NATO
c) ASEAM
d) SAARC

Q.2 Answer any FIVE of the following.**20**

- a) What is sovereignty?
b) Explain military power.
c) Describe imperialism.
d) Write principles of United Nations.
e) Explain role the NATO.
f) What are the objectives of Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)?
g) Explain importance of negotiation.

Q.3 Answer any THREE of the following.**15**

- a) Write a note on disarmament.
b) Explain intergovernmental organisation.
c) Describe function and power of UNSC.
d) Write a note on ILO.
e) Explain balance of power approach.
f) What are the aim and objectives of IMF?

Q.4 Answer any ONE of the following.**15**

- a) Write a brief note on national power.
b) Describe War & its types and effects.

Q.5 Answer the following question.**15**

Briefly explain methods of conflict resolution and role of U.N.O.

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B.A. LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
POLITICAL SCIENCE – IV
Western Political Thought (19605303)

Day & Date: Monday, 22-04-2024
 Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives.

15

- 1) According to _____ king must combine the qualities of a lion and fox.
 - a) Hegel
 - b) Plato
 - c) Machiavelli
 - d) None of these
- 2) _____ is a famous book of Machiavelli.
 - a) Republic
 - b) Politics
 - c) Social Contract
 - d) Prince
- 3) _____ was follower of Sacrotes.
 - a) Plato
 - b) Karl Marx
 - c) Hegel
 - d) None of these
- 4) _____ is a famous book of Plato.
 - a) Communist manifesto
 - b) Prince
 - c) Social Contract
 - d) Republic
- 5) _____ says, "Man is a political animal".
 - a) Aristotle
 - b) Karl Marx
 - c) Hegel
 - d) None of these
- 6) _____ explain the concept of Philosopher King.
 - a) Karl Marx
 - b) Hegel
 - c) Rousseau
 - d) Plato
- 7) _____ is a famous book of Aristotle.
 - a) Prince
 - b) My experiment with truth
 - c) Social contract
 - d) Politics
- 8) _____ was founded utilitarian society.
 - a) J. S. Mill
 - b) Plato
 - c) Karl Marx
 - d) None of these
- 9) _____ is a famous book of Karl Marx.
 - a) Prince
 - b) Science of logic
 - c) On liberty
 - d) Communist Manifesto
- 10) _____ is a famous book of J. S. Mill.
 - a) Prince
 - b) Politics
 - c) On liberty
 - d) Republic
- 11) _____ is a famous book of Harold Laski.
 - a) A Grammar of Politics
 - b) Das capital
 - c) Politics
 - d) Republic

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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Legal History (19605304)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 24-04-2024
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Choose correct preposition.

15

- 1) The Adhikari Presided over which court
 - a) Choultry court
 - b) Diwani Adalat
 - c) Sardar Nizamat Adalat
 - d) Supreme court
- 2) In 1758-1858 company gradually acquired sovereignty over large parts of India which were called
 - a) Presidencies
 - b) States
 - c) East India Company
 - d) Privy council
- 3) Which Act abolished the Federal Court and jurisdiction of the Privy Council?
 - a) Abolition of the Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, 1949
 - b) Abolition of the Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, 1950
 - c) Abolition of the Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, 1947
 - d) Abolition of the Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, 1945
- 4) Which High Court was established after the enforcement of the Government of India Act, 1935?
 - a) High Court of Bangalore
 - b) High Court of Poona
 - c) High Court of Nagpur
 - d) None
- 5) The High Court Act, 1861, empowered the Crown to establish, by letter patent, the High Courts of Judicature abolishing _____.
 - a) Supreme Courts
 - b) Sadar Nizamat Adalatss
 - c) Sadar Diwani Adalats
 - d) All of these
- 6) Who among the following was the first Chief Justice of Supreme Court during British India?
 - a) Sir Robert Chamber
 - b) Sir Elijah Impey
 - c) Sir Warren Hastings
 - d) Sir Henry Russell
- 7) Due to the invention of which Admiral of the Mughal Emperor in 1690, Judicial system of Bombay came to an end?
 - a) Meer Jafar
 - b) Siddi Yakub
 - c) Azim-ul-shan
 - d) Aurangzeb
- 8) Privy Council is also known as _____.
 - a) King-in-Parliament
 - b) King-in-Counsel
 - c) Court of House of Lords
 - d) The Monarch's Cabinet
- 9) Under 1774 plan, the Sadar Nizamat Adalat was placed under the authority of Nawab and shifted from Calcutta to
 - a) Patna
 - b) Allahabad
 - c) Murshidabad
 - d) Madras

Q.4 Answer the following question. (Any One)

15

a) According to some historians, “the trial of Nandkumar was a judicial murder”. Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer with reasons.

OR

b) “The year 1861 constitutes a conspicuous landmark in the process of development of legal and judicial institutions in India. It was during that year that steps were taken to established High Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay”. Write a note on the Indian High Courts Act, 1861.

Q.5 Answer the following Question.

15

“A great step forward was taken in the Indian Legal History when the Supreme Court of Judicature was created at Calcutta under the Regulating Act of 1773”. Critically examine the establishment and working of the Supreme Court at Calcutta.

- 11) Actio personalis moritur cum persona means _____.
 a) A personal right of action dies with the person
 b) No cause of action arises from a bare promise
 c) An action does not arise from a base cause
 d) All things are presumed against a wrong doer
- 12) _____ is the declaration by the court that the accused person is not guilty of the crime charged.
 a) Arrest
 b) Conviction
 c) Acquittal
 d) Proof
- 13) _____ is information, evidence, document or anything which shows that something is true or untrue
 a) Ultra vires
 b) Wrong
 c) Right
 d) Proof
- 14) _____ states that one of the parties to a certain action must either do something or refrain from doing something.
 a) Injunction
 b) Affidavit
 c) Proof
 d) Issues
- 15) _____ is the transfer of an interest in specific immoveable property for purpose of securing payment of money.
 a) Sale
 b) Lease
 c) Gift
 d) Mortgage

Q.2 Answer any FIVE of the following. (Out of 7) 20

- a) Delegatus non potest delegare
 b) Mohiri Bibi vs. Dharmadas Ghose
 c) Explain the following terms: Bail and Bailment
 d) Salus populi est suprema lex
 e) Explain the following terms: Cognizable Offence and Non-Cognizable Offence
 f) Donoghue vs. Stevenson
 g) Explain the following terms: Inquest and Warrant

Q.3 Answer any THREE of the following. (Out of 6) 15

- a) Draft a deed on a General Power of Attorney.
 b) Define Conveyancing. What are the essentials of conveyancing (Deed)?
 c) Explain the maxim: Volenti non fit injuria
 d) Explain the following: Act of God, Act of State, Negligence
 e) Explain the following: Parties, Facts, Cause of Action and Court Fees
 f) Draft a deed on a Will.

Q.4 Answer any ONE of the following. 15

- a) Discuss the following case laws.
 1) Kesavanand Bharati vs. State of Kerala
 2) K. M. Nanavati vs. State of Maharashtra
 b) Explain the following maxims.
 1) Audi Alteram Partem
 2) Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

Draft a lease deed in respect of immovable property.

Seat No.	
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B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
POLITICAL SCIENCE – V
Indian Political Thinkers (19605402)

Day & Date: Thursday, 18-04-2024

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the correct answers and fill in the blanks.**15**

- 1) _____ was the first Law Minister of India.
 a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar b) Sardar Patel
 c) Lohia d) No any
- 2) _____ earlier name was Narendranath Bhattacharya.
 a) M. N. Roy b) Lohia
 c) J.M. Nehru d) No any
- 3) _____ is associated with Sarvodaya Movement.
 a) Vinobha Bhave b) B. G. Tilak
 c) Lohia d) No any
- 4) The Mandal Theory of State belong _____.
 a) John Lacke b) Kautilya
 c) Gandhi d) No any
- 5) The book 'Rise of Maratha Power' written by _____.
 a) M. K. Gandhi b) M. G. Ranade
 c) G. K. Gokhale d) No any
- 6) The Four-Fold Program belong to _____.
 a) M. G. Ranade b) B. G. Tilak
 c) B. R. Ambedkar d) No any
- 7) The concept seven revolution theory belong to _____.
 a) R. M. Lohia b) M. N. Roy
 c) Karl Marx d) No any
- 8) The Newspaper Kesari and Maratha Started by _____.
 a) B. G. Tilak b) M. K. Gandhi
 c) B. R. Ambedkar d) No any
- 9) The concept Four Pillar State propounded by _____.
 a) Lohia b) Nehru
 c) Gandhi d) No any
- 10) The book 'Glimpses of World History' belong to _____.
 a) Karl Marx b) Pt. J. M. Nehru
 c) Patel d) No any
- 11) _____ started newspaper Mooknayak.
 a) M. N. Roy b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
 c) M. K. Gandhi d) No any

- 12) Observation homes are created for _____.
a) Juvenile delinquents b) Prisoners
c) Offenders d) Criminals
- 13) Heavy vehicle traffic creates _____ pollution.
a) Water b) Soil
c) Air d) None
- 14) Global Warming increasing due to _____.
a) development b) deforestation
c) growth d) tradition
- 15) Probation officer functions for _____.
a) Juvenile delinquents b) Accused
c) Offenders d) All

Q.2 Write short answer any five out of seven.

20

- a) Child labour
- b) Problems of increasing slums
- c) Prostitution
- d) Reformatory theory
- e) Ill-health of urban
- f) Bride Burning
- g) Unemployment

Q.3 Answer the following questions (any three)

15

- a) Immortal Trafficking
- b) Drug addiction
- c) Cyber Crimes
- d) Women's problem
- e) Challenged group

Q.4 Write long answer on any one out of two.

15

- a) What is crime? It's characteristic and various kinds of crime.

OR

- b) What is juvenile delinquency? Discuss its various rehabilitation measures.

Q.5 Write long answer.

15

Discuss in detail new millennium and communication problem.

Seat No.	
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B.A.LL.B (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Constitutional History of India (19605404)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 23-04-2024
 Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

15

- 1) Who was not a member of Cabinet Mission?
 - a) Pathic Lawrence
 - b) Stafford Cripps
 - c) A. V. Alexander
 - d) John Simson
- 2) The Indian independence Bill received the Royal Assent on _____.
 - a) 18 July, 1947
 - b) 19 July, 1947
 - c) 20 July, 1947
 - d) 21 July, 1947
- 3) The Constitution of India came into force on _____.
 - a) 9 December, 1946
 - b) 26 January, 1949
 - c) 26 January, 1950
 - d) 26 November, 1951
- 4) The office of Governor General of India was created by _____.
 - a) Government of India Act, 1935
 - b) Charter Act, 1833
 - c) Charter Act, 1813
 - d) Governor of India Act, 1858
- 5) The Constitution of India was enacted by a Constituent Assembly set up _____.
 - a) Through a resolution of the provisional government
 - b) By the Indian National Congress
 - c) Under the Indian Independence Act, 1947
 - d) Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946
- 6) In the federation under the Act of 1935 residuary powers was given to the _____.
 - a) Federal Legislature
 - b) Provincial Legislature
 - c) Governor General
 - d) Provincial Governor
- 7) Which of the following acts introduced communal electorate in India?
 - a) Indian Council Act, 1861
 - b) Indian Council Act, 1892
 - c) Indian Council Act, 1909
 - d) Government of India Act, 1935
- 8) The idea of the constitution of India was first of all given by _____.
 - a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
 - c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - d) MN Roy
- 9) By virtue of which act, dyarchy was introduced in India?
 - a) Indian Council Act, 1909
 - b) Government of India Act, 1919
 - c) Government of India Act, 1935
 - d) Indian Independence Act, 1947

- 10) Which of the following exercised the most profound influence in framing the Indian Constitution?
- British Constitution
 - US Constitution
 - Irish Constitution
 - The Government of India Act, 1935
- 11) Article 370 which gives special status to Jammu & Kashmir exist in the Indian constitution because of the agreement between _____.
- Jawahar Lal Nehru and Farrukh Abdullah
 - Jawahar Lal Nehru and Maharaja Hari Singh
 - Vallabh Bhai Patel and Maharaja Hari Singh
 - Muhammad Ali Jinnah and J.L. Nehru
- 12) In the case of absence of statutory or personal law, the Indian courts follow the decision of a case known as _____.
- Statute law
 - Custom
 - Justice, equity and good conscience
 - Personal law
- 13) The Company lost all its administrative powers _____.
- By the Government of India Act of 1658
 - By the Government of India Act of 1758
 - By the Government of India Act of 1858
 - By the Government of India Act of 1958
- 14) Indian Mutiny (Sepoy mutiny) began in _____.
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1557 | b) 1657 |
| c) 1857 | d) 1957 |
- 15) Which of the following was the last Governor-General of India;
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| a) Warren Hasting | b) William Bentick |
| c) Lord Canning | d) Lord Dalhousie |

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

- Describe the composition and powers of the legislatures under the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909.
- What changes are affected by Indian High Courts Act, 1861 in the Administration of Justice.
- Explain the system of Dyarchy introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919.
- Explain Mountbatten Plan
- Explain the bicameral system of legislature under the Government of India Act, 1909.
- Discuss in detail the provisions of Charter Act of 1853.
- Write a short note on Lex Loci Report.

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

- Discuss in detail the merits and demerits of Racial Discrimination.
- What do you understand by codification of laws? Discuss in brief its merits and demerits.
- Critically examine Indian Government Act, 1858.
- Indian National Congress
- Cripps Mission
- Who proposed Article 370 in Indian Constitution and what are the main points of Article 370?

Q.4 Answer the following question. (Any One)**15**

a) "The Charter Act of 1833 was a landmark in the Indian Constitutional History as it evolved a centralized system of administration and legislation." Discuss the statement.

OR

b) Describe the salient features of the Government of India Act, 1935. Is it correct to say that under this Act the Governor-General was the cornerstone of the entire constitution?
(Examine the main provisions of Government of India Act, 1935.)

Q.5 Answer the following question.**15**

Discuss the main provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947 and state its effects.

Seat No.	
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B.A.LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) Examination: March/April-2024
Special Contracts (19605502)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 30-04-2024
 Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

15

- 1) A Contract of indemnity is a _____ contract.
 - a) express
 - b) implied
 - c) (a) or (b)
 - d) None of the above
- 2) 'A' advances a loan of Rs.1000 to B & C promises to 'A' that if 'B' does not repay loan, he will do so. This is a contract of _____.
 - a) indemnity
 - b) Guarantee
 - c) bailment
 - d) None of these
- 3) According to Sec -129 of the Contract Act, defines the _____.
 - a) indemnity
 - b) continuing guarantee
 - c) pledge
 - d) agency
- 4) A person who is employed by & acting under the control of the original agent in the business of agency is called as _____.
 - a) Substituted agent
 - b) Election Agent
 - c) Estate agent
 - d) None of the above
- 5) Section 28 of the Partnership Act provides _____.
 - a) Liability for torts & wrongful acts
 - b) Dormant Partner
 - c) holding out
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Punishment of dishonor of cheque for insufficiency of funds in the account was provided under Section _____ of the Negotiable Instrument Act.
 - a) Sec - 143
 - b) Sec - 137
 - c) Sec - 138
 - d) none of the above
- 7) _____ of the Negotiable Instrument Act define Cheque.
 - a) Sec - 4
 - b) Sec - 5
 - c) Sec - 6
 - d) Sec - 10
- 8) According to _____ of the Contract Act, the finder of goods to the same responsibility as the bailee.
 - a) Sec - 70
 - b) Sec - 71
 - c) Sec - 73
 - d) None of the above
- 9) The Seller of goods is deemed to be an unpaid seller _____.
 - a) When the whole of the price has not been paid or
 - b) when a negotiable instrument is dishonored by the buyer
 - c) (a) or (b) are true
 - d) None of the above

- 10) Which of the following is not an essential ingredient of partnership?
a) An association of two or more persons
b) in pursuance of an agreement or control
c) both (a) & (b)
d) None of the above
- 11) Partnership at will define in Section _____ of Partnership Act.
a) Sec - 6
b) Sec - 7
c) Sec - 8
d) Sec - 10
- 12) Sec - 9 of the Negotiable Instrument Act define _____.
a) Holder
b) Holder in due course
c) Cheque
d) Bill of exchange
- 13) _____ means the right of possession of property.
a) ownership
b) transfer of title
c) title
d) None of the above
- 14) Under the of the _____ the seller should deliver the goods on board the ship for transmission to the buyer at his cost.
a) Ex-ship
b) For contract
c) CIF contract
d) None of the above
- 15) Which of the following is the exception to the principle of 'caveat emptor'?
a) Fitness for the buyer's purpose
b) Merchantile quality
c) usage of trade
d) All the above

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

- a) Rights of unpaid seller
b) Sale by auction
c) Rule of caveat emptor
d) Rules as to delivery of goods under Sale of Goods Act
e) Revocation of guarantee under the contract of guarantee
f) RT of surety
g) Contract of sale & agreement to sell

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

- a) Explain the various kinds of Negotiable Instrument Act.
b) Define bailment and explain the rights & duties of bailor.
c) Dishonor of cheques & its effect
d) Define Contract of Agency. Discuss the scope & extent of authority of the agent.
e) Define partnership. Is registration of firm is compulsory. Explain the effect of non-registration of firm.
f) Define Contract of Indemnity. Write down rights of indemnity holder.

Q.4 Answer the following.**15**

- a) "Stipulations in a contract of sale with reference of goods may be conditions or warranties". Explain which conditions & warranties are implied in a condition of sale of goods.

OR

- b) Describe briefly the various modes by which an agency may be terminated. When is an agency irrevocable?

Q.5 Answer the following question.**15**

What is mean by dissolution of partnership. Explain the various modes of dissolution of partnership of a firm.

- 10) Making fair comment on matters of public interest is _____.
 a) no defense to an action for defamation.
 b) a partial defense to an action for defamation.
 c) a defense to an action for defamation.
 d) None of the above
- 11) Which of followings are the remedies available in tort _____.
 a) compensatory damages b) self help
 c) temporary injunction d) All the above.
- 12) _____ creates a new liability which is a liability without fault in/ M. V. Act 1988.
 a) Sec-140 b) Sec-147
 c) Sec-144 d) Sec-148
- 13) _____ provides for framing of a scheme by the central govt. for the payment of compensation in 'hit and run' case.
 a) Sec-160 of Mu Act 1988 b) Sec-161 of Mu Act 1988
 c) Sec-163 of Mu Act 1988 d) None of these
- 14) Sec 2 (1) (d) of C.P. Act defines _____.
 a) Consumer b) Service
 c) deficiency d) goods.
- 15) Composition of the District Forum is given under which section of C. P. Act.
 a) Sec-9 b) Sec-10
 c) Sec-11 d) Sec-12

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

- a) Define negligence. What are the essential elements of negligence with relevant case laws.
 b) Define the term malfeasance, misfeasance and nonfeasance.
 c) Explain the principle in case of Rylands Vs Fletcher.
 d) Who cannot sue in Law of tort.
 e) Define trespass and its remedies for trespass.
 f) Master and servant relation of law of/ tort.
 g) Extinction of Liability intort.

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

- a) Write a note on malicious prosecution.
 b) Define nuisance. Write down the essential element of nuisance.
 c) Define Consumer and Deficiency in services of the C. P. Act.
 d) Define assault. How it differ from battery.
 e) Motor vehicle claim tribunal.
 f) Write a detailed note on defamation.

Q.4 Answer the following. 15

- a) What are the general defenses in law of tort.
OR
 b) Write down the constitution of district forum, jurisdiction, procedure on admission of complaint.

Q.5 Answer the following question.

15

Define tort. What are legal remedies available in tort. Explain in detail with relevant case laws.

- 12) The Constitution defines citizens as?
a) Any person born in India
b) Any person who spends more than 5 years in India
c) Any person who is born in India or his/her parents are born in India
d) Constitution does not define citizen
- 13) Indian citizenship can be acquired through which of the following mode?
a) By descent
b) By naturalization
c) By registration
d) All of the above
- 14) Which part of the Constitution is called the “Conscience of the Indian Constitution”?
a) Directive principles of state policy
b) Fundamental Duties
c) Fundamental Rights
d) None of the above
- 15) The Govt. shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, which fundamental right is this?
a) Right to freedom
b) Right to equality
c) Cultural & educational rights
d) None of the above

Q.2 Answer any five of the following.**20**

- a) Doctrine of Eclipse
b) Right to education Art - 21A
c) Habeas Corpus, mandamus
d) Right to property
e) Fundamental duties - nature, need & status
f) Note on Vice-President in India
g) Council of Ministers of Union

Q.3 Answer any three of the following questions.**15**

- a) Write a short note on attorney general of India.
b) Write a short note on the Advocate General, Rights & duties of advocate general.
c) Freedom of speech & expression with case law
d) Write a short note on protection of life & personal liberty with case law.
e) Rights of minorities
f) Composition of constituent assembly
g) Right against exploitation with case law

Q.4 Answer any one out of following questions.**15**

- a) Write a detailed note on preamble of Indian Constitution with relevant case law.

OR

- b) What is the concept of citizenship of in the Constitution of India? How the citizenship is acquired?

Q.5 Answer the following question.**15**

What are the main features of Indian Constitution?

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Family Law - I (19605601)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 27-04-2024
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

15

- 1) Sapinda relationship includes relationship by _____.
 - a) Half or uterine blood
 - b) Full blood
 - c) Adoption
 - d) All the above
- 2) Partition under Mitakshara Law means _____.
 - a) Division of status
 - b) Division of property
 - c) Division of status and property
 - d) None of above
- 3) A decree of judicial separation means _____.
 - a) Dissolves the marriage
 - b) Preserving the marriage
 - c) To declare marriage as illegal
 - d) To declare marriage as immoral
- 4) A partition can be _____.
 - a) total
 - b) partial
 - c) total or partial
 - d) None of above
- 5) Which of the following is correct with respect to section 5(i) of Hindu Marriage Act 1955?
 - a) Neither party has a spouse living at the time of marriage.
 - b) Neither party has a living children at the time of marriage.
 - c) Husband should not have a spouse at the time of marriage.
 - d) None of above.
- 6) Presumption that the younger survived the elder under section 21 of Hindu Succession Act 2005 is _____.
 - a) Presumption of fact
 - b) Presumption of fact and Law
 - c) Rebuttable presumption of Law
 - d) Irrebuttable presumption of Law
- 7) Desertion is a _____.
 - a) total repudiation of obligation of marriage.
 - b) renounced the world by entering religious order.
 - c) heard of being as alive for a period of seven years.
 - d) None of above

- 8) Who amongst the following has a right to challenge the alienation of joint Hindu property.
- A coparcener in the womb at the time of alienation.
 - An adopted son, adopted after the alienation.
 - A stranger on behalf of adopted son.
 - None of above.
- 9) Alienation by the Karta without legal necessity or the benefit of estate is _____.
- Valid
 - Voidable at the instance of any coparcener.
 - Voidable at the instance of the alienee.
 - Void ab initio.
- 10) Marriage of two Hindus can be solemnized under _____.
- Hindu Marriage Act 1955
 - Special Marriage Act 1954
 - Both A and B
 - None of above
- 11) Section 13 of HMA 1955 deals with _____.
- Divorce
 - Void marriage
 - Voidable marriage
 - None of above
- 12) As per section _____ of HM Act, specified grounds of divorce been given to the wife only.
- 13(1)
 - 13(e)
 - 13(2)
 - None of above
- 13) A divorce by I La means _____.
- False accusation of adultery by husband.
 - Apostasy from Islam by husband.
 - An agreement of divorce.
 - None of these.
- 14) In divorce by Khula, consideration is khula means _____.
- Any property paid to stranger
 - Any property paid to the wife
 - Any property paid to the husband
 - None of above
- 15) In restitution of conjugal rights , the burden of proving reasonable excuse for withdrawing society shall be on the person _____
- Who has filed the petition.
 - Who has withdrawn from the society of the petitioner.
 - On the parents of the parties.
 - None of the above.

Q.2 Answer any 5 of following question.**20**

- Restitution of conjugal rights is only remains on paper and can't be effectively enforced. comment
- Enumerate provisions for solemnization of marriage under Special Marriage Act 1954.
- Write note on option of puberty.
- Write note on registration and saptapadi under HM Act.
- Write reasons and consequence of child marriage.
- Write state regulation on 'Sati'.
- Write impact of conversion on succession.

- Q.3 Answer any 3 of following question. 15**
- a) Write types of family.
 - b) Discuss various grounds of divorce under The Divorce Act 1869 in short.
 - c) What is talaq? Explain Ila & zihar.
 - d) Trace the development of property rights of a Hindu female.
 - e) Explain powers of alienation of property by Karta.
- Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 15**
- a) State the rules of succession incase Hindu male dies intestate.
 - b) State classification of heirs under Hanafi schools & their shares, distribution of property.
- Q.5 Explain bar to matrimonial relief in detail. 15**

- 12) Intra vires means _____.
a) the person has a legal standing to bring the matter to court.
b) the person may act on behalf of another.
c) a person cannot sue in his or her name.
d) the administrator must act within the boundaries of the powers granted to him or her.
- 13) Writ of Mandamus may be issued to _____.
a) compel a private person b) compel the private company
c) compel the children d) compel the authority to act
- 14) "Administrative law is the law relating to the control of Governmental power" this statement was given by _____.
a) Wade b) Salmond
c) M. P. Jain d) Austin
- 15) Under the Indian Constitution, Art. _____ authorized to constitute Administrative Tribunals.
a) Art 299 b) Art 300
c) Art 323-A d) None of above

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

- a) Discuss the scope of the Writ of certiorari.
b) What is the doctrine of 'separation of powers? How far it is allowed in the Indian Constitution.
c) Distinguish between 'Court and Tribunal'.
d) Explain the Rule of Laws.
e) Write note on 'Doctrine of Bias'.
f) Explain doctrine 'Audi Alteram Partem'
g) Discuss principles of Locus - Standi.

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

- a) Explain relationship between Constitutional Law and Administrative Law.
b) Discuss contractual liability of Government.
c) Describe Distinction between quasi-judicial and administrative functions.
d) Explain Administrative deviance - corruption, mal-administration.
e) Explain "No man shall be judge in his own cause".
f) Write about principles of Natural Justice.

Q.4 Answer the following question. (Any One) 15

- a) Discuss in detail the nature, scope and development of Administrative Law in India.

OR

- b) Write in detail the modes of public corporations.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

Write in detail need, nature, constitution, jurisdiction, and procedure of Tribunals.

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Labour and Industrial Law - I (19605603)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 02-05-2024
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

15

- 1) _____ has the power to register trade union.
 - a) Registrar
 - b) Licensing officer
 - c) Employer
 - d) None of these
- 2) The Industrial Employment (standing order) Act 1946, _____ deals with posting of standing orders.
 - a) Sec-7
 - b) Sec-8
 - c) Sec-9
 - d) Sec-10
- 3) Which Section of the Act deals with the registration of the trade unions?
 - a) Sec-8
 - b) Sec-7
 - c) Sec-9
 - d) Sec-10
- 4) How many members consent is required to change the name of the registered trade union?
 - a) 1/4th of the total members
 - b) 1/3rd of the total members
 - c) 2/3rd of the total members
 - d) Half of the total members
- 5) Under the Trade Union Act, how many members should sign the notice of dissolution?
 - a) 5 members & the secretary of the trade union
 - b) 7 members & the secretary of the trade union
 - c) 20 members & the secretary of the trade union
 - d) None of the above
- 6) General fund defined under which of the Section of T. U. ACT 1926?
 - a) Sec-15
 - b) Sec-16
 - c) Sec-17
 - d) Sec-18
- 7) Sec-5 of Employee's Standing (order) Act deals with _____.
 - a) condition for certification
 - b) certification of standing orders
 - c) appeal
 - d) posting of standing order
- 8) Sec-14 of the Equal Remuneration Act 1976, deals with _____.
 - a) duty of employers to maintain registrar
 - b) power of Central Govt. to give direction
 - c) inspectors
 - d) offences by companies
- 9) Which section of E. R. Act defines 'Remuneration'?
 - a) Sec-2(g)
 - b) Sec-2(d)
 - c) Sec-2(a)
 - d) Sec-2(h)
- 10) The Bonus Act is not applicable to _____ except those operating in competition with similar other private understanding.
 - a) public enterprises
 - b) factory
 - c) private enterprise
 - d) banks except RBI and LIC

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Public International Law (19605604)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 04-05-2024
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Choose the correct answers and fill in the blanks. 15

- 1) Private International Law is framed by legislature of _____.
a) League of Nations b) UNO
c) State d) Individual
- 2) The Alabama Claims Arbitration case was decided in _____.
a) 1854 b) 1872
c) 1890 d) 1940
- 3) _____ is final and once given can't be withdrawn.
a) De Jure Recognition b) De Facto Recognition
c) Jus Cogens d) None of these
- 4) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted
a) 1945 b) 1948
c) 1951 d) None of these
- 5) _____ is the breadth of Territorial water.
a) 6 Nautical mile b) 12 Nautical mile
c) 18 Nautical mile d) 24 Nautical mile
- 6) When two or more states exercise rights over a territory, it is called as _____.
a) Confederation b) Federal
c) Condominium d) Vassal
- 7) The Convention of 1944 declared the following number of freedom of the Air:
a) Four b) Five
c) Six d) None of these
- 8) _____ called international law as vanishing point of jurisprudence.
a) Maine b) Brierly
c) Black Stone d) Holland
- 9) The term International Law was used for the first time by _____.
a) Prof. Oppenheim b) Jeremy Bentham
c) Kelsen d) Halls
- 10) Diplomatic envoys in the receiving state are given immunity from
a) Civil jurisdiction b) Criminal jurisdiction
c) Both a and b d) None of these
- 11) The Montreal Convention for the safety of Civil Aviation was signed in
a) 1971 b) 1973
c) 1976 d) 1980

- 12) The States are responsible for
- a) Mob-violence
 - b) Acts of Insurgents
 - c) Acts of Private Individual
 - d) All of these
- 13) A state can use force:
- a) In its own defence
 - b) By entering into a treaty with another state
 - c) At its own discretion
 - d) None of these
- 14) _____ is known as the father of International Law.
- a) Hugo Grotius
 - b) Oppenheim
 - c) Suarez
 - d) None of these
- 15) The jurisdiction of the international court of justice is _____.
- a) Binding on all the members of the UNO
 - b) Not binding on all the members of the UNO
 - c) Binding only upon the members of the SECURITY COUNCIL
 - d) None of these

Q.2 Answer any five of the following. 20

- a) Essential conditions for Extradition
- b) Weaknesses of International Law
- c) Relationship between International law and Municipal law
- d) Classification of treaties
- e) Maritime belt
- f) Veto power
- g) Piracy

Q.3 Answer any three of the following. 15

- a) Sources of International Law
- b) Grounds of Intervention
- c) Asylum and its types
- d) Economic and Social Council
- e) Sanctions in International law
- f) Contraband

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 15

- a) Discuss the origin, purpose and principles of the United Nations Organization.
- b) Explain essential elements of state and different kinds of states in International Law.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

Explain in detail the meaning and importance of Nationality. Describe modes of acquisition and loss of Nationality.

- 11) Ownership may be classified into _____.
a) corporeal & in corporeal b) trust & beneficial ownership
c) vested & contingent d) All the above
- 12) _____ defines ownership as “plenary control over an object”.
a) Pollock b) Salmond
c) Holland’s d) Austin
- 13) De-facto possession may be described as _____.
a) possession in law b) actual possession
c) adverse possession d) None of the above
- 14) How many modes of acquiring possession?
a) 2 b) 4
c) 6 d) 8
- 15) _____ means physical control over a thing or an object.
a) Ownership b) Possession
c) Corporation d) None of the above

Q.2 Answer of the following questions. (Any Five) 20

- a) Define custom. Write down the Essentials of valid custom.
- b) Doctrine of stare decisis
- c) Concept of Dharma
- d) Rousseau’s theory of general will
- e) Concept of legal Right
- f) Write a note on Stammler Hart Contribution in Natural Law theory.
- g) Nature & purpose of law

Q.3 Answer of the following questions. (Any Three) 15

- a) Write a detailed note on ‘Persons’.
- b) Strict Liability
- c) Kelson’s theory of law
- d) Write a note on obligation
- e) Substantive law & Procedure law

Q.4 Answer of the following questions. (Any One) 15

- a) Define possession. What are the various kinds of possession? Write down the essential elements of possession.

OR

- b) Write a detailed note on Austin’s command theory & criticism on the Austins concept.

Q.5 Answer the following questions. 15

Explain in detail the theory of Natural Law.

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Property Law (19605702)**

Day & Date: Friday, 19-04-2024
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

15

- 1) An easement is a right which the owner or occupier of certain land possesses as such, for the beneficial enjoyment of that land, _____ in or upon or in respect of certain other land not his own.
 - a) To do and continue to do something
 - b) To prevent and continue to prevent something being done
 - c) a or b
 - d) None of the above

- 2) Gift is the transfer of certain _____ movable or immovable property made voluntarily and without consideration.
 - a) Future
 - b) Existing
 - c) a or b
 - d) None of the above

- 3) Under section 17 of MAO Act, no apartment owner may exempt himself from liability for his contribution towards the _____ by waiver of the use or enjoyment of any of the common areas and facilities or by abandonment of his apartments.
 - a) Common profit
 - b) Common expenses
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above

- 4) According to Section 55(6) of transfer of Property Act, where the ownership of the property has passed to buyer he is entitled to _____.
 - a) Benefit of any improvement in it
 - b) Increase in value of the property
 - c) To the rents and profits
 - d) All the above

- 5) Where mortgaged property in possession of the mortgagee has been improved, the _____ upon redemption shall be entitled to such improvement.
 - a) Mortgagee
 - b) Mortgagor
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above

- 6) According to Section 107 of transfer of Property Act, a lease of immovable property _____ can be made only by a registered instrument.
 - a) From year to year
 - b) For any term exceeding one year
 - c) Reserving a yearly rent
 - d) All the above

- 7) According to Section 108 of transfer of Property Act, the lessee must not without the lessor's consent, erect on the property any _____.
a) Permanent structure b) Temporary structure
c) Both a and b d) None of the above
- 8) As per Sec. 121 of the T. P. Act on an _____ of money, each person thereby warrants the genuines of the money given by him.
a) Lease b) Gift
c) Exchange d) Actionable claim
- 9) Section 38 of Indian Easement Act deals with extinction of easement by _____.
a) Revocation b) Release
c) Useless easement d) Suspension
- 10) Section 2(1) (zb) defines the term under Trade Mark Act 1999.
a) Mark b) Patent
c) Trademark d) Copyright
- 11) A _____ easement is one whose enjoyment is or may be continual without the act of man.
a) Apparent b) Non-Apparent
c) Continual d) Discontinuous
- 12) Section 2(h) of the Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act, 1970 defines the term _____.
a) Common expenses b) Common profits
c) Declaration d) Common area and facilities
- 13) Section 11 of the MAO Act 1970 gives details of the information which must contain _____.
a) Bye-laws b) Status of apartment
c) Declaration d) Deeds of apartment
- 14) Section 5 & the T & P Act 1882 defines the term _____.
a) Easement
b) Transfer of property
c) Movable & Immovable property
d) Charge
- 15) Section 60-B deals with the rights of mortgagor to _____.
a) Right to inspection & production of documents
b) Right to redeem
c) Right to redeem separately or simultaneously
d) Right usufructuary mortgagor to recover possession

Q.2 Answer any five of the following questions. (05 out of 07)**20**

- a) Common areas and facilities
b) Customary easement
c) Status of apartment
d) What property may be transferred?
e) Actionable claims
f) Bye-laws
g) Characteristics of license

- Q.3 Answer any three of the following questions. (03 out of 06) 15**
- a) Define riparian owner and its rights.
 - b) Concept of license
 - c) Write about charge & its kinds.
 - d) Transfer for the benefit of unborn person
 - e) Write note on lease.
 - f) Write about copyright, video piracy trademark.
- Q.4 Answer any one out of the following questions. (01 out of 02) 15**
- a) "Once a mortgage, always a mortgage & nothing but a mortgage" - Discuss.
- OR**
- b) State & explain the right and liabilities of mortgagor and mortgagee.
- Q.5 Answer the following question. 15**
- Define Easement and explain the various modes of Extinction of Easements.

**Seat
No.****B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Labour & Industrial Law - II (19605703)**Day & Date: Monday, 22-04-2024
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.**Q.1 Multiple choice questions.****15**

- 1) Under which of the following legislations there is a provision called 'Protected workmen'?
 - a) Trade Unions Act 1926
 - b) Industrial Dispute Act 1947
 - c) Factories Act 1948
 - d) E.S.I. Act
- 2) 'First come last go & Last come first go' is the principle of _____.
 - a) Lay-off
 - b) Clouser
 - c) Retrenchment
 - d) Dismissal
- 3) Grievance Redressal Machinery is given in _____.
 - a) I. D. Act 1948
 - b) Factories Act
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
- 4) Which Section of the Factories Act 1948 defines 'Adult' _____.
 - a) Sec- 2(b)
 - b) Sec- 2(a)
 - c) Sec- 2(d)
 - d) Sec- 2(f)
- 5) As per the Factories Act 1948, 'adolescent' means a person who has completed his 15th years of age but has not completed his 21st year. This statement is _____.
 - a) False
 - b) True
 - c) True in respect of young person
 - d) True in respect of adult
- 6) A general manager of a factory can be appointed as an Inspector of factory under the Factories Act 1948.
 - a) True
 - b) False
 - c) Depend on the organisational structure of the company
 - d) None of the above
- 7) To close down a factory, the occupier has to give ____ days notice to the authorities.
 - a) 30 days
 - b) 90 days
 - c) 60 days
 - d) 15 days
- 8) No woman shall be required or allowed to work in any factory except between the _____ hours.
 - a) 6 A.M. & 7 P.M.
 - b) 5 A.M. & 6 P.M.
 - c) 6 A.M. & 10 P.M.
 - d) 7 A.M. & 10 P.M.

- 9) No child shall be employed or permitted to work in any factory _____.
a) for more than eight & a half hours in any day
b) for more than four & a half hours in any day
c) for more than four hours in any day
d) for more than six hours in any day
- 10) The Minimum Wages Act 1948 has _____.
a) One schedule covering different types of industries.
b) Two schedules covering industrial establishments & agriculture.
c) One schedule covering different types of industries, shops & establishments.
d) None of the above
- 11) The minimum wages as fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 must be revised at least once in _____.
a) 2 years
b) 5 years
c) 3 years
d) 6 years
- 12) E.S.I. Act 1948 is applicable to non-seasonal factories employing _____ persons.
a) 25 or more
b) 20 or more
c) 5 or more
d) 10 or more
- 13) Minimum wage limit for physically disabled persons for availing ESI benefit is _____.
a) 15,000/-
b) 20,000/-
c) 25,000/-
d) 50,000/-
- 14) No contribution is required for getting benefit under which of the following legislations?
a) Maternity Benefit Act
b) Employees Compensation Act
c) Both u/ a and B
d) None of the above
- 15) Which section of the Industrial Dispute Act 1947 lays down the duties of conciliation officer?
a) Sec- 11
b) Sec- 12
c) Sec- 13
d) Sec- 14

Q.2 Answer any five of following question.**20**

- a) Principles of labour legislation
b) Define Retrenchment & its essentials.
c) Nation Tribunal
d) Rights of unrecognized unions
e) National Extension theory
f) Mode of recovery of unpaid wages
g) Nature, Object & Constitutional validity of Minimum Wages Act 1948

Q.3 Answer any three of the following.**15**

- a) Employment of young persons
b) Wages during leave period
c) Facilities for washing, storing & drying clothing
d) Conciliation proceeding
e) Continuous service
f) Critically Analysis of unfair labour practice

- Q.4** a) Write down the various benefits given the Employees State Insurance Act. **15**
OR
b) Define factory. Explain in detail the welfare & health provisions given under the Act.
- Q.5** Write a detailed note on Strike. How it differs from lockout. Write down the provisions given under the act relating to illegal strike. **15**

Seat No.	
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B.A. L.L.B (Semester - VII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation (19605704)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 24-04-2024
 Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

15

- 1) Validity of an Act depends on _____.
 - a) Legislative competency
 - b) Constitutionality of the enactment
 - c) A & B
 - d) None of these
- 2) Which one of the following is not the secondary rule of statutory interpretation?
 - a) Contemporanea exposition
 - b) Noscitur a sociis
 - c) ejusdem generis
 - d) Redendo singular singularis
- 3) Law making is the basic function of _____.
 - a) Judiciary
 - b) Legislature
 - c) Executive
 - d) None of these
- 4) Expression Redendo Singula singulis means _____.
 - a) of the same kind
 - b) Giving each to each
 - c) to know from association
 - d) None of these
- 5) Ut'res valet quam pareat means _____.
 - a) Express mention of one thing implies the exclusion of another
 - b) Words must be taken in a lawful and rightful sense
 - c) General things do not derogate from special thing
 - d) The court would avoid that construction which would fail to relieve the clear purpose of the legislation
- 6) In which of the following case supreme court aptly describes the principle of colorable legislation?
 - a) K. C Gajapati Narayandeo v. State of Orissa
 - b) Bennett Coleman and Company v. Union of India
 - c) State of Bombay v. F. Balsara
 - d) None of these
- 7) Which one of the following is the basis of Rawls theory of Justice?
 - a) Principle of liberty
 - b) principle of equality
 - c) Difference principle
 - d) All of these
- 8) Maxim 'In Bonam Partem' means _____.
 - a) Express mention of one thing implies the exclusion of another
 - b) words must be taken in lawful and rightful sense
 - c) general things do not derogate from special thing
 - d) None of these

- Q.3 Answer any three of the following. 15**
- a) Write a note on Principle of Pith and Substance.
 - b) Write a note on Difference between Law and Morality.
 - c) Discuss in brief the interpretation of Taxing statute and penal Statute.
 - d) Write a note on Rawls theory of Justice.
 - e) Explain the following Maxims.
 - 1) Generalia Specialibus non derogant
 - 2) utres Valet potior quam pareat.
 - f) Principle of Utility
- Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 15**
- a) Write a detail note on Internal and external aids to interpretation.
- OR**
- b) Define Statute; write a detail note on commencement, operation, repeal of statute. Discuss the purpose of interpretation of statutes.
- Q.5 Write a detail note on Primary and Secondary rules of statutory interpretation. 15**

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Penology and Victimology (19605706)**

Day & Date: Friday, 26-04-2024
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks:

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

15

- 1) Probation is _____.
 - a) Determinate sentencing
 - b) Indeterminate sentencing
 - c) Suspended sentencing
 - d) Custodial sentencing
- 2) The Father of Victimology, generally refers to _____.
 - a) Sutherland
 - b) Durkheim
 - c) Marx
 - d) Mendelsohn
- 3) In _____ case guidelines are laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court which are to be followed by police officers during the investigation.
 - a) D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal
 - b) Rudal Shah v. State of Bihar
 - c) Bharati v. State of Kerala
 - d) None of the above
- 4) _____ is a victimless crime?
 - a) Murder
 - b) Hijacking
 - c) Narcotic Crimes
 - d) Prostitution
- 5) A convict awarded a life sentence has to undergo imprisonment for at least.
 - a) 12 years
 - b) 13 years
 - c) 14 years
 - d) 15 years
- 6) The spirit of parole or premature release is _____.
 - i) Reformation and Rehabilitation
 - ii) Saving for public exchequer
 - iii) Utilization of family and community resources
 - iv) Concession to the wrong-doer
 - a) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
 - b) (i) (ii) & (iv) are correct
 - c) (i) & (iii) are correct
 - d) (i) and (ii) are correct
- 7) According to the Indian Penal Code, _____ kinds of Punishments can be awarded to an offender?
 - a) 3
 - b) 7
 - c) 6
 - d) 5
- 8) Up to _____ years of age boys and girls are Juveniles.
 - a) 14 years
 - b) 18 years
 - c) 16 years
 - d) 21 years
- 9) _____ concerns with the various aspects of punishment and penal policies.
 - a) Criminology
 - b) Victimology
 - c) Penology
 - d) Criminal Psychology

Seat No.	
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B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System
(Clinical Course) (19605803)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 23-04-2024
 Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions

15

- 1) According to section 24-A of Advocates Act, no person shall be admitted as an advocate on a state roll if he is _____ from employment or office under the state on any charge involving moral turpitude.
 - a) dismissed
 - b) removed
 - c) Either a or b
 - d) None of the above
- 2) The Bar council of India may, if satisfied that any person has got his name entered on the roll of advocates by misrepresentations as to an essential fact or by fraud, or under influence _____ the name of such person from the roll of advocates after giving him an opportunity of being heard.
 - a) remove
 - b) donot remove
 - c) donot cancel
 - d) None of the above
- 3) State Bar council may remove from the state roll the name of any advocate _____.
 - a) Who is dead
 - b) From whom a request had received to that effect
 - c) Either a or b
 - d) None of the above
- 4) Under section 5 of contempt of court Act 1971 a person _____ contempt of court for publishing any fair comment on the merits of any case which has been heard and finally decided.
 - a) shall be guilty of
 - b) shall not be guilty of
 - c) either a or b
 - d) None of the above
- 5) Subject to the provisions contained in _____, a person shall not be guilty of contempt of court for publishing a fair and accurate report of a judicial proceeding at any stage there of.
 - a) Section 4
 - b) Section 7
 - c) Section 6
 - d) None of the above
- 6) No court shall impose a sentence under contempt of court Act 1971 unless it is satisfied that the contempt is of such a nature that _____ with due course of justice.
 - a) It substantially interferes
 - b) Tends substantially to interferes
 - c) Either a or b
 - d) None of the above

- Q.3 Answer any three of the following questions. 15**
- a) Explain qualifications and disqualification to admit or enroll in Bar council.
 - b) Explain functions of state Bar councils in dealing with the disciplinary proceedings.
 - c) Explain the law relating to punishment for contempt of court.
 - d) Explain.
B.C.I TR case No 27/1988,
Vol. 16 (3 & 4) 1989, I.B.R.
Y.V.R (complaint) V/s M.K.N (Respondent)
 - e) Dalal, D.s V/s State Bank of India AIR 1993 Cr.L.J 1478.
 - f) Johan D'souza v. Edward Ani 1994 SCC (2)64
- Q.4 Answer any one out of following questions 15**
- a) Explain lawyer's duties towards court & his client.
- OR**
- b) Explain in detail criminal contempt and defenses for it.
- Q.5 Give five examples of professional misconduct and explain facts, judgement of Hikmat Alin khan v/s Ishwar Prasad AIR 1997 SC 864 in detail. 15**

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Alternative Dispute Resolution (Clinical Course) (19605804)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 25-04-2024
Time: 09:00 AM To 12:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

15

- 1) _____ flows from a prior agreement in writing by parties to the dispute.
 - a) Arbitration
 - b) Conciliation
 - c) Judicial proceeding
 - d) None of above
- 2) Under section 80 of Act 1996 unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the conciliator shall _____ of a party in any arbitral or judicial proceeding in respect of a dispute that is the subject of the conciliation proceedings.
 - a) not Act as an arbitrator or as a representative or counsel.
 - b) Act as an arbitrator or as representative or counsel.
 - c) Act as an arbitrator
 - d) None of above.
- 3) Section _____ of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 deals with Role of conciliator.
 - a) Section 67
 - b) Section 56
 - c) Section 65
 - d) None of the above
- 4) Arbitration proceeding may be used as evidence in any judicial proceedings.
 - a) Incorrect
 - b) Correct
 - c) May be incorrect
 - d) None of the above
- 5) Section _____ of arbitration and conciliation Act 1996 deals with Geneva Convention Awards.
 - a) Section 53 to 60
 - b) Section 44 to 52
 - c) Section 44 to 60
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Section 9 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 deals with _____.
 - a) interim measures by arbitral tribunal
 - b) interim measures by court
 - c) arbitral award
 - d) None of the above
- 7) Arbitral award can be set aside by the court on the grounds provided under section _____ of Act 1996.
 - a) Section 43
 - b) Section 34
 - c) Section 64
 - d) None of the above
- 8) Section 2(1) (f) of Arbitration & Conciliation Act deals with _____.
 - a) arbitral tribunal.
 - b) International Commercial Arbitration.
 - c) Negotiation.
 - d) None of above.

- Q.4 Answer Any One out of following question. 15**
- a) Explain provisions of arbitration agreement and composition of arbitral tribunal.
 - b) Explain provision of conduct of arbitral proceedings and jurisdiction of arbitral tribunal.
- Q.5 Explain importance of Lok Adalat & cases taken up under Lok Adalat Under Legal Services Authorities Act. 15**

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IX) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Law of Crimes - II (Cr. P. C) (19605901)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 16-04-2024
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

15

- 1) Following requirement need not be followed under section 200 of Cr. P. C.
 - a) The complainant must be examined.
 - b) Examination of the complainant must be under oath.
 - c) The accused must be given an opportunity to be heard.
 - d) The examination of the complainant must be reduced to writing.
- 2) There cannot be an appeal when the accused _____.
 - a) convicted
 - b) acquitted
 - c) under trial
 - d) plead guilty
- 3) Section 97 of Cr. P. C. comes into operation _____.
 - a) when the person is wrongfully confined
 - b) when the person is proclaimed offender
 - c) when there is obscene publication
 - d) None of these
- 4) Section _____ of Cr. P. C. provides for order to pay compensation.
 - a) 356
 - b) 357
 - c) 357-A
 - d) 357-C
- 5) Cancellation of bond and bail bond is provided under section _____ of Cr. P. C.
 - a) 441
 - b) 446
 - c) 446-A
 - d) 448
- 6) There must be at least one juvenile justice board in _____.
 - a) state
 - b) district
 - c) taluka
 - d) city
- 7) According to section _____, every police officer making arrest shall bear accurate visible and clear identification of his name which will facilitate easy identification.
 - a) 41
 - b) 41-A
 - c) 41-B
 - d) 42
- 8) Sec _____ authorises the magistrate to direct any person including an accused to give specimen signatures or handwriting for the purpose of investigation or other proceeding.
 - a) 311
 - b) 311-A
 - c) 311-B
 - d) 311-C
- 9) Sec _____ requires every person to give reasonable assistance to the police or the magistrate if such assistance is demanded.
 - a) 37
 - b) 38
 - c) 39
 - d) 40

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IX) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act (19605903)**

Day & Date: Monday, 22-04-2024
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

15

- 1) Under the provisions of Civil Procedure Code plea of adverse possession is a defense available _____.
 - a) Only to plaintiff against defendant
 - b) Only to defendant against plaintiff
 - c) Both plaintiff and defendant
 - d) Only to movable property
- 2) The reappraisal of evidence in second appeal _____.
 - a) is subject to review
 - b) is permissible
 - c) is not permissible
 - d) is an admitted fact
- 3) Preliminary decree can be passed in a suit _____.
 - a) For partition
 - b) Of partnership
 - c) For possession & mesne profits
 - d) All the above
- 4) A decree becomes final _____.
 - a) When it conclusively determines the rights of the parties.
 - b) When no appeal has been preferred against the decree.
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) Neither a nor b
- 5) Which of the following is not a decree?
 - a) Dismissal in default
 - b) Rejection of a plaint
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) Neither a nor b
- 6) Order has been defined as a formal expression of any decision of a civil court which is not a decree under _____.
 - a) Section 2(1) of CPC
 - b) Section 2(14) of CPC
 - c) Section 2(9) of CPC
 - d) Section 2(16) of CPC
- 7) A decree holder has been defined as a person in whose favour a decree has been passed or an order capable of execution has been made, under _____.
 - a) Section 2(3) of CPC
 - b) Section 2(13) of CPC
 - c) Section 2(4) of CPC
 - d) Section 2(16) of CPC
- 8) A decree holder _____.
 - a) Need not be a party to the suit
 - b) The term is not confined to plaintiff
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) Neither a & nor b

- 9) Foreign court under Section 2(5) of CPC means _____.
a) A court situated outside India.
b) A court situated outside India & not established under the authority of Government of India.
c) A court situated outside India applying foreign law.
d) All the above
- 10) Judgement under Section 2(9) means _____.
a) A decree
b) Dismissal of an appeal summarily
c) Statement of grounds of an order or decree
d) All the above
- 11) Legal representative under Section 2(11) of CPC means a person who is a _____.
a) Relative of parties to the suit.
b) Co-sharer of the benefits assuming to the parties to the suit.
c) Who is law represents the estate of the deceased
d) All the above
- 12) "A" dies leaving behind a son X & a married daughter Y, a suit filed by "A", after his death can be continued by
a) 'X' alone as legal representative
b) 'Y' alone as legal representatives
c) 'X', 'Y' & the husband of 'Y' as legal representatives
d) 'X' & 'Y' both as legal representatives
- 13) A judgement contains _____.
a) Concise statement of the case.
b) The points for determination.
c) The decision on the points of determinations & the reason there of.
d) All the above
- 14) Who amongst the following is not a legal representative?
a) A trespasser
b) An intermeddler
c) A creditor
d) Both a and c
- 15) Foreign judgement as defined under Section 2(6) of CPC means _____.
a) Judgement given by Indian Court in respect of foreigners.
b) Judgement given by Foreign Court.
c) Both a and b
d) Neither a nor b

Q.2 Answer any five of following question.

20

- a) What is plaint and written statement?
b) Appearance of parties to suit
c) Summons
d) Appeals to High & Supreme Court
e) Explain about cost.
f) Legal disabilities
g) Extension of period of limitation

- Q.3 Answer any three of the following.** **15**
- a) What is Res Judicata and res-judicata?
 - b) Difference between first & second appeal.
 - c) In what circumstances the court may grant and refuse the temporary injunction?
 - d) What is meant by the term of cause of action?
 - e) The territorial and pecuniary jurisdiction of court.

- Q.4 Answer any one of the following.** **15**
- State the provisions under the CPC relating to appointment of the receiver and injunctions.

OR

Explain the provisions with respect to interpleader suit.

- Q.5 Answer the following question** **15**
- Explain the provisions about suit by or against Government.

Q.4 Answer any ONE of the following.

15

a) "Input tax credit is the inevitable component of Goods and Services Tax."
Discuss this statement after explaining the meaning, nature and concept of Input Tax Credit.

OR

b) What do you understand by the expression 'residential status' and 'total income' of an assessee?

Q.5 Answer the following question.

15

What are the different heads of income to be taxed under Income Tax Act, 1961?

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IX) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
COMPANY LAW (19605905)**

Day & Date: Friday, 26-04-2024
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

15

- 1) Section 397 & 398 of the Act lays down the provisions for prevention of oppression & _____.
 - a) Amalgamation
 - b) Reconstruction
 - c) Investigation
 - d) Mismanagement
- 2) The lender has _____ remedies against ultra virus borrowing by the company.
 - a) Injunction
 - b) Subrogation
 - c) Restitution order
 - d) All the above
- 3) Every meeting must have a _____ before it starts its proceeding.
 - a) Secretary
 - b) Chairman
 - c) Managing Director
 - d) Board of Directors
- 4) Doctrine & Indoor management for first time enunciated in case.
 - a) Foss N. Harbottle
 - b) Royal British Bank V Traquand
 - c) Reyland V. Fletcher
 - d) None of these
- 5) Sec _____ of the Companies Act. 2013 defines memorandum of Association.
 - a) Sec.2(56)
 - b) Sec 2(5)
 - c) Sec.11
 - d) None of these
- 6) _____ shares are sometimes also called as founders shares.
 - a) Preference shares
 - b) Deferred shares
 - c) Equity shares
 - d) None of these
- 7) The word 'debentures' is derived from the _____ term debere.
 - a) Latin
 - b) English
 - c) French
 - d) None of these
- 8) _____ take place when two or more companies are joined to form a third entity or one is absorbed or blended with another.
 - a) Amalgamation
 - b) Winding up
 - c) None of these
 - d) All of these
- 9) What are the limits of members in a private company?
 - a) Fifty
 - b) Seven
 - c) Twenty
 - d) Two hundred
- 10) A public company must have at least _____ directors whereas a private have at least _____ directors.
 - a) 3:2
 - b) 2:3
 - c) 2:5
 - d) 8:10

- 11) Which of the following statement is false?
a) No legal formality is required to form a company.
b) The shareholders of a co. have limited liability.
c) A co. can own property in it's own name.
d) A co. is managed by the elected representatives of shareholders.
- 12) "One who undertakes to form a company with reference to a given object and set it going & who takes the necessary steps to accomplish that purpose.
a) Promoter
b) Director
c) C.E.O
d) Board of Directors
- 13) Which of the following company / companies are registered by the Companies Act, 2013?
a) Govt co.
b) Private co.
c) Public co.
d) All above
- 14) Minimum paid up share capital in case of a private company is _____.
a) 1 lakh
b) 10 lakh
c) 25 lakh
d) 100 lakh
- 15) Which of the following does not form the part of the important information to be incorporated in the memorandum of Association as specified in the Companies Act, 2013?
a) The name of co. & the state in which it is situated.
b) The objects for which the company is proposed to be incorporated.
c) The rules regulations and bye laws for the internal management of the company.
d) The liability of the members of the company whether limited or unlimited.

- Q.2 Answer of the following questions. (Any Five) 20**
a) Effects of unauthorized borrowing.
b) Holding & subsidiary company.
c) Powers & duties of directors.
d) Theories of corporate personality.
e) Promer & prospectus.
f) Amalgamation & companies.
g) Corporate Social Responsibility.
h) Distinction bet company & partnership firm.
- Q.3 Answer of the following questions. (Any Three) 15**
a) Meeting of the company- kinds & procedure for Valid meeting.
b) Memorandum of Association.
c) Doctrines of Indore Management.
d) Prevention of oppression & mismanagement.
e) Legal position of Auditor.
f) Articles of Association.
- Q.4 Answer of the following questions. (Any One) 15**
a) Write detail note on compulsory winding up of company by court.
OR
b) Define share, explain general principles of allotment of shares and statutory restrictions on allotment & calls on share.
- Q.5 Explain various kinds of meeting & write a note on procedure to conduct a valid meeting. 15**

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IX) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Law of Crimes Paper - II (6051901)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 16-04-2024
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks:70

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the following options. 14

- 1) The object of the _____ is to protect the accused both against overzealous police officers and untruthful witnesses.
 - a) Sec 160
 - b) Sec 161
 - c) Sec 162
 - d) Sec 164
- 2) _____ aware of the commission of any cognizable offence may give information to the police and set the criminal law in motion.
 - a) Any person
 - b) Gazetted officer
 - c) Public servant
 - d) Police officer
- 3) Sec _____ applies only to a non-bailable offence, it is not essential that the offence must also be a cognizable one.
 - a) 434
 - b) 436
 - c) 438
 - d) 440
- 4) An appeal can abate only on the death of the _____ and not otherwise.
 - a) complainant
 - b) victim
 - c) accused
 - d) witnesses
- 5) The judicial officer will have to take _____ of the offence before he could proceed to conduct a trial.
 - a) cognizance
 - b) notice
 - c) information
 - d) message
- 6) Sec _____ empowers the high court and the sessions court to grant anticipatory bail i.e. a direction to release a person on bail issued even before the person is arrested.
 - a) 435
 - b) 436
 - c) 438
 - d) 440
- 7) It is also made clear in Salauddin Abdul Samed Shaikh Vs. State of Maharashtra that once the anticipatory bail is granted, the _____ should ordinarily be available till the end of trial.
 - a) protection
 - b) acquittal
 - c) detention
 - d) custody
- 8) _____ means simply an accusation.
 - a) Punishment
 - b) Sentence
 - c) Process
 - d) A charge
- 9) Probation of offenders act 1958 stipulates that person below _____ years of age shall not be sentenced to imprisonment.
 - a) 18
 - b) 19
 - c) 20
 - d) 21

Seat
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IX) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act (6051903)**

Day & Date: Monday, 22-04-2024
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.**14**

- 1) Preliminary decree can be passed in a suit _____.
 - a) For partition
 - b) For partnership
 - c) For possession & mense profits
 - d) All of these
- 2) Which of the following is not a decree?
 - a) Dismissal in default
 - b) Rejection of a plant
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) Neither a nor b
- 3) Judgement u/s 2(9) means _____.
 - a) A decree
 - b) Dismissal & an appeal summarily
 - c) Statement of grounds of an order or decree
 - d) All the above
- 4) "A" dies leaving behind a son X & a married daughter Y, a suit filed by "A", after his death can be continued by
 - a) 'X' alone as legal representative
 - b) 'Y' alone as legal representative
 - c) 'X', 'Y' & the husband of 'Y' a legal representative
 - d) 'X' & 'Y' both as legal representative
- 5) Court of small causes, under Section 3 of CPC is subordinate to _____.
 - a) District Court
 - b) High Court
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) Neither a nor b
- 6) Pecuniary Jurisdiction of court has been dealt with in Section _____ of CPC.
 - a) Sec 3
 - b) Sec 4
 - c) Sec 5
 - d) Sec 6
- 7) Which of the following is a right & civil nature?
 - a) right to worship in temple
 - b) right to share in offering in a temple
 - c) right to take out procession
 - d) All the above
- 8) Under Section 10 of C.P.C. a suit is liable to be _____.
 - a) Stayed
 - b) dismissed
 - c) Rejected
 - d) Either a) or b) or c)
- 9) Principles & res-judicata applies between _____.
 - a) Co-defendants
 - b) Co-plaintiffs
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) Neither a nor b

- 12) GST is _____ tax.
- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| a) Direct | b) wealth |
| c) indirect | d) None of above |
- 13) Composition scheme is available for _____ trader.
- | | |
|---------|------------------|
| a) big | b) small |
| c) rich | d) None of above |
- 14) The recommendations of the GST council are _____.
- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| a) mandatory | b) advisory |
| c) compulsory | d) None of above |

Q.2 Answer any Four of the following questions. 16

- a) Fundamental principles relating to tax laws.
- b) Distinction between Tax & Fee.
- c) Explain total income.
- d) Explain clubbing of income.
- e) Explain inter- state supply u/ IGST.
- f) Explain Tax invoices u/ CGST.

Q.3 Answer any Two of the following questions. 12

- a) Explain Income not included in total income.
- b) Zero rated supply u/IGST.
- c) Composition scheme u/CGST & MGST.
- d) Explain salient features of GST.

Q.4 Answer any One of the following questions. 14

- a) Explain provision of input Tax credit u/CGST.

OR

- b) Explain provision of registration u/CGST.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 14

Explain in detail the provision of salary u/IT Act 1961.

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester -IX) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Company Law (6051905)**

Day & Date: Friday, 26-04-2024
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

14

- 1) The principle of the independent corporate existence of a registered company was well established in _____ case.
 - a) Daimler co. ltd V. continental Tyre and rubber co.
 - b) Salomon v. Salomon and co.
 - c) Gopalpur Tea co. ltd. V. Penhok Tea co. ltd.
 - d) Bacha F. guzdar v. commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay.
- 2) Section 34 of the act marks a promoter _____ liable for the issue of prospectus containing false or deceptive statements.
 - a) Civil
 - b) Criminally
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) Not liable
- 3) The memorandum of a limited company must contain the _____ clauses which have often been described as the conditions of its incorporation.
 - a) Registered office clause
 - b) Limited liability clause
 - c) Capital clause
 - d) All the above
- 4) _____ capital is represented by the excess of current assets over current liabilities of a company.
 - a) Fixed
 - b) Circulating
 - c) Working
 - d) Debenture
- 5) Section 55, of the companies Act 2013 empowers a company to issue _____ preference shares.
 - a) Convertible
 - b) Participating
 - c) Cumulative
 - d) Redeemable.
- 6) _____ companies must issue share certificate.
 - a) public
 - b) Private
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
- 7) When debenture are secured by a mortgage or a charge on the property of the company they are called _____ debentures.
 - a) Secured
 - b) Convertible
 - c) Redeemable
 - d) Registered
- 8) In case of a public company, every company shall have a minimum number of _____ directors.
 - a) Three
 - b) Two
 - c) One
 - d) Infinite.
- 9) The minimum number of members required to constitute a valid meeting and to transact business there at is called _____.
 - a) Special notice
 - b) Proxy
 - c) Poll
 - d) Quorum

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - X) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Equity & Trust (19606004)**

Day & Date: Monday, 15-04-2024
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

15

- 1) Which one of the following things are necessary for the creation of Trust?
 - a) Certainty of words
 - b) Certainty of Subject matter
 - c) Certainty of Object
 - d) All of the above
- 2) A Trust is _____ when something remains to be done by the settlor.
 - a) Executed Trust
 - b) Executory Trust
 - c) Discretionary Trust
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Right to specific execution of trust is the right of _____.
 - a) Trustee
 - b) Beneficiary
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of these
- 4) A Trustee may be discharged from his office _____.
 - a) By the extinction of the Trust
 - b) By completion of his duties under the trust
 - c) By appointment of new trustee in his place
 - d) All of these
- 5) Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without wrong is a restricted derivation of the maxim _____.
 - a) ubi jus ibiremedium
 - b) Saluspopulilexsuprema
 - c) Damnum Sine Injuria
 - d) None of these
- 6) _____ trust arise by operation of Law.
 - a) Express Trust
 - b) Constructive Trust
 - c) Executory Trust
 - d) None of these
- 7) Section 11 to 22 of the Indian Trust Act deals with _____.
 - a) Duties of the Trustee
 - b) Liabilities of Trustee
 - c) Rights of Beneficiary
 - d) None of these
- 8) Section 77 to 79 of the Indian Trust Act deals with _____.
 - a) Creation of Trust
 - b) Extinction of Trust
 - c) Discharge of Trustee
 - d) None of these
- 9) Provision relating to Public Trust administration fund is provided under section _____ of the Maharashtra Public Trust Act.
 - a) Section 51
 - b) Section 55
 - c) Section 57
 - d) None of the above
- 10) Section 31A to Section 34 of the Maharashtra Public Trust Act deals with _____.
 - a) Budget, Account and Audit
 - b) Charity Commissioner
 - c) Public Trust Administration Fund
 - d) None of these

Set No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - X) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Land Laws including Tenure & Tenancy System (19606005)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 18-04-2024
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Choose correct alternatives and fill in the blanks. 15

- 1) As per the Maharashtra Rent Control Act 1999, "Paying Guest" means _____.
 - a) A person resides outside the jurisdiction of tenant's region.
 - b) A person, not being a member of the family, who is given a part of the premises, in which the licensor resides on license.
 - c) Only statement a is true
 - d) Both the statement a and b is true
- 2) Tenant means _____.
 - a) any person by whom or on whose account rent is payable for any premises
 - b) a person who is deemed to be a tenant under Section 25
 - c) only statement b is correct
 - d) Both the statement a and b is correct
- 3) Chapter IV of Maharashtra Rent Control Act 1999 deals with the _____.
 - a) preliminary definitions
 - b) relief against forfeiture
 - c) provisions regarding fixation of standard rent and permitted increases
 - d) None of above
- 4) Section 17 of MRC Act 1999 deals with _____.
 - a) Relief against forfeiture
 - b) Certain increase in rent excepted
 - c) Recovery of possession for occupation etc. & re-entry
 - d) None of above
- 5) Section 55 of MRC Act 1999 deals with _____.
 - a) Bonafide use of the Tenancy
 - b) Cessation of exemption
 - c) Registration of the tenancy agreement
 - d) None of above
- 6) In the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code 1966, the Revenue Officers defined in _____.

a) Section 2(31)	b) Section 2(32)
c) Section 2(33)	d) None of above
- 7) Permission for non-agricultural use of land provided under _____ of MLR code.

a) Section 42	b) Section 44
c) Section 49	d) None of above

Q.4 Answer the following question. (Any One) 15

- a) Explain provisions for recovery of possession & sub tenancies under M.R.C. Act 1999.
- b) Explain provisions regarding determinations of social impact & public purpose under RFCTLARR Act 2013.

Q.5 Answer the following. 15

Explain provisions relating to Land Records.

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - X) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
International Human Rights (19606008)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 20-04-2024
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options. 15

- 1) Article 19 (1) (a) of the Constitution of India is equivalent to _____ Article of UDHR.

a) 25	b) 30
c) 19	d) 22
- 2) The position of U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights was created in _____ year.

a) 1991	b) 1992
c) 1993	d) 1994
- 3) European convention for the protection of Human Rights & Fundamental Freedom came into force on _____.

a) 3 rd September, 1953	b) 3 rd October, 1953
c) 13 th September, 1953	d) 13 th October, 1953
- 4) First International conference on Human Rights was held in _____.

a) Vienna	b) Teheran
c) Geneva	d) New Delhi
- 5) The declaration of American Independence was drafted by _____.

a) Thomas Jefferson	b) Gaius Ejiopor
c) Louis XVI	d) All the above
- 6) The United Nations General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of the Child (1959), which enunciated _____ principles for the protection of children's rights.

a) Eight	b) Seven
c) Nine	d) Ten
- 7) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted on _____.

a) 10 th December, 1948	b) 10 th December, 1947
c) 20 th December, 1948	d) 20 th December, 1947
- 8) The International covenant on civil and political rights comprises following number of Articles.

a) 53	b) 63
c) 73	d) None of the above
- 9) The convention on the Rights of Child defines the world child whose age must be below _____.

a) 15	b) 16
c) 18	d) 21

Seat No.	
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Set P

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - X) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance (Clinical Course) (19606001)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 23-04-2024
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

- | | | |
|------------|--|-----------|
| Q.1 | Draft an application for anticipatory bail. | 15 |
| Q.2 | Draft a suit for specific performance. | 15 |
| Q.3 | Draft a notice under section 106 of Transfer of Property Act. | 15 |
| Q.4 | Draft will deed. | 15 |
| Q.5 | Draft a maintenance application by wife for herself and her child. | 15 |
| Q.6 | Draft a sale deed. | 15 |
| Q.7 | Draft a consumer complaint alleging defect in goods. | 15 |
| Q.8 | Draft a partition suit of Hindu Joint Family. | 15 |
| Q.9 | Write short note. (Any Four) | 20 |
| | a) Affidavit. | |
| | b) Criminal complaint. | |
| | c) Section 80 of CPC. | |
| | d) Gift. | |
| | e) Interlocutory application. | |
| | f) Caveat. | |

Seat No.	
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Set P

**B.A. LL.B. (Semester - X) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Land Laws including Tenure & Tenancy System (6051915)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 18-04-2024
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks:70

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

Q.1 Multiple choice question.

14

- 1) Who has authority to grant permission for Non-agricultural purpose as per Section 41?

a) Tahsildar	b) Collector
c) Commissioner	d) Sub Divisional officer
- 2) The right to all minerals and mines shall vest in _____.

a) owner of land	b) Grampanchayat
c) State Government	d) the company
- 3) Under Maharashtra Land Revenue Code 1966, villages are under the charge of _____.

a) Sarpanch	b) Talathi
c) Gram sevak	d) Kotwal
- 4) Who among the following is not a revenue officer?

a) Collector	b) Tahsildar
c) Circle officer & inspector	d) Police inspector
- 5) Who is revenue officers in Division?

a) Commissioner	b) Additional commissioner
c) Assistant commissioner	d) All the above
- 6) Which is not correct about the superintendent of land records?

a) he is survey officer
b) he is revenue officer
c) he is advisor to collector on land records
d) he advice on maintenance of records of rights

Maharashtra Rent Control Act - 1999

- 7) This Act extends to _____.

a) to whole Maharashtra
b) to whole Maharashtra except Mumbai region
c) to whole Maharashtra except Vidharbha
d) None of the above
- 8) As per section 7(4) of this Act "Legal representative" means _____.

a) representative as defined in CPC
b) In case of joint family property, joint family of which deceased was member
c) both a & b correct
d) both a & b incorrect

- 9) Tenant means _____.
 a) any person by whom or on whose account rent payable
 b) deemed tenant u/s 25
 c) only "a" is correct
 d) both a & b are correct
- 10) Section 16 of Act deals with _____.
 a) procedure to approach court
 b) procedure for eviction notice
 c) when land lord may recover possession
 d) None of the above
- 11) Rent in excess of standard rent is _____.
 a) legal
 b) illegal
 c) valid
 d) it is discretion of land lord
- Court has no jurisdiction to interfere in rent matter
- 12) In the jurisdiction of Mumbai, the matter pertaining to Rent Act will be dealt by _____.
 a) the court of small causes
 b) District court
 c) JMFC
 d) only High court & no other court
- The Right to fair compensation and transparency in land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement Act - 2013.
- 13) As per this Act, agricultural land includes _____.
 a) agricultural or horticultural
 b) land used for poultry purpose
 c) land used for grazing cattle
 d) All the above
- 14) As per this Act, holding of land means total land held by person _____.
 a) as owner
 b) as occupant
 c) as tenant or otherwise
 d) All the above

Q.2 Answer any four of the following short notes. 16

- a) Preparation of social impact assessment study
 b) Appraisal of social impact assessment report by an expert group
 c) Standard rent under Maharashtra Rent Control Act 1999
 d) Tenant as defined under Maharashtra Rent Control Act - 1999
 e) Landlords' duty to keep premises in good repairs
 f) Landlord means - as per Maharashtra Rent Control Act - 1999

Q.3 Answer any two of the following. 12

- a) Construction of water course through land belongs to other person
 b) Assessment & Settlement of Land Revenue of agricultural land
 c) Define improvement, firm building.
 d) Provisions regarding Boundary & Boundary marks.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 14

- a) When landlord may recover possession under M.R.C.A. 1999?

OR

- b) Write down the detail provisions of record of rights, mutation entries.

Q.5 Write a detailed note on rehabilitation & resettlement under 2013 Act. 14

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - X) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
International Human Rights (6051918)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 20-04-2024
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the following options. 14

- 1) National Commission for Scheduled Tribe has been set up under _____ of Constitution of India.
 - a) Article 337
 - b) Article 338
 - c) Article 338A
 - d) None of these
- 2) The First World Conference on Human Rights was held at _____.
 - a) Tehran
 - b) Geneva
 - c) Vienna
 - d) Mexico
- 3) Human Rights Courts is established under _____ of the Protection of Human Rights Act in India.
 - a) Section 10
 - b) Section 20
 - c) Section 30
 - d) Section 40
- 4) The 'Declaration of American Independence' was drafted by _____.
 - a) Thomas Jefferson
 - b) Gaius Ejiiofor
 - c) Louis XVI
 - d) All of these
- 5) The International covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on _____.
 - a) 3rd January 1976
 - b) 23rd January 1976
 - c) 3rd February 1976
 - d) 3rd January 1977
- 6) The African Charter on Human and People Rights is popularly known as _____.
 - a) Peoples Rights Charter
 - b) Banjul
 - c) African Unity
 - d) None of these
- 7) National Commission for Women Act came into force on _____.
 - a) 31st December 1991
 - b) 31st January 1992
 - c) 31st January 1993
 - d) 31st March 1992
- 8) The French Revolution was a watershed event in world history that began in _____.
 - a) 1749
 - b) 1753
 - c) 1767
 - d) 1789
- 9) The Third United Nations World Conference on human rights of women was held at _____.
 - a) Mexico
 - b) Nairobi
 - c) Beijing
 - d) Copenhagen
- 10) National Commission for Minorities Act came into force in _____.
 - a) 1949
 - b) 1953
 - c) 1992
 - d) 1995

Seat No.	
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Set P

**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - X) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance (Clinical Course) (6051911)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 23-04-2024
Time: 02:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

- Instructions:** 1) Question No. 9 is compulsory.
2) Out of remaining attempt any four questions.
3) Each question carries 14 marks.

- Q.1** Mr. Patil is the owner of House Property No 1/22A situated at Shree Colony, Beed District. He desires to gift this property to his daughter Lakshmi Patil. Draft a gift deed. **14**
- Q.2** X, Y, Z are joint owners of farm bearing no 11/13 B admeasuring 9 acres situated at Pune. It is ancestral property of HUF. They intends to partition the said property. Draft a partition deed with suitable terms. **14**
- Q.3** Draft an anticipatory bail application on behalf of Mr. Mukund Jadhav, resident of Pune against whom an FIR registered at Shivaji nagar police station by his wife alleging harassment & cruelty for demand of dowry. **14**
- Q.4** Draft say to application under section 125 of Cr. P.C on assumed facts. **14**
- Q.5** Writ petition against state under Article 226 of the constitution of India for issuance of Writ of Habeas corpus on assumed facts. **14**
- Q.6** Draft a plaint to file a suit for permanent injunction and recovery of possession against a trespasser. **14**
- Q.7** Draft a notice for dissolution of partnership at will. **14**
- Q.8** Draft a sale deed of immovable property. **14**
- Q.9 Write short note. (Any Two)** **14**
- a) Content of objections to an application for succession certificate.
b) Draft consumer complaint alleging defect in goods draft.
c) Contents of Trust Deed.