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LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Law of Contracts (19602101)

Day & Date: Saturday, 27-04-2024
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) The term contract is defined in Section _____ of the Indian Contract Act.
a) 2(h) b) 5
c) 7 d) 4
- 2) Word _____ is derived from the Latin term contractum.
a) Consideration b) Offer
c) Contract d) None of these
- 3) Section _____ of Indian Contract Act define proposal.
a) 3 b) 2(p)
c) 2(a) d) None of these.
- 4) Mohori Bibee v/s Dhurmodas Ghosh case related to _____.
a) Government Contract b) Minor Agreement
c) General offer d) Wagering Agreement
- 5) An agreement the consent to which is caused by coercion is _____ at the option of the party whose consent was so caused.
a) Legal b) Voidable
c) Valid d) None of these
- 6) A contract with a pardanashin woman is presumed to have been induced by _____.
a) coercion b) mistake
c) undue influence d) None of these
- 7) Every agreement of which the object or consideration is unlawful is _____.
a) void b) valid
c) legal d) None of these
- 8) Government contract must be _____.
a) written b) oral
c) implied d) None of these
- 9) Agreement in restraint of legal proceeding is _____.
a) valid b) legal
c) lawful d) void
- 10) Specific Relief Act, Section _____ related to permanent injunction.
a) 5 b) 6
c) 7 d) 38
- 11) Procedure for granting temporary injunction is governed by _____.
a) Indian Penal Code b) Income Tax Act
c) Code of Civil Procedure d) None of these

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LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) Examination: March/April-2024
Special Contracts (19602102)

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.

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**LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Law of Tort including MV Act and CP Laws (19602103)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 02-05-2024
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) Acc to _____ "tortious Liability arises from breach of duty primarily fixed by the law. This duty is towards persons generally and its breach is redressable by an action for unliquidated damages".
 - a) Salmond
 - b) Fraser
 - c) Dr. Winfield
 - d) None of these
- 2) In tort, the main aim is to the plaintiff for the loss suffered by him from the wrongful act of the defendant.
 - a) recompense
 - b) tortious act
 - c) money
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Damages awarded for tortious Liabilities are _____.
 - a) Liquidated
 - b) unliquidated
 - c) penal
 - d) None of these.
- 4) The principle 'facts speak for themselves' is expressed by the maxim _____.
 - a) Ubi jus ibi remedium
 - b) Res Ipsa Loquitur
 - c) Novus Actus Interveniens
 - d) Cause Causans
- 5) The liability of a master for acts of his servant in law of torts is called _____.
 - a) absolute liability
 - b) tortious liability
 - c) vicarious liability
 - d) none of these
- 6) In case of *Reynolds VS Fletcher* has laid down the principle of _____.
 - a) defamation
 - b) conspiracy
 - c) strict liability of land owner
 - d) Absolute Liability.
- 7) Maxim *injuria sine damnum* means _____.
 - a) Violation of a legal right without any damage.
 - b) Damage without violation of legal right.
 - c) Violation of a legal right with damage.
 - d) no damage and no violation of legal right.
- 8) Inevitable accident means _____.
 - a) an unexpected injury which could not have been foreseen and avoided.
 - b) an act of God.
 - c) both (a) and (b).
 - d) None of the above.
- 9) The test of reasonable foresight in determining the remoteness of damages was first applied in _____.
 - a) *Donoghue vs Stevenson*
 - b) *Doughty vs Turner manufacturing co. Ltd.*
 - c) *Wagon Mound Case*
 - d) *Asby vs White*

- 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.

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LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Law of Crimes - I (Penal Code) (19602104)

Day & Date: Saturday, 04-05-2024
 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) Promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language etc. and doing act prejudicial to maintenance of harmony is an offence u/s _____.
 a) 153 b) 153 A
 c) 153 AA d) 153 B
- 2) Section _____ state provision relating to right of private defense.
 a) 50 to 60 b) 70 to 85
 c) 96 to 106 d) 120 to 125
- 3) Keeping lottery office is an offence u/s _____.
 a) 294 b) 294 A
 c) 295 d) 285
- 4) Section 313 provides punishment for causing _____ without woman's consent.
 a) hurt b) assault
 c) miscarriage d) theft
- 5) _____ is harm to reputation.
 a) Injury b) Defamation
 c) Assault d) Mischief
- 6) There are _____ stages of crime.
 a) one b) two
 c) three d) four
- 7) Nothing is crime without _____.
 a) guilty mind b) planning
 c) act d) hurt
- 8) Section _____ includes offences relating to religion.
 a) 200 to 210 b) 300 to 307
 c) 170 to 180 d) 295 to 298
- 9) Public servant disobeying direction under law is an offence u/s _____.
 a) 166 b) 166 A
 c) 166 B d) 167
- 10) The offence of _____ is a continuing offence.
 a) kidnapping b) theft
 c) murder d) abduction
- 11) Joining unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapon is an offence under section _____.
 a) 140 b) 141
 c) 143 d) 144

- 12) Section _____ attracts offence as kidnapping for marriage.
 - a) 364
 - b) 366
 - c) 364 A
 - d) 366 A
- 13) Abetment of suicide is an offence u/s _____.
 - a) 306
 - b) 307
 - c) 309
 - d) 308
- 14) Keeping sexual relationship with wife of another person is _____.
 - a) rape
 - b) adultery
 - c) outraging modesty
 - d) assault
- 15) A, under the influence of passion excited by a provocation given by Z, intentionally kills Y, Z's child. This is _____.
 - a) culpable homicide
 - b) murder
 - c) accident
 - d) grievous hurt

Q.2 Answer any Five of the following questions. 20

- a) State in brief offences relating to marriage.
- b) Distinguish between wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.
- c) What is meant by grievous hurt?
- d) What is meant by unlawful assembly?
- e) Explain in brief four stages of crime.
- f) What is meant by abetment?

Q.3 Answer any Three of the following questions. 15

- a) What are offences relating to election?
- b) What are ingredients of kidnapping? What is the difference between kidnapping and abduction?
- c) What are provisions relating to offences committed by child below 7 years of age and child above 7 and below 12 years of age?
- d) What is the right of private defense?
- e) What is rioting? What is punishment provided by Act?
- f) What are offences relating to religion?

Q.4 Answer any One out of the following questions. 15

What is rape? What are punishment provided by Act to the offender of this offence?

OR

What is theft? How theft is differed from robbery and extortion?

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

What is meant by culpable homicide and murder? What are exceptions to murder?

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**LL.B. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Constitutional Law - I (19602105)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 09-05-2024
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) The President gives his resignation to the _____.
a) Chief Justice b) Parliament
c) Vice-President d) Prime Minister
- 2) Who among the following holds office during the pleasure of the President?
a) Governor b) Election Commissioner
c) Speaker of Lok Sabha d) Prime Minister
- 3) Which of the following appointments is not made by the President of India?
a) Chief of the Army b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
c) Chief Justice of India d) Chief of the Air-Force
- 4) "P.M. is the head of the Council of Ministers & the Nation & the real authority of executive of our political system", this statement is _____.
a) True b) False
- 5) President's qualification is given under which section of the following Art. of Indian Constitution?
a) Art - 56 b) Art - 57
c) Art - 58 d) Art - 91
- 6) Art - 63 of Indian Constitution deals with there shall be a ____ of India.
a) President b) Vice President
c) Governor d) None of the above
- 7) _____ shall of Constitution says that the governor shall hold office during pleasure of president.
a) Art - 1 b) Art - 21
c) Art - 18 d) Art - 56
- 8) Art - 74 deals with _____ of union.
a) Council of Ministers b) Governor
c) Attorney General of India d) None of the above
- 9) In the preamble of the Indian Constitution Justice including _____.
a) Social b) Economic
c) Political d) All the above
- 10) _____ of Indian Constitution provides that, "Parliament may by law admit into the union or establish new state on such terms & conditions as it thinks fit."
a) Art - 14 b) Art - 15
c) Art - 21 d) Art - 2
- 11) A _____ of a state is a person who enjoys full civil & political rights.
a) Alien Enemy b) Non-citizen
c) Citizens d) None of above

- 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?

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Set **P**

LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Family Law - I (19602201)

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**

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LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Administrative Law (19602202)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 30-04-2024
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 Choose the correct alternatives from the options. 15

- 1) Habeas corpus means _____.
 - a) To have the body
 - b) Prohibition
 - c) To certify
 - d) Command
- 2) Lok Adalat provides _____ justice.
 - a) delay
 - b) expensive
 - c) speedy
 - d) None of these
- 3) In India executive powers are vested in the hands of _____.
 - a) Judge
 - b) Chairman
 - c) President
 - d) Prime Minister
- 4) _____ is one of the reasons for growth of delegated legislation.
 - a) Unreasonableness
 - b) Malafide
 - c) Technicality
 - d) None of these
- 5) The 'Rules of Law' means _____.
 - a) Supremacy of Judiciary
 - b) Supremacy of Law
 - c) Equality before law
 - d) Both b and c
- 6) The doctrine of Vicarious Liability is based on following maxim _____.
 - a) Audi alteram partem
 - b) Respondent superior
 - c) Qui facit per alium facit per se
 - d) Both b and c
- 7) Writ of Quo Warranto can be issued _____.
 - a) Against any person.
 - b) Against public officer, who wish to assume the office.
 - c) Against public officer, who is holding public office.
 - d) Against public officer, who has ceased to hold the office.
- 8) Judicial review of an administrative action means _____.
 - a) Review by the Judiciary
 - b) Review by Legislative Assembly
 - c) Review by the Parliament
 - d) None of these
- 9) The doctrine of separation of power first time systematically formulated by _____.
 - a) Jain & Jain
 - b) Wade & Phillips
 - c) Montesquieu
 - d) Dicey
- 10) Tribunal is an _____ body which exercise the power to adjudicate.
 - a) Administrative
 - b) Judicial
 - c) Legislative
 - d) Tax
- 11) Administrative law forms part of _____.
 - a) International law
 - b) Common law
 - c) Private law
 - d) Public law

- 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.

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**LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Labour and Industrial Law - I (19602203)**

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

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LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Public International Law (19602204)

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.

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**LL.B. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Environmental Law (19602205)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 09-05-2024
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) How many spheres are there in environment?
 - a) 7
 - b) 2
 - c) 4
 - d) 5
- 2) _____ Act is known as Umbrella Enactment.
 - a) Water Act
 - b) Air Act
 - c) Constitution
 - d) Environment Protection Act
- 3) In the year _____ Stockholm conference was held.
 - a) 1950
 - b) 1976
 - c) 1972
 - d) 1980
- 4) _____ first enactment relating to environment protection in independent India.
 - a) Water Act
 - b) Air Act
 - c) Environment Protection Act
 - d) Forest Act
- 5) _____ Act provides for joint board.
 - a) Air Act
 - b) Wildlife Protection Act
 - c) Water Act
 - d) Forest Act
- 6) _____ members are nominated by Central Government in Air board to represent, agriculture, fishery, industry, trade, etc.
 - a) 3
 - b) 5
 - c) 1
 - d) 4
- 7) The thing which makes pollution is known as _____.
 - a) Trade Effluent
 - b) Emission
 - c) Pollutant
 - d) Chimney
- 8) If Nuisance will not remove after by any person the complaint is filed u/s _____ of I.P.C. against that person.
 - a) 190
 - b) 188
 - c) 180
 - d) 202
- 9) _____ is an area comprising not less than 100 mts. around hospitals, courts, religious places & others declared as such by the authority.
 - a) Restricted zone
 - b) Silence zone
 - c) Protected Area
 - d) Prohibited zone
- 10) State Govt. declares an area as _____ if it considers that such area is of adequate ecological, floral, natural & zoological significance.
 - a) Restricted Forest
 - b) Conserved Forest
 - c) Sanctuaries
 - d) Coastal zones

- 11) The outer covering of atmosphere protecting earth from ultraviolet rays such is called _____.
a) Atmosphere
b) Acidic rains
c) Ozone layer
d) Oxygen layer
- 12) Which of the following is known as earth summit?
a) Stockholm conference
b) Rio conference
c) Environment Audit
d) Awareness summits
- 13) "Principle 16" of the Rio Declaration of 1992 declares _____ principle.
a) Absolute Liability
b) Vicarious liability
c) Polluter Pays
d) Sustainable Development
- 14) The name of M. C. Mehta is relating to _____.
a) Ganga Pollution Case
b) Taj Mahal Case
c) Tanneries Case
d) a and b both
- 15) Penalty for Practicing Phooka or Doom Dev _____.
a) Fine up to 1000 Rs. or imprisonment up to 2 years or both
b) Imprisonment of 6 months or fine of Rs. 200
c) Imprisonment not less than one month & fine of Rs. 1000
d) Fine of Rs.10,000/-

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

- a) Industrial Development & exploitation of Nature in British Era
- b) Dharma of environment
- c) Putter pays - Principle
- d) Composition of water board
- e) National Park
- f) Offences under Air Act
- g) Offence under Wild Life Protection Act

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

- a) Noise pollution, with category of area zone
- b) Aims and objects of Environment Protection Act 1986
- c) Sustainable Development
- d) Coastal Zone Management
- e) Hazardous Waste Management
- f) Bio-Medical Waste

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

- a) Define & explain pollution, kinds with causes & sources.

OR

- b) Constitutional amendments relating to environmental pollution control with reference to Stockholm conference.

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

Discuss in detail remedies and enforcement agencies for protection of environment.

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Jurisprudence (19602301)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 16-04-2024
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) Bentham’s legal philosophy is called _____.
a) command theory b) utilitarian theory
c) pure theory of law d) norms
- 2) In law person means _____ bearing unit.
a) right & duty b) powers & duty
c) duty only d) function & powers
- 3) There are _____ elements of legal right.
a) 4 b) 7
c) 10 d) 12
- 4) Who said that “jurisprudence is the philosophy of positive law”?
a) Austin b) Bentham
c) Gray d) Allen
- 5) Who is the founder of the historical school?
a) Austine b) Savigny
c) Allen d) Pound
- 6) Who has given the concept of pure theory of law?
a) Kelson b) Grotius
c) Duguit d) Zeno
- 7) “The substantive part of the criminal law deals not with crimes alone but with punishment also” this statement is _____.
a) true b) false
c) sometimes true sometime false d) None of the above
- 8) Obligation may be classified in to _____ heads.
a) one b) two
c) three d) four
- 9) Qui facit per altum facit perse means _____.
a) respondent superior
b) intention is the main element of crime
c) he who does an act through another, is deemed in law to do himself
d) none of the above
- 10) When you catch a fish in your net or bird is caught from air, you get a right over the fish or bird. The right is for the first time created is called _____.
a) digestive facts b) derivative
c) original d) None of the above

- 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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LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Property Law (19602302)

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.	
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**LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Labour & Industrial Law - II (19602303)**

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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L.L.B (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation (19602304)

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

- 9) _____ Rule of statutory interpretation originated in Haydon's case in 1584.
a) Literal Rule b) Golden Rule
c) Mischief Rule d) None of these
- 10) Non obstante clause usually starts with the word _____.
a) Notwithstanding anything contained
b) As far as
c) Even though
d) None of these
- 11) The case Motipur Zamindari Company Private Ltd Vs. State of Bihar refers to interpretation of the word.
a) Green Vegetable b) Election
c) Road Traffic d) None of these
- 12) Expression Ejusdem generis means _____.
a) Of the same kind b) Belonging to same time
c) Giving each to each d) All of these
- 13) According to _____ rule of statutory interpretation, meaning of the words can be modified to the extent of achieving justice.
a) Golden rule b) Mischief Rule
c) Harmonious Construction d) None of these
- 14) _____ Principle means that if an enactment substantially falls within the powers conferred by the constitution upon the legislature by which it was enacted, it does not become invalid merely because it incidentally touches upon subjects within the domain of another legislature.
a) pith and substance
b) occupied field
c) Colorable Legislation
d) None of these.
- 15) The case of Lee vs. Knapp pertains to _____.
a) Green Vegetable b) Election
c) Road Traffic accident d) None of these

Q.2 Answer any five of the following.

20

- a) Explain the maxim Delegatus non potest delegare.
b) Write a note on interpretation of statutes conferring Rights and powers.
c) Write a note on Doctrine of colourable legislation.
d) Write a note on following Maxims:
1) Expressio unius est exclusion alterius
2) In Bonam Partem
e) Write a note on residuary powers and doctrine of Repugnancy.
f) Explain the following statutory presumptions.
1) Statutes are presumed to be valid
2) Presumption of jurisdiction
g) Discuss presumption against intending injustice and Prospective operation of statutes.

- 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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**LL.B. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Penology and Victimology (19602306)**

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

- 10) _____ defined crime as the intentional act in violation of the criminal law committed without any defense of excuse and penalized by the state.
- a) Paul Tappan b) Lombroso
c) Edwin Sutherland d) Howard Becker
- 11) What type of crime is committed by a physician or unnecessary medicines? a doctor who prescribes _____.
- a) Economic Offence b) Narcotic Crimes
c) White Collar Crime d) Fraud
- 12) Which authority grants prisoners' admission to open-air jail?
- a) Police b) Court Authority
c) Jail Authorities d) None the above
- 13) Punishment of the offenders is a primary function of all civil states in order to maintain peace & order in the society.
- a) True b) Partially True
c) False d) None the above
- 14) _____ is based on a broader reality & treats crime & criminals as social phenomena.
- a) Scientific Penology b) Analytical Penology
c) Academic Penology d) None of these
- 15) Expiation means the act of expiating _____.
- a) reparation b) amends
c) Compensation d) All the above

Q.2 Answer any Five of the following:

20

- a) Juvenile delinquency.
b) Minimum sentence.
c) Parole.
d) Prison labour.
e) Women and children as a victim.
f) Criminals as a victim.
g) Compensation to victim.

Q.3 Answer any three out of following questions.

15

- a) Discuss the rights of prisoners.
b) Concept of victimology.
c) Corruption in police.
d) Probation.
e) Methods of police investigation.
f) Modernisation and reform in police system

Q.4 Answer Any One out of following.

15

- a) Right detailed note on definition, nature and scope of penology.
OR
b) Critically analyse the general approaches to crime control.

Q.5 Define Victimology. What are the Constitutional & Statutory protections and remedies provided to victims in India? Explain Compensatory Scheme, its legislative and judicial trends, and policies in India.

15

Seat No.	
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Set P

**LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Family Law II (19602401)**

Day & Date: Monday, 15-04-2024
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) The order of maintenance under Section 125 of Cr. P. C. shall not be made for _____.
 - a) children
 - b) a wife living in adultery
 - c) wife
 - d) parents
- 2) Section 125 to 128 of Cr. P. C. gives effect to natural duty of a person to look after his wife, children, & parents and serve a special purpose to avoid _____.
 - a) maintenance
 - b) vagrancy
 - c) burden
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Under Section 24 of the HMA _____ can file for the maintenance in the matrimonial court.
 - a) wife
 - b) either of the spouses
 - c) husband
 - d) None of the above
- 4) Can wife claim maintenance under Hindu Marriage Act as well as under 125 Cr. P. C?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) Cannot say
 - d) None of the above
- 5) Can a woman not being actually married to a man or we can say in a live in relationship can claim maintenance under Section 125 Cr. P. C?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) Cannot say
 - d) None of the above
- 6) _____ provided to prevent the claimant from unnecessary financial sufferings till the final disposal of the proceedings.
 - a) Interim maintenance
 - b) Final maintenance
 - c) Amendment
 - d) None of the above
- 7) Shah Bano case brought into limelight the need for a _____ for gender equality.
 - a) Law
 - b) Secular Uniform Civil Code
 - c) Custom
 - d) None of the above
- 8) Under the Muslim Personal Law, a divorced wife _____ maintenance from the former husband only for that period during which she is observing her Iddat.
 - a) cannot claim
 - b) can claim
 - c) cannot say
 - d) None of the above
- 9) Section _____ of Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act 1956 provides in case of appointment of declaration of any person as guardian of a Hindu minor by a court, the welfare of the minor shall be the paramount consideration.
 - a) Section 11
 - b) Section 13
 - c) Section 12
 - d) None of the above

- 10)** Under HMG Act 1956, the custody of a child under the age of five should be with _____ unless the court finds that the _____ is not fit to take care of child.
- a) mother, mother b) mother, father
c) father, father d) None of the above
- 11)** Al though the mother is not the natural guardian of the child under Muslim Law, she has a right to _____ of the child until the child attains a specific age.
- a) the custody b) the property
c) the custody and property d) None of the above
- 12)** Section _____ of Indian Divorce Act provides with the power to make orders as to custody of children in suit for separation.
- a) Section 41 b) Section 14
c) Section 24 d) None of the above
- 13)** Article _____ of Constitution of India do not prevent the state to make special provisions for woman and children.
- a) Article 12 b) Article 21
c) Article 14 d) None of the above
- 14)** Section _____ of Family Court Act deals with establishment of family court.
- a) Section 22 b) Section 12
c) Section 10 d) Section 3
- 15)** _____ deals with natural guardian under Hindu Law.
- a) Section 5 of Hindu Marriage Act
b) Section 11 of Hindu Minority & Guardianship Act
c) Section 13 of Indian Divorce Act
d) Section 6 of Hindu Minority & Guardianship Act

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

- a) Secularization
b) Modernization
c) Industrialization
d) Explain role and status of working women.
e) Write a note on Uniform Civil Code.
f) Maintenance to children under Cr. P. C.
g) Maintenance under Indian Divorce Act.

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

- a) Explain the changes in family relation between Husband & Wife.
b) Write a note on administration of gender justice in case of torture to women.
c) Explain Sarala Mudgal's case.
d) Legitimacy
e) Universalization
f) Explain adoption under Hindu Law.

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

- a) Explain concept of custody, welfare of children under Muslim Law & Christian Law.
b) Explain liability of Wakf Board under Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act 1986 and other provisions of Act.

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

Explain Jurisdiction, power & functions of Family Courts.

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Constitutional Law II (19602402)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 18-04-2024
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) The Council of State in India is known as _____.
 - a) Parliament
 - b) Lok Sabha
 - c) Rajya Sabha
 - d) None of the above
- 2) How many members of Rajya Sabha are nominated by the President?
 - a) 12
 - b) 18
 - c) 20
 - d) 22
- 3) Who is the chairman of the Rajya Sabha?
 - a) The Governor of India
 - b) The President of India
 - c) The Vice President of India
 - d) The Chief Justice for India
- 4) According to Sec 85 of parliament in India, the maximum permissible time gap between two sessions of the parliament can be _____.
 - a) 6 months
 - b) 12 months
 - c) 3 months
 - d) 2 months
- 5) The parliament of India consisted of _____.
 - a) Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha
 - b) Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha & President
 - c) Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha & Prime Minister
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Who of the following is empowered to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of a State?
 - a) The Governor
 - b) The Speaker of Legislative Assembly
 - c) The Chief Minister
 - d) The Chief Justice, High Court
- 7) Which of the following Indian State does not have a bicameral legislative?
 - a) Uttar Pradesh
 - b) Maharashtra
 - c) Tamil Nadu
 - d) Karnataka
- 8) Part IX A of the Indian Constitution deals with the _____.
 - a) Municipalities
 - b) Tribunals
 - c) The Union Territories
 - d) None of the above
- 9) Part XX of Indian Constitution is related with _____.
 - a) Emergency provisions
 - b) Amendment of the Constitution
 - c) Official language
 - d) Miscellaneous
- 10) Which part of Constitution of India deals with the Elections provision?
 - a) Part - III
 - b) Part - IV
 - c) Part - XX
 - d) Part - XV

- 11) How many parts does the Indian Constitution currently have?
 a) 15 b) 20
 c) 25 d) 30
- 12) Part - VIII of Indian Constitution deals with _____.
 a) election b) union territories
 c) panchayat d) emergency provision
- 13) “Members of the State services hold office during the pleasure of Governor”
 this statement is _____.
 a) true
 b) false
 c) sometimes true & sometime false
 d) None of these
- 14) Art 360 of Indian Constitution gives the provisions of _____.
 a) effects of emergency b) financial emergency
 c) National emergency d) grounds for proclamation of emergency
- 15) Borrowing powers deals with the _____ of Indian Constitution.
 a) Art 278 - 279 b) Art 350
 c) Art 292 to 293 d) Art 300 to 305

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

- a) Right to property
 b) The tribunal
 c) All India services
 d) Adult suffrage
 e) Essentials of federal polity
 f) Composition of parliament
 g) Powers privileges & parliament & its members

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

- a) Define money bill & procedure in respect of money bills.
 b) Legislative assembly & legislative council
 c) Writs of certiorari & quo-warranto
 d) Write a short note on comptroller & auditor general of India.
 e) Write a note on municipalities.
 f) Consolidated funds & contingency fund

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

- a) Write a detailed note on Amendment of the Constitution & it's procedure
 with case law.
 b) What is the role of Election Commission? Explain the functions of Election
 Commission.

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

How the judges of Supreme Court can be appointed & removed? Write about the
 Constitution of Supreme Court & independence of judiciary with relevant case
 law.

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Insurance Law (19602405)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 20-04-2024
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) Insurable Interest is of two types, namely _____.
 a) legal & illegal b) self & public
 c) contractual & statutory d) contractual & quasi contractual
- 2) _____ policy is a policy which describe the insurance in general terms and leaves the name or names of the ship or ships and other particulars to be defined subsequent declaration.
 a) Unvalued b) Floating
 c) Valued d) Time
- 3) There are two kinds of reinsurances, they are _____.
 a) Motor & Marine b) Vestative & Divestive
 c) Facultative and Treaty d) General and Particular
- 4) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act came into existence in _____.
 a) 1963 b) 1988
 c) 1999 d) 1857
- 5) Marine Insurance is a contract of _____.
 a) Partial Loss b) Compensation
 c) Partial Profit d) None of these
- 6) Adarkar was appointed by the Govt. of India to create a report one the _____ scheme.
 a) Marine Insurance b) Health Insurance
 c) Motor Accident d) Fire Insurance
- 7) _____ means fundamental practice, practice on the part of the master or mariners of a ship to the prejudice of the owners.
 a) Barratry b) Collisions
 c) Capture d) Stranding
- 8) Agricultural workers, Circus Workers take _____ insurance.
 a) Social b) Life
 c) Commercial d) None of these
- 9) The Public Liability Insurance covers the risk of _____ party.
 a) Third b) First
 c) Second d) None of these

- 10)** As soon as the damage occurs notice, evidence, eye witness required for _____.
- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| a) issue of policy | b) terms of insurance |
| c) additions of benefits | d) settlement of claim |
- 11)** _____ policy is issued to cover a particular voyage from one place to another and from one part to another.
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) Time | b) Unvalued |
| c) Floating | d) Voyage |
- 12)** Policy proof of Interest Policy is issued to avoid the complication of the principle of _____.
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a) Defeasible interest | b) Particular interest |
| c) Contingent interest | d) Insurable interest |
- 13)** _____ insurance is a form of insurance providing for the payment of certain sum at a certain date or at death if earlier.
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| a) Jiwan Mitra | b) Jiwan Sukanya |
| c) Endowment | d) Life |
- 14)** Under Article 44(6) of the Limitation Act 1963, a suit for insurance claim can be filed within _____ from the date of the disclaimer.
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) One year | b) Three years |
| c) Six months | d) One month |
- 15)** Stack and Rao Scheme for wage earners and others risk cover in _____ insurance.
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| a) Co-operative | b) Sickness |
| c) Commercial | d) Social |

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

- Co-operative Insurance [Motor Vehicle Rules]
- Liability to third parties in Marine Insurance
- Adarkar Scheme, Stack and Rao Scheme
- Insurable Interest and insurable value
- Pension Insurance and Public Provident Fund
- Insurance against third party risk in the Motor Vehicle Act
- Procedure and powers of claims tribunal - its award

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

- Distinguish between Commercial Insurance and Social Insurance
- Distinguish between Unemployment Insurance and Sickness Insurance
- Emerging Legislative trends of Law of Insurance
- Distinguish between Marine Insurance and Co-operative Insurance [M. V. Act]
- Measures of indemnity, total valuation
- Definition nature & history of insurance.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions. 15

Explain the Public Liability Insurance Authorities role and functions.

OR

History and development of Insurance in India.

Q.5 Explain general principles of Law of Insurance. 15

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**LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Trade Mark and Design (19602406)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 20-04-2024
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 question. 15

- 1) Section 2(1) (J) of the Trade mark Act 1999 defines _____.

a) Goods	b) Trade Mark
c) Trade description	d) Certified trade mark

- 2) Under Section 103 of Trade Mark Act, 1999 any person who falsifies any trade mark shall be punishable for imprisonment which may extend to _____ years.

a) Three years	b) Four years
c) Two years	d) Five years

- 3) Section 2(1) (m) of trade mark act, 1999 defines _____.

a) Registered trademark	b) Mark
c) Registrar	d) Goods

- 4) Section _____ of the trade mark Act 1999, explains the provision about infringement of trade mark.

a) Section 30	b) Section 27
c) Section 28	d) Section 29

- 5) Section 2(1) (W) of trade mark act, 1999 defines _____ trade mark.

a) Assignment	b) Infringement
c) Transmission	d) Registered

- 6) Provision for registration of certification Trademark is given unique section _____ of Trade Mark Act.

a) Section 70	b) Section 72
c) Section 74	d) Section 80

- 7) Agency defined u/s _____ of Design Act.

a) Section 42	b) Section 43
c) Section 44	d) Section 45

- 8) Piracy of registered design defined u/s _____.

a) Section 21	b) Section 22
c) Section 23	d) Section 24

- 9) Section _____ of Trade Mark Act explain the provision of alteration of registered trade mark.

a) Section 59	b) Section 60
c) Section 61	d) Section 62

- 10) Section _____ of design act explain the provision of prohibition of registration of certain designs.

a) Section 4	b) Section 3
c) Section 5	d) Section 6

- 11) No action for infringement of unregistered trade mark is defined u/s _____ of Trade Mark Act.
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) Section 26 | b) Section 27 |
| c) Section 28 | d) Section 29 |
- 12) Section _____ of Trade Mark Act defines effects of international registration.
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a) Section 36 D | b) Section 36 E |
| c) Section 36 F | d) Section 36 G |
- 13) Section _____ of the Designs Act 2000 provides for Industrial and International Exhibition.
- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| a) Section 20 | b) Section 21 |
| c) Section 23 | d) None of these |
- 14) Section _____ of the Designs Act, 2000 provides for power of controller to correct clerical errors.
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) Section 28 | b) Section 29 |
| c) Section 30 | d) Section 31 |
- 15) Section _____ of the Designs Act, 2000 defines patent office.
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a) Section 2(g) | b) Section 2 (h) |
| c) Section 2(i) | d) Section 2(J) |

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

- a) Agency under the Design Act.
- b) Assignment and transmission under the trade mark act.
- c) Infringement of copyright in design.
- d) Associated trade mark.
- e) Well known trade mark.
- f) Absolute grounds for refusal of registration of trade mark.
- g) History and function of trade mark.

Q.3 Answer any three of the following. 15

- a) Powers and functions of Registrar.
- b) Madrid agreement concerning the international registration of marks.
- c) Relative grounds for refusal of registration of trade mark.
- d) Distinction between infringement of trade mark & passing off action.
- e) Powers and duties of controller under Designs Act.
- f) Types of trade mark.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 15

- a) Define the term trade mark. Discuss in detail procedure for registration, effect of registration, renewal and restoration of trade marks under trade mark act.

OR

- b) Define the term Design and explain procedure for registration and cancellation of registration under the design act.

Q.5 Critically examine the provisions under Paris Convention for the protection of industrial property. Discuss in detail how far the convention was considered in formulation of laws on trade marks. 15

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System
(Clinical Course) (19602403)

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

- 7) Disobedience of the decree, order of court was not willful a would be a defence in the _____ proceeding.
 - a) Civil contempt
 - b) Criminal contempt
 - c) Tribunal contempt
 - d) None of the above
- 8) Section _____ of contempt of court Act provides limitation for action for contempt.
 - a) section 12
 - b) section 21
 - c) section 20
 - d) None of the above
- 9) A lawyer assist in the unauthorized practice of law.
 - a) shall directly or indirectly
 - b) shall not directly or indirectly
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
- 10) The temporary with holding of a lawyer's right to practice his profession as lawyer for a certain period means _____.
 - a) Reprimand
 - b) Suspension
 - c) Admonition
 - d) None of the above
- 11) A type of _____ is refers to a right to retain the funds, documents and papers against the client until advocate's fees is fully paid.
 - a) Contribution
 - b) Lien
 - c) estoppel
 - d) None of the above
- 12) It is the duty of lawyer to _____ for good cause only and upon notice.
 - a) withdraw services
 - b) influence the judge
 - c) contempt
 - d) None of above
- 13) A lawyer shall account for all the money or property collected or received _____.
 - a) for the client
 - b) from the client
 - c) Both a& b
 - d) None of the above
- 14) Misconduct means _____.
 - a) fraudulent conduct in discharge of professional duty
 - b) improper conduct in discharge of professional duty
 - c) Either a or b
 - d) None of the above
- 15) Advocates can practice before _____ in India, subject to the Advocate Act 1961 provisions and rules.
 - a) Any court
 - b) Tribunal
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) none of the above

Q.2 Answer any 5 of the following questions

20

- a) Define civil contempt.
- b) Explain lawyer's duties towards the public.
- c) Explain lawyer's duties towards opponent counsel.
- d) Discuss punishment for professional misconduct under Act of 1961.
- e) Explain functions of Bar council of India.
- f) Explain fact and decision V.P. Kumar Velu Vs B.C.I AIR 1997 sc 1014.
- g) Explain legal profession as noble profession.

- 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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**LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Alternative Dispute Resolution (Clinical Course) (19602404)**

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.

- 9) Legal Service Authorities Act is enacted in _____.
a) 1978 b) 1987
c) 1996 d) None of the above
- 10) The parties to conciliation sign the settlement agreement it shall be final and binding on _____.
a) The parties
b) The parties and persons claiming under them
c) The conciliator
d) None of above
- 11) _____ lies in a civil court against the order of Lok Adalat except fraud.
a) Appeal b) No appeal
c) Cannot say d) None the above
- 12) Conciliation proceedings shall commence when the other party accepts in writing the _____ to conciliate.
a) invitation b) order
c) command d) None the above
- 13) Which type of cases are not dealt by Lok Adalat?
a) Compoundable criminal offences
b) Non-compoundable criminal offences.
c) Motor accident claims.
d) None of above.
- 14) The awards made by the Lok Adalat is _____.
a) is deemed to be decree of the civil court
b) is not binding on the parties
c) is not deemed to be decree
d) None of above
- 15) _____ of Legal Services Authority Act 1987, deals with the powers of the Lok Adalats.
a) Section 22 b) Section 21
c) Section 20 d) None of the above

Q.2 Answer Any Five out of following question.

20

- a) Explain provisions of New York convention awards.
- b) Explain provisions of Geneva convention awards.
- c) Explain meaning of international commercial Arbitration.
- d) Explain meaning & importance of negotiation.
- e) Explain UNCITRAL conciliation Rules.
- f) Explain types of arbitration.
- g) Give comparison of arbitration & conciliation.

Q.3 Answer Any three out of following question.

15

- a) Explain appointment of conciliator.
- b) Explain independence & impartiality of conciliator.
- c) Explain grounds of setting aside the award under section 34 of Arbitration & Conciliation Act.
- d) Explain meaning and historical perspective of arbitration.
- e) Explain permanent Lok Adalat.

- 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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**LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Law of Crimes (Paper - II) (19602501)**

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) _____ is a wrong not only against individual victim but also against society.
 - a) Tort
 - b) Crime
 - c) Illegal Act
 - d) Immoral Act
- 2) _____ in charge of case may appear and plead without any written authority before any court in which that case is dealt with.
 - a) Police
 - b) Advocate
 - c) Public prosecutor
 - d) Investigating officer
- 3) Now a days greater emphasis is laid down by code on the use of probation of offenders Act 1958 & other laws meant for the treatment, training and rehabilitation of _____ offenders.
 - a) old
 - b) sick
 - c) woman
 - d) young
- 4) _____ has right of not being detained for more than 24 hours without judicial scrutiny.
 - a) Accused
 - b) Arrested person
 - c) Witness
 - d) Woman
- 5) _____ enables magistrate to keep a check over the police investigation.
 - a) Sec 56
 - b) Sec 58
 - c) Sec 57
 - d) Sec 60
- 6) The principal agency for carrying out investigating of offence is the _____.
 - a) Magistrate
 - b) Jailor
 - c) Tahsildar
 - d) Police
- 7) _____ is a written authority given to a police officer or other person by a competent magistrate or court for the search of any place either generally or for specified things or document.
 - a) A search warrant
 - b) Warrant
 - c) Summons
 - d) Notice
- 8) _____ 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 officers
 - c) Public servant
 - d) Police officer
- 9) FIR is recorded under Section _____ of criminal procedure code.
 - a) 152
 - b) 153
 - c) 154
 - d) 155

Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions. 15

a) Explain the nature of probation order. How it is different from suspension of sentence and parole?

OR

b) What is the procedure after recording of the F.I.R.?

Q.5 What are the rights of accused person? 15

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Law of Evidence (19602502)**

Day & Date: Friday, 19-04-2024
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) Which of the following is not a document?
 - a) Caricature of stone
 - b) Photograph
 - c) Currency note
 - d) Blood-stained cloths
- 2) Evidence means & includes _____.
 - a) oral evidence
 - b) documentary evidence
 - c) Pleadings of parties
 - d) Both a & b
- 3) What shall presume in regards to fact?
 - a) Final proof
 - b) Court may presume fact
 - c) Court shall presume
 - d) Court shall presume unless it is disproved
- 4) A witness, who is unable to speak, gives his evidence in writing in open court; evidence so given shall be deemed to be _____ evidence.
 - a) Primary
 - b) Secondary
 - c) Oral
 - d) Documentary
- 5) Which of the following is correct statement relating to cross examination?
 - a) Witness to character may be cross examined
 - b) Witness to character shall not be cross examined
 - c) Leading question cannot be asked in cross examination
 - d) None of these
- 6) Under Section 8 of Indian Evidence Act, what has been discussed?
 - a) Motive
 - b) Preparation
 - c) Previous or subsequent conduct
 - d) All the above
- 7) How many years old document provided under Section 90 of Indian Evidence Act?
 - a) 20
 - b) 7
 - c) 30
 - d) None of the above
- 8) Which one of the following does not come within definition of the term "Cour"?
 - a) all judges
 - b) all magistrate
 - c) person legally authorized to take evidence
 - d) arbitrator

- 9) Who is not competent witness as per Indian Evidence Act?
 - a) Unchaste women
 - b) Child of 17 years old
 - c) Witness unable to speak
 - d) Idiot
- 10) Which presumption provided under Section 79 of Indian Evidence Act?
 - a) May presume
 - b) Shall presume
 - c) Conclusive proof
 - d) Both a & b
- 11) What may be presumed u/s 86 of Indian Evidence Act as to certified copies of foreign judicial records?
 - a) Geniuses
 - b) Accuracy
 - c) Execution
 - d) Both a & b
- 12) The provision of res-gestae applies to _____.
 - a) Civil proceeding
 - b) Criminal proceeding
 - c) Arbitration proceeding
 - d) Both a & b
- 13) Hostile witness means _____.
 - a) an unfavourable witness
 - b) a witness telling as per previous statement
 - c) a witness unable to speak
 - d) none of the above
- 14) Which one of the following is primary evidence?
 - a) Photocopy
 - b) Certified copy
 - c) Copies made from original
 - d) Original sale deed
- 15) That there are certain things arranged in a certain order in a certain place: -
 - a) Is motive
 - b) Is intention
 - c) Is fact
 - d) Is document

Q.2 Write any Five of the following

20

- a) Oral evidence
- b) Documentary evidence
- c) Primary evidence
- d) Secondary evidence
- e) Proof of execution of document required by law to be attested
- f) Public & private document
- g) Comparison of signature, writing, seal with others admitted

Q.3 Write Notes. (Any Three)

15

- a) Estoppel
- b) Professional communication
- c) "Accomplice & illustration (b) Section 114" Difference with provision
- d) Improper admission & rejection of evidence
- e) Res-gestae
- f) Facts which are occasion cause or effect of fact in issue

Q.4 Write in detail the following provision.

15

- a) Provisions as to cases in which statement of relevant fact by person who is dead or cannot be found, etc. when relevant.

OR

- b) "Expert Opinion" explain the term in detail with all its relevant provisions.

Q.5 Explain the term admission & confession with its difference

15

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act (19602503)**

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) Section '20' of CPC does not apply to the _____.
a) arbitration proceeding b) civil proceeding
c) both a and b d) neither a nor b
- 2) In every plaint, u/s 26 of CPC facts should be proved by _____.
a) oral evidence b) affidavit
c) document d) oral as well as document
- 3) According to Section 27 of CPC summons to the defendant to be served on such a date on or beyond _____ days from the date on of institution of suits.
a) 30 b) 60
c) 45 d) 90
- 4) The Court under Section 89(1) of CPC an refer the dispute for _____.
a) arbitration or conciliation b) conciliation or mediation
c) mediation or Lok Adalat d) all of these
- 5) The court can award compensation against plaintiff u/s 95 of CPC, not exceeding _____.
a) Rs. 10,000/- or the limits & it's pecuniary jurisdiction whichever is less.
b) Rs. 10,000/- or the limits of its pecuniary jurisdiction whichever is more.
c) Rs. 50,000/- & this amount not to exceed the limits of it's pecuniary jurisdiction.
d) Rs. 50,000/- & this amount to exceed the limits of it's pecuniary jurisdiction whichever is more.
- 6) Under Order IV, Rule 1, sub-rule (1) of CPC, a suit is instituted when, _____.
a) A plaint is presented to the court.
b) A plaint in duplicate is presented to the court.
c) A plaint in triplicate is presented to the court.
d) Either a or b or c
- 7) Under Order VI, Rule 17, at any stage of proceedings the court can allow to alter or amend pleading to _____.
a) either party
b) to plaintiff only
c) to defendant only
d) to only one defendant of if there are more than of one defendant

- 8) Provisions of Section 10 of CPC are _____.
 - a) directory
 - b) mandatory
 - c) non-mandatory
 - d) discretionary
- 9) Principles of Res-subjudice is contained in Section _____ of CPC.
 - a) 10
 - b) 11
 - c) 13
 - d) 14
- 10) Basis of distribution of the jurisdiction of Indian courts is _____.
 - a) pecuniary
 - b) territorial
 - c) subject matter
 - d) all of the above
- 11) A plaint can be rejected under order _____ Rule of CPC.
 - a) O-VII, R-10
 - b) O-VII, R-10A
 - c) O-VII, R-11
 - d) All the above
- 12) Multifariousness in a suit results due to _____.
 - a) misjoinder of parties
 - b) misjoinder of cause of action
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) Either a or b
- 13) Pleading must be signed by the _____.
 - a) party
 - b) pleader
 - c) both a and b
 - d) only pleader & not by party
- 14) Set off can be claimed in a _____.
 - a) any suit
 - b) recovery & money suit only
 - c) either a or b
 - d) neither a nor b
- 15) Remedies available against an ex-parte decree include _____.
 - a) appeal
 - b) review
 - c) application for setting aside the decree
 - d) all the above

Q.2 Answer any five of following question. (Any Four)

20

- a) Write Res Judicata & Res Subjudice.
- b) Write about set off & counter claim in a suit.
- c) Discuss about suit against Government.
- d) Write about service of summons of a suits.
- e) When court can appoint a receiver of property.
- f) Short note on 'Mesne Profit'.
- g) Suit for removal of public nuisance.

Q.3 Answer any three of the following. (Any Two)

15

- a) Reinstitution & possession / property
- b) Explain Return of plaint & Rejection of plaint.
- c) Foreign judgement - presumption & conclusiveness
- d) Write difference, review & revision.
- e) Execution of a decree for specific performance of court
- f) Notice u/s 80 of CPC – a pre-requisite

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

Court commissioner cannot be appointed to collect evidence – comment on this proposition.

OR

What is declaratory decree? State the general principles on which the court grants such decree & explain effect of such decrees.

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

Discuss the relevant provisions of Injunction under CPC & Injunction under Specific Relief Act.

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Principles of Taxation Law (19602504)

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 Multiple choice questions.

15

- 1) Generally, a _____ capital asset is one which is held by the assessee for not more than 36 months immediately preceding the date of its transfer.
 - a) Long-term
 - b) Short-term
 - c) Capital
 - d) All of above

- 2) A supplier that consists of two or even more services would be classified as the provision that describes the variables that are subject to a higher rate of taxation.
 - a) Composite
 - b) Mixed
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None of the above

- 3) Salary is defined under Section _____ of Income Tax Act, 1961.
 - a) Section. 19
 - b) Section. 18
 - c) Section. 17
 - d) None of the above

- 4) If good will of a profession which is self-generated is transferred after 3 years, there will _____.
 - a) Be capital gain
 - b) Not be any capital gain
 - c) Be a short-term capital gain
 - d) Long term capital gain

- 5) _____ are exempted from tax.
 - a) Daily allowance to M. Ps and M.L. A's
 - b) Scholarship for Education
 - c) Agricultural Income
 - d) All the above

- 6) The term 'Person' includes _____ under Income Tax Act.
 - a) Firm
 - b) A local Authority
 - c) A and B
 - d) None of the above

- 7) The section _____ of Income Tax Act enumerates the incomes taxable under the head 'Income from Business and Profession'.
 - a) Section. 22
 - b) Section. 28
 - c) Section. 20
 - d) Section. 21

- 8) _____ are allowed as deduction under the Profits and gains of Business or Profession.
 - a) Expenditure or scientific research
 - b) Acquisition of patents and copyrights
 - c) Site restoration fund
 - d) All the above

- 9) Income from other source's deduction comes u/s of Income Tax Act _____.
 a) Section. 57 b) Section. 59
 c) Section. 75 d) None of them
- 10) Under composition levy scheme of GST, Dealer to Pay Tax on sale @ _____.
 a) 2% b) 5%
 c) 1% d) 0%
- 11) Invoice under GST comes under section of CGST Act 17 _____.
 a) Section. 30 b) Section. 31
 c) Section. 32 d) Section. 33
- 12) In India, the GST is based on the dual model GST adopted in:
 a) UK b) Canada
 c) USA d) Japan
- 13) The highest CGST rate legally permitted for intrastate supplies is _____.
 a) 18% b) 40%
 c) 20% d) 28%+cess
- 14) Who will announce the rate of taxation to be imposed underneath the CGST Act?
 a) The federal Government
 b) State Administration
 c) GST Commission
 d) Central And State, following the GST Council's proposals
- 15) IGST is payable when the supply is _____.
 a) Interstate b) Intra-state
 c) Intra-UT d) All of the above

Q.2 Answer any Five of the following. 20

- a) Explain law relating to composition scheme for small trader under GST.
- b) Distinguish between 'Application of Income' and 'Diversion of Income' with the help of decided cases.
- c) What is Annual Value? How it is determined?
- d) Explain which incomes are included under the head income from other sources?
- e) Write short notes on perquisites and profit in lieu of salary?
- f) What is the meaning of aggregate turnover?
- g) Explain in detail the Constitutional provisions of Taxation & 101 Amendment to Constitution of India.

Q.3 Answer any Three of the following. 15

- a) Explain about Long Term Capital Gain and how gain is different from profit?
- b) Explain law relating to Input Tax credit under GST and its conditions.
- c) Kinds of GST.
- d) Define the term 'Bad Debts'.
- e) Distinguish between tax avoidance and tax evasion.
- f) What is exempt income and taxable income.

Q.4 Answer any One of the following. 15

- a) Explain the rules determining the residential status of an individual assessee.
- b) Explain in detail the reverse charge mechanism in GST regime.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

What is meant by 'Business' and 'Profession'? State and explain the provisions of income chargeable to the income tax under the head of profit and gains of business and profession.

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester - V) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Company Law (19602505)**

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 Choose the correct Alternatives from the options 15

- 1) According to _____ "A co is an artificial person created by law, having separate entity with a perpetual succession and common seal.
 - a) Acc. to lord justice lindely
 - b) Acc. to prof. Haney
 - c) Acc. to Chief Justice Marshall
 - d) Ac. to Sec.2(20)

- 2) Acc. To sec.2 companies can be classified as
 - a) Public company
 - b) Private company
 - c) One person co.
 - d) Govt. co.
 - e) Associate co.
 - f) Small companies
 - g) Foreign co.
 - h) Charitable co.
 - i) Holding and subsidiary co.
 - a) Only a,b,c,d
 - b) Only a,b,c,d,e
 - c) Only a,b,c,d,e,f,g
 - d) a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i

- 3) Section 165 of the Co. Act 2013 provides that, No person shall hold office at one and same time as Director for more than _____ companies.
 - a) Ten
 - b) Twenty
 - c) Five
 - d) None of these

- 4) A company having a share capital shall not commence any business unless a declaration filed by _____.
 - a) Director with the registrar
 - b) Director with Auditor
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of these

- 5) Acc. to company act 2013 the most important document of company is _____.
 - a) Article of association
 - b) Annual report
 - c) Prospectus
 - d) Memorandum of association

- 6) The share capital of company may be reduced by _____.
 - a) Special resolution
 - b) Ordinary resolution
 - c) Resolution by director
 - d) All of these

- 7) A prospectus to be issued within 90 days of _____.
 a) Association
 b) Registration
 c) Establishment
 d) None of these
- 8) When did the Companies Act 2013 came into force?
 a) 8 Aug 2013
 b) 29 Aug 2013
 c) 30 Aug 2013
 d) 20 Aug 2013
- 9) Section _____ defines “prospectus”
 a) 2(20)
 b) 2(70)
 c) 2(49)
 d) 2(10)
- 10) CIN stands for
 a) Corporate Identity Name
 b) Corporate Identity Number
 c) Chairman Identity Name
 d) Chairman Identity Number
- 11) In case of compulsory winding up the official liquidator is appointed by _____.
 a) The Tribunal or Central Government
 b) Member in G.M
 c) The ROC
 d) The High Court
- 12) The first directors of public company are appointed by the _____.
 a) Public
 b) Shareholders
 c) Promoters
 d) Government
- 13) The companies can secured debentures for a maturity period of _____ years.
 a) 5 years
 b) 10 years
 c) 15 years
 d) 3 years
- 14) Which statements are correct, answer using code given below.
 i) Directors are trustees of co.
 ii) Directors are mentors of co.
 iii) Directors are agents of co.
 iv) Directors are agents of shareholder.
- Codes.
 a) i & ii are correct
 b) ii & iii are correct
 c) I & iv are correct
 d) I, ii, iii iv are correct
- 15) Which companies are exempted to add word “Ltd” or “Pvt Ltd” at the end of their name.
 a) Private
 b) Public
 c) Defunct
 d) Association not for profit

Q.2 Answer any five of the following questions.

20

- a) Define shares & kinds of shares.
 b) Explain prevention of opperession.
 c) Write a note on government companies.
 d) Write a note on holding & subsidiary company.
 e) Different between share & debenture.
 f) Distinction between company & partnership firm.
 g) Rule in Foss N. Horibottle & exceptions.

- Q.3 Answer any three of the following questions. 15**
- a) Doctrine of ultra-vires & Doctrine of Indoor Management.
 - b) Explain Articles of Association.
 - c) Write note on Amalgamation of co.
 - d) Define meeting write kinds and procedure of valid meeting.
 - e) Explain Appointment of Directors.
 - f) Explain memorandum of Associations.
- Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions. 15**
- a) Define Promoter. Explain legal position of a promoter and discuss his duties.
- OR**
- b) Define Director Appointment Removal Qualification Duties & liabilities of Directors of a company.
- Q.5 Write a detail note on compulsory winding up of company by court. 15**

Seat
No.

LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Land and Laws including Tenure & Tenancy System (19602605)

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 Multiple choice questions.**15**

- 1) Section _____ of MLR code deals with revenue officers in district.
 - a) Section 7
 - b) Section 6
 - c) Section 8
 - d) None of the above
- 2) Section 42 of MLRC 1966 deals with _____.
 - a) Permission for NA use
 - b) Restriction on use
 - c) Procedure for conversion of land
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Section 65 of MLRC deals with _____.
 - a) rates for use of water
 - b) liability of alluvial land to revenue
 - c) register of alienated lands
 - d) None of the above
- 4) Section 134 of MLRC deals with _____.
 - a) determination of village boundaries
 - b) determination of field boundaries
 - c) fixation of boundary marks
 - d) None of the above
- 5) The _____ have charge of boundary marks & survey marks after introduction of survey in district under Section 141 of MLR code.
 - a) landowner
 - b) collector
 - c) registrar
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Any person acquiring by _____ any right, should report to Talathi.
 - a) succession
 - b) gift
 - c) survivorship
 - d) All the above
- 7) Section _____ of MRC Act 1999 deals with relief against forfeiture.
 - a) Section 16
 - b) Section 14
 - c) Section 10
 - d) Section 15
- 8) Every _____ shall be bound to keep premises in good and tenantable repairs.
 - a) landlord
 - b) tenant
 - c) guest
 - d) None of above
- 9) The tenant _____ erect permanent structure without landlord's consent in writing.
 - a) cannot
 - b) can
 - c) sometimes
 - d) None of the above
- 10) Section _____ of MRC Act 1999 deals with recovery of possession for repairs & re-entry.
 - a) Section 17
 - b) Section 14
 - c) Section 15
 - d) None of the above

- 11) Section 4 of RFCTLARR Act deals with _____.
a) Definition
b) Publication of social impact Assessment study
c) Preparation of social impact Assessment study
d) None of the above
- 12) Section _____ of RFCTLARR Act deals with award of solatium.
a) Section 29
b) Section 28
c) Section 30
d) None of the above
- 13) Under RFCTLARR Act, market value of land is determined by _____.
a) collector
b) registrar
c) owner
d) None of the above
- 14) Section 9 of RFCTLARR Act deals with exemption from _____.
a) Social impact Assessment
b) Public Hearing
c) Special provision to safeguard food security
d) None of the above
- 15) Section 28 of RFCTLARR Act deals with _____ to be considered by collector in determination of award.
a) parameters
b) remedies
c) actions
d) None of the above

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

- a) Explain revenue areas and officers.
b) Explain provisions of use of Land under MLR code.
c) Explain provisions of removal of encroachment on land vesting in Govt.
d) Explain provision in which court may fix standard rent & permitted increases.
e) Explain rent in excess of standard rent illegal.
f) Explain preparation of social Impact Assessment study under RFCTLARR Act 2013.
g) Explain appraisal of social impact Assessment report by an Expert Group under RFCTLARR Act.

Q.3 Answer any Three of the following questions. 15

- a) Explain provisions of land revenue under MLRC.
b) Explain provisions of boundary & boundary marks under MLR code.
c) Explain provisions of relief against forfeiture under MRC Act 1999.
d) Explain landlord not to cut-off or withhold essential supply or service.
e) Explain special provision to safeguard food security under RFCTLARR Act 2013.
f) Explain provision of payment under RFCTLARR Act 2013.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions. 15

- a) Explain in detail provisions relating to Record of Rights under MLR Code.

OR

- b) Explain in details provisions of Section 16 of Maharashtra Rent Control Act i.e. recovery of possession.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 15

Explain in detail provisions of procedure & manner of Rehabilitation & Resettlement under RFCTLARR Act 2013. (LARR Act 2013)

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**LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Equity & Trust (19602604)**

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

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
International Human rights (19602608)

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) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was passed in the year _____.
 a) 1948 b) 1958
 c) 1968 d) None of these
- 2) The first world conference on Human Rights held at Tehran in the year _____.
 a) 1968 b) 1978
 c) 1988 d) None of these
- 3) The Human Rights of First Generation was consisting of _____.
 a) The International covenant on Civil and Political Rights
 b) The International covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
 c) Both a) and b)
 d) None of the above
- 4) The Human Rights of Second generation was consisting of _____.
 a) The International covenant on Civil and Political Rights
 b) The International covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
 c) Both a) and b)
 d) None of the above
- 5) Identify one of the U.N. Bodies concerned with Human Rights.
 a) U.N. Commission of Human Rights
 b) U.N. Commissioner of Human Rights
 c) Commission on the status of the women
 d) All of the above
- 6) Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a _____.
 a) Declaration adopted by several Nations at an International Conference
 b) Multilateral treaty
 c) U.N. Security Council Resolution
 d) U.N. General Assembly Resolution
- 7) The first country to allow voting rights for all the groups of people was _____.
 a) USA b) Russia
 c) India d) New Zealand
- 8) Amnesty International Organisation volunteers' campaign for _____.
 a) Human Rights all over the world
 b) Human values worldwide
 c) Human evolution studies
 d) Human free education rights

- 9) What is the term of office of chairman of the state human rights commission?
 - a) 3 years
 - b) 5 years
 - c) 2 years
 - d) 4 years
- 10) Which of the following is the first charter of Human's rights?
 - a) Bill of rights
 - b) Constitution of media
 - c) The Cyrus cylinder
 - d) None of the above
- 11) Who played an important role in international human rights law?
 - a) Economic summit
 - b) World War
 - c) The United Nations
 - d) None of the above
- 12) Who adopted the landmark document, the universal declaration of human rights?
 - a) UNESCO
 - b) UNICEF
 - c) UNO
 - d) None of the above
- 13) Who was the first chairman of the commission on human rights?
 - a) Thomas Jefferson
 - b) Thomas Paine
 - c) Eleanor Roosevelt
 - d) None of the above
- 14) The Universal declaration of human rights is applicable to _____.
 - a) Every individual, regardless of religion, race, gender, or cultural background
 - b) The citizens of UN member countries
 - c) Some countries
 - d) None of the above
- 15) The Human Rights Day is observed on _____.
 - a) 10th December
 - b) 9th December
 - c) 1st December
 - d) 11th December

Q.2 Answers any five of the following questions.**20**

- a) Define the concept of Human Rights. Discuss in detail the provisions of Universal Declaration of Human Rights with special reference to Constitution of India.
- b) Critically examine the two U.N. World Conference in protecting Human Rights. Evaluate its contribution towards implementation of Human Rights in the World.
- c) Discuss in details the provisions in international covenant on Civil and Political Rights and International covenant on Economics, Social and Cultural Rights with special reference to Indian Constitution.
- d) State the origin and development of Human Rights. State the classification of Human Rights.
- e) Discuss various statutory provisions regarding protection of Human Rights of Women in India.
- f) What are the main sources of International Law?
- g) Discuss the relationship between International Law and Municipal Law. What are the various theories in this connection?

Q.3 Write short notes on any three.**15**

- a) Declaration of the Rights of the Child
- b) International Court of Justice
- c) Veto Power
- d) Asylum
- e) Social Welfare Theory of Human Rights
- f) Pragmatic or Utilitarian approach to Human Rights

- Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions. 15**
- a) Discuss the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Person.
- OR**
- b) Discuss Security Council of United Nations Organisations.
- Q.5 What are the various purposes and principles of United Nations. 15**

Seat No.	
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Set P

**LL.B. (Semester - VI) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance (Clinical Course) (19602601)**

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.

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|------------|---|-----------|
| Q.1 | Draft a suit for partition. | 15 |
| Q.2 | Draft a Gift deed. | 15 |
| Q.3 | Draft a criminal complaint alleging simple hurt. | 15 |
| Q.4 | Draft a consumer complaint alleging deficiency in the services. | 15 |
| Q.5 | Draft a notice u/s 138 of N. I. Act. | 15 |
| Q.6 | Draft a general power of attorney. | 15 |
| Q.7 | Draft a lease deed of land. | 15 |
| Q.8 | Draft a suit for recovery of price of goods sold. | 15 |
| Q.9 | Write short note (Any Four) | 20 |
| | a) Bail | |
| | b) Interlocutory application | |
| | c) Affidavit | |
| | d) Divorce by mutual consent | |
| | e) Power of attorney | |
| | f) 498-A of IPC | |