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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - I) (CBCS) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
ENGLISH – I**

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct articles wherever necessary. 05

- 1) Draw _____ map of India.
 - a) a
 - b) an
 - c) the
 - d) no article
- 2) _____ Virtue is its own reward.
 - a) A
 - b) An
 - c) The
 - d) No article
- 3) The brave soldier lost _____ arm in the battle.
 - a) a
 - b) an
 - c) the
 - d) no article
- 4) This is _____ best book of English.
 - a) a
 - b) an
 - c) the
 - d) no article
- 5) The banyan is _____ kind of fig tree.
 - a) a
 - b) an
 - c) the
 - d) no article

Q.1 B) Choose the parts of speech of the underlined words. 05

- 1) He arrived after we had left.
 - a) Noun
 - b) Conjunction
 - c) Adverb
 - d) Preposition
- 2) Still waters run deep.
 - a) Noun
 - b) Adverb
 - c) Adjective
 - d) Pronoun
- 3) She kept the fast for a week.
 - a) Verb
 - b) Adjective
 - c) Adverb
 - d) Noun
- 4) Let us move on.
 - a) Adverb
 - b) Preposition
 - c) Noun
 - d) Adjective
- 5) He sat on the committee.
 - a) Adjective
 - b) Adverb
 - c) Conjunction
 - d) Preposition

C) Choose the correct prepositions 04

- 1) Write the paper _____ blue ink.
 - a) in
 - b) by
 - c) with
 - d) None of these

I tire so of hearing people say,
 Let things take their course.
 Tomorrow is another day.
 I do not need my freedom when I'm dead.
 I cannot live on tomorrow's bread.

Freedom
 Is a strong seed
 Planted
 In a great need.

I live here, too.
 I want freedom
 Just as you.

-Langston Hughes

- B) Write an essay on one of the following topics. 06**
- 1) Terrorism: A Global Concern
 - 2) Lawyers and Society
 - 3) Justice Delayed is Justice Denied
- Q.4 A) Analyse the following sentences (any three) 06**
- 1) He spoke in a distinct voice.
 - 2) His words filled them with terror.
 - 3) My father has been teaching me English.
 - 4) Umesh is a lawyer.
- B) Write the letter on one of the following topics. 08**
- Write a letter to the manager of Bajaj Books Company, Pune ordering, a list of books prescribed for your syllabus.
- OR**
- Write a complaint letter to the editor of the newspaper about the irregular and insufficient water supply in your area.
- Q.5 A) Do as directed (any five) 05**
- 1) Virginia Woolf wrote this novel. (Change the Voice)
 - 2) Savita is as strong as Meena. (Change it into comparative degree)
 - 3) The mangoes are too cheap to be good. (Remove tooto)
 - 4) She can do it. (Use the modal auxiliary showing compulsion)
 - 5) He must work very hard to make up for it. (Make it compound sentence)
 - 6) Ajay learns English. (Use present continuous tense)
- B) Correct the following sentences.(any five) 05**
- 1) The sceneries here are very beautiful.
 - 2) She requested for my help.
 - 3) One should keep his words.
 - 4) Where is your luggages?
 - 5) Many a man have done so.
 - 6) We discussed about the matter.
- C) Write the one word for the following expressions. (any four) 04**
- 1) A lover of books
 - 2) A speech done without preparation
 - 3) An investigation of a corpse to determine the cause of death
 - 4) The murder of mother
 - 5) Release from imprisonment on payment of the money

Seat No.	
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B.A.LL.B. (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination Nov/Dec-2018

**POLITICAL SCIENCE – I
(Political Theory And Organization)**

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions:

14

- 1) According to _____ theory state is created by God.
 - a) Force
 - b) Social contract
 - c) Divine
 - d) No any
- 2) The term _____ is derived from the Latin word superanus.
 - a) Sovereignty
 - b) Socialist
 - c) State
 - d) No any
- 3) Book “Communist Manifesto” written by _____.
 - a) Gandhiji
 - b) Karl Marx
 - c) Nehru
 - d) J. S. Mill
- 4) _____ explain idea of trusteeship of property.
 - a) Gandhiji
 - b) Hitler
 - c) Mussolini
 - d) No any
- 5) _____ was supporter of ideology of Nazism.
 - a) J.S. Mill
 - b) Bentham
 - c) Hitler
 - d) No any
- 6) Two sets of government is a feature of _____ form of government.
 - a) Federal
 - b) Unitary
 - c) Dictatorship
 - d) No any
- 7) In Britain _____ type of government.
 - a) Unitary
 - b) Federal
 - c) Dictatorship
 - d) No any
- 8) Member of _____ directly elected by people.
 - a) Rajya Sabha
 - b) Legislative Council
 - c) Lok Sabha
 - d) No any
- 9) The President of the U.S.A. is a _____ executive.
 - a) real
 - b) nominal
 - c) hereditary
 - d) No any
- 10) _____ is a permanent chamber and cannot be dissolved.
 - a) Lok Sabha
 - b) Rajya Sabha
 - c) Legislative Assembly
 - d) No any
- 11) Judges of Supreme Court retires at _____ year of age.
 - a) 65
 - b) 60
 - c) 58
 - d) 61
- 12) Legislature which consists of _____ chambers is called bicameral legislature.
 - a) One
 - b) Four
 - c) Three
 - d) Two

13) _____ is a supporter of theory of separation of power.

- a) Karl Marx
- b) Hitler
- c) Montesquieu
- d) No any

14) Judges of Supreme Court can be remove from office by _____ movement.

- a) No confidence
- b) Impeachment
- c) Court
- d) No any

Q.2 Answer any four out of the following: 16

- 1) Functions of Government
- 2) Sarvodaya
- 3) Types of Sovereignty
- 4) Military Rule
- 5) Types of Representation
- 6) Types of Socialism

Q.3 Answer any two out of the following questions: 12

- 1) Explain social contract theory of origin of state.
- 2) Explain basic principles of liberalism.
- 3) Explain essential elements of state
- 4) Critically comment on basic principles of Marxism.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following: 14

- 1) Explain Gandhiji's idea of truth, non-violence and Satyagraha.

OR

- 2) Write various types of executive and explain various functions of executive.

Q.5 Write a note on Federal Form of Government and explain problems of Federal Form of Government. 14

Seat No.	
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B.A. LL.B. (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
SOCIOLOGY – I

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) Small territory is characteristics of _____ community.
 - a) Urban
 - b) Rural
 - c) Tribal
 - d) Society
- 2) Achieved & _____ are kinds of social status.
 - a) describe
 - b) ascribed
 - c) ideal
 - d) popular
- 3) Indirect contact is characteristics of _____ relationship.
 - a) Primary
 - b) Secondary
 - c) in
 - d) out
- 4) _____ type is method of study.
 - a) idol
 - b) ideal
 - c) real
 - d) founder
- 5) _____ is first agency of socialization.
 - a) Community
 - b) Society
 - c) Family
 - d) Social Group
- 6) Secondary relationship is characteristics of _____ community.
 - a) Urban
 - b) Rural
 - c) Tribal
 - d) Society
- 7) Territory, population, Govt. & _____ are necessary for state.
 - a) Almighty
 - b) Sovereignty
 - c) dignity
 - d) Power
- 8) One women marry with more than one man is _____ form of marriage.
 - a) Monogamy
 - b) Polygamy
 - c) Exogamy
 - d) Polyandry
- 9) _____ is formal means of social control.
 - a) Custom
 - b) Religion
 - c) Education
 - d) Tradition
- 10) Sociology is science of _____.
 - a) Human behavior
 - b) Group Human behavior
 - c) Animal behavior
 - d) Birds behavior
- 11) The bond of _____ is called unity.
 - a) Power
 - b) Oneness
 - c) Stratification
 - d) Collection
- 12) Fertility, mortality & _____ are essential for know the population.
 - a) Migration
 - b) Direction
 - c) Dissolution
 - d) Production

- 13) Family is _____social group.
- a) Secondary
 - b) Primary
 - c) in
 - d) out
- 14) Dissolution of marriage relationship is called _____.
- a) Separation
 - b) Divorce
 - c) Collection
 - d) together

Q.2 Answer any four out of the following: 16

- a) Rural Community
- b) Social Stratification
- c) Culture
- d) Social role & status
- e) Democracy
- f) Observation Method

Q.3 Answer any two out of the following questions: 12

- a) Social Control
- b) Unity among diversity
- c) Marriage institution
- d) Kinship

Q.4 Answer any one of the following: 14

- a) What is social change and Explain characteristic and factors of social change?

OR

- b) Explain schedule class and the programme and welfare schemes running for upliftment of schedule class.

Q.5 Explain sociology is a science. 14

- 12) Prof. Say's Law of Market stated that "Supply created its _____.
- a) Demand
 - b) Production
 - c) Out-put
 - d) Expenditure
- 13) Where is the head office of R.B.I.?
- a) Mumbai
 - b) Delhi
 - c) Nashik
 - d) Kolkata
- 14) India's Central Bank is _____.
- a) S.B.I
 - b) I.C.I.C.I
 - C) R.B.I
 - D) I.M.F

Q.2 Explain the different types of elasticity of demand? **14**

Q.3 Define inflation? What are the causes of inflation? **14**

OR

Explain the functions of Commercial Bank?

Q.4 A) Write short note :- (any two) 08

- 1) Features of Monopoly Market
- 2) Features of Perfect Competition
- 3) Features of under developed countries

B) Explain the law of demand. 06

Q.5 Write short answers of the following :- (Any 7) 14

- a) Fixed cost & Variable cost.
- b) Deflation
- c) Mixed Economy
- d) Central Bank
- e) Indirect taxes
- f) Economics as a science
- g) Utility
- h) Say's Law of Market
- i) Index number
- j) Balance sheet of the Bank

Seat No.	
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B.A. LL.B. (Semester – II) (CBCS) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
POLITICAL SCIENCE – II
(Foundations Of Political Obligations)

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives:-**14**

- 1) The term _____ originates from a Latin word Obligate.
 a) Power
 b) Obligation
 c) Legitimacy
 d) No any
- 2) _____ is a famous book of Thomas Hobbes.
 a) Republic
 b) On liberty
 c) Leviathan
 d) Prince
- 3) According to _____ people made two contracts.
 a) Hobbes
 b) John Locke
 c) Karl Marx
 d) Plato
- 4) According to _____ the oppressed an exploited has no obligation to the existing bourgeois political order.
 a) Plato
 b) Aristotle
 c) Hegel
 d) Karl Marx
- 5) Principle of _____ related to the greatest happiness of the greatest number.
 a) Marxism
 b) Utilitarianism
 c) Gandhism
 d) Idealist
- 6) The word _____ is derived from the Latin term Contractum.
 a) Code
 b) Contract
 c) Court
 d) No any
- 7) _____ is famous book of Karl Marx.
 a) Communist Manifesto
 b) Leviathan
 c) On liberty
 d) Republic
- 8) _____ explain concept of Ram Rajya.
 a) Kautilya
 b) Ranade
 c) Tilak
 d) Gandhiji
- 9) _____ theory of punishment based on principle of revenge an eye for an eye.
 a) Reformative
 b) Preventive
 c) Retributive
 d) No any
- 10) _____ is safeguard against unjust laws.
 a) Dictatorship
 b) Corruption
 c) Judiciary
 d) No any
- 11) _____ is the important obligation of people.
 a) Violence
 b) To pay taxes
 c) Theft
 d) No any

- 12) We honour promise due to its _____.
- a) Utility
 - b) Harmfulness
 - c) Injury
 - d) No any
- 13) _____ factor lead to the crisis of legitimation in India.
- a) Peace
 - b) Literacy
 - c) Corruption
 - d) No any
- 14) _____ explain bureaucratic model of political legitimacy.
- a) Max Weber
 - b) Karl Marx
 - c) Plato
 - d) No any

Q.2 Explain social contract theory of John Locke and J. J. Rousseau and discuss on John Locke and J. J. Rousseau approaches to the political obligation. **14**

Q.3 Critically comment on concept of Utilitarianism. **14**

OR

What is mean by crisis of legitimation and explain various factors responsible for contemporary crisis of legitimation.

Q.4 a) Write short note:- (Any two) 08

- 1) Explain the concept of unjust law.
- 2) Write various kinds of power.
- 3) Write various sources of authority.

b) Critically comment on various types of punishment. 06

Q.5 Write short answers of the following:- (Any 7) 14

- a) Write various types of contract.
- b) Write various obligation suggested by Emile Durkheim.
- c) What is mean by de-facto authority?
- d) What is the main aim of Deterrent theory of punishment?
- e) Write on Karl Marx idea of political obligation.
- f) What is the main aim of preventive theory of punishment?
- g) Explain Gandhiji's idea of civil disobedience.
- h) Define the term contract.
- i) Write any two problem of punishment.
- j) What is mean by promise?

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – II) (CBCS) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD**

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) Logic is a _____ science.
 - a) Formal
 - b) Verbal
 - c) Factual
 - d) Useless
- 2) Validity is the property of _____.
 - a) Inference
 - b) Proposition
 - c) Word
 - d) Term
- 3) Conjunctive proposition is a kind of _____ proposition.
 - a) Simple
 - b) Compound
 - c) General
 - d) None of these
- 4) Propositional connective are of _____ kinds by modern classification of propositions.
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 5
- 5) _____ is a kind of deductive inference.
 - a) Analogy
 - b) Simple enumeration
 - c) Syllogism
 - d) None of these
- 6) Predicate is called _____.
 - a) Word
 - b) Term
 - c) Sentence
 - d) Proposition
- 7) Universal negative proposition is a _____ proposition.
 - a) Categorical
 - b) Conditional
 - c) Hypothetical
 - d) Conjunctive
- 8) 'Tall' and 'Short' is a pair of _____ terms.
 - a) Contrary
 - b) Contradictory
 - c) Compatible
 - d) None of these
- 9) Only _____ sentence is called proposition.
 - a) Interrogative
 - b) Assertive
 - c) Imperative
 - d) Exclamatory
- 10) In modern logic 'and' is symbolized as _____.
 - a) v
 - b) ~
 - c) •
 - d) ≡
- 11) Hypothesis should be _____.
 - a) Verifiable
 - b) Vague
 - c) False
 - d) Contradict

- 13) League of Nation established in _____ year.
- a) 1945
 - b) 1920
 - c) 1950
 - d) No any

- 14) _____ is known as poetic concept.
- a) World community
 - b) National power
 - c) Diplomacy
 - d) No any

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

- a) Hindrances of World Community.
- b) Failure of League and its causes.
- c) Foundations of collective security.
- d) Role of World Health organization.
- e) Power and functions of I. M. F.
- f) Aims of International Labour organization.

Q.3 Write answers any two of the following questions. 12

- a) Define the concept Balance of power and its techniques.
- b) Explain the power and Functions of General Assembly.
- c) Write the role & function of diplomacy.
- d) Explain the various causes of War.

Q.4 Write answers any one of the following questions. 14

- a) Define the concept National Power and its elements.

OR

- b) Critically examine the role of security council in peace keeping function,

Q.5 Explain the power and function of International court of Justice. 14

Seat No.	
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B.A. LL.B. (Semester – III) (CBCS) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
POLITICAL SCIENCE - IV
(Western Political Thought)

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) _____ is a famous book of Plato.
 - a) Communist Manifesto
 - b) Republic
 - c) Leviathan
 - d) Prince
- 2) Machiavelli was born in _____.
 - a) England
 - b) France
 - c) Italy
 - d) No any
- 3) _____ is a famous book of J.S. Mill.
 - a) Utilitarianism
 - b) Social Contract
 - c) Republic
 - d) No any
- 4) _____ said that the State is the march of God on earth.
 - a) Karl Marx
 - b) J. S. Mill
 - c) Hegel
 - d) No any
- 5) _____ is a famous book of Harold Laski.
 - a) A Grammar of Politics
 - b) Communist Manifesto
 - c) Social Contract
 - d) No any
- 6) According to _____ man is a political animal.
 - a) Karl Marx
 - b) Laski
 - c) Aristotle
 - d) No any
- 7) _____ was against private property and capitalism.
 - a) J. S. Mill
 - b) Karl Marx
 - c) Hegel
 - d) No any
- 8) _____ is a famous book of J.S. Mill.
 - a) On Liberty
 - b) Republic
 - c) Politics
 - d) No any
- 9) _____ said that, "Man is born free and is everywhere in chains."
 - a) Rousseau
 - b) Plato
 - c) Aristotle
 - d) No any
- 10) _____ is supporter of social contract theory of origin of state.
 - a) Karl Marx
 - b) Hegel
 - c) Rousseau
 - d) No any
- 11) According to _____ measurement of pain and pleasure was not possible.
 - a) J.S. Mill
 - b) Bentham
 - c) Karl Marx
 - d) No any

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
ENGLISH – II**

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 A) Fill in the blanks using the correct verb. 05

- 1) If he had taken my advice, he _____ not _____ got into trouble.
 - a) will, have
 - b) would, have
 - c) would, had
 - d) would, has
- 2) If I had a degree, I _____ get a job.
 - a) will
 - b) am
 - c) will be
 - d) would
- 3) If I won the lottery, I _____ buy a car.
 - a) will
 - b) would
 - c) would have
 - d) shall
- 4) If you heat water, it _____ at 100 °C.
 - a) boil
 - b) boils
 - c) will boil
 - d) boiled
- 5) If I were a teacher, I _____ teach you.
 - a) would
 - b) shall
 - c) will
 - d) will be

Q.1 B) Choose the correct preposition:- 05

- 1) They will have leave the place _____ 10 p.m.
 - a) on
 - b) since
 - c) from
 - d) at
- 2) I got you parcel _____ Tuesday.
 - a) for
 - b) on
 - c) at
 - d) to
- 3) He was prevented _____ going to college.
 - a) for
 - b) from
 - c) by
 - d) to
- 4) They have quarreled _____ a piece of land.
 - a) on
 - b) for
 - c) at
 - d) over
- 5) I am grateful _____ my friends for their moral support.
 - a) to
 - b) from
 - c) for
 - d) with

C) Use the correct modal auxiliary as per the function provided in the brackets:- 02

- 1) _____ success attend you! (Wish)
 - a) Might
 - b) May
 - c) Can
 - d) Must

- 2) One _____ obey the laws. (Obligation)
- | | |
|---------|----------|
| a) will | b) shall |
| c) may | d) must |

D) Identify the mood in the following sentence:- 02

1. Have mercy upon us.

a) Conditional	b) Indicative
c) Subjunctive	d) Imperative
2. Have you found your book?

a) Imperative	b) Indicative
c) Subjunctive	d) Conditional

Q.2 A) Turn the following sentences into indirect speech:- (Any four) 08

1. Rajan said to me, "Why are you sad?"
2. Mayank said to me, "I never eat sweets."
3. He said to Ramu, "Please, bring my papers."
4. Radha said to me, "Good morning!"
5. The Principal said to students, "Honesty is the best policy."

B) Add a question tag:- (Any six) 06

1. He said nothing about it.
2. All of you are invited.
3. I am older than you.
4. He needs money.
5. Let us start now.
6. Both Ramesh and Suresh are engineers.
7. Open the window.

Q.3 A) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it:- 07

It is generally held that in Burma we do not have four seasons; we have only three, the hot season, the rainy season and the cold season. Spring is largely unknown although in the cooler border regions there is a stretch of pleasant, spring-like weather that we refer to as early summer. Neither is there a season that the Japanese would easily recognize as autumn, but in those parts of the country where there are deciduous trees a flush of momiji (Japanese maple tree) colors brighten the early weeks of the cold season.

From a casual observation of Burmese behavior it might appear as though we were not particularly sensitive to the changing seasons. We do not have festivals to celebrate the advent of spring blossoms, we do not acknowledge the vibrant beauty of the autumn, we do not incorporate seasonal motifs into our artistic presentations or our fashions. We wear the same kind of clothes the whole year round: the main sartorial difference between the hot season and the rainy season is an umbrella and in the cold season we simply add a few layers on to our summer outfits. We do not give the impression of paying too much attention to seasonal variations. But the Burmese are in fact acutely aware of the minute changes that take place in their natural surroundings throughout the year. In the classical tradition we recognize six seasons and we also have a genre of poetry that treats the 12 months of our lunar calendar as though each month were a separate season in itself.

1. What is the deciduous tree mentioned in the passage? **1**
2. What might appear from a casual behavior of Burmese behavior? **2**

3. What is the man sartorial difference between the hot season and the rainy season? 2
4. What is your favorite season? Why? 2

B) Translate the following passage into Marathi :-**07**

Vijay Tendulkar was a leading Indian playwright, movie and television writer, literary essayist, political journalist and social commentator. He has more than fifty publications to his credit. Several of his plays have become Marathi theatre classics and have been translated and performed in many Indian languages. Recipient of numerous prestigious awards such as the Padma Bhushan, the Vishnudas Bhave Memorial Award, and the Katha Chudamani Award, for successfully raising social issues through his plays, Tendulkar was one of the greatest playwrights of our time.

Q.4 A) Prepare a report on any one of the following topics:-**07**

- 1) The Social Service Camp arranged by your college
- 2) The Speech Competition held in your district
- 3) The Moot Court Competition

B) Translate the following Marathi passage into English:-**07**

परमेश्वराच्या व्याख्या अगणित आहेत. कारण त्याच्या विभूतीही अगणित आहेत. या विभूती मला आश्चर्यचकित करून टाकतात. क्षणभर मुग्धही करतात. परंतु मी सत्य स्वरूपी परमेश्वराचाच पुजारी आहे. तो एकच सत्य आहे, आणि बाकी सारे मिथ्या आहे. ते सत्य मला सापडलेले नाही. मी त्याच्या शोधात आहे. त्याच्या शोधार्थ मला सर्वात प्रिय असलेल्या वस्तूंचाही त्याग करण्यास मी तयार आहे. या शोधरूपी यज्ञामध्ये या शरीराचाही होम करण्याची माझी तयारी आहे, आणि शक्तीही आहे असा मला विश्वास वाटतो. परंतु जोपर्यंत मला त्या सत्याचा साक्षात्कार नाही, तोपर्यंत माझ्या अंतरात्म्याला जे सत्यसे वाटते त्या काल्पनिक सत्यालाच माझा आधार समजून, त्याच्याच खुणेचा दिवा करून, त्याच्या आश्रयाने मी माझे जीवन व्यतीत करीत आहे.

Q.5 A) Write the essay on any one of the following topics:-**07**

- 1) The Duties and responsibilities of Lawyers
- 2) Students and Social Media
- 3) The Importance of Legal Literacy in Society

B) Use the following legal terms and expressions in your own sentences:- (Any seven)**07**

- 1) Charge sheet
- 2) Bail
- 3) Capital Punishment
- 4) Allegation
- 5) Petition
- 6) Hue and cry
- 7) To breathe one's last
- 8) To carry the day
- 9) At arm's length
- 10) By hook or crook

Seat No.	
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B.A. LLB. (Semester – IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
SOCIOLOGY – II

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) Born criminal is one of the _____ classifications of criminals.
 - a) Spencer
 - b) Sutherland
 - c) Lombroso
 - d) Hayence
- 2) _____ is science of population.
 - a) Philosophy
 - b) Demography
 - c) Geography
 - d) None
- 3) Increasing slums are problem of _____ community.
 - a) rural
 - b) urban
 - c) tribal
 - d) society
- 4) Below _____ year old child commits crime called juvenile delinquent.
 - a) 14
 - b) 18
 - c) 16
 - d) 21
- 5) Air Pollution is cause of _____ problem.
 - a) social
 - b) political
 - c) economical
 - d) environmental
- 6) Eye for eye punishment is based on _____ theory.
 - a) deterrent
 - b) retributive
 - c) preventive
 - d) reformative
- 7) Eve-teasing is crime against _____.
 - a) Male
 - b) Female
 - c) Children
 - d) All
- 8) _____ is cause of bride burning.
 - a) Politics
 - b) Dowry
 - c) Adultery
 - d) Molesting
- 9) Below _____ years old working child is child labour.
 - a) 18
 - b) 14
 - c) 10
 - d) 7
- 10) Immorality, crime & _____ are anti social behavior.
 - a) Seen
 - b) Scene
 - c) Sin
 - d) Sight
- 11) _____ is cause of explosive population.
 - a) Literacy
 - b) Literature
 - c) Illiteracy
 - d) Mercy

- 12) Terrorism is crime against _____.
- a) Persons
 - b) Community
 - c) State
 - d) Society
- 13) Criminals, Juvenile delinquent & _____ are various forms.
- a) Defendant
 - b) Offenders
 - c) Accused
 - d) All
- 14) _____ is one of the factors of poverty.
- a) Self employment
 - b) Employment
 - c) Unemployment
 - d) All

Q.2 Define what is crime, its characteristics & various kinds? **14**

Q.3 Discuss objectives of punishment, theories and various kinds of punishment? **14**

OR

Explain Juvenile Delinquency, its causes & preventive measures?

Q.4 A) Write short notes:- (any 2) **08**

- 1) Malthus theory of population
- 2) Problems of Urban Community
- 3) Cyber Crime

B) Unemployment **06**

Q.5 Write short answers:- (seven out of Ten) **14**

- a) Drug addiction
- b) Corruption
- c) Human Engineering
- d) Divorce
- e) Environmental problem
- f) Poverty
- g) Ill health
- h) Begging
- i) Parrolle
- j) Regionalism

C) Use the correct modal auxiliary as per the function provided in the brackets:- 02

- 1) He _____ speak English fluently to participate in the competition. (Compulsion)

a) must	b) would
c) can	d) could
- 2) You _____ consult the doctor. (Advice)

a) might	b) shall
c) should	d) dare to

D) Identify the mood in the following sentence:- 02

1. Hasina speaks Marathi and English.

a) Imperative	b) Indicative
c) Subjunctive	d) Conditional
- 2) Give me a glass of water.

a) Imperative	b) Indicative
c) Subjunctive	d) Conditional

Q.2 A) Convert the following sentences into indirect speech:- (Any four) 08

1. She said to her friend, "Can you lend me this necklace?"
2. The teacher said to me, "You have done your work well."
3. I said to my brother, "Let's go to the hill station for a change."
4. Akshay said to Meena, "How unfortunate I am!"
5. The teacher says to the students, "The earth revolves around the sun."

B) Add a question tag:- (Any six) 06

1. Suresh is arriving today.
2. Laxman gave him his muffler.
3. The flowers smell wonderful.
4. This is a new shirt.
5. She works hard to get the first class in the test.
6. Mahesh seldom goes to school.
7. I am a lawyer.

Q.3 A) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it:- 07

Another person who greatly influenced my boyhood was my first cousin, Samsuddin. He was the sole distributor for newspapers in Rameswaram. The newspapers would arrive at Rameswaram station by the morning train from Pamban. Samsuddin's newspaper agency was a one-man organization catering to the reading demands of the 1,000- strong literate population of Rameswaram town. These newspapers were mainly bought to keep abreast of current developments in the National Independence Movement, for astrological reference or to check the bullion rate prevailing in Madras. A few readers with a more cosmopolitan outlook would discuss Hitler, Mahatma Gandhi and Jinnah; almost all would finally flow into the mighty political current of Periyar EV Ramaswamy's movement against high caste Hindus. Dinamani was the most sought after newspaper. Since reading the printed matter was beyond my capability, I had to satisfy myself with glancing at the pictures in the newspaper before Samsuddin delivered them to his customer.

1. Who was the sole distributor for newspapers in Rameswaram? 1
2. What were the issues of the newspapers mentioned in the passage? 2
3. What was beyond the author's capacity? 2
4. What is the role of newspapers in everyday life? 2

B) Translate the following passage into Marathi :-

07

Incidentally, at the time I speak of, he was the only person on the entire island who could write English. He wrote letters for almost anybody in need, be they letters of application or otherwise. Nobody of my acquaintance, either in my family or in the neighborhood even had his level of education or any links of consequence with the outside world. He always spoke to me about educated people, of scientific discoveries, of contemporary literature, and of the achievements of medical science. It was he who made me aware of a "brave, new world" beyond our narrow confines.

Q.4 A) Prepare a report on any one of the following topics:-

07

- 1) Legal Camp arranged in your college
- 2) NSS activity arrange in your college
- 3) Constitutional Day celebrated in your college.

B) Translate the following Marathi passage into English:-

07

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

Q.5 A) Write the essay on any one of the following topics:-

07

- 1) Justice Delayed is Justice Denied
- 2) Lawyers and Society
- 3) Terrorism: Irrational and Inhumane

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

07

- 1) Acquittal
- 2) Capital punishment
- 3) Caveat
- 4) Kidnapping
- 5) Trial
- 6) By and large
- 7) A child's play
- 8) Come to the point
- 9) In one's good books

- 12) Begging is one of the _____.
- a) Sin
 - b) Crime
 - c) Poverty
 - d) None of these
- 13) _____ are mainly victims of eve-teasing.
- a) Children
 - b) Girls
 - c) Women
 - d) None
- 14) Sound health means not only sound physic, mental but _____.
- a) Biological
 - b) Zoological
 - c) Social
 - d) None

Q.2 What is Juvenile delinquent? Explain causes of Juvenile delinquence. **14**

Q.3 What is Cyber Crime? Discuss the causes of cyber Crime? **14**

OR

Urbanization means what? Explain the causes of urbanization.

Q.4 A) Write short notes:- (any 2) **08**

- 1) Dowry
- 2) Prostitution
- 3) Immoral trafficking
- 4) Divorce

B) Child labour **06**

Q.5 Write answer in one sentences :- (seven out of Ten) **14**

- a) Discusses women Problem?
- b) Divorce means what?
- c) Malthus theory of population?
- d) Explain the Child Marriage.
- e) Illhealth means what?
- f) Child marriage means what?
- g) Poverty means what?
- h) Air Pollution means what?
- i) Cyber Crime means what?
- j) Human Engineering means what?

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LLB. (Semester – V) (New) (CBCS) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
LAW OF CONTRACT**

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) A Contract to do or not do something if some event collateral to such contract does or does not happen called _____.
 - a) Wagering agreement
 - b) Contingent contract
 - c) Voidable contract
 - d) None of these
- 2) M. NC means _____.
 - a) Multinational Companies
 - b) Multinational Court
 - c) Multinational Contract
 - d) None of these
- 3) Free consent is defined u/sec _____ of I.C.A. 1872.
 - a) 15
 - b) 14
 - c) 20
 - d) None of these
- 4) Unlawful Agreements are mentioned under _____ of I. C. Act 1872.
 - a) Sec - 5
 - b) Sec - 23
 - c) Sec - 15
 - d) None the above
- 5) A wagering agreement has following elements _____.
 - a) An uncertain event
 - b) Mutual chances of gain & loss
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of these
- 6) _____ persons are incompetent to contract.
 - a) Minors
 - b) Persons of unsound mind
 - c) Disqualified person
 - d) All the above
- 7) Acc to sec _____ of specific Relief Act, 1963. Act injection cannot be granted.
 - a) 50
 - b) 41
 - c) 19
 - d) None of these
- 8) A contract entered into by or with the central government or state government has to fulfill certain formalities as prescribed _____ of the Indian Constitution.
 - a) Art - 300A
 - b) Art - 299
 - c) Art - 21
 - d) None of these
- 9) An agreement enforceable by Law is a _____.
 - a) Proposal
 - b) Contract
 - c) Promise
 - d) None f these
- 10) Tender is _____.
 - a) An offer
 - b) Invitation to offer
 - c) Promise
 - d) None of these
- 11) In a standardized contract _____.
 - a) The individual has no choice but to accept & sign on the dotted line
 - b) The individual must be protected in contract
 - c) The agreement is without consideration
 - d) None the above

- 12) 'Reciprocal' contracts means _____.
- a) One sided contracts
 - b) Bilateral contract
 - c) Trilateral contracts
 - d) None of these
- 13) Agreement in restraint of trade is _____.
- a) Void
 - b) Voidable
 - c) Valid
 - d) None the above
- 14) Sec 34 of the specific Relief Act deals with _____.
- a) Principles of contracts
 - b) Principles of litigation
 - c) Principles of rectification
 - d) None the above

Q.2 Answer any four of following questions 16

- a) Define consideration. What are the exceptions of considerations?
- b) Uncertain agreements.
- c) Valid Agreements – explain fully.
- d) Define injunction & its kinds.
- e) Minor's agreements & estoppels
- f) Define proposal when it can be revoked.

Q.3 Answer any two of the following questions 12

- a) Rescission & Rectification of Contract
- b) Quasi Contract
- c) Doctrine of Frustration
- d) Essentials of contract

Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions 14

- a) Define Free Consent. Explain fully mistake & fraud.
- b) Discharge of Contract.

Q.5 Answer the following question 14

Write about the constitutional provisions relating to Government as a contracting party & also state, what are the requirements of Govt. Contract with the help of relevant case laws?

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester – V) (New) (CBCS) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
SPECIAL CONTRACT**

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) The bailment of goods as security for payment of a debt or performance of promise is called:
 - a) Indemnity
 - b) Pledge
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of the above
- 2) The Negotiable Instruments Act was came into force in the year:
 - a) 1981
 - b) 1881
 - c) 2002
 - d) None of the above
- 3) The doctrine of “Holding out” was recognized under the following section in the Indian Partnership Act.
 - a) Section: 28
 - b) Section: 29
 - c) Section: 30
 - d) None of the above
- 4) Identify the section under the Negotiable Instruments Act which provides penalty for dishonor of a cheque for insufficiency of funds in the accounts.
 - a) Section: 137
 - b) Section: 132
 - c) Section: 138
 - d) None of the above
- 5) If the transfer of the property in the goods is to take place at a future time or subject to some fulfillment of condition, the contract is called as:
 - a) Agreement to Sell
 - b) Bailment
 - c) Sale
 - d) None of the above
- 6) In the Partnership firm the liability of a partner is:
 - a) Limited
 - b) Unlimited
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of the above
- 7) The principle “Nemodat quod non habet” means:
 - a) Nobody can give what he himself has not got
 - b) Let the buyer beware
 - c) Let the seller beware
 - d) None of the above
- 8) The principle “Caveat Emptor” means:
 - a) Finder of goods
 - b) Let the buyer beware
 - c) Let the seller beware
 - d) None of the above
- 9) A person who is employed by and acting under the control of the original agent in the business of agency is called as:
 - a) Substituted agent
 - b) Sub-agent
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of the above
- 10) When a guarantee extends to a series of transactions it is called as:
 - a) Specific guarantee
 - b) Continuing guarantee
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of the above

Seat No.	
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B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) (New) (CBCS) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
LAW OF TORT INCLUDING MV ACCIDENT AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) In Tort, the main remedy is an _____.
 - a) award of unliquidated damages
 - b) granting of injunction
 - c) specific restitution of property
 - d) None of the above
- 2) Harm suffered voluntarily by the consent of the plaintiff is not actionable is the meaning of _____ maxim.
 - a) Res IPSa Loquitur
 - b) Volenti non fit injuria
 - c) Ubi Jus Ibi Remedium
 - d) None of the above
- 3) If a person violates the duty specified in ethical code is ____ in tort.
 - a) Liable
 - b) Not Liable
 - c) damages
 - d) None of the above
- 4) Malice in Law depends upon a _____.
 - a) motive
 - b) knowledge
 - c) individual
 - d) None of the above
- 5) A corporation _____ maintain an action for personal wrongs or torts like defamation assault etc.
 - a) can
 - b) may sue
 - c) can not
 - d) None of the above
- 6) _____ of the constitution of India, make the Govt. liable & Govt. or state may sue or be sued.
 - a) Art- 312
 - b) Art- 21
 - c) Art - 300
 - d) None of the above
- 7) _____ of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, empowers the state government to constitute claims Tribunal.
 - a) Sec- 165
 - b) Sec- 163
 - c) Sec- 140
 - d) None of the above
- 8) _____ Shock means a shock to the moral or intellectual sense.
 - a) Nervous shock
 - b) Body shock
 - c) Physical shock
 - d) None of the above
- 9) Trespass to land may be committed by _____.
 - a) Entering upon the land of the plaintiff
 - b) Remaining there
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of the above

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) (New) (CBCS) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
LAW OF CRIMES – I
(Indian Penal Code)**

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) _____ is as such no crime under IPC, but attempt to commit it is made punishable under section 309.
 - a) Murder
 - b) Culpable homicide
 - c) Suicide
 - d) Negligent death
- 2) Kidnapping _____ is committed only in respect of a minor or a person of unsound mind.
 - a) From India
 - b) From guardianship
 - c) And abduction
 - d) Without intention
- 3) Punishment for conspiracy to wage war is given under section _____.
 - a) Section 121
 - b) Section 122
 - c) Section 121-A
 - d) Section 122-A
- 4) Which one of the following is not a stage of crime?
 - a) Intention
 - b) Preparation
 - c) Attempt
 - d) Conspiracy
- 5) The foundation for the law of _____ was laid down by the House of Lords in McNaughten case in 1843.
 - a) Insanity
 - b) Intoxication
 - c) Infancy
 - d) Consent
- 6) The concept of *doli incapax* refers to a child _____ of age.
 - a) Above 7 years
 - b) Below 7 years
 - c) Above 12 years
 - d) Below 12 years
- 7) Public nuisance defined under section 268 does not protect one of the following.
 - a) Public in general
 - b) Neighbours
 - c) Persons possessing public right
 - d) Members of unlawful assembly
- 8) In all Robbery there is either theft or _____.
 - a) Extortion
 - b) Criminal misappropriation
 - c) Dacoity Worker
 - d) Breach of trust
- 9) The maxim '*de minimus non curat lex*' means _____.
 - a) law would not take action on small & trifling matter
 - b) law does not ignore any act which causes the slightest harm
 - c) law would not take action in serious matters
 - d) all the above

- 10) The consent is not a valid consent under section 90
 a) If given under a fear of injury or misconception of fact
 b) If given by a person of unsound mind
 c) If given by a child below 12 years of age
 d) All the above
- 11) Which section deals with dowry death?
 a) 304-A of IPC
 b) 498-A of IPC
 c) 489-A of IPC
 d) 304-B of IPC
- 12) Common Intention means _____.
 a) Similar intention
 b) Same intention
 c) Sharing of intention by all persons
 d) Common plans
- 13) Minimum number of persons required to commit an affray is _____.
 a) Five
 b) Two
 c) Ten
 d) Eleven
- 14) A puts his hand in pocket of B for stealing money but pocket was empty. A is guilty of _____.
 a) Theft
 b) Not guilty of theft
 c) Attempt to commit theft
 d) Not guilty of any offence

Q.2 Answer any four out of the following: (4 out of 6) 16

- a) Write a note on “wrongful gain and wrongful loss”.
 b) Write a note on solitary confinement.
 c) Write a note on election offences.
 d) Distinguish ‘rioting from affray’.
 e) Write a note on criminal force and assault.
 f) Write a note on cheating.

Q.3 Answer any two out of the following questions: (2 out of 4) 12

- a) State briefly criminal misappropriation of property and criminal breach of trust.
 b) Distinguish hurt from grievous hurt.
 c) Write a note on Mischief.
 d) State the ingredients of adultery.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following: (1 out of 2) 14

- a) What is *mensrea*? State its significance in statutory offences.
 b) What is kidnapping? How does it differ from abduction?

Q.5 Write a detailed note on offences relating to Marriage. 14

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) (Old) (CGPA) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
LAW OF CONTRACT**

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) A Contract to do or not do something if some event collateral to such contract does or does not happen called _____.
 - a) Wagering agreement
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 - a) The individual has no choice but to accept & sign on the dotted line
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 - c) The agreement is without consideration
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- 12) 'Reciprocal' contracts means _____.
- a) One sided contracts
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 - b) Principles of litigation
 - c) Principles of rectification
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Q.2 Answer any four of following questions. 16

- a) Define consideration. What are the exceptions of considerations?
- b) Uncertain agreements.
- c) Valid Agreements – explain fully.
- d) Define injunction & its kinds.
- e) Minor's agreements & estoppels
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- b) Quasi Contract
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Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions. 14

- a) Define Free Consent. Explain fully mistake & fraud.
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Q.5 Answer the following question. 14

Write about the constitutional provisions relating to Government as a contracting party & also state, what are the requirements of Govt. Contract with the help of relevant case laws?

Seat No.	
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**B.A.LL.B. (Semester – V) (Old) (CGPA) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
SPECIAL CONTRACT**

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) The bailment of goods as security for payment of a debt or performance of promise is called:
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 - a) 1981
 - b) 1881
 - c) 2002
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 - b) Section: 29
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 - b) Section: 132
 - c) Section: 138
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- 5) If the transfer of the property in the goods is to take place at a future time or subject to some fulfillment of condition, the contract is called as:
 - a) Agreement to Sell
 - b) Bailment
 - c) Sale
 - d) None of the above
- 6) In the Partnership firm the liability of a partner is:
 - a) Limited
 - b) Unlimited
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of the above
- 7) The principle “Nemodat quod non habet” means:
 - a) Nobody can give what he himself has not got
 - b) Let the buyer beware
 - c) Let the seller beware
 - d) None of the above
- 8) The principle “Caveat Emptor” means:
 - a) Finder of goods
 - b) Let the buyer beware
 - c) Let the seller beware
 - d) None of the above
- 9) A person who is employed by and acting under the control of the original agent in the business of agency is called as:
 - a) Substituted agent
 - b) Sub-agent
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of the above
- 10) When a guarantee extends to a series of transactions it is called as:
 - a) Specific guarantee
 - b) Continuing guarantee
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of the above

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) (Old) (CGPA) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
LAW OF TORT INCLUDING MV ACCIDENT AND CONSUMER
PROTECTION LAWS**

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) In Fort, the main remedy is an _____.
 - a) award of unliquidated damages
 - b) granting of injunction
 - c) specific restitution of property
 - d) None of the above
- 2) Harm suffered voluntarily by the consent of the plaintiff is not actionable is the meaning of _____ maxim.
 - a) Res IPSa Loquitur
 - b) Volenti non fit injuria
 - c) Ubi Jus Ibi Remedium
 - d) None of the above
- 3) If a person violates the duty specified in ethical code is ____ in tort.
 - a) Liable
 - b) Not Liable
 - c) damages
 - d) None of the above
- 4) Malice in Law depends upon a _____.
 - a) motive
 - b) knowledge
 - c) individual
 - d) None of the above
- 5) A corporation _____ maintain an action for personal wrongs or torts like defamation assault etc.
 - a) can
 - b) may sue
 - c) can not
 - d) None of the above
- 6) _____ of the constitution of India, make the Govt. liable & Govt. or state may sue or be sued.
 - a) Art- 312
 - b) Art- 21
 - c) Art - 300
 - d) None of the above
- 7) _____ of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, empowers the state government to constitute claims Tribunal.
 - a) Sec- 165
 - b) Sec- 163
 - c) Sec- 140
 - d) None of the above
- 8) _____ Shock means a shock to the moral or intellectual sense.
 - a) Nervous shock
 - b) Body shock
 - c) Physical shock
 - d) None of the above
- 9) Trespass to land may be committed by _____.
 - a) Entering upon the land of the plaintiff
 - b) Remaining there
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of the above

Seat No.	
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B.A. LL.B. (Semester – V) (Old) (CGPA) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
LAW OF CRIMES – I
(Penal Code)

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) _____ is as such no crime under IPC, but attempt to commit it is made punishable under section 309.
 - a) Murder
 - b) Culpable homicide
 - c) Suicide
 - d) Negligent death
- 2) Kidnapping _____ is committed only in respect of a minor or a person of unsound mind.
 - a) From India
 - b) From guardianship
 - c) And abduction
 - d) Without intention
- 3) Punishment for conspiracy to wage war is given under section _____.
 - a) Section 121
 - b) Section 122
 - c) Section 121-A
 - d) Section 122-A
- 4) Which one of the following is not a stage of crime?
 - a) Intention
 - b) Preparation
 - c) Attempt
 - d) Conspiracy
- 5) The foundation for the law of _____ was laid down by the House of Lords in Mc Naughten case in 1843.
 - a) Insanity
 - b) Intoxication
 - c) Infancy
 - d) Consent
- 6) The concept of *doliincapax* refers to a child _____ of age.
 - a) Above 7 years
 - b) Below 7 years
 - c) Above 12 years
 - d) Below 12 years
- 7) Public nuisance defined under section 268 does not protect one of the following.
 - a) Public in general
 - b) Neighbours
 - c) Persons possessing public right
 - d) Members of unlawful assembly
- 8) In all Robbery there is either theft or _____.
 - a) Extortion
 - b) Criminal misappropriation
 - c) Dacoity Worker
 - d) Breach of trust
- 9) The maxim '*de minimus non curat lex*' means _____.
 - a) law would not take action on small & trifling matter
 - b) law does not ignore any act which causes the slightest harm
 - c) law would not take action in serious matters
 - d) all the above

- 10) The consent is not a valid consent under section 90
 a) If given under a fear of injury or misconception of fact
 b) If given by a person of unsound mind
 c) If given by a child below 12 years of age
 d) All the above
- 11) Which section deals with dowry death?
 a) 304-A of IPC
 b) 498-A of IPC
 c) 489-A of IPC
 d) 304-B of IPC
- 12) Common Intention means _____.
 a) Similar intention
 b) Same intention
 c) Sharing of intention by all persons
 d) Common plans
- 13) Minimum number of persons required to commit an affray is _____.
 a) Five
 b) Two
 c) Ten
 d) Eleven
- 14) A puts his hand in pocket of B for stealing money but pocket was empty. A is guilty of _____.
 a) Theft
 b) Not guilty of theft
 c) Attempt to commit theft
 d) Not guilty of any offence

- Q.2 Answer any four out of the following: (4 out of 6) 16**
 a) Write a note on “wrongful gain and wrongful loss”.
 b) Write a note on solitary confinement.
 c) Write a note on election offences.
 d) Distinguish ‘rioting from affray’.
 e) Write a note on criminal force and assault.
 f) Write a note on cheating.
- Q.3 Answer any two out of the following questions: (2 out of 4) 12**
 a) State briefly criminal misappropriation of property and criminal breach of trust.
 b) Distinguish hurt from grievous hurt
 c) Write a note on Mischief.
 d) State the ingredients of adultery.
- Q.4 Answer any one of the following: (1 out of 2) 14**
 a) What is *mensrea*? State its significance in statutory offences.
 b) What is kidnapping? How does it differ from abduction?
- Q.5 Write a detailed note on offences relating to Marriage. 14**

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VI) (CGPA) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAW – I**

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) According to Payment of Wages Act, total amount of fine in any one wage period shall not exceed an amount equal to _____% of the wages payable to him in respect of that wage period.
 - a) 10
 - b) 17
 - c) 3
 - d) None of these
- 2) Under Industrial Employment Act _____ Government is deemed to be the appropriate Government in respect of railway administration.
 - a) Central
 - b) State
 - c) Local
 - d) None of these
- 3) Under Equal Remuneration Act duty of employer to pay equal remuneration to men and women workers for work of a _____ nature.
 - a) different
 - b) similar
 - c) various
 - d) none of these
- 4) According to Payment of Bonus Act, a minimum bonus shall be _____% of the salary of employee during the accounting year.
 - a) 8.33
 - b) 25.2
 - c) 22.2
 - d) 27.3
- 5) In every establishment canteen shall be provided wherein contract labour _____ or more is ordinarily employed by a contractor.
 - a) 200
 - b) 300
 - c) 100
 - d) None of these
- 6) According to Child Labour (P and R) Act 1986 Child means a person who has not completed his _____ year of age.
 - a) 21
 - b) 12
 - c) 14
 - d) 19
- 7) Under Section 9 Maternity Benefit Act 1961 in case of miscarriage woman shall entitled to leave for _____ weeks.
 - a) 2
 - b) 6
 - c) 5
 - d) None of these
- 8) Under EPF and MP Act 1952 chairman of Central Board to be appointed by _____ Government.
 - a) Central
 - b) State
 - c) Local
 - d) None of these
- 9) Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act has come into force with effect from 1st February _____.
 - a) 1971
 - b) 1972
 - c) 1969
 - d) None of these

Seat No.	
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B.A. LLB. (Semester – VI) (CGPA) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) International Customs defines as one of the source of International Law under _____ Article of Statute of International Court of Justice.
 - a) 38 (b)
 - b) 40 (F)
 - c) 28 (D)
 - d) None of above
- 2) _____ are the essential elements of a State.
 - a) Population
 - b) Territory
 - c) Both above
 - d) None of above
- 3) State is responsible for _____ Acts.
 - a) International Delinquency
 - b) Mob Violence
 - c) Both above
 - d) None of above
- 4) Recognition may be of _____ kind.
 - a) Two
 - b) One
 - c) Four
 - d) None of above
- 5) _____ are the grounds of intervention.
 - a) Collective measures
 - b) Collective intervention
 - c) Both above
 - d) None of above
- 6) State may lost Territory through _____.
 - a) Cession
 - b) Subjugation
 - c) Prescription
 - d) All above
- 7) The concept of economic zone was for the first time advocated by _____.
 - a) Japan
 - b) India
 - c) Kenya
 - d) None of the above
- 8) Nationality is the principal link between an individual and _____.
 - a) Municipal Law
 - b) International Law
 - c) Both above
 - d) None of the above
- 9) Asylum includes _____.
 - a) Shelter
 - b) Active protection
 - c) Both above
 - d) None of above
- 10) _____ Duties of Diplomatic Agents.
 - a) Respect Laws
 - b) Do not interfere in internal matters.
 - c) Both above
 - d) None of the above
- 11) Ratification of Treaty means the _____ approves Treaty.
 - a) Government
 - b) Head of the State
 - c) Both above
 - d) None of above

12) The Secretary General is appointed by _____ upon the recommendation of Security Council.

- a) International Court
- b) General Assembly
- c) Trusteeship Council
- d) None of above

13) Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice is _____.

- a) Conventions Jurisdiction
- b) Advisory Jurisdiction
- c) Both above
- d) None of above

14) Pacific settlement of Disputes includes _____.

- a) Arbitration
- b) Judicial Settlement
- c) Mediation
- d) All the above

Q.2 Write a detail note on the settlement of International Disputes. **14**

Q.3 Discuss in detail the sources of International Law. **14**

OR

Write an essay on United Nations Organization.

Q.4 A) Write any two:- **08**

- 1) Whether International Law is a vanishing point of Jurisprudence
- 2) Neutral and Neutralized States
- 3) Defence to State liability.

B) Grounds of Intervention. **06**

Q.5 Write short answers:- (Any Seven) **14**

- a) Pacta Sunt Servanda
- b) Termination of Diplomatic Mission
- c) Functions of WIPO
- d) Jurisdiction of International Court of Justice
- e) Freedom of High Sea
- f) Piracy
- g) International importance of Nationality
- h) Inter Oceanic Canals
- i) Withdrawal of Recognition
- j) Place of individual under International Law

Seat No.	
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B.A. LLB. (Semester – VI) (CGPA) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) The United Nations Conference on Human Environment met at Stockholm in June _____.
 a) 1970
 b) 1972
 c) 1973
 d) None of these
- 2) The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development met a Rio-de Janeiro on June _____.
 a) 1972
 b) 1982
 c) 1992
 d) None of these
- 3) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act passed in _____ year.
 a) 1987
 b) 1991
 c) 1981
 d) None of these
- 4) The Environmental Protection Act passed in the year _____.
 a) 1986
 b) 1972
 c) 1989
 d) None of these
- 5) Household and other consumer products labeled as satisfying environmental criteria. The label is known as _____ mark.
 a) ISI Mark
 b) BIS Mark
 c) ECO Mark
 d) None of these
- 6) The Forest (Conservation) Act passed in the year _____.
 a) 1980
 b) 1981
 c) 1982
 d) None of these
- 7) To meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs is the definition of _____.
 a) Sustainable Development
 b) Polluter Pays Principle
 c) Public Trust Doctrine
 d) None of these
- 8) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act passed in the year _____.
 a) 1972
 b) 1974
 c) 1980
 d) None of these
- 9) The Indian Forest Act, passed in the year _____.
 a) 1980
 b) 1981
 c) 1982
 d) None of these
- 10) The Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules passed in the year _____.
 a) 1980
 b) 1986
 c) 1989
 d) None of these

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – II) (CBCS) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAW – I**

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) According to Payment of Wages Act, total amount of fine in any one wage period shall not exceed an amount equal to _____% of the wages payable to him in respect of that wage period.
 - a) 10
 - b) 17
 - c) 3
 - d) None of these
- 2) Under Industrial Employment Act _____ Government is deemed to be the appropriate Government in respect of railway administration.
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 - b) State
 - c) Local
 - d) None of these
- 3) Under Equal Remuneration Act duty of employer to pay equal remuneration to men and women workers for work of a _____ nature.
 - a) different
 - b) similar
 - c) various
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- 4) According to Payment of Bonus Act, a minimum bonus shall be _____% of the salary of employee during the accounting year.
 - a) 8.33
 - b) 25.2
 - c) 22.2
 - d) 27.3
- 5) In every establishment canteen shall be provided wherein contract labour _____ or more is ordinarily employed by a contractor.
 - a) 200
 - b) 300
 - c) 100
 - d) None of these
- 6) According to Child Labour (P and R) Act 1986 Child means a person who has not completed his _____ year of age.
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 - b) 12
 - c) 14
 - d) 19
- 7) Under Section 9 Maternity Benefit Act 1961 in case of miscarriage woman shall entitled to leave for _____ weeks.
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 - b) 6
 - c) 5
 - d) None of these
- 8) Under EPF and MP Act 1952 chairman of Central Board to be appointed by _____ Government.
 - a) Central
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 - c) Local
 - d) None of these
- 9) Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act has come into force with effect from 1st February _____.
 - a) 1971
 - b) 1972
 - c) 1969
 - d) None of these

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – II) (CBCS) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW**

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) International Customs defines as one of the source of International Law under _____ Article of Statute of International Court of Justice.
 - a) 38 (b)
 - b) 40 (F)
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 - d) None of above
- 2) _____ are the essential elements of a State.
 - a) Population
 - b) Territory
 - c) Both above
 - d) None of above
- 3) State is responsible for _____ Acts.
 - a) International Delinquency
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 - c) Both above
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- 4) Recognition may be of _____ kind.
 - a) Two
 - b) One
 - c) Four
 - d) None of above
- 5) _____ are the grounds of intervention.
 - a) Collective measures
 - b) Collective intervention
 - c) Both above
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 - b) Subjugation
 - c) Prescription
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- 7) The concept of economic zone was for the first time advocated by _____.
 - a) Japan
 - b) India
 - c) Kenya
 - d) None of the above
- 8) Nationality is the principal link between an individual and _____.
 - a) Municipal Law
 - b) International Law
 - c) Both above
 - d) None of the above
- 9) Asylum includes _____.
 - a) Shelter
 - b) Active protection
 - c) Both above
 - d) None of above
- 10) _____ Duties of Diplomatic Agents.
 - a) Respect Laws
 - b) Do not interfere in internal matters.
 - c) Both above
 - d) None of the above
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 - a) Government
 - b) Head of the State
 - c) Both above
 - d) None of above

12) The Secretary General is appointed by _____ upon the recommendation of Security Council.

- a) International Court
- b) General Assembly
- c) Trusteeship Council
- d) None of above

13) Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice is _____.

- a) Conventions Jurisdiction
- b) Advisory Jurisdiction
- c) Both above
- d) None of above

14) Pacific settlement of Disputes includes _____.

- a) Arbitration
- b) Judicial Settlement
- c) Mediation
- d) All the above

Q.2 Write a detail note on the settlement of International Disputes. **14**

Q.3 Discuss in detail the sources of International Law. **14**

OR

Write an essay on United Nations Organization.

Q.4 A) Write any two:- **08**

- 1) Whether International Law is a vanishing point of Jurisprudence
- 2) Neutral and Neutralized States
- 3) Defence to State liability.

B) Grounds of Intervention. **06**

Q.5 Write short answers:- (Any Seven) **14**

- a) Pacta Sunt Servanda
- b) Termination of Diplomatic Mission
- c) Functions of WIPO
- d) Jurisdiction of International Court of Justice
- e) Freedom of High Sea
- f) Piracy
- g) International importance of Nationality
- h) Inter Oceanic Canals
- i) Withdrawal of Recognition
- j) Place of individual under International Law

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester – II) (CBCS) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) The United Nations Conference on Human Environment met at Stockholm in June _____.
 a) 1970
 b) 1972
 c) 1973
 d) None of these
- 2) The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development met at Rio-de Janeiro on June _____.
 a) 1972
 b) 1982
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 d) None of these
- 3) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act passed in _____ year.
 a) 1987
 b) 1991
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 d) None of these
- 4) The Environmental Protection Act passed in the year _____.
 a) 1986
 b) 1972
 c) 1989
 d) None of these
- 5) Household and other consumer products labeled as satisfying environmental criteria. The label is known as _____ mark.
 a) ISI Mark
 b) BIS Mark
 c) ECO Mark
 d) None of these
- 6) The Forest (Conservation) Act passed in the year _____.
 a) 1980
 b) 1981
 c) 1982
 d) None of these
- 7) To meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs is the definition of _____.
 a) Sustainable Development
 b) Polluter Pays Principle
 c) Public Trust Doctrine
 d) None of these
- 8) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act passed in the year _____.
 a) 1972
 b) 1974
 c) 1980
 d) None of these
- 9) The Indian Forest Act, passed in the year _____.
 a) 1980
 b) 1981
 c) 1982
 d) None of these
- 10) The Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules passed in the year _____.
 a) 1980
 b) 1986
 c) 1989
 d) None of these

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester – III) (CBCS) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
JURISPRUDENCE

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) Natural Law theories may be broadly divided into ____ classes.
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) None of these
- 2) ____ said that human insight is the basis to judge law.
 - a) Socrates
 - b) Aristotle
 - c) Stoics
 - d) None of these
- 3) 'Ratio decidendi' means _____.
 - a) Reason of decision
 - b) Opinion expressed by Judges
 - c) Precedent
 - d) None of these
- 4) The existence and authority of legislation is _____.
 - a) de facto
 - b) de Jure
 - c) will of the people
 - d) None of these
- 5) According to _____ customs becomes law after its recognition by the Sovereign shall be given.
 - a) Austin
 - b) Gray
 - c) Savigny
 - d) None of these
- 6) Pound is considered to be _____ leader in the field of Sociological Jurisprudence.
 - a) American
 - b) Australian
 - c) African
 - d) None of these
- 7) In Britain the Grundnorm is _____.
 - a) Constitution
 - b) Crown in Parliament
 - c) People
 - d) None of these
- 8) There are _____ main theories of legal right.
 - a) 5
 - b) 2
 - c) 9
 - d) 11
- 9) Symbolist theory is the another name of _____ theory.
 - a) Realist
 - b) Bracket
 - c) Fiction
 - d) None of these
- 10) According to Savigny there are _____ elements of Possession.
 - a) 2
 - b) 4
 - c) 3
 - d) 10
- 11) स्वत्व means _____.
 - a) Owner
 - b) Property
 - c) King
 - d) None of these

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester – III) (CBCS) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
PROPERTY LAW

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) _____ means all the apartment owners acting as a group in accordance with the bye-laws and declaration.
 - a) Association of Apartment owners
 - b) Apartment owner
 - c) Apartment number
 - d) Apartment
- 2) 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
- 3) Section 11 of the Maharashtra Apartment of Ownership Act 1970 gives details of the information which _____ must contain.
 - a) Bye-laws
 - b) Status of Apartment
 - c) Declaration
 - d) Deeds of Apartments
- 4) Section 5 of the Transfer of Property Act 1882 defines the term _____.
 - a) Easement
 - b) Transfer of Property
 - c) Movable and immovable property
 - d) Charge
- 5) Sale is a transfer of ownership in exchange for a _____.
 - a) Price paid or
 - b) Promise or
 - c) Part paid and Part-Promised
 - d) All the above
- 6) Section 58(a) defines _____.
 - a) Mortgage
 - b) Simple Mortgage
 - c) English Mortgage
 - d) Anomalous Mortgage
- 7) Section 60-B deals with the rights of mortgagor to _____.
 - a) Right to Inspection and Production of Documents
 - b) Right to redeem
 - c) Right to redeem Separately or Simultaneously
 - d) Right of Usufructuary Mortgagor to recover possession
- 8) A _____ is security for repayment which however may or may not be debt.
 - a) Mortgage
 - b) Lease
 - c) Gift
 - d) Charge
- 9) _____ has been defined in Section 4 of Indian Easement Act 1882.
 - a) Easement
 - b) License
 - c) Actionable Claims
 - d) Lease
- 10) A lease of immovable property determines by _____.
 - a) By efflux of time limited thereby
 - b) By Implied Surrender
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above

- 11) When two persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, neither thing or both things being money only, the transaction is called an _____.
- a) Sale
 - b) Gift
 - c) Pledge
 - d) Exchange
- 12) Indian Easement Act 1882 is meant to define and amend the Law relating to _____.
- a) Easements and Licenses
 - b) Easement and Mortgage
 - c) Easement and Lease
 - d) Easement and Charge
- 13) Section 13 of Transfer of Property Act deals with _____.
- a) Transfer for benefit of unborn person
 - b) Rule against Perpetuity
 - c) Oral transfer
 - d) Election
- 14) As per section 124, a gift comprising both existing and future property is _____ as to the latter.
- a) Valid
 - b) Void
 - c) Voidable
 - d) None the above

- Q.2 Answer any four of following questions. 16**
- a) Universal Donee
 - b) Video Piracy
 - c) Charge
 - d) Good-will
 - e) Common area and facilities
 - f) Define Exchange and its Characteristics
- Q.3 Answer any two of the following questions. 12**
- a) Write a note on Property which can be transferred and which cannot be transferred.
 - b) Kinds of Property
 - c) Contents of Declaration
 - d) Rule against Perpetuity
- Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions. 14**
- a) Define Sale. State and explain the rights and liabilities of Seller and Buyer.
 - b) Explain the nature, characteristic and various modes of acquisition of Easement.
- Q.5 Answer the following question. 14**
- State and explain the Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagor and Mortgagee.

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester – III) (CBCS) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW – II

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) _____ means an interim or final determination of any industrial dispute or of any question relating thereto.
 - a) Decree
 - b) Judgment
 - c) Award
 - d) No any
- 2) Under Industrial Disputes Act _____ means the permanent closing down of a place of employment or part thereof.
 - a) Lay-off
 - b) Strike
 - c) Lock-out
 - d) Closure
- 3) Bangalore Water Supply v/s A. Rajappa case related to interpretation of definition of _____.
 - a) Compensation
 - b) Factory
 - c) Industry
 - d) No any
- 4) Under M.R.T.U. and P.U.L.P. Act 1971 _____ has power to grant recognition of union.
 - a) Employer
 - b) Investigating officer
 - c) Industrial Court
 - d) No any
- 5) Under Employees Compensation Act _____ is Class I dependant of a deceased workman.
 - a) Minor legitimate son
 - b) Minor brother
 - c) Unmarried sister
 - d) No any
- 6) Section _____ of the Minimum Wages Act lays down procedure for fixing and revising the minimum rates of wages.
 - a) 25
 - b) 5
 - c) 10
 - d) No any
- 7) Under Factories Act adult means a person who has completed his _____ year of age.
 - a) 15
 - b) 16
 - c) 18
 - d) No any
- 8) In every factory wherein _____ or more workers are employed the occupier shall employ welfare officer.
 - a) 500
 - b) 20
 - c) 105
 - d) No any
- 9) Section _____ of Factories Act lays down that every factory shall be kept clean and free from effluvia.
 - a) 3
 - b) 11
 - c) 5
 - d) No any

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester – III) (CBCS) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) Find out the Maxim which means words in the statute to be taken in rightful and lawful means.
 - a) In Bonam Partem
 - b) Delegates non potest delegare
 - c) *Prima Facie*
 - d) None of the above
- 2) The mischief rule of Interpretation of Statutes was originated in one of the following Case.
 - a) Heydons Case
 - b) Keshavanand Bharati case
 - c) I. C. Golaknath case
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Punctuation Mark was one of the following aids to interpretation of statutes.
 - a) External aids
 - b) Internal aids
 - c) Both external and internal aids
 - d) None of the above
- 4) Identify the meaning of the rule *Reddendo Singula Singulis*.
 - a) Giving each to each
 - b) Of the same kind
 - c) To know from the association
 - d) None of the above
- 5) Identify the meaning of the rule *Noscitur a sociis*
 - a) To know from the association
 - b) Of the same kind
 - c) Giving each to each
 - d) None of the
- 6) Identify the meaning of the rule *Ejusdem generis*.
 - a) Of the same kind
 - b) of different kind
 - c) Giving each to each
 - d) None of the above
- 7) The maxim *Expressio Unius Est Exclusio Alterius* means:
 - a) Mention of one thing implies exclusion of another
 - b) Mention of one thing implies not exclusion of another
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
- 8) The maxim *In pari delicto potioreset condition possidentis* means
 - a) Where both parties are equally at fault the condition of possessor is preferable
 - b) Where both parties are equally at fault the condition of possessor is not preferable
 - c) While interpreting statute the another statute can be used to interpret provision
 - d) None of the above
- 9) The maxim *Generalia specialibus non derogant* means:
 - a) General things do not derogate from special things
 - b) General things derogate from special things
 - c) General things and special things are equal
 - d) None of the above

- 10) The maxim *Utres valet potior quam pareat* means:
- Interpretation may rather become operative than null
 - Interpretation must be null and void
 - Interpretation always in favour of unconstitutionality
 - None of the above
- 11) Find out the maxim which means where there is express mention of certain things then anything not mentioned is excluded:
- Expressum facit cessare tacitum*
 - Expressio Unius Est Exclusio Alterius*
 - Generalia specialibus non derogant*
 - None of the above
- 12) The maxim *Delegatus non potest delegare* means:
- A delegate cannot further delegate
 - A delegate always can delegate
 - A delegate cannot be protected
 - None of the above
- 13) *Non-Obstante clause* was one of the following aids to interpretation of statutes.
- Internal aids
 - External aids
 - Both external and internal aids
 - None of the above
- 14) Find out which considered as external aids to Interpretation of Statutes.
- Debates
 - Inquiry commissions reports
 - Law commission reports
 - None of the above

Q.2 Answer any four of following questions. 16

- Explain doctrine of colourable legislation and residuary powers with relevant case laws.
- Explain briefly interpretation of codifying and consolidating statutes.
- Elucidate the meaning and statutory interpretation of *Utres valet potior quam pareat* and *Generalia specialibus non derogant*.
- Elucidate the meaning and statutory interpretation of *Delegatus non potest delegare* and *In pari delicto potiores conditione possidentis*.
- Explain distinction between the morals and legislation.
- Explain briefly interpretation of directory and mandatory provisions.

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

- Discuss briefly the meaning and statutory interpretation of *Noscitur a sociis*, *Ejusdem generis* and *Reddendo Singula Singulis* with the help of decided cases.
- Explain the restrictive and beneficial construction of taxing and penal statutes with relevant case laws.
- Explain the constitutional interpretation of principle of occupied field and doctrine of repugnancy with relevant case laws.
- Explain constitutional interpretation of the doctrine of pith and substance and ancillary powers with relevant case laws.

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

- Discuss briefly the literal rule, Golden rule, Mischief rule and Harmonious rule of interpretation of statutes with the help of decided cases.
- Explain the principle of utility and relevance of John Rawls and Robert Nozick with reference to individual interest to community interest in law making.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 14

Discuss in brief the internal and external aids to interpretation of statutes with the help of decided case laws.

- 11) The best method to deal with Juvenile Delinquents is _____.
- a) to ban them from school
 - b) to send them to religious places
 - c) give them moral education & correct the conditions which lead to delinquency.
 - d) None of the above
- 12) _____ is the scientific study of victims of crime.
- a) Criminology
 - b) Victimology
 - c) Penology
 - d) None of these
- 13) Sec 14 of the probation of Offenders Act 1958, deals with _____.
- a) Report of probation officer
 - b) Release after admonition
 - c) Duties of probation officer
 - d) None of these
- 14) Art _____ of Indian Constitution provides protection against double Jeopardy.
- a) 19 (1)
 - b) 20 (2)
 - c) 20 (3)
 - d) None of these

Q.2 Answer any four out of the following: (4 out of 6) 16

- a) Classical & positive school of penology
- b) Theories of punishment
- c) Modes of Execution of death sentence
- d) Parole & probation distinguish
- e) Classification of Prisoners
- f) Sentencing process

Q.3 Answer any two out of the following questions: (2 out of 4) 12

- a) Define Juvenile. Explain the characteristics of Juvenile courts.
- b) Rights of Prisoner's
- c) Women & children as victims
- d) Place of probation in penal policy

Q.4 Answer any one of the following: (1 out of 2) 14

- a) Explain capital punishment. How far it is deterrent in control of crime? Should it be abolished?

OR

- b) Explain the role of police in Criminal Justice administration. How do you modernize the police system?

Q.5 Define Penology. Explain the relation both Penology & Victimology. 14

Seat No.	
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B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VII) (CGPA) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
JURISPRUDENCE

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) Natural Law theories may be broadly divided into ____ classes.
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) None of these
- 2) ____ said that human insight is the basis to judge law.
 - a) Socrates
 - b) Aristotle
 - c) Stoics
 - d) None of these
- 3) 'Ratio decidendi' means _____.
 - a) Reason of decision
 - b) Opinion expressed by Judges
 - c) Precedent
 - d) None of these
- 4) The existence and authority of legislation is _____.
 - a) de facto
 - b) de Jure
 - c) will of the people
 - d) None of these
- 5) According to _____ customs becomes law after its recognition by the Sovereign shall be given.
 - a) Austin
 - b) Gray
 - c) Savigny
 - d) None of these
- 6) Pound is considered to be _____ leader in the field of Sociological Jurisprudence.
 - a) American
 - b) Australian
 - c) African
 - d) None of these
- 7) In Britain the Grundnorm is _____.
 - a) Constitution
 - b) Crown in Parliament
 - c) People
 - d) None of these
- 8) There are _____ main theories of legal right.
 - a) 5
 - b) 2
 - c) 9
 - d) 11
- 9) Symbolist theory is the another name of _____ theory.
 - a) Realist
 - b) Bracket
 - c) Fiction
 - d) None of these
- 10) According to Savigny there are _____ elements of Possession.
 - a) 2
 - b) 4
 - c) 3
 - d) 10
- 11) स्वत्व means _____.
 - a) Owner
 - b) Property
 - c) King
 - d) None of these

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VII) (CGPA) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
PROPERTY LAW**

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) _____ means all the apartment owners acting as a group in accordance with the bye-laws and declaration.
 - a) Association of Apartment owners
 - b) Apartment owner
 - c) Apartment number
 - d) Apartment
- 2) 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
- 3) Section 11 of the Maharashtra Apartment of Ownership Act 1970 gives details of the information which _____ must contain.
 - a) Bye-laws
 - b) Status of Apartment
 - c) Declaration
 - d) Deeds of Apartments
- 4) Section 5 of the Transfer of Property Act 1882 defines the term _____.
 - a) Easement
 - b) Transfer of Property
 - c) Movable and immovable property
 - d) Charge
- 5) Sale is a transfer of ownership in exchange for a _____.
 - a) Price paid or
 - b) Promise or
 - c) Part paid and Part-Promised
 - d) All the above
- 6) Section 58(a) defines _____.
 - a) Mortgage
 - b) Simple Mortgage
 - c) English Mortgage
 - d) Anomalous Mortgage
- 7) Section 60-B deals with the rights of mortgagor to _____.
 - a) Right to Inspection and Production of Documents
 - b) Right to redeem
 - c) Right to redeem Separately or Simultaneously
 - d) Right of Usufructuary Mortgagor to recover possession
- 8) A _____ is security for repayment which however may or may not be debt.
 - a) Mortgage
 - b) Lease
 - c) Gift
 - d) Charge
- 9) _____ has been defined in Section 4 of Indian Easement Act 1882.
 - a) Easement
 - b) License
 - c) Actionable Claims
 - d) Lease
- 10) A lease of immovable property determines by _____.
 - a) By efflux of time limited thereby
 - b) By Implied Surrender
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above

- 11) When two persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, neither thing or both things being money only, the transaction is called an _____.
- a) Sale
 - b) Gift
 - c) Pledge
 - d) Exchange
- 12) Indian Easement Act 1882 is meant to define and amend the Law relating to _____.
- a) Easements and Licenses
 - b) Easement and Mortgage
 - c) Easement and Lease
 - d) Easement and Charge
- 13) Section 13 of Transfer of Property Act deals with _____.
- a) Transfer for benefit of unborn person
 - b) Rule against Perpetuity
 - c) Oral transfer
 - d) Election
- 14) As per section 124, a gift comprising both existing and future property is _____ as to the latter.
- a) Valid
 - b) Void
 - c) Voidable
 - d) None the above

- Q.2 Answer any four of following questions. 16**
- a) Universal Donee
 - b) Video Piracy
 - c) Charge
 - d) Good-will
 - e) Common area and facilities
 - f) Define Exchange and its Characteristics
- Q.3 Answer any two of the following questions. 12**
- a) Write a note on Property which can be transferred and which cannot be transferred.
 - b) Kinds of Property
 - c) Contents of Declaration
 - d) Rule against Perpetuity
- Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions. 14**
- a) Define Sale. State and explain the rights and liabilities of Seller and Buyer.
 - b) Explain the nature, characteristic and various modes of acquisition of Easement.
- Q.5 Answer the following question. 14**
- State and explain the Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagor and Mortgagee.

Seat No.	
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B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VII) (CGPA) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW – II

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) _____ means an interim or final determination of any industrial dispute or of any question relating thereto.
 - a) Decree
 - b) Judgment
 - c) Award
 - d) No any
- 2) Under Industrial Disputes Act _____ means the permanent closing down of a place of employment or part thereof.
 - a) Lay-off
 - b) Strike
 - c) Lock-out
 - d) Closure
- 3) Bangalore Water Supply v/s A. Rajappa case related to interpretation of definition of _____.
 - a) Compensation
 - b) Factory
 - c) Industry
 - d) No any
- 4) Under M.R.T.U. and P.U.L.P. Act 1971 _____ has power to grant recognition of union.
 - a) Employer
 - b) Investigating officer
 - c) Industrial Court
 - d) No any
- 5) Under Employees Compensation Act _____ is Class I dependant of a deceased workman.
 - a) Minor legitimate son
 - b) Minor brother
 - c) Unmarried sister
 - d) No any
- 6) Section _____ of the Minimum Wages Act lays down procedure for fixing and revising the minimum rates of wages.
 - a) 25
 - b) 5
 - c) 10
 - d) No any
- 7) Under Factories Act adult means a person who has completed his _____ year of age.
 - a) 15
 - b) 16
 - c) 18
 - d) No any
- 8) In every factory wherein _____ or more workers are employed the occupier shall employ welfare officer.
 - a) 500
 - b) 20
 - c) 105
 - d) No any
- 9) Section _____ of Factories Act lays down that every factory shall be kept clean and free from effluvia.
 - a) 3
 - b) 11
 - c) 5
 - d) No any

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VII) (CGPA) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION**

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) Find out the Maxim which means words in the statute to be taken in rightful and lawful means.
 - a) In Bonam Partem
 - b) Delegates non potest delegare
 - c) *Prima Facie*
 - d) None of the above
- 2) The mischief rule of Interpretation of Statutes was originated in one of the following Case.
 - a) Heydons Case
 - b) Keshavanand Bharati case
 - c) I. C. Golaknath case
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Punctuation Mark was one of the following aids to interpretation of statutes.
 - a) External aids
 - b) Internal aids
 - c) Both external and internal aids
 - d) None of the above
- 4) Identify the meaning of the rule *Reddendo Singula Singulis*.
 - a) Giving each to each
 - b) Of the same kind
 - c) To know from the association
 - d) None of the above
- 5) Identify the meaning of the rule *Noscitur a sociis*
 - a) To know from the association
 - b) Of the same kind
 - c) Giving each to each
 - d) None of the
- 6) Identify the meaning of the rule *Ejusdem generis*.
 - a) Of the same kind
 - b) of different kind
 - c) Giving each to each
 - d) None of the above
- 7) The maxim *Expressio Unius Est Exclusio Alterius* means:
 - a) Mention of one thing implies exclusion of another
 - b) Mention of one thing implies not exclusion of another
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
- 8) The maxim *In pari delicto potiores conditione possidentis* means
 - a) Where both parties are equally at fault the condition of possessor is preferable
 - b) Where both parties are equally at fault the condition of possessor is not preferable
 - c) While interpreting statute the another statute can be used to interpret provision
 - d) None of the above
- 9) The maxim *Generalia specialibus non derogant* means:
 - a) General things do not derogate from special things
 - b) General things derogate from special things
 - c) General things and special things are equal
 - d) None of the above

- 10) The maxim *Utres valet potior quam pareat* means:
- Interpretation may rather become operative than null
 - Interpretation must be null and void
 - Interpretation always in favour of unconstitutionality
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- 11) Find out the maxim which means where there is express mention of certain things then anything not mentioned is excluded:
- Expressum facit cessare tacitum*
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 - Generalia specialibus non derogant*
 - None of the above
- 12) The maxim *Delegatus non potest delegare* means:
- A delegate cannot further delegate
 - A delegate always can delegate
 - A delegate cannot be protected
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- 13) *Non-Obstante clause* was one of the following aids to interpretation of statutes.
- Internal aids
 - External aids
 - Both external and internal aids
 - None of the above
- 14) Find out which considered as external aids to Interpretation of Statutes.
- Debates
 - Inquiry commissions reports
 - Law commission reports
 - None of the above

Q.2 Answer any four of following questions. 16

- Explain doctrine of colourable legislation and residuary powers with relevant case laws.
- Explain briefly interpretation of codifying and consolidating statutes.
- Elucidate the meaning and statutory interpretation of *Utres valet potior quam pareat* and *Generalia specialibus non derogant*.
- Elucidate the meaning and statutory interpretation of *Delegatus non potest delegare* and *In pari delicto potiores conditione possidentis*.
- Explain distinction between the morals and legislation.
- Explain briefly interpretation of directory and mandatory provisions.

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

- Discuss briefly the meaning and statutory interpretation of *Noscitur a sociis*, *Ejusdem generis* and *Reddendo Singula Singulis* with the help of decided cases.
- Explain the restrictive and beneficial construction of taxing and penal statutes with relevant case laws.
- Explain the constitutional interpretation of principle of occupied field and doctrine of repugnancy with relevant case laws.
- Explain constitutional interpretation of the doctrine of pith and substance and ancillary powers with relevant case laws.

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

- Discuss briefly the literal rule, Golden rule, Mischief rule and Harmonious rule of interpretation of statutes with the help of decided cases.
- Explain the principle of utility and relevance of John Rawls and Robert Nozick with reference to individual interest to community interest in law making.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 14

Discuss in brief the internal and external aids to interpretation of statutes with the help of decided case laws.

- 11) The best method to deal with Juvenile Delinquents is _____.
- a) to ban them from school
 - b) to send them to religious places
 - c) give them moral education & correct the conditions which lead to delinquency.
 - d) None of the above
- 12) _____ is the scientific study of victims of crime.
- a) Criminology
 - b) Victimology
 - c) Penology
 - d) None of these
- 13) Sec 14 of the probation of Offenders Act 1958, deals with _____.
- a) Report of probation officer
 - b) Release after admonition
 - c) Duties of probation officer
 - d) None of these
- 14) Art _____ of Indian Constitution provides protection against double Jeopardy.
- a) 19 (1)
 - b) 20 (2)
 - c) 20 (3)
 - d) None of these

Q.2 Answer any four out of the following: (4 out of 6) 16

- a) Classical & positive school of penology
- b) Theories of punishment
- c) Modes of Execution of death sentence
- d) Parole & probation distinguish
- e) Classification of Prisoners
- f) Sentencing process

Q.3 Answer any two out of the following questions: (2 out of 4) 12

- a) Define Juvenile. Explain the characteristics of Juvenile courts.
- b) Rights of Prisoner's
- c) Women & children as victims
- d) Place of probation in penal policy

Q.4 Answer any one of the following: (1 out of 2) 14

- a) Explain capital punishment. How far it is deterrent in control of crime? Should it be abolished?

OR

- b) Explain the role of police in Criminal Justice administration. How do you modernize the police system?

Q.5 Define Penology. Explain the relation both Penology & Victimology. 14

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester – IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
INSURANCE LAW

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) A Cover note is _____ receipt issued by the insurer.
 - a) final
 - b) money
 - c) an interim
 - d) all of these
- 2) Issue of policy by insurer to insured is the _____ step of the process of taking policy.
 - a) last
 - b) first
 - c) second
 - d) middle
- 3) Double insurance is the insurance of _____ with more than one insurer.
 - a) Two insureds
 - b) A insured
 - c) Same risk
 - d) Life
- 4) General insurance contract is _____.
 - a) not an indemnity contract
 - b) quasi-contract
 - c) contract in general
 - d) contract of indemnity
- 5) _____ is the formal document which evidences the contract of insurance which has been formed by mutual agreement between the parties.
 - a) Cover note
 - b) Receipt of premium
 - c) Policy
 - d) Proposal form
- 6) Premium is the _____ for the risk involved in the insurance.
 - a) receipt
 - b) subject matter
 - c) consideration
 - d) all of these
- 7) Risk means _____.
 - a) adventure
 - b) fortuitous act
 - c) compensation
 - d) none of these
- 8) Life insurance means the business of effecting contract of insurance upon _____.
 - a) human life
 - b) life of animals
 - c) shops
 - d) vehicles
- 9) General principle of _____ is not applicable in case of contract of insurance.
 - a) Uberrima-fides
 - b) Utmost good faith
 - c) Estoppels
 - d) Caveat-emptor
- 10) Doctrine of Uberrima - fides is applicable to _____.
 - a) All branches of insurance
 - b) Life insurance
 - c) Non-life insurance
 - d) Vehicle insurance

- 11) When policy is issued for particular voyage from one part to another part then it is called as _____ policy.
- a) floating
 - b) voyage
 - c) valued
 - d) vehicle
- 12) Delay can be _____.
- a) punishable
 - b) excused
 - c) not excused
 - d) all of these
- 13) Insurance is contractual arrangement where one party agrees _____ another party for losses.
- a) to give priority
 - b) to compensate
 - c) to give money
 - d) all of these
- 14) The burden of proving a loss by perils is on _____.
- a) insurer
 - b) insured
 - c) both insured & insurer
 - d) crew

Q.2 What is insurable interest? Explain the types of insurable interest. **14**

Q.3 State the composition, duties , powers & functions of IRDA **14**

OR

Give the classification of contract of insurance.

Q.4 A) Write short notes:- (any 2) 08

- 1) Cover note
- 2) Doctrine of subrogation
- 3) Endowment policy & paid-up policy

B) Write note on assignment of insurance policy. 06

Q.5 Answer in short:- (Any 7) 14

- a) Requirements of valid assignment.
- b) Commencements & duration of risk
- c) Define premium
- d) What do you mean by standing offer?
- e) Explain the term, 'Terms of Policy'.
- f) Explain the term, 'Repayment'.
- g) Define 'Life Insurance'.
- h) When life insurance contract is concluded?
- i) Define 'Marine Insurance.'
- j) Explain the term, 'Collision'.

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
TRADE MARK AND DESIGN

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) The term certification Trade Marks was defined in Trade Marks Act under section:
 - a) Section: 2(1)(b)
 - b) Section: 2(1)(e)
 - c) Section: 2(1)(d)
 - d) None of above
- 2) Assignment and Transmission of trade mark was defined in Trade Marks Act under section:
 - a) Section: 37 to 45
 - b) Section: 46 to 60
 - c) Section: 79 to 82
 - d) None of above
- 3) The effect of registration of parts of a mark was provided in the Trade Marks Act under section:
 - a) Section: 17
 - b) Section: 18
 - c) Section: 19
 - d) None of above
- 4) The Lacarno Agreement establishing an international classification of Industrial Design was signed in the year:
 - a) 1968
 - b) 1978
 - c) 1958
 - d) None of above
- 5) Paris convention for the protection of industrial property was introduced in the year:
 - a) 1967
 - b) 1977
 - c) 1957
 - d) None of above
- 6) A design is prohibited to register under the Designs Act if it is:
 - a) Not new or original
 - b) Not significantly distinguished from known design
 - c) Contain obscene matter
 - d) All of the above
- 7) Identify the remedy available for passing-off action under the Trade Marks Act:
 - a) Injunction
 - b) Damages
 - c) Accounts of profits
 - d) None of the above
- 8) Hague agreement of Industrial deposit of Industrial Design is passed in the year:
 - a) 1962
 - b) 1960
 - c) 1961
 - d) None of the above
- 9) The remedy available for an action for passing-off is considered as:
 - a) Common law remedy
 - b) Statutory remedy
 - c) Either common law or statutory remedy
 - d) None of the above

- 10) Identify the section which provides for rectification and correction of register under the Trade Marks Act:
- a) Section : 79 to 82
 - b) Section: 57 to 60
 - c) Section : 69 to 78
 - d) None of the above
- 11) The term Collective Mark was defined in the Trade Marks Act under section :
- a) Section: 2(1)(g)
 - b) Section: 2(1)(zb)
 - c) Section: 2(1)(d)
 - d) None of the above
- 12) The term 'Mark' was defined in the Trade Marks Act under section :
- a) Section: 2(1)(m)
 - b) Section: 2(1)(n)
 - c) Section : 2(1)(o)
 - d) None of the above
- 13) The term package was defined in the Trade Marks Act under section :
- a) Section: 2(1)(q)
 - b) Section: 2(1)(r)
 - c) Section: 2(1)(s)
 - d) None of the above
- 14) The term well known Trade Mark was defined in the Trade Marks Act under section:
- a) Section: 2(1)(zg)
 - b) Section: 2(1)(ze)
 - c) Section: 2(1)(zf)
 - d) None of the above

Q.2 Define the term Trade Mark. Discuss in detail the absolute and relative grounds for Registration of Trade Mark and procedure, duration and effect of registration under Trade Marks Act. **14**

Q.3 Explain the classical and modern classification of term passing-off and make out the Distinction between passing-off and infringement of trade mark. Discuss in detail the relief and defences available in passing-off action. **14**

OR

Define the term Design. Explain the procedure for registration, cancellation and restoration of lapsed design under the Design Act.

Q.4 A) Write short answer on any two **08**

- 1) Paris convention for the protection of industrial property.
- 2) Madrid agreement concerning the international registration of marks.
- 3) Hague agreement of Industrial deposit of Industrial Design.

B) Powers and Duties of controller under the Designs Act. **06**

Q.5 Write short notes on any seven:- **14**

- a) Collective Mark
- b) Certification trade mark
- c) Associated trade mark
- d) Agency under the Designs Act
- e) Well known trade mark
- f) Piracy of Registered Design
- g) Assignment and Transmission under the Trade Marks Act
- h) Industrial and International Exhibition under Designs Act
- i) False trade description under trade marks Act
- j) Rectification and correction of register under the Trade Marks Act

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM
(Clinical Course)**

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) Section _____ of the Advocates Act 1961, provides the functions of the Bar Council of India.
 - a) Section 6
 - b) Section 7
 - c) Section 8
 - d) Section 9
- 2) An advocate shall not _____.
 - a) Solicit work
 - b) Advise directly
 - c) Advise indirectly through mass communication
 - d) All the above
- 3) Section 9 of Advocates Act deals with Constitution of _____.
 - a) State Bar Council
 - b) Bar Council of India
 - c) Disciplinary Committee
 - d) Legal Aid Committee
- 4) Section _____ of the Advocates Act, deals with the condition on which person who may be adopted as advocate on a State Roll.
 - a) Section 23
 - b) Section 24
 - c) Section 27
 - d) Section 25
- 5) The functions of a State Bar Council shall be _____.
 - a) To admit persons as advocates on its roll
 - b) To prepare and maintain such roll
 - c) To entertain and determine cases of misconduct, against advocate on its roll
 - d) All the above
- 6) An advocate shall not ordinarily withdraw from engagements once accepted, _____.
 - a) without sufficient cause
 - b) unless reasonable and sufficient notice is given to the client.
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
- 7) An advocate who has, at any time, advised in connection with the institution of a suit, appeal or other matter or has drawn pleadings, or acted for a party _____.
 - a) shall act, appear or plead for the opposite party
 - b) shall not act, appear or plead for the opposite party
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
- 8) Section 2(b) of Contempt of Court Act, defines _____.
 - a) Civil Contempt
 - b) Criminal Contempt
 - c) Contempt
 - d) None of the above

- Q.4 A) Write short notes:- (Any 2) 08**
- 1) Pralhad Saran Gupta v/s Bar Council of India & another (AIR 1997 SC 1338)
 - 2) Hikmat Ali Khan v/s Ishwar Prasad AIR 1997 SC 864.
 - 3) U.P. Sales Tax Service Association v/s Taxation Bar Association, Agra AIR 1996 SC 98
- B) B.C.I TR Case No. 63/1983, Vol 15 (3 & 4), 1988, I.B.R, B (Complainant) v/s R (Respondent) 06**
- Q.5 Write short answers:- (Any Seven) 14**
- A)** Lawyers duties towards the opponent Counsel
 - B)** Lawyers duties towards Colleagues
 - C)** Lawyers duties towards the public
 - D)** Fair criticism of Judicial Act under section 5 of Contempt of Court Act
 - E)** Punishment for Contempt of Court
 - F)** Contempt is not punishable in certain cases under section 13 of Contempt of Court Act
 - G)** Criminal Contempt – Define
 - H)** Define Civil Contempt
 - I)** Limitation for actions for Contempt
 - J)** Two defences available in Civil Contempt

- 10) The Term UNCITRAL stands for
 a) United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
 b) United Nations Co-operation on International Trade Law
 c) United Nations Cultural and International Trade Law
 d) None of the above
- 11) Section 71 of the Arbitration and Conciliation deals with _____
 a) Co-operation of parties with conciliation
 b) Non-communication between conciliator and parties
 c) Both a) and b)
 d) None of the above
- 12) The Arbitration and Conciliation Act provides ____ foreign award.
 a) New York Convention award
 b) Geneva Convention award
 c) Both a) and b)
 d) None of the above
- 13) Legal Services Authorities Act was passed in the year _____.
 a) 1977
 b) 1987
 c) 1997
 d) None of the above
- 14) The term International Commercial Arbitration was defined under section _____ of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act.
 a) Section 2(1) (f)
 b) Section 2 (1) (e)
 c) Section 2 (1) (d)
 d) None of the above

Q.2 Explain procedure for appointment, of conciliator and independence and impartiality under Arbitration and Conciliation Act. **14**

Q.3 Define Arbitration and Explain the grounds for setting aside arbitral awards. **14**
OR

Explain Mechanism of Lok Adalat as an effective alternate model for solving dispute in India under Legal Services Authorities Act 1987.

Q.4 A) Short Answer type question. (Any 2 out of 3) **08**
 1) UNCITRAL Conciliation Rule
 2) New York Convention
 3) Statutory Arbitration

B) International Commercial Arbitration. **06**

Q.5 Write a short note on any Seven: **14**
 1) Distinction between conciliation and arbitration
 2) Settlement Agreement
 3) Arbitral award
 4) Interim award
 5) Arbitral tribunal
 6) Meaning of Negotiation
 7) Ad-hoc arbitration
 8) Permanent Lok Adalat
 9) Appeal U/Sec. 37
 10) Foreign Arbitral award

Seat No.	
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B.A. LLB. (Semester – VIII) (Old) (CGPA) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
INSURANCE LAW

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) A Cover note is _____ receipt issued by the insurer.
 - a) final
 - b) money
 - c) an interim
 - d) all of these
- 2) Issue of policy by insurer to insured is the _____ step of the process of taking policy.
 - a) last
 - b) first
 - c) second
 - d) middle
- 3) Double insurance is the insurance of _____ with more than one insurer.
 - a) Two insureds
 - b) A insured
 - c) Same risk
 - d) Life
- 4) General insurance contract is _____.
 - a) not an indemnity contract
 - b) quasi-contract
 - c) contract in general
 - d) contract of indemnity
- 5) _____ is the formal document which evidences the contract of insurance which has been formed by mutual agreement between the parties.
 - a) Cover note
 - b) Receipt of premium
 - c) Policy
 - d) Proposal form
- 6) Premium is the _____ for the risk involved in the insurance.
 - a) receipt
 - b) subject matter
 - c) consideration
 - d) all of these
- 7) Risk means _____.
 - a) adventure
 - b) fortuitous act
 - c) compensation
 - d) none of these
- 8) Life insurance means the business of effecting contract of insurance upon _____.
 - a) human life
 - b) life of animals
 - c) shops
 - d) vehicles
- 9) General principle of _____ is not applicable in case of contract of insurance.
 - a) Uberrima-fides
 - b) Utmost good faith
 - c) Estoppels
 - d) Caveat-emptor
- 10) Doctrine of Uberrima - fides is applicable to _____.
 - a) All branches of insurance
 - b) Life insurance
 - c) Non-life insurance
 - d) Vehicle insurance

- 11) When policy is issued for particular voyage from one part to another part then it is called as _____ policy.
- a) floating
 - b) voyage
 - c) valued
 - d) vehicle
- 12) Delay can be _____.
- a) punishable
 - b) excused
 - c) not excused
 - d) all of these
- 13) Insurance is contractual arrangement where one party agrees _____ another party for losses.
- a) to give priority
 - b) to compensate
 - c) to give money
 - d) all of these
- 14) The burden of proving a loss by perils is on _____.
- a) insurer
 - b) insured
 - c) both insured & insurer
 - d) crew

Q.2 What is insurable interest? Explain the types of insurable interest. **14**

Q.3 State the composition, duties , powers & functions of IRDA **14**

OR

Give the classification of contract of insurance.

Q.4 A) Write short notes:- (any 2) **08**

- 1) Cover note
- 2) Doctrine of subrogation
- 3) Endowment policy & paid-up policy

B) Write note on assignment of insurance policy. **06**

Q.5 Answer in short:- (Any 7) **14**

- a) Requirements of valid assignment.
- b) Commencements & duration of risk
- c) Define premium
- d) What do you mean by standing offer?
- e) Explain the term, 'Terms of Policy'.
- f) Explain the term, 'Repayment'.
- g) Define 'Life Insurance'.
- h) When life insurance contract is concluded?
- i) Define 'Marine Insurance.'
- j) Explain the term, 'Collision'.

Seat No.	
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B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VIII) (Old) (CGPA) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
TRADE MARK AND DESIGN

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) The term certification Trade Marks was defined in Trade Marks Act under section:
 - a) Section: 2(1)(b)
 - b) Section: 2(1)(e)
 - c) Section: 2(1)(d)
 - d) None of above
- 2) Assignment and Transmission of trade mark was defined in Trade Marks Act under section:
 - a) Section: 37 to 45
 - b) Section: 46 to 60
 - c) Section: 79 to 82
 - d) None of above
- 3) The effect of registration of parts of a mark was provided in the Trade Marks Act under section:
 - a) Section: 17
 - b) Section: 18
 - c) Section: 19
 - d) None of above
- 4) The Lacarno Agreement establishing an international classification of Industrial Design was signed in the year:
 - a) 1968
 - b) 1978
 - c) 1958
 - d) None of above
- 5) Paris convention for the protection of industrial property was introduced in the year:
 - a) 1967
 - b) 1977
 - c) 1957
 - d) None of above
- 6) A design is prohibited to register under the Designs Act if it is:
 - a) Not new or original
 - b) Not significantly distinguished from known design
 - c) Contain obscene matter
 - d) All of the above
- 7) Identify the remedy available for passing-off action under the Trade Marks Act:
 - a) Injunction
 - b) Damages
 - c) Accounts of profits
 - d) None of the above
- 8) Hague agreement of Industrial deposit of Industrial Design is passed in the year:
 - a) 1962
 - b) 1960
 - c) 1961
 - d) None of the above
- 9) The remedy available for an action for passing-off is considered as:
 - a) Common law remedy
 - b) Statutory remedy
 - c) Either common law or statutory remedy
 - d) None of the above

Seat No.	
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**B.A. LL.B. (Semester – VIII) (Old) (CGPA) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM**

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) Section _____ of the Advocates Act 1961, provides the functions of the Bar Council of India.
 - a) Section 6
 - b) Section 7
 - c) Section 8
 - d) Section 9
- 2) An advocate shall not _____.
 - a) Solicit work
 - b) Advise directly
 - c) Advise indirectly through mass communication
 - d) All the above
- 3) Section 9 of Advocates Act deals with Constitution of _____.
 - a) State Bar Council
 - b) Bar Council of India
 - c) Disciplinary Committee
 - d) Legal Aid Committee
- 4) Section _____ of the Advocates Act, deals with the condition on which person who may be adopted as advocate on a State Roll.
 - a) Section 23
 - b) Section 24
 - c) Section 27
 - d) Section 25
- 5) The functions of a State Bar Council shall be _____.
 - a) To admit persons as advocates on its roll
 - b) To prepare and maintain such roll
 - c) To entertain and determine cases of misconduct, against advocate on its roll
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- 6) An advocate shall not ordinarily withdraw from engagements once accepted, _____.
 - a) without sufficient cause
 - b) unless reasonable and sufficient notice is given to the client.
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
- 7) An advocate who has, at any time, advised in connection with the institution of a suit, appeal or other matter or has drawn pleadings, or acted for a party _____.
 - a) shall act, appear or plead for the opposite party
 - b) shall not act, appear or plead for the opposite party
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 - d) None of the above
- 8) Section 2(b) of Contempt of Court Act, defines _____.
 - a) Civil Contempt
 - b) Criminal Contempt
 - c) Contempt
 - d) None of the above

- Q.4 A) Write short notes:- (Any 2) 08**
- 1) Pralhad Saran Gupta v/s Bar Council of India & another (AIR 1997 SC 1338)
 - 2) Hikmat Ali Khan v/s Ishwar Prasad AIR 1997 SC 864.
 - 3) U.P. Sales Tax Service Association v/s Taxation Bar Association, Agra AIR 1996 SC 98
- B) B.C.I TR Case No. 63/1983, Vol 15 (3 & 4), 1988, I.B.R, B (Complainant) v/s R (Respondent) 06**
- Q.5 Write short answers:- (Any Seven) 14**
- A)** Lawyers duties towards the opponent Counsel
 - B)** Lawyers duties towards Colleagues
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 - D)** Fair criticism of Judicial Act under section 5 of Contempt of Court Act
 - E)** Punishment for Contempt of Court
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- 10) The Term UNCITRAL stands for
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- 11) Section 71 of the Arbitration and Conciliation deals with _____
 a) Co-operation of parties with conciliation
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- 12) The Arbitration and Conciliation Act provides ____ foreign award.
 a) New York Convention award
 b) Geneva Convention award
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- 13) Legal Services Authorities Act was passed in the year _____.
 a) 1977
 b) 1987
 c) 1997
 d) None of the above
- 14) The term International Commercial Arbitration was defined under section _____ of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act.
 a) Section 2(1) (f)
 b) Section 2 (1) (e)
 c) Section 2 (1) (d)
 d) None of the above

Q.2 Explain procedure for appointment, of conciliator and independence and impartiality under Arbitration and Conciliation Act. **14**

Q.3 Define Arbitration and Explain the grounds for setting aside arbitral awards. **14**
OR

Explain Mechanism of Lok Adalat as an effective alternate model for solving dispute in India under Legal Services Authorities Act 1987.

Q.4 A) Short Answer type question. (Any 2 out of 3) **08**
 1) UNCITRAL Conciliation Rule
 2) New York Convention
 3) Statutory Arbitration

B) International Commercial Arbitration. **06**

Q.5 Write a short note on any Seven: **14**
 1) Distinction between conciliation and arbitration
 2) Settlement Agreement
 3) Arbitral award
 4) Interim award
 5) Arbitral tribunal
 6) Meaning of Negotiation
 7) Ad-hoc arbitration
 8) Permanent Lok Adalat
 9) Appeal U/Sec. 37
 10) Foreign Arbitral award

Seat No.	
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B.A.LL.B. (Semester – IX) (Old) (CGPA) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
LAW OF EVIDENCE

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) _____ is not a substantive piece of evidence.
 - a) FIR
 - b) Document
 - c) Electronic record
 - d) None of these
- 2) The principle of promissory estoppel found its roots as an exception to the doctrine of _____ in the law of contract.
 - a) Free Consent
 - b) Consideration
 - c) Lawful Object
 - d) None of these
- 3) Leading questions can always be asked in _____ examination.
 - a) Chief
 - b) Cross
 - c) Both
 - d) None of these
- 4) No estoppels against Government in the exercise of its _____ acts.
 - a) Sovereign
 - b) Executive
 - c) Administrative
 - d) None of these
- 5) Documentary evidence is of _____ kinds.
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 5
- 6) Communications made by a client to his advocate for his professional employments are _____ to be disclosed.
 - a) permitted
 - b) not permitted
 - c) to some extent permitted
 - d) None of these
- 7) Leading question is dealt under section _____.
 - a) 141
 - b) 142
 - c) 43
 - d) 45
- 8) Section _____ lays down the rules of evidence for the proof custom and of right.
 - a) 13
 - b) 14
 - c) 16
 - d) 18
- 9) _____ is a crime as well as a tort.
 - a) Conspiracy
 - b) Accident
 - c) Culpable homicide
 - d) None of these
- 10) _____ is an exception to the principle of excluding hearsay evidence.
 - a) Estoppel
 - b) Dying declaration
 - c) Confession
 - d) None of these
- 11) In _____ matters the allegations in the charge sheet constitute the facts in issue.
 - a) Criminal
 - b) Civil
 - c) Both
 - d) None of these

12) Judgements are of _____kinds.

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

13) The facts which surround the happening of an event are its _____.

- a) res gestae
- b) res ghosta
- c) res gista
- d) None of these

14) Presumptions are of ____kinds.

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

Q.2 Answer any four out of the following: 16

- 1) Documentary evidence
- 2) Proved, disproved & not proved
- 3) Appreciation of evidence
- 4) Retracted confession
- 5) Resjudicata
- 6) Direct evidence

Q.3 Answer any two out of the following questions: 12

- 1) Circumstantial evidence
- 2) Evidence of common intention
- 3) Expert evidence
- 4) Witness

Q.4 Answer any one of the following: 14

- 1) Write about confessions and about the inadmissibility of confession made before police officer.
- 2) Write about the general principles concerning oral evidence.

Q.5 Write a note on dying declaration. 14

Seat No.	
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B.A. LL.B. (Semester – IX) (Old) (CGPA) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) Order of granting interim relief is not _____.
 - a) Decree
 - b) Judgement
 - c) Revision
 - d) Appeal
- 2) Suit for partition and separate possession is example of ____decree.
 - a) Final
 - b) Preliminary
 - c) Judgement
 - d) None of above
- 3) Section 83 of C.P.C. provides for suits by _____.
 - a) Public Nuisance
 - b) Trust
 - c) Aliens
 - d) Mortgage
- 4) Section _____of code of Civil procedure r deals with restitution.
 - a) 141
 - b) 142
 - c) 143
 - d) 144
- 5) Judgement means the statement given by a ____of the grounds of a decree.
 - a) Plaintiff
 - b) Defendant
 - c) Judge
 - d) Appellant
- 6) ____means a person who defends or person sued in court of law by a plaintiff.
 - a) Defendant
 - b) Plaintiff
 - c) Appellant
 - d) Respondent
- 7) A ____ is a statement of claim.
 - a) Appeal
 - b) Plaint
 - c) Written Statement
 - d) Cross Appeal
- 8) Order _____of code of Civil Procedure provides for appointment of receiver.
 - a) 20
 - b) 30
 - c) 50
 - d) 40
- 9) Order 41 of code of Civil Procedure deals with _____ appeal.
 - a) Final
 - b) Second
 - c) First
 - d) Revision
- 10) A _____ appeal lies in the High court.
 - a) First
 - b) Second
 - c) Final
 - d) Review
- 11) Section _____of code of Civil Procedure deals with appeals from appellate decrees.
 - a) 100
 - b) 104
 - c) 96
 - d) 109

- 12) Order 19 of code of Civil Procedure provides for _____.
- a) Pleat
 - b) Written Statement
 - c) Appeal
 - d) Affidavits
- 13) Order 11 of code of Civil Procedure provides for discovery and _____.
- a) Admission
 - b) Production
 - c) Inspection
 - d) Affidavits
- 14) Set off means a _____ set up against another.
- a) Claim
 - b) Pleat
 - c) Counter claim
 - d) Cross Appeal

- Q.2 Answer any four out of the following: (4 out of 6) 16**
- 1) Write about written statement.
 - 2) Explain meaning and particulars of pleat.
 - 3) Write about the basic rules of pleadings.
 - 4) Explain the conditions for Restitution.
 - 5) Write Inherent Powers of court.
 - 6) Write about Sub-Ordination of courts.
- Q.3 Answer any two out of the following questions: (2 out of 4) 12**
- 1) Explain relating Acknowledgement.
 - 2) Write sufficient grounds for condonation of delay.
 - 3) Write about continuing breaches & Torts.
 - 4) Write about Bar of Limitation.
- Q.4 Answer any one of the following: (1 out of 2) 14**
- 1) Explain about Inter pleader Suit.
- OR**
- 2) Write about Suits Relating to Public Trusts.
- Q.5 Write about the interim orders provided code of Civil Procedure. 14**

Seat No.	
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B.A. LL.B. (Semester – IX) (Old) (CGPA) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) Section _____ of CGST 2017 Act defines location of the supplier of services.
 - a) Section 2 (71)
 - b) Section 2 (70)
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
- 2) Section 54 of CGST Act dealt with _____.
 - a) Refund of tax
 - b) Interest on delayed refunds
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Section _____ of MGST 2017 Act provides amendment of registration.
 - a) Section 28
 - b) Section 30
 - c) Section 32
 - d) None of the above
- 4) Section 7 of IGST Act 2017 states that Subjected to section 10, supply of goods, where the location of the supplier and the place of supply are in _____ shall be treated as a supply of goods in the course in inter-State trade or commerce.
 - a) Two different States
 - b) Two different Union territories
 - c) A State and a Union territory
 - d) All the above
- 5) _____ are exempted from income 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) _____ 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
- 8) Income tax is _____.
 - a) Direct tax
 - b) Indirect tax
 - c) Fee
 - d) None of the above
- 9) GST is multi-stage value added tax on consumption of _____.
 - a) Goods
 - b) Service
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above

- 10) _____ of a company are the internal regulations which govern the management of the internal affairs of a company.
- a) Memorandum
 - b) Article
 - c) Prospectus
 - d) Any other
- 11) Which one of the following is the disadvantage of Incorporation?
- a) Limited Liability
 - b) Perpetual Succession
 - c) Separate Property
 - d) Lifting of the Corporate Veil
- 12) The articles and memorandum when registered, become a public document, therefore, any one whether a member or outsider, who has dealing with the company, shall be deemed to have notice of the contents of these documents, This is known as _____.
- a) Doctrine of constructive notice
 - b) Indoor Management
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) Any other
- 13) _____ is a demand for payment of the balance amount or part there of which has remained unpaid on each share.
- a) Brokerage
 - b) Interest
 - c) Call
 - d) Dividend
- 14) _____ is a security given for securing loans or debentures by a mortgage on the assets of a company.
- a) Charge
 - b) Call
 - c) Interest
 - d) Any other

Q.2 Answer any four out of the following: 16

- 1) Define Promoter. Rights & Liabilities of promoters
- 2) Powers and duties of Auditor
- 3) Amalgamation of Companies
- 4) Prospectus and its contents
- 5) Distinction between Memorandum and Articles of Association
- 6) Advantages of Incorporation

Q.3 Answer any two out of the following questions: 12

- 1) Constructive Notice and Indoor Management
- 2) Meetings of a company – Procedure & kinds of meeting
- 3) Director of company – Powers and Duties
- 4) Theories of Corporation

Q.4 Answer any one of the following: 14

- 1) Write a detail note on winding up of the company.

OR

- 2) Discuss in detail the procedure of allotment of share with the restrictions on its allotment & methods of making call.

Q.5 Write a detail note on Memorandum of Association of a Company. 14

Seat No.	
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B.A. LL.B. (Semester – X) (CGPA) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
EQUITY & TRUST

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) The Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950, received assent of the president on the _____ 1950.
 - a) 31st March 1950
 - b) 31st May 1950
 - c) 31st June 1950
 - d) 31st August 1950
- 2) The person who reposes or declares the confidence is called the _____.
 - a) Author of the trust
 - b) Settlor
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
- 3) According to _____, the state government may, by notification in the official gazette, appoint one or more officers to be called Joint Charity Commissioners under Bombay Public Trust Act.
 - a) Section 2
 - b) Section 3
 - c) Section 3A
 - d) Section 4
- 4) He who seeks equity must do _____.
 - a) Good conscience
 - b) Justice
 - c) Equity
 - d) None of the above
- 5) The working of the maxim, "Equity looks on that as done which ought to be done" can be seen in _____.
 - a) The doctrine of conversion
 - b) Executory contracts
 - c) Doctrine of part performance
 - d) All the above
- 6) The first certainty with regard to the creation of a valid trust is the _____ of the settlor to create a trust.
 - a) purpose of trust
 - b) the beneficiary
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) imperative intention
- 7) As per _____, the trustee who commits a breach of trust is liable to make good the loss which the trust property or the beneficiary has thereby sustained.
 - a) Section 22
 - b) Section 23
 - c) Section 24
 - d) Section 27
- 8) A trust is _____ when a further instrument is necessary to carry into effect the general intention expressed in the first instrument.
 - a) Executed
 - b) Executory
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
- 9) Section 33 of the Bombay Public Trust Act, provides for _____.
 - a) Trustees of certain trusts to submit budgets to charity commissioner
 - b) Maintenance of accounts
 - c) Balancing and auditing of accounts
 - d) All the above

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – IV) (Old) (CGPA) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
INSURANCE LAW**

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) A Cover note is _____ receipt issued by the insurer.
 - a) final
 - b) money
 - c) an interim
 - d) all of these
- 2) Issue of policy by insurer to insured is the _____ step of the process of taking policy.
 - a) last
 - b) first
 - c) second
 - d) middle
- 3) Double insurance is the insurance of _____ with more than one insurer.
 - a) Two insureds
 - b) A insured
 - c) Same risk
 - d) Life
- 4) General insurance contract is _____.
 - a) not an indemnity contract
 - b) quasi-contract
 - c) contract in general
 - d) contract of indemnity
- 5) _____ is the formal document which evidences the contract of insurance which has been formed by mutual agreement between the parties.
 - a) Cover note
 - b) Receipt of premium
 - c) Policy
 - d) Proposal form
- 6) Premium is the _____ for the risk involved in the insurance.
 - a) receipt
 - b) subject matter
 - c) consideration
 - d) all of these
- 7) Risk means _____.
 - a) adventure
 - b) fortuitous act
 - c) compensation
 - d) none of these
- 8) Life insurance means the business of effecting contract of insurance upon _____.
 - a) human life
 - b) life of animals
 - c) shops
 - d) vehicles
- 9) General principle of _____ is not applicable in case of contract of insurance.
 - a) Uberrima-fides
 - b) Utmost good faith
 - c) Estoppels
 - d) Caveat-emptor
- 10) Doctrine of Uberrima - fides is applicable to _____.
 - a) All branches of insurance
 - b) Life insurance
 - c) Non-life insurance
 - d) Vehicle insurance

- 11) When policy is issued for particular voyage from one part to another part then it is called as _____ policy.
- a) floating
 - b) voyage
 - c) valued
 - d) vehicle
- 12) Delay can be _____.
- a) punishable
 - b) excused
 - c) not excused
 - d) all of these
- 13) Insurance is contractual arrangement where one party agrees _____ another party for losses.
- a) to give priority
 - b) to compensate
 - c) to give money
 - d) all of these
- 14) The burden of proving a loss by perils is on _____.
- a) insurer
 - b) insured
 - c) both insured & insurer
 - d) crew

Q.2 What is insurable interest? Explain the types of insurable interest. **14**

Q.3 State the composition, duties , powers & functions of IRDA **14**

OR

Give the classification of contract of insurance.

Q.4 A) Write short notes:- (any 2) 08

- 1) Cover note
- 2) Doctrine of subrogation
- 3) Endowment policy & paid-up policy

B) Write note on assignment of insurance policy. 06

Q.5 Answer in short:- (Any 7) 14

- a) Requirements of valid assignment.
- b) Commencements & duration of risk
- c) Define premium
- d) What do you mean by standing offer?
- e) Explain the term, 'Terms of Policy'.
- f) Explain the term, 'Repayment'.
- g) Define 'Life Insurance'.
- h) When life insurance contract is concluded?
- i) Define 'Marine Insurance.'
- j) Explain the term, 'Collision'.

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester - IV) (Old) (CGPA) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
TRADE MARK AND DESIGN

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) The term certification Trade Marks was defined in Trade Marks Act under section:
 - a) Section: 2(1)(b)
 - b) Section: 2(1)(e)
 - c) Section: 2(1)(d)
 - d) None of above
- 2) Assignment and Transmission of trade mark was defined in Trade Marks Act under section:
 - a) Section: 37 to 45
 - b) Section: 46 to 60
 - c) Section: 79 to 82
 - d) None of above
- 3) The effect of registration of parts of a mark was provided in the Trade Marks Act under section:
 - a) Section: 17
 - b) Section: 18
 - c) Section: 19
 - d) None of above
- 4) The Lacarno Agreement establishing an international classification of Industrial Design was signed in the year:
 - a) 1968
 - b) 1978
 - c) 1958
 - d) None of above
- 5) Paris convention for the protection of industrial property was introduced in the year:
 - a) 1967
 - b) 1977
 - c) 1957
 - d) None of above
- 6) A design is prohibited to register under the Designs Act if it is:
 - a) Not new or original
 - b) Not significantly distinguished from known design
 - c) Contain obscene matter
 - d) All of the above
- 7) Identify the remedy available for passing-off action under the Trade Marks Act:
 - a) Injunction
 - b) Damages
 - c) Accounts of profits
 - d) None of the above
- 8) Hague agreement of Industrial deposit of Industrial Design is passed in the year:
 - a) 1962
 - b) 1960
 - c) 1961
 - d) None of the above
- 9) The remedy available for an action for passing-off is considered as:
 - a) Common law remedy
 - b) Statutory remedy
 - c) Either common law or statutory remedy
 - d) None of the above

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester – IV) (Old) (CGPA) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) Section _____ of the Advocates Act 1961, provides the functions of the Bar Council of India.
 - a) Section 6
 - b) Section 7
 - c) Section 8
 - d) Section 9
- 2) An advocate shall not _____.
 - a) Solicit work
 - b) Advise directly
 - c) Advise indirectly through mass communication
 - d) All the above
- 3) Section 9 of Advocates Act deals with Constitution of _____.
 - a) State Bar Council
 - b) Bar Council of India
 - c) Disciplinary Committee
 - d) Legal Aid Committee
- 4) Section _____ of the Advocates Act, deals with the condition on which person who may be adopted as advocate on a State Roll.
 - a) Section 23
 - b) Section 24
 - c) Section 27
 - d) Section 25
- 5) The functions of a State Bar Council shall be _____.
 - a) To admit persons as advocates on its roll
 - b) To prepare and maintain such roll
 - c) To entertain and determine cases of misconduct, against advocate on its roll
 - d) All the above
- 6) An advocate shall not ordinarily withdraw from engagements once accepted, _____.
 - a) without sufficient cause
 - b) unless reasonable and sufficient notice is given to the client.
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
- 7) An advocate who has, at any time, advised in connection with the institution of a suit, appeal or other matter or has drawn pleadings, or acted for a party _____.
 - a) shall act, appear or plead for the opposite party
 - b) shall not act, appear or plead for the opposite party
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
- 8) Section 2(b) of Contempt of Court Act, defines _____.
 - a) Civil Contempt
 - b) Criminal Contempt
 - c) Contempt
 - d) None of the above

- Q.4 A) Write short notes:- (Any 2) 08**
- 1) Pralhad Saran Gupta v/s Bar Council of India & another (AIR 1997 SC 1338)
 - 2) Hikmat Ali Khan v/s Ishwar Prasad AIR 1997 SC 864.
 - 3) U.P. Sales Tax Service Association v/s Taxation Bar Association, Agra AIR 1996 SC 98
- B) B.C.I TR Case No. 63/1983, Vol 15 (3 & 4), 1988, I.B.R, B (Complainant) v/s R (Respondent) 06**
- Q.5 Write short answers:- (Any Seven) 14**
- A)** Lawyers duties towards the opponent Counsel
 - B)** Lawyers duties towards Colleagues
 - C)** Lawyers duties towards the public
 - D)** Fair criticism of Judicial Act under section 5 of Contempt of Court Act
 - E)** Punishment for Contempt of Court
 - F)** Contempt is not punishable in certain cases under section 13 of Contempt of Court Act
 - G)** Criminal Contempt – Define
 - H)** Define Civil Contempt
 - I)** Limitation for actions for Contempt
 - J)** Two defences available in Civil Contempt

- 10) The Term UNCITRAL stands for
 a) United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
 b) United Nations Co-operation on International Trade Law
 c) United Nations Cultural and International Trade Law
 d) None of the above
- 11) Section 71 of the Arbitration and Conciliation deals with _____
 a) Co-operation of parties with conciliation
 b) Non-communication between conciliator and parties
 c) Both a) and b)
 d) None of the above
- 12) The Arbitration and Conciliation Act provides ____ foreign award.
 a) New York Convention award
 b) Geneva Convention award
 c) Both a) and b)
 d) None of the above
- 13) Legal Services Authorities Act was passed in the year _____.
 a) 1977
 b) 1987
 c) 1997
 d) None of the above
- 14) The term International Commercial Arbitration was defined under section _____ of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act.
 a) Section 2(1) (f)
 b) Section 2 (1) (e)
 c) Section 2 (1) (d)
 d) None of the above

Q.2 Explain procedure for appointment, of conciliator and independence and impartiality under Arbitration and Conciliation Act. **14**

Q.3 Define Arbitration and Explain the grounds for setting aside arbitral awards. **14**
OR

Explain Mechanism of Lok Adalat as an effective alternate model for solving dispute in India under Legal Services Authorities Act 1987.

Q.4 A) Short Answer type question. (Any 2 out of 3) **08**
 1) UNCITRAL Conciliation Rule
 2) New York Convention
 3) Statutory Arbitration

B) International Commercial Arbitration. **06**

Q.5 Write a short note on any Seven: **14**
 1) Distinction between conciliation and arbitration
 2) Settlement Agreement
 3) Arbitral award
 4) Interim award
 5) Arbitral tribunal
 6) Meaning of Negotiation
 7) Ad-hoc arbitration
 8) Permanent Lok Adalat
 9) Appeal U/Sec. 37
 10) Foreign Arbitral award

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester – V) (New) (CBCS) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
LAW OF CRIMES PAPER - II

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) Under _____ Search Warrant can may be issued?
 - a) 93
 - b) 100
 - c) 90
 - d) 95
- 2) _____ Section provides for Information in cognizable offences?
 - a) 160
 - b) 155
 - c) 154
 - d) Non above
- 3) Issue of process includes _____?
 - a) Summons
 - b) Warrant
 - c) Both above
 - d) None above
- 4) Contents of Charge are provided under _____ section.
 - a) 211
 - b) 201
 - c) 215
 - d) 220
- 5) Juvenile means a person below the age of _____.
 - a) 16
 - b) 15
 - c) 21
 - d) 18
- 6) _____ means a time being release of person.
 - a) Arrest
 - b) Custody
 - c) Bail
 - d) Freedom
- 7) _____ section provides for no appeal in petty cases.
 - a) 376
 - b) 375
 - c) 420
 - d) 370
- 8) Anticipatory bail is provided under section _____.
 - a) 437
 - b) 438
 - c) 441
 - d) 435
- 9) Transfer of cases is provided in _____ section.
 - a) 406
 - b) 410
 - c) 401
 - d) None of these
- 10) Fair trail is provided under art. _____.
 - a) 40
 - b) 14
 - c) 45
 - d) 12
- 11) _____ includes in fair trial.
 - a) Venue of trail
 - b) Speedy trail
 - c) To know accusation
 - d) All above
- 12) Bar to taking cognizance after lapse of the period of limitation provides under _____ section.
 - a) 468
 - b) 455
 - c) 476
 - d) 450

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester – V) (New) (CBCS) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
LAW OF EVIDENCE

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) _____ is not a substantive piece of evidence.
 - a) FIR
 - b) Document
 - c) Electronic record
 - d) None of these
- 2) The principle of promissory estoppel found its roots as an exception to the doctrine of _____ in the law of contract.
 - a) Free Consent
 - b) Consideration
 - c) Lawful Object
 - d) None of these
- 3) Leading questions can always be asked in _____ examination.
 - a) Chief
 - b) Cross
 - c) Both
 - d) None of these
- 4) No estoppels against Government in the exercise of its _____ acts.
 - a) Sovereign
 - b) Executive
 - c) Administrative
 - d) None of these
- 5) Documentary evidence is of _____ kinds.
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 5
- 6) Communications made by a client to his advocate for his professional employments are _____ to be disclosed.
 - a) permitted
 - b) not permitted
 - c) to since extent permitted
 - d) None of these
- 7) Leading question is dealt under section _____.
 - a) 141
 - b) 142
 - c) 43
 - d) 45
- 8) Section _____ lays down the rules of evidence for the proof custom and of right.
 - a) 13
 - b) 14
 - c) 16
 - d) 18
- 9) _____ is a crime as well as a tort.
 - a) Conspiracy
 - b) Accident
 - c) Culpable homicide
 - d) None of these
- 10) _____ is an exception to the principle of excluding hearsay evidence.
 - a) Estoppel
 - b) Dying declaration
 - c) Confession
 - d) None of these
- 11) In _____ matters the allegations in the charge sheet constitute the facts in issue.
 - a) Criminal
 - b) Civil
 - c) Both
 - d) None of these

Seat No.	
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**LL.B. (Semester – V) (New) (CBCS) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT**

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) Order of granting interim relief is not _____.
 - a) Decree
 - b) Judgement
 - c) Revision
 - d) Appeal
- 2) Suit for partition and separate possession is example of ____decree.
 - a) Final
 - b) Preliminary
 - c) Judgement
 - d) None of above
- 3) Section 83 of C.P.C. provides for suits by _____.
 - a) Public Nuisance
 - b) Trust
 - c) Aliens
 - d) Mortgage
- 4) Section _____of code of Civil procedure r deals with restitution.
 - a) 141
 - b) 142
 - c) 143
 - d) 144
- 5) Judgement means the statement given by a ____of the grounds of a decree.
 - a) Plaintiff
 - b) Defendant
 - c) Judge
 - d) Appellant
- 6) ____means a person who defends or person sued in court of law by a plaintiff.
 - a) Defendant
 - b) Plaintiff
 - c) Appellant
 - d) Respondent
- 7) A ____ is a statement of claim.
 - a) Appeal
 - b) Plaint
 - c) Written Statement
 - d) Cross Appeal
- 8) Order _____of code of Civil Procedure provides for appointment of receiver.
 - a) 20
 - b) 30
 - c) 50
 - d) 40
- 9) Order 41 of code of Civil Procedure deals with _____ appeal.
 - a) Final
 - b) Second
 - c) First
 - d) Revision
- 10) A _____ appeal lies in the High court.
 - a) First
 - b) Second
 - c) Final
 - d) Review
- 11) Section _____of code of Civil Procedure deals with appeals from appellate decrees.
 - a) 100
 - b) 104
 - c) 96
 - d) 109

- 12) Order 19 of code of Civil Procedure provides for _____.
- a) Pleat
 - b) Written Statement
 - c) Appeal
 - d) Affidavits
- 13) Order 11 of code of Civil Procedure provides for discovery and _____.
- a) Admission
 - b) Production
 - c) Inspection
 - d) Affidavits
- 14) Set off means a _____ set up against another.
- a) Claim
 - b) Pleat
 - c) Counter claim
 - d) Cross Appeal

- Q.2 Answer any four out of the following: (4 out of 6) 16**
- 1) Write about written statement.
 - 2) Explain meaning and particulars of pleat.
 - 3) Write about the basic rules of pleadings.
 - 4) Explain the conditions for Restitution.
 - 5) Write Inherent Powers of court.
 - 6) Write about Sub-Ordination of courts.
- Q.3 Answer any two out of the following questions: (2 out of 4) 12**
- 1) Explain relating Acknowledgement.
 - 2) Write sufficient grounds for condonation of delay.
 - 3) Write about continuing breaches & Torts.
 - 4) Write about Bar of Limitation.
- Q.4 Answer any one of the following: (1 out of 2) 14**
- 1) Explain about Inter pleader Suit.
- OR**
- 2) Write about Suits Relating to Public Trusts.
- Q.5 Write about the interim orders provided code of Civil Procedure. 14**

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester – V) (New) (CBCS) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) Section _____ of CGST 2017 Act defines location of the supplier of services.
 - a) Section 2 (71)
 - b) Section 2 (70)
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
- 2) Section 54 of CGST Act dealt with _____.
 - a) Refund of tax
 - b) Interest on delayed refunds
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Section _____ of MGST 2017 Act provides amendment of registration.
 - a) Section 28
 - b) Section 30
 - c) Section 32
 - d) None of the above
- 4) Section 7 of IGST Act 2017 states that Subjected to section 10, supply of goods, where the location of the supplier and the place of supply are in _____ shall be treated as a supply of goods in the course in inter-State trade or commerce.
 - a) Two different States
 - b) Two different Union territories
 - c) A State and a Union territory
 - d) All the above
- 5) _____ are exempted from income 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) _____ 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
- 8) Income tax is _____.
 - a) Direct tax
 - b) Indirect tax
 - c) Fee
 - d) None of the above
- 9) GST is multi-stage value added tax on consumption of _____.
 - a) Goods
 - b) Service
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above

- 10) _____ of a company are the internal regulations which govern the management of the internal affairs of a company.
- a) Memorandum
 - b) Article
 - c) Prospectus
 - d) Any other
- 11) Which one of the following is the disadvantage of Incorporation?
- a) Limited Liability
 - b) Perpetual Succession
 - c) Separate Property
 - d) Lifting of the Corporate Veil
- 12) The articles and memorandum when registered, become a public document, therefore, any one whether a member or outsider, who has dealing with the company, shall be deemed to have notice of the contents of these documents, This is known as _____.
- a) Doctrine of constructive notice
 - b) Indoor Management
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) Any other
- 13) _____ is a demand for payment of the balance amount or part there of which has remained unpaid on each share.
- a) Brokerage
 - b) Interest
 - c) Call
 - d) Dividend
- 14) _____ is a security given for securing loans or debentures by a mortgage on the assets of a company.
- a) Charge
 - b) Call
 - c) Interest
 - d) Any other

Q.2 Answer any four out of the following: 16

- 1) Define Promoter. Rights & Liabilities of promoters
- 2) Powers and duties of Auditor
- 3) Amalgamation of Companies
- 4) Prospectus and its contents
- 5) Distinction between Memorandum and Articles of Association
- 6) Advantages of Incorporation

Q.3 Answer any two out of the following questions: 12

- 1) Constructive Notice and Indoor Management
- 2) Meetings of a company – Procedure & kinds of meeting
- 3) Director of company – Powers and Duties
- 4) Theories of Corporation

Q.4 Answer any one of the following: 14

- 1) Write a detail note on winding up of the company.

OR

- 2) Discuss in detail the procedure of allotment of share with the restrictions on its allotment & methods of making call.

Q.5 Write a detail note on Memorandum of Association of a Company. 14

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester – V) (Old) (CGPA) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
LAW OF EVIDENCE

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) _____ is not a substantive piece of evidence.
 - a) FIR
 - b) Document
 - c) Electronic record
 - d) None of these
- 2) The principle of promissory estoppel found its roots as an exception to the doctrine of _____ in the law of contract.
 - a) Free Consent
 - b) Consideration
 - c) Lawful Object
 - d) None of these
- 3) Leading questions can always be asked in _____ examination.
 - a) Chief
 - b) Cross
 - c) Both
 - d) None of these
- 4) No estoppels against Government in the exercise of its _____ acts.
 - a) Sovereign
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 - c) Administrative
 - d) None of these
- 5) Documentary evidence is of _____ kinds.
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 5
- 6) Communications made by a client to his advocate for his professional employments are _____ to be disclosed.
 - a) permitted
 - b) not permitted
 - c) to since extent permitted
 - d) None of these
- 7) Leading question is dealt under section _____.
 - a) 141
 - b) 142
 - c) 43
 - d) 45
- 8) Section _____ lays down the rules of evidence for the proof custom and of right.
 - a) 13
 - b) 14
 - c) 16
 - d) 18
- 9) _____ is a crime as well as a tort.
 - a) Conspiracy
 - b) Accident
 - c) Culpable homicide
 - d) None of these
- 10) _____ is an exception to the principle of excluding hearsay evidence.
 - a) Estoppel
 - b) Dying declaration
 - c) Confession
 - d) None of these
- 11) In _____ matters the allegations in the charge sheet constitute the facts in issue.
 - a) Criminal
 - b) Civil
 - c) Both
 - d) None of these

12) Judgements are of _____kinds.

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

13) The facts which surround the happening of an event are its _____.

- a) res gestae
- b) res ghosta
- c) res gista
- d) None of these

14) Presumptions are of ____kinds.

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

Q.2 Answer any four out of the following: 16

- 1) Documentary evidence
- 2) Proved, disproved & not proved
- 3) Appreciation of evidence
- 4) Retracted confession
- 5) Resjudicata
- 6) Direct evidence

Q.3 Answer any two out of the following questions: 12

- 1) Circumstantial evidence
- 2) Evidence of common intention
- 3) Expert evidence
- 4) Witness

Q.4 Answer any one of the following: 14

- 1) Write about confessions and about the inadmissibility of confession made before police officer.
- 2) Write about the general principles concerning oral evidence.

Q.5 Write a note on dying declaration. 14

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester – V) (Old) (CGPA) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) Order of granting interim relief is not _____.
 - a) Decree
 - b) Judgement
 - c) Revision
 - d) Appeal
- 2) Suit for partition and separate possession is example of ____decree.
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 - b) Preliminary
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- 3) Section 83 of C.P.C. provides for suits by _____.
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 - c) Aliens
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 - b) 142
 - c) 143
 - d) 144
- 5) Judgement means the statement given by a ____of the grounds of a decree.
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 - b) Defendant
 - c) Judge
 - d) Appellant
- 6) ____means a person who defends or person sued in court of law by a plaintiff.
 - a) Defendant
 - b) Plaintiff
 - c) Appellant
 - d) Respondent
- 7) A ____ is a statement of claim.
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- 8) Order _____of code of Civil Procedure provides for appointment of receiver.
 - a) 20
 - b) 30
 - c) 50
 - d) 40
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 - a) 100
 - b) 104
 - c) 96
 - d) 109

- 12) Order 19 of code of Civil Procedure provides for _____.
- a) Pleat
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 - c) Appeal
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- 13) Order 11 of code of Civil Procedure provides for discovery and _____.
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- 14) Set off means a _____ set up against another.
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Q.2 Answer any four out of the following: (4 out of 6) 16

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- 2) Explain meaning and particulars of pleat.
- 3) Write about the basic rules of pleadings.
- 4) Explain the conditions for Restitution.
- 5) Write Inherent Powers of court.
- 6) Write about Sub-Ordination of courts.

Q.3 Answer any two out of the following questions: (2 out of 4) 12

- 1) Explain relating Acknowledgement.
- 2) Write sufficient grounds for condonation of delay.
- 3) Write about continuing breaches & Torts.
- 4) Write about Bar of Limitation.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following: (1 out of 2) 14

- 1) Explain about Inter pleader Suit.

OR

- 2) Write about Suits Relating to Public Trusts.

Q.5 Write about the interim orders provided code of Civil Procedure. 14

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester – V) (Old) (CGPA) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) Section _____ of CGST 2017 Act defines location of the supplier of services.
 - a) Section 2 (71)
 - b) Section 2 (70)
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
- 2) Section 54 of CGST Act dealt with _____.
 - a) Refund of tax
 - b) Interest on delayed refunds
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Section _____ of MGST 2017 Act provides amendment of registration.
 - a) Section 28
 - b) Section 30
 - c) Section 32
 - d) None of the above
- 4) Section 7 of IGST Act 2017 states that Subjected to section 10, supply of goods, where the location of the supplier and the place of supply are in _____ shall be treated as a supply of goods in the course in inter-State trade or commerce.
 - a) Two different States
 - b) Two different Union territories
 - c) A State and a Union territory
 - d) All the above
- 5) _____ are exempted from income 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) _____ 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
- 8) Income tax is _____.
 - a) Direct tax
 - b) Indirect tax
 - c) Fee
 - d) None of the above
- 9) GST is multi-stage value added tax on consumption of _____.
 - a) Goods
 - b) Service
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above

- 10) _____ of a company are the internal regulations which govern the management of the internal affairs of a company.
- a) Memorandum
 - b) Article
 - c) Prospectus
 - d) Any other
- 11) Which one of the following is the disadvantage of Incorporation?
- a) Limited Liability
 - b) Perpetual Succession
 - c) Separate Property
 - d) Lifting of the Corporate Veil
- 12) The articles and memorandum when registered, become a public document, therefore, any one whether a member or outsider, who has dealing with the company, shall be deemed to have notice of the contents of these documents, This is known as _____.
- a) Doctrine of constructive notice
 - b) Indoor Management
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) Any other
- 13) _____ is a demand for payment of the balance amount or part there of which has remained unpaid on each share.
- a) Brokerage
 - b) Interest
 - c) Call
 - d) Dividend
- 14) _____ is a security given for securing loans or debentures by a mortgage on the assets of a company.
- a) Charge
 - b) Call
 - c) Interest
 - d) Any other

Q.2 Answer any four out of the following: 16

- 1) Define Promoter. Rights & Liabilities of promoters
- 2) Powers and duties of Auditor
- 3) Amalgamation of Companies
- 4) Prospectus and its contents
- 5) Distinction between Memorandum and Articles of Association
- 6) Advantages of Incorporation

Q.3 Answer any two out of the following questions: 12

- 1) Constructive Notice and Indoor Management
- 2) Meetings of a company – Procedure & kinds of meeting
- 3) Director of company – Powers and Duties
- 4) Theories of Corporation

Q.4 Answer any one of the following: 14

- 1) Write a detail note on winding up of the company.

OR

- 2) Discuss in detail the procedure of allotment of share with the restrictions on its allotment & methods of making call.

Q.5 Write a detail note on Memorandum of Association of a Company. 14

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester – VI) (CGPA) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
EQUITY & TRUST

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) The Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950, received assent of the president on the _____ 1950.
 - a) 31st March 1950
 - b) 31st May 1950
 - c) 31st June 1950
 - d) 31st August 1950
- 2) The person who reposes or declares the confidence is called the _____.
 - a) Author of the trust
 - b) Settlor
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
- 3) According to _____, the state government may, by notification in the official gazette, appoint one or more officers to be called Joint Charity Commissioners under Bombay Public Trust Act.
 - a) Section 2
 - b) Section 3
 - c) Section 3A
 - d) Section 4
- 4) He who seeks equity must do _____.
 - a) Good conscience
 - b) Justice
 - c) Equity
 - d) None of the above
- 5) The working of the maxim, "Equity looks on that as done which ought to be done" can be seen in _____.
 - a) The doctrine of conversion
 - b) Executory contracts
 - c) Doctrine of part performance
 - d) All the above
- 6) The first certainty with regard to the creation of a valid trust is the _____ of the settlor to create a trust.
 - a) purpose of trust
 - b) the beneficiary
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) imperative intention
- 7) As per _____, the trustee who commits a breach of trust is liable to make good the loss which the trust property or the beneficiary has thereby sustained.
 - a) Section 22
 - b) Section 23
 - c) Section 24
 - d) Section 27
- 8) A trust is _____ when a further instrument is necessary to carry into effect the general intention expressed in the first instrument.
 - a) Executed
 - b) Executory
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
- 9) Section 33 of the Bombay Public Trust Act, provides for _____.
 - a) Trustees of certain trusts to submit budgets to charity commissioner
 - b) Maintenance of accounts
 - c) Balancing and auditing of accounts
 - d) All the above

Seat No.	
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LL.B. (Semester – VI) (CGPA) Examination Nov/Dec-2018
INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS

Time: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 70

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

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

- 1) The World Conference of the United Nations Decade for women was held on _____.
a) 1970
b) 1975
c) 1990
d) 1980
- 2) The First Global Conference on Human Rights was held at _____.
a) Tehran
b) Pakistan
c) Nepal
d) Dubai
- 3) _____ factors responsible for American Revolution.
a) Notion of Natural Rights
b) Teaching of Social Contract Doctrine
c) British Bill of Rights
d) All above
- 4) _____ has criticized the Natural Rights theory as 'Nonsense'.
a) Austin
b) Bentham
c) Hobbes
d) None of the above
- 5) Classification of Human Rights is made in _____ categories.
a) Three
b) Two
c) Five
d) Four
- 6) The World Conference of the International women's year was held at _____ place.
a) Britain
b) Maxico city
c) Delhi
d) None of the above
- 7) The Declaration on the Rights of child contained _____ principles.
a) Ten
b) Fifteen
c) Eleven
d) Nine
- 8) The Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded persons was adopted in _____.
a) June 1971
b) December 1971
c) November 1971
d) March 1971
- 9) _____ appoints chair-person of National Human Rights Commission.
a) Governor
b) Prime Minister
c) President
d) Vice President
- 10) Universal Declaration of Human Rights is comprises with _____ articles.
a) Fifty
b) Sixty
c) Forty
d) Thirty

