

4. What are the functions performed by a Legislature in a parliamentary form of government? 14
5. What is federalism? Explain the quintessential features of the Indian Federalism. 14
6. Compare Presidential and Parliamentary forms of government. 14
7. Explain the concept of Judicial Review with special reference to the role of Indian Judiciary. 14
8. Write an essay on the various categories into which constitutions are classified. 14

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(32)

REF NO. 14041

Roll No.....

B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) SEMESTER II EXAMINATION 2018-19

LAW.

BLBH-121: Political Science-II

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 70

(WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE TOP IMMEDIATELY ON THE RECEIPT OF THIS QUESTION PAPER)

NOTE: ATTEMPT FIVE QUESTIONS IN ALL. QUESTION NO. 1 IS COMPULSORY. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS. MARKS ARE INDICATED AGAINST EACH QUESTION.

1. Write short answers on any seven of the following: 7X2=14
- (a) Judicial Activism
 - (b) Initiative
 - (c) Delegated Legislation
 - (d) Permanent Executive
 - (e) Enacted Constitution
 - (f) Cooperative Federalism
 - (g) Significance of Bicameral Legislature
 - (h) Due Process of Law
 - (i) Separation of Powers
 - (j) Equality before law
2. Write an essay on the importance of the concept of Constitutionalism highlighting its various important components. 14
3. Explain the concept and significance of "Rule of Law". 14

P.T.O.

(21)

4. Compare Unitary and Federal form of governments by citing the various features and appropriate examples of the respective forms of governments. 14
5. Compare Presidential and Parliamentary forms of government by citing the various features and appropriate examples of the respective forms of governments. 14
6. Define Rights. Bring out the various important categories into which Rights are classified and studied. 14
7. Explain the doctrine of "Separation of Powers." 14
8. Write an essay on the various categories into which constitutions are classified. 14

— 6 —



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REFNO. 18936

Roll No.....

B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) SEMESTER II EXAMINATION 2018-19

LAW

BLBH-121: Political Science-II
(OLD COURSE)

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 70

(WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE TOP IMMEDIATELY ON THE RECEIPT OF THIS QUESTION PAPER)

NOTE: ATTEMPT FIVE QUESTIONS IN ALL. QUESTION NO. 1 IS COMPULSORY. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS. MARKS ARE INDICATED AGAINST EACH QUESTION.

1. Write short answers on any seven of the following:

7X2=14

(a) Two merits of Presidential form of government

(b) Two demerits of Unitary form of government

(c) Delegated Legislation

(d) Permanent Executive

(e) Enacted Constitution

(f) Quasi-federal Government

(g) Two merits of Bicameral Legislature

(h) Popular Sovereignty

(i) Checks and Balances

(j) Judicial Review

2. Define Sovereignty? Explain the various important types of sovereignty political scientists talk about.

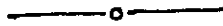
14

3. Explain State and its various elements.

14

P.T.O.

6. What is an ideology? Explain the role of ideology in shaping the international relations. 14
7. Write an essay on the origin, nature and scope of International Relations as a discipline. 14
8. Write an essay on the key determinants of India's Foreign Policy. Explain the role and significance of Panchsheel and Non-Alignment as key principles of India's Foreign Policy. 14



Roll No.....

B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) SEMESTER II EXAMINATION 2018-19**LAW****BLBH-122: Political Science-III****Time: Three Hours****MAX MARKS: 70****(WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE TOP IMMEDIATELY ON THE RECEIPT OF THIS QUESTION PAPER)****NOTE: ATTEMPT FIVE QUESTIONS IN ALL. QUESTION NO. 1 IS COMPULSORY. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS. MARKS ARE INDICATED AGAINST EACH QUESTION.****1. Write short answers on any seven of the following:**

(a) Hegemony

7X2=14

(b) Core and Periphery

(c) Security Dilemma

(d) Smart Power

(e) National Interest

(f) Unipolar World

(g) Actors in International Relations

(h) International Structure

(i) Complex Interdependence

(j) Relative and Absolute Gains

2. What is National Power of a State? Explain the various elements of National Power. 14
3. What are the functions performed by Diplomacy. Compare old and new Diplomacy. 14
4. Critically examine the Liberal approach to the study of International Relations. 14
5. Critically examine the Realist approach to the study of International Relations. 14

P.T.O.

4. Explain the crisis prevailing during the Cold War by citing at least two case studies of your choice. 14
5. What are the causes that led the world into Cold War.? Explain the various important phases in the history of Cold War. 14
6. What do you mean by "National Power" of a state? Explain the various factors which act as limitations on the National Power of a state. 14
7. Explain the role and functions performed by the General Assembly and the Security Council. 14
8. Write an essay on the problem of International Terrorism. 14

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REFNO018937

Roll No.....

B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) SEMESTER II EXAMINATION 2018-19

LAW

BLBH - 122 : Political Science - III (Old Course)

Time: Three Hours

MAX MARKS: 70

(WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE TOP IMMEDIATELY ON THE RECEIPT OF THIS QUESTION PAPER)

NOTE: ATTEMPT FIVE QUESTIONS IN ALL. QUESTION NO. 1 IS COMPULSORY. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS. MARKS ARE INDICATED AGAINST EACH QUESTION.

1. Write short answers on any seven of the following:

7X2=14

(a) International Law

(b) WTO

(c) NATO

(d) Non-aligned Movement

(e) Bretton woods Institutions

(f) Korean Crisis

(g) Collective Security

(h) Trusteeship Council

(i) Iron Curtain

(j) Gulf War II

2. Explain the various measures for peaceful settlement of disputes under the aegis of the United Nations.

14

3. Critically examine the theory of Balance of Power in IR.

14

P.T.O.

4. 'There has been a transition from a society of production to one of reproduction. Commodities of market are nothing in themselves. They don't have use value they have only sign value'. Elucidate this statement and discuss various features of 'consumer society' interpreted by Jean Baudrillard.

(14 Marks)

5. 'It is the social fact which determines the suicide rates among various social groups. Different social currents produced by different collective sentiments of different groups effect individual's decision about suicide'. What are the different types of suicides discussed by Durkheim? (14 marks)

6. An actor is a conscious being with motives, objectives and goals. He implicates meaning in his behaviour. Explain Webers perspective of defining social action. Briefly explain why Max Weber's theory of social action is considered as turning point in the history of sociological thoughts.

(14 marks)

7. Briefly explain any two:

(Marks 7x2=14)

- a) Theory of Dialectics
- b) Positivism
- c) Communicative action

B.A LL.B (HONS.) SEMESTER-II EXAMINATION 2018-19**LAW****BLBH-123: SOCIOLOGY-II****(Sociological thought)****Max.Marks:70****Time Allowed: 3:00 Hrs.**

(WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE TOP IMMEDIATELY ON THE RECEIPT OF THIS QUESTION PAPER)

Note- Answer five questions including question no.1 which is compulsory. The number of marks carried by each question is indicated at the end of the question.

1) Write Short notes on any seven:

(Marks 2x7=14)

- a) Law of three stages
- b) Durkheim's concept of social solidarity
- c) Alienation
- d) Public sphere
- e) Sanskritization
- f) Zweckrational action
- g) Hyperreality
- h) Orders of simulation
- i) Habitus
- j) Unity of opposites

2. "Taste is part of habitus and habitus is embodied cultural capital. Class is not simply an economic classification, nor is it merely a set of life circumstances of which people may become aware that is inscribed in our bodies." Elucidate the quote with right theoretical orientation and relevant examples.

(Marks 14)

3. "Every human history is about its members who are engaged in interactions. Though consciousness and religion are the distinctive features of human beings, they begin to distinguish themselves from animals when they start producing their own means of subsistence." On the basis of this statement of premises of materialistic interpretation of history, discuss various stages of development of societies identified by Karl Marx.

(14 Marks)

P.T.O

(23)

5. Define terrorism and discuss its various types. Evaluate the measures adopted by the present government to combat the problem. (Marks 14)

6. Define caste and briefly discuss the historical development of caste system in India. (Marks 14)

7. Briefly explain any two:

(Marks 7x2=14)

- a) Differential association theory
- b) Corruption
- c) Juvenile delinquency

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B.A LL.B (HONS.) SEMESTER-II EXAMINATION 2018-19**LAW****BLBH-123: SOCIOLOGY-II (old course)****Max.Marks:70****Time Allowed: 3:00 Hrs.**

(WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE TOP IMMEDIATELY ON THE RECEIPT OF THIS QUESTION PAPER)

Note- Answer five questions including question no.1 which is compulsory. The number of marks carried by each question is indicated at the end of the question.

1. Write Short notes on any seven:**(Marks 2x7=14)**

- a) Organismic theory of development of society
- b) Polyandry
- c) Linguistic diversity of India
- d) Sororate
- e) Demerits of joint family
- f) Psychoanalytical theory
- g) Role of peer group in socialisation
- h) Alcoholism
- i) Ashrama vyavastha
- j) Deviance

2. How shall we interpret the unity of the whole (man and society) to which our individual lives are bound? Define the process of expansion of self and what are the various agencies of socialisation? **(Marks 14)**

3. "Anomie is the disjunction between cultural goals and institutionalised means" elucidate this statement with particular theoretical orientation.

(Marks 14)

4. What do you mean by kinship? Discuss its categories and usages.

(Marks 14)

(21)

SECTION-C

Note: Write your answer in Detail. Each question carries 15 marks.

15x2=30

5. Define effective demand. How does it determine the level of employment in a country? How does it differ from classical theory of employment.

OR

Explain the Cash Balance Approach to the problem of the value of money. Compare the Cash Transaction and the Cash Balance approach to the value of money.

6. What do you mean by revenue and capital budget? Discuss interim budget 2019-20.

OR

What are the main objectives of credit control? Discuss quantitative and qualitative credit control methods of central bank of a country.

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B.A LL.B (Hons.) SEMESTER II EXAMINATION 2018-19

LAW

BLBH-124: Economics-II

Time : Three hours

Max.Marks:70

(WRITE YOUR ROLL NO.AT THE TOP IMMEDIATELY ON THE RECEIPT OF THIS QUESTION PAPER)

Note-Attempt Six questions including question no. 1 which is compulsory. Attempt any three question from section B and any two from section C.

SECTION-A

Note: Write your answer in about 50 words.Each question carries 2 marks . 2x5=10

1 .Explain the following:

- (a) Difference between Micro and Macro Economics
- (b) Concept of Investment Multiplier
- (c) Constituents of Indian Money market
- (d) Difference between public and private finance
- (e) Concept of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) & Gross National Product(GNP)

SECTION -B

Note: Write your answer in about 250 words. Each question carries 10 marks. 10x3=30

2. Define money. Explain primary and secondary function of money.

OR

What do you mean by inflation? How does inflation affect different sections of the economy differently?

3.Explain how the commercial bank creates credit .What are the limitations on the credit creating power of the commercial banks?

OR

Critically examine the Principle of Maximum Social advantage.

4. What is GST? Which taxes of the Centre and State level subsumed into GST? What are the benefits of GST?

OR

Discuss characteristics of a business cycle. Explain briefly the different phases of business cycle.

P.T.O.

6. Explain the following : 7×2=14
- i) Hierarchy and jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in India.
 - ii) Legal status of custom as a source of law.
7. Explain the following : 7×2=14
- i) Hierarchy and jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in India.
 - ii) Importance of legislation as a source of law.
8. Write short answer on any four of the following : 3½×4=14
- i) Maroonbook Method of Citation.
 - ii) OSCOLA Method of Citation.
 - iii) Features of a good bibliography.
 - iv) Doctrine of Precedent.
 - v) Write titles of any seven "case law reporting journals".
 - vi) Write seven "common abbreviations" used in legal writing including footnotes.

Roll No.

B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) SEMESTER II EXAMINATION 2018-19**LAW****BLBH - 125 : Legal Method**

Time : Three hours

Max. Marks : 70

(WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE TOP IMMEDIATELY ON THE RECEIPT OF THIS QUESTION PAPER)

NOTE : ANSWER FIVE QUESTIONS INCLUDING QUESTION NO. 1, WHICH IS COMPULSORY.
MARKS ARE INDICATED AGAINST EACH QUESTION.

1. Write short answer on any seven of the following : 2×7=14
- i) Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India under Article - 32.
 - ii) Jurisdiction of High Courts under Article - 226.
 - iii) Constitutional status of the Rule of Law in India.
 - iv) Objectives of Tribunal in Dispute Resolution Mechanism.
 - v) Revenue Courts in India.
 - vi) What is the ILI System of Citation?
 - vii) What is latest law on the appointment of Judges in India?
 - viii) Jurisdiction of Nyay Panchayat.
 - ix) Explain the use of :

a) In re	b) Idem
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 - x) Explain the use of :

a) Op. cit.	b) Contra
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2. Explain the Constitutional and Statutory Provisions relating to the Administrative Tribunal in India. 14
3. Explain the following : 7×2=14
- i) Merits and demerits of the Numeric Method of Citation.
 - ii) Jurisdiction of Gram Nayayalaya and its objectives.
4. Explain the following : 7×2=14
- i) Merits and demerits of the Harvard Method of Citation,
 - ii) Concept of constitutionalism and its importance in India.
5. What is the Bluebook Method of Citation? Write and explain atleast five different kinds of sources by using the Bluebook Method. 14

P.T.O.

Roll No.

B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) SEMESTER II EXAMINATION 2018-19**LAW****BLBH - 126 : Law of Torts - II (MV Accident and Consumer Protection Laws)**

Time : Three hours

Max. Marks : 70

(WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE TOP IMMEDIATELY ON THE RECEIPT OF THIS QUESTION PAPER)

Note: The question paper is divided into **two** parts. Answer any **five** questions. Question no.1 and 5 are compulsory and carry **20** marks each. The other questions carry **10** marks each. The candidate will have to answer at least **one** question from each part besides the **compulsory** question.

Part-A**(The Consumer Protection Act, 1986)**

1. State the reasons and objects for passing of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and also discuss the scope of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
2. Discuss medical negligence with the help of the decided case laws.
3. Elaborate in detail the definition of 'Consumer' under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 with the help of leading and recent case laws.
4. Explain the composition and jurisdictions of the National Commission under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

Part-B**(The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988)**

5. Explain the necessity, objects and salient features of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.
6. Describe the provisions relating to driving licence under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.
7. Discuss in brief necessity for insurance against Third Party Risk with the help of relevant statutory provisions.
8. Elaborate with the help of leading and recent case laws liability of the insurance company in the event of death caused to a gratuitous passenger(s) travelling in a vehicle.

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REFNO0014094

Roll No.....

B.A. LL.B (Hons) Semester IV Examination, 2018-19

Subject : Law

Paper No : BLBH-221: Political Science V

Time: Three Hours

Full Marks: 70

[Write your Roll No. at the top immediately on the receipt of the Question Paper]

SECTION A

Note: Answer each question within 50 words. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. (a) Power Vacuum
- (b) Cuban Missile Crisis
- (c) BREXIT
- (d) BRICS
- (e) Boko Haram

SECTION B

**Note: Answer the following in about 250 words. Each question carries 10 marks.
(10X3)**

2. Define Balance of Power. Discuss the various characteristics of Balance of Power.

OR

What do you understand by Cold War. Discuss the various theories on the Origin of Cold War.

P.T.O.

(50)

3. Briefly discuss the different types of Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

OR

Analyze the different methods and techniques of Peaceful Settlement of Disputes in theory and practice.

4. Critically analyze the emerging importance of Non-State actors in the post cold war International Politics.

OR

Discuss the role and significance of IMF and World Bank in global development scenario.

SECTION C

Note: Answer the following questions. Each question carries 15 marks.

(15X2)

5. Define International Terrorism: Discuss the various types of International Terrorism and its impact on the world politics.

OR

How far do you think Balance of power is relevant in the present Globalized Era?
Is there is a Balance of Terror?

6. Critically analyze the impact of Cold War on International Politics.

OR

By citing suitable case study critically analyze the concept of Collective Security under the provisions of United Nations Charter

REFNO. 14095

Roll No.....

B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) SEMESTER IV EXAMINATION 2018-19

LAW

BLBH-222: Political Science-VI

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 70

(WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE TOP IMMEDIATELY ON THE RECEIPT OF THIS QUESTION PAPER)

NOTE: ATTEMPT FIVE QUESTIONS IN ALL. QUESTION NO. 1 IS COMPULSORY. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS. MARKS ARE INDICATED AGAINST EACH QUESTION.

1. Write short answers on any seven of the following:

7X2=14

- (a) Public Accounts Committee
- (b) New Public Management
- (c) Hierarchy
- (d) Delegated Legislation
- (e) Appropriation Bill
- (f) POSDCORB
- (g) Consolidated Fund of India
- (h) All India Services
- (i) Merit Bureaucracy
- (j) Recruitment from within

2. Define an Organization. Differentiate between Formal and Informal Organization with suitable examples.

14

P.T.O.

(52)

(2)

3. Explain the nature and scope of Public Administration as a discipline. Compare and contrast Public and Private Administration. 14
4. Write an essay on the role of Public Administration in a Modern State. 14
5. Write an essay comparing the legislative and executive control over administration in India. 14
6. Write a critical note on the significance and the process of auditing in India. 14
7. Write an essay on the concept of Good Governance. Substantiate your answer with examples from India. 14
8. Write a note on the various important principles of organization. 14

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(53)

REFNO014097

Roll No.

B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Semester IV Examination 2018-19

LAW

BLBH-223: Constitutional Law-II

Time: Three Hours

Marks: 70

(Write your Roll No. at the top immediately on the receipt of this question paper)

Note: Questions No. 1 is compulsory. Attempt five questions in all. All questions carry equal marks. Marks are indicated against each question.

Cite all the relevant constitutional provisions and judicial decisions wherever necessary.

1. Write short answers on any seven of the following : 7x2=14
 - (a) Composite Culture
 - (b) Curative Petition
 - (c) Late night petition
 - (d) Doctrine of Reasonableness
 - (e) Right to information
 - (f) Concept of Creamy Layer
 - (g) Right to Commercial Advertisement
 - (h) Doctrine of severability
 - (i) Reservation in Single post
 - (j) Vertical and Horizontal Reservation

2. "The Court should be anxious to enlarge the scope and width of fundamental right by bringing within their sweep any authority which is an instrumentality or agency of the State. 14
 - (a) Do you think that above proposition is right? If yes, why?
 - (b) Do you consider the following functionaries can be brought within definition of Article 12 of the Constitution?
 - (i) State Bank of India
 - (ii) The Central Inland Water Transport Corporation a Government company financed by Government and performing activities of national importance.
 - (iii) Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary studies a registered society.
 - (iv) Calcutta University

3. The State shall not make any law, which takes away or abridges fundamental right guaranteed under part III of the constitution. In the light of the above statement, specify the reason whether the following can be considered as law for the purpose of enforcement of fundamental right : 14

P.T.O.

- (i) Section 5 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
 - (ii) An ordinance which authorises detention of any person to maintain public order:
 - (iii) By-laws of Bangalore Municipal Corporation
 - (iv) The notification of Central Government under Section 3 of commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 setting up of a commission of inquiry.
4. Explain the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy in the light of latest judicial decisions. Can Supremacy be given to the Directive Principles of State Policy over Fundamental Rights? 14
5. Discuss the following based on decided cases: 14
- (a) The right to free speech under Article 19(1) (a) includes right to dissent and right to remain silent.
 - (b) Parliament passes a law placing a complete ban on media reporting of communal riots anywhere in the country on the ground that it is prejudicial to public order. Can reasonable restrictions include complete prohibition of the freedom of speech?
6. "The Supreme Court, since Menaka Gandhi's case has revolutionized the law relating to 'life and personal liberty' under Article 21 of the Constitution and gave it a residuary human rights clause status." With the help of decided cases, discuss the scope of the following rights under Article 21 of the Constitution of India. 14
- (a) Right to Privacy
 - (b) Right against hand-cuffing
 - (c) Right to sleep
 - (d) Right to Die with Dignity: passive euthanasia
 - (e) Right to know
 - (f) Right against solitary confinement
 - (g) Right to health
7. (a) Discuss the concepts of 'consultation' and 'collegium' for the appointment of the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts. Can the appointment of a judge made by 'collegium' be challenged on any ground? Explain. 14
- (b) Discuss the Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India. Is the Supreme Court bound to give its Advisory opinion?
8. Write critical note on any two of the following : 14
- (a) Public Interest litigation
 - (b) Distinction between writ of prohibition and writ of certiorari
 - (c) Doctrine of Basic structure
 - (d) Removal of a Judge of the Supreme Court

(SS)

REF NO 014108

Roll No.

B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Semester IV Examination 2018-19

LAW

BLBH: 224; Law of Crimes – II (Specific Crimes)

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 70

(Write your Roll No. at the top immediately on receipt of this question paper)

NOTE: Answer any **five** questions. The marks are indicated against each question.

1. When culpable homicide is murder? Discuss with the help of suitable illustrations and decided cases. 14

2. (a) Referring to decided cases, describe the essential elements of kidnapping from lawful guardianship and distinguish it from abduction. 10

(b) 'X,' a girl student of Bangalore aged about 17 years and 10 months, was participating in a social service camp providing help to refugees at Kolkata for four months. On way to Kolkata 'X' developed acquaintance with 'Y', a student of Banaras Hindu University, travelling in the same compartment. 'X' and 'Y' met many times during the social service camp and 'Y' gave costly gifts to 'X' on several occasions. On completion of service camp 'Y' took 'X' to his home town Burdwan and married her. Has 'Y' committed any offence? 4

3. (a) What constitutes the offence of theft under the Indian Penal Code, 1860?

Explaining with the help of relevant cases, distinguish it from criminal mis-appropriation.

10

Continued-2

(b) 'M' had borrowed Rs. 50,000/- from 'N'. 'M' returned the money in equal installment of Rs. 5,000/- but due to mistake 'N' paid 60,000/- in twelve installments. 'N' discovered the mistake but dishonestly did not return the excess amount to 'M'. Discuss the liability of 'N', if any. 4

4. (a) "Robbery is either theft or extortion." Elucidate the statement. Point out the distinction between robbery and dacoity. 10

(b) When 'D' was carrying away 'P's' property, 'P' due to fear did not offer any resistance to 'D'. 'D' took away the valuables easily. Discuss the liability of 'D'. 4

5. (a) 'Consent absolves the accused from criminal liability but death caused with consent reduces only the degree of culpability.' Discuss with the help of relevant provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. 10

(b) 'J', a terminal cancer patient, was in severe pain. In order to relieve 'J' from pain, 'K' administers poison to 'J' which resulted into death. Discuss the liability of 'K'. 4

6. (a) "Marriage is to be proved as a fact." In the light of this statement, discuss the offence of bigamy. Is there any exception to this offence? 10

(b) 'A' gave his mobile to 'B', a shopkeeper, for repairing it. On demand 'B' refused to return unless 'A' paid the repairing charges. When 'B' was not in his shop, 'A' took away the mobile without the knowledge of 'B'. Has 'A' committed theft? 4

7. (a) The domain of 'provocation' and 'sudden fight' is distinct. Explain the statement with the help of relevant provisions of the Indian Penal Code and decided cases. 10

(b) 'R' visited to his friend 'S' where 'S' offered soft drink laced with whisky to 'R'. Without having the knowledge that it were laced with whisky, 'R' consumed it. For about an hour 'R' was in state of unconscious. Has 'S' committed any offence? 4

8. Write short note on any two of the following: 7x2= 14

- (a) Sedition
- (b) Unlawful Assembly
- (c) Criminal Breach of Trust
- (d) Distinction between culpable homicide and murder

(57)

REFNO014109

Roll No.

B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) SEMESTER IV EXAMINATION 2018-19

LAW

BLBH - 225 : Professional Ethics and Professional Accountability

Time : Three hours

Max. Marks : 70

(WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE TOP IMMEDIATELY ON THE RECEIPT OF THIS QUESTION PAPER)

NOTE : ANSWER ANY FIVE QUESTIONS INCLUDING QUESTION NO. 1, WHICH IS COMPULSORY. THE NUMBER OF MARKS CARRIED BY EACH QUESTION IS INDICATED AT THE END OF THE QUESTION.

1. Answer the following (each answer should be in approximately 100 words)
(Marks 2×7=14)
 - a. Whether an advocate has a lien on the documents entrusted to him by the client?
 - b. In what circumstances an advocate may refuse to appear on behalf of his client?
 - c. What is right to Pre-Audience?
 - d. What are the Seven Lamps of Advocacy and how they are important to the legal profession?
 - e. Is an advocate required to plea only the case of his client or of both sides?
 - f. Up to what extent an advocate may advertise his profession?
 - g. What are the characteristics of Court of Record?
2. Discuss and critically examine the historical development of legal profession in India in the light of changes made by Advocates Act, 1961. (Marks 14)
3. Define the term "Advocate". What are the qualifications for a practicing lawyer, explain. Whether right to practice is a fundamental right? (Marks 14)
4. What is Professional Misconduct? Discuss the powers of State Bar Council to punish an advocate for professional or other misconduct. Before whom and under what conditions an appeal can be filed against the decision of State Bar Council under Advocates Act, 1961 (Marks 14)

P.T.O.

(2)

5. "The relation between advocate and his client is purely personal involving a highest degree of trust and confidence." Do you agree with this statement? Explain in the light of Bar Council of India Rules, 1975 and relevant case laws. (Marks 14)
6. "The Constitutional freedom of speech and expression is not absolute". Examine this statement in the light of Contempt of Courts Act, 1971. Your answer should be supported with relevant case laws. (Marks 14)
7. Discuss and examine the constitution, power and functions of Bar Council of India under Advocates Act, 1961. (Marks 14)
8. Write Short notes on any **Two** of the followings:
(Marks 7x2= 10)
 - a. Multi Disciplinary Practice of Law.
 - b. Reasons for degradation of legal profession.
 - c. Entry of foreign law firms and legal outsourcing in India.
 - d. Unification of the Bar.

Roll No.

B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) SEMESTER IV EXAMINATION 2018-19**LAW****BLBH - 226 : Specific Contract**

Time : Three hours

Max. Marks : 70

*(WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE TOP IMMEDIATELY ON THE RECEIPT OF THIS QUESTION PAPER)***NOTE : ANSWER FIVE QUESTIONS INCLUDING QUESTION NO. 1, WHICH IS COMPULSORY. MARKS ARE INDICATED AGAINST EACH QUESTION.**

1. Answer any seven questions. 2×7
 - a) Scope of indemnity under Indian contract Act.
 - b) Can a guarantee for a minor's debt be enforceable?
 - c) What is continuing guarantee?
 - d) Does a surety discharged from the liability when the main contract is discharged?
 - e) What is constructive delivery of goods under the contract of bailment?
 - f) Differentiate between Bailment and Pledge.
 - g) Differentiate between Hypothecation and Pledge.
 - h) What do you mean by del-credere agent?
 - i) Can a minor be an agent?
 - j) How agency is created by estoppel?

2.
 - a) Discuss the liability of Surety. 10
 - b) A loan was advanced by C to D at the interest of 10% per annum and guaranteed by S. Subsequently C and D reduce the rate of interest to 5% per annum. On default of D, can C sue S, give reasons? 4

3.
 - a) Discuss the discharge of Surety when creditor compounds with, gives time to or agrees not to sue the Principal Debtor. 10
 - b) 'B' owes to 'C' a debt guaranteed by 'A'. The debt becomes payable, 'C' does not sue 'B' for a year after the debt has become payable. Is A discharged from liability? Give your answer with reasons. 4

4. Define Bailment as mentioned in Section 148 of the Indian contract Act, 1872 and explain its essentials. Can bailment be made without contract? Refer to decided cases. 14

5.
 - a) Discuss the rights and duties of the finder of lost goods. 10
 - b) 'A' gives cloth to 'B', a tailor, to make into a coat as soon as it is finished, and to give a three months credit for the price. Is 'B' entitled to retain the coat until he is paid? 4

6. "An agency generally arises on the basis of an express or implied authority or genuine necessity. But under certain circumstances it may also arise on the basis of the ratification of an absolute unauthorized act." While referring to statutory provisions and relevant cases discuss this statement. 14

7. "Although an agent is considered immune from personal liability under contract of agency, yet there are certain circumstances where he can also incur personal liability."
Evaluate the statement with the help of statutory provisions and relevant case laws. 14
8. Write short notes on any two of the following : 7×2
- Pledge by non-owner,
 - Undisclosed principal,
 - Commencement of indemnifier's liability,
 - Agency coupled with interest.

B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) SEMESTER VI EXAMINATION 2018-19

LAW

BLBH-325: Law of Evidence

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 70

(WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE TOP IMMEDIATELY ON THE RECEIPT OF THIS QUESTION PAPER)

NOTE: ANSWER ANY FIVE QUESTIONS INCLUDING QUESTION NO. 1 WHICH IS COMPULSORY. MARKS ARE INDICATED AGAINST THE QUESTIONS.

1. Explain following. 2x7
- (i) Retracted confession
 - (ii) Conclusive proof
 - (iii) court
 - (iv) document
 - (v) solus populi suprema lex
 - (vi) lex fori
 - (vii) fact in issue
2. (a) "Relevancy" and "Admissibility" are used as synonyms. Discuss.
The question is whether 'A' robbed 'B'?
The fact that after 'B' was robbed, 'C' said in A's presence- "The Police are coming to look for the man who robbed 'B' and that immediately afterword A ran away. Decide the relevancy giving reason.
- (b) "Fact which, though not in issue are so connected with fact in issue as to form part of same transaction are relevant". Explain with relevant case laws.
'A' tried for murder of 'B'. Whether the fact that 'C' knew that 'A' has murdered 'B' and that 'C' has tried to extort money from 'A' by threatening to make his knowledge public, are relevant? Answer with reference to legal provision. 7x2
3. (a) What confessions are relevant in evidence? Explain admissibility of statement to police officer.
(b) 'A' and 'B' are jointly tried for murder of 'C'. It is proved that 'A' said, " 'B' and I murdered 'C' ". Can the court considered the effect of the confession against B? Explain the relevant provision with illustrations 7x2
4. Answer Following:
(a) "Oral evidence is excluded by documentary evidence" Explain this rule and state the exceptions if any to this rule.
(b) Explain the "Secondary evidence". Discuss the circumstances in which it is admissible. 7x2
5. Answer Followings:
(a) "Oral evidence in all cases must be Direct". Explain this rule with illustrations and exceptions
(b) What do you understand by privileged communication? Explain the relevant provisions with illustrations
A, a client says to B, an attorney- " I wish to obtain possession of property by the use of forged deed on which I request you to sue". Is the communication protected from disclosure? Discuss. 7x2
6. Explain followings:
(a) What kind of questions may be asked in cross examination for impeaching the credit of witness? What are their limitations.
(b) Who is Hostile witness? What is the reason to declare a witness as Hostile witness? What is the evidentiary value of hostile witness? Discuss? 7x2
7. Explain following:
(a) Whether a Judgement in previous case admissible as an evidence in subsequent case? If so, for what purposes? Explain.
A prosecuted B for adultery with C, A's wife. B denies that C is A's wife but the court convicts B . Afterward C Prosecuted for Bigamy in marrying B during A's lifetime. C says she never was A's wife. Is the judgement against B irrelevant against C.
(b) What is leading question ? In what circumstances leading question may be asked during examination of witness? 7x2

8. Distinguish between followings
- i) Burden of Proof and Onus of Proof
 - ii) Estoppel and Promissory Estoppel
 - iii) Judicial and Extra Judicial Confession
 - iv) Chief Examination, Cross Examination and Re-examinations



Roll No.....

B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) VI SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2018-19

LAW

BLBH-324: Family Laws-II (Muslim Law)

Time: Three Hrs

Max. Marks: 70

(Write Your Roll No. At The Top Immediately On the Receipt of This Question Paper)

NOTE: Answer any Five questions including question no. 01, which is compulsory. Marks are indicated against the questions.

1. Answers the following: 2x7=14
 - (i) What is 'Khula'? How it is different from 'Mubarat'?
 - (ii) Explain the term 'Sadqa'.
 - (iii) What is 'Talaq-e-Tafweez' (Delegated Talaq)?
 - (iv) What do you understand by 'Marz-ul-Maut'?
 - (v) Enumerate the distinctions between 'Batil' and 'Fasid' marriages.
 - (vi) What do you mean by 'kharcha-i-pandaan'?
 - (vii) Explain the term 'Qiyas'.
2. (a). Discuss in brief Primary sources of Muslim law. 07

(b). Explain the various Sunni schools of Muslim law. 07
3. (a). "Muslim Marriage is civil contract not a Sacrament" Discuss with the help of leading cases. What are essential conditions of Muslim marriage? Discuss. 07

(b). What is 'Iddat period'? Is a Muslim woman entitled to maintenance after the expiry of 'Iddat period'? Explain in light of Apex Court judgments in this regard. 07
4. What is the meaning and object of 'Mahr' (Dower) in Muslim law? Explain the various types of 'Mahr' and highlight the differences between Sunni and Shia Laws relating to Dower? 14
5. (a). What is Talaq? With the help of case law, discuss various modes of dissolution of marriage under Muslim Law. 07

(b). "Cruelty" is not the only ground to dissolve the marriage under Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939, there are other ground also. Explain. 07
6. What is the nature and concept of will? Discuss the essential conditions which are required to be satisfied for making a valid will. Also state the provision for revoking a will. 14

(81)

7. Who are entitled to claim maintenance under Muslim law? Under which law a divorced Muslim woman is entitled to claim maintenance? Explain.

14

8. Write a short note on any two of the following:

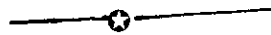
2x7=14

(a) Characteristics of Widow's Right of Retention

(b) Essentials of 'Hiba-bil-iwaz' and Subject Matters of Gift.

(c) Historical Development of Muslim law.

(d) Discuss the term 'Khyar-ul-Bulugh' (Option of Puberty).



Roll No.

B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) SEMESTER VI EXAMINATION 2018-19**LAW****BLBH - 323 : Criminal Procedure Code****Time : Three hours****Max. Marks : 70****(WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE TOP IMMEDIATELY ON THE RECEIPT OF THIS QUESTION PAPER)****NOTE : ANSWER ANY FIVE QUESTIONS INCLUDING QUESTION NO. 1, WHICH IS COMPULSORY. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS.**

1. Answer the following questions in not more than 50 words. Each question carries 2 marks.
 - a) While making arrest, the right to cause death is permissible for what offences.
 - b) The maximum period of remand permissible under Section 167 of Criminal Procedure code is for how many days.
 - c) What is the nature of the material, and which magistrates are competent to take cognisance, as given in Section 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code.
 - d) Explain the basic distinction between accused being examined as an accused, and accused being examined as a Witness.
 - e) Discuss the effect of absence of complaint in the trial of Warrant cases instituted on the basis of a complaint, and in summons cases.
 - f) Discuss the provisions of law as contained in Section 219 of Criminal Procedure Code.
 - g) While releasing a person accused of a non-bailable offence, which Court shall impose conditions, what conditions can be imposed and for what offences.

2.
 - a) Discuss the essential ingredients of Section 154 of the Criminal Procedure, and explain the evidentiary value of First information report. 7
 - b) Discuss the essential ingredients of Section 161 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and discuss the evidentiary value of a statement recorded under Section 161. 7

3.
 - a) Explain the distinction between taking cognisance under Sections 169 and 170 of Criminal Procedure Code, and can the Magistrate ask the Police to submit a report under Section 170, while the Police have submitted a report under Section 169 or Vice-Versa. Give your answer with the help of relevant case law. 7
 - b) Discuss the limitations on the power of the magistrate to take cognisance, as given in Section 195 of Criminal Procedure Code. 7

4.
 - a) Discuss the law relating to Joinder of accused as given in Section 223 of Criminal Procedure Code, and explain whether the provisions of law, while framing charge against one accused must be followed, while framing charge against more than one accused? Whether the various clauses of Section 223 are mutually inclusive or exclusive? 7
 - b) Discuss the essential ingredients of Section 221 Criminal Procedure Code. 7

- 5. a) Discuss the procedure for trial of Warrant Cases not instituted on the basis of a complaint. 7
- b) Discuss the provisions of Section 53 of the Criminal Procedure Code, with a particular emphasis on the newly added explanation to the Section. Is this Section in Contravention of Article 20(3) of the Constitution? 7

- 6. a) Explain the essential ingredients of Section 439 of Criminal Procedure Code. 7
- b) Explain the distinction between cancellation and revision of bail. 7

- 7. a) The newly added proviso to Section 372 Criminal Procedure which enables the Complaint to go in appeal must be understood as a natural right or as a right circumscribed by other provisions of this chapter? 7
- b) Discuss in brief the law relating to appeals from Convictions. 7

- 8. a) Discuss the law relating to maintenance of Wives as given in Section 125 of Criminal Procedure Code. 7
- b) The classification of offences and the Jurisdiction of the various Courts to conduct trials are based on a functional approach, but not on analytical approach. Explain. 7

(84)

REFNO014113

Roll No.

B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) SEMESTER VI EXAMINATION 2018-19

LAW

BLBH - 322 : Law of Property - II

Time : Three hours

Max. Marks : 70

(WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE TOP IMMEDIATELY ON THE RECEIPT OF THIS QUESTION PAPER)

NOTE : ANSWER ANY FIVE QUESTIONS INCLUDING QUESTION NO. 1, WHICH IS COMPULSORY.

1. Write short answer on any seven of the following : 2×7=14
 - a) Contract for sale,
 - b) Sale of tangible immovable property,
 - c) Simple mortgage,
 - d) Tenancy at Will,
 - e) Universal Donee,
 - f) Termination of lease by merger,
 - g) Permanent lease,
 - h) English Mortgage,
 - i) Revocation of gift,
 - j) Gift of existing and future property.

2.
 - a) Define sale and state its essentials. 10
 - b) How sale of an intangible immovable property can be effected? 4

3.
 - a) Define Usufructuary Mortgage and Mortgage by Deposit of Title Deeds. 10
 - b) Distinguish between mortgage by conditional sale and a sale with a condition to repurchase. 4

4.
 - a) "There can be no clog on the equity of redemption." Explain the statement with the help of decided cases. 10
 - b) When a person interested in a share only of the mortgaged property can redeem his own share only? 4

5.
 - a) Explain Subrogation as provided under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. 10
 - b) Distinguish between a lease and a license. 4

6.
 - a) What do you mean by contribution to mortgage-debt? 10
 - b) Distinguish between a sale and an exchange. 4

7.
 - a) State the essentials of a valid lease. 10
 - b) Distinguish between a mortgage and a charge. 4

8. State and illustrate the circumstances when a lease of immovable property is determined. 14

B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) VI SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2018-19

LAW

BLBH-321: Administrative Law

Time: Three Hrs

Full Marks: 70

*(Write Your Roll No. At The Top Immediately On the Receipt of This Question Paper)***NOTE: Answer any Five questions including question no. 01, which is compulsory. Marks are indicated against the questions.**

1. Explain the following questions:

2x7=14

- (i) What is '*droit administratif*'?
- (ii) What do you understand by '*excessive delegation*'?
- (iii) What do you mean by 'Finality Clause'?
- (iv) Doctrine of '*pleasure*'
- (v) Object of *Quo Warranto*?
- (vi) What do you mean by '*substantive ultravires*'?
- (vii) What is '*speaking order*' (*Reasoned Decisions*)?

2. "Administrative law is basically the law relating to control of Governmental Powers". In the light of this statement discuss the meaning, nature and scope of Administrative Law. What are important reasons for the growth and development of Administrative Law in modern times? **Full Marks 14**

3. (a). Examine the concept of 'Rule of Law' as propounded by Dicey. Do you agree with the view that emergence of Administrative Law violets the 'Rule of Law'? **Full Marks 07**

(b). Explain the principle of separation of powers and its importance in contemporary times. How far do you think that the principle has been incorporated in Indian legal system? **Full Marks 07**

4. (a). "In order to protect himself against the excess of organized power, man has always appealed to someone beyond his own creation, such someone could only be God and his laws, divine law or natural law to which all temporal laws and actions must conform."

In the light of the above statement discuss the principle of '*Audi Alteram Partem*' and its application in India. Refer relevant case laws. **Full Marks 07**

(b). Decide, in the light of case law, whether the following action is valid:

X, a member of selection committee, interviews Y whose confidential report was written by him, wherein he expressed appreciation of work of Y. **Full Marks 07**

5. What do you mean by 'Administrative Tribunals'? Discuss the constitutional validity of Administrative Tribunals with special reference to clause 2(d) of Article 323-A and clause 3(d) of Article 323-B of the Indian Constitution with the help of relevant case laws. **Full Marks 14**

6. (a). Discuss the meaning of writ of *mandamus*. Explain the conditions under which a writ of 'mandamus' may be issued in India? Substantiate your answer with decided cases. **Full Marks 07**

(b). A transport authority while granting the licence did not take into consideration an important evidence because of which 'X' could not get licence to run transport service. Which is the appropriate writ that can be issued to 'X' and why? Give the grounds on which such writ can be issued.

Full Marks 07

7. (a). Discuss the development, importance and source of right to information in India. Whether the contents of declaration of assets by the judges to the Chief Justice of India amount to personal information and therefore are exempt under the Right to Information Act, 2005.

Full Marks 07

(b). Explain the constitution, powers and Functions of the Central Information Commission set up under the RTI Act, 2005.

Full Marks 07

8. Write short notes on any two of the following :

7x2=14

(a). "No one can be judge in his own case". Explain.

(b). Exemption from disclosure of information under the Right to Information Act, 2005.

(c). Briefly explain the different control mechanism over delegated legislation.

B.A.LL.B (Hons.) Semester- VIII Examination 2018-2019

Law

BLBH-421 – Alternative Dispute Resolution

Time: Three Hrs

Full Marks: 70

(WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE TOP IMMEDIATELY ON THE RECEIPT OF THIS QUESTION PAPER)

NOTE: ANSWER ANY FIVE QUESTIONS INCLUDING QUESTION NO. 01 WHICH IS COMPULSORY. MARKS ARE INDICATED AGAINST THE QUESTIONS.

1. Answer the Following. **Marks 7×2**
 - a) Discuss the Principle of Waiver in reference to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996.
 - b) Rule of Competence - Competence
 - c) Discuss the circumstances when arbitral proceedings are terminated.
 - d) Limitation under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act.
 - e) Appointment of Conciliator.
 - f) How conciliation proceeding is terminated under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996?
 - g) Content of an arbitral award.

2. (a) What is the relevance of arbitration agreement in arbitration proceedings? Discuss the essential elements of an arbitration agreement. Refer to relevant case laws. **Marks 7**
 (b) Discuss the concept of arbitrability of dispute. How far do you think that allegation of fraud are arbitrable? Refer to decided cases. **Marks 7**

3. (a) Explain the power of judicial authority to refer the parties for arbitration on the basis of the arbitration agreement. Refer to relevant case laws. **Marks 7**
 (b) How the Arbitrators are appointed? Whether their appointment can be challenged, explain the grounds and procedure of challenge. **Marks 7**

4. (a)) Discuss the circumstances in which court has power to grant interim measures. How for do you think that court must follow the guidelines of CPC while passing interim measures under section 9 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996. Also discuss the distinctions between interim measures granted by court and arbitral tribunal. **Marks 10**
 (b) Discuss the role of court in taking evidence U/S 27 of The Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996. **Marks 4**

P.T.O.

5. (a) Explain the ground of "violation of public policy of India" for setting aside an arbitral award. How far do you think that patent illegality is a ground to set aside an award of international commercial arbitration? **Marks 7**
- (b) The party applying for the enforcement of a foreign award in New York Convention award is required to produce evidence as to genuineness of award discuss. **Marks 7**
6. (a) Define Foreign Award. What are the conditions for the enforcement of foreign award under Geneva Convention Award? **Marks 7**
- (b) What are the difference between New York Convention Award and Geneva Convention Award? Discuss the provisions relating to appeal under section 59 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 whether second appeal will lie or not? **Marks 7**
7. (a) Define Conciliation, Explain the Commencement of Conciliation Proceeding and role of Conciliator in other proceedings. **Marks 7**
- (b) Discuss settlement agreement and effect of settlement agreement in Conciliation Proceeding with the help of relevant provisions and case law. **Marks 7**
8. Answer any two questions. **Marks 7×2**
- (i) Meaning and importance of Negotiation as a mode of dispute resolution.
- (ii) Party autonomy in choice of law.
- (iii) Nature of Section 34(5) and 34 (6).
- (iv) Time limit for Arbitral Award.

B. A. LL.B. (Hons.) Semester VIII Examination 2018-19

Law

BLBH- 422: Labour and Industrial Law-II

Time: 3 Hours

Marks: 70

(Write your Roll NO. at the top immediately on the receipt of this question paper)

Note: Answer any five questions including question No. 1, which is compulsory. Marks are indicated against each question.

1. Write short answer on any seven of the following: 7 x 2 = 14
 - (a) How minimum wages is differ from living wages?
 - (b) In what cases payment of employee may be deducted under Payment of Wages Act, 1936?
 - (c) What are the duties of occupier under the Factories Act, 1048?
 - (d) Whether a person appointed for seven days may be considered as an employee under Minimum Wages Act, 1948?
 - (e) What do you mean my an insured employee under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948?
 - (f) Define the term 'Bonus' under the Bonus Act, 1965?
 - (g) In which cases fine may be imposes against an employee under the Payment of Wages Act, 1948?

2. "The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 aims at bringing about social and economic justice to the poor and labour class of the State." Do you agree with this statement? Discuss with the help of statutory provisions. 14
3. Define the term "Factory" under the Factories Act, 1948. State and explain the provisions relating to security of the workers under the Act. 14
4. Examine the provisions relating to adjudication of disputes and claims under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. 14
5. Discuss the salient features of Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. 14
6. What do you mean by the 'Minimum Wages' and distinguish it from the 'Fair Wages' and 'Living Wages'. Also discuss the provisions relating the fixing and revision of Minimum Wage under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. 14
7. Define the term 'Wages' under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936? Also discuss the statutory provisions relating to various deductions authorized to deduct from the wages of workers under the Act. 14
8. Write critical notes on any of the following two: 7 x 2 = 14
 - (a) Employees' State Insurance Court under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
 - (b) Welfare measures for workers under the Factories Act, 1948.
 - (c) Authorities under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
 - (d) Powers and functions of Inspector under the Factories Act, 1948.



B.A. LL.B. (Hons) Semester- VIII Examination 2018-19

Subject - Law

Paper No. BLBH-423 Environmental Law

Time: Three Hours

Full Marks: 70

Pass Marks:

Attempt any *Five* questions. All questions carry equal marks

1. Critically evaluate the provisions of law making powers of Parliament and the State legislatures with reference to the various environmental legislations in India. Do you agree that there is need to have a comprehensive single legislation instead of having many passed under different constitutional provisions? Suggest appropriate scheme under the Constitution.
2. The environmental legislations initially provided powers of supervisory and control nature to the concerned authorities without any power to give effective direction to enforce their command rendering the legislations merely showcase. Highlight the appropriate amendments in the laws and make an appraisal of the post- amendment scenario.
3. Enjoyment of life and its attainment including right to life with human dignity encompass within its ambit protection and preservation of environment. Analyse the statement with the help of judicial interpretation of the word, "life".
4. How does the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 differ from the other environment pollution control laws? Elaborate your answer with appropriate examples and references.
5. Define Company under the environmental legislations. Establish the criminal liability of the Director of the company for violation of such laws. Refer to case law as example.
6. State the constitutional base of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Define "Hunting" and highlight the conditions and procedure for grant of permit for hunting of animals under Schedule I and animals under the other Schedules.
7. State the objective of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. Point out composition of the authority and its functions therein.
8. Write short-notes on any *two* of the following:
 - a) Right to trade and environment protection
 - b) Citizen suit
 - c) Restrictions with reference to Sanctuary
 - d) Delegation of power under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

Roll No.....

B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) VIII SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2018-19
LAW**BLBHE-423: Service Protection law in India****Time: Three Hrs****Max. Marks: 70***(Write Your Roll No. At The Top Immediately On the Receipt of This Question Paper)***NOTE: Answer any Five questions including question no. 01, which is compulsory. Marks are indicated against the questions.**

1. Explain in approximately forty words. (Marks 2x7=14)
 - a. Nature of service law
 - b. Occupied field principle
 - c. Period of probation
 - d. Vocation department
 - e. Fixation of seniority
 - f. Duration of suspension order
 - g. Subsistence allowances
2. Describe the following- (Marks 7x2=14)
 - i. Article 309 does not impose on legislature a duty to enact provision in regard to recruitment and service condition of person appointed to public servant.
 - ii. Article 16(4) is not exception of Article 16(1)
3. Who are the persons entitled to Article 311? While defining the term civil servant and civil post discuss the position of an employee of Government Company registered under Indian companies Act. Whether Article 311 (2) is available to civil servant where reduction in rank is not by the way of punishment? Refer relevant case law. (Marks 14)
4. Discuss the following (Marks 7x2=14)
 - i. Whether non-communication of entry in ACR of public servant violates his right to equality?
 - ii. Whether regularization of ad-hoc employees are permitted or not? Refer relevant cases.
5. A government servant holding substantively a permanent post retains a lien on the post. – In the light of the statement discuss the rules related to lien. (Marks 14)
6. Distinguish between- (Marks 3.5x4=14)

P.T.O.

- a. Deputation and transfer
- b. Officiating post and temporary post
- c. Earn leave and half pay leave
- d. Resignation and technical resignation

7. (i) What do you understand by doctrine of classification? How far you agree that it is merely a judicial formula for determining whether the legislature or executive action in question is arbitrary and therefore constituting denial of equality. (Marks 10)

(ii) Evaluate the validity of following (Marks 2x2=4)

- a. Provision which require approval of central government to conduct inquiry of central government employee of the level of joint secretaries and above under prevention of corruption Act.
- b. A rule of state medical college requiring capitation fee only from non-state students for admission in college.

8. Write short note on any of two. (Marks 7x2=14)

- i. Meaning and kinds of penalties under CCA (CCS) Rule 1965
- ii. Development of service law in India
- iii. Functions of UPSC

Roll No.....

B.A. LL.B. (Hons) Semester VIII Examination 2018-19
BLBH-424: Law and Good Governance in India

Time: Three hrs

Full Marks: 70

(Write your Roll No. at the top immediately on the receipt of this question paper)

Note: Attempt any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. In order to make Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 more effective, legislature has introduced several amendments in 2018 however there are still some grey areas in the Act which need to be addressed for desired outcome. Comment 14
2. a. Discuss the merits of Citizens Charter and give your suggestions to make it more effective. 07
b. Differentiate between government and governance. 07
3. What is good governance? Explain the World Bank characterization of good governance? 14
4. It is said that law plays role in ordering behaviour, providing structure of government by ordering power and orders. contestation by providing the substantive and procedural tools needed to promote accountability. In the light of these observations discuss the role of law in governance in modern times. 14
5. a. Do you agree with the view that e-governance has the potential to become an effective instrument of inclusive development in India. Support your answer with reasons and examples. 07
b. Discuss some of the major schemes initiated by the government for the welfare of children. 07
6. Write a detailed critical note on the applicability of Right to Information in the higher judiciary. 14
7. Write a detailed comparative note on the different models of governance systems in India and United Kingdom. 14
8. Under what circumstances taking gratification can be punished under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988? Whether in your opinion these provisions are sufficient to contain the menace of corruption? 14

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REFNO. 14127

Roll No.....

B.A. LL.B. (Hons) SEMESTER VIII EXAMINATION 2018-19

LAW

BLBHE-426: LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENURE AND TENANCY SYSTEM

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 70

(WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE TOP IMMEDIATELY ON THE RECEIPT OF THIS QUESTION PAPER)
NOTE: ANSWER ANY FIVE QUESTIONS INCLUDING QUESTION NO. 1 WHICH IS COMPULSORY.
MARKS ARE INDICATED AGAINST THE QUESTIONS.

1. Explain the followings in short. 7x2
 - a. Chak
 - b. Agricultural Year
 - c. Khatauni
 - d. Sir land
 - e. Holding
 - f. Asami
 - g. Consolidation
2. "Zamindari System was the baby of the permanent settlement of Lord Cornwallis" Explain. 14
3. (i) Describe the classes of land tenures under the UPZA & LR Act. Discuss the rights of bhumidhar with transferable rights. 10
(ii) 'A' possesses 12 acres of Bhumidhar land and 'B' possesses 4 acres of Bhumidhar land. B sells his 4 acres land to 'A'. Is this transfer valid? Explain with reasons. 4
4. (i) Give modes of devolution of interest of female tenure holder, dying intestate under the UPZA & LR Act in the following cases: 5+5
 - a. Female tenure holder having inherited the land tenure from male tenure holder.
 - b. Female tenure holder getting interested in the land tenure under the gifts from male tenure holders.(ii) A male bhumidhar dies leaving his widow, brother and mother. The widow also dies after a year leaving her brother-in-law and mother-in-law. 4
5. (i) State the effect of vesting of estate of Uttar Pradesh on the building and tree in holding. 7
(ii) Discuss the various mode of realisation of arrears of land revenue. Distinguish between 'land revenue' and 'rent'. 4+3
6. (i) Explain the concept of statement of principles. How is it prepared and its objection are disposed of? 3+4
(ii) Discuss in brief the objects and achievements of the U.P. Consolidation of Land Holding Act, 1953. 7
7. (i) What is declaratory suit? In no case, section 34 of the Specific Relief Act 1963 can apply to declaratory suit under the land law? Amplify 7
(ii) Explain the concept of Provisional Consolidation Scheme. How is it prepared and its objection are disposed of? 3+4
8. Answer any two questions. 7+7
 - (i) Difference between Abandonment and Surrender.
 - (ii) Bhumi Prabhandhak Samiti
 - (iii) Bhumidhar with Non-transferable Rights

Roll No.....

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) SEMESTER-X EXAMINATION 2018-19**LAW****BLBHC-521: Insurance Law****Time: Three Hours****Marks : 70**

(Write your Roll No. at the top immediately on the receipt of this question paper)

Note: Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Discuss the origin, evolution and development of insurance in India?
2. Describe the composition, power and function of I.R.D.A.?
3. Define insurance contract and explain its nature and essentials.
4. "Indemnity is the controlling principle of insurance law, but all insurance contracts are not perfect contract of indemnity"?
5. An insurance contract is a contract of 'Uberrima fidei' Explain this statement with the help of relevant case laws.
6. What is insurable interest? Discuss different kinds of insurable interests recognised by law.
7. Define life insurance and state different kinds of life insurance policies in India?
8. Write short notes on any two of the following :
 - (a) Fire insurance
 - (b) Marine Insurance
 - (c) Re insurance
 - (d) Subrogation

B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) SEMESTER X EXAMINATION 2018-19

LAW

BLBHD - 521 : Indirect Taxation

Time : Three hours

Max. Marks : 70

(WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE TOP IMMEDIATELY ON THE RECEIPT OF THIS QUESTION PAPER)

NOTE: Answer any five questions including question no. 1 which is compulsory. Marks are indicated against the questions.

1. Write Short notes on followings.
 - a. Casual taxable person
 - b. Cascading effect
 - c. Input tax credit
 - d. Goods
 - e. Reverse charge
 - f. Non resident taxable person
 - g. Export of services

2x7

2. What is GST. Explain advantages and criticisms against GST. How is GST Different from previous indirect tax? Explain with illustrations.

14

3. Explain following:
 - i. what are the classes of officers under CGST Act?
 - ii. Explain composite and mixed supplies with illustrations.

7x2

4. Answer Following:
 - i. Explain the procedure for registration under GST. Also explain procedure for cancellation and Revocation of cancellation.
 - ii. What do you mean by supply? Explain relevant provision given under CGST Act.

7X2

5. Explain followings:
 - i. What is assessment? Explain various types of assessment under CGST Act.
 - ii. Explain the provision relation to appeal and revision under CGST Act.

7x2

6. Explain followings:
 - i) What is CGST and SGST? Explain levy and collection of CGST and SGST.
 - ii) Explain various types of returns and due dates for furnishing the same under CGST and SGST Acts

7x2

7. Answer Following:
 - i)What is Customs Duty under customs Act? Explain provision of charging of Customs Duty.
 - ii) What are the various types of customs duties?

7x 2

8. Write short note any two of the followings:
 - i) Power of X-ray bodies
 - ii) Business
 - iii) Composite scheme

7x2

B.A..LL.B. (Hons.) SEMESTER X EXAMINATION 2018-19

LAW

BLBHE-521: BANKING LAW

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 70

(WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE TOP IMMEDIATELY ON THE RECEIPT OF THIS QUESTION PAPER)
NOTE: ANSWER ANY FIVE QUESTIONS INCLUDING QUESTION NO. 1 WHICH IS COMPULSORY. MARKS ARE INDICATED AGAINST THE QUESTIONS.

1. Explain the following in short. 7x2
 - (a) Foreign Exchange
 - (b) Difference between CRR and SLR
 - (c) Current Account Transactions under FEMA
 - (d) Holder in due course
 - (e) Truncated Cheque
 - (f) Inland and Foreign Instrument
 - (g) 'Banking' under the Banking Regulations Act, 1949

2. As the central bank of India, RBI has the responsibility to issue bank notes, secure monetary stability and operate the currency and credit system of the country. To discharge these functions effectively RBI has been granted various powers. Discuss. 14

3. "Nationalisation of banks has brought radical change in the progress of banking industry". In the light of the above statement, critically examine the arguments for and against the nationalization of banks in India with special reference to R C Cooper v. Union of India. 14

4. At a time when banks have started offering number of new services, the relationship between banker and customer is not restricted to that of creditor and debtor only. In this regard discuss the general and special relationships between banker and customer. 14

5. Discuss the relevant provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 in relation to its applicability to Co-operative Banks. 14

6. i) Who can be an "Authorised Person" to deal in Foreign Exchange under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999? What are the powers conferred upon RBI with regard to Authorised Persons. 7
ii) Discuss legal issues surrounding electronic banking in India 7

7. Discuss the law relating to Dishonour of Cheque with relevant case laws. In this regard, what changes were introduced in Negotiable Instrument Act in 2018? 14

8. Answer any 2 questions. 7x2
 - i) Kinds of endorsement
 - ii) Difference in Promissory notes and Bill of Exchange
 - iii) Enforcement Directorate.

Roll No.....

B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) X Examination, 2018-2019

LAW

BLBHJ-521 : Trademark & geographical Indications

Time: Three Hours

Marks : 70

(Write your Roll No. at the top immediately on the receipt of this question paper)

Note: Answer any **five** questions. **Question No. 1** is compulsory. Marks are indicated against each question.

- 1. Explain the followings: 2x7=14
 - (a) Appellations of origin under Madrid agreement.
 - (b) Art. 15 of TRIPs Agreement.
 - (c) Falsifying Trade marks
 - (d) To deceive or cause confusion
 - (e) Effect of acquiescence
 - (f) Transborder reputation
 - (g) Well known trade marks

- 2. (a) 'Descriptive words' are not subject to registration as it have the direct reference to the character or quality of goods or services. justify your answer with the help of provisions of Trade Marks Act 1999 and judicial decisions. 7
- (b) In Registrar of Trademarks Vs. Hamdard National foundation (India) New Delhi Case, the registrar refused the registration of word 'SAFI' as a trademark on the ground that it is a descriptive word but the Delhi High Court set aside the order of Registrar of Trade Mark. Discuss the grounds on which the court set aside the order of Registrar of Trade marks. 7

- 3. Domain Name disputes fall in four categories. Explain each category of domain name disputes with the help of judicial decisions. 14

- 4. "The roots of 'Passing off' are found in case of 'Perry v. Truefit' though its essential elements are summarized in Erven Warnink Besloten Vennootschap vs. Townend & Sons Ltd. and Reckitt and Colman Products Ltd. vs. Borden Inc. Case," In the light of above said statement, discuss the development of law of passing off with the help of decided cases. 14

- 5. (a) Dilution of Trade Mark is a kind of infringement of Trade mark under Trade marks Act, 1999. Discuss it with the help of judicial decisions. 7
- (b) Discuss the infringement of Trade Mark alongwith the limits on effect of registered trademark. 7

6. (a) 'Invented words' are those words which are not known to the public hence capable of registration. In the light of above statement discuss the opinions of Lord Herschell, Lord Chancellor and Lord Macnaghten in Eastman Photographic materials company case. 7
- (b) How invented words are subject to registration under Indian Trade marks Act, 1999. Justify your answer with the help of F. Hoffmann-La-Roche and co. Ltd. and Steamed Stadmed Private Ltd. Case. 7
7. (a) What do you mean by cancellation of trade marks? How it different than the removal of trade marks? 7
- (b) Discuss the grounds of cancellation of trade marks.
8. Write short notes on any two of the followings: 7x2=14
- (a) Difference between geographical Indications and trade marks.
- (b) Registered User and Procedure for its registration under Trade marks Act 1999.
- (c) Who can apply for registration of geographical indications?
- (d) Function of trade marks.

Roll No.

B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) SEMESTER X EXAMINATION 2018-19**LAW****BLBHK - 521 : Patent Law**

Time : Three hours

Max. Marks : 70

*(WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE TOP IMMEDIATELY ON THE RECEIPT OF THIS QUESTION PAPER)***NOTE : ANSWER FIVE QUESTIONS INCLUDING QUESTION NO. 1, WHICH IS COMPULSORY. MARKS ARE INDICATED AGAINST EACH QUESTION.**

1. With the help of decided cases and provisions of the Patent Act, 1970, discuss patentability of following activities : 22
 - a) Method for producing transgenic animals.
 - b) Isolated and synthesis of genes and cDNA.
 - c) A drug directly emanates from earlier patent.
 - d) A live vaccine for preventing of disease.
2.
 - a) Explain meaning of inventive step and test for its determination. 6
 - b) With help of decided cases, discuss 'state of art' and 'obviousness'. 6
3.
 - a) Explain meaning of specification and discuss its contents. 6
 - b) What are the objectives of Budapest Treaty? How it has been implemented in Patent Act, 1970? 6
4. Explain relevancy of priority date in Patent Act, 1970. How can priority date will be determined in following cases : 12
 - a) Where complete specification has been filed in pursuance of a further application.
 - b) Where complete specification with in pursuance of two or more applications and claim is fairly based on one of those specification, or partly in one and partly in another application.
5.
 - a) What are the matters on which examiner expected to submit his report under section 12 of the Patent Act, 1950? 6
 - b) What is the meaning of 'Startup'? What are the changes made in examination proceedings in relation to 'startup'? 6
6.
 - a) What is meaning of compulsory licenses? What are the factors the Controller take in account while considering the application for compulsory license? 6
 - b) Discuss the term 'the reasonable requirements of the public shall be deemed not to have been satisfied' as provided in section 84(7) of the Patent Act, 1970. 6

7. Discuss the relationship between TRIPs and CBD (Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and Convention on Bio-Diversity). How has the conflict in between two been resolved? 12
8. Write short notes on any two of the following : 6×2=12
- a) Various theories applied for determination of infringement,
 - b) Patent Co-operation Treaty,
 - c) Revocation of patent.

(119)

REFNO. 16528

Roll No.....

B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) X SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2018-19
LAW

BLBHF - 527 : Election Laws

Time: Three Hrs

Max. Marks: 70

(Write Your Roll No. At The Top Immediately On the Receipt of This Question Paper)

NOTE: Answer any Five questions including question no. 01, which is compulsory. Marks are indicated against the questions.

1. Answers the following: 2x7=14
 - (i) What do you mean by 'Democracy'?
 - (ii) What do you understand by 'BYE -Elections'?
 - (iii) Discuss meaning and purpose of 'Electoral Bond'?
 - (iv) What do you understand by 'Electoral Rolls'?
 - (v) Explain 'Delimitation of constituencies'?
 - (vi) What is the 'Exit Polls' and 'Opinion Polls'?
 - (vii) Define 'Proxy voter' and 'VVPAT'?

2. What do you mean by 'election'? How is election-process significant for a democracy? Compare the electoral system of India with the electoral systems of the other major democracies. 14

3. Discuss the composition, powers and functions of the Election Commission of India. What is the procedure for removal of the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners? 14

4. Explain the term 'office of profit under the government' as used in Article 102 (1) (a) of the Constitution of India. Can the following persons be disqualified under Article 102 (1) (a) or Article 191 (1) (a) of the Constitution of India:
 - (a) Vice Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University.
 - (b) An assistant teacher in a primary school run by the Uttar Pradesh Board of Basic Education. 14

5. Discuss the salient features of the anti-defection law in India with relevant legal provisions and also critically analyse it with relevant case laws. 8+3+3=14

Examine the following statements:

 - (a) X, an independent candidate, is elected to the House of People. Two months later, he joins the Congress party. Would X be disqualified under the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution of India?
 - (b) Z, a sitting member of Parliament, is convicted under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and sentenced to imprisonment for 3 years by the Court. Can Z continue as a member? Will Z be able to contest the next elections if he is granted bail by the appellate court during the pendency of his appeal?

6. Bring out the comparative study of the legislative and judicial endeavours towards the development of election laws in India. 14

7. What were the major recommendations of the 255th Report of the Law Commission of India? Whether the recommendations are still relevant in the present scenario? Give your views. 14

8. Write a short note on any **two** of the following: 7x2=14
 - (a) The procedure for the election of President of India. How can he be removed from his post?
 - (b) Criminalization of politics in democratic process of election in India.
 - (c) Disqualification on the ground of conviction for certain electoral offences and corrupt practices.
 - (d) Discuss the ambit of the voters' right to know the antecedents of candidates at elections in India.