

- a. XIV b. XV
c. XVI d. XVII

9. The Period of limitation for filing a second appeal under section 208 of Revenue Code shall be---- days from the date of the order or decree appealed against

- a. 30 b. 60
c. 90 d. None is correct

10. Which document is not a "Village record"

- a. Khasra b. Khatouni
c. Kisan Bahi d. Village map

Part-B

Short Answer type questions. Out of three questions attempt any two [10*2=20]

Q.2 Write short notes on'

- i. Village records
ii. Record of rights

Q.3 Explain the Procedure of Succession in case of a Female Bhumidar dying intestate.

Q.4 Write short notes on-

- i. Surrender
ii. Abandonment of land.

Part-C

Long Answer type questions. Out of three questions attempt any two. [15x2=30]

Q.5 What are the classes of tenure holders under Revenue Code and what are their rights? WI ether there are any restrictions over their rights.

Q.6 Describe the power and function of board of revenue and its jurisdiction.

Q.7 What is meant by Release of a building. Describe the procedure of release of a building under occupation of a tenant.

4/07/20

Printing Page(s) : 3

Paper Code : BL -902

Roll No.

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B.A. L.L.B

**5th YEAR 9th SEMESTER EXAMINATION
INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND LEGISLATION**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Note: This question paper is divided into three section A,B and C. Attempt all the sections as per instructions.

Section - A (Very short Answer type)

1. Attempt all the parts of this question: [10 x1=10

Choose the correct option:

(i) While constructing a provision in penal statute if there appears to be a reasonable doubt or ambiguity it shall be resolved in favors of?

- (a) State government
- (b) Union
- (c) Person who would be liable to penalty
- (d) None of the above

(ii) Which of the following is internal aid for interpretation of statute?

- (a) Reference to reports of committee
- (b) Statement of objects and reasons
- (c) Dictionaries
- (d) Preamble

(iii) The rules -----means the express mention of one thing is the exclusion of other?

- (a) Rule of harmonious construction
- (b) Primary rule
- (c) Ejusdem generis
- (d) Expression anis est. exclusion altitude

(iv) What is case law?

- (a) Law representing the decisions of the courts
- (b) Law passed by Parliament
- (c) Delegated legislation
- (d) Case law is not really law at all

(v) What is legislation?

- (a) Legislation is law made by judges
- (b) Legislation is law made by parliament
- (c) Legislation is law made by custom
- (d) Legislation is law made by the Law Commission

(vi) What is meant by statutory interpretation?

- (a) The interpretation of a statute by Parliament
- (b) The interpretation of a statute by the House of Commons
- (c) The interpretation of a statute by the courts
- (d) The interpretation of a statute by the House of Lords

(vii) What is the mischief rule?

- (a) In interpreting statutes, judges should look at the 'mischief' which the Act was passed to prevent
- (b) There must be no mischief in court
- (c) In interpreting statutes, judges should interpret the words literally
- (d) In interpreting statutes, judges should interpret the words as they see fit

(viii) Which of these is a disadvantage of delegated legislation?

- (a) It is quick to produce
- (b) It can be flexible
- (c) It raises issues of accountability
- (d) It can be made by reference to specialist knowledge

- (ix) What is the doctrine of stare decisis ?
- (a) The doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty
 - (b) The doctrine of royal pardon
 - (c) The doctrine of statutory interpretation
 - (d) The doctrine of precedent
- (x) According to which rule of interpretation old statutes should be interpreted as they would have been at the date when they were passed?
- (a) Expression unis est exclusion arteries
 - (b) Contemporanea Exposition Est Optima Est Fortissima in Lege
 - (c) Ut res magis valeat Quam Pareat
 - (d) Nosciur a Sociis

Section -B (Short Answer type)

Attempt any two questions of the following: [2x10]=20

2. What do you mean by Interpretation? Discuss in detail the difference between 'Interpretation' and 'Construction'
3. Literal or Grammatical rule is said to be the safest rule of interpretation. Clarify with the help of decided cases.
4. Discuss the rules for the interpretation of the Constitution of India. Refer decided cases.

Section - C (Long Answer type)

Attempt any two question of the following. [2x15=30

5. Discuss and illustrate the Golden Rule as applied to the interpretation of statutes. How far is this rule different from the Literal Rule?
6. Write a short note on Explanations, exceptions, examples, provisos and schedules as the internal aids which gives help in Interpretation of Statutes?
7. To make the law is not the function of Legislation alone, rather Judiciary and Executive also adds to contribute new laws. Explain.

07/01/2020

Printing Page(s) : 3

Paper Code : BL 903

Roll No.

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BA LLB
9th SEMESTER EXAMINATION
Human Right and RTI Act 2005

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Note: This question paper is divided into three sections. Attempt all the section as per the instruction.

Section - A

1. Attempt all the questions: [1*10=10]

- (i) RTI Act 2005 came into force on
 - (a) 12 October 2005
 - (b) 15 August 2005
 - (c) 15 June 2005
 - (d) 1 November 2005
- (ii) The officer designated by the public authorities in all administrative units or offices under it to provide information to the citizens requesting for information under the Act is known as
 - (a) Appellate Authority
 - (b) Chief Information Commissioner (CIC)
 - (c) Public Information Officer (PIO)
 - (d) None of the above
- (iii) What is the time limit to get the information concerning the life and liberty of a person?
 - (a) 48 hours
 - (b) 24 hours
 - (c) 5 days
 - (d) 10 days
- (iv) First Appeal shall be disposed of by the first appellate authority Under the R.T.I. Act 2005 within-----days from the date of its receipt.
 - (a) 40 days
 - (b) 30 days
 - (c) 60 days
 - (d) 50 days

(v) The long title of the RTI Act seeks to promote the following qualities in the working of every public authority:

(a) Transparency

(b) Punctuality

(c) Efficiency

(d) Reputation

(vi) What is tenure of the chairman of the National Human Rights Commission?

(a) 5 years or upto 62 year of age

(b) 5 years or upto 65 years of age

(c) 6 years or upto 65 years of age

(d) 5 years or upto 70 years of age

(vii) Who of the following is not included in the Committee constituted for the appointment of the Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission?

(a) President

(b) Prime Minister

(c) Lok Sabha Speaker

(d) Leader of the main opposition party

(viii) What is the legal nature of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)?

(a) The UDHR is a multilateral treaty

(b) The UDHR is a UN General Assembly resolution

(c) The UDHR is a UN Security Council resolution

(d) The UDHR is a declaration adopted by several State at an international conference

- (ix) What is the meaning of collective rights?
 - (a) Collective rights belong to distinct groups of people
 - (b) Collective rights are those that belong to particular groups as opposed to the individual members of the group
 - (c) Minority rights are collective rights
 - (d) Collective rights entail a right of the group as such as well as individual rights of the group's members
- (x) When was National Scheduled Tribes Commission set up?
 - (a) 1990
 - (b) 1993
 - (c) 1995
 - (d) 2004

Section - B (Short Answer type)

Attempt any two questions of the following. [10x2=20]

- 2. What are the objectives of Right to Information Act?
- 3. What is the relationship between human rights and human development?
- 4. Write a note on Protection of Civil Rights?

Section - C(Long Answer type)

Attempt any two question of the following. [15x2=30]

- 5. What is the relation between Human Rights and Democracy?
- 6. Can RTI be used to ask 'Why and 'How" questions to government apart from 'What " questions?
- 7. What are the major activities of the National Women's Commission?

9/11/2020

Paper Code : BL-904 A (SVSU:2019-20/R)

Enrollment No.

B.A.LL.B.- (B.A.LL.B.)
(5th YEAR , IXth SEM.) EXAMINATION
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

[Max. Marks : 60]

Time 3 Hours

SECTION A (Objective Type)

Q.1 Choose the correct option:

1*10=10Marks

(i)The following cannot be exploited by assigning or by licensing the rights to others.

- (a) Patents (b) Designs (c) Trademark (d) All of the above

(ii)The following can be patented

- (a) Machine (b) Process (c) Composition of matter (d) All of the above

(iii) In 'quid-pro-quo', quo stands for

- (a) knowledge disclosed to the public (b) monopoly granted for the term of the patent
(c) exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the invention (d) None of the above

(iv)Which of the following is (are) included in Geographical indications of Goods

- (a) Handicraft (b) Foodstuff (c) Manufactured (d) All of the above

(v)Design does not include

- (a) features of shape (b) composition of lines or colours (c) mode or principle of construction (d) None of the above

(vi) Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protect the use of information and ideas that are of

- (a) Ethical value (b) Moral value (c) Social value (d) Commercial value

(vii) The term "WIPO" stands for:-

- (a). World Investment policy organization (b). World intellectual property organization
(c). Wildlife Investigation and Policing organization (d). World institute for Prevention of organized crime.

(viii) A policy (or policies) behind the patent system is

1. to encourage an inventor to disclose an invention by granting exclusive rights over the invention to the inventor
2. to benefit the public by limiting the scope and term of the exclusive rights granted to an inventor
3. to benefit the public through encouraging innovation by publishing a full disclosure of the technical details of the invention
4. to benefit the public through guaranteeing that the inventor can commercialize his/her invention

- (a) (1) and (2) above (b). (1), (2) and (3) above
(c). (2), (3) and (4) above (d). None of the above

(ix) Customs authorities have no role in enforcement of Intellectual property rights.

- (a) True (b) False

(x) Custom law empowers customs officers to take action against IPR infringing goods at the time of import.

(a) True

(b) False

SECTION B (Short Answer Type)

Attempt any two questions of the following,

10*2=20 Marks

Q.2 What do you mean by Patent Right? Write the salient features of this right.

Q.3 State the relative grounds on which registration of any Trademark may be refused.

Q.4 Write short note on any two of the following-

(a) Literary work

(b) WIPO

SECTION C (Long Answer Type)

Attempt any two questions of the following,

15*2=30 Marks

Q.5 What do you mean by Copyright? Write down its essentials with its characteristics.

Q.6 What is Design? Explain the procedure for the registration of design and what designs cannot be registered?

Q.7 What do you mean by Geographical Indications? Can the Registrar grant the registration certificate for the Geographical Indications? If so, explain the effect of such registration.

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11/1/2020

Paper Code : BL-905 C (SVSU:2019-20/R)

Enrollment No.

B.A.LL.B.- (B.A.LL.B.)
(5th YEAR , IXth SEM.) EXAMINATION
EQUITY, TRUST AND FIDUCIARY OBLIGATIONS

[Max. Marks : 60]

TIME: 3 Hours]

NOTE- This question paper is divided into three sections A, B and C. Attempt all the sections as per instructions .

SECTION - A

Q.1 Choose the correct option- [1 X 10 =10

(i) An agent and trustee are subject to-
(a)Trust (b)Bailment (c)Fiduciary Obligation (d) None of these

(ii) Agency is governed by common law on the other hand Trust is the subject of-
(a)Equity (b)Contract Law (c)C.P.C, 1908 (d) Tort

(iii) Name the jurist, who said "A trust is the binding of the conscience of one to the intention of another".
(a)Maitland (b)Bacon (c)Story (d) Snell

(iv) Who among these is a proper person to hold the trust-
(a)A person domiciled abroad;
(b)An alien enemy;
(c)A person having an interest inconsistent with that of the beneficiary;
(d) None of these

(v) Marshalling of assets is covered by which one of these maxims of equity?
(a)Equity acts in personam (b) Equality is equity
(c) Delay defeats equity (d) Equity follows the law

(vi) Sections 63,64,65 and 66 deals with the provision of-
(a)Beneficiary right to follow trust property (b) Beneficiary right to proper trustee
(c)Beneficiary right to sue for execution of trust (d) Beneficiary right to rent and profits

(vii)Section 43 of trust Act, 1882 deals with trustees-
(a)Power to give receipts (b) Power to convey
(c) Power to vary investment (d) Power to compound

(viii) The trustee may not be discharged from his office, before-
(a)The extinction of the trust (b) The completion of his duties
(c)The consent of the Court (d) All of these

(ix) A, Transfers Rs.10,000/- in the four percent to B, in trust to pay the interest annually accruing due to C for her life. A dies. Then C dies. B holds the fund for the benefit of-

- (a) A's legal representative (b) B's legal representative
(c) Kept with him (d) None of these
- (x) What is not an essential of a Trust?
(a) Intention of the settler (b) Purpose (c) Beneficiary (d) Consideration

SECTION- B (Short Answer Type)

Attempt any two questions of the following. [10 x 2=20]

Q.2 Write short notes on any two-

- (a) Breach of trust
(b) Ubi jus ibi remedium
(c) Vigilantibus, non dormientibus, jura subveniunt

Q.3 Write a note on doctrine of election

Q.4 Explain equitable estoppel. Also discuss its application in India with its limitations.

SECTION- C (Long Answer Type)

Attempt any two questions of the following. [15 x 2=30]

Q.5 What is the concept of set-off? What are the types of set-off? Discuss.

Q.6 'Between two persons where one of them has incurred an obligation and undertaken upon himself to do something for the other'. Explain

this statement in the light of doctrine of conversion and doctrine of part-performance.

Q.7 What types of powers and liabilities a beneficiary has? Explain.

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31/12/2019

Paper Code : BL-906 B (SVSU:2019-20/R)

Enrollment No.

B.A.LL.B.- (B.A.LL.B.)
(5th YEAR , IXth SEM.) EXAMINATION
DRAFTING OF PLEADING AND CONVEYANCING

[Max. Marks : 50]

Time: 3 Hours

SECTION - A

1. Attempt all questions and tick/write the correct/most appropriate option. Each carries one mark: [1x10=10]

- 1. What do you mean by Counter-Claim?
 - a. Counter claim is a claim set-up against the plaintiff in the same suit, being based on a cause of action.
 - b. Counter claim is a claim set-up by the plaintiff in the same suit, being based on a cause of action.
 - c. Counter claim is a claim set-up against the plaintiff in the different suit, being based on a cause of action.
 - d. Counter claim is a claim set-up by the plaintiff in the different suit, being based on a cause of action.
- 2. What is Replication?
 - a. An application of claim by the plaintiff for institution of the case.
 - b. A pleading by plaintiff in answer to defendant's plea
 - c. An application by the defendant in reply to plaint
 - d. A sort of counter claim
- 3. What is set-off?
 - a. A claim of the plaintiff against defendant to reduce his claim
 - b. A claim of the defendant against plaintiff to reduce the claim of plaintiff
 - c. A claim of the third party to the suit against plaintiff to reduce the claim of plaintiff
 - d. None of the above
- 4. What do you mean by F.I.R.?
 - a. First information about the Crime
 - b. First information of crime received by the police
 - c. First information regarding the investigation of the Crime
 - d. First information to police which is compulsorily recorded
- 5. What do you mean by a Criminal complaint?
 - a. Complaint lodged by the Police Officer
 - b. Complaint recorded by the police officer
 - c. A document describing the commission of a crime presented or sent to Magistrate for action
 - d. A document describing the commission of a crime presented or sent to Magistrate for information
- 6. What do you meant by 'Deed'
 - a. A legal document that is signed and delivered regarding the ownership of property or other legal rights
 - b. A legal document that is delivered regarding the ownership of property or legal rights
 - c. A legal document regarding the ownership of property or legal rights
 - d. A legal document that is signed only and affirming self ownership on the property.

- 7. The essential elements of a Gift are :-
 - A) The absence of consideration B) The doner C) The done D) The subject matter E) The transfer and the acceptance
 - a. Only A) & C)
 - b. Only A), B) & C)
 - c. Only A), C) & D)
 - d. All A), B), C), D), & E)

- H. "Mortgage" is related to
 - a. Only Movable Property
 - b. Only immovable Property
 - c. Both Movable and Immovable Property
 - d. None of the above

I. Writs can be filed

- a. Before Supreme Court of India only
 - b. Before High Court of the State and the Supreme Court of India
 - c. Before any Court of Law
 - d. In a police Station
- J. Which one is not the procedural law
- a. Indian Penal Code
 - b. Law of Evidence
 - c. Criminal Procedure Code
 - d. Civil Procedure Code

SECTION – B (Short Answer Type)

Attempt any two questions of the following

[8x2=16]

- 2. 'A' case of cheating has been registered against 'B'. B seeks anticipatory bail. Draft a petition seeking anticipatory bail.
- 3. Draft a model plaint for filing a suit for partition claimed by a member of Joint Hindu Family. Assume facts.
- 4. A, aged 25 years, who is residing in America wants to give power of attorney to B, his father regarding his property located at sector 17 Chandigarh (Union Territory). Draft a deed of Power of Attorney.

SECTION – C (Long Answer Type)

Attempt any two questions of the following

[12x2=24]

- 5. 'X' was wrongfully detained by the police. His friend moves the Supreme Court for a writ of Habeas corpus.
Draft the writ.
- 6. A files a suit against B for recovery by his money lent to B on a promissory note. B wishes to resist the suit.
Draft a written statement on behalf of 'B'.
- 7. 'A' wants to start educational institutions. For that purpose he requires a building of 8000 sq.ft on lease for 10 years.
'A' wishes to get the same from 'X'. Draft a lease deed.

Or

An amount of Rupees 50,000/-, belongs to Rup Chand, is recoverable on Shama Prasad on account of dishonor of Cheque. Rup Chand approached you. Advice him and prepare the draft of complaint before the appropriate court. Assume facts, if required.

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