

H. Number of Chapters in Revenue Code are-

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

I. Whether a revenue court has jurisdiction in respect of a matter which involves a question as to the validity of the provisions of this code-

- a) Yes b) No
c) In certain circumstances d) With the permission of the Collector

J. 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

K. Attachment of any land in respect of which any arrears of land revenue is due can be made by _____

- a) Collector b) D.M.
c) S.D.M d) Executive Magistrate

Part-B

Short Answer type questions. Out of three questions attempt any two [10x2=20]

Q.2 Write short notes on-

- i. Declaratory suits
ii. Procedure of Allotment of land by L.M.C

Q.3 Write short notes on-

- i. Surrender
ii. Abandonment of land.

Q.4 What do you mean by consolidation and what shall not include in the holding for this purpose.

Part-C

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

Q.5 What is the procedure for declaration and notification regarding consolidation and its effect?

Q.6 What are the classes of tenure holders under revenue code and what are their rights? Whether any restrictions are there over their rights ?

Q.7 Describe the constitution of Board of Revenue, its jurisdiction and powers.

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09/3/2021

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Enrollment No.

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B.A.L.L.B.

Vth YEAR EXAMINATION

Interpretation Of Statutes and Legislation

[Time : 3:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60]

I Long Question : Answer Any Two [15×2=30]

1. What do you mean by interpretation? What are the primary rules of interpretation?
2. What are the rules applied in interpretation of the Constitution?
3. What do you mean by legislation . what are its kinds and how a penal legislation can be construed?

II. Short Question: Answer any two [10×2=20]

1. Doctrine of Pith and substance
2. Doctrine of stare decisis
3. Write short note on mischief rule

III. Objectives Question: Answer All Question [1×10=10]

1. Leading case of 'Hydens' is related with
(a) Golden rule (b) Grammatical rule
(c) Mischief rule (d) none
2. Penal statutes should be construed -
(a) Leniently (b) strictly
(c) beneficially (d) none
3. - Keshvanand Bharti's case is related with
(a) amendament in constitution (b) welfare legislation
(c) delegated legislalation (d) none

4. Which among the following is not an internal aid-
(a) Judgement of courts (b) Preamble
(c) Definition clause (d) illustrations
5. - Judicial review can be made by-
(a) Supreme court (b) High court
(c) Both a & b (d) None
6. The term 'Nociter a soiciis' means
(a) Know the words with its associated words
(b) Same meaning
(c) Same genus
(d) None
7. In the interpretation of statutes, an important role is played by-
(a) Schedule (b) Preamble (c) Heading (d) All
8. Which among the following is internal aid for interpretation of statutes
(a) Reference to report of committee
(b) Statement of objects and reasons
(c) Dictionaries
(d) Preamble
9. - Doctrine of stare decisis means-
(a) The doctrine of parliamentary
(b) The doctrine of royal pardon
(c) The doctrine of statutory interpretation
(d) The doctrine of precedent
10. Welfare legislation should be construed
(a) Beneficially (b) Leniently
(c) Strictly (d) Beneficially and leniently

IX

10/3/20

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

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

- (i) Appointment Committee of Central Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) includes
 - (a) Prime Minister
 - (b) Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha
 - (c) One Union Cabinet Minister to be nominated by the Prime Minister
 - (d) All the above
- (ii) The RIT Act gives right to seek information from the following:
 - (a) Private companies
 - (b) MNCs
 - (c) Public authorities
 - (d) associations
- (iii) Central Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) is appointed by
 - (a) President
 - (b) Vice President
 - (c) Prime Minister
 - (d) Home Minister

- (iv) Under RTI Act, the grounds for a complaint could be
- Being asked to pay an unreasonable amount of fee.
 - Being given incomplete or false information.
 - Any matter relating to requesting or obtaining access to records.
- Select the correct code -
- All (i), (ii) & (iii)
 - Only (i) & (iii)
 - Only (ii) & (iii)
 - Only (iii)
- (v) Section 4 (1) (b) (xi) of RTI Act states that a public authority should publish
- The budget allocated to each of its agency
 - Proposed expenditures
 - Reports on disbursements made
 - All the above
- (vi) Who can be appointed as the chairman of the National Human Rights Commission?
- Any sitting judge of the Supreme Court
 - Any retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
 - Any person appointed by the President
 - Which of the following statements in NOT correct about the National Human Rights Commission?
 - It was established in 1993.
 - In the cases of Human rights violation, the Commission has no right to punish the culprit
 - The Chairman and members of this Commission are appointed by the Supreme Court of India
 - The Commission sends its annual report to the Central Government and State Governments

- (viii) What is the legal nature of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)?
- The UDHR is a multilateral treaty
 - The UDHR is a UN General Assembly resolution
 - The UDHR is a UN Security Council resolution
 - The UDHR is a declaration adopted by several States at international conference
- (ix) What is the meaning of justiciability?
- Justiciability refers to the possibility of enforcement of a particular right by the relevant rights holders
 - Justiciability refers to the just nature or cause of a particular right
 - Justiciability refers to the courts' assessment of whether the enforcement of a particular right conforms to principles of justice
 - Justiciability refers to the obligation of a State to enforce a particular right
- (x) When was National Scheduled Tribes Commission set up?
- 1990
 - 1993
 - 1995
 - 2004

Section - B (Short Answer type)

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

- Can RTI be used to ask 'Why?' and 'How?' questions government apart from "What" questions?
- What rights do minorities have in a democracy?
- What are Human Rights?

Section - C (Long Answer type)

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

- What are the main activities of the National Women Commission?
- Discuss the historical significance of the Declaration of Human Rights?
- Elaborate the relationship between citizenship rights and human rights.

11/3/2021

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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 answer:

1*10=10Marks

(i) Which of the following is an "Intellectual property" as per IPR Laws in India.

- (a).Original literary work; (b).Industrial Design of Maruti800 car;
(c).Trademark of Tata company (d).All the above

(ii) The agreement that is enforceable by law is known as

- (a)Valid agreement (b)Void agreement (c)Illegal agreement (d)Unenforceable agreement

(iii) Who is not responsible for administration of IPRs in the Country?

- (a) Designs and Trademarks - Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion,
(b) Copyright -Ministry of Human Resource Development
(c) Protection of Plant Varieties-Ministry of Agriculture administers the Act on Plant Variety
(d) Layout-Design-Ministry of Commerce and Industry

(iv)Which one is not a ground for cancellation of a design?

- (a) That it has been published in India or elsewhere prior to the date of registration;
(b) That the design is not new or original;
(c) That it is a design under Clause (d) of Section 2.
(d) That the design is not registrable.

(v) International Convention for the Protection of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations is commonly known as-

- (a) Berne Convention (b) Rome convention (c) TRIPS Agreement (d)Locarno Agreement

(vi)Copyright does not covers-

- (a)Literary work (b) dramatic work (c) Computer Programs (d) Musical Work.

(vii) Who are entitled to apply for patents as per the Section 134 of the Act?

- (a)Any person claiming to be true the first inventor of the invention
(b) Any person being the assignee of the person claiming to be the true and first inventor in respect of the right to make such an application
(c) By the legal representative of any deceased person who immediately before his death was entitled to make such an application
(d) All of the above

III) Objective Type Questions.

1*10=10

Q.7 Choose the correct option-

- (i) The Principles of equity found statutory recognition in India in-
- a) The Indian Succession Act, 1925 b) The Indian Contract Act, 1872
c) The Indian Trust Act, 1882 d) All of above
- (ii) Duties of a trustee are either-
- a) Positive b) Negative c) (a) and (b) both d) Neither (a) nor (b)
- (iii) Provisions of Indian Trust Act, 1882 applies on-
- a) Private Trust b) Public Trust c) Charitable Trust d) All of the above
- (iv) An agent and trustee are subject to-
- a) Trust b) Bailment c) Fiduciary Obligation d) None of these
- (v) 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
- (vi) Express Trust under the trust laws, created in expressed terms is whether written or verbal, is said by
- a) Maitland b) Story c) Bacon d) M.R. enshrine
- (vii) 1. The trust must be of charitable nature.
2. The trust must be for the promotion of public benefit.
3. The trust must be wholly and exclusively charitable
These are-
- a) Requirements of private Trust b) Requirements of Public Trust
c) Requirements of Religious Trust d) Requirements of constructive Trust
- (viii) Istihasan or juristic equity is propounded by-
- a) Abu Hanifa b) Prophet Mohammad c) Prophet Soloman d) Maliki
- (ix) Beneficial interests can be transferred by the beneficiary, this is mentioned in
- a) Section 57 b) Section 58 c) Section 56 d) Section 55
- (x) Highwaymen case is associated to-
- a) He who seeks equity must do equity b) Equality is equity
c) He who comes to equity must come with clean hands d) Delay defeats equity

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Enrollment No.

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B.A.LL.B.

Vth YEAR EXAMINATION

Drafting Of Pleading and Conveyancing

[Time : 3:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 50]

- I Long Question :- Answer Any two [12×2=24]**
1. Write down the bail application on behalf of a person arrested by a police at midnight for stolen property.
 2. What do you mean by plaint ? what are the essentials of plaint.
 3. Write down a notice to a person on behalf of 'A' to 'B' who did not paid the 4 months rent.
- II. Short Question: Answer any two [8×2=16]**
1. A and B are husband and wife, they got marriage in the year 2000, but till date they have no child. Husband and wife both want to adopt a child of her brother. Write an adoption deed.
 2. Define pleading. What are the golden rules of pleading.
 3. What are the grounds of rejection of plaint.
- III. Objectives Question: Answer All Question [1×10=10]**
1. Pleading means-
a)Plaint b) Written statement c) Both A & B d) None
 2. Rejection of Plaint can be made by the court, on the ground-
a) Due to lack of cause of action
b) Due to improper stamp duty
c) Due to insufficient number of copies of plaint
d) All

3. Amendment in pleading can be made under –
a) Order 4 b) Order 5
c) Order 6 d) Order 7
4. Bail is defined under section-
a) Section 436 b) Section 437
c) Section 438 d) Section 439
5. Amendment in pleadings can be made with in-
a) 14 days b) 15 days
c) 30 days d) None
6. Petition on behalf of a minor can be filed through a –
a) Next friend b) Amicus curie
c) Guardian d) None
7. Caveat is derived from a latin term which means-
a) Execution b) Beware
c) Buyer d) None
8. Review can be done by-
a) District court b) High court
c) Supreme court d) All the above
9. Plaint is defined under-
a) Order 6 b) Order 7
c) Order 8 d) Order 9
10. How many kinds of writs are defined under constitution of India?
a) 4 b) 5 c) 6 d) 7