

2020/20/10

Q.9. Which Schedule of Indian Constitution is related to Panchayati Raj?

- (A) II Schedule (B) VIII Schedule (C) X Schedule (D) XI Schedule

Q.10. Which Article in the Indian Constitution provides for the Election Commission?

- (A) Article 324 (B) Article 128 (C) Article 256 (D) Article 378

Section B (Short Answer Type)

Note: Attempt any two questions. Each question carry equal marks. 2x10 = 20 Marks

Q.11. Describe the deliberative role of parliament and opposition in Parliamentary democracy?

Q.12. How a bill becomes an Act in the Union legislature? Explain.

Q.13. Explain the characteristics and problems of Indian political parties?

Section C (Long Answer Type)

Note: Attempt any two questions. Each question carries equal marks. 2x15 = 30 Marks

Q.14. Despite unique constitutional posting, the governor is sometime not seen as willing or able to discharge his functions judiciously, impartially and efficiently as envisaged by the constitution framers? Comment.

Q.15. Discuss the salient features of Anti Defection law in India.

Q.16. Explain the constitutional status, functions and role of Election Commission of India and also explain why Election Commission Model Code of Conduct have its significance in Indian Parliamentary set up?

11/06/2022

Printing Pages : 2

Paper Code : BL-602 B (SVSU:2021-22/R)

Enrollment No.																				
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B.A.LL.B.
(3rd Year, VI SEMESTER) EXAMINATION
MINOR ACTS

[Time: 3 Hours]

[MM: 60 Marks]

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

Section -A (MCQs)

- 1. Attempt all the questions** (1x10 = 10)
- i) Which of the following commodities are covered under Essential commodities Act, 1955
1) Textiles 2) Bakery products 3) Fertilizers 4) Coal
Answer
a) 3, 4 b) 1, 3, 4 c) 1, 2, 3 d) 1, 2, 3, 4
- ii) Under Section 3 of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 Central Government or the State Government has powers to appoint as many special Judges to try the following offences?
a) Any offence punishable under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
b) Any conspiracy to commit or any attempt to commit or any abetment of any of the offences specified in the Act
c) Both A and B
d) None of the above
- iii) The trial of an offence under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 shall be held, as far as practicable, on day-to-day basis and an endeavour shall be made to ensure that the said trial is concluded within a period of?
a) Six months b) One Year c) Two Years d) Three Years
- iv) Which of the following statement is NOT correct about the Central Vigilance Commission of India?
a) The Central Vigilance Commissioner is to be appointed by the President of India.
b) Tenure of Central Vigilance Commissioner is 5 year
c) Central Vigilance Commissioner can be removed or suspended from the office by the President on the ground of misbehavior but only after the Supreme Court has held an inquiry into his case and recommended action against him
d) The Central Vigilance Commission is mainly an advisory body and has no adjudicatory functions.
- v) The office of Central Vigilance Commissioner falls under theMinistry.
a) Ministry of Personnel and Training b) Home Ministry
c) Law Ministry d) None of the above
- vi) Which section of The Domestic violence act 2005 deals with Relief in other suits and legal proceedings?
a) Section 27 of The Domestic violence act 2005
b) Section 26 of The Domestic violence act 2005
c) Section 24 of The Domestic violence act 2005
d) Section 25 of The Domestic violence act 2005
- vii) Which section of The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985 deals with the Power of the Central Government to permit, control, and regulate?
a) Section 12 of The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985
b) Section 9 of The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985
c) Section 14 of The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985
d) Section 20 of The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985

- viii) Section 10 of The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985 deals with _____?
- Power to stop and search conveyance.
 - Report of arrest and seizure
 - Power of State Government to permit, control and regulate
 - Power to call for information, etc
- ix) Which of the following is the example of magic remedies?
- Talisman
 - Mantra
 - Kavacha
 - All of the above
- x) Section 13 of The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956 deals with _____?
- Punishment for keeping a brothel or allowing premises to be used as a brothel
 - Detaining a person in premises where prostitution is carried on
 - Rescue of person
 - Closure of brothel and eviction of offenders from the premises

Section - B (Short Answer Type)

Attempt any two of the following questions

(10 x 2 = 20)

- What is the procedure for obtaining orders for relief by an aggrieved under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005?
- Under what circumstances persons may be detained for periods longer than three months without obtaining the opinion of Advisory Boards under The National Security Act, 1980, explain.
- What are the provisions under Arms Act, 1959 for acquisition, possession, manufacture, sale, import, export & transport of Arms and Ammunition? Elaborate.

Section - C (Long Answer Type)

Attempt any two of the following questions

(15 x 2 = 30)

- Analyze various offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act with the help of case laws.
- Negation of bail and its grant is exception U/S 37 (1) of NDPS Act - Explain. Is it true that questions as to non-compliance of section 50 at the time of search & seizure can be asked at Trial but cannot be ground of bail?
- Discuss the constitution, function and mechanism of investigation adopted by CVC under Central Vigilance Act 2003.

07/06/2022

04/06/2022

Printing Pages : 2

Paper Code : BL-603 C (SVSU:2021-22/R)

Enrollment No.																			
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PROGRAMME NAME: B.A.LL.B

IIIrd Year (6th Semester)

Law of Crimes Paper-II (Code of Criminal Procedure)

B (SVSU:2021-22/R)

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1-22

[Time : 3:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60]

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

[MM: 60 Marks]

at all the sections as

Section-A (Long Answers Type)

Attempt Any two.

[15x2=30]

1. 'Summons is a process to compel the appearance of a person'. Examine this statement in the light of the procedure for serving of summons to the accused and witnesses CrPC.
2. Explain the procedure for Trial of Warrant cases by a Magistrate where the cases are instituted on the basis of complaint by a Magistrate.
3. What is complaint? Explain the procedure to be followed by Magistrate on receiving complaints under provisions of CrPC.

[1x10 = 10]

(d) 11 Sept. 2003

Section-B (Short Answers Type)

Answer any Two

[2x10=20]

1. Explain the process for compelling the appearance of any person before a criminal court.
2. What is Bail? When bail may be granted and when may not be granted in non-cognizable offences. Discuss.
3. Discuss Trial procedure of Summons Cases by the Magistrates.

(d) 2 Oct. 2005

d) 18 Dec. 2013

Section-C (Objective Answer Type)

Attempt All parts.

[10x1=10]

1. Delay in dispatching the FIR to the Magistrate under S.157, CrPC
 - (a) shall always throw out the prosecution case in its entirety
 - (b) shall never be a circumstance providing a legitimate basis for suspecting the FIR
 - (c) may or may not be a circumstance providing a legitimate basis for suspecting the FIR depending on the facts and circumstances brought on record
 - (d) none of the above

ctrine of Audi

(d) All of above

d) none of these

(d) 15th Amendment

[1]

P.T.O.

(ix) The term *Siddhantawali* is known as regards constitutionality of Delegated legislation by the case of _____

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) In Re Delhi Laws Act | (b) In Re Ajmer-Mewar Act |
| (c) In Re Jitendra Nath Gupta | (d) In Re Keshwanand Bharti. |

[1]

P.T.O.

- viii) Section 10 of
 a) Powe
 b) Repo
 c) Powe
 d) Powe
- ix) Which of the
 a) Talisman
- x) Section 13 of
 a) Punisi
 b) Detain
 c) Rescu
 d) Closu

Attempt any two of th

2. What is the pr
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4. What are the p
 import, export

Attempt any two of th

5. Analyze variou
6. Negation of ba
 questions as to
 Trial but canno
7. Discuss the co
 Central Vigilan

2. The power to direct investigation under S.156 (3), CrPC can be exercised by
 (a) a Magistrate (b) a Session Judge
 (c) both a) and b) (d) either a) or b)
3. The power to require attendance of a person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case under S.160, CrPC requires -
 (a) notice by telephone (b) notice in writing
 (c) either a) or b) (d) both a) and b)
4. An unjustified and unexplained long delay on the part of the investigating officer in recording the statement of a material witness would render the evidence of such witness -
 (a) unreliable (b) inadmissible
 (c) inadmissible and unreliable (d) only b) and not a)
5. Under S.320 (1), CrPC for wrongfully confining a person for 10 days or more, which section of IPC is applicable?
 (a) S.348 (b) S.340 (c) S.342 (d) S.344
6. Which section of CrPC states that warrant issued by a Magistrate may be executed at any place in India?
 (a) S.57 CrPC (b) S.67 CrPC (c) S.77 CrPC (d) S.87 CrPC
7. Power of High Court to confirm sentence or annul conviction is provided under -
 (a) S.350, CrPC (b) S.368 CrPC (c) S.365 CrPC (d) S.289 CrPC
8. Which of the following states that no appeal shall lie from any judgment or order of Criminal Court, unless otherwise provided?
 (a) S.286, CrPC (b) S.287, CrPC
 (c) S.388, CrPC (d) S.372, CrPC
9. If a Judge dies after writing his judgment but before delivering it -
 (a) the judgment will be final as long as the judge has signed it
 (b) the judgment will be final if his successor comes and delivers it
 (c) the judgment will be considered merely as an opinion
 (d) the judgment will be final in criminal proceedings
10. S.41B CrPC states that the memorandum of arrest shall be -
 (a) attested by at least one witness, who is a member of the family of the person arrested or a respectable member of the locality where the arrest is made
 (b) countersigned by the person arrested
 (c) either a) and b)
 (d) both a) and b)

- (x) Which of the following statements is true?
- All Courts are tribunals but all tribunals are not Courts,
 - Tribunals are not bound by the decisions of Supreme Court
 - A tribunal is established by government,
 - Tribunals are not bound by principles of natural justice

Section – B (Short Question)

Answer Two questions from this section.

[10x2 = 20]

- Write short note on Rule of Law.
- Write a short note on Delegated Legislation.
- Discuss the doctrine of legitimate exceptions.

Section – C (Long Questions)

Answer Two questions from this section.

[15x2 = 30]

- Describe the establishment, power and function of Administrative Tribunal.
- What do mean by doctrine separation of power. Discuss its importance in the context of Administrative Law.
- Write an essay on status of Lokpal in India.

[2]

vi) Which of the following statements hold true for dying declarations?

- a) Dying declarations cannot be used as a sole basis of conviction
- b) Dying declarations unless corroborated cannot be used as sole basis of conviction
- c) Dying declaration which is brief must be discarded
- d) When eyewitness affirms that the deceased was not in a fit state to make the declaration, medical opinion cannot prevail

vii) In which of the following cases the evidence given by the witness will NOT be relevant under section 33 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

- a) When the witness is staying abroad
- b) When the witness is dead
- c) When witness cannot be found
- d) When the witness is in coma

viii) According to section 61 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872

- a) The contents of documents must be proved by primary evidence
- b) The contents of documents must be proved by secondary evidence
- c) The contents of documents must be proved by both primary and secondary evidence
- d) The contents of documents must be proved either by primary or secondary evidence

ix) According to section 65 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 the secondary evidence can be admitted in _____ exceptional cases.

- a) Three
- b) Five
- c) Seven
- d) Nine

x) During the cross examination of the witness as to previous statements made before the police almost all contradictions or omissions were brought on record, which were portions from the statements made before the police that were not deposited before the court. Which of the following statements will apply to the case?

- a) The credibility of the witness has been impeached under section 148 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- b) The credibility of the witness has been impeached under section 145 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- c) The credibility of the witness has not been impeached because the contradictions were not as contemplated under section 145 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- d) The credibility of the witness has not been impeached because the protection under section 154 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 will apply

02/06/2022

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Paper Code : BL-606 C (SVSU:2021-22/R)

Enrollment No.

BA.LL.B.

(3rd Year, VI SEMESTER) EXAMINATION
(LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAW- II)
SOCIAL SECURITY LEGISLATIONS

Time 03.00 hrs

NOTE- This question paper is divided in to three sections 'A', 'B', 'C'. Attempt all the questions as per the instructions given.

MM 60

Part 'A' (Long Answer Type)

Attempt any two questions from the following.

(2*15=30)

Q.1 Explain the provisions of the Factories Act dealing with the employment of children in the factories.

Q.2 How has the concept of partial and total disablement been tackled by workmen's compensation Act, 1923.

Q.3 Explain the historical circumstances which led to the codification of Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

Part 'B' (Short Answer Type)

Attempt any two questions from the following.

(2*10=20)

Q.4 Write short notes ant two of the following-

a) "time of payment" of wage.

b) Benefits under Maternity Benefits Act, 1961.

(c) Exempted Establishment

Q.5 Write about the employer's obligations under Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952

Q.6 Write about the benefits provided in EPF& MP Act, 1952

Part 'C' (Objective Answers Type)

Q.7 Choose the correct answers for the given questions-

1*10= 10

i) Which section of The Payment of Gratuity Act 1972 deals with the Mode of payment of gratuity?

a) Section 12 of the Act

b) Section 9 of the Act

c) Section 14 of the Act

d) Section 20 of the Act

ii) According to Section 2(a) of EPF Act, 1952 which is the appropriate Government for a mine in a given state?

a) State Government

b) Central Government

c) Both (A) and (B)

d) None of these

iii) The term "Exempted Establishment" is defined under which section of the EPF Act, 1952?

a) 2(aaa)

b) 2(ee)

c) 2(j)

d) 2(fff)

- iv) 1) When did The Payment of Gratuity Act 1972, come into force?
a) 01 April 1955 b) 01 March 1955 c) 01 May 1955 d) 16 September 1972.
- v) 10. What is the maximum gratuity payable under the Act?
a) 20 lakh b) 15 lakh c) 45 lakh d) 60 lakh
- vi) As per the provisions of Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 an employee working in a seasonal establishment, shall get his gratuity after superannuation from the employment at the rate for how many days wages for each season he had worked in that establishment?
a) 8 days b) 15 days c) 7 days d) 10 days
- vii) Identify the false statement on ILO.
a) ILO is a tripartite body.
b) India was not a founding member of the ILO as it did not get its Independence
c) ILO has three organs, namely, the International Conference, the governing body, and the International Labour Office.
d) ILO passes conventions and recommendations prescribing International Labour Standards.
- viii) Which of the following organizations coordinates and controls the working of voluntary welfare agencies in India?
a) ESI Corporation b) EPF Organisation
c) Central Social Welfare Board d) Chief Labour Commissioner (Central)
- ix) Payment of wages acts 1936 deals with a Single application in respect of claims from the unpaid group
a) Section 16 of the Payment of wages act 1936
b) Section 14 of the Payment of wages act 1936
c) Section 13 of the Payment of wages act 1936
d) Section 18 of the Payment of wages act 1936
- x) Recently amended Child Labour (Prohibition) Act recognized child labour as an offence with
a) A jail term of maximum 2 years and a penalty of maximum Rs. 50000/-
b) A jail term of 3 months and a penalty of maximum Rs. 25000/-
c) A jail term of maximum 2 years and a penalty of maximum Rs. 100000/-
d) A jail term of 4 years