07/06/2023

Printing Pages :1
Paper Code :BL-406 B (SVSU:2022-23/R)

Enrollment No.												

BA.LL.B.
II Year/ Fourth Semester Examination
SUBJECT: Family Law-I
Paper Code-BL-406

Time-03.00 Hrs] **[MM: 60]**

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

Part 'A'(Objective Type)

Ques.1 Choose the correct answer for the following **[1*10= 10]**

i. Which of the following was the customary practice for adoption for Hindus before 1956?
a- Dattak Homa b. Thread ceremony c. Tehravi d. None of the above

ii. Which of the following marriages are not recognized under Hindu Marriage Act 1955?
a- Valid Marriage b.Void Marriage c. Voidable Marriage d. -None of the above

iii. Which of the following statement is true about Adultery?
a- Adultery is an offence and a ground for divorce under Hindu Law.
b- Adultery was never a criminal offence under Indian law
c- Adultery is a ground for divorce under Hindu law.
d- None of these

iv. In which recent case it has been held by the Supreme Court that the husband must have reasonable cause for taking talaq and he must attempt reconciliation with wife before taking talaq
a- Shamim Ara v. State of U.P. b. Ali Mohammad v. Hazara Bai
c. Zohra Khatoon v. Mohd. Jane Alam d. Sikandar Ara v. Hussain Ara

v. Which sections of HMA 1955 lays down that no petition for divorce can be filed within one year of the marriage.?
a- Section 13 b. Section 14 c. Section 12 d. Section 17

vi. The concept of Irretrievable Breakdown of Marriage is given under which section of Hindu Marriage Act 1955?
a- Judgement made law b. Section 13 c. Section 12 d. Both (a) and (c)

vii. Which of the following is not a theory of divorce under Hindu law?
a- No fault theory b-Fault Theory
c- Mutual Consent d-Irretrievable breakdown of marriage

viii. As per Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act 1956, a guardian is not responsible for which of the following?
a-Person of the minor b-Separate Property of the minor
c-Joint Hindu Family Property d-None of the above

ix. In Talaq-i-Tafweez husband can delegate authority to take divorce to
a- Only wife b. Wife of wife's relatives c. His own relative. d. Any person

x. Marriage during Iddat under Sunni Law is
a- Void b. Voidable c. Irregular d. Void

Part 'B'(Short answer type question)

Out of three questions attempt any two of the following. **[10*2= 20]**

Q 2- Write short notes on the following-
a- Iddat b. Dower

Q 3- What are the essentials of Parsi Marriage? Parsi marriage is governed by the provisions of which Law. Explain the provisions.

Q 4- Write short notes on –
a- Sati system b. Child marriage and present statutory development.

Part 'C' (Long answer type question)

Out of three questions attempt any two of the following. **[15*2= 30]**

Q 5- What do you know about the concept of 'Restitution of conjugal rights'? A question was raised regarding the validity of section -9 of Hindu marriage Act 1955.Give your opinion with the help of relevant case laws.

Q 6- Tripple Talaq is to be considered as the worst form of Talaq. Explain with the help of Muslim law provisions and the relevant case Laws?

Q 7- What are the conditions required for a Valid Marriage as per the Special Marriage Act. Describe the process for registration of Marriage.

05/06/2023

Printing Pages :1
Paper Code :BL-405 B (SVSU:2022-23/R)

Enrollment No. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

BA.LL.B.

II Year/ Fourth Semester

Principles of Transfer of Property Laws (Paper Code- BL-405)

Time- 03.00 Hrs. MM 60

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

Part 'A'(Objective Answer Type) 1*10= 10

Ques.1 Choose the correct answer for the following

i)Which of the following is a valid example of contingent interest as defined by the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?

a. B gifted his property to his daughter-in-law, with a condition that the possession of the property will transfer to her only after B's death

b. B made a gift of Rs.15,000 to A, deposited in an account to be transferred to A when he attains age of majority

c. both A and B d. neither A nor B

ii) Which of the following is valid gift under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?

a. A gift of interest in a house to a donee by a donor, allowing him to stay in it as long as he pays maintenance charges of Rs.30,000 per month to the donor. The rental value of the property is Rs.26,000

b. A gift of land by donor to a done, in return of a stone necklace worth Rs.3,000. The value of land being Rs.33,000

c. A gift of single rose valued at Rs.3 to a donee, in return of the donee being a considerate person

d. All of these.

iii) Which of the following sections of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 were repealed by the Transfer of Property (Amendment) Act 1929?

a. Section 74 b. Section 75 c. both A and B d. neither A nor B

iv) Section 99 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 deals with_____.

a. Provisions related to charges on property b. Provisions related to anomalous mortgage

c. Provisions related to mortgage by depositing of title deeds d. None of these

v)'Living person' includes a?

a. company b.association c.body of individual d.All of the above

vi) Section 41 of transfer of property Act 1882, is relating to?

a.Ostensible owner b.Real owner c.Both A and B d.None of the above

vii) Section 53A of the transfer of property act 1882 is relating to?

a.Ostensible owner b.Fraudulent transfer c.Lis pendens d.Part performance

viii) Essentials of part performance are?

a.Valid contract b.Consideration

c.Contract for transfer immovable property d.All of the above

ix) According to the provisions of section 19 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882

(a) the vested interest is not defeated by the death of the transferee before he obtains possession

(b) vested interest is defeated by the death of transferee before he obtains possession

(c) no such provision is made (d) none of the above.

x) Bellamy v. Sabine case related to:

a) Fraudulent transfer b)Lis pendens c)Sale d)Lease

Part 'B'(Short Answer Type) 2*10=20

Answer any two questions from the following.

Q.2 A files a suit against B for possession of property. But the plaint is returned by the court after preliminary finding that the court does not have pecuniary jurisdiction. Before A could file the same before the proper court B gifted the property to C. Whether the gift deed is hit by lis pendens?Explain Lis pendens with decided cases.

Q.3What are the essentials of a valid gift under the provisions of TPA?Who is Universal Donee?

Q.4 "Property of every kind may be transferred." State the exception to this rule if any. Or "Transferability is the most inherent quality of Property". State the exceptions to this rule as per section 6 of Transfer of Property Act.

Part 'C'(Long Answer Type) 2*15=30

Answer any two questions from the following.

Q. 5 Define mortgage. Write a note on the right of redemption of mortgagor. Can he exercise this right before the expiry of the term of mortgage? Refer with case law.

Q.6 Discuss the rule against Double possibilities. Explain whether valid transfer can be made in favour of an unborn person? If so state the conditions with suitable illustrations.

Q.7 Who is an Ostensible owner? Discuss the Fact of Ram Coomar Koondoo v. Mcqueen(1872).Briefly explain Benami Transaction Act.

02/06/2023

Printing Pages : 1

Paper Code : BL-404 A (SVSU:2022-23/R)

Enrollment No.												

BA.LL.B.
IV Semester / II Year
Subject Code BL-404
Constitutional Law –II (Art 52 to Art 395)

[Time : 03:00 Hours] **[Max. Marks : 60]**

Note : 1. Attempt all the questions as per given instructions.

Section A

Q1. Attempts all parts of this question. **(1*10=10)**

1) 'The Governor of a State is appointed by the President on the advice of the
(a) Prime Minister (b) Vice- President (c) Chief Minister (d) Chief Justice

2) The President gives his resignation to the
(a) Chief Justice (b) Parliament (c) Vice President (d) Prime Minister

3) Which one of the following does not constitute the electoral college for electing the President of India ?
(a) Elected members of Lok Sabha (b) Elected members of the Legislative Assembly of each state.
(c) Elected members of the Legislative Council (d) Elected members of Rajya Sabha

4) President appoints
(a) Advocate General (b) Solicitor General (c) Council of Ministers (d) Comptroller and Auditor General

5) What is the quorum to constitute a meeting of Lok Sabha?
(a) Half of the total members of the House (b) A quarter of the total members of the House
(c) One- fifth of the total members of the House (d) One-tenth of the total members of the House

6) What does the 10th Schedule of the Indian Constitution contain?
(a) Provisions relating to disqualification on the ground of defection
(b) Administration and control of Tribal Areas of Northeastern states
(c) Powers, authority, and responsibilities of municipalities
(d) Administration and control Schedule areas and Schedule Tribes

7) Which of the given amendment in the Indian Constitution led to the beginning of Panchayat Raj in India?
(a)73rd (b)64th (c)62nd (d)69th

8) Which of the given article of the Indian Constitution mentions the provision of Council of Minister for aid and advice of the President of India?
(a) Article 63 (b)Article 74 (c) Article 77 (d)Article 66

9) Articles 245 to 255 deal with?
a) Legislative relations between the centre and states. b) Administrative relations between the centre and states.
c) Financial relations between the centre and states. d) Governor power

10) How many subjects are listed in the Union List?
a) 100 b) 97 c) 66 d) 61

Section B

Answer in short (Any Four) **(5*4=20)**

Q2 Explain the procedure to amend the constitution. Also explain importance basic structure doctrine in the amending the constitution.

Q3. Discuss the functions and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India

Q4. Explain the privileges and immunities of Parliament and its members

Q5. What is Doctrine of Pith and Substance?

Q6. *Write a shot note on any two*
(i) Qualification for President **(ii)** *Writ Jurisdiction of SC* **(iii)** *Financial Emergency'*

Section C

Answer in Long (Any Two) **(15*2=30)**

Q7Indian Constitution is Primarily federal in nature, however it has strong central tendency. Comment, point out the unitary features of Indian Costitution.

Q8. "Article 301 of Indian Constitution says that trade, commerce and intercourse shall be free throughout the territory of India" Explain is this freedom absolute in nature?

Q9. Answer any two of the following:
(a) Role of Finance commission in Indian Fedralism
(b) The Role of Finance commission
(c) Doctrine Colorable Legislation

31/05/2023

Printing Pages :1

Paper Code :BL-403 B (SVSU:2022-23/R)

Enrollment No.													

B.A.LL.B

2nd Year, 4th semester Examination

Subject Name: GENERAL STUDIES

Time- 3 HOURS **Max. Mark-60**

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

Section A Long Answer Type

Attempt any two of the following. **15X2=30**

1. Why do you think laws are necessary to protect people from unfair practices? Explain with reference of Law and Social Justice.
2. Discuss the various role or functions of Parliament of India.
3. Why is the position of the Indian Prime Minister so important?

Section-B Short Answer Type

Attempt any two of the following. **10X2=20**

4. What are the various features of Indian Constitution?
5. Explain the government accountabilities towards Parliament.
6. Why do you think the introduction of Public Interest Litigation PIL is a significant interest in ensuring access to justice for all?

Section C Objective Type

7. Attempt all question **1x10=10**

i- Which one of the following is/ are the feature of our Constitution.
a. A detailed written Constitution b. Amending procedure
c. Federalism d. all of these

ii- Which one of refers the following refers to the country free from external control
a. Sovereign b. Republic c. Socialist d. Secular

iii- The term Secular was inserted in the Preamble of Indian Constitution
a. 1950 b. 1972 c. 1976 d. 2005

iv-Who among the following is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha
a. The President b. The Prime Minister
c. Judge of Supreme Court d. None of these

V. Which one of the following has the power to grant pardon or reduce the sentence of any convicted person?
a. The Chief Justice of India b. The Attorney General of India
c. The President d. The Law Minister

VI. The Supreme Court consist of a Chief Justice and
a. 17 other Judges b. 25 other Judges
c. 30 other Judges d. 35 other Judges

vii- All the Subordinate Courts function under the supervision of
a. Supreme Court b. High Court c. The Prime Minister d. State Government

viii-Which one of the following Articles of the constitution states that untouchability has been abolished
a. Article 15 b. Article 17 c. Article 19 d. Article 12

ix- Which one of the following refers to a state that does not officially promote any one religion
a. A democratic state b. A secular state
c. A nondemocratic state d. None of these

x. India has governments in the states and centre that shows that it has
a. a secular system of government b. a federal system of government
c. democracy d. socialism

26/05/2023

Printing Pages :1

Paper Code :BL-401

Enrollment No. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | B (SVSU:2022-23/R)

Program Name -B.A.LL.B
Second Year Fourth Semester / Examination
Subject Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE-IV
Paper Name: Indian Polity and Public Administration
Subject Code BL-401

[Time : 03:00 Hours] [Max. Marks : 60]

Note: 1. Attempt all the questions as per given instructions.

Section (A) Objective Type

Note: All the questions are compulsory. All the question carries equal marks.
Please choose the most suitable answer (1X10=10)

1. How does public administration differ from business administration
   a. because of its management structure and process.
   b. because of the amount of political and legal constraints on decision making.
   c. the emphasis on efficiency
   d. no difference between public and business administration.
2. The administration principles as "myths" and "proverbs" rejected by?
   a. Herbert Simon b. L. D. White c. W. F. Willoughby d. Chester Barnard
3. Good governance should not be worked on:-
   a. Transparency b. Accountability c. Nepotism d. the rule of law
4. In which article of the Constitution the Union Public Service Commission of India has been established?
   a. Article 320 b. Article 315 c. Article 325 d. Article 335
5. In which committee the British concept of Civil Service neutrality is laid down:-
   a. Masterman Committee b. Northcote-Trevelyan Committee
   c. Assheton Committee d. Fulton Committee
6. By which of the following the concept of "bounded rationality" was given
   a. F. W. Riggs b. Abraham Maslow c. Max Weber d. Herbert Simon
7. What indicates promotion in civil services?
   a. increase in pay always b. change of workplace
   c. change of work from field to headquarters
   d. change in the situation, which indicates difficult work and more important responsibility
8. The core value of public administration is not dependent on:–
   a. Bureaucracy b. Equity c. Effectiveness d. Efficiency
9. Who propounds the system of Rules of Law?
   a. W. F. Willoughby b. H. Finer c. A. V. Dicey d. Lowell
10. "Towards A New Public Administration: The Minnow brook Perspective" is written by.
   a. J. M. Pfiffner b. Dwight Waldo c. Frank Marini d. C. J. Charlesworth

Section (B) Short Answer Type

Note: Attempt any two questions. Each question carries equal marks. (10X2= 20)

Q.1. "The contemporary meaning of 'good governance' has many dimensions and features." Explain the statement in the Indian context.

Q.2. Discuss the Constitutional status, structure, functions and role of Union Public Service Commission in India?

Q.3. Human relationists postulate that 'what is important to a worker and what influences his/her productivity level may not be the organizational chart but his or her associations with other workers'. Is it more relevant today?

Section (C)Long Answer Type

Note: Attempt any two questions. Each question carries equal marks. (15X2= 30)

Q.1. Citizen Charters in India have not succeeded in their objectives in making administrative system citizen-centric. Do you agree? Give reason

Q.2. "Decision making is heart of administration" Herbert Simon. In the light of this statement discuss the concept of decision making in the public administration.

Q.3. Define Administrative Ethics. Explain the importance of Ethics in Administration?