

Time- 03:00 hours

MM-60

Note : Attempt all the questions as per the instructions.

SECTION-A

1. Multiple choice questions.

(10 marks)

I- Dying declarations are admissible as evidence under-

- A. Section 20 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 B. Section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
C. Section 32 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 D. Section 35 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872

II- 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

III- 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

IV- Which of the following sections of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 gives provisions regarding proof as to electronic signatures?

- A. Section 67 B. Section 67A C. Section 67B D. Section 67C

V- Which of the following section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 has been amended by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013?

- A. Section 32 B. Section 55 C. Section 119 D. Section 124

VI- Which of the following statements hold true for section 154 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

- A. The Court is bound to give leave if the requirements are met
B. The witness must be declared hostile before making a plea under this section
C. The Court can give the leave under this section suo motu
D. All of these

VII- A person summoned to produce a document-

- A. Does not become a witness in the case unless he is called as a witness B. Automatically becomes a witness in the case
C. Automatically becomes an hostile witness in the case D. Can be cross examined without being called as a witness

VIII- An admission is NOT relevant in a civil case if it is-

- A. Relevant otherwise than as an admission B. Proceeding from a person in authority
C. Made under circumstances from which the court can infer that the parties agreed together that evidence of it should not be given D. Made by a pleader, attorney or a vakil

IX- A intentionally and falsely leads B to believe that certain land belongs to A, and thereby induces B to buy and pay for it. The land afterwards becomes the property of A, and A seeks to set aside the sale on the ground that, at the time of the sale, he had no title. Applying Section 115, Indian Evidence Act:

- A. He must be allowed to prove his want of title B. He may be allowed to prove his want of title
C. He must not be allowed to prove his want of title D. none of them

X- A is tired for a riot and is proved to have marched at the head of a mob. Applying Section 9, Indian Evidence Act:

- A. The cries of the mob are irrelevant as it does not explain the nature of the transaction
B. The cries of the mob are relevant as explanatory of the nature of the transaction
C. either (A) or (B) D. none of them

SECTION-B

2. Answer in long (any two)

15 x 2 = (30 marks)

- I- What are the importance of Evidence and write the differentiate between Oral and Documentary Evidence?
II- Lalit is tried for the murder of his wife Renu by poison. Evidence is sought to be given of the fact, that before the death of Renu, Lalit was seen purchasing the poison similar to that which caused 'Renu's death. Discuss this situation with the help of relevant provisions of evidence law.
III- Define admission. Who are the person whose statement would amount to admission under the evidence law. Differentiate between admission and confession.

SECTION-C

3. Answer in short (any four)

5 x 4 = (20 marks)

- I- Explain the doctrine "Res Gestae"?
II- How TIP (Test Identification Parade) can be Conducted?
III- Relevancy of character in civil cases.
IV- What is hostile witness?
V- Explain Burden of Proof.

Printing Pages : 1

Paper Code : BL-604

C (SVSU:2022-23/R)

Enrollment No.																			
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Programme Name: BA.LL.B.

3rd Year Semester: 6th

Subject Name: Administrative Law

Subject Code: BL 604

[Time: 03:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 60]

Note: Attempt all the questions as per given instructions.

SECTION 1

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

[01×10=10]

1. is considered to be the doctrinal barrier for development of Administrative law in USA
 a) Rule Of Law b) Separation Of Powers c) Doctrine Of Pleasure d) Henry VIII clause
2. *Delegatus non protest delgare'* means
 a) The delegate not protest against the authority b) The delegate does not have potential for making laws
 c) The delegated power cannot further delegated d) The delegated power can further delegated
3. Which of the following is write definition of the phrase *Nemo judex in causa sua*
 a) no man is capable of rendering judgement on himself b) no man shall be a judge in his own cause
 c) no man can punish himself d) proper justice can be done if the judge is related to the party
4. Which of the following is NOT the ground for substantive *ultra vires*?
 a) Where parent Act is unconstitutional b) Where parent act delegates essential legislative functions
 c) Where delegated legislation is arbitrary d) where mandatory consultation process is not complied with
5. When personal hearing is given by one officer and order is passed by another officer, which of the following principle/s of natural justice is/are violated
 a) Rule against bias b) Right to hearing c) Reasoned decision d) all of the above
6. When the court finds that the order is suffering from error apparent on face of the record, which of the following writs can be issued?
 a) Writ Of Habeas Corpus b) Writ Of Mandamus c) Writ Of Certiorari d) Writ Of Quo Warranto
7. Montesquieu propounded the theory of Separation of Power based on the model of
 A. United Kingdom B. United States of America C. France D. India
8. According to A V Dicey, Which of the following is not the meaning of 'Rule of law' ?
 A) Supremacy of law B) Equality before the law C) King can do no wrong D) Pre-dominance of legal spirit.
9. When the functions of the Legislature are entrusted to organs other than the legislature by the legislature itself, the legislation made up by such an organ is called ___?
 A) Delegated Legislation B) Judicial Control C) Procedural Control D) Parliamentary Control
10. Removal or suspension of a member of Public Service Commission shall be done in accordance with:
 A) Article 316 B) Article 317 C) Article 350 D) Article 351

SECTION-2

Answer in Long (Any Two)

[15 x 2 = 30]

1. What is meant by discretionary powers of the administration? How can the exercise of discretionary powers be controlled?
2. Administrative law has been characterized as the most "Outstanding legal development of the 20th century". Explain the above statement in the light of rapid growth of administrative law.
3. Write an essay on 'Rule of law' and its applicability under Indian Legal System.

SECTION -3

Answer in short (Any Two)

[10 x 2 = 20]

1. "Ombudsman is the watchdog of the administration" Explain.
2. Write a short note on 'Writ of mandamus.'
3. Write a short note on '*nemo judex in causa sua.*'
4. Write a note on contractual liability of State.

Printing Pages :2

Paper Code :BL-603

A (SVSU:2022-23/R)

Enrollment No.

Program Name: BA.LL.B.

VI Semester / III Year Examination

Subject Name: Law of Crime-II (Criminal Procedure Code)

Subject Code: BL-603

[Time : 03:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 60]

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

2. Give the correct answer of MCQs.

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) [10×1=10]
- i A search warrant can be issued in respect of a place:
- (a) used for deposit & sale of stolen property
 - (b) used for deposit, sale & production of counterfeit coin, currency notes & stamps
 - (c) used for deposit, sale & production of forged documents & false seals
 - (d) all the above.
- ii Under the provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, confessions-
- a. Can only be made to the authorized persons
 - b. Only the Magistrate enjoys the power of recording confessions
 - c. Made to the Police Officer are valid
 - d. Made by the accuse while in police custody to a police officer is valid
- iii Section 162 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is for the protection of –
- a. Accused
 - b. Witnesses
 - c. Police officer
 - d. Magistrate
- iv Which of the following is true of Section 31 Cr. P.C.?
- a. it relates to the quantum of the punishment that the Court has jurisdiction to pass where the accused is convicted of two or more offences at one trial
 - b. it is rule of the procedural law
 - c. either (A) or (B)
 - d. both (A) and (B)
- v The term “taking cognizance” under the provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 means-
- a. Starting a trial
 - b. Completing preliminary requirements for starting a Criminal trial
 - c. Taking notice of the matter judicially
 - d. An administrative action to decide if criminal trial is required.

- vi Under the provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 for taking cognizance of an offence-
 - a. Judicial application of mind by the Magistrate is not needed
 - b. It is not open to the court to analyses the evidence produced
 - c. Is an area exclusively within the domain of the Magistrate and the Officer-in-charge of the case
 - d. The offence must be committed within the territorial jurisdiction of a first-class judicial Magistrate
- vii Under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 cognizance can be taken of-
 - a. Offence b. Accused c. Witnesses d. Offenders
- viii Under the provisions of section 202 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 the Magistrate cannot-
 - a. Conduct the inquiry himself
 - b. Ask the police officer to conduct an investigation
 - c. Ask a person who is not a police officer to conduct an investigation
 - d. Use judicial discretion
- ix The Magistrate under the provisions of section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 can dismiss a complaint-
 - a. Even if the proceedings against the accused have commenced
 - b. Even if there is sufficient ground for proceeding
 - c. Even if enquiry under section 202 of the Cr.P.C is not done
 - d. Even if the complainant is not examined.
- x Which of the following statements hold true for plea of guilty under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?
 - a. The plea of "not guilty" is not recognized by Cr.P.C.
 - b. Pleader can make plea of guilty on behalf of the accused
 - c. The admission made by the accused is binding on him
 - d. Plea of Guilty to a capital charge is inadmissible.

2. Answer in long (any two) [15×2=30]

- 1 Explain under what circumstance, a Magistrate can take action for removal of public nuisance.
- 2 What is meaning of Bail? What are different kinds of Bail? Discuss the circumstances in which court can grant bail in non-bailable offences.
- 3 What is Charge? Describe the contents of charge. What do you understand by joinder of charges?

3. Answer in short (any two) [10x2=20]

- 1 What do you understand by Revision? State under what circumstances revisional powers is exercised? Discuss the bar of revision under Cr.P.C.
- 2 Discuss the procedure of trial of warrant cases by Magistrate.
- 3 What is First Information Report? Who can file FIR? What is evidentiary value of FIR?

Printing Pages :1

Paper Code : BL-602

B (SVSU:2022-23/R)

Enrollment No.																			
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B.A.LL.B.

(3rd YEAR VIth SEMESTER) EXAMINATION

Subject Name: MINOR ACTS- Paper Code :BL-602

Time:3 Hours]

[Max. Marks:60]

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

Section - A

1. Choose the correct option of all the parts:

[1x10:10]

- i) According to the General Clauses Act 1897, definition of "person" includes-
 - a) company b) association c) body of individuals d) all of the above
- ii)The Essential Commodities Act, provides, for the control of the production, supply and distribution of, and trade and commerce, in certain commodities in the interest of the—
 - a) Manufacturing Units b) General public c) Nation d) Trade and Commerce
- iii)Which section has a provision relating to -ban on advertisement in any newspaper, periodical, journal or through any other media, any share in his property or of any money or both as a share in any business or other interest as consideration for the marriage of his son or daughter or any other relative
 - (a) Section 3 (b) Section 4 (c) Section 4A (d) Section 5
- iv)Under Explosives Act, 1884, unsoundness of mind may be ground for
 - (a) revoking a licence (b) suspension of licence (c) refusal to grant a licence (d) All of the above
- v)Under Fatal Accidents Act, 1855, as per interpretation clause the term 'parent' include
 - a)father and mother b)grand-father and grand-mother c)Both (a) & (b) d)Stepfather and step-mother
- vi)As per section of Food Safety-and Standards Act, 2006, with effect from such date as the Central Government may appoint inthis behalf, the enactment and Orders specified in the Second Schedule shall stand repealed
 - a) 95 b) 97 c) 98 d) 92
- vii) Who is liable to pay compensation in case of death or permanent disablement?
 - (a) Owner of vehicle (b) State Government (c) Driver (d) Insurance Company
- viii) Who is current CVC of India?
 - a) Sh. P. K. Srivastava b) Sh. Suresh N Patel c) Sh. Sanjay Kothari d) Sh. Sharad Kumar
- ix) Under National Security Act, the maximum period for which any person may be detained in pursuance of any detention order which has been confirmed under section 12 shall be from the date of detention.
 - a) fifteen months b) six months c) one year d) twelve months
- x)"Hit and run motor accident" is defined under which section of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988?
 - (a) section 161 (1-a) (b) section 161(1-b) (c) section 161(1-c) (d) section 161(2)

Section - B (Short Answer Type)

Attempt any two questions of the following:

[10x2=20]

- 2. Discuss the law relating to dowry prohibition with amendments.
- 3.Analyse the provisions relating to Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954.
- 4. "Mere membership of a banned association is sufficient to constitute an offence under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967". Comment and also state the provisions relating to unlawful association under the Act.

Section - C (Long Answer Type)

Attempt any two questions of the following:

[15x2=30]

- 5.Discuss the provision explaining the term 'public servant' under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. What is the legal course of action likely to be followed against the Members of Parliament against whom there is an allegation of acceptance of illegal Gratification?
- 6.Discuss the procedure for grant of license under the Arms Act, 1959. When Can the grant of such licenses be refused? Whether the license given under theAct, can be suspended and revoked? Elaborate.
- 7.Explain the salient features of pre-natal DiagnosticTechniques Act.
- 8. By which name Madraspatnam was known?
 - a.Brown Town b.Black Town c.White Town d.Town
- 9. By which name 'The Fort' was known?
 - a.Brown Town b.Black Town

Printing Pages :2

Paper Code :BL-601

C (SVSU:2022-23/R)

Enrollment No.

Program Name -B.A.LL.B.

Third Year Sixth Semester / Examination

Subject Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE-VI

Paper Name: Organization of Law and Political Parties

Subject Code BL-601

[Time : 03:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60]

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

Section (A)

Note: All the questions are compulsory. All the question carries equal marks.

(1X10=10)

Please choose the most suitable answer

1. The Officers of the Parliament include

1. Speaker, Lok Sabha 2. Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha
3. Secretary-General, Lok Sabha 4. Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

- (A) 1 and 2 (B) 1, 2 and 3 (C) 1, 3 and 4 (D) All the four

2. Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament is concerned.

1. For the election of the President of India
2. For the election of the Vice- President of India
3. To pass the Bill relating to the amendment of Constitution
4. To discuss and pass such a Bill where both Houses have different opinion

Select your answer from the following code.

- (A) 1 and 4 (B) 3 and 4 (C) 1 and 2 (D) Only 4

3. The Parliament of India exercises control over the functions of the Council of Ministers through

1. Adjournment motion
2. Question Hour
3. Supplementary questions

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (A) Only 1 (B) Only 2 and 3 (C) Only 1 and 3 (D) 1, 2 and 3

4. Assertion (A) : Under Article 368, the Parliament can amend any part of the Constitution.

Reason (R) : The Parliament is the Supreme Legislative body elected by the People of India.

Code

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

5. The Officers of the Parliament include

1. Speaker, Lok Sabha
2. Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha
3. Secretary-General, Lok Sabha
4. Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

- (A) 1 and 2 (B) 1, 2 and 3 (C) 1, 3 and 4 (D) All the four

6. With reference to the Parliament of India, consider the following statements.

1. A private member's bill is a bill presented by a Member of Parliament who is not elected but only nominated by the President of India.
2. Recently, a private member's bill has been passed in the Parliament of India for the first time in its history.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) Only 1 (B) Only 2 (C) Both 1 and 2 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

7. **The Indian Parliament cannot legislate on a subject of state-list unless**
1. The President of India directs it to do so.
 2. The Rajya Sabha passes a resolution that it is necessary to do so in national interest.
 3. The Speaker of the Vidhan Sabha certifies that the legislation is necessary.
 4. There is a national emergency.
- Considering the above statements, select the correct answer from the codes given below.**
 (A) 1, 2 and 3 (B) 2, 3 and 4 (C) 1 and 3 (D) 2 and 4
8. **A deadlock between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha calls for a joint sitting of the Parliament during the passage of**
1. Ordinary Legislation
 2. Money Bill
 3. Constitution Amendment Bill
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below.**
 (A) Only 1 (B) 2 and 3 (C) 1 and 3 (D) 1, 2 and 3
9. **What was the date when the Anti defection Bill was passed?**
- (A) 17 February, 1985 (B) 15 February, 1985
 - (C) 30 March, 1985 (D) 21 April, 1985
10. **Which of the following is/are stated in the Constitution of India?**
1. The President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament.
 2. The Parliament shall consist of the President and two Houses.
- Choose the correct answer from the codes given below.**
 (A) Neither 1 nor 2 (B) Both 1 and 2 (C) Only 1 (D) Only 2

Section (B)

Note: Attempt any two questions. Each question carries equal marks.

(10X2= 20)

- Q.1.** Discuss the salient features of Anti Defection law in India.
- Q.2.** Why Election Commission Model Code of Conduct has its significance in Indian Parliamentary set up. Analyze the salient features of Election Commission Model Code of Conduct in India in this context.
- Q.3.** Critically elaborate the role of Media in Indian democracy.

Section (C)

Note: Attempt any two questions. Each question carries equal marks.

(15X2= 30)

- Q.1.** 'The exercise of executive clemency is not a privilege but is based on several principles, and discretion has to be exercised in public considerations.' Analyze this statement in the context of the judicial powers of the President of India.
- Q.2.** 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.3.** Discuss the judicial powers of Indian Parliament?