

24/12/2022

Printing Pages :2

Paper Code : BL-701 A (SVSU:2021-22/R)

EnrollmentNo.

COURSE NAME: B.A.LL.B IV YEAR VII SEMESTER

SUBJECT NAME: LAW OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

[Time: 03.00 Hrs.

MM. 60]

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

**I. Section A:- Long Question Attempt any two. (15×2=30)**

1. 'A civil court has jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature unless their cognizance is either expressly or impliedly barred'. Explain this statement in the light of pecuniary and territorial jurisdiction of the civil Courts.
2. Discuss pleadings. Can the pleadings be amended by the parties? Give sufficient reasons for your answer
3. Define Res- judicata. What is the difference between res-judicata and res-subjudice?

**II. Section B:- Short Question (Answer any two) (10×2= 20)**

1. Explain the provisions of the Code dealing with appearance and non-appearance of the parties in a suit.
2. What is a Representative suit? It is different from an ordinary suit? Justify your answer.
3. State the difference between revision and appeal.

**III. Section C :- ATTEMPT ALL PARTS. (10×1=10)**

1. which of the following is a right of civil nature
  - a) right to worship in a temple
  - b) right to share in offering in a temple
  - c) right to take out procession
  - d) all the above
2. Principle of res-judicata applies-
  - a) to suits only
  - b) to execution proceedings
  - c) to arbitration proceedings
  - c) to suits as well as execution proceedings
3. Which of the following deals with the procedure when party fails to present written statement called for by Court in the Code of Civil Procedure?
  - a) Order 5, Rule 30
  - b) Order 8, Rule 10
  - c) Order 6, Rule 10
  - d) Order 10, Rule 22

4. According to section 27 of CPC summons to the defendant to be served on such date not beyond:

- a. 30 days from the date of institution of suits
- b. 60 days from the date of institution of suits
- c. 45 days from the date of institution of suits
- d. 90 days from the date of institution of suits

5. 'X' residing in Delhi, publishes statements defamatory to 'Y' in Calcutta. 'Y' can sue 'X' at:  
a) Delhi    b) Calcutta    c) anywhere in India    d) either in Delhi or in Calcutta.

6. The term Pleading means and includes

- a) Plaint only
- b) Written Statement only.
- c) Plaint and Written Statement only.
- d) Plaint, Written Statement, Setoff & Counterclaim.

7. The rule of Constructive Res Judicata is:-

- a) A product of Judicial interpretation
- b) A rule of equity
- c) Contained expressly in CPC
- d) Apart of Supreme Court rules

8. In case of Failure to file written statement within 30 days, the defendant can be allowed to file the same on such other day specified by the court for reasons to be recorded in writing, but within

- a) 90 Days.
- b) 45 Days,
- c) 60 Days.
- d) 15 Days

9. The object of Res Subjudice is-

- a) To protect a person from multiplicity of proceeding
- b) To avoid conflict of decisions
- c) To prevent inconvenience to the parties.
- d) All of the above.

10. Any relief claimed in the plaint, which is not expressly granted by the decree, shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to have been refused". This provision is incorporated in:-

- a) Section 11, Explanation II
- b) Section 11, Explanation III
- c) Section 11, Explanation IV
- d) Section 11, Explanation V

28/12/2022

Paper Code : BL-702 C (SVSU:2022-23/C)

Enrollment No. 

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B.A.LL.B.- (B.A.LL.B.)

(4th YEAR, VIIIth SEM.) EXAMINATION

MEDIA LAW & PUBLIC AWARENESS

(Without CBCS)

Time: 3 Hours

[Max. Marks : 60]

Note: This paper is divided into three section A, B & C. Attempt all the section as per instruction.

Section-A

1. Choose the correct answer.

[1 x 10 =10]

- i. Media is considered as a modern commodity because of
  - a) use of specialized technology
  - b) selling of the syndicated rights globally
  - c) the most authentic source of information
  - d) all the above
- ii. Which one of the following is threat for the journalism-
  - a) Accuracy
  - b) Bias
  - c) All of these
  - d) None of these
- iii. Which among the following is included in the function of media?
  - a) Media as a gatekeeper.
  - B) Media as a watchdog.
  - c) Media does not help in socializing.
  - D) Both A and B
- iv. A wilful disobedience of a court order or a wilful interference with the administration of justice is-
  - a) Contempt of court
  - b) Conflict of laws
  - c) Compensatory damages
  - d) None of these
- v. Viewer-ship in broadcast media depends on the
  - a) number of audiences
  - b) Television Rating Point
  - c) quality of news
  - d) none
- vi. Element which must be present before a libel action that can be brought against a media report-
  - a) Publication
  - b) Harm to a person's reputation
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) None of these
- vii. Media prioritizes stories and issues that are important enough to receive public attention and which are not as it acts as a
  - a) watchdog
  - b) gatekeeper
  - c) entertainers
  - d) all the above
- viii. After independence for the first time the Contempt of Court Act was enacted in the year-
  - a) 1952
  - b) 1962
  - c) 1988
  - d) 1982
- ix. What leads to unavoidable aggression in the society?
  - a) voice of the people
  - b) day to day news
  - c) undesired information
  - d) none
- x. Present Chairman of the Press Council of India is
  - a) Justice Markandey Katju
  - b) Justice Chandramauli Kumar Prasad
  - c) Justice Ranjana Prakash Desai
  - d) Justice A. K. Ganguly

Part 'B' (Short Answer Type)

10x2=20

Answer any two questions from the following.

2. Reporting of Court and Legislative Proceedings. Discuss
3. Differentiate between visual and non-visual media.
4. Critically discuss the applicability of law of defamation to media.
5. Write a critical note on the impact of visual media on the minds of people.

Part 'C' (Long Answer Type)

15x2=30

Answer any two questions from the following.

6. "Judgements can be criticised but not judges." Discuss with the help of relevant case laws and the Contempt of Court Act, 1971.
7. Examine the Constitutional Protection given to the right to freedom of press in India.
8. What is Paid News? Discuss it's effect on the democratic elections with the help of relevant case laws and reports.



**VII- How the appointment of conciliators is made:**

- a. If there are two conciliator each party may appoint one conciliator.
- b. If there are three conciliators, each party may appoint one conciliator and the parties may agree on the name of the third conciliator who shall act as the presiding conciliator
- c. If there is one conciliator, the parties may agree on the name of a sole conciliator.
- d. All the options are correct.

**VIII- Who may be treated as legal representatives:**

- a. A person on whom the estate of a deceased person devolves on the death of the party acting in a representative's capacity.
- b. A person who in law represents the estate of a deceased person.
- c. A person who intermeddles with the estate of the deceased.
- d. All the options are correct

**IX- If the time for making an application to set aside the award has expired or the application has been refused, the award shall be enforced under the in the same manner as it were a decree of the Court:**

- a. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
- b. The Indian Contract, 1872
- c. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- d. The Indian Penal Code, 1860

**X- 'UNCITRAL' stands for:**

- a. United Nations Commission on National Trade Law
- b. United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
- c. Union Nations Commission on International Trade Law
- d. United Nations Commission on Indian Trade Law

**Answer in long (any two)**

(12×2= 24)

- 2. What is arbitration agreement? Discuss the forms and content of arbitration agreement.
- 3. State and explain the need of alternate redressal dispute system in detail.
- 4. Explain the duties of arbitrator and advantages of settlement.

**C. Answer in Short (any four)**

(4×4=16)

- 5. Discuss the role of conciliator in settlement of dispute.
- 6. Examine the composition of arbitral tribunal.
- 7. Write a note on Arbitration agreement.
- 8. Write a note on mediation.
- 9. Write a note on Permanent Lok Adalat.

Printing Pages : 1

Paper Code :BL-703

B (SVSU:2022-23/R)

Enrollment No. 

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B.A.LLB.

**(IVth YEAR VII SEMESTER) EXAMINATION  
MEDIA LAW AND PUBLIC AWARENESS**

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) Fundamental Rights under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution are conferred on:  
a) Indian citizens    b) All persons living within Indian Territory    c) Foreigners also    d) All of them
- ii) Under which case law "Freedom includes right to communicate and circulate information through any medium including print media, audio, television broadcast or electronic media"  
a) Cricket Association of Bengal Vs. Secretary, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting  
b) Maneka Gandhi Vs Union of India  
c) Sakal Papers (P) Ltd Vs Union of India  
d) Tata Press Ltd Vs MTNLS
- iii) At present films are certified under \_\_\_\_\_ categories  
a) 4    b) 3    c) 5    d) 6
- iv) Which of the following freedoms is not specifically mentioned in the Constitution of India as a fundamental right but has been subsequently upheld by the Supreme Court as such?  
a) Freedom of trade, occupation and business    b) Freedom to reside and settle in any part of the country  
c) Freedom of association and union    d) Freedom of the press
- v) Contempt of Court was enacted for the first time in the year \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1952    b) 1962    c) 1972    d) 1982
- vi) Which of the following is NOT a correct statement with respect to Freedom of speech and expression in India?  
a) It is enshrined in Part III of the Constitution    b) It is not an absolute right to express one's thoughts freely  
c) It can not be curtailed by legislation    d) It can be suspended in emergency
- vii) \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian constitution gives certain rights, immunity to the members of the Houses of Parliament.  
a) Article 103    b) Article 107    c) Article 105    d) Article 108
- viii) In 1965, the landmark Ranjit Udeshi judgment of the Supreme Court adopted the Victorian-era  
a) Hicklin test    b) Roth Test    c) Miller Test    d) None of these
- ix) Which one of the following does not qualify for curtailing the freedom of speech and expression under Indian Constitution?  
a) Security of the state    b) Public order, decency, morality    c) Demand for autonomy    d) Contempt of Court
- x) In which case did the Supreme Court declared Flag Code although is not a law within the meaning of Article 13(3)(a) of the Constitution of India for the purpose of clause (2) of Article 19 thereof, it would not restrictively regulate the free exercise of the right of flying the national flag  
a) Union of India vs Naveen Patnaik    b) Union of India vs. Yashwant Sharma  
c) UOI vs Naveen Jindal    d) None of these

**Section – B (Short Answer Type)****Attempt any two questions of the following:**

[10\*2=20

2. Write down the short note on any two:

- a) Yellow Journalism    b) Forms of Media    c) Development of Media Law in India

3. Write a note on Hate Speech and public order.

4. What do you mean by 'Media Trial'? Whether it is the part of freedom of press? Discuss in the light of right of fair trial to accused with the help of relevant case laws.

**Section – C (Long Answer Type)**

[15\*2=30

**Attempt any two questions of the following:**

5. When does the freedom of speech become subject to reasonable restrictions under Article 19 of the Constitution of India? Discuss.

6. "Film must be judged according to the contemporary standards of the country." What is the test applied by courts in deciding the question of obscenity?

7. What do you understand by commercial speech? What is the legislative policy regarding Government advertisements?

OR

Do Indian courts recognize the right to privacy? Is there a difference between state actors, celebrities, and private figures in their exercise of leading a private life? Are sting operations by media considered to be violative of a person's privacy?

30/11/2022

Printing Pages : 2

Paper Code :BL-704 C (SVSU:2022-23/R)

Enrollment No.

B.A.LL.B

(4<sup>th</sup> YEAR, VII SEM.) EXAMINATION, 2022-23

PUBLIC HEALTH LAWS

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60]

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

SECTION-A (Long Answer Type)

Attempt any Two of the following questions.

[15x2=30]

Q.1 'Female foeticide is prevalent in India as the law prohibiting sex determination has failed'. Discuss

Q. 2 Indian Constitution itself exist to give the people of India right to healthcare. Articles 41, 42 and 47 of the Directive Principles enshrined in Part IV of the Constitution provide the basis to evolve right to health and healthcare. Explain with the help of decided cases.

Q.3. Discuss the salient features of the Mental Health Care Act, 2017.

SECTION-B (Short Answer Type)

Attempt any Two of the following questions.

[10x2=20]

Q.4 Legal Dimensions of Public Health with special reference to COVID-19 Pandemic in India. Explain.

Q.5. Discuss the need of global health legislation as need of hour.

Q.6. Write a note on any two-

- Health Insurance.
- Health Rights of Senior Citizen
- Health Rights of Prisoners

SECTION-C (Objective Type)

7. Choose correct option.

[1x10=10]

i. ....of the Indian Constitution spell out the duty of the state to raise the level of nutrition & the standard of living of its people as primary responsibility.

- A. Article 47      B. Article 48      C. Article 49      D. None of the above

ii. In which case The Supreme Court held that if no scale or rate is fixed then in case private clinics or hospitals increase their rate to exorbitant scales, the state would be bound to reimburse the same. The principle of fixing of rate and scale under such a policy is justified, and cannot be held to violate art 21 or art 47 of the Constitution.

- State of Punjab V Ram Lubhaya Bagga
- PramandKatara V Union Of India & others
- Consumer Education & Research Centre & others V Union of India
- Paschim Bangal Khet Mazdoor Samity & Others V State of West Bengal & Others

iii. Public Health is the subject matter of which list of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Union List      b) State List      c) Concurrent List      d) None of the above

iv. 'World Environment Day' is celebrated on :

- a) 5 June      b) 5 July      c) 5 August      d) 5 May

v. World Health Day is organized on.....

- a) 1 January      b) 7 April      c) 5 June      d) 2 October

vi. In which part of the Indian constitution the Directive Principle of State Policy are mentioned?

- (A) Part 2      (B) Part 3      (C) Part 4      (D) Part 5

vii. Which of the following statements is not correct about Directive Principle of State Policy?

(A) If a State does not apply Directive Principle of State Policy, then a case may be filed against it in court.

(B) 'Gandhism' is also an element of Directive Principle of State Policy.

(C) Principles have been taken from the Constitution of Ireland.

(D) These principles are not binding on the state.

viii. Which of the following is not the specialty of Directive Principle of State Policy?

(A) These are constitutional directives are for the State Legislative, executive and administrative matters

(B) The Directive Principles are similar to the instructions outlined in the Government of India Act, 1935

(C) Directive Principle can be implemented by the court in case of their violation

(D) These are made for the creation of a public welfare state

ix. The Directive Principle have been taken from the constitution of..... ?

- (A) Britain      (B) Canada      (C) America      (D) Ireland

x. A substance intentionally added that affects the nature and quality of food is called \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Food poison      b) Food adulterant      c) Food contaminant      d) Food material



- viii. As part of a mortgage agreement, a financial institution places a lien on the property until the loan is paid in full.  
a) True    b) False    c) Both a and b    d) None of the above
- IX Benefits of securitization include all of the following EXCEPT:  
a) Reduced credit risk    b) Generation of income  
c) Greater reserve requirements    d) Increased liquidity
- X Where a person pledges goods in which he has only a limited interest, the pledge is:  
a) Invalid to the extent of that interest    b) Entire contract is invalid  
c) Valid to the extent of that interest    d) Entire contract is valid

**SECTION-B**

Answer in long (any two)

[ 15×2=30 ]

2. Explain the systems of banking under the various banking laws.
3. Discuss legal provisions regarding banking frauds on cards and internet banking transactions.
4. Explain Guarantee as a security. Also discuss various kinds of guarantees under the law.

**SECTION-C**

Answer in short (any four)

[5×4=20 ]

5. Explain the concept of KYC.
6. Who are the special types of customers? Explain.
7. Explain the functions and regulations of monetary systems.
8. Write short note on the concept of Banking Ombudsman.
9. Explain the legal character of banker-customer relationship.



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**BALLB**  
**(4<sup>TH</sup> Year, VII SEMESTER) EXAMINATION**  
**CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY**

[MM 60 Marks]

[Time: 3 Hours]

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

**Q1- Multiple Choice Questions**

1x10=10

- I. Which theory of criminal behaviour presupposes that criminals are the product of society? The impact of sociological factors is so great on persons that they either shun criminality or embrace it, depending on their environment and immediate social condition  
(a) social psychological theory (b) Biological theory (c) Psychological theory (d) Sociological theory
- II. Who made an intensive study of criminals and offered two major explanations for criminal behaviour?  
(a) Cesare Baccaria (b) Sutherland (c) William Clifford (d) Alexander Lacassagne
- III. The processes operating at the time of the occurrence of crime which Sutherland called as  
(a) the dynamic explanation of crime (c) the static explanation of crime  
(d) the psychological explanation of crime (e) the geographical explanation of crime
- IV. The processes operating in the earlier life history of the criminal which Sutherland termed as  
(a) the historical or generic explanation of crime (b) the dynamic explanation of crime  
(c) the static explanation of crime (d) the geographical explanation of crime
- V. Which explanation of crime suggests that the cause of criminal behaviour lies in the immediate favourable situation which the criminal finds conducive for the criminal act?  
(a) the dynamic explanation of crime (b) the static explanation of crime  
(c) the psychological explanation of crime (d) the geographical explanation of crime
- VI. As to which explanation of criminal behaviour, Sutherland drew the following conclusion: Criminal behaviour is learnt and not inherited?  
(a) historical or generic explanation (b) the dynamic explanation of crime  
(c) the static explanation of crime (d) the psychological explanation of crime
- VII. Who said Criminal behaviour is learnt and not inherited?  
(a) Cesare Baccaria (b) Sutherland (c) William Clifford (d) Alexander Lacassagne
- VIII. Who said, the process of learning criminal behaviour operates through the inter action of the criminal with other persons and his association with them?  
(a) Cesare Baccaria (b) Sutherland (c) William Clifford (d) Alexander Lacassagne
- IX. Who said the greatest influence on the individual is that of his intimated personal group which moulds his conduct in many ways?  
(a) Cesare Baccaria (b) Sutherland (c) William Clifford (d) Alexander Lacassagne
- X. Who said the association with regard to criminal behaviour and anti criminal behaviour may vary in respect of its duration, priority or intensity?  
(a) Cesare Baccaria (b) Sutherland (c) William Clifford (d) Alexander Lacassagne

**Section (B) Short answer type question.**

10X2=20

Out of three questions attempt any two.

- 2- What do you mean by Juvenile Justice Systems and how it is developed, what are different laws to Juvenile Justice Systems along with case laws?
- 3- What do you mean by Gender Crime and what is the effect of youth crime on society? How youth crime can be controlled?
- 4- Write short notes on-  
i- Cyber Crime  
ii- DOLI INCAPAX.

**Section (C) Long answer type question.**

15X2=30

Out of three questions attempt any two-

5. What do you mean by Psychological Assessment & Criminal Profiling? What are different approaches of criminal profiling?
6. What do you mean by Social Media and its relation with Crime? What is the effect of Media Violence?
7. What do you mean by Youth Crime and what is the effect of youth crime on society? How youth crime can be controlled?

Printing Pages : 1

Paper Code : BL-708 B (SVSU:2022-23/R)

Enrollment No.

**BALLB**  
**(4<sup>TH</sup> Year, VII SEMESTER) EXAMINATION**  
**PENOLOGY & VICTIMOLOGY**

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)

1. Attempt All Questions from this Section. Select the write option and write the same in the answer sheet.  
Each question carries 1 mark.

- i. The provision of plea bargaining was incorporated in the Criminal Procedure Code(1973) in the year
  - a. 2005
  - b. 2002
  - c. 2014
  - d. 2006
- ii. The word Penology is derived from the Latin word..... meaning 'punishment'
  - a. Poena
  - b. penea
  - c. penal
  - d. penalogia
- iii. Penology owes its origin to
  - a. Cesarebeccaria
  - b. Garofalo
  - c. eenriciferri
  - d. bonger
- iv. Penology is Branch of criminology dealing with
  - a. prison management
  - b. the treatment of offenders
  - c. both (a) & (b)
  - d. none of these
- v. Punishment is basically used with the intent to
  - a. reduce the incidence of criminal behaviour by deterring the potential offenders
  - b. incapacitate and prevent the offender from repeating the offence
  - c. reform the offender into law-abiding citizens
  - d. all the above
- vi. The Retributive theory of Punishment is based on the principle of
  - a. eye for an eye
  - b. vengeance against the wrongdoer
  - c. assuaging the angry sentiments of the victim & society
  - d. all of the above
- vii. Deterrence theory is based on principle of hedonism as proposed by
  - a. Salmond
  - b. Jeremy bentham
  - c. sir james Stephen
  - d. hegel
- viii. Reformatory theory is praised for its contribution like
  - a. Rehabilitation of inmates in peno-correctional institutions
  - b. transforming inmates into law-abiding citizens
  - c. human treatment of inmates
  - d. all the above
- ix. The Muslim law arranged punishments for various offences into
  - a. two main categories (qisas & diya)
  - b. three main categories (qisas, diya & hadd)
  - c. four main categories (qisas, diya, hadd and tazeer)
  - d. various categories
- x. The Supreme Court in \_\_\_\_\_ struck down Section 303 of the Indian Penal Code, which provided for mandatory death punishment for offenders serving life sentence.
  - a. mithu v. state of punjab
  - b. rajendra prasad v. state of up
  - c. baachansingh v. state of punjab
  - d. machi singh & others v. state of punjab

**Section (B)**

Attempt any two Question from each Unit of this Section. Each Question carries 10 marks

- Q2. Explain the various theories of Punishment.
- Q3. Explain the Concept of Victimless Crime with relevant examples.
- Q4. Explain the importance of Penology in the administration of Criminal Justice.

**Section (C)**

Attempt any Two Questions from this Section. Each question carries 15 marks.

- Q5. Who are vulnerable persons and victims who need special and greater attention? Explain with reasons
- Q6. Explain the importance of Penology in the administration of Criminal Justice.
- Q7. Elaborate various theories of Punishment with the extent of their application in India.



- II. Attempt any two of the following questions. [ 15×2=30 ]
2. Explain contract as a leading relationship in Private International Law.
  3. Write short note on:  
(a) Lex Setus (b) Lex Loci
  4. Explain the concept of domicile with reference to -  
(i) Refugees (ii) Married women

- III. Attempt any two of the following questions. [ 10×2=20 ]
5. Define 'Domicile' and explain the domicile of an independent natural person.
  6. What is the subject matter of Private International Law?
  7. Define Private International law and critically examine the nature and scope of private International law. Discuss the need for the unification of rules of private International law.

04/01/2023

Printing Pages : 2

Paper Code : BL-710 C (SVSU:2022-23/R)

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BA.LL.B.

4<sup>th</sup> YEAR VII SEMESTER  
INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

Time 03.00 hrs

MM 60

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

**Part 'A' (Long Answer Type)**

Attempt any two questions from the following.

2\*15=30

**Q.1** Discuss the Agreement on subsidies and countervailing measures of WTO.

Also explain how far it helps in controlling the unfair Trade practices by some countries.

**Q.2** What are the various dispute settlement mechanisms are available under WTO? Discuss.

**Q.3** a) "Most Favoured Treatment is Central to Multi Trading". Analyse this statement briefly in the light of article 1 of GATT, 1994.

b) U.S., Canada and Thailand are members of WTO. North Korea and Libya are not members of WTO. Assuming U.S. enters into a Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) with North Korea extending MFN treatment to each other. U.S. charges 3% tariffs duty on Apparel exports from North Korea under the BIT, while as it charges 5% tariff duty on like exports from Canada. Canada has approached DSB through you. What advice will you render to Canada?

**Part 'B' (Short Answer Type)**

Attempt any two questions from the following.

2\*10=20

**Q.4** What are the implication of the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures? Discuss.

**Q.5** Discuss the emerging trends of World Trade Organisation.

**Q.6** Write short notes ant two of the following-

a) Passing Off

b) Role of ICC in international Trade

c) Unification of International Trade Law

**Part 'C' (Objective Answer Type)**

**Q.7** Choose the correct answers for the following questions.

1\*10=10

i) A primary reason why nations conduct international trade is because

a) Some nations prefer to produce one thing while others produce another

b) Resources are not equally distributed to all trading nations

c) Trade enhances opportunities to accumulate profits

d) Interest rates are not identical in all trading nations

ii) According to Hecksher and Ohlin basic cause of international trade is:

a) Difference in factor endowments

b) Difference in markets

c) Difference in political systems

d) Difference in ideology