

Printing Pages : 1

Paper Code: BL-401

C (SVSU:2023-24/R)

Enrollment No.																			
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BA.LL.B.

2nd Year 4th Semester Examination

INDIAN POLITY AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (BL-401)

Time allowed- 3 Hours

M.M. 60 Marks

General Instruction:

- (i) All the Questions are compulsory.
- (ii) You may attempt any sections at a time.

Section- A

Answer any Two of the following questions. [2X16=32]

- Q. 1 What is Public Administration? Examine its role in the modern state?
- Q. 2 Describe the contribution made by Herbert Simon in the field of organization.
- Q. 3 What are the limitations of legislative control?

Section- B

Answer any Two of the following questions. [2X10=20]

- Q. 4 Explain the composition, role and functions of the UPSC.
- Q.5 Explain the Significant features of the India Administrative System.
- Q. 6 Critically analyze the process of recruitment to All India Services.

Section- C

Answer all the questions. [8X1=08]

- Q. 7 Which country started civil service competition first?
a. USA b. British India c. China d. Germany
- Q. 8 What is covered by the performance budget?
a. Input b. Output
c. Both Input and Output d. Neither Input nor Output
- Q. 9 Which of the following is a feature of good governance?
a. Accountability b. Transparency
c. Rule of law d. All of these
- Q. 10 The concept of Politics-Administration dichotomy was given by:
a. James W. Fesler b. Frank Henry Good now
c. W Paul Appleby d. Ordway Tead
- Q. 11 Who propounds the system of Rules of Law?
a. W. F. Willoughby b. H. Finer c. A. V. Dicey d. Lowell
- Q. 12 In which year civil services started in India?
a. 1901 b. 1861 c. 1851 d. 1832
- Q. 13 The founder of Scientific Management School of thought was-
a. F.W. Taylor b. Herber Simon
c. Pfiffner John d. Mary Parker Follet
- Q. 14 The father of Human Relations theory was-
a. Douglas M. b. Elton Mayo c. E.N.Gladden d. L. Urwick

Printing Pages : 2

Paper Code: BL-402

A (SVSU:2023-24/R)

Enrollment No.																			
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B.A.LL.B

(2nd year, 4th semester Examination)

Subject Name: INDIAN HISTORY-II- (BL-402)

Time-3hours

MM60

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

Section-A

Q1. Attempt all questions.

(1x 8=8)

- i. The DAV Colleges were started by
 - a. Raja Rammohan ray
 - b. Annie Basant
 - c. Dayanand Saraswati
 - d. Vidhya sagar
- ii. The Act that imposed restrictions on journals and news papers published in Indian languages was
 - a. The Arms Act
 - b. The Vernacular Act
 - c. The Rowlatt Act
 - d. The Regulating Act
- iii. The main leader of the moderates was
 - a. B.G. Tilak
 - b. G.K. Gokhale
 - c. Lala Lajpat rai
 - d. Bipin Candra Pal
- iv. The Khilafat movement was led by
 - a. Ali Brothers
 - b. B.G. Tilak
 - c. Mahatma Gandhi
 - d. Annie Basant
- v. The Kakori Robbery was committed by the members of
 - a. congress
 - b. Muslim league
 - c. Communist party
 - d. Hindustan republican association
- vi. Who was famous as Frontier Gandhi
 - a. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
 - b. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
 - c. C. Rajgopalachari
 - d. Mahatma Gandhi
- vii. The First Round Table conference was boycotted by
 - a. Congress
 - b. Muslim league
 - c. Hindu Mahasabha
 - d. Princely State
- viii. The Harijan Sevak Sangh was formed by
 - a. Vallbhbhai Patel
 - b. Vithalbhai Patel
 - c. Mahatma Gandhi
 - d. Dadabhai Naoroji

Section-B (short answer type)

Attempt any two of the following.

(10x2=20)

- 2. Why was Bengal partitioned? How did the partition of Bengal effect the national movement?
- 3. Discuss reasons or circumstances for launching the Non-Co-operation Movement.
- 4. Discuss about the Doctrine of Lapse policy of Lord Dalhousie.

Section-C (long answer type)

Attempt any two of the following.

(16x2=32)

5. The Great Revolt of 1857 was a struggle for freedom from the British rule. Describe briefly the contribution of prominent leaders to the revolt.
6. In the 19th century Britishers began to interfere with the local religious and social customs. Discuss.
7. With reference to the rise of Indian National movement explain the relevance of the foundation of the Indian National Movement.

Printing Pages : 1

Paper Code: BL-403

C (SVSU:2023-24/R)

Enrollment No.																			
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B.A.LL.B

(2nd year, 4th semester Examination)

Subject Name: GENERAL STUDIES- (BL-403)

Time-3hours

MM:60

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

Section-A

Q1. Attempt all questions.

(1x 8=8)

- i.** Any bill relating to income and expenditure is called
a. Ordinary bill b. Money bill c. Amendment bill d. None of these
- ii.** The court at the district level and below are known as the
a. Supreme Court b. High Court c. Subordinate Courts d. None of these
- iii.** Which one of the following refers to the country free from external control.
a. Sovereign b. Republic c. Socialist d. Secular
- iv.** All the Subordinate Courts function under the Supervision of
a. Supreme Court b. High Court
c. The Prime Minister d. State Government
- v.** All order of the union executive are issued in the name of the
a. President b. Prime Minister c. Supreme Court d. None of these
- vi.** 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. Anon – democratic state d. None of these
- vii.** The term Secular was inserted in the Preamble of Indian Constitution.
a. 1950 b. 1972 c. 1976 d. 2005
- viii.** 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

Section-B(short answer type)

Attempt any two of the following.

(10x2=20)

- 2. Discuss the Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens along with their Fundamental Rights.
- 3. Why is the President of India referred to as a nominal head of the State? Discuss.
- 4. Discuss about the Rights and Duties of a Chief Minister in a state.

Section-C (long answer type)

Attempt any two of the following.

(16x2=32)

- 5. Why do you think laws are necessary to protect people from unfair practices? Explain with reference of Law and Social Justice.
- 6. Explain various stages through which a Bill passes before it becomes an Act of Parliament.
- 7. Why is the position of the Indian Prime Minister so important in Indian democracy?

Printing Pages :2

Paper Code: BL-404

A (SVSU:2023-24/R)

Enrollment No.

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BA.LL.B.

IInd Year IVth Semester Examination

BL-404

Subject Name: Constitution Law-II

Time- 03.00 Hrs.

M.M.60

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

Section 'A'(Objective Type)

Q.1 Choose the correct answer from the following.

1*8= 8Mark

1, The President gives his resignation to the

- (a) Chief Justice (b) Parliament
(c) Vice President (d) Prime Minister

2- Who among the following holds office during the pleasure of the President ?

- (a) Governor
(b) Election Commissioner
(c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(d) Prime Minister

3-The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to:

- a) The President
b) The Prime Minister
c) The Parliament
d) The Supreme Court

4- The total number of members nominated by the President to the Lok Sabha and the Rajya ' Sabha is

- (a) 16 (b) 8 (c) 14 (d) 2

5-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

6-Which Article deals Restriction on practice after being a permanent Judge.

- a) Article 218 (b) Article 219
c) Article 220 (d) None

7- Wallance Brothers v/s CIT is a case related to-

- (a) Pith and Substance
- (b) Repugnancy
- (c) Rule of Colorable legislation
- (d) None of these

8- Education is the subject matter of which list-

- a- Union List
- b- State List
- c- Concurrent List
- d- None

Section 'B' (Long Answer Type)

Attempt any two questions along with its all parts from the following.

2*10=20 Marks

Q.2- Write down the doctrine of pith and substance with the help of case laws.

Q.3- Write down the note on the any two

- i- Rule of pith and substance
- ii- Doctrine of Escheat
- iii- Doctrine of colorable legislation

Q.4- Explain the removal process of a judge of Supreme Court of India?

Section 'C' (Long Answer Type)

Attempt any two questions along with its all parts from the following.

2*16=32 Marks

Q5- What is the role of election commission in conducting the elections in the country and explain the reforms made by election commission in India for democratic establishment

Q6- A grows tea and transports it to Calcutta via Assam. Assam state legislature passed a law imposing taxes on goods carried by road or inland transportation. Is "A" liable to pay tax?

1. Pardoning powers of the president

A convict was awarded death

Q7- What do you know about the Amendment procedure in the constitution?

Explain the process with the help of relevant case laws and provisions.

Enrollment No.

BALLB

(2nd Year, IV SEMESTER) EXAMINATION

Subject Name: Principles of Transfer of Property Laws
Paper Code-BL-405

Time- 03.00 Hrs.

MM 60

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

Part A

Q-1. Please attempt all part of the question and tick the correct option. (One marks each=08 Marks)

A. Under the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, an easement cannot be transferred apart from the dominant heritage

- (a) the statement is true
- (b) the statement is false
- (c) the statement is partly true
- (d) none of the above.

B. According to the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, all interest in property restricted in its enjoyment to the owner personally cannot be transferred by him

- (a) the statement is true
- (b) the statement is false
- (c) the statement is partly true
- (d) none of the above.

C. Under the provisions of section 6 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, a right to future maintenance

- (a) can be transferred
- (b) cannot be transferred
- (c) no such provision is made in the Act
- (d) none of the above.

D. Under the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882

- (a) a mere right to sue can be transferred
- (b) a mere right to sue cannot be transferred
- (c) no such provision is made in the Act
- (d) none of the above.

E. Under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882

- (a) the salary of a public officer can be transferred
- (b) the salary of a public officer cannot be transferred
- (c) no such provision is found in the Act
- (d) none of the above.

F. Under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, a public office

- (a) such provision is absent in the Act
- (b) be transferred
- (c) cannot be transferred
- (d) none of the above.

G. Under the provisions of section 6 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, no transfer can be made for an unlawful object or consideration within the meaning of section 23 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872

- (a) the statement is false
- (b) the statement is true
- (c) the statement is partly true
- (d) none of the above.

H. Under the provisions of section 7 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the competent person to transfer means:

- I. Every person competent to contract only;
 - II. Every person entitled to transferable property or authorized to dispose of transferable property.
- (a) only (I) is correct
 - (b) both (I) and (II) are correct
 - (c) (II) is correct
 - (d) neither is correct.

Part B

Attempt any two of the following

Ten marks each=20 marks

- Q-2. Discuss the law related to ostensible owner. Please also discuss latest amendment if any.
- Q-3. What is Doctrine of Marshaling? Discuss with the help of decided case law.
- Q-4. Discuss the law related to unborn transfer in Transfer of Property law with the help of illustrations.

Part C

Attempt any two of the following

Sixteen marks each=32 marks

- Q-5. What is actionable claim? Discuss the law related to actionable claim. In light of section 3 of the transfer of property law discuss how actionable claim is an immovable property.
- Q-6. 'Once a mortgage always a mortgage.' Comment and discuss the difference between simple and English Mortgage. Further, elaborate the importance of mortgage in present era of industrialization.
- Q-7. Attempt any two of the following:
 - a. Differentiate between Sale and exchange
 - b. Differentiate between Vested and Contingent condition of transfer of property
 - c. Clog on redemption

Printing Pages :2

Paper Code: BL-406

A (SVSU:2023-24/R)

Enrollment No.

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BA.LL.B.

IIIrd Year IVth Semester Examination

BL-406

FamilyLaw-I (Law of Marriage and Divorce)

Time- 03.00 Hrs.

M.M.60

Note- This question paper is divided in to three sections 'A', 'B' & 'C'.

Attempt all the questions as per the instructions given.

Section 'A' (Objective Type)

Q.1 Choose the correct answer from the following.

1*8= 8Mark

1- Which of the following are grounds for divorce?

- a) Adultery
- b) Behavior
- c) Irretrievable breakdown
- d) All of the above

2- What is the effect on an adultery petition of continued cohabitation after the petitioner discovers the adultery?

- a) None at all
- b) If the parties cohabit for less than six months after the petitioner discovers the adultery this is ignored when deciding if the petitioner finds it intolerable to live with the respondent
- c) If the parties cohabit for more than six months after the petitioner discovers the adultery this is ignored when deciding if the petitioner finds it intolerable to live with the respondent
- d) If the parties cohabit after the adultery, then the petitioner cannot rely on the adultery

3-Which is the first source of Hindu Law?

- (A) Custom
- (B) Shruti
- (C) Legislation
- (D) Manu Smriti

4- Under Hindu Marriage Act 1955, "Custom" and "Usage" defined:

- (A) Section 3 (a)
- (B) Section 3 (b)
- (C) Section 3 (c)
- (D) Section 3 (d)

5-Under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955,Marriage solemnized between Two Sapindas is:

- (A) Valid
- (B) Invalid
- (C) Voidable
- (D) Void

6-In a case Supreme, Court held that in India Right of Husband Wife to the society of each other is not merely creature of law. Such right is inherent in the very institution of the marriage itself. Section 9 of H.M.A cannot be said to be Violative of Act 14 and 21 of the constitution case is:

- (A) Vijay Kumar Vs Neelam Rani
- (B) Saroj Rani Vs Sudarshan Kumar
- (C) Sapana Vs Ravi
- (D) None of the above

7- Muta under Mohammedan law means

- (a) a temporary marriage
- (b) a permanent marriage
- (c) a joint venture marriage
- (d) an illegal marriage

8- 'The option of puberty' can be exercised by the female before attaining the age of

- (a) 21 years
- (b) 18 years
- (c) 15 years
- (d) either (a) or (b) or (c).

Section 'B'(Long Answer Type)

Attempt any two questions along with its all parts from the following.

2*10=20 Marks

Q.2-Discuss 'Custom' as a source of law

Q.3- Whether the child will be Hindu in the following cases? — Give reasons for your answer.

(i) A child is born of a Sikh father and Hindu mother.

(ii) A child is born of Hindu mother and Muslim father. Discuss

Q.4- Write a short note on 'Divorce by Mutual Consent'. Explain

Section 'C'(Long Answer Type)

Attempt any two questions along with its all parts from the following.

2*16=32 Marks

Q5- Discuss the procedure relating to solemnization of marriage under the Special Marriage Act, 1954. (b) Write a short note on 'Marriage Certificate'?

Q6-A entered into an agreement with her husband B by which the husband authorized the wife to divorce herself from him in the event of his marrying a second wife without her consent. Is the agreement valid under Mohammedan Law?

1. Pardoning powers of the president

A convict was awarded death

Q7-Explain the nature of Hindu marriage whether a sacrament or a contract? Give reasons for your answer.