



Printing Pages : 2

Paper Code: BL-602

A (SVSU:2023-24/R)

Enrollment No.

**B.A.LL.B****VI Semester / III Year Examination****BL-602****Minor Acts****[Time : 03:00 Hours ]****[Max. Marks : 60]**

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

**Section A****1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)****[01×8=8]**

- I** What is the primary purpose of the General Clauses Act, 1897?
- To define criminal offenses
  - To provide general principles of interpretation for statutes
  - To establish rules for contractual disputes
  - To regulate administrative procedures
- II** What is the main objective of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955?
- To regulate import and export of essential goods
  - To control the production, supply, and distribution of essential commodities
  - To establish standards for quality control of commodities
  - To promote free trade in essential goods
- III** Which body is responsible for superintendence over the functioning of the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) under the Central Vigilance Act, 2003?
- Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)
  - Ministry of Home Affairs
  - Prime Minister's Office
  - Parliament
- IV** What is the primary objective of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961?
- To encourage the practice of giving dowry
  - To regulate the exchange of gifts during weddings
  - To prohibit the giving or taking of dowry
  - To promote traditional customs related to marriage
- V** According to the Act, "domestic violence" includes:
- Only physical violence
  - Physical, verbal, emotional, economic, and sexual abuse
  - Only economic abuse
  - Verbal and emotional abuse only
- VI** What is the primary purpose of The National Security Act, 1980?
- To regulate national defense spending
  - To safeguard the economic interests of the nation
  - To prevent and deal with activities prejudicial to the security of the nation
  - To establish a national intelligence agency

- VII Under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, the term "unlawful activity" includes activities that intend to:
- Promote social welfare
  - Disrupt the sovereignty and integrity of India
  - Enhance cultural exchange
  - Engage in peaceful protests

- VIII According to the Arms Act, 1959, who is required to obtain a license for the possession of firearms?
- Only individuals residing in urban areas
  - Only individuals engaged in agriculture
  - Any person, unless exempted by the Act
  - Only law enforcement officers

### Section B

2. Answer in short (any two)

[10×2=20]

- In light of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, assess the precautionary measures provided by the Act to combat corrupt practices with the help of relevant provisions.
- Discuss the process and legal provisions outlined in The National Security Act, 1980, that allow for the preventive detention of an individual. Explore the criteria, safeguards, and duration of detention prescribed by the Act.
- Discuss the legal provisions and procedures under the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, 1971, that empower her to make a decision regarding termination. In this light explore the gestational limits, consent requirements, and medical professionals' roles as per the Act.

### Section C

3. Answer in long (any two)

[16x2=32]

- In a fictional scenario, a woman is experiencing harassment and violence due to persistent demands for dowry from her in-laws. Discuss the legal recourse available to her under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.
- Discuss the protective measures available under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, to ensure the safety and confidentiality of the victim.
- Discuss how the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, can be invoked to address anti national situations. Explore the legal mechanisms within the Act in this light.

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Enrollment No.																			
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**B.A.LLB.**  
**(IIIrd YEAR Vth SEMESTER) EXAMINATION**  
**CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (Cr.P.C.)**  
**Paper Code : BL-603**

**Time:3Hours]**

**[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:**

**[1x8=8]**

i)According to which section of Code of CriminalProcedure, 1973 definition of warrant has been given

- a) Section 2(g)
- b) Section 2(h)
- c) Section 2(w)
- d) Section 2(x)

ii)Section 204 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.1973 dealwith -

- a) Examination of complainant
- b) Examination of Accused
- c) Issue of process
- d) Cross Examination of Accused

iii)Section 19 of Code of Criminal Procedure,1973 deal withprovision relating to -

- a) Executive Magistrate
- b) Special Executive Magistrate
- c) Metropolitan Magistrate
- d) Subordination of Metropolitan Magistrate

iv)When the police register a case regarding commission ofa cognizable offence, the registration of the case is under:

- a) section 154 of Cr PC
- b) section 155 of Cr PC
- c) section 156(3) of Cr PC
- d) section 190 of Cr PC

v) Section 133 to Section 143 of Cr PC deals with:

- a) dispute cases as to immovable property
- b) unlawful assemblies
- c) Public nuisances
- d) Private nuisance

vi)The gist of Chapter of "Plea bargaining" is:

- a) Settlement
- b) Consent of Prosecution
- c) Defence
- d) Mutual satisfactory disposition

vii) Section 306 of Cr. P.C. , 1973 deal with:

- a) Legal aid to Accused
- b) power to direct tender of pardon
- c) Witness of prosecution
- d) Tender of pardon to accomplice

viii) According to section 436 bail can be granted by:

- a) by police
- b) by the Magistrate
- c) by court of session
- d) by High court

**Section - B (Short Answer Type)**

Attempt any two questions of the following:

[10x2=20]

2. Write down the short note on any two:

- a) Plea bargaining
- b) Compounding of offences
- c) Distinction between Cognizable and Non Cognizable offences

3. What is a complaint? What procedure is to be followed by a Magistrate on receiving a complaint?

4. Classify the various Criminal Courts and state the powers of each of the Court provided under the CrPC.

**Section - C (Long Answer Type)**

Attempt any two questions of the following:

[16x2=32]

5. Distinguish between the procedures laid down by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 in cases of trial of Summons and Warrant cases.

6. Explain First Information Report and its evidentiary value in the trial of an accused person. Do you consider information to police regarding commission of an offence through a telephone call just after the occurrence to be First Information Report? Give reasons.

7. What do you mean by Appeal? Discuss the procedure of appeals in case of acquittal from charge. Distinguish between Appeal and Revision.



Enrollment No. \_\_\_\_\_

Program Name: B.A.LL.B.

Semester: 6<sup>th</sup> sem Year: III year

Subject Code: BL-605

Subject Name: Law of Evidence

[Time: 03:00 Hours ]

[Max. Marks: 60]

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

SECTION-A

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

[01x 08= 08]

I. Which section of the Indian Evidence Act deals with the examination of a child witness?

- a) Section 118      b) Section 120      c) Section 119      d) Section 122

II. The rule against hearsay evidence does not apply to which of the following situations?

- a) Dying declarations      b) Statements made by a person who cannot be found  
c) Statements made by a person with a contrary interest      d) Statements made by a person under the influence of alcohol

III. What does Section 114 of the Indian Evidence Act deal with?

- a) Estoppel      b) Confessions      c) Presumption as to documents      d) Presumption as to facts

IV. In which section of the Indian Evidence Act is the principle of "Res Gestae" defined?

- a) Section 4      b) Section 6      c) Section 8      d) Section 11

V. Relevancy and admissibility under the Indian Evidence Act are

- (a) synonymous      (b) co-extensive      (c) neither synonymous nor co-extensive      (d) synonymous & co-extensive both.

VI. 'Self-regarding' statements

- (a) can be self-serving statements      (b) can be self-harming statements  
(c) can be self-serving or self-harming      (d) none of the above.

VII. Under the Evidence Act, fact means

- (a) factum probandum      (b) factum probans  
(c) both factum probandum and factum probans      (d) none of the above.

VIII. A confession made by a conspirator involving other members is relevant against the co-conspirator jointly tried with him and is admissible.

- (a) under section 8 of the Evidence Act      (b) under section 10 of the Evidence Act  
(c) under section 30 of the Evidence Act      (d) both (b) & (c).

SECTION-B

Short Question: Answer any two

[10 x 2=20]

2. Explain and illustrate 'res-gestae'
3. P was the wife of X. Two months after the death of X she married Y. Five months after the marriage a son Z was born to P. Who is legally the father of Z?
4. Explain briefly the ingredients of estoppel.

SECTION-C

Long Question: Answer any two

[16 x 2=32]

5. An accomplice is unworthy of the credit unless he is corroborated in material particulars; under what circumstances can this presumption be dispensed with? Discuss?
6. a. In what case and subject to what conditions are dying declarations admissible in evidence?  
b. 'A' is a woman, whose throat had been cut by some edged weapon, indicated by gestures before her death that 'B' was the person who had cut her throat. Is this statement by 'A' made by gestures admissible as evidence against 'B'? Discuss. Also, elucidate if a person making dying declarations happens to live, can the declarations be admitted in evidence? If so, what will be the value of such a statement in law?
7. Explain and illustrate the following:  
a. 'Silence may sometimes amount to an admission'.  
b. 'No confession made to a police officer is admissible'.  
c. A warden of a prison promised to post a letter given to him by a prisoner. The letter was addressed to the prisoner's father and contained a confession signed by the prisoner. Instead of posting, the warden sent the letter to the Public Prosecutor, who wanted to use it at the trial of the prisoner. Is it admissible as a confession?

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Printing Pages :2

Paper Code: BL-606

A (SVSU:2023-24/R)

Enrollment No.

BA.LL.B.

IIIrd YEAR VIth SEMESTER EXAMINATION

BL-606

SOCIAL SECURITY LEGISLATIONS (LABOUR LAW II)

Time 03.00 hrs.

MM 60

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

## Part 'A' (Objective Answer Type)

Q.1 Choose the correct answer from the following- 1\*8= 8 Marks

i) Which one of the following is cover under the definition of employee by the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Act 2009 retrospectively with effect from 3 April 1997?

- a) Employees emerged in mines      b) Teachers in Educational Institutions  
c) Employees engaged in ports      d) Employees engaged in Factories

ii) Which schedule of Employees Compensation Act contains the provisions related to Occupational diseases?

- a) Schedule I      b) Schedule II      c) Schedule III      d) Schedule IV

iii) Which of the given enactment stipulates for nursing break to a woman employees

- a) Equal Remuneration Act, 1976      b) The Child-Labour Prohibition Act 1986  
c) Apprentice Act, 1961      d) Maternity Benefit Act, 1961

iv) Penalties for the offences under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 are covered under Section

- a) 15      b) 17      c) 20      d) 22

v) Which of the following is not a social security scheme?

- a) Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme  
b) Atal Pension Yojna  
c) Rashtriya Vyoshree Yojna  
d) Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojna

vi) Which of the following is not included under the definition of wages given under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936?

- a) Basic Wage      b) Dearness Allowance  
c) Incentive      d) Gratuity

vii) The term "same work or work of a similar nature" mentioned in the?

- a) Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- b) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
- c) Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
- d) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946

viii) The maximum amount of gratuity payable under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is

- a) Rs.5,00,000
- b) Rs.7,50,000
- c) Rs.10,50,000
- d) Rs.20,00,000

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

Attempt any two questions from the following- **10\*2= 20Marks**

**Q.2 Write Short notes on any four of the following.**

- a) Powers of 'Inspectors' under the Payment of Wages, 1936
- b) Notional Extension of Employment
- c) Dependants given in Employees Compensation Act, 1923
- d) Types of disablements
- e) Constitution of ESI Corporation.
- f) Provisions relating to Welfare of Contract Labour

**Q.3 Distinguish between the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 and the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.**

**Q.4 Elucidate the objectives of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.**

### Part 'C' (Long Answer Type)

Attempt any two questions from the following- **16\*2= 32 Marks**

**Q.5 Discuss briefly the various labour standards adopted by International Labour organization (ILO) for the protection of industrial workers. How far has India rectified such standards in its labour legislations?**

**Q.6 Define the term "Wages" under the Payment of wages Act, 1936 and explain the various deductions, which are authorized by the Act.**

**Q.7 Articles 23 and 24 of Indian Constitution are wide enough to encompass various aspects of rights of labourers. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws.**