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SLIP NO: \_\_\_\_\_ EXAM SEAT NO: \_\_\_\_\_

THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA

~~SECOND~~ SEMESTER OF SECOND B.A.LL.B.(HONS.)-LAW  
FIRST

DATE: 6<sup>th</sup> May, 2023

DAY: Saturday

TIME: 11:00 AM – 2:00 PM

SUBJECT: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW II

SUBJECT CODE: LAW1310C17

Note :1. Q.1 consists of objective type question. The same has to be written in answer book.

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

Q.1. A. Multiple Choice Question.

05 marks

1. The real executive power is vested in .....
  - a. Council of Minister
  - b. Judiciary
  - c. Administration of state
  - d. None of above
2. The President needs to take oath in presence of .....
  - a. Judge of SC
  - b. Judge of HC
  - c. Council of Minister
  - d. None of the above
3. Who is the executive head of State Government?
  - a. Chief Minister
  - b. Governor
  - c. Chief Secretary
  - d. All of the above
4. Coalition government is a .....
  - a. Formation of 2 political parties
  - b. Formation of 2 groups
  - c. Formation of 3 regional parties
  - d. None of the above
5. Which of the following are not mentioned in Constitution of India?
  - a. Council of Minister
  - b. Collective Responsibility
  - c. Ministers
  - d. office of deputy Prime Minister

B. State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.

05 marks

1. President shall not hold any other office of profit.
2. The system adopted for voting for President is Secret Ballot.
3. One person cannot be appointed Governor for 2 or more states.
4. Anti-Defection law is under 8<sup>th</sup> schedule under Indian Constitution.
5. President is the head of Zonal Council.

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Q.2. Discuss in detail Principles of Federalism under Indian Constitution. **12 marks**

OR

Q.2. Define Governor's role under Indian Constitution. **12 marks**

Q.3. Discuss the methods of Constitutional amendments in Indian Constitution. **12 marks**

OR

Q.3. Discuss in brief the Development of Basic Structure of Constitutional Amendments. **12 marks**

Q.4 Discuss the Emergency Provisions under the Indian Constitution. **12 marks**

OR

Q.4. Discuss the relation between the Emergency and Fundamental Rights. **12 marks**

Q.5. Write any 2 short notes. **6 x 2 = 12 marks**

- a. Power of High Court to issue Writs
- b. Jurisdiction of Supreme Court
- c. Judicial Review

Q6. Write any 2 short notes. **6 x 2 = 12 marks**

- a. Article 311
- b. Doctrine of Pleasure
- c. Trade and Commerce

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**THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA**

F.S.BA.LL.B (Hons.)-II [Examination 2023]

Day & Date: 04-05-2023, Thursday

Time: 11:00am to 2:00pm

Economics-III : Economics Legislations (LAW1309C16/LAW1309)

Note: 1. Q-1 Consists of objective type question(I to X), All questions are compulsory. The same has to be written in answer book .

2. there is no negative marking .

Q-1 Objective Type Questions:

(10 marks)

Multiple Choice questions:

I. Which of the following is not method of price control?

- a.) Price ceiling
- b.) Price Flooring
- c.) Price Wall
- d.) None of the Above

II. Which of following is 'not' the consequence of Price control by government?

- a.) Quality improvement (b)Black market (c)Shortage occurs (d) None of the Above

III. Arrange the following trends of Public Distribution System in chronology.

- (1.)National Food Security Act                      (2)Essential Commodities Act
- (3)Targeted Public Distribution System      (4)Revamped Public Distribution System

Which of the Following is Correctly arranged ?

- a)(3)(1)(4)(2)    b) (2)(4)(3)(1)    c)(3)(2)(1)(4)    d)(2)(4)(1)(3)

VI. Which of the following statements about the Public Distribution System is incorrect?

- a. Public Distribution System was Universal till 1990s
- b. Public Distribution System was meant for both Producers and Consumers.
- c. Fair Price Shops are responsible for distribution.
- d. Both b & c.

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V. In which year the Essential Commodities amendment ordinance was passed ?

- a.) 2021                                      b.) 2020                                      c.) 2022                                      d.) 2019

Match the Following:

Column A	Column B
VI. Subsidy	a. Prevalent practice in Monopoly market
VII. Price Monitoring Cell	b. Price Discriminating on legal grounds
VIII. Dual Pricing	c. financial aid by government to compete in the market
IX. Food Corporation of India	d. Relief package for Consumers
X. Price Discrimination	e. Practise of setting different price in different markets
	f. Body related to Public Distribution System.
	g. Body related to Essential Commodities act.

Q-2 (a) Write a detailed note on Consumer Protection act 1986. (12 marks)

Or

(b) Discuss in detail various provisions of Anti Money Laundering Act, 2002.

Q-3 (a) Discuss the functions of RBI and its regulation on commercial banks. (12 marks)

Or

(b) What are the Functions of SEBI and how they help in regulating the Capital market.

Q-4(a) Explain how the Industrial Policy of 1991 became a potent tool of ushering economic reforms of the country. (12 marks)

Or

(b) Explain why is competition necessary for an economy and discuss the economic relevance of the Competition Act, 2002.

Q-5 Short Note : (Attempt any two) (12 marks)

1. Impact of WTO on Indian Agriculture.
2. Export Promotion and Import substitution policies.
3. Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992.

Q-6 Short Note : (Attempt any two) (12 marks)

1. Trade Union Act, 1926.
2. Classification of Industrial and Labour legislations.
3. Need and Importance of Economic laws in India.

EXAM SEAT NO. \_\_\_\_\_

THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA  
FIRST SEMESTER OF SECOND YEAR B.A.LL. B. (HONS.)

DAY: Tuesday      DATE: 02.05.2023      TIME: 11.00 am to 02.00 pm  
SUBJECT: History III: Legal and Constitutional History of India  
SUBJECT CODE: LAW1308, LAW1308C15

**NOTE:**

1. Question no. 1 comprises of objective questions. The answers for the same have to be written in the answer book only.
2. There is no negative marking for Question no. 1.

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

1. Answer the following objective type questions. (10 marks)

I. Under whose Judicial Plan of which year was the Sadr Nizamat Adalat shifted from Murshidabad to Calcutta?

- A] Warren Hastings, 1774
- B] Warren Hastings, 1780
- C] Lord Cornwallis, 1787
- D] Lord Cornwallis, 1790

II. According to the 1772 Judicial Plan of Warren Hastings, who presided over the Sadr Diwani Adalat?

- A] Daroga
- B] Governor-General and Council
- C] Governor and Council
- D] Collector

III. Who was the English East India Company's first Governor-General of Bengal?

- A] John Shore
- B] Lord Cornwallis
- C] Lord Clive
- D] Warren Hastings

IV. The Board of Commissioners, established by the Pitt's India Act 1784, consisted of how many privy councillors?

- A] Two
- B] Three
- C] Four
- D] Five

V. According to the reforms introduced in the Muhammadan Law between 1790 and 1793, for the crime of murder, the intention of the party was to be important rather than the instrument used. (True/ False)

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VI. In relation to the Cossijurah case, the zamindar of Cossijurah was under a heavy debt to Shahbaz Beg. (True/ False)

VII. The Act of Settlement was passed in 1781. (True/ False)

VIII. According to the 1793 Judicial plan of Cornwallis, in the hierarchy of civil cases, at the lowest level, \_\_\_\_\_ courts were presided over by Indian Commissioners.

IX. The establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta resulted in the abolition of the \_\_\_\_\_ court.

X. According to the Act of 1781 (also called Act of Settlement), revenue cases were excluded from the jurisdiction of \_\_\_\_\_ court.

2. A] Discuss the major steps taken by Sayajirao III for modernization of the Baroda state and administration. (12 marks)

OR

B] Write a detailed note on the making of the Gaekwad state.

3. A] Write an essay on the administration of justice at Madras between the years 1639 and 1726. (12 marks)

OR

B] Write an essay on the administration of justice at Bombay between the years 1668 and 1726.

4. A] Describe the major laws related to women during the colonial period of India. (12 marks)

OR

B] Evaluate the significance of the Government of India Act 1935 and its legacy in reference to Indian polity.

5. Short Notes (attempt any two) - (12 marks)

A] Privy Council

B] Charter Act 1833

C] Indian High Courts Act 1861

6. Short Notes (attempt any two) - (12 marks)

A] Indian Councils Act 1892

B] Indian Councils Act 1919

C] Government of India Act 1935

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THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA  
FIRST SEMESTER OF SECOND YEAR B.A.LL. B. (HONS.)

DAY & DATE: TUESDAY, 09/05/2023 TIME: 11:00 A.M. – 02: 00 P.M.

SUBJECT: LAW OF CRIMES I: INDIAN PENAL CODE I

SUBJECT CODE: LAW1311, LAW1311C18

NOTE:

1. Question no. 1 comprises of objective questions. The answers for the same have to be written in the answer book only.
2. There is no negative marking for Question no. 1.

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

Q.1 A. Answer in True or False

(5 Marks)

- (i) In the ancient period, along with human beings, animals as well as inanimate objects were punished.
- (ii) Under the Mohammedan Criminal Law, the Kotwal had the power to give capital punishment.
- (iii) Narada Smriti was considered to be a complete digest of religion, philosophy and customs in Ancient India.
- (iv) Under the Mohammedan Criminal Law, notions of crime were fixed by the Kazis.
- (v) The owner of an animal which caused an injury to the victim or death of the victim, was also punished in ancient times.

Q. 1 B. Match the Columns

(5 Marks)

	Column A		Column B
i.	Thomas Babington Macaulay	A	Discretionary punishment
ii.	Mount Stuart Elphinstone	B	First Law Member to the council of Governor General.
iii.	Tazeer	C	Brought judicial reforms in 1793
iv.	Kisas	D	The Bombay Regulation of 1827
v.	Lord Cornwallis	E	Four-fold punishment including 'Diyut'

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Q. 2 Define and analyze the definitions of crime. Discuss the various characteristics of crime as identified by Jerome Hall. How is crime different from civil wrongs? Answer in detail.

(12 Marks)

Or

Q.2 Explain the fundamental principle of criminal liability. What is 'Actus Reus'? Explain how criminal liability is determined in case of minimal causation and negligence with relevant case laws.

Q. 3 What is the principle underlying offences which involves two or more persons? How is the guilt determined in a crime which is committed by several persons in furtherance of forming a common intention? Explain in detail along with relevant case laws.

(12 Marks)

Or

Q. 3 Discuss the Deterrent and Reformative theories of punishment, elaborately.

Q. 4 Why is a private citizen given the right of protecting oneself? Analyze the various provisions laid down in the Indian Penal Code, 1860 with regard to right of private defence of body.

(12 Marks)

Or

Q. 4 Discuss elaborately, the defence of insanity as allowed under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 with the help of relevant case laws. Also, point out the difference between medical insanity and legal insanity.

Q. 5 Write short notes on **any two**:

(12 Marks)

- (i) Criminal Conspiracy
- (ii) Rioting
- (iii) Sedition

Q. 6 Write short notes on **any two**:

(12 Marks)

- (i) Stages of crimes
- (ii) Impossibility Test
- (iii) Doctrine of Locus Paenitentiae



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EXAM SEAT NO. \_\_\_\_\_

THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA

THIRD SEMESTER OF B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) II

DAY: Saturday DATE: 29th April 2023 TIME: 11am to 2pm

Political Science III (LAW1307/Law 1307C14)

NOTE: - Please write the answers of Multiple-Choice questions in your respective answer sheet itself.

*Types & Machinery of Government* MAXIMUM MARKS: 70  
(10\*1=10 Marks)

Q.1. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?
  - a. all the members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by state Legislative Assemblies
  - b. as the vice president is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha, only a member of the Rajya Sabha can contest for the office of the vice president
  - c. the Constitution of India explicitly prohibits the appointment of a nominated member of the Rajya Sabha to the post of a minister
  - d. all of the above
2. Which of the following electoral systems have been adopted for various elections in India?
  - a. systems of direct election on the basis of adult suffrage
  - b. systems of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote
  - c. a and b are both correct
  - d. only b option is correct
3. Which one of the following determines that the Indian Constitution is federal?
  - a. a written and rigid constitution
  - b. an independent judiciary
  - c. vesting of residuary powers with the centre
  - d. distribution of powers between the centre and the states
4. Which one of the following statements is correct?

The Prime Minister of India

  - a. is free to choose his ministers only from among those who are members of either house of the Parliament
  - b. can choose his cabinet colleagues after due counselling by the President of India in this regard
  - c. has full discretion in the choice of persons who are to serve as ministers in his cabinet
  - d. all are incorrect
5. If the Prime Minister of India belonged to the Upper House of the Parliament
  - a. he or she will not be able to vote in his or her favour in the event of a non-confidence motion
  - b. he or she will not be able to speak on the budget in the Lower House
  - c. he or she can make statements only in the Upper House
  - d. he or she was to become a member of the Lower House within six months after being sworn in as the Prime Minister
6. the Indian Parliamentary system is different from the British parliamentary system in that India has

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- a. both a real and a nominal executive
  - b. a system of collective responsibility
  - c. bicameral legislature
  - d. the system of judicial review
7. An amendment of the Constitution of India can be initiated by the
- a. state legislature and rajya sabha
  - b. lok sabha and state legislature
  - c. only lok sabha
  - d. both rajya sabha and lok sabha
8. the Speaker can ask a member of the House to stop speaking and let another member speak. This phenomenon is known as
- a. a. decorum
  - b. crossing the floor
  - c. interpellation
  - d. yielding the floor
9. the Supreme Court of India tenders' advice to the President on a matter of law or fact
- a. on its own initiative
  - b. only if he or she seeks such advice
  - c. only if the issue poses a threat to the country
  - d. only if the issue relates to the Fundamental Rights
10. Which one of the following High Court has the Territorial Jurisdiction over Andaman and Nicobar Islands?
- a. Andhra Pradesh
  - b. Calcutta
  - c. Gujarat
  - d. Orissa

Q.2. Write the features, merits and demerits of the unitary government. (12 marks)  
OR

Q.2. What is the federal government? Explain the features of the federal Government and write about the type of powers in federation.

Q.3. What is a political party? Explain the party organisation and different levels with pros and cons of party politics. (12 marks)  
OR

Q.3. What is party and party politics? Explain the differences between left and right party and party categories on the basis of organisation and target voters.

Q.4. What is a constitution? Write the salient features of the constitution of the USA. (12 marks)  
OR

Q.4. Write the meaning and importance of a constitution. Explain the salient features of the constitution of the UK.

Q.5. Short Notes (write any two out of three) 6\*2=12

- A. Election and electoral system: - Determining factors
- B. FPTP: - Key Features, Pros and Cons
- C. Proportional representation and its different types

Q.6. Short Notes (write any two out of three) 6\*2=12

- A. Interest Groups: - Meaning and Importance
- B. Features of Interest groups
- C. Role of Interest Groups

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