

SECTION I

Q.1 Discuss the different ways in which patriarchy manifests itself in various aspects of life, such as politics, economics, and culture. **11 Marks**

OR

Q.1 Feminist scholars argue that division of labour is a key mechanism for gender inequality in society. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Support your answer with relevant arguments.

Q.2 Write Short- notes on Any **TWO** out of three given below. **12 Marks**

- Convention on Political Rights of Women
- Convention on Traffic in Women and Children, 1949
- ~~Convention~~ Recommendation of World Tourism Organisation on Sex Oriented Tourism

Q.3 The Indian Constitution guarantees several fundamental rights to all citizens, including women. Discuss some of these rights and explain how they have been implemented and enforced in practice.

OR

Q.3 There is unequal position of women under different personal laws. Justify. **12 Marks**

SECTION II

Q.4 Explain the concept of patriarchy and its relationship to the law. **11 Marks**

OR

Q.4 What are reproductive rights, and why are they important for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment? Discuss some of the key challenges and controversies surrounding reproductive rights in different contexts.

Q.5 Write Short- notes on Any **TWO** of the following **12 Marks**

- Liberal Feminism
- Marxist Feminist Approach
- Socialist Feminism

Q. 6. Answer the following MCQs: **12 Marks**

- What is women empowerment?
  - The process of giving women greater access to education and job opportunities
  - The process of increasing women's political and social power
  - The process of challenging patriarchal norms and values
  - The process of promoting gender equality and women's rights

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- (9)
2. Which of the following is NOT a factor that contributes to women's empowerment?
    - a) Access to education and training
    - b) Economic independence and financial resources
    - c) Political representation and participation
    - d) Compliance with traditional gender roles and expectations
  3. Which of the following is a benefit of women's empowerment?
    - a) Improved health outcomes for women and their families
    - b) Increased rates of domestic violence and gender-based discrimination
    - c) Decreased rates of educational attainment and job opportunities for women
    - d) Strengthened patriarchal values and norms
  4. Which of the following is a barrier to women's empowerment?
    - a) Access to education and job opportunities
    - b) Gender-based discrimination and violence
    - c) Financial resources and economic independence
    - d) Traditional gender roles and expectations
  5. Which of the following is a strategy for promoting women's empowerment?
    - a) Investing in girls' education and training
    - b) Promoting patriarchal norms and values
    - c) Limiting women's political and social power
    - d) Reinforcing gender-based discrimination and violence
  6. Which of the following is a key role of law in empowering women?
    - a) Ensuring that women have access to equal pay and job opportunities
    - b) Challenging patriarchal norms and values
    - c) Providing legal protections against gender-based discrimination and violence
    - d) Promoting traditional gender roles and expectations
  7. Which of the following is a law that has been instrumental in promoting women's rights?
    - a) The Equal Pay Act of 1963
    - b) The Defense of Marriage Act of 1996
    - c) The Patriot Act of 2001
    - d) The Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993
  8. Which of the following is a benefit of laws that promote women's empowerment?
    - a) Increased rates of gender-based violence and discrimination
    - b) Decreased rates of economic independence and financial resources
    - c) Improved health outcomes for women and their families
    - d) Reinforcement of patriarchal norms and values
  9. Which of the following is a barrier to the effectiveness of laws that promote women's empowerment?
    - a) Inadequate enforcement mechanisms
    - b) Compliance with traditional gender roles and expectations
    - c) Lack of political will and support
    - d) Economic independence and financial resources
  10. Which of the following is a legal strategy for promoting women's empowerment?
    - a) Eliminating laws that protect women's reproductive rights

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- b) Limiting women's access to education and job opportunities
  - c) Strengthening laws that provide legal protections against gender-based discrimination and violence
  - d) Reinforcing traditional gender roles and expectations
11. Which of the following is a current issue related to the role of law in empowering women?
- a) The elimination of affirmative action policies
  - b) The repeal of laws that protect women's reproductive rights
  - c) The implementation of laws that provide legal protections against gender-based discrimination and violence
  - d) The promotion of traditional gender roles and expectations
12. What is the relationship between law and social change in promoting women's empowerment?
- a) Law is a precondition for social change in promoting women's empowerment
  - b) Social change is a precondition for the effectiveness of laws in promoting women's empowerment
  - c) Law and social change are independent of each other in promoting women's empowerment
  - d) Law and social change are mutually reinforcing in promoting women's empowerment.

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SLIP NO: \_\_\_\_\_

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

THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA

FIRST SEMESTER B.A., LL.B. (HONS.)- V

Day: Wednesday DATE: 10/05/2023 TIME: 11:00am TO 02:00pm

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS

SUBJECT CODE: LAW 1913, LAW1913E20

Maximum Marks: 70

**Section-I**

**Q.1.** Critically appraise the substantive rights laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948. (11 Marks)

Or

Discuss in detail International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

**Q.2** Answer Any TWO out of THREE. (12 Marks)

1. Genocide
2. Apartheid
3. Slavery

**Q.3.** Discuss in detail Second Generation of Human Rights. (12 Marks)

Or

Discuss in detail Third Generation of Human Rights.

**Section-II**

**Q 4.** Discuss in detail European Convention on Human Rights. (11 Marks)

Or

Discuss in detail American Convention on Human Rights

**Q.5.** Answer Any TWO out of THREE. (12 Marks)

1. Amnesty International
2. UNESCO
3. UNICEF

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Q.6 Multiple Choice Questions

(12 Marks)

1. The Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women came in to force in:
  - a. 1993
  - b. 1966
  - c. 1981
  - d. 1950
  
2. When did India become a party to the Convention relating to status of refugees?
  - a. 1952
  - b. 1975
  - c. 1985
  - d. India is not a member of the convention
  
3. What is the full form of UNHCR?
  - a. United Nations Health Committee for Refugees
  - b. UN High level Committee for Refugees
  - c. United Nations Higher Commission for Refugees  
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
  
4. Vishaka Vs. State of Rajasthan case is not about.
  - a. Gender bias
  - b. Gender equality
  - c. Gender exploitation
  - d. Gender satisfaction
  
5. The Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing highlighted which of the following issues?
  - a. Sexual Harassment of women at workplace
  - b. Child Marriage
  - c. Violence against women
  - d. Discrimination against women
  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ were forced to flee their homes suddenly and unexpectedly in large numbers as result of armed conflict, internal strife, systematic violations of Human Rights or natural man-made disaster is called
  - a. Kashmiri Pandits .
  - b. Rohingyas
  - c. Tibetans
  - d. Syrian
  
7. Which of the following statement is correct from following?
  - a. There is difference between Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons
  - b. Internally Displaced persons are displaced in another country
  - c. There is no difference between Internally Displaced person and Migrant Workers
  - d. Kashmiri Pandits are Refugees as per the Convention on refugees

8. The Second World Assembly on Aging was held in .....in April 2002.
- Vadodara
  - Mumbai
  - Delhi
  - Madrid
9. An ad-hoc Committee for the preparation of a comprehensive and integral international convention on the protection and promotion of the rights and dignity of person with disability was constituted by :
- General Assembly
  - Security Council
  - Economic and Social Council
  - Trusteeship Council
10. When a person does not possess the nationality of any State, he is referred to as.....(Choose the most appropriate one)
- Internally Displaced person
  - Stateless person
  - Refugee
  - Indigenous person
11. What protection he/she does a Refugee enjoy?
- He/she enjoys various protections under Part-III of the Constitution
  - He/she enjoys various protection, but not at par with Citizens of India
  - He/she attributed the status of an alien enemy
  - He/she does not enjoy any rights
12. The Child (Prohibition and Regulation) Act was passed in the year:
- 1986
  - 2002
  - 2009
  - 2019

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**THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA**

**FIRST SEMESTER OF B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) V**

**DAY: Friday      DATE: 5<sup>th</sup> May, 2023      TIME: 11 AM to 2 PM**

**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LAWS (LAW1911 & LAW 1911C52)**

**NOTE:** Mark the MCQ in the answer book itself

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 70**

**SECTION I**

- 1) List out the Cyber Crime against Property in India with examples.  
OR  
Discuss the difference between Cyber Tort and Cyber Crime under Sec 43 and 66 of Information Technology Act, 2000. **11 MARKS**
- 2) Write short note on any two of the following: **12 MARKS**  
a) Right to Internet  
b) Freedom of speech in cyber space  
c) Violation of privacy in cyber space
- 3) Discuss the powers of police to investigate in cybercrimes under IT Act 2000.  
OR  
Explain the provisions relating to dispute resolution under the Information Technology Act, 2000. **12 MARKS**

**SECTION II**

- 4) Explain the provisions relating to Electronic Signatures under the Information Technology Act 2000.  
OR  
Who are the Intermediaries? Discuss their liability with case laws. **11 MARKS**
- 5) Write short note on any two of the following: **12 MARKS**  
a) Software Patent  
b) Domain Name Disputes  
c) Database protection in India
- 6) Choose the correct option/True or False/Fill in the Blanks **12 MARKS**
- I) In which of the following schedule of Information Technology Act, 2000 the respective amendments in Indian Penal Code are mentioned?  
a) Schedule IV  
b) Schedule III  
c) Schedule II  
d) Schedule I
- II) Which of the following term was substituted in the various sections of Indian Penal Code for bringing the Indian Penal Code in confirmation to the provisions of Information technology Act, 2000?  
a) Digital Files  
b) Electronic Record  
c) Electronic Files  
d) Soft Copy of Documents
- III) E-mail, website, blog, computer file, Video or Audio file are which type of Documents under sec 3 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872?  
a) Oral Evidence  
b) Circumstantial Evidence  
c) Real Evidence  
d) Documentary Evidence
- IV) In which of the following case the court held that if the device is not in the possession of witness then the certificate under sec 65B is not required?  
a) Basheer case

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- b) Anwar Case  
c) Shafi Mohammed Case  
d) Amar Case
- V) In which of the following legislation amendment was not made because of the enactment of Information technology Act, 2000?  
a) Indian Penal Code, 1860  
b) Indian Evidence Act, 1872  
c) Banking Regulation Act, 1999  
d) Banker's Books Evidence Act, 1891
- VI) Which of the following is not the difference between passive and interactive website?  
a) Passive website provides only information but interactive website also facilitates purchasing decisions  
b) Passive website does not solicit business but interactive website does  
c) Passive website does not represent revenue model per se but interactive website does  
d) Personal jurisdiction exists in passive website but jurisdiction depends upon 'minimum contracts' in case of interactive website.
- VII) Which of the following Convention deals with offences related to Infringement of Copyright, Computer-related fraud, child pornography and offences connected with network security? It was the first international treaty on criminal offences committed with help of computer network such as internet.  
a) Convention on Cyber Crime  
b) Rome Convention  
c) Convention on internet offences  
d) Convention on punishment of Cyber Crime
- VIII) Which type of contract it would be if it is widely used with software licenses and online transactions in which a user must agree to terms and conditions prior to using the product or service?  
a) E-commerce contract  
b) Click-wrap agreement  
c) Digital agreement  
d) Services agreement
- IX) Under which section of Information Technology, cybercrime committed outside India against the computer or computer network located in India will be punished under Information Technology Act 2000?  
a) Sec 75  
b) Sec 80  
c) Sec 70  
d) Sec 69
- X) Which of the following theory is applicable for the US approach to Jurisdiction on non-residents?  
a) Minimum Contact Theory  
b) Consumer Welfare Theory  
c) Civil Procedure Code  
d) National Theory
- XI) Under Information Technology Act, 2000, Adjudicating Officer has Jurisdiction to adjudicate matters in which the claim for injury or damage does not exceed \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Rupees Six crore  
b) Rupees five crore  
c) Rupees four crore  
d) Rupees One crore
- XII) Zippo test is applicable under which of the following theory of Jurisdiction?  
a) Minimum Contract Theory  
b) Sliding Scale Theory  
c) Effect Theory  
d) General Theory
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THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA  
FIRST SEMESTER V YEAR B.A., LL.B. (HONS.)  
DAY: ~~THURSDAY~~ <sup>Friday</sup> DAY, DATE: 28/04/2023, TIME: 11:00AM-02:00PM  
SUBJECT: Land Laws  
SUBJECT CODE: LAW1908C49

Maximum Marks: 70

SECTION I

1. Discuss the provisions as regards reservation of right of government to mines and mineral products.

Or

Describe the provisions for the procedure to be followed if occupant wishes to apply his land from one non-agricultural purpose to another non-agricultural purpose. 11

2. Write short notes- Any Two. 12
- Record of Rights
  - Mode of taking evidence in formal inquires
  - Restriction on transfer of occupancies of tribals to tribals or non-tribals.

3. Discuss the powers and duties of Collector under The Gujarat Land Revenue Code.

Or

Explain the provisions for the manner of assessment and alteration of assessment of land revenue. 12

SECTION II

4. If a person desires to construct water course to take water through land belonging to another person, what remedy is available to him under The Gujarat Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1948.

Or

Explain "Dwelling House" built by Tenant also when he can be evicted from the same house under The Gujarat Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1948. 11

5. Write short notes- Any Two. 12
- Protected Tenant
  - Termination of Tenancy for default of tenant
  - Surrender of tenancy

6. Write True or False. 12
- According to The Gujarat Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holding Act, land means agricultural land whether alienated or unalienated.
  - Determination of Standard area is given under Section 5 of The Gujarat Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holding Act.
  - Under The Gujarat Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holding Act, on notification of determination of standard area same shall be recorded in Record of Rights.

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- iv. According to The Gujarat Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holding Act, a fragment shall not be leased to any person other than person cultivation a land which is contiguous of the fragment.
- v. Creation of fragments is prohibited under section 8 of The Gujarat Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holding Act.
- vi. Restriction on partition of agriculture land in any local area for which standard areas have been fixed and the land has to be partitioned among them, such partition shall be effected so as not to create a fragment is given under Section 8AA of Gujarat Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holding Act, 1947.
- vii. According to Gujarat Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holding Act, 1947, village committee means a village committee constituted under Section 35-A.
- viii. Determination of Standard area is given under Section 6 of Gujarat Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holding Act, 1947
- ix. According to Section 2 (zd) of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, "small farmer" means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to two hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to one hectare, but more than the holding of a marginal farmer.
- x. By way of amendment in 2019, Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 is applicable to the whole of India.
- xi. Definition of affected area is given under section 3 (b) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.
- xii. According to Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, affected family includes a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired.

**THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA**  
**FIRST SEMESTER FIFTH YEAR B.A.LL.B (Hons.)**

**DAY: WEDNESDAY DATE: 10/05/2023 TIME: 11.00 AM TO 02.00 PM**

**SUBJECT: LAW ON EDUCATION (ELECTIVE)**  
**SUBJECT CODE: LAW1914/1914E21**

**Maximum Marks: 70**

**SECTION I**

- Q.1 Write a note on Features and objectives of National Education Policy 2020. 11
- or**
- Q.1 Write a note on Commercialisation of education and its effects on Education.
- Q.2 Write any two short notes: 12
- Right to education as a fundamental right under Article 21 A
  - Distinction between Art 29 and Art 30.
  - Right to free and compulsory education Chapter II of RTE
- Q.3 Discuss in detail GATS recognized modes of trade in services with respect to education service 12
- or**
- Q.3 What is the significance of right to education as provided in the UDHR?

**SECTION II**

- Q.4 Write a note on the Powers and functions of Bar Council of India. 11
- or**
- Q.4 Discuss in detail the powers, functions and composition of National Medical Commission.
- Q.5 Write any two short notes:
- Private University
  - Institutions of National Importance
  - Autonomous College
- Q.6 Objective Questions: 12

True or False

- The landmark judgement of Mohini Jain v State of Karnataka was known for Capitation fees.
- Bal Patil v Union of India, the appellant filed an appeal to seek directions to notify Jain communities as minority community under the National Commission for Minorities Act.
- In the case S.P.Mittal v Union of India the Society challenged the validity of Auroville (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1980 on the ground

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that it was violative of its right under Article 29 and Article 30 of the Constitution

4. T.M A Pai foundation v State of Karnataka seeks directions for Jain community which is not a minority community.
5. Bramchari Sidheswar v State of West Bengal is popularly known as Ram Krishna Mission case.
6. The decision in Unni Krishnan v. State of Tamil Nadu case relating to grant of admission and fixing of fee was held to be correct and to that extent partly overruled in Mohini Jain's case decision.

**Match the following**

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
1. Mohini Jain v State of Karnataka	a. P.A. Inamdar
2. Punjabi as a sole medium of instruction	b. Denied admission solely on ground of language
3. State of Maharashtra	c. State of Karnataka
4. State of Bombay v Bombay Educational Society	d. Validity of ordinance 33(4) issued under University Act 1957 was challenged
5. Islamic Academy of Education	e. Right to education flows directly from right to life
6. Lily Kurian v. St. Lewine	f. 2022
	g. D.A.V college v State of Punjab

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

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THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA

F.S. B.A. LL.B. V (HONS.)

Monday, 8<sup>th</sup> May 2023

Time: 11:00 A.M. TO 02:00 P.M.

SUB: Mediation & Conciliation and Arbitration

PAPER CODE: LAW1912, LAW1912C53

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

**SECTION I**

**Q.1** Write the provisions pertaining to 'Arbitration Agreement' under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. (11 marks)

Or

**Q.1** What is International Commercial Arbitration? Write the provisions pertaining to resolution of International Commercial Arbitration dispute. (11 marks)

**Q.2** Write a brief note (Answer Any TWO out of THREE) (12 marks)

1. Advantages and disadvantages of Arbitration process
2. UNCITRAL Model on Arbitration
3. Gandhian concept of Alternative Dispute Resolution

**Q.3** State the procedure for conducting an arbitral proceeding under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. (12 marks)

Or

**Q.3** Write the rules applicable to the substance of dispute for making of an arbitral award. Also write the fast track procedure under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. (12 marks)

**SECTION II**

**Q.4** Discuss recourse to a court against an Arbitral Award and state the procedure for the enforcement of an arbitral award. (11 marks)

Or

**Q.4** Define 'Foreign Awards'. Also State the conditions under which the recognition and enforcement of the foreign awards can be refused. (11 marks)

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**Q.5 Write a brief note (Answer Any TWO out of THREE)**

**(12 marks)**

1. Process and stages in Mediation
2. Role of Mediator
3. Barriers of Mediation process

**Q.6 [A] State whether following statements are true or false.**

**(05 Marks)**

1. Mediation is a dispute resolution method where a person facilitates parties to exchange information, ideas and possible alternative solutions.
2. In Mediation a binding settlement is reached only if parties arrive at a mutually acceptable agreement.
3. Mediation is an unstructured process having different stages.
4. As regards to International Disputes, India is signatory to the United Nations Convention on Mediation, the Singapore Convention which gives mediation settlements the force of law.
5. Mediation as an ADR always takes into account the Past interest of the parties.

**Q.6 [C] Match the Followings**

**(07 Marks)**

Sr. no.	A	B
1	Physical barriers to communication	Feelings of inferiority, superiority, guilt or arrogance
2	Emotional barriers to communication	Understand the underlying interests of the parties
3	Techniques of active listening	Presence of third parties
4	Quality of a good mediator	Summarising and Re-phrasing
5	Disqualification to be mediator	Showing apathy
6	Joint session of mediation process	Showing sympathy
7	Separate session of mediation process	To gather information from the parties

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

THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA  
FIRST SEMESTER OF V YEARS B.A. L.L.B.

DATE: MONDAY

DATE: 01-05-2023

TIME: 11:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.

SUBJECT: PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION

SUBJECT CODE: LAW – LAW1909/ LAW1909C50

NOTE: USE SAME ANSWER BOOKS FOR SECTION I AND SECTION II

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

**SECTION - I**

Q1. Discuss the difference between Direct Tax and Indirect Tax and Cess and Fee. (11)

OR

Q1. Discuss the characteristics of Tax. Discuss the historical development of Tax in India. (11)

Q2. Answer any Two out of Three. Each Question carries 6 Marks each. (2\*6=12)

a. Residential Criteria of a Resident, Resident and Ordinary Resident and Resident but Not Ordinary Resident of an Assessee

b. Income from Salary

c. H, a Nepal resident, comes to India for the first time during the year 2016-17. During the previous year 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 he was in India for 154 days, 76 days, 187 days, and 160 days respectively. Further during the previous year 2020-21, he was in India for 84 days. Determine the residential status of person H.

Q3. Discuss Income from Capital Gain in detail. (12)

OR

Q3. Discuss Income from House Property and its exceptions in detail. (12)

**SECTION - II**

Q4. Discuss the powers and characteristics of Income Tax Authorities in detail. (11)

OR

Q4. Discuss Income from Other Sources. (11)

Q5. Discuss briefly (any two) Each Question carries 6 Marks each. (2\*6=12)

a. Levy and its Composition

b. GST Council: Roles and Powers

c. GST and its types

Q6. MATCH THE FOLLOWING: (06)

i. First Return

ii. Refund of Tax

iii. Tax Deduction at Source

iv. Annual Return

v. Final Return

vi. Input Tax Credit

a. Section 45 of CGST Act, 2017

b. Section 51 of CGST Act, 2017

c. Section 40 of CGST Act, 2017

d. Section 54 of CGST Act, 2017

e. Section 44 of CGST Act, 2017

f. Section 16 of CGST Act, 2017

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TRUE OR FALSE

(06)

- i) Within 45 days a person who has applied for registration under CGST Act becomes liable to registration and has been granted such registration shall be entitled to take credit of input tax.
- ii) Every supplier shall be liable to be registered under CGST Act in the State or Union territory, if his aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds Ten lakh rupees.
- iii) Non-Resident taxable persons making taxable supply are required for registration for availing Input Tax Credit.
- iv) A person seeking registration under CGST Act of section 25 shall be granted a Dual Registration in a State or Union territory in India.
- v) If any tax ordered to be refunded to any applicant is not refunded within sixty days from the date of receipt of application, an interest of 6% is awarded to the assessee.
- vi) Input Tax Credit can be availed by Non-Resident taxable person in India.

—X—