

Printing Pages: 2

Paper Code: BL-305

B

(SVSU:2025-26/R)

Enrollment No.

B.A.LLB.

(II YEAR/ III SEMESTER) EXAMINATION
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW- I

Paper Code: BL-305

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:

[1x08=08

- i) Which Indian Constitutional article deals with Right to elementary Education?
a) Article 21 A b) Article 22 A c) Article 32 d) None of these
- ii) Which Article of Constitution of India deals with the Fundamental Duties?
a) Article 51 A b) Article 59 A c) Article 42 A d) None of these
- iii) Which fundamental right is concerned with abolition of social distinctions?
a) Right to equality b) Right against exploitation
c) Right to life and liberty d) Cultural and education rights
- iv) The Supreme Court held in which of the following cases that preamble is not the part of the Constitution of India
a) Berubari case b) A. K. Gopalan case
c) Balaji Case d) Minerva Mill's case
- v) Article 44 is related to?
a) Uniform civil code for citizens.
b) Provision of early childhood care and education to children below the age of 6 years.
c) The duty of the state to raise the level of nutrition.
d) Organization of agriculture and animal husbandry.
- vi) Which Article of the Constitution empowers the Parliament to form a new state by altering the boundaries of existing states?
a) Article 1 b) Article 2 c) Article 3 d) Article 4

vii) Who is competent to prescribe conditions as for acquiring Indian Citizenship?

- a) State Legislatures b) Parliament
- c) President d) Attorney General

viii) Right to Constitutional Remedies comes under

- a) fundamental rights b) legal rights
- c) constitutional rights d) natural right

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) Purpose & objectives of the Preamble
- b) Ex post facto laws
- c) Citizenship under Indian Constitution

3. Discuss the principles of equality as laid down under Article 14 of the Indian Constitution.

4. Define 'State'. Explain the tests to determine which other authorities can be included in the definition of state.

Section – C (Long Answer Type)

Answer in any two

[16×2=32]

5. Information is necessary to form opinion and to express it, along with dissenting or Supporting any matter, therefore it is a part and parcel of Article 19 (1)(a). Highlight the stand of Judiciary in this regard.

6. "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by Law". Discuss with reference to decided cases.

7. Explain the relationship between fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy in the light of Judicial decisions.

Printing Pages: 2

Paper Code: BL-303

C

(SVSU:2025-26/R)

Enrollment No.

Program Name: B.A.LLB

IIIrd Semester / IInd Year Examination

Subject Code: BL-303

Subject Name;- World History

[Time : 03:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60]

Note : Attempt all the questions as per given instructions.

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) [01×8=08]

I Which one of the following statements about the Protestant Reformation is correct?

- (A) It aimed to restore papal authority in Europe.
- (B) It was a protest against corruption in the Church.
- (C) It promoted the unity of Christendom.
- (D) It rejected individual interpretation of the Bible.

II The Industrial Revolution transformed European economies from

- (A) Agrarian to Industrial production systems
- (B) Industrial to Agrarian
- (C) Socialist to Feudal
- (D) Religious to Agricultural

III Which of the following correctly represents the combined historical outcome of the Renaissance and Industrial Revolution?

- (A) Decline of science and technology
- (B) Emergence of a rational, secular, and industrial society
- (C) Reinforcement of feudal hierarchy
- (D) Expansion of religious monasticism

IV The final unification of Germany in 1871 was achieved under the leadership of

- (A) Kaiser William II
- (B) Otto von Bismarck
- (C) Frederick the Great
- (D) Napoleon III

V Failure of the League of Nations reflected

- (A) Absence of enforcement mechanism and collective security
- (B) Excessive military capacity
- (C) Global economic integration
- (D) Overrepresentation of colonies

- VI** The making of modern nation-states in 19th-century Europe reflected
 - (A) Decline of nationalism
 - (B) Growth of secular and liberal ideas
 - (C) Strengthening of feudalism
 - (D) Revival of papal authority
- VII** The rise of militarism and secret alliances before 1914 indicated
 - (A) Instability of the European balance of power
 - (B) Growth of pacifist movements
 - (C) Expansion of colonial freedom
 - (D) Decline of industrial capitalism
- VIII** Fascism in Italy reflected
 - (A) Reaction to unemployment, humiliation, and weak governance
 - (B) Acceptance of socialist reforms
 - (C) Democratic maturity of the people
 - (D) Growth of liberal capitalism

2. Answer in short (any two) [10x2=20]

- I** Assess the relationship between Renaissance and the rise of modern education.
- II** Interpret Napoleon's policies as instruments of modernization.
- III** Outline major features of Fascist ideology in Italy.
- IV** Summarize effects of the Second World War on Asian and African colonies..

3. Answer in long (any two) [16x2=32]

- I** Evaluate Reformation movements as agents of religious and political transformation.
- II** Investigate ideological roots and outcomes of the Russian Revolution.
- III** Assess contributions and limitations of the League of Nations in maintaining peace..
- IV** Discuss establishment of the UNO as a response to global failures of the past.

04/12/2025

Printing Pages :2

Paper Code: BL-302

A (SVSU:2024-25/R)

Enrollment No.														
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BALLB

III Semester/ II Year Examination
Sociology -III (Law Moral and Society)
Paper Code : BL-302

[Time :3 Hours]

Max. Marks : 60]

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

SECTION- A

1. Choose the correct option :

1X10=10

1. Student violence take place in
(a) Hospital (b) In House
(c) Borstal home (d) College and University
2. The word /Jurisprudence is related to -----
(a) Media (b) Law (c) Marriage (d) industry
3. Mehar system found in ----
(a)Hindu (b) Muslim (c) Sikh (d) Jain
4. Manadal Commission is related to --
(a) PV Narshima Rao (b) VP Singh
(c) Rajeev Gandhi (d) Chander Shekhar
5. Acquired Immune Deficiency syndrome is related to
(a) Movie (b) Sports (c) Diseases (d) IT
6. Dower system found in ----
(a) Hindu (b) Muslim (c) Sikh (d) Jain
7. Sachhar Commission is related to --
(a) Muslim (b) Sikh (c) Christian (d) Jain

8. HIV/AIDS can be occurs
- (a) Unnatural Sex (b) Unprotected sex
(c) Sex with Prostitution (d) All
9. Penology is related to.....
- (a) animals (b) Punishment
(c) laboratory (d) Library
10. Relationship between Sociology and Jurisprudence . It is called as ...
- (a) Zoology (b) Botany
(c) Legal sociology (d) Sociological Jurisprudence .

SECTION- B

(Short Answer Type)

10x2 =20

Attempt any two questions of the following.

1. Write a short note on status of elderly ?
2. Write a sociological impact of Crimes against women .
3. Explain the use of alcohol and its effect on society.

SECTION- C

(Long Answer Type)

15x2 =30

Attempt any two questions of the following .

1. Write the sexual offences in Indian Society?
2. Describe the note on Cyber crime
3. What do you know about the white collar crime?

Printing Pages: 2

Paper Code: BL-301

B

(SVSU:2025-26/R)

Enrollment No.

Program Name -BALLB

III Semester / II Year Examination

Subject Code- BL-301

Subject Name- Indian Political Thought

[Time: 03.00 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 60]

Note: This question paper is divided into three sections.
Attempt all question as per instruction.

Section -A Long Question: Answer Any Two. [16×2=32]

1. Compare the views of Ambedkar and J.P. Narayan on social and political transformation.
2. Evaluate the role of Sikhism in shaping a unique political identity based on equality and resistance.
3. Examine the idea of kingship as presented by Kautilya in the Arthashastra.

Section -B Short Question: Answer any two [10×2=20]

1. Mention political ideas discussed in the Ramayana.
2. Describe the Varna system as presented by Manu.
3. Discuss Total Revolution as proposed by J.P. Narayan.

Section-C Objectives Question: Answer All Question [1×08=08]

1. Who is traditionally considered the author of Arthashastra?

a) Manu	b) Shukra
c) Kautilya	d) Narada
2. Nitishastra is concerned with:

a) Economic policy	b) Moral and ethical conduct
c) Religious rituals	d) Military strategies
3. According to Kautilya, the primary duty of a king is:

a) To perform religious rites
b) To expand the empire
c) To ensure the welfare of the people
d) To mediate in family disputes

4. Shukraniti deals mainly with:

- a) Religious ceremonies
- b) Ethics and administration
- c) Astrology
- d) Poetics

5. In Islam, the concept of governance is rooted in:

- a) Varnashrama Dharma
- b) Sharia and Caliphate
- c) Buddhist Sangha
- d) Guru Granth Sahib

6. Sikhism's political philosophy emphasizes:

- a) Passive resistance
- b) Theocracy
- c) Miri-Piri (spiritual and temporal authority)
- d) Reincarnation

7. Subhas Chandra Bose advocated:

- a) Passive resistance
- b) Violent revolution only
- c) Militant nationalism and socialism
- d) Colonial collaboration

8. Dr. Ambedkar's political philosophy was centered on:

- a) Religious authority
- b) Caste abolition and social justice
- c) Monarchy
- d) Feudalism

Printing Pages: 1

Paper Code: BL-306

C : (SVSU:2025-26/R)

Enrollment No.														
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B.A.LLB.

(IInd YEAR III SEMESTER) EXAMINATION
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Paper Code : BL-306

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:

[1x8= 8]

i) Which Act serves as the umbrella legislation for environmental protection in India?

a) Water Act, 1974

b) Air Act, 1981

c) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

d) Forest Conservation Act, 1980

ii) The Kyoto Protocol established:

a) Binding targets for greenhouse gas reduction

b) Non-binding declarations

c) Guidelines for biodiversity

d) Forest preservation

iii) The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) functions under which Ministry?

a) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

b) Ministry of Agriculture

c) Ministry of Science and Technology

d) Ministry of Law and Justice

iv) Which of the following is not a cause of environmental pollution?

a) Deforestation

b) Industrial emissions

c) Soil conservation

d) Vehicular exhaust

v) The term "Hazardous Substance" is defined under:

a) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

b) Water Act, 1974

c) Air Act, 1981

d) Biodiversity Act, 2002

vi) Which case introduced the Polluter Pays Principle in Indian law?

a) Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India

b) Rural Litigation Kendra v. State of U.P.

c) T.N. Godavarman v. Union of India

d) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India

vii) Which international organization initiated the IPCC?

a) UNEP and WMO

b) WHO

c) UNDP

d) ILO

viii) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 provides for the constitution of:

- a) Central Zoo Authority
- b) Central Pollution Control Board
- c) Biodiversity Management Committees
- d) None of these

Section – B (Short Answer Type)

Attempt any two questions of the following:

[10*2=20]

- 2. Explain the causes and effects of transboundary pollution.
- 3. Describe the main objectives and mechanisms under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- 4. Write short notes on any two:
 - i) Sustainable Development
 - ii) Climate Change and International Cooperation
 - iii) Precautionary Principle

Section – C (Long Answer Type)

Attempt any two questions of the following:

[16*2=32]

- 5. Discuss the scope and implementation of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in India.
- 6. Examine the international efforts to address climate change with reference to UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.
- 7. Analyze the judicial contribution in developing environmental jurisprudence in India with suitable case laws.

Printing Pages :2

Paper Code:BL-304

A (SVSU:2023-24/R)

Enrollment No.

Program Name BALLB

III Semester / II Year

Subject Name: Jurisprudence (Legal Method, Indian Legal System and Basic Theory of Law)

[Time : 03:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60]

Note : Attempt all the questions as per given instructions.

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) [01×08=08]
- I As per Analytical Jurisprudence, Sanction means
 (i). acquiescence (ii). punishment
 (iii). agreement (iv). Permission
- II Who introduced the concept of Pure theory of Law?
 (i) Holland (ii) Salmond
 (iii) Austin (iv) Hans Kelson
- III "Who divided Jurisprudence into general and particular Jurisprudence?"
 (i) Austin (ii) Holland (iii) Gray (i) Salmond
- IV A' says to 'B' that he will give a sum of rupees five thousand if 'B' marries his daughter, this is
 (i) Vested Right (ii) Contingent Right
 (iii) Primary Right (iv) Secondary Right
- V The functional aspect of law is studied by:
 (i) Realist School (ii) Sociological School
 (iii) Philosophical School (iv) Historical School
- VI Doctrine of "Stare decisis" means
 (i) to stand by things decided (ii) Gain by unlawful means
 (iii) Wrongful loss by mischief. (iv) None of the above
- VII Who is a proponent of Interest theory of Law
 (i) Ihering (ii) Austin
 (iii) Roscoe Pound (iv) None of the above
- VIII Who defines the ownership as "Ownership may be described as the entirety of the powers of use and disposal allowed by law."
 (i) Hilbert (ii) Pollock
 (iii) Salmond (iv) None of the above

Answer in short (any two)

[10×2=20]

2. Compare and contrast Legislation with Precedent as a source of Law.
3. Define Legal Rights and differentiate with various kinds of other Rights.
4. Define Jurisprudence. Explain relationship of Jurisprudence with other social sciences.

Answer in long (any two)

[16x2=32]

5. A was a traveler who conducted business with the B at the shop of B. During one of A visits, A found a parcel of banknotes on the shop floor. A gave the banknotes over to B for the purpose of returning the notes to the proper owner. Three years elapsed with no one claiming the notes. A then requested that the notes be returned to him, which B refused. A brought suit in court. **Decide the validity of claim of A in light of concept of possession.**
6. *“Law grows when the nation grows. Law strengthens when the nation strengthens. Law dies when the nation loses nationality.”* Critically examine this statement.
7. **Define the term Legal Person. Explain various theories of Legal Personality.**