

Printing Pages: 2

Paper Code: BL-707

C

(SVSU:2025-26/R)

Enrollment No.														
----------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Program Name: B.A.LL.B

VII Semester / IV Year Examination

Subject Code: BL-707

CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY

[Time : 03:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 60]

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

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) [01×08=08]
 - I The study of how social structures and interactions influence criminal behavior is called:
 - A. Social Psychology of Crime
 - B. Criminal Profiling
 - C. Behavioral Criminology
 - D. Psychological Assessment
 - II Which of the following is a major psychological disorder associated with delusions and hallucinations?
 - A. Borderline Personality Disorder
 - B. Schizophrenia
 - C. Kleptomania
 - D. Depression
 - III Which of the following best describes "Pathological Gambling"?
 - A. Casual betting for entertainment
 - B. Habitual gambling with severe social and financial consequences
 - C. State-approved betting
 - D. One-time gambling incident
 - IV Gender crimes refer to:
 - A. Crimes committed only by men
 - B. Crimes committed due to gender bias or discrimination
 - C. Crimes restricted to family disputes
 - D. Crimes related to financial fraud
 - V The role of mass media in promoting criminal tendencies is mainly discussed under:
 - A. Moral Psychology
 - B. Investigative Psychology
 - C. Media Violence Effect
 - D. Youth Crime Theory

VI Which of the following theories emphasizes inherited traits and physiological factors in criminal behavior?

- A. Biological theory
- B. Sociological theory
- C. Psychological theory
- D. Environmental theory

VII "Community Psychology" focuses primarily on:

- A. The biological causes of crime
- B. The influence of social settings on individuals and groups
- C. The punishment of offenders
- D. Individual psychotherapy

VIII Mental health issues are most likely to lead to crime when:

- A. They impair judgment and impulse control
- B. They enhance moral reasoning
- C. They reduce aggression
- D. They increase empathy

2. Answer in long (any two)

[16×2=32]

- I Discuss the concept of "Crime Culture" with special reference to the role of group dynamics, community influence, and societal structure in shaping criminal behavior.**
- II Critically examine the major psychological disorders in relation to criminal behavior. How do these disorders affect intent, responsibility, and the treatment of offenders within the criminal justice system?**
- III Examine the major biological, sociological, and psychological theories of crime. Critically evaluate their interrelationship in explaining criminal behavior in the modern context.**

3. Answer in short (any two)

[10×2=20]

- I Examine the influence of religion and social customs on crime. How can religious intolerance, social taboos, and moral conflicts contribute to criminal conduct?**
- II Define any two:**
 - A. Kleptomania
 - B. Gender Crimes
 - C. Pathological Gambling
- III Critically examine the interrelationship between mental health and crime.**

[illegible]

Subject Name: International Trade Law

[Max. Marks : 60]

Note : Attempt all the questions as per given instructions.

[08×01=08]

- a) Reducing cost of imports
- b) Encouraging free trade
- c) Increasing competition and efficiency
- d) All of the above

- a) Taxes imposed on imported goods
- b) Restrictions on domestic trade
- c) Subsidies on exports
- d) Exchange rate controls

- a) Telecommunication services b) Transport services
c) Financial services d) Trade in goods

- a) Foreign exchange management b) Intellectual property rights
c) Agricultural subsidies d) Fisheries policies

- a) Offer and acceptance
b) Consideration
c) Capacity and legality
d) All of the above

- a) A party breaches a contract intentionally
- b) Performance becomes impossible due to unforeseen events
- c) There is a delay in shipment
- d) Prices fluctuate

- a) Intellectual Property Rights regime b) Import tariffs
c) Environmental policies d) Labor laws

VIII TRIMs are primarily concerned with:

- a) Intellectual property protection
- b) Trade in services
- c) Investment measures affecting trade
- d) Anti-dumping measures

Short Question: Answer any two

[10×2=20]

- 2. Explain the main features of TRIPS.
- 3. Describe the role played by WTO in International Trade.
- 4. What are *non-tariff barriers* in international trade?
Differentiate between tariff and non-tariff barriers

Long Question: Answer any two

[16x2=32]

- 5. Analyze the strengths and weaknesses of WTO as an international institution in promoting equitable trade among developed and developing countries.
- 6. Explain the principle of *Most Favoured Nation (MFN)* under the GATT/WTO framework. Why is it?
- 7. Discuss the importance of the Bill of Lading as a document of title in international trade.

Printing Pages: 2

Paper Code: BL-706

C

(SVSU:2025-26/R)

Enrollment No.														
----------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Programme Name: B.A.LL.B

Semester: VIIth Year IVth Examination

Course/ Subject Code: BL-706

Course/ Subject Name: LAW OF INSURANCE

Time: 3:00 Hrs

Max. Marks: 60

All Sections are compulsory. Attempt all the questions as per the instructions given below

SECTION-A

Q1 Multiple Choice Questions

(8 × 1 = 08 Marks)

Choose the correct option for each of the following questions:

What is the primary function of life insurance?

- To provide medical coverage
 - To provide a death benefit to the beneficiaries
 - To insure property
 - To cover financial losses due to accidents
2. Marine insurance contracts are governed by:
- The Marine Insurance Act, 1906
 - The Shipping Act, 1956
 - The Insurance Act, 1938
 - The Trade and Commerce Act, 1942
3. Which type of insurance covers damage caused by natural disasters such as earthquakes or floods?
- Life insurance
 - Fire insurance
 - Marine insurance
 - General insurance
4. The doctrine of "subrogation" in insurance means:
- The insured's right to transfer risk to another party
 - The insurer's right to seek compensation from a third party after paying a claim
 - The insurer's obligation to cover all losses
 - The insured's duty to disclose material facts
5. Social insurance is designed to:
- Protect against personal property loss
 - Provide assistance to individuals in times of disaster
 - Provide coverage for workers in case of accidents or disability
 - Cover medical expenses for illnesses

6. Which of the following is a principle of insurance that requires both parties to disclose all material facts?
- a) Utmost good faith
 - b) Indemnity
 - c) Contribution
 - d) Subrogation
7. What is a "beneficiary" in the context of a life insurance policy?
- a) The insurance company
 - b) The person who pays the premium
 - c) The person designated to receive the death benefit
 - d) The policyholder
8. Which of the following is NOT typically covered by fire insurance?
- a) Damage from lightning
 - b) Theft during a fire
 - c) Damage from earthquake
 - d) Fire damage to the building

SECTION-B

(Short answer type question) Attempt any two 10x2=20

- Q2** What is the principle of "proximate cause" in fire insurance?
- Q3** What is the "contract of adhesion" in insurance law, and how does it impact the policyholder?
- Mrs. Y took a life insurance policy for her husband, Mr. Z. Mr. Z passed away due to a heart attack within 6 months of purchasing the policy. The insurance company denied the claim, citing the clause of
- Q4** "pre-existing conditions." Analyze the legal standing of the insurer's decision based on the law of insurance.

SECTION-C

(Long answer type questions) Attempt any two 16x2=32

- Q5** Explain the concept of marine insurance policies, highlighting the types of policies, coverage provided and the risks associated with marine trade.
- Q6** How does social insurance differ from private insurance in terms of coverage, objectives? Give examples of various kinds of social insurance policies and their benefits.
- Mr. X bought a fire insurance policy for his commercial building. Unfortunately, a fire broke out and caused severe damage to the property. However, the insurance company refused to pay the claim, citing that the building had not been maintained properly. Analyze this situation based on the law of insurance.

Printing Pages :2

Paper Code :BI.-705 B (SVSU:2022-23/R)

Enrollment No.														
-----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

B.A.LL.B

VIIth Semester / 4th Year Examination

Subject Name: Banking Law (BL-705)

[Time : 03:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60]

Note : Attempt all the questions as per given instructions.

SECTION-A

I. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

[01×08=08]

- i. MICR technology used for clearance of cheques by banks refers to
 - (a) Magnetic Ink Character Recognition
 - (b) Magnetic Ink Company Recognition
 - (c) Magnetic Ink Cross Recognition
 - (d) Magnetic Ink Community Recognition
- ii. Banks are required to maintain SLR under which Act?
 - (a) S.24 of Banking Regulation Act
 - (b) S.35 of Negotiable Instruments Act
 - (c) S.24 of RBI Act
 - (d) S.40 of Indian Contract Act
- iii. The relationship between a Banker and Customer is
 - a) That of a debtor and creditor
 - b) That of a creditor and debtor
 - c) Primarily that of a debtor and creditor
 - d) a) and b) together
- iv. To constitute a person as a customer
 - a) there must be frequency of transactions
 - b) there must be a dealing of a banking nature
 - c) there must be some sort of an account
 - d) there must be a single transaction of any nature
- v. Under Hypothecation charge
 - a) the ownership and possession of goods are with the bank
 - b) the ownership is with borrower but possession is with the bank
 - c) the ownership and possession are with the borrower
 - d) the ownership is with the bank but possession is with the borrower
- vi. The mortgager transfers the mortgaged property to the mortgagee on the condition that it will be re-transferred upon payment of mortgaged money. This is
 - a) Simple mortgage
 - b) English mortgage
 - c) Equitable mortgage
 - d) Mortgage by conditional sale
- vii. Neither possession nor ownership is transferred in.....
 - a) pledge
 - b) mortgage
 - c) hypothecation
 - d) None of the above

viii. Ram a transporter has been granted a loan for purchase of a truck. Which of the following charge will be created?

- (a) Assignment
- (b) mortgage
- (c) pledge
- (d) hypothecation

SECTION-B

II. Answer in long (any two)

[16×2=32]

- 2. Explain the dichotomy between banking services and customer protection.
- 3. Discuss the liability of various parties to a Negotiable Instrument.
- 4. Differentiate between the concepts of one-time investments plan and systematic investment plans.

SECTION-C

III. Answer in short (any four)

[5×4=20]

- 5. Explain the various types of Negotiable Instruments.
- 6. Discuss the various kinds of money lending.
- 7. What is meant by Garnishce Order, explain with legal provisions.
- 8. Write short note on the concept of Non-Performing Assets.
- 9. Write short note on Mutual Funds.

Printing Pages: 2

Paper Code: BL-704

A

(SVSU:2025-26/R)

Enrollment No.

B.A.LL.B

(4th YEAR, VII SEM.) EXAMINATION

PUBLIC HEALTH LAWS

Paper Code : BL-704

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60]

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

SECTION-A (Long Answer Type)

Attempt any Two of the following question

[2x16=32]

- Q.1** In a country like India having huge population, population control is one of the streamline measures adopted by the government. Its growth rate is still higher than the world's average growth rate. Discuss.
- Q. 2** How can international agreements on public health (e.g., WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control) be effectively integrated into national legal systems, considering potential conflicts with existing laws and constitutional frameworks?
- Q.3** What are the most effective legal strategies for ensuring compliance with public health regulations, such as those related to food safety, sanitation, and disease control, while minimizing unnecessary burdens on individuals and businesses?

SECTION-B (Short Answer Type)

Attempt any Two of the following questions.

[2x10=20]

- Q.4** The Constitution of India plays a vital role in the protection and promotion of the environment. Even right to life includes the enjoyment of clean and healthy environment. But now-a-days the Parliament is not fulfilling its duties properly and environmental pollution is increasing day-by-day. Illustrate with the relevant provisions of the Constitution of India.
- Q.5** The objective behind the enactment of Maintenance and welfare of parents and senior citizen Act, 2007 was to provide justice and maintenance to the senior citizens as well as to look after the welfare of the senior citizens. Discuss
- Q.6** Discuss the need of global health legislation as need of hour.

SECTION-C (Objective Type)

[1x08=08]

7. Choose correct option.

i. World Health Day is organized on.....

- a) 1 January b) 7 April c) 5 June d) 2 October

ii. World Population Day is organized on.....

- a) 11 January b) 11 April c) 11 June d) 11 July

iii. Dispensaries the subject matter of which list of Indian Constitution.

- A. Union list B. State list C. Concurrent list D. None of the above

iv. Hospitals is the subject matter of which list of Indian Constitution.

- A. Union list B. State list C. Concurrent list D. None of the above

v. Articleof the Indian Constitution related with workers to protect their health.

- A. 39(a) B. 39(b) C. 39(e) D. None of the above

vi. According toof the Indian Constitution it's a primary responsibility of the state to protect the health of infant & mother by maternity benefit.

- A. Article 32 B. Article 42 C. Article 52 D. None of the above

vii. A person who manufactures tobacco products and fails to adhere to the norm related to warnings on packages on first conviction shall be punished with up to

- A. 5 years in imprisonment or with fine
B. 3 years in imprisonment or with fine
C. 2 years in imprisonment or with fine
D. None of the above

viii. Every year on which day World No Tobacco Day is celebrated

- A. 31 April B. 31 May C. 31 June D. None of the above

Printing Pages 1

Paper Code: BL-701

B (SVSU:2023-24/R)

Enrollment No.

BA.LL.B.

LAW OF CIVIL PROCEDURE & SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT

B.A.LL.B

4TH YEAR/ VII SEMESTER EXAMINATION

BL-701

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

- i. Which of the following deals with the copy of plaint annexed to summons in the Code of Civil Procedure?
A. Order 5, Rule 2 B. Order 2, Rule 2 C. Order 6, Rule 10 D. Order 4, Rule 8
- ii. Which of the following deals with power to order any point to be proved by affidavit in the Code of Civil Procedure?
A. Order 12, Rule 5 B. Order 14, Rule 20 C. Order 19, Rule 1 D. Order 11, Rule 7
- iii. Which of the following deals with the power of Supreme Court to transfer suits, etc. in the Code of Civil Procedure?
A. Section 18 B. Section 20 C. Section 25 D. Section 28
- iv. Which of the deals with enforcement of decree against legal representative in the Code of Civil Procedure?
A. Section 46 B. Section 52 C. Section 45 D. Section 49
- v. Which of the following deals with suits against foreign Rulers, Ambassadors and Envoys in the Code of Civil Procedure?
A. Section 90 B. Section 86 C. Section 92 D. Section 82
- vi. Which of the following deals with the written Statement in the Code of Civil Procedure?
A. Order 8, Rule 1 B. Order 4, Rule 13 C. Order 6, Rule 10 D. Order 10, Rule 22
- vii. No decree to be set aside without notice to opposite party under which of the in the Code of Civil Procedure?
A. Order 5, Rule 30 B. Order 4, Rule 13 C. Order 6, Rule 10 D. Order 9, Rule 14
- viii. The object of discovery is:
A. To elicit admissions B. To obviate the necessity to produce lengthy evidence
C. To expedite disposal D. All of these

Section 'B' (Short Answer Type)

10*2=20 Marks

Attempt any two questions .

2. What is *attachment before judgment*? Explain the provisions under CPC relating to the powers of Court regarding the same. (10)
3. Discuss the provisions relating to suits by or against the government. (10)
4. What property is liable to attachment and sale in execution of decree? Also comment on the properties not liable to such attachment and sale, if any. (10)

Section 'C' (Long Answer Type)

16*2=32 Marks

Out of three questions Attempt any two question.

5. What is Injunction? Against whom Injunction can be issued? When can a Civil Court grant Temporary Injunction? Explain. (16)
6. "One person may sue or defend on behalf of all in same interest". In this light, explain the provisions related to "Representative Suit" under CPC. Also state its essentials. (16)
7. Comment on the following- (16)
 - a. Non-joinder and Mis-joinder of Parties.
 - b. Rejection of Plaint.

Printing Pages: 1
Paper Code: BL-702

B (SVSU:2025-26/R)

Enrollment No.

Programme Name: B.A.LL.B
IV Year VII Semester Examination
Course/ Subject Code: BL-702

Course/ Subject Name: Alternative Dispute Resolution

Time: 3:00 Hrs

Max. Marks: 50

All Sections are compulsory. Attempt all the questions as per the instructions given below

SECTION-A

Q1 Multiple Choice Questions

(8 × 1 = 08 Marks)

1. Arbitration is a form of:
 - a) Judicial adjudication
 - b) Alternative dispute resolution
 - c) Criminal proceeding
 - d) Negotiation
2. Who is known as the appointing authority in arbitration?
 - a) Chief Justice of India/High Court
 - b) Ministry of Law
 - c) Arbitrator
 - d) Registrar of Companies
3. Which part of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act deals with conciliation?
 - a) Part I
 - b) Part II
 - c) Part III
 - d) Part IV
4. Which of the following cannot be referred to arbitration?
 - a) Civil disputes
 - b) Criminal offences
 - c) Contractual disputes
 - d) Commercial matters
5. The Mediation Act, 2023 provides for the establishment of:
 - a) National Mediation Council
 - b) Arbitration Tribunal
 - c) Lok Adalat
 - d) Mediation Boards in courts only
6. The term "award" in arbitration means:
 - a) Judgment of a court
 - b) Decision of an arbitral tribunal
 - c) Decree
 - d) Conciliation report
7. A mediator's role is primarily:
 - a) Adjudicatory
 - b) Advisory and facilitative
 - c) Investigative
 - d) Legislative
8. Arbitration proceedings are governed by the principle of:
 - a) Natural justice
 - b) Strict procedural law
 - c) Penal law
 - d) Constitutional remedies

SECTION-B

Short answer questions. Out of three questions attempt any two-

08x2=16

- Q2 Write a note on the enforcement of arbitral awards in India.
- Q3 What is the role of a conciliator under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996?
- Q4 A foreign company and an Indian company enter into a contract with an arbitration clause specifying London as the seat. The Indian company challenges the award in an Indian court. Discuss the maintainability of the challenge.

SECTION-C

Long answer questions. Out of three questions attempt any two-

13x2=26

- Q5 Explain the structure and objectives of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. Discuss its importance in promoting ADR in India.
- Q6 Explain the procedure for setting aside an arbitral award under Section 34.
- Q7 Discuss the differences between arbitration, conciliation, and mediation with suitable examples.

Printing Pages :1

Paper Code: BL-709

C

(SVSU:2023-24/R)

Enrollment No.

B.A.LLB.

(IVth YEAR VII SEMESTER) EXAMINATION
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

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) The term Renvoi is of _____ origin.

- a. French b. Latin c. Italian d. Dutch

ii) Lex rei situs means

- a. The law of the place where the party is situated b. The law of the place where the person is domiciled
c. The law of the place where the act is done d. The law of the place where the property is situated

iii) _____ is a landmark case of the English Court of Probate and Divorce.

- a. Hyde vs. Hyde b. Le Mesurier Vs. Le Mesurier c. Cohn Vs. Cohn d. Indyka Vs. Indyka

iv) Private international law is also called _____.

- a. Civil Law b. Local laws c. Conflict of laws d. Common law

v) Which of the following is not a type of domicile?

- a. Domicile of origin b. Domicile of choice c. Domicile of race d. Domicile of Dependence

vi) The theory that no court ever applies any other law but its own, nor enforces any rights or obligations other than those created by its own law is based on _____

- (a)The international theory (b)Statutory theory (c) Territorial theory (d) Local law theory

vii) What is the main aspect of conflict in PIL?

- a. Conflicting laws b. Clashing of laws c. Jurisdiction d. Conflict between parties

viii) Which of these is a type of domicile?

- a. Domicile of race b. Domicile of origin c. Domicile by death d. Domicile by adolescence

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) Domicile of Dependents.
b) Connecting factor
c) Doctrine of Renvoi.

3. "Proper law of contract is the one with which the transaction has its closest and real connection." Comment.

4. "Every matrimonial dispute must be tried according to the law of the country in which the marriage took place." Examine

Section – C (Long Answer Type)

[16*2=32

Attempt any two questions of the following:

5. Discuss the meaning, nature and scope of Private International Law. Explain the need of unification of Private International Law in the globalised world.

6. Under what circumstances the courts in India will recognize and enforce the foreign judgment? Discuss in the light of statutory provisions and decided cases.

7. Explain domicile of origin and domicile of choice through judicial decisions. Discuss the statutory provisions in India in this regard.

Printing Pages : 1

Paper Code: BL-708

B SVSU:2023-24/R)

Enrollment No.

Program Name: B.A. LL.B.
IV Year VII Semester / Examination
Subject Code: BL-708

Subject Name: Penology & Victimology

[Time : 03:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60]

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

I. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

[01×08=08]

- I** On whose authority, prisoners are admitted to open air jail?
(a) Police (b) Court (c) Prosecution (d) Jail Authorities
- II** In D.K. Basu case the Supreme Court has laid down guidelines regarding
(a) Arrest. (b) Trial. (c) Warrant. (d) Child Rights.
- III** Justice Verma Committee deals with the issue of-
(a) Crime against Dalit. (b) Crime against Women.
(c) Child abuse. (d) Unnatural offences.
- IV** Sub jails are mainly meant for-
(a) Under Trial Prisoners. (b) Convicted Prisoners.
(c) Civil Prisoners. (d) War Prisoners.
- V** The first jail training school in India was established in-
(a) Kerala. (b) Uttar Pradesh. (c) Bihar. (d) Andhra Pradesh.
- VI** Victim compensation Scheme is given under-
(a) Section 358, Cr.P.C. (b) Section 357, Cr.P.C.
(c) Section 357 A, Cr.P.C. (d) Section 356, Cr.P.C.
- VII** Victim Facilitation Theory is given by-
(a) Marvin Wolfgang. (b) Garofalo. (c) Cohen. (d) Godard.
- VIII** Victim compensation scheme has recently been made a part of the-
(a) IPC. (b) Cr. P.C. (c) Evidence. (d) None of these.

Answer in long (any two)

[16×2=32]

- 2 Discuss the historical and contemporary approaches to penology.
- 3 Discuss the common modes of punishment prevalent in different parts of the world. Explain the discarded modes of punishment from our legal system in India.
- 4 Discuss in detail the constitutionality of death penalty in India. What are the pros and cons of death penalty?

Answer in short (any two)

[10×2=20]

- 5 Define the concept of probation. Discuss the applicability of probation law in public welfare offences.
- 6 What are the rights of victim of crime? Comment on the role of judiciary for the protection of rights of victim in India.
- 7 Discuss the Classical Hindu and Islamic approaches to punishment.