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RG/ET/01/12/25

RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LAW, PUNJAB

PATIALA

KNOWLEDGE EMPOWERS

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) FYIC
FIFTH SEMESTER
END TERM EXAMINATION
DECEMBER - 2025
PAPER- I: ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
TIME DURATION: THREE HOUR
MAXIMUM MARKS: EIGHTY (80)

Note: Section-A is **compulsory** and each part carries **5 marks**. Attempt **one question** each from Section B,C,D&E and each question carries **15 marks**.

Section - A

1. **Compulsory**

Write short note on the following:

a. Distinguish Administrative Law from Constitution Law with illustrations?

b. Explain the procedure for laying delegated legislation before the parliament?

c. What is the relevance of reasoned decision in administrative orders?

d. Discuss the legal status and personality of statutory corporations?

Contd.....P.2

Section - B

2. a) "Administrative law is judge made law". Comment with reference to scope of Administrative Law in India.

   b) Discuss the constitutional perspective of Rule of Law in India? (10,5)

3. Elucidate the overlapped functions between Indian Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary. Does this overlap violate the doctrine of Separation of Powers. Support with landmark case laws?

Section - C

4. "Delegated legislation is a necessary evil." Explain this statement with reference to the advantages and dangers of delegated legislation in India

5. a) Discuss the constitutionality of delegated legislation with suitable judgements.

   b) Write a note on Conditional delegation? (10,5)

Section - D

6. "The rule of fair hearing is the cornerstone of Natural Justice." Discuss this statement with reference to the essential components of fair hearing with relevant judgements.

7. Discuss the jurisdiction, powers, and functions of tribunals established under Articles 323A and 323B of the Constitution and their constitutional validity.

Section - E

8. Discuss the relationship between judicial discretion and judicial review. How does judicial review act as a check on discretionary powers and explain the grounds of abuse of discretionary powers by administrative authorities.

9. "The Lokpal Act is progressive in law but weak in implementation." Critically evaluate this statement and discuss the challenges faced by Lokpal and Lokayukta and suggest measures to make this institutions more stringent and effective.

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RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LAW, PUNJAB

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) FYIC
FIFTH SEMESTER
END TERM EXAMINATION
DECEMBER - 2025
PAPER- II: PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW
TIME DURATION: THREE HOUR
MAXIMUM MARKS: EIGHTY (80)

Note: Section-A is **compulsory** and each part carries **5 marks**. Attempt **one question** each from Section B,C, D &E and each question carries **15 marks**.

Section - A

1. **Compulsory**

Write short note on the following:

a. Significance of *jus cogens* and *erga omnes* in international law

b. How individuals have evolved as subjects of International Law?

c. Explain the interpretation of treaty.

d. Explain the role of UN Security Council for maintaining peace and security.

Contd.....P.2

Section - B

2. "International law is not law since there is no international legislature to make it, no international executive to enforce it and no effective international judiciary to develop it or resolve disputes about it." Do you agree? Critically analyze this statement.

3. Enumerate the various sources of international law. Explain the significance of Custom as a source of international law with the help of case laws.

Section - C

4. "A bilateral agreement between state A and state B regarding joint exploration and exploitation of natural resources within their continental shelf. After several years state A faces unprecedented and unforeseen economic crises. The government of state A decided that it should retain for the survival of its population the profit from the exploitation of the joint exploitation of the continental shelf. In response, state B without warning freezes all the assets of the nationals of state A within its territory, also forcibly invades and occupies a small island of state A." Explain the responsibilities of state A and State B towards each other. The right to stop sharing the profit of the joint venture by state A is justifiable and also justify the reaction of state B to freeze the assets and to occupy the Island of state A.

5. Define state recognition and its kinds. Also, discuss the legal effects of Non-Recognition of states.

Section - D

6. a) "The national of country X on a visit to India was given Asylum in his embassy by the ambassador of country Y in India. After some time, he was secretly sent away by plan to country Y." Is Country

Contd.....P.3

Y under an obligation to return the national of country X to India and also granting Asylum to the national of country X in foreign legation justifiable? **(7.5)**

b) 'Extradition and Asylum are mutually exclusive terms because where asylum ends extradition begins." Comment. **(7.5)**

7. Explain the diplomatic privileges and immunities to the diplomatic agents in receiving state. Explain the situation when Diplomatic agents waive or lose their immunity?

Section - E

8. Explain the diplomatic and legal methods used by states for settlement of disputes under international law with the help of examples and case laws.

9. State A is under the apprehension that arms and ammunition procured by State B in recent months would be used against it in a potential war. The relations between these states are very fractious due to territorial dispute. In light of perceived threat, State A launches an attack over the storage facilities where such weapons were stored in State B. State B brings claims against State A in International Court of Justice (ICJ) while contending that such preemptive strike is violative of Article 2(4) and Article 2(7) of the United Nation Charter, 1945 (UN Charter). State A claims self defence under the Article 51 of the UN Charter. In light of these facts, explain the legality of the anticipatory self-defence.

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RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LAW, PUNJAB

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) FYIC
FIFTH SEMESTER
END TERM EXAMINATION
DECEMBER - 2025
PAPER- III: BHARTIYA NAGARIK SURAKSHA SANHITA - I
TIME DURATION: THREE HOUR
MAXIMUM MARKS: EIGHTY (80)

Note: Section-A is **compulsory** and each part carries **5 marks**. Attempt **one question** each from Section B,C,D &E and each question carries **15 marks**.

Section - A

1. **Compulsory**

Write short note on the following:

a. What is the difference between adversarial and inquisitorial systems of criminal procedure?

b. Procedure to be followed in Complaints to Magistrate

c. Explain Section 180 of the BNSS, 2023 with reference to Nandini Satpathy vs P.L. Dhani, 1978 (2) SCC 424.

d. What changes have been introduced with regard to first time offenders under the concept of plea bargaining?

Contd.....P.2

Section - B

2. What are the different modes of reporting crime? Discuss the changes introduced in the procedure regarding registration of FIR in BNSS.

3. Discuss the Constitution and powers of Criminal Courts with the help of decided case laws.

Section - C

4. What procedure is to be followed by the criminal courts in India to declare any person as a proclaimed offender. If any person is declared proclaimed offender can he plead before the court of law for anticipatory bail. Explained with the help of decided case laws.

5. Discuss the law relating to arrest with relevant statutory provisions and case laws. Also, discuss the rights of the arrested person.

Section - D

6 What is meant by taking cognizance of offence? Are there any limitations on taking cognizance? Comment.

7. Explain the concept of Remand of the accused. What are the major defences between CRPC and BNSS with reference to the Remand concept?

Section - E

8. Who can claim maintenance under BNSS? Can a second wife claim maintenance under BNSS? Comment.

9. What are the pre-requisite for framing charges against any accused person? Can the court have the power to hear the defence of the accused at this stage? Support your answer with reference to decided case laws?

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FIFTH SEMESTER
END TERM EXAMINATION
DECEMBER - 2025
PAPER- IV: CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE
TIME DURATION: THREE HOUR
MAXIMUM MARKS: EIGHTY (80)

Note: Section-A is **compulsory** and each part carries **5 marks**. Attempt **one question** each from Section B,C,D &E and each question carries **15 marks**.

Section - A

1. **Compulsory**

Write short note on the following:

a. Illegal Decree and Void Decree

b. What is meant by alternate and inconsistent pleadings?

c. Whether Notice under section 80 CPC can be waived by the Government?

d. Explain the difference between Discretionary and mandatory Reference.

Contd.....P.2

Section - B

2. Discuss the meaning of the expression 'Suit of Civil Nature' as described in Section 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 with the help of suitable examples. Plaintiff 'P', who is a Christian by religion, challenged his ex-communication from the religion, by filing a plaint in the civil court. The plaint is resisted by the defendant arguing that 'mere question of religion' is not a 'suit of civil nature'. Decide with the help of judicial precedents.

3. Explain the scope and limitations of Res-Judicata referring to appropriate judicial decisions. When Res Judicata would be applicable between co-plaintiffs? Discuss in the light of judicial decisions.

Section - C

4. Mr. 'A', as the Karta of a Hindu Undivided Family, filed a civil suit on January 1, 2025 against Mr. 'B' for recovery of Rs.10,00,000 due towards unpaid rent of a commercial property owned by the HUF. The defendant, Mr. 'B' In his written statement filed on March 16, 2025, claimed that Mr. 'A' owed him Rs.8,00,000 on account of loan advanced to Mr. 'A'. The loan amount became due on account on March 12, 2023. Mr. 'B' seeks to adjust this amount by way of set-off in the same suit.

   On the basis of the above factual matrix, determine whether Mr. 'B' can maintain the legal set-off against Mr. 'A'. Moreover, can Mr. 'B' file a counter-claim suit instead of set-off suit in the given case? Support your answer in reference to relevant legal provision(s) and case law(s) under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

5. Where an application under Order 9. Rule 7 CPC is dismissed. what is the further procedure to be followed? What are the remedies available to the defendant?

Contd.....P.3

Section - D

6. Discuss relevant grounds and principles that govern grant of temporary injunctions. Whether a temporary injunction can be granted in the form of mandatory injunction?

7. Order XVIII provides that the examination in chief 'shall' be by way of an affidavit. Discuss the scope and interpretation of this provision in the light of judicial decisions. Also explain the law relating to hearing of suits contained in Order XVIII and the impact of 2002 amendments.

Section - E

8. "Whereas an Appeal is a matter of right, Revision is available only under certain circumstances and limitations." Discuss with special reference to the jurisdiction of the High Court in second appeal and revision. Also explain the expression 'substantial question of law' with the help of judicial decisions.

9. Limitation Act bars the remedy but not the right, however, the law relating to adverse possession is an exception to this rule. Explain. Also explain the ingredients of adverse possession and whether the adverse possession can be set up as a ground of attack?

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) FYIC
FIFTH SEMESTER
END TERM EXAMINATION
DECEMBER - 2025
PAPER- V: COMPANY LAW
TIME DURATION: THREE HOUR
MAXIMUM MARKS: EIGHTY (80)

Note: Section-A is **compulsory** and each part carries **5 marks**. Attempt **one question** each from Section B,C,D&E and each question carries **15 marks.**

Section - A

1. **Compulsory**

Do as directed.

a. Can a company claim to be a citizen and ask for fundamental rights under Part III of the Constitution? Elucidate.

b. Explain the procedure for incorporation of a company under the Companies Act, 2013.

c. The Board of Directors of a public company met three times in the previous year, the fourth meeting though called could not be held for want of quorum on two occasions successively. Identify if any provision of the Companies Act, 2013 has been contravened.

Contd.....P.2

d) Examine the grounds on which the Central Government can order investigation into the affairs of a company under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

Section - B

2. Mr. Piyush incorporated a company named PY Sports Ltd. Out of the 5,000 shares of the company, Piyush himself held 4,999 shares and was the sole managing director of the company. He was also appointed by the company as the chief coach of football. Due to this, the company had also insured him against liability to pay compensation for any injury under the Workmen Compensation Act. Later, when Piyush died due to a serious injury while giving football training, his widow claimed compensation from the company. In view of the facts discuss the position of Piyush vis-à-vis the company. Can Piyush and PY Sports Ltd. enter into a master-servant contract. Support your answer with suitable case laws.

3. Examine the differences between a company and a limited liability partnership. Also, highlight the benefits of a company over partnership and Hindu undivided family.

Section - C

4. The Article 35 of the Articles of Association of Super Ltd. authorized the Board of Directors to borrow such sums as are authorized from time to time by resolution of the members at general meetings and to issue bonds signed by two directors. Nitesh and Shikhar, two directors of the Super Ltd. borrowed Rs. 90,00,000 from the SBI Bank and issued bonds in the name of Super Ltd., though no resolution had been passed by the members in the general meeting of the company. Will Super Ltd. be liable on the bonds? Examine and support your answer with relevant case laws.

Contd.....P/3

5. a) Can a company issue additional shares to its existing shareholders to increase its share capital? Discuss the provisions relating to such issue as provided under the Companies Act, 2013. **(7.5)**

b) Discuss the relation and difference between the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association of a company. Cite relevant case laws in support of your answer. **(7.5)**

Section - D

6. a) The Pal Co. Ltd. borrowed a sum of Rs. 70,00,000/- from the Gopal Co. Ltd. by creation of a fixed charge over the assets of the Pal Co. Ltd. The Memorandum of Association provided the power of the company to borrow an amount upto Rs. 30,00,000/-. Discuss whether the borrowing by the Pal Co. Ltd. would be valid within the purview of the Companies Act, 2013? What are the remedies available to the Gopal Co. Ltd. if the borrowing by Pal Co. Ltd. is ultra vires its memorandum of association? **(7.5)**

b) The REC Co. Ltd. has a paid-up capital of Rs. 100 Crore. It has not paid dividend for past several years due to paucity of profits. It also does not have any significant balance in general reserve. The REC Co. Ltd. has earned a net profit of Rs. 3 Crore in the current year after providing for depreciation of Rs. 65 Crore. It intends to pay dividend of 10%. How can it do so. Elucidate with reference to relevant provisions of Companies Act, 2013. **(7.5)**

7. a) Critically analyze the role, functions and duties of independent directors. Highlight the restrictions for payment of remuneration to independent directors. **(7.5)**

b) Examine the fiduciary duty of directors of a company. Support your answer with suitable case laws. **(7.5)**

Contd.....P/4

Section - E

6. Ramesh, Rajesh and Aditya, the three business groups together formed a company named Lite Ltd. with equal shareholding of 33.3% by each. There is a tacit understanding among them that any further issue of shares of company shall be made equally in their favour and shareholding of the three groups would remain equal forever but Articles of Association of Lite Ltd. did not contain any such provision. After five years, the Lite Ltd. issued new shares to ten outsiders who Aditya claims are friends and relatives of Ramesh and Rajesh. He also alleged that this is done by Ramesh and Rajesh to unfairly acquire greater control in the company. Discuss if this act falls within the scope of oppression under the Companies Act, 2013. Discuss suitable case laws in support of your answer.

7. What are the grounds of compulsory winding up of a company under the Companies Act, 2013? Examine when it is considered 'just and equitable' to wind up a company? Highlight relevant case laws to substantiate your answer.

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) FYIC
FIFTH SEMESTER
END TERM EXAMINATION
DECEMBER - 2025
PAPER VI: RIGHT TO SERVICE AND RIGHT TO INFORMATION
TIME DURATION: THREE HOUR
MAXIMUM MARKS: EIGHTY (80)

Note: Section-A is **compulsory** and each part carries **5 marks**. Attempt **one question** each from Section B,C,D&E and each question carries **15 marks**.

Section - A

1. **Compulsory**

Write short note on the following:

a. Describe a few key responsibilities of the Public Information Officer.

b. *'It is a matter where a constitutional protection is available to a person with regard to the right to privacy.'* Briefly discuss the case of Bihar Public Service Commission v. Saiyed Hussain Abbas Rizvi in lieu with right to privacy viz a viz right to information.

c. Discuss the origin. need and significance of the Public Service Guarantee Acts in India.

d. Discuss the common features of the Public Service Guarantee Acts in India. only with reference to the grievance redressal mechanism. including revision.

(Contd.....)

Section - B

2. Critically evaluate the Substantial finance test with relevant case laws?

3. Elucidate and analyse Section 8(1)(h) (ongoing investigation) of the Right to Information Act, 2005 with the help of case laws and discuss its criticism.

Section - C

4. Explain ARCO rights and discuss whether ARCO rights should be adoped by other countries and why.

5. Critically examine the case of ICAI v. Shaunak H. Satya in relation with right to information.

Section - D

6 Explain the major findings and recommendations of the evaluation of the Citizen's Charter. Also mention a few model guidelines for drafting a Citizen's Charter that flow from the recommendations.

7. Discuss in detail the legal remedies available in lieu of Right to Service.

Section - E

8. Describe a few key suggestions that were made to enhance the effectiveness of the Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of their Grievances Bill, 2011. Further, explain whether a Central Legislation is better suited to meet the demands of public service delivery than State Legislations. Give reasons.

9. Discuss and analyse the various aspects of the Punjab Transparency and Accountability in the Delivery of Public Service Act, 2018.
