



SYMBIOSIS INTERNATIONAL (DEEMED UNIVERSITY)

(Established under section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)
Re-accredited by NAAC with 'A++' Grade Awarded Category - I by UGC

Seat No.						
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Institute: (0103)SYMBIOSIS LAW SCHOOL, HYDERABAD

Programme: (010323) BACHELOR OF ARTS AND BACHELOR OF LAWS

Batch: 2021-26

Semester: IX

Course: Insolvency and Bankruptcy Law

Course Code: 0103230904

Date: 10/11/2025

Maximum Marks: 30

Day: Monday

Time: 10:00 - 11:00

NOTE : DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING ON THE QUESTION PAPER

Marks: 20

PART II

Instructions

- All questions are compulsory and each question carries 10 marks
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Q1A. Critically analyse the shift from the “Debtor in Possession” model under pre-IBC laws to the “Creditor in Control” model under the IBC. How has this improved resolution efficiency?
(CO2)

OR

Q1B. Discuss how the “Waterfall Mechanism” under Section 53 ensures fairness among different categories of creditors. Illustrate with an example from a decided case.
(CO3)

Q2A. Analyse the doctrine of ‘Modified Universalism’ as adopted by the Indian judiciary in the context of the Jet Airways cross-border insolvency case. If India were to adopt the UNCITRAL Model Law, explain how the process and the outcome in the Jet Airways case would have been different and more predictable.
(CO3)

OR

Q2B. Compare the principles of Voluntary Liquidation under Section 59 with Compulsory Liquidation under Section 33. What are the policy reasons behind allowing voluntary liquidation?
(CO1)



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Institute: (0103)SYMBIOSIS LAW SCHOOL, HYDERABAD

Programme: (010324) BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND BACHELOR OF LAWS

Batch: 2021-26

Semester: IX

Course: Insolvency and Bankruptcy Law

Course Code: 0103240904

Date: 10/11/2025

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Day: Monday

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Marks: 20

PART II

Instructions

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Q1A. Critically analyse the shift from the “Debtor in Possession” model under pre-IBC laws to the “Creditor in Control” model under the IBC. How has this improved resolution efficiency? (CO2)

OR

Q1B. Discuss how the “Waterfall Mechanism” under Section 53 ensures fairness among different categories of creditors. Illustrate with an example from a decided case. (CO3)

Q2A. Analyse the doctrine of ‘Modified Universalism’ as adopted by the Indian judiciary in the context of the Jet Airways cross-border insolvency case. If India were to adopt the UNCITRAL Model Law, explain how the process and the outcome in the Jet Airways case would have been different and more predictable. (CO3)

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Q2B. Compare the principles of Voluntary Liquidation under Section 59 with Compulsory Liquidation under Section 33. What are the policy reasons behind allowing voluntary liquidation? (CO1)



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Institute: (0103)SYMBIOSIS LAW SCHOOL, HYDERABAD

Programme: (010323) BACHELOR OF ARTS AND BACHELOR OF LAWS

Batch: 2020-25,2021-26

Semester: IX

Course: Comparative Criminal Procedure

Course Code: 0103230905

Date: 10/11/2025

Maximum Marks: 30

Day: Monday

Time: 10:00 - 11:00

NOTE : DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING ON THE QUESTION PAPER

PART II

Marks: 20

Instructions

- All questions are compulsory and each question carries 10 marks
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Q1A.

- (a) Discuss the importance and objectives of a comparative study of criminal justice systems, citing one example of an international practice that can improve Indian procedures. (CO1)
- (b) Explain the functions and limitations of Nyaya Panchayats and tribal courts, highlighting their role in local justice delivery. (CO2)

OR

Q1B.

- (a) Critically compare accusatory and inquisitorial systems with reference to efficiency and fairness in criminal trials. (CO4)
- (b) Describe the role of prosecuting agencies in India and discuss the challenges they face in conducting fair criminal trials. (CO3)

Q2A.

- (a) Analyze the evidentiary value of articles and statements collected by the police, including common pitfalls in admissibility during trials. (CO4)
- (b) Explain plea bargaining under Indian criminal law, including its advantages and potential challenges in protecting the rights of the accused. (CO3)

OR

Q2B.

- (a) Discuss the significance of preventive measures and institutional correction in reducing crime, and critically evaluate their effectiveness in India. (CO5)
- (b) Examine the role of witness protection in criminal prosecution and describe the legal mechanisms in place to safeguard victims and witnesses. (CO3)
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Institute: (0103)SYMBIOSIS LAW SCHOOL, HYDERABAD

Programme: (010324) BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND BACHELOR OF LAWS

Batch: 2019-24,2021-26

Semester: IX

Course: Comparative Criminal Procedure

Course Code: 0103240905

Date: 10/11/2025

Maximum Marks: 30

Day: Monday

Time: 10:00 - 11:00

NOTE : DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING ON THE QUESTION PAPER

PART II

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Q1A.

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OR

Q1B.

- (a) Critically compare accusatory and inquisitorial systems with reference to efficiency and fairness in criminal trials. (CO4)
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Q2A.

- (a) Analyze the evidentiary value of articles and statements collected by the police, including common pitfalls in admissibility during trials. (CO4)
- (b) Explain plea bargaining under Indian criminal law, including its advantages and potential challenges in protecting the rights of the accused. (CO3)

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- (b) Examine the role of witness protection in criminal prosecution and describe the legal mechanisms in place to safeguard victims and witnesses. (CO3)
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