



**III. Objectives Question: Answer All Question**

[ 10×1=10 ]

1. Thirty miles ----- a long walk to me.  
(A) Seem (B) Seems  
(C) Is seeming (D) None
2. An Exclamatory sentence is a sentence that tells about  
(A) Recommendation (B) Strong feeling  
(C) Order (D) Request
3. "He plays". Change into negative sentence.  
(A) He do not plays (B) He does not play  
(C) He did not play (D) None
4. Time and Tide ----- for none.  
(A) Wait (B) Waits  
(C) has wait (D) None
5. Homophones are words that have  
(A) same sound (B) Different spellings  
(C) Different meaning (D) All
6. Listening is a -----skill  
(A) Receptive (B) Productive  
(C) Both (D) All the above
7. The purpose of language can be  
(A) Expressive (B) Informative  
(C) Cognitive (D) All the above
8. Scanning in reading means  
(A) Finding some specific information (B) skimming  
(C) simple reading (D) All the above
9. Précis should be----- of the original passage.  
(A) one fourth (B) One Third  
(C) Half (D) None
10. The technical term for body language is  
(A) Proxemics (B) Paralangaue  
(C) Kinesics (D) Nonez



- 12
2. Who said "State comes into existence originating in the bare needs of life and continuing in existence for the sake of good life".  
a. Garner    b. Cole    c. Aristotle    d. Machiavelli
  3. "Law is the command of superior to inferior". Who said this?  
a. Austin    b. Laski    c. Barker    d. None of these
  4. If the constitution is the ultimate sovereign, immediate sovereignty can be ascribed to  
a. the nation    b. the electorate  
c. the law making body    d. the ruling party
  5. Who is known as the 'high priest of sovereignty'?  
a. J.S. Mill    b. Austin    c. Bodin    d. Rousseau
  6. Positive liberty means:  
a. Liberty to do anything (without restraint)  
b. Liberty with some restraints  
c. Liberty with no restraints  
d. Only restraints and no liberty
  7. Rule of Law's main objective is  
a. to ensure the independence of judiciary  
b. to ensure the liberty to citizens  
c. to ensure the freedom of press  
d. all the above
  8. The phrase 'equal protection of law' used in our Constitution has been borrowed from  
a. Canada    b. The U.S.A    c. France    d. Britain
  9. Who said: "Liberty is the opposite of over of government."  
a. Leacock    b. Cole    c. Laski    d. Seeley
  10. The Welfare State theory is defective in so far as  
a. It attaches too much importance to the individual rights  
b. it attaches too much importance to social welfare and curbs individual rights  
c. it attaches greater importance of the weaker sections.  
d. It favours grant of unlimited powers to the state

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B.A.L.L.B

1<sup>st</sup> YEAR/ SEMESTER FIRST EXAMINATION

Subject Name; POLITICAL SCIENCE-I

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

[Time : 3:00 Hours ]

[Max. Marks : 60]

I Long Question : Answer Any Two

[ 15×2=30 ]

1. "No law is permanent or steady. The law is not made of steel. The law is made by Parliament. It goes to the people, to the ground. A lot many suggestions come once it is implemented. So many laws have been amended after receiving people's suggestions". In the light of this statement explain the structure, functions and role of Union Legislature
2. "Law is a command of the sovereign backed by sanctions." Austin. In the light of this statement discuss the doctrines of Sovereignty and its relevance in Indian political system.
3. "Feminism isn't about making women stronger. Women are already strong; it's about changing the way the world perceives that strength." G.D. Anderson. In the light of this statement discuss the concept of Feminism.

II. Short Question: Answer any Two

[ 10×2=20 ]

1. "Political Science begins and ends with State." Garner. In the light of this statement discusses the meaning nature and significance of political science.
2. "Where justice is denied, where poverty is enforced, where ignorance prevails, and where any one class is made to feel that society is an organized conspiracy to oppress, rob and degrade them, neither persons nor property will be safe." Frederick Douglass . In the light of this statement discuss the concept of Justice.
3. Discuss the concept of Political Obligation.

III. Objectives Question: Answer All Question

10×1=10

1. Politics is nothing but concentrated economics, who has asserted that?  
a. Marx    b. Adam Smith    c. Sidgwick    d. Lord Bryce

[1]



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BALLB

1<sup>st</sup> Year, 1st Semester Examination, 2021

Sociology -1 (Legal Sociology)

[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. What is sociology? It is the study of .....  
(a) Society (b) Behaviour (c) Animal (d) Birds
2. Monogamous marriages found in Indian family. It is related to  
(a) One wife and One husband (b) One husband and Many wives (c) Fraternal (d) non Fraternal
3. Write the relationship between Sociology and Law. It is called as ....  
(a) Zoology (b) Botany (c) Legal sociology (d) None of them
4. Three generations are living under one roof. It is called as ..  
(a) Joint family (b) Nuclear family (c) Three generation family (d) None of them
5. Sociology of Law is related to  
(a) Penology (b) Legal study (c) Anatomy (d) Physiology
6. Agrarian Society is based on-----  
(a) Industry (b) Factory (c) Farming (d) Construction
7. Industrial Society is based on -----  
(a) Industry (b) Factory (c) Farming (d) Construction
8. Mehar system found in ----  
(a) Hindu (b) Muslim (c) Sikh (d) Jain
9. Penology is related to-----  
(a) animals (b) Punishment (c) laboratory (d) Library
10. Punishment is related to-----  
(a) Animal husbandry (b) Penology (c) laboratory (d) Library

SECTION- B ( Short Answer Type) 10x2 =20

Attempt any two questions of the following .

1. Write the differences between Sociology and Law .
2. Write the differences between Urban and Rural Community.
3. What do you know about Indian marriages?

SECTION- C (Long Answer Type) 15x2 =30

Attempt any two questions of the following .

1. Describe the importance of family in India.
2. Describe the relation of sociology with jurisprudence and Legal Study?
3. Write the various social problems of India?

[1]



- a. Absolute liability      b. Fault Liability      c. No fault liability      d. Criminal liability

(x) Action of cattle trespass can be brought by:

- a. Occupier of the land only      b. The family members of the occupier  
c. The guests and strangers on land      d. All of the above

**SECTION – B (Short Answer Type )**

Attempt any two questions of the following:      [10 X 2 = 20]

- Ques.2. a. *njuria sine damnum*  
b. *Damnum sine injuria*  
c. *Scienti non fit injuria*

Ques.3. What are the general defences available in Torts? Answer with the help of decided cases.

Ques.4. Attempt to define Torts with the help of definitions provided by various Jurists. Also throw light on nature and function of Law of Torts.

**SECTION – C (Long Answer Type )**

Attempt any two questions of the following:      [15 X 2 = 30]

Ques.5. What do you understand by the concept of Strict Liability? What are its exceptions? How it is different from Absolute liability? Answer with the help of decided Indian and English case laws.

Ques.6. Write a detailed note on special features of Consumer Protection Act, 1986 by referring to relevant legal provisions.

Ques.7. W, a married woman and mother of four children, did not want any more children. She therefore approached a government hospital for Tubectomy operation performed. However, after two years of the operation she apprehended conception and was informed by a private doctor that she was pregnant. The doctor also advised her against abortion as it could endanger her life. Ultimately, she gave birth to a female child and files a suit claiming Rs. 3 Lakh as compensation against the government hospital as well as the doctor and nurses who performed the operation. What tort here has been committed by the government hospital and what are its essentials? How can she prove that? Answer with reference to case laws.

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31/3/2021

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**B.A.LL.B.**

**I<sup>st</sup> YEAR EXAMINATION**

**General Principles and Theories of Contract**

**[Time : 3:00 Hours ]**

**[Max. Marks : 60]**

**I Long Question : Answer Any Two [ 15×2=30 ]**

1. When a contract is said to be induced by undue influence? What essentials are to be proved and by whom if a contract is sought to be avoided on the ground of undue influence?
2. Analyze the definition of 'Consideration' given in section 2(d) of the Contract Act 1872 and explain its essentials with reference to decided cases.
3. "The doctrine of English Law relating to frustration of contract had no application in India in view of the statutory provisions contained in Section 56 of the Contract Act".  
Critically examine the correctness of the above statement with reference to decided cases.

**II. Short Question: Answer any Two [ 10×2=20 ]**

1. Intention to create legal relationship. Comment.
2. Distinguish between 'offer and invitation to treat'.
3. What do you understand by 'remoteness of damages'?

**III. Objectives Question: Answer All Question [ 1×10=10 ]**

1. An offer is a proposal to enter into a contract in return for a  
a) Contract    b) Promise  
c) Agreement    d) None of the above

2. 'A' promises to obtain for 'B' an employment in service and 'B' promises to pay Rs. 2000/- to 'A'. The agreement between 'A' and 'B'
- a) Void
  - b) Proper and Legal
  - c) Can be enforced at the instance of 'A'
  - d) None
3. Which of the following are illegal contract?
- a) Fraud
  - b) Misrepresentation
  - c) Mistake
  - d) All of the above
4. Grounds of frustration are
- a) Change in circumstances
  - b) Intervention of War
  - c) Impossibility of performance
  - d) All of the above
5. A contract is regarded as contingent if the condition is of
- a) Certain nature
  - b) Uncertain nature
  - c) Disputed
  - d) Irrelevant
6. The principle that the agreement should be respected in good faith is known as
- a) Pacta Sunt Servanda
  - b) Pactum De Non Petando
  - c) Pacta don't legem contractri
  - d) None of the above
7. For a valid contract which of the following condition must be satisfied.
- a) Legality of object
  - b) Consent
  - c) Intention
  - d) All of the above
8. Law of the contract deals with
- a) Proposal
  - b) Acceptance
  - c) Enforcement of obligation
  - d) All of the above
9. Agreement between \_\_\_ and \_\_\_ do not create legal obligation
- a) Husband and Wife
  - b) Two friends
  - c) Two neighbors
  - d) None of the above
10. An agreement enforceable in Law is called
- a) Contract
  - b) Quasi contract
  - c) Business agreement
  - d) Proposal