

30/05/2022

01/06/2022

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Paper Code : BL-201 A (SVSU:2021-22/R)

Enrollment No.

SVSU:2021-22/R)

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COURSE NAME- B.A.LLB

I YEAR/ II SEM EXAMINATION

Advance English Communication and Writing (BL-201)

[Time : 3:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60]

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MM. 60 Marks

I Long Question : Answer Any Two [10×2=20]

1. What are the levels of communication? Explain with diagram.
2. What are the Do's and Don'ts of Interview? Write in detail.
3. What is the difference between formal and informal communication?
4. What is art of condensation? What are the characteristics of art of condensation?
5. What is a resume? Draft a resume of your own.

II. Short Question: Answer any Five [5×5=25]

1. What is the Flow of communication? Explain with diagram.
2. What is the difference between credit and sales letter?
3. What is the difference between deductive and inductive order of paragraph development?
4. What is subject and predicate in a sentence? Explain with example.
5. What are the do's and don'ts of group discussion?
6. What is the process of communication? Explain with diagram.
7. What are barriers to communication? Explain in detail.
8. What is Technical communication? How it is different with General Communication?
9. What is the difference between personal and business letters?
10. "A man is known by how says and what he says" Justify the statement.

III. Objectives Question: Answer All Question [15×1=15]

1. Communication carried with a large audience is known as
(A) Mass communication (B) Verbal communication
(C) Non- verbal communication (D) Interpersonal communication
2. Before the sender sends a message, he
(A) Encodes the message (B) Decodes the message
(C) Transmits the message (D) Sends the feedback

[1]

P.T.O.

Q.6. Whether an action is good or bad should be judged from the happiness or utility which it produces. This observation belongs to

- (a) Jeremy Bentham
- (b) Nicholo Machiavelli
- (c) Aristotle
- (d) St Thomas Aquinas

[1]

3. What is Intra-personal barrier to communication?
 (A) Barrier between person to person (B) Individuals inbuilt barriers
 (C) External barriers (D) Emotional barriers
4. What is noise?
 (A) Interference in the communication process
 (B) Mixture of loud, unpleasant sounds
 (C) Use of indecent language
 (D) Use of unintelligible sounds
5. Credit letters means
 (A) buy now and pay later (B) pay now and buy later
 (C) both (D) None
6. What is downward communication?
 (A) Communication with downtrodden
 (B) Fallen communication
 (C) From junior staff to senior staff
 (D) From top management to subordinate staff
7. The receiver ----- the message.
 (A) Decodes (B) Encodes (C) Stimuli (D) Enhance
8. What is Inductive order?
 (A) From general to particular (B) From particular to general
 (C) From person to person (D) None
9. Précis/ Art of Condensation are the ----- form of main idea.
 (A) Long (B) Shortened (C) Original (D) None
10. Antonyms are the
 (A) Similar words (B) Opposite words (C) Same words (D) None
11. Before facing the interview one should prepare
 (A) resume (B) FAQs (C) subject Knowledge (D) All
12. Personal letter means
 (A) My letter (B) Letter to relatives
 (C) Business letter (D) None
13. What is letter's block style?
 (A) It is left aligned (B) Right aligned
 (C) Combination of both (D) None
14. Verbal Communication means
 (A) Words (B) Expressions (C) postures (D) Gestures
15. Enquiry can be
 (A) Solicited (B) Unsolicited (C) Both (D) None

Q.7. In Plato's state the government is run by:

- (a) Workers (b) Philosophers (c) Soldiers (d) Constitution

Q.8. The author of the book 'Statesman' is:

- (a) Aristotle (b) Machiavelli (c) Plato (d) None of these

Q.9. Who has put forth the idea of Omnipotent Sovereign?

- (a) Rousseau (b) Hobbes (c) Locke (d) J.S. Mill

Q.10. According to Aristotle the end of State is:-

- (a) Logical (b) Legal (c) Ethical (d) None of these

Section B (Short Answer Type)

Note: Attempt any two questions. Each question carry equal marks. 2x10 = 20 Marks

Q.11. Critically examines the Aristotle's views on citizenship.

Q.12. Evaluate Plato's political philosophy. What is Plato's contribution to western political thought?

Q.13. Examine the nature and characteristic of Rousseau's General 'Will'.

Section C (Long Answer Type)

Note: Attempt any two questions. Each question carries equal marks. 2x15 = 30 Marks

Q.14. Machiavelli is known as a Modern political thinker? Explain.

Q.15. Discuss Marxism.

Q.16. Almost every political philosopher-take Plato, Locke or Rousseau has said that the goal of government should be the 'universal interest' or 'universal good' of society. How is Bentham different where he asks the government to look after the 'happiness of the community as a whole'?

06/06/2022

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B.A.LL.B.

**(1st YEAR IInd SEMESTER) EXAMINATION
HISTORY OF COURTS AND LEGISLATURES**

[Time:3Hours]

[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:

[1x10=10]

i) By which name Madraspatnam was known?

- a) Brown Town b) Black Town c) White Town d) Grey Town

ii) By which of the following Charter Act, the first Law Commission was established?

- a) Charter Act of 1793 b) Charter Act of 1813 c) Charter Act of 1833 d) Charter Act of 1853

iii) When were Morley-Minto reforms taken place?

- (a) 1905 (b) 1909 (c) 1919 (d) 1857

iv) Which of the following Government of India Act/Indian Council Act brought three separate presidencies (Madras, Bombay and Bengal) into a common system? (a) Indian Council Act of 1861 (b) Government of India Act, 1935 (c) Government of India Act, 1919 (d) Indian Council Act of 1909

v) The government of India Act 1935 provided for:

- (a) Provincial autonomy (b) Establishment of federal court
(c) All India Federation at the center (d) all of them

vi) When was the Mayor's Court in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta established by the East India Company?

- a) 1726 AD b) 1678 AD c) 1710 AD d) 1789 AD

vii) The term 'Lexi Loci' means?

- a) Law of the world b) Law of England c) Common Law d) Law of the Land

viii) Under Charter of 1753, new court called Court of Request was established at each Presidency to decide cases upto.....?

- a) 15 pagodas b) 5 pagodas c) 10 pagodas d) 50 pagodas

ix) Where did East India Company established its first factory?

- a) Bombay b) Madras c) Surat d) Calcutta

x) Which statement is false about India Council's Act of 1861 -

- a) Decentralization tendency
- b) Legislative Council for Punjab
- c) Rejected the Portfolio system
- d) Started associating Indians with the law-making process

Section - B (Short Answer Type)

Attempt any two questions of the following:

[10x2=20]

2. Describe the facts and principles propounded in Cossijurah case. What is the importance of this case in the Legal History of India?
3. Give the important features of Govt. of India Act - 1935.
4. Write a note on any two-
 - a) Indian Independence Act, 1947
 - b) Indian Councils' Act, 1892
 - c) Indian High Court Act, 1861

Section - C (Long Answer Type)

Attempt any two questions of the following:

[15x2=30]

5. Explain in detail the Early Judicial Administration in the Madras Presidency up to 1726.
6. "Warren Hastings is regarded as the father of the Adalat System in India". Explain with reference to his 3 Judicial Plans.
7. Discuss the contribution of first, second, third and fourth Law Commission.

08/06/2022

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BA.LL.B
(I Year, II SEMESTER) EXAMINATION, 2021-22
Law of Contract-II [Specific (Special) Contract]

[Time: 3 Hours]

[MM: 60 Marks]

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

Section – A (objective Type)

1. Attempt ALL the parts of question No. 1. Choose the correct option. [1x10 = 10]

- (i) In the contract of guarantee there is/ are:
a. One contract; b. Two contract; c. Three contract; d. Four contract.
- (ii) The person to whom the guarantee is given is called:
a. The creditor; b. The principal debtor; c. The surety; d. None of the above
- (iii) A guarantee which extend to a series of transactions is called:
a. Guarantee in series; b. Continuing guarantee;
c. Serial guarantee; d. Step by step guarantee.
- (iv) A surety has the rights against the:
a. The co-sureties; b. The principal debtor;
c. The creditor; d. All of the above.
- (v) How the agency can be created:
a. By ratification; b. By express or implied agreement;
c. Be operation of law; d. All of the above.
- (vi) The case titled as Hadley v. Baxendale, which the foundation of the modern law of damages states that:
(a) Compensation is not to be given for any remote or indirect loss or damages sustained by reason of the breach.
(b) The injured party is entitled to ordinary damages which naturally arose in the usual course of things from such breach.
(c) Both A and B are correct.
(d) None of the above.
- (vii) When a contract is broken, what remedy is available before the party who has suffered:
(a) He may sue for the specific performance of the contract.
(b) He may rescind the contract.
(c) He may sue for damages
(d) All of the above.

(viii) The Doctrine of Restitution may mean:

- (a) The position in which he would have been had there been performance not breach of the contract.
- (b) To put the injured party in the same position
- (c) To compensate for the pecuniary loss which naturally flows from the breach?
- (d) All of the above.

(ix) The person who promises to make good the loss is called the:

- (f) Creditor; (b) Surety; (c) Indemnified; (d) Indemnifier

(x) A contract of indemnity may be called as:

- (a) Quasi contracts; (b) Contingent contracts; (c) Good contracts; (d) None of the above.

Section - B (Short Question)

Answer Two questions from this section.

[10x2 = 20]

2. Write short note on Contract of Agency.
3. Define condition and warrantee with example.
4. Define Pledge and what are its essential elements?

Section - C (Long Questions)

Answer Two questions from this section.

[15x2 = 30]

5. Write are the essential elements of bailment. Differentiate between bailment and pledge.
6. What are the implied conditions in the contract of sale of goods? When is a condition to be treated as warrantee?
7. Describe implied authority of partner as agent of the firm. What are the restrictions on implied authority of partner?

4. Integrated Circuits (IC's) are related to which generation of computers?

- a. First generation b. Second generation
- c. Third generation d. Fourth generation

5. CD-ROM is a

- a. Semiconductor memory b. Memory register
- c. Magnetic memory d. None of above

6. A hybrid computer.

- a. Resembles digital computer
- b. Resembles analogue computer
- c. Resembles both a digital and analogue computer
- d. None of the above

7. Chief component of first generation computer was

- a. Transistors b. Vacuum Tubes and Valves
- c. Integrated Circuits d. None of the above

8. To produce high quality graphics (hardcopy) in color, you would want to use a/n

- a. RGB monitor b. Plotter
- c. Ink-jet printer d. Laser printer

9. Which of the following IC was used in third generation of computers?

- a. SSI b. MSI
- c. LSI d. Both a and b

10. Which of the following is not an input device?

- a. OCR
- b. Optical scanners
- c. Voice recognition device
- d. COM (Computer Output to Microfilm)

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B.A.LL.B

I st Year II nd Semester

विषय- हिंदी (भाषा ज्ञान एवं विधिक लेखन में हिंदी भाषा)

Subject Code -BL-206

समय 3 घंटे

पूर्णांक-60

नोट: यह प्रश्न पत्र तीन खंडों 'अ', 'ब' एवं 'स' खंड में विभाजित है, खंड 'अ' में विस्तृत उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। खंड 'ब' में लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। खंड 'स' में अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। सभी खंड अनिवार्य हैं।

खंड 'अ' (विस्तृत उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

नोट: इस खंड में तीन विस्तृत उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 15 अंक निर्धारित हैं। 2X15=30

प्रश्न -1 पत्र लेखन क्या है ? अच्छे पत्र लेखन की विशेषताएँ बताइये एवं एक अवकाश पत्र लिखिए।

प्रश्न -2 कार्यालयी लेखन के विविध प्रकारों की जानकारी देते हुए एक अनुस्मारक पत्र (reminder letter) लिखिए।

प्रश्न -3 अनुच्छेद लेखन का अर्थ व विशेषताएँ लिखिए तथा "राजभाषा हिंदी" विषय पर लगभग 500 शब्दों में एक अनुच्छेद लिखिए।

लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न

नोट: इस खंड में तीन प्रश्न हैं। किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के लघु उत्तर दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 10 अंक निर्धारित हैं। 2X10=20

प्रश्न -1 संक्षेपण किसे कहते हैं? विस्तृत उत्तर दीजिए।

प्रश्न -2 अनौपचारिक नोटिस से क्या अभिप्राय है? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

प्रश्न -3 अनेकार्थक शब्दों से आप क्या समझते हैं ? अनेकार्थक शब्दों की परिभाषा लिखिए। अंबर, अतिथि और अंक इन शब्दों के दो-दो अर्थ लिखिए।

खंड 'स' (अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

नोट: इस खंड में दस प्रश्न हैं और सभी अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 1 अंक निर्धारित हैं। 10X1=10

प्रश्न -1 आंख और आलस शब्दों के तत्सम रूप लिखिए।

प्रश्न -2 भारतीय संविधान में हिंदी को राजभाषा के रूप में कब मान्यता प्राप्त हुई?

प्रश्न -3 देवनागरी किस भाषा की लिपि है?

प्रश्न -4 'Circular' के लिए हिंदी शब्द है?

प्रश्न -5 अग्नि का पर्यायवाची शब्द है?

प्रश्न -6 उपकार का विलोम है?

प्रश्न -7 (;) कोष्ठक में दिया गया चिह्न किसको इंगित करता है ?

प्रश्न -8 'आज्ञापान करने वाले' को कहते हैं?

प्रश्न -9 'Agenda' के लिए हिंदी शब्द है?

प्रश्न -10 हिन्दी मानक वर्ण माला में कुल कितने वर्ण हैं?