



**14.. Objectives Question: Answer All Question**

**| 1×10=10 |**

- i. Précis should be----- of the original passage.  
(A) one fourth (B) One Third  
(C) Half (D) None
- ii. The technical term for body language is  
(A) Proxemics (B) Paralangaage  
(C) Kinesics (D) None
- iii. Listening is a -----skill  
(A) Receptive (B) Productive  
(C) Both (D) All the above
- iv. Time and Tide ----- for none.  
(A) Wait (B) Waits  
(C) has wait (D) None
- v. Homophones are words that have  
(A) same sound (B) Different spellings  
(C) Different meaning (D) All
- vi. **Tense Denotes to**  
(A) Tension (B) Time (C) Temperature (D) None
- vii. The purpose of language can be  
(A) Expressive (B) Informative (C) Cognitive (D) All the above
- viii. Scanning in reading means  
(A) Finding some specific information (B) skimming  
(C) simple reading (D) All the above
- ix. "Something is burning." Find Pronoun in the sentence.  
(A) Something (B) Is (C) Burning (D) None
- x. An imperative sentence tells about  
(A) Command (B) Request (C) Order (D) All the above



viii. In Almond's definition of political system the concept is seen not as a/an:-

- a. Functional system
- b. Activity
- c. Process
- d. Policy

ix. 'Lord Bryce has written "That form of government in which the ruling power of a state is legally vested, not in any particular class, but in the members of the community as a whole". Which form of government he is referring to?

- a. Democracy
- b. Parliamentary Government
- c. Federal Government
- d. Unitary Government

x. 'Who said, "A state which is based on the middle class is bound to be the best constituted"?

- a. Laski
- b. Aristotle
- c. Plato
- d. Jenks

### Section (B)

Note: Attempt any two of the following:-

(10X2=20 Marks)

Q.2. Define the concept of Sovereignty? Discuss the characteristics and significance of Sovereignty.

Q.3. Explain meaning, nature and scope of political science and its relationship with law.

Q.4. Illustrate the John Rawls concept of Justice.

### Section (C)

Note: Attempt any two of the following:-

(15X2=30 Marks)

Q.5. "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 analyze the Structure, functions and role of Indian Union Legislature.

Q.6. "Laws are a dead letter without courts to expound and define their true meaning and Operation". In the light of this statement analyze the Functions and role of Indian Judiciary.

Q.7. Critically illustrates the concept of Feminism.



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

**Attempt any two questions of the following .**

2. Write the short note Legal Sociology .
3. Write the differences between Urban and Rural society. .
4. What do you know about Hindu marriage?

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

**Attempt any two questions of the following .**

5. Describe the importance of Family system in India.
6. Describe the Caste system in India ?
7. Write the various family social problems of India?

Printing Pages : 1

Paper Code : BL-104 B (SVSU:2022-23/R)

Enrollment No.																			
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B.A.LL.B

1st YEAR 1st SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Indian History - I

[Time: 3.00 Hrs.]

[ Max. Marks : 60]

## Section- A

Long Question: Answer Any Two

[ 15X 2 = 30 ]

1. Explain the Socio-Religious conditions during early and later Vedic period.
2. "Gupta age was a golden age". Discuss
3. Write about the religious policy of Akbar. And discuss the achievements of Akbar during his age.

## Section - B

Short Question: Answer any two

[10X2 = 20]

4. State the causes for decline of Harappa Civilization.
5. Describe the Varna system in ancient India.
6. Discuss the teachings of Mahatma Buddha.

## Section - C

7. Objective Questions: Attempt All Questions

[1X10= 10]

- i. Which Veda is related to the Music?
  - a. Rigveda    b. Sam-Veda    c. Yjur-Veda    d. Atherva-Veda
- ii. Which of the following Harappan site had a dock
  - a. Harappa    b. Mohanjo-Daro    c. Lothal    d. Alamgirpur
- iii. What was Jauhar?
  - a. Currency    b. Mass Suicide    c. Celebration    d. Award
- iv. Who introduced Market-Policy during Delhi Sultanat
  - a. Ala-Ud-Din-Khilji    b. Balbun    c. Qutubuddin    d. None of the above
- v. Whose achievements are recorded in the Allahabad Pillar inscription?
  - a. Chandragupta Maurya    b. Samudragupta    c. Vikramaditya    d. Skand Gupta
- vi. Who built Red Fort in Agra?
  - a. Akbar    b. Babur    c. Shershah Suri    d. Shahjahan
- vii. Who among the following transferred the capital Delhi to Agra
  - a. Mahmud Shah tudhluq    b. Firoz Shah Tughluq    c. Sikander Lodhi    d. Ibrahim Lodhi
- viii. Upanishads are book on-
  - a. Politics    b. Philosophy    c. Medicine    d. Painting
- ix. Aryabhatta was a most renowned scholar of -
  - a. Astronomy    b. Medicine    c. Biology    d. Physiology
- x. Who wrote biography of Humayun?
  - a. Hindal    b. Kamran    c. Gulbadan Begum    d. Rajia Sultan

Printing Pages :2

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Enrollment No. 

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B.A.LL.B

1<sup>ST</sup> Semester / 1<sup>ST</sup> Year Examination**LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING M.V ACCIDENT AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS**

[Time : 03:00 Hours ]

[Max. Marks : 60]

Note : Attempt all the questions as per given instructions.

**SECTION-A****1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

[01×10=10]

**i. Torts are grounded in the concept of**

- a. law                      b. court                      c. rights                      d. sincerity

**ii. What is the essential difference that makes the crime of assault differ from the tort of assault?**

- a. The victim of a tort assault knew the person committing the tort meant to cause harm.  
 b. The victim of a tort assault did not know the person committing the tort meant to cause harm.  
 c. In a criminal assault, the defendant uses a weapon.  
 d. There is no tort of assault. All assaults are crimes.

**iii. Which of the following is an example of trespass?**

- a. Sue walks in front of Ron's house, staying on the sidewalk.  
 b. Jim hunts on David's land without David's permission. While there, Jim shoots one of David's cows, mistaking the cow for a deer. David sells his cows to make a living.  
 c. Josh borrows Luke's car after Josh asks Luke to run to the store to pick up some milk.  
 d. Lisa walks into Heather's house, who has invited her over for lunch.

**iv. A loud bass beat that can be heard through an apartment wall (from another apartment) at midnight can be classified as**

- a. Nuisance                      b. Trespass                      c. Interference with contractual relations                      d. Conversion

**v. Defamation involves:**

- a. using a weapon.                      b. at least 5 people to be present.  
 c. a contract.                      d. making false statements about someone.

**vi. Why is defamation a tort?**

- a. Individuals have the right to be free from bodily harm.                      b. Individuals have the right to conduct business without interference.  
 c. Individuals have the right to own property.                      d. Individuals have the right to enjoy a good reputation.

**vii. Which of the following court cases involves a tort?**

- a. Indiana v. Clair                      b. Hatfield v. Blair                      c. Missouri v. Jones                      d. Florida v. McGinny

**viii. Which of the following is not an element of an intentional tort?**

- a. An intentional tort occurred.                      b. An injury resulted from the tort.  
 c. The tort did not cause the injury.                      d. The injury caused damages to the person.

**ix. The rule of 'strict liability is based on the decision in**

- (a) Donoghue v. Stevenson                      (b) Rylands v. Fletcher                      (c) Lumley v. Gye                      (d) Florida V. Mc Ginny

x. The tort is a violation of

- (a) a right in personam (b) a right in rem  
(c) both right in personam & a right in rem (d) neither a right in personam nor a right in rem.

**SECTION-B**

**II. Short Answer type Question (any two)**

[10x2=20]

2. What do you mean by the term law of torts? What are the relevancy of pigeon hole theory of law of torts. Explain in details?  
3. Describe about the general defenses in torts with relevant cases?

Or

Discuss the Mental elements given under law of torts?

4. Write about the difference between dainnum sine injuria and injuria sine damnum with the relevant case laws?

**SEC-C**

**III. Long Answer type Question (any two)**

[ 15 x2=30]

5. Through the negligence of the servants of the tenant of a house, the house is set fire to and burnt down. Is the tenant liable to the landlord for the damage done. Explain with the help of cases ?

Or

Write Short Notes: (any two)

- a) Absolute liability  
b) Malicious prosecution  
c) Nervous shock  
6. Describe the doctrine of Sovereign Immunity ? and how it is applicable in India?  
7. What are the objectives of Consumer protection laws in India. Give a details about the consumer rights in India?

Course!- Law

Session:- 2022-23

Total Pages:- 50



VI If the event becomes impossible, such contract becomes:

- (a) illegal
- (b) bad
- (c) void
- (d) voidable

VII The consideration may be:

- (a) past
- (b) present
- (c) future
- (d) all the above

VIII An erroneous opinion as to the value of the things which form the subject-matter of the agreement, is not to be deemed:

- (a) a mistake as to a matter of law
- (b) a mistake as to a matter of fact
- (c) a mistake of circumstances
- (d) A mistake of nature of transactions

IX If the consent was caused by misrepresentation or by silence, fraudulent within the meaning of section 17, the contract, nevertheless, if the party whose consent was so caused had the means of discovering the truth with ordinary diligence:

- (a) May be voidable
- (b) May not be voidable
- (c) Is voidable
- (d) Is not voidable

X The consideration or object of an agreement is lawful, unless:

- (a) The court regards it as immoral, or opposed to public policy
- (b) It is forbidden by law or is of such a nature that, if permitted, it would defeat the provisions of any law
- (c) Is fraudulent or implies injury to the person or property of another
- (d) All the above

2. Answer in long (any two)

[15×2=30]

I "The communication of acceptance is complete as against the proposer, when it is put in the course of transmission to him, so as to be out of the power of acceptor, as against the acceptor, when it comes to the knowledge of the proposer." Explain this phrase with relevant statutory provisions and case laws.

II What is a mistake of fact and mistake of law? What is the effect of mistake of fact and mistake of law on the contracts?

III What remedies are available to the aggrieved party in case of breach of contract? Discuss.

3. Answer in short (any two)

[10×2=20]

I What do you mean by consideration? Explain when a contract without consideration is valid?

II Explain the status of minor under the law of contract.

III Explain how impossibility of performance is not treated as an excuse for not paying compensation.

[3]