

Printing Pages : 1
 Paper Code: BL-102 C (SVSU:2023-24/R)

Enrollment No.																			
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BA.LL.B.

I Year/ Ist Semester

Fundamental Principles of Political Science (BL-102)

Time allowed- 3 Hours

M.M. 60

Marks

General Instruction:

- (i) All the Questions are compulsory.
 (ii) You may attempt any sections at a time.

Section- A

Answer any Two of the following questions.

[2X16=32]

- Q. 1 Critically examine the basic features of Centre-State relations in India.
 Q. 2 Examine the nature and scope of political science as a discipline.
 Q. 3 Define State and examine the main elements of the State.

Section- B

Answer any Two of the following questions.

[2X10=20]

- Q. 4 What are the major organs of Government? Explain it.
 Q. 5 Write an essay on the role of the parliament.
 Q. 6 Explain the Legal approach to Political Science.

Section- C

Answer all the questions.

[8X1=08]

- Q. 7 How does economic inequality impact individual liberties?
 a) Enhances individual freedoms b) Has no impact on individual liberties
 c) Limits access to opportunities d) Promotes social harmony
- Q. 8 What is the primary function of the legislative branch in a government?
 a) Interpret laws b) Enact laws c) Execute laws d) Adjudicate disputes
- Q. 9 What is the primary function of citizenship in a State?
 a) Economic production b) Political representation c) Social entertainment d) Cultural preservation
- Q. 10 What is the primary goal of environmentalism?
 a) Economic development b) Preservation of the environment
 c) Technological advancement d) Political dominance
- Q. 11 Which of the following is not considered an essential element of a State?
 a) Government b) Terr c) Religion d) Population
- Q. 12 What is the central goal of feminist political theory?
 a) Achieving gender equality b) Establishing a matriarchy
 c) Reinforcing traditional gender roles d) Eliminating political institutions
- Q. 13 What is the core principle of multiculturalism in political science?
 a) Assimilation b) Cultural homogeneity c) Cultural diversity d) Ethnocentrism
- Q. 14 What is the primary focus of feminism in political science?
 a) Economic structures b) Social institutions c) Political ideologies d) Gender relations

Printing Pages :1

Paper Code: BL-103

A (SVSU:2023-24/R)

Enrollment No.																				
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BALLB

Ist Year , Ist Semester Examination

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 Legal sociology? It is the study of
 (a) Sociology of Law (b) Behaviour study (c) Anatomy (d) Biology
2. Monogamy marriage found in Indian family. It is related to
 (a) One wife many husband (b) One husband and many wives (c) Fraternal (d) non Fraternal
3. Write the relationship between Sociology and Political Science . It is called as ...
 (a) Zoology (b) Botany (c) Political sociology (d) None of them
4. Two generation are living under the one roof. It is called as ..
 (a) Joint family (b) Nuclear family (c) Three generation family (d) None of them
5. Jurisprudence is related to
 (a) Penology (b) Law (c) Anatomy (d) Physiology
6. Industrial Sociology is based on-----
 (a) Industry (b) Factory (c) Farming (d) Mall culture
7. Agricultural is based on -----
 (a) Industry (b) Factory (c) Farming (d) Construction
8. Triple Talaq was found in ----
 (a) Hindu (b) Muslim (c) Sikh (d) Jain
9. Criminology is related to-----
 (a) Animals (b) Punishment (c) Crime (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 Jurisprudence .
2. Write the differences between Hindu and Muslim marriage .
3. What do you know about Indian Village ?

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

Attempt any two questions of the following .

1. Describe the Caste system in India .
2. Describe the Indian Family system ?
3. Write the social problems against women in India?

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Printing Pages : 1

Paper Code: BL-104

B SVSU:2023-24/R)

Enrollment No.

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B.A.LL.B

Ist YEAR / I SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Indian History –I (Ancient to 1857)

Time: 3 Hours]

Max. Marks: 60

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

Section –A

1. Objectives Questions: Answer All Question

[8X 1 = 8]

I. Upanishads are books on:

- a) Politics b) Economics c) Philosophy d) Medicine

II. Who among the following built the Alai Darwaza?

- a) Akbar b) Jahangir c) Allauddin Khilji d) Humayun

III. Aryabhata , believed to have been born in the 5th century AD , was a most renowned scholar:

- a) Astronomy b) Biology c) Medicine d) Physiology

IV. The main characteristics of the Indus Valley Civilization was

- a) Town Planning b) Drainage system c) Well laid out roads d) Pucca House

V. Who among the following succeeded Samudragupta as the next ruler of Gupta dynasty?

- a) Chandragupta – II b) Vishnugupta c) Chandragupta – I d) Mahendra

VI. Who among the following was the 23rd Jain Tirthankara.

- a) Nemi Natha b) Mahavira c) Parshvanath d) Malinath

VII. Which of the following was not a diety of the Harappans?

- a) Shiva b) Mother Goddess c) Peepal Tree d) Vishnu

VIII. In his inscriptions Ashoka calls him self:

- a) Devanampriya Priyadarshni b) Ashoka Priyadarshi c) Dhammaasoka d) Daivaputra

Section – B

Short Question : Answer any Two

[10X 2 = 20]

2. Explain the position of women in ancient India.
3. Why Gupta period called golden age? Explain it.
4. What do you mean by Din-E-Ilahi in mughal period ? Discuss

Section –C

Long Question: Answer Any Two

[16X 2 = 32]

5. Write a detailed note on Indus Valley Civilization.
6. Explain the administrative system in Maurya period.
7. Describe the culture of Vedic age in detaial.

Printing Pages :2

Paper Code: BL-105

C SVSU:2023-24/R)

Enrollment No.

Program Name ...BA.LL.B.

1st Semester / I Year Examination

Subject Code – BL 105

Subject Name – 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.

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) [01×10=10]

- I** The 'tort of intimidation' was propounded in
(a) Winterbottom v. Wright (b) Pasley v. Freeman
(c) Winsmore v. Greenbank (d) Rookes v. Barnard
- II** The maxim 'scienti non fit injuria' means
(a) Where there is no fault, there is no remedy (b) Mere knowledge does not imply consent to take risk (c) Mere giving consent does not imply to take risk
(d) Scientific knowledge is not enough to cause injury
- III** Which of the following constitutes slander?
a. Narendra tells Amit that Rahul stole Rs. 500/ from the cash register at work, even though Narendra knows this is not true.
b. Narendra writes an e-mail to Amit falsely stating that Rahul stole Rs. 500/.
c. Akhilesh calls Narendra a liar in court.
d. Sonia tells Rahul, his boss, that Narendra stole Rs. 500/ from the cash register at work. Nitish and two other employees saw this.
- IV** In which one of the following cases did the Court of Exchequer explain the principle of res ipsa loquitur?
(a) Scott v. London & St. Katharine Docks Co
(b) Hedley Byrne Co. Ltd. v. Heller & Partners
(c) Derry v. Peek (d) Cann v. Willson.
- V** Vis major is an
(a) Accident which can be controlled by human action (b) Action of an enemy (c) Inevitable accident beyond human control
(d) Accident with strict liability.
- VI** The rule of 'strict liability' is based on the decision in
(a) Donoghue v. Stevenson (b) Rylands v. Fletcher
(c) Lumley v. Gye (d) Champman v. Pickersgill.

Printing Pages :2

Paper Code:BL-106

B (SVSU:2023-24/R)

Enrollment No.														
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Program Name BALLB

I Semester / I Year

Subject Name: Law of Contract-I (General Principle and Theories of Contract)

[Time : 03:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60]

Note : 1. Attempt all the questions as per given instructions.

2. Fill the correct answer of MCQs

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) [01×08=08]

- I Section 2(b) defines, "When the person to whom the proposal is made, signifies his assent thereto, the proposal is said to be accepted. A proposal when accepted becomes a/an
(i) Contract ; (ii) Agreement ; (iii) Promise ; (iv) Offer
- II All agreements are ----- if they are made by the free consent of parties competent to contract, for a lawful consideration and with a lawful object, and are not hereby expressly declared to be void.
(i) Standard forms of contracts (ii) Contracts
(iii) Enforceable Contracts (iv) Quasi contracts.
- III An acceptance will be revoked at any time before the communication of acceptance is complete against the acceptor, but not afterwards
(i) True ; (ii) False ;
(iii) Acceptance once given cannot be revoked
(iv) Acceptance can be revoked at any time
- IV When counter offer is given, the original offer
(i) Lapses
(ii) Remains valid
(iii) Is accepted and becomes a contract
(iv) The original offer can also be accepted
- V When the promisee does not accept the offer of performance, the promisor is not responsible for nonperformance
(i) True (ii) False
(iii) Both(a)&(b) (iv) None of the above
- VI A telephonic acceptance is complete when the offer is
(i) spoken into the telephone
(ii) heard but not understood by the offeror
(iii) heard and understood by the offeror
(iv) is received, heard and understood by some person in the offeror's house

P.T.O.