

B.A. LL.B (5 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-I (2015 COURSE)
CBCS : WINTER - 2017
SUBJECT : LAW OF TORT INCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT &
CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

Day : **Saturday**
Date : **11/11/2017**

W-2017-1149

Time : **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** questions.
- 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

Q.1 Evaluate the meaning and definition of Tort along with essentials of Tort.

OR

Examine the capacity of the following who cannot sue:

- a) Convict
- b) Husband and wife

Q.2 What is Defamation? Enumerate the essentials of defamation.

OR

Write notes on the following:

- a) Kind of damages
- b) Assault and Battery

Q.3 What is Strict Liability? Distinguish it from Absolute Liability.

OR

Write a detail note on :

- a) Vicarious Liability of the State
- b) Contributory negligence

Q.4 Evaluate the provisions relating to Consumer Dispute Redressal Agencies under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

OR

Write notes on the following with reference to Motor Vehicle Act, 1988:

- a) Liability without fault in certain case
- b) Compensation

Q.5 a) Analyse the following case law:
Bird v. Halbrook.

- b) Two strangers took lift in a jeep. Shortly afterwards the bolt fixing the right front wheel of the jeep in the axle gave way and the wheel flew away from the axle. The jeep was toppled and the two strangers got serious injuries resulting in the death of one of them. Evaluate the illustration.

OR

a) Analyse the following case law:
Brown v. Kendall.

- b) The defendant placed spring guns in a wood on his ground for the protection of the game. The Plaintiff with full knowledge that there are spring guns, trespassed on the land of the defendant and was injured. Evaluate the illustration.

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B.A.L.L.B. (5 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-I (2015 COURSE)

CBCS : WINTER - 2017

SUBJECT : ECONOMICS - I (General Principles)

Day : **Thursday**
Date : **09/11/2017**

Time : **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**
Max. Marks : **60**

W-2017-1148

N. B. ;

- 1) All questions are **COMUPLSORY**.
 - 2) All questions carries **12** marks each.
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Q. 1 Explain the concept of 'Economic System'. Which economic system would you advocate for your country and why?

OR

State the 'Law of Supply' with its assumptions and exceptions.

Q. 2 Define Monopoly. Explain the price determination in monopoly.

OR

Explain the advantages and disadvantages of Partnership.

Q. 3 What is 'High Power Money'? Explain in detail M_1 , M_2 , M_3 and M_4 concept of Money Supply.

OR

How does Central Bank control credit creation in the economy?

Q. 4 What is Fiscal Policy? What are the aims and objectives of Fiscal Policy?

OR

Distinguish between Public and Private finance. What is role of public finance in economic development?

Q. 5 Explain the goals, organizational structure of IMF.

OR

Explain Deficit Financing. What are the advantages and disadvantages of Deficit Financing?

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B.A. LAW (5 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-I (2015 COURSE)

CBCS : WINTER - 2017

SUBJECT : SOCIOLOGY - I (General Principles)

Day : **Tuesday**
Date : **07/11/2017**

Time : **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**

Max. Marks : **60**

W-2017-1147

N.B.

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

Q.1 a) Define the term sociology and explain its nature and scope.

OR

b) Explain the concept of society and community in detail. State the difference between the two.

Q.2 a) What do you mean by sociology of law? Explain in detail the uses of study of sociology for law students.

OR

b) What are the features of Industrial Society and how does it differ from Tribal Society?

Q.3 a) Elaborate on different types of societies with examples.

OR

b) Is social control necessary? What are the various means through which social control can be exercised?

Q.4 a) Explain in detail the various theories of social change.

OR

b) "Deviance is a threat to stability of society". Explain the above statement in detail with appropriate examples.

Q.5 a) Explain the methods of sociology with its merits and demerits.

OR

b) Define social group. Distinguish between primary and secondary group.

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B.A. LAW (5 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-I (2015 COURSE)
CBCS : WINTER - 2017
SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE – I

Day : **Friday** Time : **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**
Date : **03/11/2017** **W-2017-1146** Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
 - 2) All question carries **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Write short notes on:
- a) Distributive Justice
 - b) Political Obligation

OR

- Write short notes on:
- a) Confederation
 - b) Secularism

- Q.2** Define Political Science. Discuss in detail the meaning, scope and its importance in contemporary times.

OR

Define Sovereignty. State its features and critically evaluate Austin's theory of Sovereignty.

- Q.3** Discuss in detail the features, merits and demerits of unitary form of government with suitable examples.

OR

Critically evaluate Theory of Divine Origin and Theory of Force as theories of Origin of State.

- Q.4** State the importance of the Independence of Judiciary and the various mechanisms to ensure the same.

OR

Discuss the political ideal of 'Rights' with special reference to the Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution.

- Q.5** Elaborate the meaning, functions and importance of legislature with Indian legislature as an example.

OR

Discuss the relationship between Power, Authority and Legitimacy.

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B.A. LAW (5 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-I (2015 COURSE)

CBCS : WINTER - 2017

SUBJECT : GENERAL ENGLISH – I

Day : Wednesday
Date : 01/11/2017

Time: 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks : 60

W-2017-1145

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

Q.1 A) Combine the following sentences (ANY FIVE): [10]

- i) He spent his holidays at Gandhiji's Sevagram. Gandhiji's shadows lingered there. (where / when)
- ii) Sabeer Bhatia sold the hot mail to the Microsoft. Sabeer Bhatia worked with the Microsoft for about a year. (that / then)
- iii) The team did their best. The team made some mistakes at a crucial time. (and / but)
- iv) The sun had set. Sonu returned home. (because / after)
- v) He does not sing. He does not dance. (either....or / neither...nor)
- vi) She reached on time. There was a traffic jam. (because / inspite of)

B) Correct the following sentences: [10]

- i) He spent all his money, this was foolish.
- ii) The purchase of goods done by him online transaction.
- iii) The womens and mens was in separate queue.
- iv) Most members not listening to the minister's policy statement.
- v) Doctors strike so patients have tough time.

Q.2 Rewrite as directed: [10]

- i) Change the Voice:
The Minister will inaugurate the new stadium.
- ii) Change to Indirect Speech:
Sham said, "Sir, why am I being challaned?"
- iii) Write the Comparative and Superlative form of the given word:
a) Inspiring
- iv) Add a question tag:
He had all the credentials for a job.
- v) Punctuate the following:
The indus valley civilization is older than most other civilizations in the world.

P.T.O.

- Q.3** Explain the following legal terms (**ANY FIVE**): [10]
- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| i) abet | iii) conspiracy | v) interim |
| ii) boycott | iv) defunct | vi) vouch |

- Q.4** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: [10]

Debates mean discussion at the public meeting, or in and out of Parliaments. Debating has argumentation to its core. It is arguing, counter arguing, counter to counter arguing, reinforcing one's own arguments, turning the tables on opponents by arguments, and scoring impressive debating points, and of course by putting forward one's arguments. Contents of which form the heart and soul of debating skills. Debating is a skill which can be improved by training. It is an art which can be mastered with experience, practice or observation and can be perfected with imaginative attitude and approach. The general types of debates are political debates outside or inside Parliament, legal debates during legal battles, also debate by scholars, professionals or social issues, public debates, and also debates for students to improve their argumentative skills. In arguments, one persuades by giving reasons and maintains tempo and then proves with his reasoned indications.

Answer the following questions:

- i) What is a debate?
- ii) Write words from the passage which mean the following:
 - a) to discuss something in a serious or angry way with someone who discourages you.
 - b) to make something stronger.
- iii) Explain the phrase with example:
'legal debate during legal battle'.
- iv) Write sentences of your own using the following words:
 - a) mastered with
 - b) improved by
- v) How can a Law student become a good debater? Explain with an example of a renowned lawyer.

- Q.5** Write an essay on **ANY ONE** of the following: [10]

- i) Law as a career.
- ii) Look before you leap.
- iii) Pollution control.

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B. A. LAW (5 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-I (2009 COURSE)
: WINTER - 2017
SUBJECT : GENERAL ENGLISH - I

Day Wednesday
Date 01/11/2017

W-2017-1173

Time 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks : 80

N.B.

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

- Q.1** **A)** Combine the following using connectives (**ANY FIVE**) **(10)**
- a) There was no heating in the building. The workers had to be sent home. (so/then)
 - b) I was waiting. I read a magazine. (while/so)
 - c) You shouldn't keep the medicine in the fridge. It is necessary. (if/unless)
 - d) Mr. Tom was on a holiday. He wasn't present at the meeting. (hence/and)
 - e) You could fly to Singapore. This isn't the only way. (therefore/however)
 - f) Anyone telephones. Tell them I'll be back by noon. (while/if)
- B)** Use the following words in sentences of your own (**ANY FIVE**) **(10)**
- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------|
| a) cautiously | b) audience | c) publish |
| d) wish | e) afterwards | f) won |
- Q.2** **A)** Rewrite as directed: **(10)**
- a) Rice and dal is my most favourite meal. (Correct the Sentence)
 - b) Tom said, "Teacher, I am sorry." (Make it Indirect)
 - c) The fisherman caught plenty of fish. (Change the Voice)
 - d) He is clever. (Add a Question Tag)
 - e) Intelligent (Write the Comparative and the Superlative Degree)
- B)** Fill in the blanks using the correct Prepositions: **(10)**
- a) Mark lives in the house _____ the road from ours. (across/over)
 - b) The railway goes _____ the tunnel (Over/through)
 - c) They walked _____ the footpath, until they reached the main gate. (Along/from)
 - d) He pushed his way _____ the crowd to greet her. (through/between)
 - e) She spends her mornings, walking _____ the garden. (into/in)
- Q.3** Explain the following legal terms (**ANY FIVE**) **(10)**
- | | | |
|----------------|---------|-------------|
| a) abandonment | b) bail | c) petition |
| d) slander | e) toll | f) valid |
- Q.4** Read the passage and answer the questions given below: **(15)**

Most of the people who appear most often and most gloriously in the history books are great conquerors and generals and soldiers, whereas the people who really helped civilization forward are often never mentioned at all. We do not know who first set a broken leg, or launched a seaworthy boat, or calculated the length of the year, or manured a field; but we know all about the killers and destroyers. People think a great deal of them, so much so that on all the highest pillars in the great cities of the world you will find the figure of a conqueror or a general or a soldier. And I think most people believe that the greatest countries are those that have beaten in battle the greatest number of other countries and ruled over them as conquerors. It is just possible they are, but they are not the most civilized. Animals fight; so do savages; hence to be good at fighting is to be good in the way in which an animal or a savage is good, but it is not to be civilized.

P.T.O.

Even being good at getting other people to fight for you and telling them how to do it most efficiently this after all, is what conquerors and generals have done is not being civilized. People fight to settle quarrels. Fighting means killing, and civilized people ought to be above to find some way of settling their disputes other than by seeing which side can kill of the greater number of the other side, and then saying that side which has killed most has won. And not only has won, but, because it has won, has been in the right. For that is what going to war means; it means saying that might is right.

That is what the story of mankind has on the whole been like. Even our own age has fought the two greatest wars in history, in which millions of people were killed or mutilated. An while today it is true that people do not fight and kill each other in the streets while that is to say, we have got to the stage of keeping the rules and behaving properly to each other in daily life nations and countries have not learnt to do this yet, and still behave like savages.

Questions:

- 1) Explain the line, 'Whereas the people who really helped civilization forward are often never mentioned at all.'
- 2) Find words from passage which mean the following:
 - a) in such a way as to get good results
 - b) polite and good mannered
 - c) one who successfully overcomes a problem.
- 3) What are the reasons of war? Write any three.
- 4) What are the after effects of war? Write any three.
- 5) How must civilized people settle their dispute?

Q.5 Write the essay in about 350 words on **ANY ONE** of the following: **(15)**

- a) Law and a common man
- b) Duties of a buyer
- c) Role of media

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B. A. LAW (5 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-I (2009 COURSE)
: WINTER - 2017
SUBJECT : SOCIOLOGY - I

Day : **Tuesday**
Date : **07/11/2017**

Time : **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**

ax. Marks : **80**

W-2017-1175

N. B. :

- 1) Attempt **ANY SIX** questions in all including **Q. No.1** which is **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) **Q. No.1** carries **20** marks and all other questions carry **12** marks.

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- Q. 1** Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following:
- a) Questionnaire Method
 - b) Synthetic school
 - c) Institution
 - d) Urban society
 - e) Sociology of legal profession
 - f) Law as an agent of social change
- Q. 2** Define sociology. Explain the nature and scope of sociology.
- Q. 3** Highlight on the concepts of society and community. State the difference between them.
- Q. 4** Explain any 4 methods of sociology.
- Q. 5** Elucidate on the various means of social control and their need in modern society.
- Q. 6** Write an essay on Deviance and its causes and implications.
- Q. 7** Elaborate on the various factors affecting social change.
- Q. 8** State the difference between primary and secondary group.
- Q. 9** Explain the characteristics of tribal society and rural society. State the difference between the two.
- Q.10** Discuss on Sociology and Jurisprudence and its relevance to law students.

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**B. A. LAW (5 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-I (2009 COURSE)
: WINTER - 2017**

SUBJECT: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

Day : **Saturday**
Date : **11/11/2017**

W-2017-1177

Time : **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**
Max. Marks : 80.

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY SIX** in all including Q. No. 1 which is **COMPULSORY**.
 - 2) Q. No. 1 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 12 marks each.
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- Q.1** Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following:
- a) Fundamental duties
 - b) Freedom of movement
 - c) Public Interest Litigation
 - d) Right against Exploitation
 - e) Citizenship
 - f) Right to Property
- Q.2** "Equality is a dynamic concept; it cannot be confined, cabined or cornered." Comment with the help of judicial pronouncements.
- Q.3** Evaluate the concept of personal liberty and its recent extension as interpreted by the Apex court.
- Q.4** The state in the interest of public order can impose certain restrictions on the Freedom of religion. Examine the provisions relating to Freedom of religion.
- Q.5** Explain Writ jurisdiction of Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Constitution.
- Q.6** Enumerate the safeguards available to the person accused of crimes under Article 20 of Indian Constitution.
- Q.7** What are Directive Principles of State Policy? Discuss the relationship between Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Rights.
- Q.8** Evaluate the concept of Secularism envisaged under the Indian Constitution with special reference to S. R. Bommai v Union of India.
- Q.9** Elucidate the Cultural and educational rights of minorities with the help of appropriate case laws.
- Q.10** Expansive interpretation to the term "other authorities" in Article 12 has been given by courts. Discuss with the help of landmark cases.

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**B. A. LAW (5 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-I (2009 COURSE)
: WINTER - 2017**

SUBJECT: ECONOMICS AND LAW-I

Day: Thursday

Date: 09/11/2017

W-2017-1176

Time: 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

N.B.:

- 1) **Q.1** is **COMPULSORY**. Answer any five of questions from the remaining questions.
2) **Q.1** carries **20** marks. All other questions are of **12** marks each.
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- Q.1** Write short notes(**ANY FOUR**)
- a) Objectives of Fiscal policy.
 - b) Difference between economic growth and economic development.
 - c) Economics as a basis of social justice.
 - d) Functions of money.
 - e) Lender of last resort.
 - f) Determinants of demand.
- Q.2** Explain the process of credit creation employed by the commercial banks.
- Q.3** What are the characteristics of developing economies?
- Q.4** What is monetary policy? State the objectives of monetary policy.
- Q.5** What are the characteristics of labour? What are the factors affecting the efficiency of labour.
- Q.6** Mixed economy is a blend of socialism and capitalism. Explain.
- Q.7** Elaborate the goals and functions of IMF.
- Q.8** What are the tools of credit control employed by the central bank?
- Q.9** "Savings, Consumption and Investment are a knitting pattern" Explain
- Q.10** State the Law of Supply with its assumptions and exceptions.

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