

Subject : Constitutional Law - II

Day : Saturday

Date : 22/10/2016



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

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

Q.1 Write short notes on ANY FOUR of the following:

- a) State emergency
- b) Public service commission
- c) Administrative relations
- d) American federalism
- e) Parliamentary supremacy
- f) Financial emergency

Q.2 What is Federalism? Discuss the features of Indian Federalism.

Q.3 Write a detailed note on legislative relations between the Centre and the State.

Q.4 Doctrine of pleasure connotes that the services of the civil servants can be terminated at any time, at will without assigning any reasons. Evaluate the doctrine of pleasure in the light of landmark judicial precedents.

Q.5 What is National Emergency? Discuss grounds of proclamation of national emergency.

Q.6 Amendment of the Constitution is the process by which certain provisions of constitution can be changed. Discuss the classification of amendment along with the procedure of amendment.

Q.7 Discuss the theory of Basic Structure with reference to Keshavanand Bharati v. State of Kerala.

Q.8 Write a critical note on powers and privileges of President.

Q.9 Governor is merely a nominal head of the executive and is bound by the advice of the ministers. Elaborate the position and powers of the Governor.

Q.10 In India parliamentary privileges are not codified but the constitution of India confers certain privileges on the member of the parliament and state legislature respectively. Comment.

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Subject : Sociology - II

Day : Tuesday

Date : 18/10/2016



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Q. No. 1 is **COMPULSORY** which carries 20 marks.
- 2) Attempt any **FIVE** from remaining.
- 3) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

Q.1 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following:

- a) Origin of religion
- b) Private property
- c) Marxian concept of class
- d) Corporate business group
- e) Sanction and its kind
- f) Divorce

Q.2 Define the institution of marriage and explain its various types.

Q.3 Types and function of family have undergone change in the modern society. Do you agree? State reasons.

Q.4 Elucidate the concepts of legitimacy and Bureaucracy in detail.

Q.5 How has class taken over caste in contemporary India?

Q.6 Describe the concept of Religion and its various types.

Q.7 State the problems faced by the backward and classes in India. Highlight on the measures undertaken by the constitution and the government for their upliftment.

Q.8 Status of women has improved since independence. Comment in light of the constitutional provisions and social legislations.

Q.9 Write an essay on 'Unity in Diversity' in India.

Q.10 Explain the division of labour in an economic institution.

Subject : International Human Rights

Day : Friday

Date : 07/10/2016



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

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

Q.1 Evaluate the provisions of UDHR along with its influence on Indian Constitution.

OR

Write notes on the following:

- a) Vienna Conference
- b) Classification of Human Rights.

Q.2 Both ICCPR and ICESCR provides safeguards against the destruction or under limitations of any human rights and fundamental freedoms. Evaluate the Relationship between the two Covenants.

OR

Write notes on the following:

- a) UNICEF
- b) Role of International Court of Justice.

Q.3 Write a critical note on women as a vulnerable group with reference to CEDAW.

OR

Write notes on the following:

- a) Child
- b) Migrant workers

Q.4 Evaluate the provisions of European Convention on human rights along with provisions of European court of human rights.

OR

Write notes on the following:

- a) Genocide
- b) Death Penalty

Q.5 Evaluate the concept of Refugee. Discuss rights of refugee's.

OR

Comment and analyze the following cases:

- a) Air India v Nergesh Meerza
- b) Vishaka v State of Rajasthan.

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Subject : Law of Contract

Day : Wednesday

Date : 05/10/2016



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

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

Q.1 Write short notes on **ANY TWO** of the following:

- a) Wagering Agreements
- b) Standard form of contract
- c) No consideration no contract

OR

Acceptance is the assent given to a proposal and it has the legal effect of converting the proposal into promise. Explain with the help of illustrations.

Q.2 The essence of every agreement is that there should be free consent of the contracting parties. Explain.**OR**

Discuss the various modes by which a contract can be discharged.

Q.3 All agreements are not contracts but all contracts are agreements. Comment.**OR**

Under certain circumstances, law creates legal rights and obligations even though the parties never entered into a contract. Explain.

Q.4 a) A telephoned to B in writing "Will you sell us Bumper Hall Pen?" Telegraph lowest cash price. B replied by telegram, "Lowest price for Bumper Hall Pen, £ 900". A immediately sent last telegram stating, "We agree to buy Bumper Hall Pen for £ 900 asked by you". Discuss the validity of this agreement.

b) Q entered into Lease and License agreement with P. P being the owner of the rented premises was well aware of the fact that Q has taken the premises on rent to promote the business of Gambling. Few months later Q refused to pay the rent to P and also denied from vacating the premises. Can P recover the pending rent amount and any other damages from Q? Explain stating the relevant provisions.

OR

- a) Discuss the facts of Hadley v/s Baxendale case in brief and the principles laid down in it.
- b) A promises to paint a picture for B. A must perform this promise personally. Discuss the rules as to who can perform the contract.

Q.5 Explain with reference to Specific Relief Act, 1963.

- a) Discuss the provisions relating to recovery of possession of immovable property.

OR

- b) Write short notes on **ANY TWO** of the following:
 - i) Cancellation of Instruments
 - ii) Declaratory Decrees
 - iii) Rescission of contracts

Subject : Economics-II (Indian Economics)

Day : Monday

Date : 03/10/2016



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B:

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

Q.1 a) Define Economic Planning. Is economic planning necessary for economic development?

b) What are the causes of High Birth Rate?

OR

Q.1 a) Differentiate between Absolute Poverty and Relative Poverty.

b) What are the causes of low agricultural productivity in India?

Q.2 Has public sector failed in performing its role in Indian economic development?

OR

Q.2 What are the characteristics of developing economies?

Q.3 Explain in detail the Export and Import policy of India.

OR

Q.3 'Multinational Corporations are blessing in disguise' Do you agree?

Q.4 'Educated Unemployment is a serious challenge to the Indian Economy'. Do you agree?

OR

Q.4 Define National Income. What are the difficulties in the estimation of National Income?

Q.5 Explain the 'Vicious Circle of Poverty' using a diagrammatic illustration. Is it possible to break the vicious circle of poverty? How?

OR

Q.5 Explain the Demographic Transition theory with special reference to India.

Subject : Political Science-II

Day : Wednesday



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Date : 28/09/2016

31593

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B:

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

Q.1 Critically evaluate Plato's 'Ideal State'. (12)

OR

Explain in detail Gandhi's views on Swaraj and State.

Q.2 Elaborate Rousseau's General will. (12)

OR

J. S. Mill 'on liberty'.

Q.3 Describe Ambedkar's theory of 'Social Justice'. (12)

OR

Critically evaluate Karl Marx's theory of dialectical materialism and economic interpretation of history.

Q.4 Describe in detail Aristotle's classification of constitutions. (12)

OR

Chanakya's Saptanga Theory.

Q.5 Write short notes: (12)

- a) Indian Renaissance
- b) Mill's critique of utilitarianism

OR

- a) Locke's natural rights
- b) Mandal Theory

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Subject : General English-II

Day : Monday

Date : 26/09/2016



31592

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 2

N.B.

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

Q.1 A) Supply relevant affixes to the following words **ANY FIVE:** (05)

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| i) service | ii) person | iii) grown |
| iv) occasion | v) select | vi) habit |

B) Make meaningful sentences to bring out the difference in meaning of the following words **ANY THREE:** (05)

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| i) let – late | ii) awful – lawful |
| iii) vouch – voucher | iv) ceiling – sealing |

C) Use the following phrases in your own sentences to bring out the meaning **ANY FIVE:** (05)

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| i) damage suit | ii) equality before law |
| iii) forged document | iv) general clause |
| v) hearsay evidence | vi) public policy |
| vii) modus operandi | |

Q.2 Read the passage and answer the questions given below: (10)

The equal justice in trial for all is the basic principle in which preventive system of administration of justice is based. Free legal movement had been initiated to promote equal justice. A fair treatment in judicial proceeding implies an easy access to courts, governmental agencies and institutions in the basis of equality. In a democracy like ours, equal representation before law must be claimed as a matter of right. Hence the legal aid for the poor is a right guaranteed by the constitution of India.

The Legal Services Authorities Act of 1987 and the constitutional provision from the system of legal services to the poor, the ultimate aim of legal services movement is to establish a just social order in society by amending legal disability and hardships of weaker sections. It is part of a program to secure social justice to the poor and is indispensable for removing the defects of working of the present legal system. Therefore the scope of legal services cannot be circumscribed to exemption of court fees, process fees or making provision for providing counsel or legal assistance in court, but must lead to complete socialization of legal process and transformation of legal doctrine into a welfare scheme of upliftment of the poor.

The legal services strengthen the Indian Democracy which is based on the principle of equality, justice, human dignity and fraternity. A society with social and economic inequalities is undemocratic. Without an appropriate system of administration of justice, a democratic government cannot make adequate program in socio economic and political aspects of our national life. Democratic values can be reasserted by transferring legal aid in our legal system and in administration of justice. The rule of law without legal aid to the poor is unrealistic administration of justice. The rule of law without legal aid to the poor is unrealistic.

Questions:

- 1) What is an undemocratic society?
- 2) Fill in the blanks and rewrite the complete sentences:
 - i) Legal aid for the poor is a right
 - ii) Legal services strengthen the
- 3) Pick words from the passage which mean the following:
 - i) government in power ii) the quality of being just
- 4) Pick the Nouns :

Legal aid for the poor is a right guaranteed by the Constitution.
- 5) Explain the following sentences. Give relevant example.
Legal aid is a right of the poor.

- Q.3** A) Use the following cohesive devices in your own sentences ANY FIVE: (05)
- | | | |
|---------|----------------|----------------------|
| i) so | ii) as well as | iii) neither.....nor |
| iv) and | v) hence | vi) nor |
- B) Correct the mistakes and rewrite the sentence ANY FIVE: (05)
- i) Can I come in?
 - ii) This horse is more faster than all other horses.
 - iii) The child continuously cried in pain.
 - iv) That story has no morale.
 - v) I object to his view on my principal.
 - vi) He is strong as me.
- C) Substitute an appropriate legal term for the given sentences ANY FIVE: (05)
- i) The transferor of property in a bailment.
 - ii) Barristers and advocates collectively.
 - iii) One who counterfeits money.
 - iv) The contract made by a carrier to transport goods.
 - v) To remove the goods beyond the jurisdiction of court or to conceal them.
 - vi) To divert money etc. prudently to one's own use.

- Q.4** Write an essay in about 350 words ANY ONE: (10)
- 1) Corruption
 - 2) Equality before Law
 - 3) Democracy
 - 4) Friends

- Q.5** Write a Précis and suggest a suitable title. (10)
 The cardinal principle which determines the privileges and responsibilities of advocate in relation to the court is that he is an officer of justice and friend of the court. This is his primary position. His status as an officer does not mean that he is subordinate to the judge. It only means that he is an integral part of the machinery for the administration of justice.

An advocate has certain duties to the court and the presiding judge irrespective of his success or failure of the case. The first and foremost duty of an advocate is to be always respectful to the court. The advocate must be bold, fearless and independent in the court and at the same time he must not disrespectful to the court and the judge. A legal practitioner should attend the hearing of the case throughout. He should not leave the court without the permission of the court to do so. An advocate has to attend a number of hearings in a day and has to run here and there. In this regard he knows well which one of his cases in the cause list of a particular day is of utmost importance requiring his personal attendance, and so he should act accordingly.