

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

**Syllabus &  
Question Bank  
Semester I**

## **Syllabus for Semester I**

- Paper 1 ~ English I
- Paper 2 ~ Political Science I
- Paper 3 ~ Sociology I
- Paper 4~ General Principal of Contract
- Paper 5 ~ Family Law I

### **Paper 1 ~ English I**

1. **The Merchant of Venice - William Shakespeare:** The Trial Scene - Act IV Scene I
2. **Justice - John Galsworthy**  
The Court Scene (Act II), Trial Scene
3. **University of Calcutta English Selection**
  - (a) The Civilisation of Today - C. E. M. Joad
  - (b) Spoken English and Broken English -G. B. Shaw
4. **Comprehension**
5. **Essay**

### **Paper 2 ~ Political Science I**

1. **The Discipline of Political Science:**
  - (a) Definition
  - (b) Nature and Scope
  - (c) Political Science and Political Philosophy
  - (d) Is Political Science a Science?
2. **Approaches to the Study of Political Science:**
  - (a) Traditional Approaches
  - (b) Modern Approaches: Behavioural & Post-Behavioural Approach
3. **State:**
  - (a) Meaning and Definition
  - (b) Elements of the State

(c) Distinction Between:

The State and Government

The State and Other Associations

The State and Society

**4. Origin of State:**

(a) The Social Contract Theory: Concept of General Will

(b) The Historical of Evolutionary Theory: Components:

Divine Origin

Force Theory, and

Patriarchal and Matriarchal Theory

**5. Sovereignty**

(a) Meaning and Definition

(b) Features

(c) Kinds of Sovereignty

(d) Different Theories of Sovereignty:

Monistic Theory

Philosophical Theory

Pluralistic Theory

**6. Liberty and Equality:**

(a) Meaning, Definition and nature

(b) Kinds of Liberty

(c) Meaning, Definition and Nature of Equality

(d) Relation between Liberty and Equality

**7. Rights:**

(a) Meaning and nature of Rights

(b) Theories of Rights: Natural, Legal and Marxist Theory of Right

(c) Classification of Rights

(d) Relation between Rights and Duties.

**Paper 3 ~ Sociology I**

**1. Nature of Sociology:**

(b) Definition

- (c) Subject matter and Scope of Sociology
- (d) Importance of the Study of Sociology
- (e) Sociology as a Science
- (f) Relationship Between Sociology and Law

**2. Basic Concept of Sociology:**

- (b) Society
- (c) Community
- (d) Association
- (e) Institution
- (f) Culture and Civilisation
- (g) Custom
- (h) Norms and Values
- (i) Roles and Status

**3. Social Process and Socialisation:**

- (b) **Concept of Social Process:** Some Fundamental Social Process :  
Cooperation, Competition, Conflict, Accommodation and Assimilation.
- b) **Socialisation:** Concept, Process, Agencies and Importance.

**4. Social Groups:**

Definition, Characteristics, Classification and Role in Society.

**5. Social Stratification:**

- a) Meaning, Characteristics and Functions of Social Stratification
- b) Forms of Stratification - Estate, Caste and Class.
- c) Social Mobility: Horizontal and Vertical

**6. Social Institutions:**

- a. Economic, Political, Religious and Educational Institutions.
- b. Inter-relationship among Institutions

**7. Family, Marriage and Kinship:**

- a. Family: Definition, Characteristics, Functions and Forms of Family, Disorganisation of Family
- b) Marriage: Definition, Forms and Importance
- c) Kinship: Nature of Kinship Relations

**8. Social Control:**

- a) Meaning, Nature and purpose

b) Formal and Informal Agencies of Social Control with special reference to Law.

**9. Social Change:**

c) Meaning and Nature

d) Factors of Social Change:

i. Biological

Factors

ii. Technologic

al Factors

iii. Economic

Factors

iv. Cultural

Factors

e) Concept of Cultural Lag

f) Marxist Theory of Social Change.

**Paper 4 ~ General Principal of Contract**

**1. General Principal of Contract:**

The Indian Contract Act, 1972, Section 1 to 75

**2. The Specific Relief Act, 1963: Section 9 to 24 & 36 to 42**

**Paper 5 ~ Family Law I**

**1. Old Hindu Law:**

(b) Sources of Hindu Law

(c) The Principles relating to Succession.

**2. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955**

**3. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956**

**4. The Special Marriage Act, 1954**

**5. The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956.**



- (e) What is Cockney dialect? Why is one ashamed of it?
- (f) According to C.E.M. Joad, what can a person do if he is beaten because he is physically weak?
- (g) Which are the two periods in which Europe enjoyed order and safety, according to Joad?
- (h) Why, according to Joad, was the League of Nations set up?
- (i) Where did King Amenullah see tanks? Where did he fire a torpedo?
- (j) Name any two places mentioned by Joad where previous civilizations came to an end

### **Group - B**

5. Read the given passage and answer the questions which follow in your own words: [8×5]  
Among predatory dinosaurs, few flesh-eaters were bigger, faster and nastier than the 'tyrannical lizard' of popular imagination, the Tyrannosaurus Rex. At least, that is what we have been led to believe. Now research suggests that, far from being the Ferrari of dinosaurs.

Tyrannosaurus Rex, whose ferocious reputation has fascinated generations of school children, was in fact a cumbersome creature with a usual running speed of 25 kilometres per hour. This is a mere snail's pace compared with modern animals such as the cheetah.

Unlike some of the predators today in the African Savannah, which can change direction almost immediately, the dinosaur would have had to turn slowly or risk tumbling over. And while a human can spin 45 degrees in a twentieth of a second, a Tyrannosaurus Rex would have taken as much as two seconds, as it could have been hampered by its long tail. The findings were reached after researchers used computer modelling and biomechanical calculations to work out the dinosaur's speed, agility and weight. They based their calculations on measurements taken from a fossil dinosaur representative of an average Tyrannosaurus and concluded that the creatures weighed between six and eight tonnes.

Calculations of the leg muscles suggest that the animal would have had a top speed of 40 kilometres an hour, which is nothing compared to a cheetah's 100 kilometres an hour. It is sobering to reflect through, that an Olympic sprinter runs at about 35 kilometres an hour, not sufficient to outrun a Tyrannosaurus, should man have been around.

- (b) What have people been led to believe till now about the Tyrannosaurus Rex?
- (c) What does new research inform us about the Tyrannosaurus Rex?
- (d) How does the writer compare the turning of a Tyrannosaurus with that of a human?
- (e) What enabled researchers to achieve new findings about the Tyrannosaurus?
- (f) What information about different speeds is revealed in the concluding paragraph?

**Group - C**

6. Write an essay on **any one** of the following topics: [40]
- (a) The Noble Profession of a Lawyer.
  - (b) Abolition of the Death Penalty.
  - (c) A day spent at the Calcutta High Court.
  - (d) Suitability of Legal Career for Women. (e) Justice Delayed is Justice Denied.

## **2019 | Political Science I**

Answer **any two** Questions

1. (a) Define Political Science. [15]  
(b) Write down the subject-matter of Political Science. [25]
2. (a) Discuss the traditional approaches to the study of Political Science. [20]  
(b) Write down the different criticisms levelled against this approach. [20]
3. (a) Define State. [10]  
(b) Discuss the essential elements of the State. [15]  
(c) Differentiate between the State and Government. [15]
4. (a) Explain the force theory regarding the origin of the state. [20]  
(b) What are the criticisms levelled against this theory? [20]
5. (a) Discuss the historical or the evolutionary theory regarding the origin of the state. [25]  
(b) Explain the limitations of this theory. [15]
6. (a) Write down the Pluralistic Theory of Sovereignty. [20]  
(b) Explain the limitations of this theory. [15]
7. (a) What do you mean by 'Rights'? [15]  
(b) Discuss the Marxist Theory of Rights. [25]
8. (a) Discuss in detail different kinds of Rights. [20]  
(b) 'Rights imply duties' - Explain. [20]

9. (a) Write down the meaning and nature of liberty. [15]  
 (b) Discuss the different kinds of liberty. [25]
10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following: [20+20]
- (a) Is Political Science a Science?  
 (b) Essential attributes of Sovereignty.  
 (c) Relation between liability and equality.  
 (d) State and Society.

## 2019 | Sociology I

Answer **any two** Questions

1. (a) The term 'Sociology' has been defined by many sociologists. Give few definitions of Sociology. [10]  
 (b) What is the subject-matter of sociology? [15]  
 (c) Discuss the significance of the study of sociology. [15]
2. (a) Define 'Society'. What are the basic characteristics of society? [10+20]  
 (b) Distinguish between society and community. [10]
3. (a) What is social role? Is it different from social status? [20]  
 (b) Explain ascribed role and achieved role. [20]
4. What is 'Social Group'? State the characteristics of Primary Group and Secondary Group. Pointing out their differences. [10+20+10]
5. What is Education? Explain the various functions of education as a social institution. [15+25]
6. Define Marriage. What are the basis forms of Marriage? State the importance of Marriage. [10+10+25]
7. (a) What is the meaning of 'Family'? Discuss the various features of Family. Mention the different types of Family. [5+10+10]  
 (b) What major functions are performed by modern family? [15]
8. Discuss the meaning of Social Control. Why it is necessary? Explain briefly the various informal agencies of Social Control. [10+10+20]
9. (a) What is 'Social Change'? Discuss the nature and characteristics of Social Change. [10+15] (b) Explain the theory of 'Cultural Lag'. [15]
10. Write notes on **any two** of the following: [20×2]

- (a) Values and Norms.
- (b) Process of Socialisation.
- (c) Role of Religion in Society.
- (d) Various types of Stratification.
- (e) Kinship Relation.

## **2019 | General Principal of Contract I**

Answer **any two** Questions

1. Define consideration. Explain the rule 'No consideration no contract'. Is there any exception to the rule? If so, mention. [15+25]
2. What is an agreement? When an agreement becomes a contract? What are essential elements of a valid contract? [5+10+25]
3. Define Privity of Contract. Is there any rule in India on Privity of Contract? Support your answer with the provisions of Indian Contract Act, 1872. [15+25]
4. (a) Discuss the term Consent and free Consent. [5+5]  
(b) Discuss the effect of coercion. [30]
5. Define Contingent Contract. When Contingent Contract becomes contract? Distinguish between Void Agreement and Voidable Contract. [5+25+10]
6. (a) What is Quasi-contract? Discuss the types of quasi-contracts as provided under the Contract Act. [25]  
(b) State the effect of Novation, Rescission and Alteration of Contracts. [15]
7. (a) Discuss the principles of communication of proposal and acceptance. [20]  
(b) Can a minor make a valid contract? [20]
8. (a) What is specific performance of contract? Under which Act it is dealt with? When could the court grant the decree for specific performance? [20]  
(b) Which contracts are not specifically enforceable? [20]
9. Write short notes on any four of the following: [10×4]
  - (a) Communication of proposal, acceptance.
  - (b) Agreement to do impossible act.
  - (c) Waging agreement.
  - (d) Quantum Meruit.
  - (e) Agreement in Restraint of Marriage. (f) Agreement in Restraint of Trade.
10. (a) What is Injunction? When an Injunction may be granted by the Court? [15]  
(b) When can an injunction be refused by the court? [25]

## **2019 | Family Law I**

Answer **any two** Questions

1. (a) Who are Hindus? Explain. [15]  
 (b) Critically discuss the ancient sources of Hindu Law. [25]
2. (a) Explain the nature, concept and objects of a Hindu Marriage. [20]  
 (b) Discuss the validity of the following Hindu Marriage. [10×2]  
 A male Hindu marriage his niece.  
 A Hindu female marries another Hindu Female.
3. (a) Discuss 'Desertion' and 'Adultery' as grounds of divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 with important Judicial Decisions. [25]  
 (b) Point out the differences between Void and Voidable Marriages under Hindu Law. [15]
4. (a) Explain the difference between Divorce and Judicial Separation. [15]  
 (b) What do you understand by Fair Trial Rule? [15]  
 (c) Write a note on custody of children. [10]
5. (a) Discuss the procedure relating to solemnization of marriages under the Special Marriage Act, 1954. [15]  
 (b) When a marriage becomes void under the Special Marriage act, 1954? [15]  
 (c) What is the importance of Marriage Notice Book under the Special Marriage Act? [10]
6. (a) Discuss the Power of Marriage Officer under the Special Marriage act, 1954.  
 (b) Mention the grounds of divorce under the Special Marriage act, 1954. [25+15]
7. (a) Discuss the capacity of a Hindu male and Hindu female to adopt a child. [10] (b) Discuss the validity of following Adoptions: [10×3] (i) A Hindu male adopts a child of 16 years.  
 A Hindu female of 28 years adopts a male child of 10 years.  
 A Hindu male adopted a child by paying rupees one lakh to the person giving in adoption.
8. (a) Define 'Maintenance' and discuss the provisions regarding maintenance of wife under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956. [25]

- (b) Who are dependents under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956? [15]
9. (a) What are importance changes introduced by the Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005? Discuss elaborately. [25]
- (c) Explain the Rights of child in womb. [15]
10. Write short notes on **any four**: [10×4]
- (a) Custom
- (b) Dharma.
- (c) Restitution of Conjugal Rights.
- (d) Family Court.
- (e) Cruelty.
- (f) Intestate.
- (g) Half-Blood.
- (h) Cognate.

## 2018 | English I

### Group - A

1. Explain **any three** of the following with reference to the context: [5×3]
- (b) "He has not a strong face, but neither has be a vicious face."
- (c) "I beg you not to return A verdict that may thrust him back into prison and brand him (c) forever."
- (a) "The Law is what it is - a majestic edifice, sheltering all of us, each stone rests on  
(b) another."  
"Have you ever seen a dog that's lost its master."  
"I was all out of breath when I got to the bank"
2. (a) Answer **any one** of the following: [10×1]
- Bring out the dramatic qualities of the 'Trial Scene' (Act IV, sc. i) of The Merchant of Venice.
- Comment on Portia's speech on mercy in Act IV, sc. i. What does it reveal about Portia's character?
- Can you defend the conversion of Shylock to Christianity? Give reasons for your answer.
- (b) Explain **any one** of the following with reference to the context:[5×1]
- (i) "What judgement shall I dread, doing no wrong?"

(ii) "It is an attribute to God himself."

(iii) "Give the my principal and let me go."

**Group - B**

3. Answer **any five** of the following: [2×5]

- (b) Comment on Bernard Shaw's opinion of 'ideally correct English'.
- (c) What does Shaw say about 'Home Manners' and 'Company Manners'?
- (d) What does Shaw say about 'Pedantic affectation'?
- (e) When would a foreigner be considered as a 'confidence trickster'?
- (f) What were the primary causes of the first world war?
- (g) How is a housewife more fortunate than King Solomon in today's civilization?
- (h) Write, in brief, about two disadvantages of the modern civilization.
- (i) Why does C.E.M. Joad say that 'illness is no longer a terrible thing'?

**Group - C**

4. Read the following passage and answer the question below: [4×5]

A student's education remains incomplete without knowledge of the society in which he or she lives. Students should be aware of the problems that the society faces in various ways. They should also try to do something worthwhile to solve those problems. For example they can part in literacy drives. 'Each one, teach one,' - this should be their motto. They can also participate in afforestation programmes. Pollution is another area which should attract their attention. They should organise campaigns against those who pollute the atmosphere. They can lend their hands to other forms of constructive work like road repairs, cleanliness programmes, maintenance of parks, 'go green' programmes and so on. Social awareness complements the aim of education. It carves out a true human out of a true citizen.

- (b) What makes a student's education complete?
- (c) How can students help on improving the environment?
- (d) How can students help in literacy? What goals can be reached by this?
- (e) What are some of the other constructive programmes that students can participate?
- (f) Find synonyms from the passage for the following words: (i) beneficial, (ii) maxim, (iii) arrange, (iv) sculpt

**Group - C**

5. Attempt an essay on **any one** topic:

[20×1]

- (a) Students and Politics.
- (b) Child Labour and its prevalence in the society.
- (c) Utility of English in Studying Law.
- (d) Terrorism - A Challenge to Humanity.
- (e) Gender Discrimination.

## **2018 | Political Science I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Define Political Science. [6]  
(b) Is Political Science a Science? Give reasons for your answer. [10]
2. (a) Discuss in details the Behavioural Approach to the study of Political Science.  
(b) On what grounds this approach is criticised? [10+6]
3. (a) Discuss the essential elements of the State. [10]  
(b) Write down the difference between the State and Association. [6]
4. (a) Explain the Social Control Theory regarding the origin of the State. [10]  
(b) What are the criticism levelled against this theory? [6]
5. (a) Write down the meaning of Sovereignty. [4]  
(b) Discuss the essential attributes of Sovereignty. [6]  
(c) Distinguish between Legal and Political Sovereignty. [6]
6. (a) Write down the Matriarchal and Patriarchal theory of the origin of the State.  
(b) Mention different criticisms levelled against this theory. [10+6]
7. (a) Write down the meaning of Liberty and Equality. [8]  
(c) Discuss the relation between Liberty and Equality. [8]
8. (a) Write down the Austin's theory of Sovereignty. [8]  
(b) Discuss different criticisms levelled against this theory. [8]
9. (a) What do you mean by the term 'Rights'? [6]  
(b) Discuss the Natural theory of Rights. [10]

10. Write short note on **any two** of the following: [8+8]

- (a) State and Society
- (b) De-jure and De-facto Sovereignty.
- (b) Rights imply duties.
- (c) Different kinds of liability.

## **2018 | Sociology I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Who is regarded as the "Father of Sociology"? Give reasons. [3]  
 (b) What is the etymological meaning of Sociology? [1]  
 (c) Name few early sociologists who have contributed to the development of Sociology. [4]  
 (d) Discuss the relations between Sociology and Law. [8]
2. What is Social Process? do you think that conflict, competition and co-operation are all interdependent? [6+10]
3. "Personalities do not come readymade. They are shaped through the process of socialisation". How the process of socialisation takes place and help a child to become a member of the society? [10+6]
4. (a) What is meant by Social Group? [4]  
 (b) Briefly explain the various forms of Social Groups. [12]
5. Explain the meaning of Religion. Do you think that religion plays an important role as a social institution? [4+12]
6. What is Family? Mention the salient features of Family. Discuss the various functions performed by Family. [4+4+8]
7. (a) Explain the meaning of Kinship. What are the different types of Kinship? How Kinship is classified on the basis of distance or nearness of Kins? [4+4+4]  
 (b) Discuss the functions of Kinship Relations. [4]
8. (a) Analyse the concept of Social Control. [6]  
 (b) Discuss the various formal agencies of Social Control. [11]
9. (a) What is Social Change? Is Social Change necessary? [4+4]  
 (b) Assess the role of technology in bringing Social Change. [8]
10. Write notes on **any two** of the following: [8×2]  
 (a) Accommodation.

- (b) Social norms and values.
- (c) Importance of Marriage.
- (d) Social Stratification.
- (e) Social Functions of Education.
- (f) Social Status and Social Role.

## **2018 | General Principal of Contract I**

### **Group - A**

Answer **any four** Questions

1. (a) Define the term 'Contract'. [2]  
(b) Discuss the essentials of valid Contract. [14]
2. (a) Define the term Consideration. [2]  
(b) Write the essentials of lawful consideration. [4]  
(c) Explain 'No consideration no contract'. [10]
3. Discuss the Law relating to 'Privity of Contract'. [16]  
(a) Define the term Consent and Free Consent. [2+2]  
(b) Discuss the effect of Undue Influence. [12]  
(c) What is Quasi-Contract? [4]  
(d) Discuss the types of Quasi-Contract as provided under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. [12]
4. (a) Discuss the principles of communication of proposal and acceptance. [8]  
(b) Can a minor make a valid contract? - Explain. [8]
5. Write short notes on **any two**: [8×2] (a) Doctrine of Frustration.  
(a) Anticipatory Breach of Contract.  
(b) Contingent Contract.  
(c) Mistake of fact.  
(d) Past voluntary Service.
6. (a) Briefly discuss the principles on which the court award damage to the injured party on the Breach of Contract. [10]  
(b) Time is essence of contract - Justify the statement. [6]

**GROUP - B**  
**ANSWER ANY ONE QUESTIONS**

7. (a) When would the court grant a decree for specific performance and when it may refuse to grant the same? [10]  
 (b) What is specific performance of contract? [3]  
 (c) Who may obtain a decree for specific performance? [3]
8. (a) What is Injunction? Distinguish between Temporary Injunction and Perpetual Injunction. (b) When can an Injunction be refused by the court? [8+8]

**2018 | Family Law I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Discuss the origin, concept and nature of Hindu Law. [8] (b) Who are Hindus? [8]
2. (a) What are the various sources of Hindu Law? Explain two important ancient sources of Hindu Law.
  1. Discuss the significance of 'Legislation' and 'Judicial Precedent' as sources of the Hindu Law. [8+8]
3. (a) What is the importance of institution of marriage under Hindu Law? Discuss the conditions of a valid Hindu Law. [10]
  1. Are the following marriage valid according to the Hindu Marriage Act? [3+3]
    - (i) A Hindu male marries his brother's daughter.
    - (ii) A Hindu female marries her adopted brother.
4. (a) Explain 'Cruelty' and 'Conversion to another religion' as grounds of divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. [10]
  1. Explain Divorce by Mutual Consent under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. [6]
5. (a) Who can solemnize marriage under the Special Marriage Act, 1954? Explain the provisions relating to a valid marriage under Special Marriage Act, 1954. [10]
  1. Write a short note on 'Marriage Certificate'. [6]
6. (a) Discuss the maintenance provisions under the Hindu Marriage Act. [8]
  1. Explain the provisions for Custody of Children under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. [8]

7. (a) Discuss the nature and object of adoption under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956. [8]
1. Which is necessary ceremony for adoption? [4]
  2. Is registration necessary for a valid adoption? [4]
8. (a) Explain the validity of the following situations: [4×2]
- (i) Two sisters, Gita and Sita, adopt a male child.
  - (ii) A Hindu male aged 32 years adopts a female child of 12 years.
- (b) Explain the status and position of an adopted child in respect of inheritance and maintenance. [8]
9. (a) Discuss the General Rules of Succession in case of the property of a female Hindu dying intestate according to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. [10]
- (b) Explain the provisions relating to right of absolute property of Women under Hindu Succession Act, 1965. [6]
10. Write short notes on **any four** of the following: [4×4]
- (a) Dharma.
  - (b) Lex loci.
  - (c) Restitution of Conjugal Rights.
  - (d) Intestate.
  - (e) Declaration under the Special Marriage Act.
  - (f) Sapinda Relationship. (g) Void Marriage.
  - (g) Disqualification from inheritance.

## **2017 | English I**

### **Group - A**

1. Explain with reference to the context **any three** of the following: [5×3]
- (a) I am not able to justify to my conscience a plea for mercy which has a basis inimical to (b) morality.
  - (c) I have to remember that she may have come to commit perjury on the prisoner's behalf. Really, gentlemen, this is so popular a proposition that I am not disposed to weary you (d) with further argument.
  - Men like the prisoner are destroyed daily under our law for want of that human insight (e) which sees them as they are - patients, and not criminals.

(f) If you'd seen it, having the feelings for her that I had, you'd have felt the same, I know. I don't see why I should, sir, not to a man like that.

2. Answer **any one** question: [10×1]

(a) Summarise the contents of the letter of introduction that Bellario wrote to the Duke for Balthazar.

(b) What punishment is there in Venice for one who "seeks the life of any citizen"?

(c) How does Antonio modify this punishment?

Summarise the ending of the play where Portia cleverly solicits Bassanio's ring. Comment on its significance.

3. Explain with reference to context **any one** of the following: [5×1]

(a) "I'll not answer that; But say, it is my humour".

(b) "I am a trained weaver of the flock, Meetest for death".

(c) "Thou almost make me waver in my faith, to hold opinion with Pythagoras".

### **Group – B**

4. Answer **any five** questions: [2×5]

(b) Who is Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson?

(c) What is Cockney dialect? Why is one ashamed of it?

(d) Name any one target audience of G. B. Shaw's speech.

(e) Write a short note on the committee of the BBC, Shaw mentions in his essay.

(f) According to Shaw, how is the question "What O'clock is it?" heard by a stranger and by his wife?

(g) ".....there have been two revolutions and a great many wars". What two revolutions does Joad talk about?

(h) Why did previous civilizations come to an end? Name any two places where this happened?

(i) What does Joad say about the division of national income?

(j) What is the condition of health in today's civilization?

(k) What did nations build that made Europe look "like a big armed camp"?

### **Group - C**

5. Read the following passage and answer the question below: [4×5]

European modernity, dating back to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, was characterized by organisation of time, professions, spaces through mapping and

labour through specialization of disciplines and crafts. Modernity emphasized rational and optimal use of resources in order to achieve maximum profits. This was directly linked to the economic system of capitalism where profits and efficiency were seen as being intimately linked. As it explained, modernity sought greater profits, labour and resources outside Europe. That is, modernization and industrialization, after the seventeenth century, needed raw materials and labour and market sources for their products. European markets could not generate profits within European sales alone. Thus, they began to look at Asia, Africa and South America as sites providing them with the much sought after resources. In this way, modernity directly led to voyages of discovery, for trade routes, and conquest, for control of resources in other parts of the world. Colonialism emerged out of this process of industrial modernity and capitalist modes of production. Thus, in place like Asia or Africa, modernity has historically been characterized by domination of natives by the non-natives. This modernity is colonial modernity for most of the non-white regions of the world.

- (i) How did modernization being to function after the seventeenth century?
- (ii) Draw a comparison between European modernity of fifteenth century and that of industrial Europe of seventeenth century.
- (iii) Find antonyms from the passage for the following words:  
Subordination; (ii) Chaos; (iii) Ancient; (iv) Loss
- (iv) Find synonyms from the passage for the following words:  
(i) Occupations; (ii) Logical; (iii) Closely; (iv) Locations
- (v) What is the link between Colonialism and Modernity that the author is trying to established in the passage? Comment in your own words.

#### **Group - D**

6. Attempt an essay on **any one** topic : [20] (a) The menace of corruption in India.  
(c) Science versus Superstitions.  
(d) Social responsibility of lawyers in today's world.  
(e) War and Peace - Which one would you support and why.

## **2017 | Political Science I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Discuss the nature of Political Science. [8]  
(b) What is the subject matter of Political Science? [8]

2. (a) Discuss in details the Traditional Approaches to the study of Political Science. [10]  
(b) On what grounds this approach is criticized? [6]
3. (a) Define 'State' and discuss its essential elements. [10] (b) Differential between State and Government. [6]
4. (a) Examine the Divine Origin Theory of the State. [10]  
(b) What are the criticisms levelled against this theory. [6]
5. (a) Discuss the Historical or the Evolutionary Theory regarding the origin of the State. [10] (b) Explain the limitations of this theory. [6]
6. (a) What do you mean by the Pluralistic Theory of Sovereignty? [8]  
(b) Distinguish between De-Jure and De-Facto Sovereignty. [8]
7. (a) Discuss in details the classification of Rights. [8]  
(b) "Rights imply duties" - Explain. [8]
8. (a) Define liberty and explain the concepts of Negative and Positive liberty. [8] (b) What are the different kinds of liberty? [8]
9. (a) What do you mean by Rights? [6]  
(b) Discuss the Marxist Theory of Rights. [10]
10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following: [8×2]
  - (a) Political Rights.
  - (b) Social Equality.
  - (c) Rights are not absolute - Discuss.
  - (d) Patriarchal Theory of the origin of the state.

## 2017 | Sociology I

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Discuss the utility of the study of Sociology. [6]  
(b) Can Sociology be regarded as science? [10]
2. (a) What do you mean by Status and Role? [8]  
(b) Distinguish between Ascribed Status and Achievement Status. [8]
3. (a) What is meant by 'Accommodation' and 'Assimilation'? [8]  
(b) Discuss the importance of 'Assimilation' as a Social Process. [8]
4. (a) Define Social Group. [2]  
(b) What are the different characteristics of Social Groups? [8]

- (c) Discuss the differences between Primary and Secondary Groups. [6]
5. (a) What is the importance of Socialization in the life of an individual? [6]  
 (b) Discuss the role played by different agencies of Socialization. [10]
6. (a) Explain the concept of Social Stratification. [6]  
 (b) Give an account of different types of Social Stratification. [10]
7. Discuss the role of education as an important Social Institution. [16]
8. (a) What are the basic forms of Marriage? [8]  
 (b) Discuss the importance of Marriage as Social Institution. [8]
9. (a) What is Social Control? [4]  
 (b) Briefly discuss the various informal agencies of Social Control. [12]
10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following: [8×2]
- (a) Society and Community.  
 (b) Social status and Social Role.  
 (c) In Group and Out Group.  
 (d) Kinship Relation.  
 (e) Social Importance of work and occupation.

## **2017 | General Principal of Contract I**

### **Group - A**

Answer **any four** questions

1. (a) "All contracts are agreements but all agreements are not contract". Discuss this view in the light of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. [10]  
 (b) Who are competent to contract? [6]
2. (a) What is Proposal? How to make a proper Proposal? How revocation of Proposal is made?  
 (b) What is Acceptance? Is it possible to revoke an Acceptance? Discuss with illustration. [6]
3. (a) Define consent and free consent. [6] (b) Discuss the difference between- [6+4] (i) Coercion and undue influence.  
 (ii) Mistake of Law and Mistake of Fact.
4. (a) Define Consideration. What will be the effect upon an agreement if the consideration is totally unlawful and/or unlawful in part. [8]

- (b) Discuss the exceptional situations when there is no consideration but there is a valid contract. [8]
5. (a) What is a Voidable Agreement? What is the effect of a Voidable Agreement?  
(b) What is a Void Agreement? Discuss the differences between Void and Voidable Agreements including their effects. [8+8]
6. (a) What is meant by Contingent Contract? [6]  
(b) Discuss "agreements contingent on impossible event, void". [6]  
(c) Discuss anticipatory breach of contract. [4]
7. (a) What is Quasi-contract? Discuss the types of Quasi-contracts as provided under the Contract Act.  
(b) State the effect of Novation, rescission and alteration of contracts. [12+4]
8. Write short notes on **any four** from the following: [4×4]  
(a) Communication of Proposal, Acceptance.  
(b) Quantum Meruit.  
(c) Wagering Agreement.  
(d) Agreement in restraint of marriage.  
(e) Agreement by Minor.  
(f) Agreement to do impossible act.

### **Group - B**

Answer **any one** question

9. (a) What is specific performance of a Contract? [4]  
(b) When the court may grant a decree for specific performance? [6]  
(c) Which contracts are not specifically comfortable? [6]
10. (a) What is Injunction? When an Injunction may be granted by the court? [6]  
(b) When can an Injunction be refused by the court? [10]

## **2017 | Family Law I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) "The concept of Hindu Law is deeply rooted in Hindu Philosophy and Hindu Religion" - Explain.  
(b) Write a note on Dharmashastras. How does it differ from Dharma-sutras? [10+6]
2. (a) "Hindus are born as well as made". - Justify the statement with reasons. [6]

- (b) Discuss the importance of custom as a source of Hindu Law. Briefly mention the essentials of a valid custom. [10]
3. (a) Discuss the essential conditions of Hindu Marriage. [10]  
(b) Discuss in details the various grounds available under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 for annulment of a marriage. [6]
4. (a) Explain the difference between Judicial Separation and Divorce.  
(b) What are the special grounds of Divorce available to the wife only under the Hindu Marriage Act? [10+6]
5. (a) Discuss the procedure relating to solemnization of marriages under the Special Marriage Act, 1954. [8]  
(b) What is the importance of Notice of an Intended Marriage and Marriage Notice Book under the Special Marriage Act, 1954? [8]
6. (a) Discuss the Powers of Marriage Officer under the Special Marriage Act, 1954. [8]  
Mention the importance of Registration and Marriage Certificate under the Special marriage Act, 1954. [8]
7. (a) What do you understand by the term 'Adoption'? Explain the essential requisites of a valid adoption under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956. [10]  
(b) What are the effects of Adoption under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956?
8. (a) Discuss the validity of following adoptions: [4+4]  
(i) A Hindu female of 28 years adopts a male child of 10 years.  
(ii) 'A' is having a son by Adoption. 'A' adopted another son.  
(b) Define 'Maintenance' and discuss the provisions regarding maintenance of wife under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956. [8]
9. (a) What do you mean by the term 'Agnate' and 'Cognate'? [6]  
(b) Discuss the latest changes introduced in the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. [10]
10. (a) Discuss the General Rules of Succession in case of the property of a Male Hindu dying intestate according to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. [10]  
(b) Explain the Rights of Child in Womb. [6]
11. Write notes on **any four** of the following: [4×4]  
(a) Digests and Commentaries.  
(b) Custody of Children.  
(c) Half Blood.  
(d) Sapinda Relationship.

- (e) Restitution of Conjugal Rights.
- (f) Adultery.
- (g) Family Court.
- (h) Escheat.

## 2016 | English I

### Group – A

1. Answer **any three** of the following with reference to the context: [5×3]
  - (a) You must not allow any consideration of age or temptation to weight with you in the findings of your verdict.
  - (b) I shouldn't like you to have led me to the answer.
  - (c) The law is what it is a majestic edifice sheltering all of us, each stone of which rests on another.
  - (d) Is he to become a member of the luckless crews that man those dark ill-starred ships called prisons?
  - (e) It couldn't have been four minutes, Sir, because I ran all the way. (f) He did me afterwards he'd come into a windfall.
  
2. Answer **any one** question: [10×1]
  - (a) Analyse Shylock's village in the Trial Scene of "The Merchant of Venice" Do you think received his just deserts?
  - (b) Describe how Portia's ingenuity thwarts Shylock's evil plan to normally wound Antonio.
  - (c) "The quality of Mercy is not stained....." Whose words are these? Explain the speech in detail.
  
3. Explain **any one** with relevance to the context: [5×1]
  - (a) "How shall thou hope for Mercy rendering None?"
  - (b) "Give me any principal and let me go."
  - (c) "And by our Holy Sabbath have I sworn
  - (d) To have the due and forfeit of my bond."

### Group - B

4. Answer any five questions: [2×5]
  - (a) Why was a committee by the BBC? What is the full form of BBC?

- (b) Why was G. B. Shaw selected to serve in the committee?
- (c) Does Shaw encourage listening through keyholes?
- (d) According to Shaw who would be regarded as a 'Confidence trickster' and why?
- (e) Name the place King Amanullah of Afghanistan visited on his trip to England.
- (f) According to C. E. M. Joad, what led to the destruction of the ancient civilizations?
- (g) What does Joad mean when he says - "Today it is the oasis which is spreading over the desert"?
- (h) Why was the League of Nations set up?
- (i) Mention any two defects of modern civilization as presented by C. E. M. Joad.

### **Group - C**

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions below : [4×5]

How often one hears children wishing they were grown up, and old people wishing they were young again. Each age has its pleasures and its pains, and the happiest person is the one who enjoys what each age gives him without wasting his time in useless regrets.

Childhood is a time when there are few responsibilities to make life difficult. If a child has good parents, he is fed, looked after and loved, whenever he may do. It is improbable that he will ever again in his life be given so much without having to do anything in return. In addition, life is always presenting new things to the child - things that have lost their interest for older people because they are too well known, A child finds pleasure in playing in the rain, or in the snow. His first visit to the seaside is a marvellous adventure. But a child has his pains; he is not so free to do as he wishes as he thinks older people are; he is continually being told not to do things or being punished for what he has done wrong, His life is therefore not perfectly happy.

- (a) What does the author think is the happiest person?
- (b) What is good about childhood days?
- (c) Give examples of things that a child finds interesting but not an adult.
- (d) Why does the author say that a child's life is not perfectly happy? (e) Describe a memorable incident that happened in your childhood.

### **Group - D**

6. Attempt an essay on **any one** topic: [20]
- (a) Utility of English in Indian Law Courts.

- (b) Gender Inequality in India - a bitter truth.
- (c) Politics and Morality.
- (d) The Role of the Judiciary in Curbing Corruption.

## **2016 | Political Science I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Define Political Science. Is Political Science a Science? Give reasons for your answer. [6+10]
2. Discuss the Behavioural Approach to the study of Political Science. On what grounds this approach is criticized? [10+6]
3. Explain the Social Contract Theory regarding the origin of the State. Write down different criticisms levelled against this theory. [10+6]
4. Discuss the essential elements of the State. [8]  
Write down the difference between the State and Society. [8]
5. Write down the Matriarchal and Patriarchal Theory of the origin of the State. What are the criticism against theory? [10+6]
6. What is meant by Sovereignty? Write down the essential attributes of Sovereignty. Distinguish between Legal and Political Sovereignty. [4+6+6]
7. What is meant by Liberty and Equality? Write down the relations between Liberty and Equality. [4+4+8]
8. Write down the meaning of the term 'Right'. Discuss the Natural Theory of Rights. [6+10]
9. Explain Austin's Theory of Sovereignty. Point out different criticisms levelled against this theory. [8+8]
10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following : [8×2]
  - (b) State and Association. (c) Rights imply duties.
  - (c) De Jure and De Facto Sovereignty. (d) Different kinds of Rights.

## **2016| Sociology I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Define Sociology. Is Sociology a Science? [4+12]
2. (a) State the difference between Society and Community. [6]

- (b) What is meant by status? Explain the concept of ascribed status and achieved status. [4+6]
3. What is Socialisation? Discuss its importance in the life of an individual. [6+10]
  4. Define Social Group. Write a note on various types of Social Groups. [6+10]
  5. What is Religion? Do you think that religion plays an importance role as a Social Institution? [4+12]
  6. Explain the concept of family pointing out its distinctive features. Discuss the various functions of the family. [6+10]
  7. What is Social Control? Briefly discuss the various Informal Agencies of Social Control. [4+12]
  8. Analyse the concept of kinship. Narrate the characteristics and functions of Kinship Relations. [8+8]
  9. What is Social Change? Is Social Change necessary? Discuss Marxist Theory of Social Change. [6+4+6]
  10. Write notes on **any two** : [8×2] (a) Accommodation.  
 (b) Social norms and values.  
 (c) Marriage and its importance.  
 (d) Cultural Lag.  
 (e) Social Stratification..

## **2016 | General Principal of Contract I**

### **Group - A** Answer **any four** Questions

1. (a) Define Contract.  
 (b) Describe the essentials of a valid Contract. [8]  
 (c) When does an agreement become void? [4]
2. (a) What do you understand by Consideration? [4]  
 (b) Explain the statement - "Consideration need to be adequate". [6]  
 (c) Mention the exception to the rule - "No Consideration, No Contract". [6]
3. (a) What is an Offer? State the rule of valid Offer. [8]  
 (b) Acceptance must be absolute - discuss. [8]

4. (a) What do you understand by Consensus ad Idem?  
[4] (b) What is "Free Consent"? [4]  
(c) Distinguish between Misrepresentation and Fraud. [8]
5. (a) Point out the distinctions between a Contingent Contract and a Wagering Agreement.[10] (b) What do you understand by Novation? [6]
6. (a) What do you mean by Quantum Meruit? [4]  
(b) What is a Quasi-contract? Enumerate the Quasi-contracts dealt with in section 68 to 72 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. [12]
7. (a) Briefly discuss the principles on which the court award damages to the injured party on The Breach of Contract. [10]
8. "Time is the essence of Contract". - Justify the statement. [6]
9. Write short notes on (**any four**) : [4×4]
  - (a) Void and Voidable Agreement
  - (b) Reciprocal Promise
  - (c) Coercion and Under Influence
  - (d) Tender, Treated as a valid Performance
  - (e) Rescission of Contract
  - (f) Appropriation of Payments

**Group - B**

Answer **any one** Question

9. (a) What is specific Performance of Contract? [4]  
(b) Who may obtain Specific Performance of a Contract. [4]  
(c) When may court order Specific Performance of a Contract and must it refuse to do so? [8]
2. (a) Define Injunction? [4]  
(b) Distinguish between Temporary Injunction and Perpetual Injunction. [6]  
(c) State the conditions in which as interim order of injunction can be granted. [6]

**2016 | Family Law I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Who are Hindus? Explain. [6]  
(b) Critically discuss the ancient sources of Hindu Law. [10]
2. (a) Explain the nature and concept of Hindu law. [10]

- (b) What do you understand by Equity, Justice and Good conscience? Explain its importance as a source of Hindu Law. [6]
3. (a) Explain the nature, concept and object of Hindu Marriage. [8]  
 (b) Discuss the validity of following Hindu Marriages (**any two**): [4×2]  
 (i) A male Hindu marries his niece.  
 (ii) A Hindu female marries another Hindu female.  
 (iii) A Hindu male marries his natural uncle's daughter.
4. (a) Discuss 'Cruelty' and 'Desertion' as grounds of divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Cite importance judicial decisions.  
 (b) What are the special grounds of Divorce available to the wife only under the Hindu Marriage Act? [10+6]
5. (a) State the conditions and provisions as to the notice of intended marriage as per the Special marriage Act, 1954. What do you know about the Marriage Notice Book and Publication of Notice under the said Act? [10]  
 (b) Mention the importance and contents of "Declaration" to be made by the bride and bridegroom while solemnizing the Marriage under the special Marriage Act, 1954. [6]
6. (a) Discuss the capacity of a Hindu male and Hindu female to adopt a child. [10]  
 (b) Discuss the validity of following adoptions: [2×3]  
     A Hindu male aged 32 years adopts a daughter age 12 years.  
     'A', a Hindu adopts 'B' an orphan child with the consent of the orphanage (iii) authorities.  
     Two sisters 'Sonali' and 'Dipali' adopt a male child.
7. (a) Define 'Maintenance' and discuss the provisions regarding maintenance of wife under the Hindu adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956. [8]  
 (b) Discuss the provisions relating to [4+4]  
     Maintenance of Widowed daughter-in-law.  
     Maintenance of child, under the Hind Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956.
8. (a) What are the important changes introduces by the Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005? Elaborately discuss. [12]  
 How does the succession pass when a certain heir is disqualifies? [4]
9. (a) Discuss the General Rule of Succession in case of the property of male Hindu dying intestate according to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. [10]  
 (b) What do you mean by the term 'agnate' and 'cognate'? [6]
10. Write short note on **any four** of the following: [4×4]

- (a) Dharma.
- (b) Lex-Loci.
- (c) Sapinda Relationship.
- (d) Voidable Marriage.
- (e) Divorce by Mutual Consent.
- (f) Marriage Officer.
- (g) Restitution of Conjugal Right.
- (h) Stridhan

## 2015 | English I

### Group -A

1. Answer **any three** of the following with reference to the context : [5×3]
  - (b) "Prisoner at the bar, you stand convicted of felony."
  - (c) "She has every reason to favour the prisoner - but what did she say? She said the prisoner was not insane."
  - (d) "The rest has following as death follows a stab to the heart....."
  - (e) "One wrong is no excuse for another."
  - (f) "Anyway when I got outside, I wanted to chuck myself under a bus."
2. Answer **any one** Question : [10×1]
  - (b) Showcase Shylock's character as revealed in the Trial Scene of "The Merchant of Venice".
  - (c) The Trial Scene of "The Merchant of Venice" is the climax of the play, - Justify.
  - (d) Would you agree that Antonio is the pivotal character of "The Merchant of Venice"? Explain your opinion in detail.

### Group -B

3. Answer **any five** Question : [3×5]
  - (b) How does G. B. Show distinguish between home manners and company manners?
  - (c) What is G. B. Show's opinion regarding "Ideally Correct English"?
  - (d) What does G. B. Show mean by "Pedantic affection"?
  - (e) What advice does G. B. Show give to foreigner intending to visit England?

- (f) Why does C. E. M. Joad say that "illness is no longer terrible thing"?
- (g) What are "the new and rare things" that C. E. M. Joad talks about?
- (h) Name the places that king Amenullah of Afghanistan visited on his trip to England.
- (i) How can machines help in the progress of civilization, as suggested by C. E. M. Joad?

4. Explain **any one** with references to the context : [5×1]

- (j) "Thou shall have justice more than thou desir'st."
- (k) "You take my house when you do take the prop that doth sustain my house." (c)  
".....It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

### **Group - C**

5. Read the following passage and answer the question below : [4×5]

Learn never to conceive a prejudice against others because you know nothing of them. It is bad reasoning and makes enemies of half the world. Do not think ill of them till they behave ill to you; and then strive to avoid the faults which you see in them.

I thought you were disposed to criticize the dress of some of the boys as not so good as your own. Never despise anyone for anything that he cannot help - least of all, for his poverty. I hope you will neither be the dupe nor victim of vulgar prejudices. Never despise anyone at all, for contempt implies a triumph over and pleasure in the ill of another. It means that you are glad and congratulate yourself on their failings and misfortunes. The more airs of childish importance you give yourself, you will only expose yourself to be the more laughed at. In your father's house, you might do as you pleased; in the world you will find competitors at every turn.

- Willam Hazlitt

- (a) Can you tell who is writing to whom in this passage? Give reasons.
- (b) What are the obvious pitfalls of prejudice?
- (c) Give two examples of what the author considers to be 'Vulgar prejudice'.
- (d) Find antonyms from the passage for the following words :  
(i) Appreciate; (ii) Strengths; (iii) Conceal; (iv) Applaud
- (e) Find synonyms from the passage for the following words : (i) Bias; (ii) Victory; (iii) Want; (iv) Fool

### **Group - D**

6. Attempt an essay **on any** one topic: [15]

- (b) 'Pen is mightier than sword' is filling proverb in modern times.
- (c) Politics and morality.
- (d) Social responsibility of lawyers in today's world.

## **2015 | Political Science I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Define Political Science. Write down the nature and scope of Political Science. [6+10]
2. (a) Discuss the Traditional Approaches to the study of Political Science. [10]  
(b) Write down the different criticisms levelled against this approach. [6]
3. (a) Define State and explain essential characters. [10]  
(b) Difference between State Government and State Association. [6]
4. (a) Explain the Force Theory regarding the origin of all State. [12] (b) What are its limitations? [4]
5. (a) Define Sovereignty and enumerate the essential attributes of Sovereignty.  
(b) Distinguish between De-jure and De-facto Sovereignty. [10+6]
6. Write down the meaning and nature of liberty. discuss the different kinds of Liberty. [6+10]
7. Examine the nature of Rights. Discuss the Rights in different social system. [4+12]
8. (a) Discuss the classification of Rights. [8]  
(b) "Rights imply Duties" - Explain. [8]
9. (a) Explain the Austin's Theory of sovereignty. [8]  
(b) Point out different criticisms levelled against this theory. [8]
10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following: [8×2]
  - (a) Is Political Science a Science?
  - (b) Discuss in brief the concepts of Negative and Positive Liberty.
  - (c) Relation between Political Science and Political Philosophy.
  - (d) Discuss the Historical or Devine Theory or Matriarchal Theory of the origin of the State.
  - (e) Discuss the Philosophical and Pluralistic Theories of Sovereignty.
  - (f) Discuss Liberty and Equality.
  - (g) Concept of General Will.
  - (h) Different Theory of Rights.

## **2015 | Sociology I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Who is regarded as the "Father of Sociology" and why? [3]  
 (b) What is the etymological meaning of sociology? [1]  
 (c) Name few early sociologists who have contributed to the development of sociology. [4]  
 (d) Discuss the relation between sociology and law. [8]
2. (a) What is meant by "Accommodation" and "Assimilation"? [8]  
 (b) Discuss the importance of Assimilation as a Social Process. [8]
3. (a) Define Social Group. What are the different characteristics of Social Groups? [10]  
 (b) Discuss the differences between Primary and Secondary Groups. [6]
4. (a) What is the value of Socialisation in the life of an individual? [6]  
 (b) State the role played by different Agencies of Socialisation. [10]
5. (a) Explain the concept of Social Stratification. [6]  
 (b) Give an account of different types of Social Stratification. [10]
6. What is the meaning of Education? Discuss the role of education as a social institution. [4+12]
7. (a) What are the basic forms of Marriage? Explain. [8]  
 (b) Discuss the importance of marriage as a Social Institution. [8]
8. (a) Analyse the concept of Social Control. Why it is requested? [8]  
 (b) Do you think that law is the most powerful means of Social Control in the present day society? [8]
9. (a) Explain the nature and characteristics of Social Change. [8]  
 (b) Briefly assess the role of Technology or Biological factors in bringing Social Change. [8]
10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following: [8×2]
  - (a) Civilization and Culture.
  - (b) Social Status and Role.
  - (c) Kinship Relation.
  - (d) Society and Community.
  - (e) Social Importance of Work and Occupation.

## **2015 | General Principal of Contract I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Define the following terms as provided under the Indian Contract Act: [2×4]  
(i) Proposal; (ii) Promise; (iii) Void Agreement; and (iv) Voidable Contract  
(b) Discuss the law of communication of Proposal and Acceptance. Is it possible to revoke a Proposal or an Acceptance? Explain with example. [8]
2. (a) Are all agreements "Contracts"? Discuss the essentials of a valid contract. What is the status of an agreement where "free consent" is not present? Discuss. [10]  
(b) Can a minor make a valid contract? Explain with the help of a leading Case. [6]
3. (a) What is 'consent'? When a consent is said to be free? [4]  
(b) Define the following: [4×3]  
(i) Coercion; (ii) Fraud; (iii) Misrepresentation.
4. Define Consideration. What is part, present and future Considerations? Is it possible to make a valid contract without the presence of Consideration? Discuss the exceptional situation too. [16]
5. (a) What is meant by "Anticipatory breach of contract"? Discuss. [8]  
(b) What is the effect of an agreement to do an impossible act? Discuss the provision of Law if the act becomes impossible or unlawful after the contract was made. [8]
6. Explain **any two** from the following: [8×2]  
(a) Agreement in restraint of trade, void.  
(b) Agreement, in restraint of legal proceedings - void.  
(c) Agreements that are uncertain, void.
7. (a) What do you mean by "Quasi-contracts"? Discuss the Quasi-contracts as provided by the contract Act, 1872. [12]  
(b) What is the effect of Novation, rescission and alteration of contract? [4]
8. Write short notes on **any four** from the following: [4×4]  
(a) Undue Influence.  
(b) Quantum Meruit.  
(c) Mistake of Fact.  
(d) Revocation of Proposals.  
(e) Competency to Contract.  
(f) Wagering Agreement.

9. (a) What is specific performance of a contract? Under which Act it is dealt with? When would the Court grant a decree for specific performance? [8]  
Which contracts are not specifically enforceable? Discuss. [8]
10. (a) Define Injunction. What are the types of Injunction? Distinguish between Temporary and Perpetual Injunctions. [6]  
(b) When can an Injunction may be refused by the Court? [10]

## **2015 | Family Law I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Discuss the nature and concept of Hindu Law. [8]  
(b) Explain the term Hindu by Birth. [4]  
(c) Whether a person who reconverts to Buddhism, is a Hindu or not? [4]
2. (a) Discuss the importance of Custom as a source of Hindu Law. Briefly mention the essentials of a valid custom. [10]  
(b) Write a note on Legislation as a source of Hindu Law. Mention names of some important legislations as Hindu law. [6]
3. (a) Discuss the essential conditions of Hindu marriage. [10]  
(b) A Hindu male marries the wife of father's brother. Discuss the validity of the marriage.[6]
4. (a) Distinguish between Divorce and Judicial Separation. [6]  
(b) Explain Divorce by Mutual Consent. [6]  
(c) What do you understand by fare trial Rule? [4]
5. (a) State the conditions and provisions as to the notice of intended marriage as per the Special Marriage Act - 1954. What do you know about the Marriage notice book and publication of Notice under the Act? [10]  
(b) Discuss the Power of Marriage Officer under the Special Marriage Act. [6]
6. (a) Explain the nature and object of Adoption under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act,  
(b) 1956? [6]  
(c) Discuss the Capacity of a Hindu female to take in adoption. [4]  
Whether any ceremony and registration is necessary for a valid adoption. [6]

7. (a) What are the effects of Adoption under the Hindu Adoption & Maintenance Act, 1956? [4] (b) Discuss the validity of following Adoption : [3×4]  
 (i) A Hindu male adopts a child of 16 years.  
       A Hindu female of 28 years adopts a male child of 10 years.  
       A Hindu male adopted a child by paying rupees one lakh to the person giving in adoption.
8. (a) Discuss the personal obligations of a Hindu to maintain certain relations, under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956. [10]  
 (b) Who are Dependants under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956? [6]
9. (a) Discuss the General Rules of Succession in case of property of a male Hindu dying intestate according to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. [10]  
 (c) Explain the following terms as per the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 (**any two**): [3+3]  
       Intestate.  
       Cognate.  
       Heir.  
       Agnate.
10. Write short notes on **any four** of the following: [4×4]  
 (a) Smriti.  
 (b) Conversion.  
 (c) Restriction of Conjugal Rights.  
 (d) Sapinda Relationship.  
 (e) Desertion.  
 (f) Family Court.  
 (g) Rights of Child in Womb.  
 (h) Custody of Children.

## 2014 | English I

### Group - A

1. Explain **any three** of the following with reference to the context : [5×3]  
 (a) "The offence with which the prisoner is charged is one of the most serious known to our law."  
 (b) "Justice is a machine that, when someone has once give it the starting push, rolls on of itself."

- (c) "Gentlemen, men like the prisoner are destroyed daily under our law for want of that human insight which sees them as they are, patients and not criminals."
  - (d) "The law is what it is - a majestic edifice sheltering all of us, each stone of which rests on another."
  - (e) "He was kind of everything at once with his eyes."
2. Answer **any one** question: [10×1]
- (a) Elucidate on Portia's plea for mercy in the Trial Scene of 'The Merchant of Venice'. What impact did it have on Shylock?
  - (b) Analyse Shylock's villainy in the trial scene. Do you think he received his just desserts?
  - (c) Describe how the 'ring episode' brings back the romance and humour at the end of the play 'The Merchant of Venice'.

### **Group - B**

3. Answer **any five** questions : [3×5]
- (a) What, according to G. B. Shaw, is the difference between company manners and home manners?
  - (b) Who were the people in the audience who listened to G. B. Shaw's lecture on Spoken English and Broken English ?
  - (c) Is there anything as 'ideally correct English'?
  - (d) Why are the English not keen to help foreigners who are fluent in English?
  - (e) How are machines a threat to our civilization?
  - (f) What, in Joad's opinion, is the chief difference between previous civilization and the civilization of today?
  - (g) What, in Joad's opinion, are the chief causes of war among nations?
  - (h) What is a major benefit of good health enjoyed by the people of modern civilization?
2. Explain **any one** with reference to the context : [5×1]
- (b) "The pound of flesh which I demand of him is dearly bought, 'tis mine and I will have it."
  - (c) "Let me have judgement and the Jew his will"
  - (d) "what! wouldn't thou have a serpent sting three times"?

### **Group - C**

5. Read the passage give below and answer the questions that follow : [4×5]

To him India was dear, because she had represented throughout the ages certain immutable truths. But through he was intensely religious and came to be called the Father of the Nation which he had liberated, yet no narrow religious or national bonds confined his spirit. And so he became the great internationalist, believing in the essential unity of man, the underlying unity of all religions, and the needs of humanity and more specially devoting himself to the services of the poor, the distressed and the oppressed millions everywhere. His death brought more tributes than have been paid at the passing of any other human being in history.

What was his great power over the mind and heart of man due to? Even we realized that his dominating passion was truth. That truth led him to proclaim without ceasing that good ends can never be attained by evil methods. That truth led him to fight evil and untruth whenever he found them, regardless of the consequences. That truth made the service of the poor and the distressed the passion of his life, for where there is inequality and discrimination, and suppression, there is injustice and evil and untruth. And thus he became the beloved of all those who have suffered from social and political evils.

- (b) About whom is the passage written? How is he fondly referred to ?
- (c) What did he understand by 'truth'?
- (d) Why does the author refer to him as 'the greater internationalist'?
- (e) Enumerate some of the passions of the great man, as remarked upon by the author.
- (f) Find a synonym each from the passage for the following words : (i) Result; (ii) Element; (iii) Declare; (iv) Bound

#### **Group - D**

- 6. Attempt an essay on any **one topic** : [15]
  - (d) Swift and steady wins the race 'is the fitting proverb in modern times.
  - (e) India's cultural heritage
  - (f) A day in the life of a lawyer.

## **2014 | Political Science I**

Answer **any five** Questions

- 1. (a) Define Political Science. [6]
  - (b) Examine the nature of Political Science as a Science. [10]

2. (a) Discuss the Behavioural Approach to the study of Political Science. [10] (b) What are its limitations? [6]
3. (a) Define State. [4]
  - (a) Briefly discuss the essential elements of State. [6]
  - (b) Write down the differences between State and Society. [6]
4. (a) Explain the Social Contract Theory regarding the origin of the State. [12] (b) What are the defects of this theory? [4]
5. (a) Define Sovereignty and enumerate the essential attributes of Sovereignty.
  - (b) Distinguish between Real and Titular Sovereignty. [6+6+4]
6. (a) Explain the Monistic Theory of Sovereignty. [8]
  - (b) Point out difference criticisms levelled against this theory. [8]
7. (a) Define Liberty. [6]
  - (b) Discuss in brief the concepts of Negative and Positive Liberty. [10]
8. (a) Define Right. [6]
  - (b) Discuss the Natural Theory of Rights. [10]
9. (a) What do you mean by Equality? [8]
  - (b) Discuss the relation between Liberty and Equality. [8]
10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following : [8×2]
  - (a) Relation between Political Science and Political Philosophy.
  - (b) Concept of 'General Will'.
  - (c) 'Rights Imply Duties' - Explain.
  - (d) Distinguish between State and Government. (e) Social Equality.
  - (e) Patriarchal Theory of the origin of the State.

## 2014 | Sociology I

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Define Sociology. Who coined the term Sociology and when? [6+2]
  - (b) Discuss the subject matter of Sociology. [8]
2. What is meant by Society? State the characteristics of Society. What is the difference between Society and Community? [6+6+4]
3. What is Social Process? Do you think that conflict competition and co-operation are all interdependent? [6+10]

4. 'Personalities do not come readymade. They are shaped through the process of Socialisation.' How the process of socialisation takes place and help a child to become a useful member of the society? [16]
5. Explain the meaning of Social Stratification. What are its characteristics? Caste and Class are the two major forms of Social Stratification. Do you agree? [4+4+8]
6. Discuss the distinctive feature of a Family? Mention the functions of Family as a Social Institution. Do you notice any change in the functions of Family today?[16]
7. What is Religion? Analyse the role of Religion as a Social Institution. [4+12]
8. (a) What is meant by Social Control? [4]  
(c) What is the purpose of Social Control? [4]  
(d) State the role of formal agency as an instrument of Social Control. [8]
9. Define Social Change. State the nature and characteristics of Social Change. Explain Marxist Theory of Social Change. [4+6+6]
10. Write notes on **any two** : [8×2]
  - (a) Primary Group and Secondary Group.
  - (b) Norms and Values.
  - (c) Importance of Marriage as a Social Institution.
  - (d) Functions of Education.
  - (e) Kinship Relation. (f) Cultural Lag.

## **2014 | General Principal of Contract I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Define Consideration. Explain the rule "No Consideration, No Contract." Is there any exception to the rule? If so, mention. [4+12]
2. What is an Agreement? Where an Agreement becomes Contract? What are essential elements of a valid contract? [2+4+10]
3. Define Privity of Contract. Is there any rule in India on Privity of Contract? Support your answer with the provisions of Indian Contract act, 1872. [4+12]
4. Define Contingent Contract. When Contingent Contract becomes contract? Distinguish between Void Agreement and Voidable Contract. [2+8+6]
5. (a) "Time is the essence of Contract" Justify the statement. [4]  
(b) How are the rights and liabilities developed upon the legal heirs of the parties to contract? [8]

- (d) What are the modes of discharging a contract? [4]
3. Distinguish Between : [4×4] (a) Misrepresentation and Fraud.  
 (a) Undue Influence and Coercion.  
 (b) Contract and Quasi Contract.  
 (c) General Damage and Special Damage.
4. Explain the following Doctrine : [8+8] (a) Supervening Impossibility. (b) Quantum Meruit.
5. Write short notes on (**any four**) : [4×4] (a) Past Consideration.  
 (a) Agreement in Restrain of Marriage.  
 (b) Reciprocal Promise.  
 (c) Alternative Promise.  
 (d) Public Policy.  
 (e) Consensus ad idem.
6. Define Injunction. What are the types of Injunction? When an Injunction can be granted to enforce a Negative Agreement? [4+4+8]
7. (a) What is specific performance of contract? [4]  
 (b) Who may obtain specific performance of contract? [4]  
 (c) Which contract cannot be specifically enforced? [8]

## **2014 | Family Law I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) "The concept of Hindu Law is deeply rooted in Hindu Philosophy and Hindu Religion." - Explain. [10]  
 (b) Write note on Dharmashastras. How does it differ from Dharma-sutras? [6]
2. (a) Who are Hindus? [6]  
 (b) Distinguish between Mitakshara Coparcenary and Dayabhaga Coparcenary. [10]
3. (a) What are the requisites of a valid adoption according to Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956? [10]  
 (b) Discuss the validity of the following adoption : [3+3]  
 A Hindu male aged 40 years adopts a daughter aged 16 years. (ii) A divorced woman adopts two sons.
4. (a) Discuss in detail the various grounds available under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 for annulment of marriage. [10]

- (b) Are the following marriages valid according to the Hindu Marriage Act?
- (i) A Hindu male marries his brother's daughter. [3]  
A Hindu female marries her adopted brother. [3]
5. (a) Explain 'Cruelty' and 'Conversion to another religion' as grounds of divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. [10]  
(b) Write a note on legitimacy of children Void and Voidable Marriage. [6]
6. (a) Explain the provisions relating to a valid marriage under Special Marriage Act, 1954. [8] What are the grounds for divorce according to Special Marriage Act? What is alternative (b) relief in divorce proceeding? [6+2]
7. (a) What do you mean by the terms 'agnate' and 'cognate'? [6]  
(b) Discuss the changes introduced in the Hindu succession Act, 1956. [10]
8. (a) Discuss the differences between 'Judicial Separation' and 'Divorce' under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. [10]  
(b) Discuss the provisions relating to custody of minor children relating to proceeding under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. [6]
9. (a) Explain the validity of the following situations: [4×2] (i) Two sisters, Gita and Sita, adopt a male child.  
(ii) A Hindu marries his wife's sister before a decree of divorce has been passed.  
a. Explain the status and position of an adopted child in respect of Inheritance and Maintenance.
10. Write short notes on any four of the following: [4×4]
- Intestate.
  - Uterine Blood.
  - Consanguinity.
  - Stridhan.
  - Maintenance.
  - Adultery.
  - Notice of Marriage under the Special Marriage Act.
  - Escheat.

## 2013 | English I

### Group - A

1. Explain with reference to the context (any three) : [5×3]

- (a) "You have been given fair trial and found guilty, in any opinion rightly found guilty, of forgery."
- (b) "Is he to become a member of the luckless crews that man those dark, ill starredships called prisons?"
- (c) "You say that on the morning of the forgery the prisoner was jumpy."
- (d) "The offence with which the prisoner is charged is one of the most serious known to our law."
- (e) "It was all the work of a moment."

2. Answer **any one** question: [10×1]

- (a) Explain in detail your impression of Shylock's character with reference to the Trial Scene in 'The Merchant of Venice'.
- (b) Describe how Portia defeats Shylock in the courtroom during Antonio's trial, with special emphasis on the ingenuity of her argument as a lawyer.
- (c) Antonio is the pivotal character of 'The Merchant of Venice', Justify.

### **Group - B**

3. Answer **any five** questions: [2×5]

- (b) What does G. B. Shaw mean by company manners?
- (c) Why does C. E. M. Joad say that 'illness is no longer a terrible thing'?
- (d) Which committee was G. B. Shaw a member of?
- (e) What was the purpose of the committee?
- (f) How are machines a threat to our civilisation?
- (g) Mention the two qualities that C. E. M. Joad speaks of which are recent and rare characteristics of today's civilisation?
- (h) Name any three major benefits which, according to C. E. M. Joad, have been accomplished by modern civilisation?
- (i) Which are the place that King Amenuallah of Afghanistan visited during his trip England?

4. Explain with reference to the context (**any one**): [5×1]

- (j) 'How shall thou hope for mercy, rendering none?'
- (k) "And by holy Sabbath have I sworn To have the due forfeit of my bond"
- (l) 'The Jew shall have all justice; soft! no haste: He shall have nothing but the penalty.'

**Group - C**

5. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: [4×5]

Not very long ago, there was a time when various professions were classified as 'worthy' or 'unworthy'. A lawyer's profession was considered to be worthy, so was a doctor's or an administrator's while the work of a mechanic or labourer was dismissed as unworthy. But this kind of classification is out of tune with modern times. Now what makes a person worthy or unworthy is the quality of his work, and not its nature. If done with sincerity and dedication, a labourer's work is capable of winning him great applause while a second-rate doctor keeps idling away his time in his clinic with no one likely to peep in and say 'hello'. Beginning life as a first rate shoe shine boy is more creditable than beginning life as a second or third-rate engineer. The first one is bound to go places; the second one will keep rotting in his office forever. No thinking is needed to understand that an honest shopkeeper can win greater glory than a corrupt minister.

- (a) How are professions typically classified? Give two illustrations from the passage.
- (b) What is the modern attitude regarding the dignity of any profession?
- (c) How does the author illustrate his point regarding the dignity of work?
- (d) Give one-word synonyms for each of the following:
- (e) Out of tune; (b) to go places.

Give one antonym for each of the following: (a) applause; (b) modern.

**Group - D**

6. Attempt an essay on any one topic: [20×1] (i) Superstition and its ugly tentacles.  
(ii) Role and responsibility of the media regarding social awareness and social change. (iii) Fear has its uses, cowardice has none.

## **2013 | Political Science I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Define Political Science. Is Political Science a Science? [6]  
(b) Discuss the nature and scope of Political Science. [10]
2. (a) Write down the Traditional Approaches to the study of Political Science. [10]  
(b) On what grounds this approach is criticized? [6]

3. (a) What do you mean by the term 'State'? [4]  
(b) Discuss the essential elements of the state. [6]  
(c) Distinguish between State and Association. [6]
4. (a) Discuss the Theory of Divine Origin of the State. [10]  
(d) Point out the limitations of this Theory. [6]
5. (a) Define Sovereignty. [6]  
(b) Write down the essential attributes of Sovereignty. [10]
6. Distinguish between: [8+8]  
(a) De Jure and De Facto Sovereignty. (b) Legal and Political Sovereignty.
7. (a) Write down the meaning and nature of Liberty and Equality. [8]  
(b) Discuss the relation between them. [8] 8. (a) What do you mean by Right. [6]  
(c) Discuss Marxist Theory of Rights. [10]
8. (a) Enumerate Civil and Political Rights of a Citizen. [8]  
(b) Rights imply duties - Explain. [8]
9. Write short notes on **any two** of the following: [8×2] (a) Difference between State and Government.  
(a) Political Science and Political Philosophy.  
(b) Force Theory regarding the origin of the State. (d) Different kinds of Liberty.

## **2013 | Sociology I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Discuss the utility of the study of Sociology. [6]  
(b) Is Sociology a Science? [10]
2. (a) What do you mean by Status and Role? [8]  
(b) Distinguish between Ascribed Status and Achieved Status. [8]
3. (a) 'Accommodation is a Social Process which results into social order'. - Discuss.  
(b) What is Assimilation? [10+6]
4. Define Social Group. what are the different characteristics of Social Group. [4+12]
5. What is Social Stratification? Discuss the various types of Social Stratification. [4+12]
6. Discuss the role of education as an important Social Institution.[16]
7. (a) 'The purpose, functions and forms of marriage may differ from society to society, but it is present every - where as an Institution', - State the importance of marriage as a Social  
(a) Institution. [10]

Write a note on polygamy as a form of marriage. [6]

8. What is Social Control? Briefly explain the various informal agencies of Social Control. [4+12]
9. What is meant by Social Change? How Biological Factors and Cultural Factors constitute as sources of Social Change? [16]
10. Write short notes on (**any two**): [8×2]
  - (a) Social norms and values.
  - (b) Difference between Society and Community. (c) Cultural Lag.
  - (c) Socialisation.
  - (d) Social importance of work and occupation.

## **2013 | General Principal of Contract I**

### **Group - A**

Answer **any four** Questions

1. (a) How does a "Contract" differ from an "Agreement"? Explain in the light of the provisions contained under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. [8]  
(b) Do you support the view that "all contracts are agreements but all agreements are not contract"? [8]
2. (a) Define 'Consideration'. [4]  
(b) Can a stranger to a Contract sue on it? [4]  
(c) Briefly explain 'Present', 'Past', and 'Future' Consideration. [8]
3. (a) Define 'Proposal' and 'Acceptance'. When a proposal can be revoked and what are the modes of its revocation? [10]  
(a) Can mental acceptance be treated as a valid acceptance? [3] (c) What is meant by "Consensus ad idem"?
4. (a) What is valid contract? [5]  
(b) What is meant by void agreement? Can all void agreements/ contracts be treated as "Void ab initio"? [5]  
(c) Give at least six (6) examples of void agreements. [6]
5. (a) If there is absence of "Free Consent" in a contract, what would be the status of that contracts? --- Give your answer with three different situations and examples. [12]  
(b) When mere silence can be treated as 'Fraud' in respect of a contract? [4]

6. (a) What is meant by contingent contract? [4]  
 (b) Point out the distinguish between Contingent Contract and a Wagering Agreement. [8]  
 (c) Can a person validity make a contract with another restraining the other from marrying?  
 - Explain. [4]
7. Write short notes on **any four**: [4×4]  
 (a) Doctrine of Frustration.  
 (b) Anticipatory breach of contract.  
 (c) Coercion.  
 (d) Tender, treated as a valid performance.  
 (e) Novation, and  
 (f) Rescission of Contract.
8. (a) What is meant by Quasi-Contract? Discuss different types of Quasi-Contracts. [10]  
 (a) What do you mean by Discharge of Contract? Mention the ways of discharge of a contract.

**Group - B**

Answer **any one** Question

9. (a) When would the court grant a decree for specific performance and when it may refuse to grant the same? [10]  
 (b) What is specific performance of a contract? Who may obtain a decree for specific performance? [6]
10. (a) What is Injunction? Distinguish between Temporary and Perpetual Injunction. [8]  
 (b) When can an Injunction be refused by the court? [8]

**2013 | Family Law I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Critically discuss the ancient sources of Hindu Law. [10]  
 (b) Discuss the significance of 'Legislation' and 'Judicial Precedent' as sources of the Hindu Law. [6]
2. (a) "Hindus are born as well as made." - Justify that statement with reasons. [6]  
 (b) State the categories of persons to whom Hindu Law is applicable and briefly explain the concept and nature of Hindu Law. [10]

3. (a) What are the conditions relating to solemnization of marriage under the Special Marriage Act, 1954? [6]  
 (b) Discuss the essential requisites for registration of a marriage celebrated in other forms under the Special Marriage Act, 1954. What is the procedure for such registration? [10]
4. (a) Discuss the essential conditions of a valid Hindu Marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.  
 (b) What is the difference between Void and Voidable Marriage? [10+6]
5. (a) State the conditions and provisions as to the notice of intended marriage as given in the Special Marriage Act, 1954. What do you know about the Marriage Notice Book and Publication of Notice under the said Act? [10]  
 (b) Write a short note on 'Marriage Certificate'? [6]
6. (a) What is the provision regarding the Restitution of Conjugal Rights under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955? [8]  
 (a) What are additional grounds of Divorce available to the wife only? [4]  
 (b) The wife is living in her father's house since the last 3 years with the consent of her husband. Can the husband claim divorce against the wife? [4]
7. (a) Define the term 'Adoption' and explain the essential requisites of a valid adoption under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956. [10]  
 (b) What are the effects of adoption under the Hindu Adoptions & Maintenance Act, 1956? [6]
8. (a) Explain the following terms as per the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 (**any two**): [3×2]
  - Intestate.
  - Heir.
  - Agnate.
  - Cognate.
  - Descendants.
- (c) Discuss the general rules of Succession in case of the property of a female Hindu dying intestate according to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. [10]
8. (a) Discuss the following under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956.
  - (i) Maintenance of widowed daughter-in-law. [4]
  - (ii) Maintenance of illegitimate child. [4]
- (b) How does the Court determine the amount of award of maintenance? [8]

9. Write short notes on **any four** of the following: [4×4] (a) Divorce by Mutual Consent.
- (a) Rights of a child in the womb.  
 (b) Presumption in case of simultaneous deaths.  
 (c) Marriage Officer.  
 (d) Disqualifications from Inheritance.  
 (e) Mitakshara Coparcenary. (g) Testamentary succession.

## 2012 | English I

### Group - A

1. (a) Explain **any three** of the following with reference to the context : [5×3]
- "Justice is a machine that, when someone has once give it the starting push, rolls on of itself."  
 "She has every reason to favour the prisoner but what did she say? She said the prisoner was not insane."  
 "The rest has followed as death follows a stab to the heart....."  
 "The offence with which the prisoners is charged is one of the most serious known to our law."  
 "Have you ever seen a dog that's lost its master?"
- (b) Answer **any one** of the following : [10×1]
- Bring out the dramatic qualities of the 'Trial Scene' of the merchant of Venice. How does Shakespeare highlight the abnormal cruelty of Shylock in the 'Trial Scene' of the Merchant of Venice?  
 Elucidate on Portia's plea for mercy in the 'Trial Scene'. What impact did it have on Shylock?
- (c) Explain **any one** of the following with reference to the context : [5×1]
- (i) "Give me my principal and let me go."  
 (ii) "He shall have nothing but the penalty." (iii) "Then must the Jew show mercy."

### Group - B

2. (a) Answer any five of the following: [2×5]
- (i) Why are the English not keen to help foreigners who are fluent in English?

- (ii) G. B. Shaw a member of which Committee? What was the purpose of the committee?
- (iii) Which are the places that king Amenuallah of Afghanistan visited during his trip to England?
- (iv) Who, according to G. B. Shaw, is a 'Confidence trickster'?
- (v) What, is C. E. M. Joad's opinion, are the benefits that civilisation has derived from safety?
- (vi) How are machines a treat to our civilisation?
- (vii) What is 'Pedantic affectation' according to G. B. Shaw?
- (viii) What is G. B. Shaw's opinion about 'ideally correct English'?

(b) Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: [5×4]

The cinema is an outstanding wonder of the modern age, it is not only a means of entertainment, but it is also many ways, an education in itself.

The cinema is a very valuable teaching aid. Historical films help the teacher of History. A couple of hours spent in the company of historical characters dressed in the costumes of the period can teach us far more than we can learn from a whole week's study of a history book.

Science can be taught very effectively through films. There are educational films companies which devote their time in the filming of the habits and customs of animals, insects, fish and numerous other branches of scientific life. We can watch the increasing activity of many kinds of germs and their effect on water, milk or blood. We can watch the opening and closing of flower and leaves and the growth of grass and weeds. All these actions and movements are greatly magnified on the screen. Such pictures are intensely interesting and are a very great help to the cause of education.

What are the two great advantages of cinema?

How do historical films help the teacher of history?

How can science be taught very effectively?

How are the actions and movements of animals and insects shown on the screen?

### **Group - C**

3. Attempt an essay on any one of the following topics: [20×1] (i) The impact of noise pollution on our everyday lives.
  - a. India's cultural heritage and its impact on modern society.

- b. My idea of a good education.
- c. Social responsibility of lawyers in today's world.

## **2012 | Political Science I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Is Political Science a Science? Give reasons for your answer. [10]  
(b) Distinguish between Political Science and Political Philosophy. [6]
2. (a) Discuss the Behavioural Approach to the study of Political Science. [10] (b) What are its limitations? [6]
3. (a) Define State. Briefly discuss the different elements of State. [8]  
(b) What is the difference between State and Society? [8]
4. (a) Explain the Social Contract Theory regarding the origin of the State. [12] (b) What are the defects of this theory? [4]
5. (a) Explain the Austin's Theory of Sovereignty. [8]  
(b) Point out different criticisms levelled against this theory. [8]
6. (a) Write a note on the Historical or Evolutionary Theory regarding the origin of the State.  
(b) What are the criticisms levelled against this theory? [12+4]
7. (a) What do you mean by Equality? [8]  
(b) Write a note on Social Equality. [8]
8. (a) Write down the meaning and nature of Liberty. [6]  
(b) Discuss different kinds of Liberty. [10]
9. (a) Define Right. [4]  
(b) Discuss the Natural Theory of Rights. [12] 10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following : [8×2] (a) Scope of Political Science.
  - a. 'Rights imply duties'. - Explain.
  - b. Patriarchal Theory of the origin of the State. (d) Distinguish between State and Government.

## **2012 | Sociology I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Who is regarded as the Father of Sociology and why? [2]  
(b) What is the etymological meaning of Sociology? [2]

- (c) 'Sociology has been defined in a number of ways by different sociologists' - Explain. [8]
- (c) Is there any relation between Sociology and Law? [4]
2. (a) "Every society has a culture of its own". State the characteristics of Culture. What do you know the contents of Culture? [8+4]
- (b) Explain the reasons of Cultural Changes. [4]
3. Discuss the concept of Social Process. Co-operation and competition are fundamental for the social existence of man. Do you agree? [4+12]
4. How the process of Socialisation takes place in the society? What are the agencies of Socialisation?[6+10]
5. Name the various types of Social Groups. Discuss the role of Primary and Secondary Groups and point out their differences. [4+8+4]
6. What is Religion? Discuss the functions of Religion as a Social Institution. [6+10]
7. "Family is the most permanent and universal Social Institution". Write the distinctive features and the major functions performed by family. [6+10]
8. (a) Explain the meaning and nature of Social Control. [8]
- (b) What are the various formal agencies of Social Control? Discuss. [8]
9. (a) Define Social Change. Explain the nature and characteristics of Social Change. [8]
- (b) Briefly assess the role of technology in bringing Social Change. [8]
10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following : [8×2] (a) Civilization.
- (b) Role of accommodation in the Society.
- (c) Social Stratification.
- (d) Social Role.
- (e) Kinship Relation.
- (f) Biological factors of Social Change.

## **2012 | General Principal of Contract I**

### **Group - A**

Answer **any four** Questions

1. (a) Discuss the essential of a valid Contract. [8]
- (b) Define Offer and Acceptance with illustration. [8]
2. (a) Define "Free Consent". What consideration or object of an Agreement in lawful and what is not? [4+6]
- (b) Distinguish between void and voidable contract. [6]

3. (a) "Consensus ad- idem is the essence of an agreement" - Discuss. [6]  
 (b) Under what circumstances can a person who is not party to a contract sue upon it? Discuss. [10]
4. (a) Define Coercion and Undue Influence. [4]  
 (b) What are the presumptions of Undue Influence? [8]  
 (c) A applies to a Banker for loan at a time when there is stringency in money market. The Banker declines to make the loan except at an unusually high rate of interest. A accepts the loan on this term. - Is the contract induced by undue influence? [4]
5. (a) Define Fraud and Misrepresentation for the purpose of Indian Contract Act. What are the consequences if Misrepresentation in a contract? [12]  
 (b) Point out the difference between Fraud and Misrepresentation. [4]
6. (a) What are the various ways in which a contract may be discharged? [10]  
 (b) Explain "Supervening Impossibility". [6]
7. (a) Explain the law relating to Minor's Agreement. [10]  
 (b) What do you mean by "Quantum Meruit"? [6] 8. Write short notes on **any four** of the following : [4+4] (a) Novation and Alteration.  
 (c) Past Consideration.  
 (d) Restraint of Trade.  
 (e) Wagering Agreement.  
 (f) Contingent Contract. (f) Mistake of Fact.

**Group - B**

Answer **any one** Question

1. (a) When can a perpetual injunction be granted? [8]  
 (b) "Mandatory injunction should be granted in rare case" Comment. [8]
2. (a) Elucidate the essential ingredients to enforce a specific performance of Contract. [8]  
 (b) What is the period of limitation to bring a suit for specific performance of Contract? [8]

**2012 | Family Law I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Discuss the origin, nature, concept and development of Hindu Law. [10] (b) Explain the term Hindu by religion. [3]

- (c) Do you think that a person can become a Hindu Law declaration? [3]
2. (a) Discuss the importance of Custom as a source of Hindu Law. Briefly mention the essentials of a valid Custom. [10]
- (b) Write a note on Dharmashastras. How a differs from Dharmashastras? [6]
3. (a) Explain the nature, concept and object of Hindu Marriage. [8]
- (c) Discuss the importance of ceremonies in a Hindu Marriage. [4]
- (d) A Hindu male wants to marry his mausi's daughter. Can he do so according to Hindu Law? [4]
4. (a) Explain 'Cruelty' and Conversion to another religion' as a ground of divorce under Hindu Marriage Act. [10]
- (b) Discuss briefly the maintenance provisions under the Hindu Marriage Act. [6]
5. (a) Discuss the procedure relating to solemnization of marriages under the Special Marriage Act, 1954. [8]
- (c) What is the effect of marriage solemnized under the said Act on the members of Hindu undivided family? [4]
- (d) When a marriage becomes void under the Special Marriage Act? [4]
6. (a) Discuss the powers of marriage officer in respect of objections to special marriage to the solemnized under the Act. [8]
- (b) Mention the contents of 'Declaration' to be made by the bride and bridegroom while solemnizing the Marriage under the Special Marriage Act, 1954. [8]
7. (a) Explain the nature and object of Adoptions under Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956. [8]
- (e) Discuss the provisions relating to Adoption by a Hindu female. [4]
- (f) A male Hindu adopts a refugee child. Discuss the validity of Adoption. [4]
8. (a) Which is the necessary ceremony for Adoption? [4]
- (b) Is registration necessary for a valid Adoption? [4]
- (c) Explain the status and provision of an adopted child in respect of inheritance and maintenance. [8]
9. (a) Discuss the General Rule of Succession in case of the property of a female Hindu dying intestate according to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. [10]
- (b) Explain the provisions relating to right of absolute property of women under Hindu Succession Act, 1956. [6]

10. Write short notes on **any four** of the following : [4×4] (a) Digests and Commentaries.  
 (b) Registration of Hindu Marriage.  
 (c) Restitution of Conjugal Rights.  
 (d) Custody of Children.  
 (e) Family Court.  
 (f) Half-Blood.  
 (g) Intestate.  
 (h) Right of Child in Womb.

## 2011 | English I

### Group - A

1. (a) Answer **any three** of the following with reference to the context : [5×3]
- i) "Gentlemen, men like the prisoner are destroyed daily under our law for want of that human insight which sees them as they are, patients, and not criminals."
  - ii) "The offence with which the prisoner is charge is one of the most serious known to our law"
  - iii) "Is he to become a member of the luckless crews that man those dark, ill-starred ships called prisons?"
  - iv) "Justice is a machine that, when someone has once give it the starting push, rolls on of itself."
  - v) "The law is what it is - a majestic edifice, sheltering all of us, each stone of which rests on another."
- a. Answer **any one** of the following : [10]
- (i) Analyse the process by which Portia defeated shylock in enforcing the penalty of the bond.
  - (ii) Draw a character sketch of Antonio, with special reference to the trial scene.
  - (iii) Describe the "ring episode" enacted by Portia and show how it brings back the comic atmosphere.
- b. Answer **any one** of the following with reference to the context : [5]
- (i) "The pound of flesh which I demand of him;  
Is dearly bought, 'tis mine and I will have it."
  - (ii) "I am sorry for thee : thou are come to answer A story adversary, an inhuman wretch....."

- (iii) "You take my house when you do take the prop that doth sustain my house."

**Group - B**

2. (a) Answer **any five** of the following : [2×5]

G.B. Shaw was a member of which committee? Who was the Chairman of the Committee?

What advice does G. B. Shaw give to the foreigners intending to visit England?

What is "pedantic affectation" according to G. B. Shaw?

What is the difference between company manners and home manners according to G. B. Shaw?

Why does C.E.M. Joad say that "illness is no longer a terrible thing"?

What is the difference between previous civilizations and modern civilization according to C.E.M. Joad?

What are "the new things and rare things" according to C.E.M. Joad?

How can the machines help in the progress of civilization?

- (b) Read the following passage carefully and answer the question below : [4×5]

Unquestionably, a literary life is for the most part an unhappy life; because if you have genius, you must suffer the penalty of genius and if you have only talent there are so many cares and worries incidental to the circumstances of men of letters as to make life exceedingly miserable. Besides the pangs of composition and the continuous disappointment which a true artist feels at his inability to reveal himself, there is the ever-recurring difficulty of gaining the public ear. Young writers are buoyed up by the hope and the belief that they have only to throw that poem at the world's feet to get back in return the laurel-crown; that they have only to push that novel into print to be acknowledged at once as a new light in literature. You can never convince a young author that the editors of magazines and publishers of books are a practical body of man who are frantically anxious about placing the best literature before the public. Nay, that for the most part they are mere brokers who conduct their business on the hardest lines of a profit and loss account. But supposing your book fairly launches, its perils are only beginning. You have to run the gauntlet of the critics. To a young author, again, this seems to be as terrible ordeal as passing down the files of

Sioux or Comanche Indians, each one of whom is thirsting for your scalp. A time comes in the life of every author when he regards critics as comical rather than formidable and goes his way unheeding. But there are sensitive souls that yield under the chastisement and perhaps after suffering much silent torture abandon the profession of the pen for ever. But no doubt there are hundreds who suffer keenly hostile and unscrupulous criticism and who have to bear that suffering in silence because it is a cardinal principle in literature that suffering in silence because it is a cardinal principle in literature that the most unwise thing in the world for an author is to take public notice of criticism in the way of defending himself. Silence is the only safeguard, as it is the only dignified protest against insult and offence.

- (i) Why is the literary life mostly an unhappy one?
- (ii) What are the ambitions of a young author?
- (iii) Are editors and publishers sympathetic to a young author?
- (iv) What are some of the ordeals awaiting the young authors from the critics? (v) What attitude should an author adopt in the face of bitter critics?

2. Attempt an essay on **any one** of the following topics : [20] (i) Environmental Pollution
- (ii) Utility of English in Indian Law Courts
  - (iii) Empowerment of women (iv) Privatisation of Education (v) Ragging - a social evil.

## **2011 | Political Science I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Define Political Science. Write down the nature and scope of Political Science. [6+10]
2. Discuss the Traditional Approaches to the study of Political Science. Write down criticism levelled against this approach. [10+6]
3. Define State and explain essential characteristics. Difference between State, Government and State, Association. [10+6]
4. Explain the Force Theory regarding the origin of the State. What are its limitations? [12+4]
5. (a) Define Sovereignty and enumerate the essential attributes of Sovereignty.  
(b) Distinguish between De-Jure and De-Facto Sovereignty. [10+6]
6. Discuss the nature of Liberty and Equality. Relations between Liberty and Equality. [10+6]

7. Examine the nature of Rights. Discuss the Rights in different social system. [4+12]
8. Write down the Pluralistic Theory of Sovereignty. What are the different criticisms levelled against this theory? [8+8]
9. Define Right. Discuss the Marxist Theory of Rights. [4+12]
10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following : [8×2] (a) Rights imply Duties - Discuss.  
 (b) State the basic principles of Austin's Theory of Sovereignty.  
 (c) Relation between Political Science and Political Philosophy.  
 (d) Concept of General will.  
 (e) Distinction between Legal and Political Sovereignty. (f) Is Political Science is a Science?

## **2011 | Sociology I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. What is Sociology? Discuss the significance of the Study of Sociology. Can Sociology be treated as a Science? [4+6+6]
2. How do social norms correspond to the prevailing values of Society? Discuss how different societies develop different types of norm. [8+8]
3. (a) Define Society. What are the basic characteristics of Society? [4+8]  
 (a) Distinguish between Society and Community. [4]
4. Define Social Group. What are the main characteristics of Social Groups? Discuss in brief the different types of Social Groups. [4+8+4]
5. What is Social Stratification? Critically discuss any two of the major types of Social Stratification. [6+10]
6. (a) Explain the meaning of Education. [6]  
 (a) What are the Social functions of Education? [10]
7. Define Marriage. Discuss the basic forms of Marriage. Explain the factors that are responsible for the necessity of marriage as a Social Institution. [4+6+6]
8. What is Social Change? Discuss the concept of Cultural Lag. Describe Marx's concept of Social Change. [4+6+6]
9. (a) Define Social Control. [4]  
 (a) Discuss the various agencies of Social Control. [8]  
 (b) Is social control necessary for the individual in society? [4]
10. Write short note on **any four** of the following : [4×4]  
 (a) Social Norms and Values (e) Social Status

- (b) Association (f) Cultural factors of Social Change
- (c) Competition (g) Different types of Family
- (d) In-group and Out-group (h) Social Importance of Work and Occupation

## **2011 | General Principal of Contract I**

### **Group - A**

Answer **any four** Questions

1. (a) Define a Contract. What do you mean by void Agreement? [4]  
(b) "All contracts are agreements but all agreements are not contract"- Explain the statement stating the essential characteristics of a contract. [12]
2. (a) What is a proposal? What are the essentials of a valid proposal? Mention the different methods by which a proposal may be revoked. [2+4+4]  
(b) "An agreement without consideration is void" - Discuss. [6]
3. (a) What is "Consideration"? [4]  
(b) Discuss the exceptions to the rule "No Consideration, No Contract". [12]
4. (a) Who are competent to contract under the Indian Contract Act, 1872? [4]  
(b) Discuss the position of an agreement made by a 'Minor' under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. [12]
5. (a) Discuss the law relating to Appropriation of Payment. [8]  
(b) "Time is the essence of contract" Give reason to justify the statement. [8]
6. Define 'Contingent Contract' and 'Wagering Agreement'. State the differences between 'Contingent Contract' and 'Wagering Contract'. [16]
7. (a) Briefly discuss the principles on which the courts award damages to the injured party on the breach of contract. [8]  
(b) Explain the term 'General Damages' and 'Special Damages'. [4×2]
8. Explain the term (**any four**) : [4×4]
  - (a) Fiduciary Relations. (e) Supervening Impossibility.
  - (b) Unilateral Mistake. (f) Quantum Meruit.
  - (c) Recession. (g) Unjust Enrichment.
  - (d) Novation. (h) Agreement in restraint of marriage-void.

### **Group – B Answer any one Question**

9. (a) In which year the Specific Relief Act is enacted?

- (b) Who may obtain Specific Performance?
- (c) When may the court order Specific Performance of a contract and when must it refuse to do so? [2+4+10]
10. (a) Define "Injunction". [4]
- (b) State the conditions in which an interim order of injunction can be granted. [12]

## 2011 | Family Law I

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Who are the Hindus? [4]
- (b) Briefly discuss the ancient sources of Hindu Law. [12]
2. (a) Discuss the essential conditions of a valid Hindu marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. [10]
- (b) Discuss the validity of the following marriages : [3+3] (i) A Hindu male marries the wife of his brother.
- (ii) A Hindu female marries another Hindu female.
3. Enumerate the source of Hindu Law and write notes on them. [16]
4. (a) What are the differences between Void and Voidable Marriage? [8]
- (b) Write a note on Legitimacy of children of Void and Voidable Marriage. [4]
- (c) Explain the different kinds of custom as one of the vital source of Hindu Law. [4]
2. (a) Explain the provisions relating to a valid marriage under Special Marriage Act, 1954. [8]
- (b) What are the Grounds of divorce according to Special Marriage Act? What is alternative relief in divorce proceedings? [6+2]
3. Discuss with specific provisions, the validity of the following adoptions: [16] (a) A Hindu male aged 30 years adopts a daughter aged 10 years.
- (b) 'A' a Hindu adopts 'B', an orphan child with the consent of the orphanage authorities. (c) 'A' is having a son by adoption. ;A; adopted another son. (d) A divorce women adopts a son and a daughter.
4. (a) What are the important changes introduced by the Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005? Elaborately discuss. [10]
- (b) How does the succession pass when a certain heir is disqualified? [6]
5. (a) Discuss the provision regarding to Restitution of Conjugal Rights under the Hindu Marriage Act.
- (b) What are the additional grounds of Divorce available to wife only?

- (c) Write a brief note on Divorce by mutual consent under the Hindu Marriage Act. [8+4+4]
6. (a) Define 'Maintenance' and discuss the provision regarding to maintenance to wife under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956. [10]
- (b) What are the criteria for determining the award of maintenance amount by the court? [6] 10. Write short notes (**any four**) : [4×4] (a) Voidable Marriage.
- (c) Sapinda Relation.
- (d) Agnate.
- (e) Cognate.
- (f) Marriage Officer.
- (g) Adultery.
- (h) Heir.
- (i) Half-Blood.

## **2010 | English I**

### **Group - A**

1. (a) Explain **any three** of the following with reference to the context : [5×3]
- (i) "I have to consider on the one hand the grave nature of your offence, the danger you caused to an innocent man and finally I have to consider the necessity of deterring others from following your example."
- (ii) "She has every reason to favour the prisoner but what did she say? She said the prisoner was not insane."
- (iii) "Is he become a member of the luckless crews that man those dark, ill-starred ships called prisons?"
- (iv) "It was the look in his eyes. I can't explain my meaning it was funny." (v) "It don't bear talking about."
- (b) Answer **any one** of the following : [10]
- (i) Elucidate on Portia's plea for mercy in the Trial Scene. What impact did it have on Shylock?
- (ii) Describe in detail the trial of Antonio in the Merchant of Venice.
- (iii) "Shylock is more sinned against than sinning." Do you agree? Justify your opinion in the light of the Trial Scene.

- (c) Answer **any one** of the following with reference to the context: [5]
- (i) "It dropped as the gentle rain from heaven upon the place beneath : it is twice blessed;"
- (ii) "The Jew shall have all justice; soft! no haste; He shall have nothing but the penalty."
- (iii) "You take my house when you do take the prop  
That doth sustain my house."

**Group - B**

2. (a) Answer **any five** question: [2×5]
- (i) In what circumstances would an Englishman suspect a foreigner to be a confidence trickster?
- (ii) What warning does G. B. Shaw give to foreigners intending to visit England?
- (iii) Is there anything that can be called "ideally correct English"? What does Shaw say about that?
- (iv) G. B. Shaw was a member of which committee? What was the purpose of the committee?
- (v) What are the benefits that civilization has derived from safety?
- (vi) What according to C. E. M. Joad is a significant reason for present society to be free from the fear of pain?
- (vii) What are the chief cause of war among nations, in Joad's opinion?
- (viii) What benefit could be derived by all nations by the setting up of the League of Nations?

- (b) Read the following passage and answer the question that follow: [4×5]

When he set up his tray with a little lamp illuminating his display, even a confirmed dyspeptic could not pass by without throwing a look at it. A heap of bonbas, which seemed puffed and big, but melted in one's mouth, do-sais, white, round and limp, looking like layers of muslin, chappatis so thin that you could lift fifty of them on a little finger, duck's eggs, hard-boiled, resembling a heap of ivory balls and perpetually boiling coffee on a stove. He had a separate aluminium pot in which he kept chutney which went gratis with almost every item.

He always arrived in time to catch the cinema crowd coming out after the evening show. A pretender to the throne, a young scraggy fellow sat on his spot until he arrived and did business, but our friend did let that unduly bother him. In

fact he felt generous enough to say, 'Let the poor rat do his business when I am no there. 'This statement was amply respect and the pretender moved off a minute before the arrival of the prince among caterers.

- (i) Name all the food items brought by the 'prince among caterers'.
- (ii) Describe the appearance of any two of the food items.
- (iii) Mention two things which show that the 'prince among caterers' is a generous person.
- (iv) Explain the meaning of the following words:  
 (a) Perpetually; (b) Scraggy; (c) Unduly; (d) Gratis.
- (v) Make sentence with the following words: (a) Illuminating; (b) Sentiment.

### **Group - C**

3. Attempt an essay on **any one** of the following topics: [20] (a) Free legal aid - its scope and problems.  
 (b) The use and abuse of strikes and dharnas.  
 (c) Incredible India - a suitable tourism tag.  
 (d) Students and Politics. (e) Child Labour.

## **2010 | Political Science I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Examine the nature of Political Science as a Science. Show the relationship between Political Science and Political Philosophy. [12+4]
2. Explain the Behavioural Approach to the study of Political Science. What are its limitations? [10+6]
3. Define State. Discuss the elements of Population and Government as essential elements of the State. Distinguish between State and Society. [10+6]
4. Explain the Social Contract Theory regarding the origin of the State. What are the defects of this theory. [12+4]
5. Enumerate the essential attributes of Sovereignty. Distinguish between Real and Titular Sovereignty. [12+4]
6. Write in brief the classification of Rights. Explain briefly the Right to Life. [12+4]
7. Write a note on the Historical or Evolutionary Theory regarding the origin of the State. What are the criticisms levelled against this theory? [12+4]
8. Define Right. Discuss the Natural Theory of Rights. [4+12]

9. Define Liberty. Discuss in brief the concepts of Negative and Positive Liberty. [4+12]
10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following: [8×2]
  - (a) Political Right.
  - (b) Social Equality.
  - (c) Rights are not absolute - Discuss.
  - (d) Patriarchal Theory of the origin of the State.

## 2010 | Sociology I

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Define Sociology. Discuss the subject matter of Sociology. Do you find relation between Sociology and Law? [4+8+4]
2. What do you mean by Cultural and Civilization? Find out the difference between the two concepts. [4+4+8]
3. What is Social Process? What role does Accommodation play in the Society? [6+10]
4. Write down the different types of Group in the Society? Find out the different between Primary and Secondary Groups. [8+8]
5. Write down the meaning and characteristics of Social Stratification. What role does it play in Society? [4+4+8]
6. What is mean by Religion? [6]  
Discuss the functions of Religion as an important Social Institution. [10]
7. 'Family is the most important Primary Group in the Society'. Do you agree with this view? Give reasons for your answer. Mention the different causes of its Disorganisation. [10+6]
8. Write down the purpose of Social Control. Discuss the Formal Agencies of Social Control with special reference to Law. [6+10]
9. What do you mean by Social Change? Discuss the role of Technology in bringing about change in Society. [6+10]
10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following: [8+8]
  - (a) Society.
  - (b) Assimilation.
  - (c) Kinship Relation.
  - (d) Biological Factor of Social Change. (e) Social Role.

## 2010 | General Principal of Contract I

### Group - A

Answer any four Questions

1. (a) Define Contract. [4]  
(b) 'All contracts are agreements, but all agreements are non contracts.' - In the light of the above statement discuss the essential elements of a valid Contract. [12]
2. (a) Define Consideration. What do you mean by Past, Present and Future Consideration.  
(b) "No Consideration, No Contract" - What are the exceptions to this rule? [4+4+8]
3. (a) Define "Offer". Discuss the rules relating to Communication of "Offer", "Acceptance" and "Revocation". [4+8]  
(b) 'A' proposes by a letter sent by post to sell his house to 'B'. 'B' accepts the proposal by a letter sent by post. When can 'B' revoke this acceptance? [4]
4. (a) Who are competent to contract under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. [6]  
(b) Discuss the position of an agreement made by a 'Minor' under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. [10]
5. (a) Define Wagering Agreement and Contingent Contract. [6]  
(b) Distinguish between a Wagering Agreement and a Contingent Contract. [6]  
(c) 'A' agrees to pay 'B' Rs. 1000/-, if two parallel lines join together in a space. Discuss the validity of the agreement. [4]
6. (a) "Time is the essence of contract" - Explain with reasons. [6]  
(b) What do you mean by Doctrine of Frustration? [6]  
(c) What is anticipatory Breach of Contract? [4]
7. (a) Briefly discuss the principles on which the court award damages to the injured party on the breach of the contract. [8]  
(b) What do you mean by "Quantum Meruit"? [4]  
(c) 'A' contracts to supply 'B' with a certain quantity of iron at a fixed price. which is higher than the cost of procurement and delivery of iron by 'A', 'B' wrongfully refuses to receive the iron. What remedy is available to 'A'? [4]
8. Write short notes (any four) : [4×4] (a) Coercion.  
(a) Undue Influence.  
(b) Free Consent.  
(c) Agreement in restraint of Legal Proceedings, Void.

- (d) Consensus ad idem
- (e) Devolution of Joint Promises.
- (f) Quasi Contract.
- (g) Reciprocal Promises.

**Group - B**

Answer **any one** Question

9. (a) When would the court grant a decree for specific performance of a part of a contract? [8] (b) Which contracts are not specifically enforceable? [8]
10. (a) Define 'Injunction'. When can a Perpetual Injunction be granted? [4+6]  
(b) When can an Injunction be refused by the court? [6]

**2010 | Family Law I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) 'The concept of Hindu Law's is deeply rooted in Hindu Philosophy and Hindu Religion' -Explain.  
(b) Hindu Law is not 'Lex Loci' but a personal law. Do you agree? [10+6]
2. (a) Distinguish between Mitakshara Coparcenary and Dayabhaga Coparcenary. [10]  
(b) What do you understand by Intestate Succession? How does it differ from Inheritance?[6]
3. (a) What are the requisites of valid adoption according to Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956? [10]  
(b) Discuss the validity of following adoption: [3+3]  
(i) A Hindu male aged 40 years adopts a daughter aged 16 years. (ii) A divorce women adopts a son and a daughter.
4. (a) Discuss the nature and object of Adoption under Hindu Law. [6]  
(b) Discuss the capacity of a Hindu male and female to adopt a child. [6]  
(c) Two sisters Sonali and Rupali adopted a male child of 5years. Examine the validity of adoption. [4]
5. (a) Discuss in details the various grounds available under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 for annulment of a marriage. [10]  
(b) What is the difference between 'Void Marriage' and 'Voidable Marriage'? [6]

6. (a) What are the provisions of the Special Marriage Act 1954, regarding marriage Celebrated in other forms? Discuss the requisites of registration of a marriage. [10]  
(b) What is the effect of a Marriage Solemnized under the Special Marriage Act, 1954, on the members of a Hindu undivided family? [6]
7. (a) Briefly discuss the changes introduced in the Hindu Succession Act. [8]  
(b) Explain the following terms as per Hindu Succession Act. (**any two**) [4×2]
  - (i) Half Blood.
  - (ii) Uterine Blood.
  - (iii) Intestate. (iv) Heir.
8. (a) Discuss the difference between 'Judicial Separation' and 'Divorce' under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. [10]  
(b) Discuss the provisions relating to custody of minor children relating to proceeding under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. [6]
9. Explain the terms (any four): [4×4]
  - (i) Consanguinity.
  - (ii) Rights of a child in womb. (iii) Stridhan.
  - (iii) Testamentary Succession.
  - (iv) Marriage Officer.
  - (v) Restitution of Conjugal Rights.
10. (a) Are Hindu Marriage compulsorily registrable? What are the provision of Hindu MarriageAct, 1955 relating to registration of marriages?  
(b) At the line of marriage one party to it has been subject to recurrent attacks of insanity or epilepsy. Will it affect the validity of the marriage? [10+6]