

Total No. of Printed Pages : 2 ]

**BL/Sem I/55**

**Roll No. ....**

**B.A.LLB. (Hons.) Semester I  
Examination, 2014-15**

**LAW**

**Paper : BLBH-115**

**(Development of Legal and Judicial System in India)**

**Time : Three Hours ] [ Full Marks : 70**

**Pass Marks : 30**

*[Write your Roll No. at the top immediately on the  
receipt of this question paper.]*

**Note : Attempt five questions including question No. 1  
which is compulsory.**

1. "The Charter Act of 1726 showed the seeds of English law and English System of government in India." In the light of the above statement critically evaluate the provisions of the charter Act of 1726 A.D. 14
2. Give a brief account of English Settlement and administration of Justice in three presidency town of India. 14

P. T. O.

3. Lord Cornwallis built on the foundation already laid or begun to be laid by his predecessors and specially by Warren Hastings. Discuss. 14
4. Describe the salient features of the Regulating Act of 1773. 14
5. The High Court Act and the council Act of 1861 were two sides of the same coin, which brought not only judicial reforms but also legislative reforms in India. In the light of the above statement critically evaluate the High Court Act of 1861. 14
6. Government Act of 1935 was the basic document on the basis of which the constitution of India was formed. In the light of the above statement examine the provisions of 1935 Act. 14
7. Charter Act of 1833 was one of the landmark in the annals of Indian legal and constitutional history. Discuss. 14
8. Write short notes on any *two* of the following :
  - (a) Justice of peace
  - (b) Lex Locci Report
  - (c) Nanda Kumar Trial
  - (d) Council Act of 1909

Total No. of Printed Pages : 3 ]

BL/Sem I/54

Roll No. ....

**B. A. LL. B. (Hons.) Semester I  
Examination, 2014-15**

LAW

Paper : BLBH - 114

(Economics - I)

Time : Three Hours ]

[Full Marks : 70

[Write your Roll No. at the top immediately on the  
receipt of this question paper.]

Note : This question paper comprises of *three* Sections.

Question No. 1 is *compulsory*.

**SECTION – A**

1. Fill in the blanks :

$1 \times 10 = 10$

- (i) Scarcity definition of Economics is associated with the name of .....
- (ii) Economic laws are like the laws of .....

P. T. O.

- (iii) When marginal utility is zero, total utility is .....  
 (iv) Law of demand states that when price level ..... demand goes down.  
 (v) The responsiveness of change in demand to change in price is termed as .....  
 (vi) For profit maximization, the essential condition is that ..... should be equal to MC.  
 (vii) When AC is rising, MC is ..... the AC.  
 (viii) Under perfect competition, AR is .....  
 (ix) Concept of Quasi-rent is associated with the name of .....  
 (x) Keynes propounded the ..... of interest.

### SECTION – B

*Note :* Write short notes on any four of the following :

$$5 \times 4 = 20$$

2. Inductive versus deductive method.  
 3. Explain Adam Smith's views on definition of economics.

(2)

4. Outline briefly law of demand.  
 5. Explain relationship between Average cost and Marginal cost.  
 6. Outline the salient features of monopolistic competition.  
 7. Write a note on quasi-rent.

### SECTION – C

*Note :* Answer any four questions :  $10 \times 4 = 40$

8. Explain clearly Robbin's definition of economics.  
 9. Comment on nature of economic laws.  
 10. Explain how price is determined under perfect competition in the short run.  
 11. Explain price rigidity under oligopoly.  
 12. Discuss marginal productivity theory of wages.  
 13. Explain clearly the liquidity preference theory of interest.

(3)

Total No. of Printed Pages : 3 ]

**BL/Sem I/52**

**Roll No. ....**

**B. A. LL. B. (Hons.) Semester I  
Examination, 2014-15**

**LAW**

**Paper : BLBH - 112**

**( Political Science - I )**

**Time : Three Hours ]**

**[ Full Marks : 70**

**[Write your Roll No. at the top immediately on the  
receipt of this question paper.]**

**Note :** Attempt *five* questions. This questions paper  
comprises of *three* Sections. Question No. 1 is  
*compulsory.*

**SECTION – A**

**Note :** Answer each question in about 50 words. Each  
question is of 2 marks.  $2 \times 5 = 10$

1. (i) What is Fabian socialism ?
- (ii) Write *one* difference between social contract  
theory of Hobbes & Locke.

**P. T. O.**

(iii) Define totalitarianism

(iv) Who is the author of "Politics" ?

(v) Define Jay Prakash Narayan's notion of Sarvodaya.

### **SECTION – B**

**Note :** Answer any two questions in about 250 words each. Each question is of 10 marks.  $2 \times 10 = 20$

2. What is the importance of state in Shantiparva.

**OR**

Explain Kautilya's Saptang theory.

3. What is the relationship between Political Science and Law ?

**OR**

Write important features of fascism.

4. Write the merits and demerits of Marxism.

**OR**

Explain Gandhi's theory of Truth and Nonviolence.

( 2 )

### **SECTION – C**

**Note :** Answer any two questions :  $2 \times 20 = 40$

5. Explain the meaning and scope of Political Science.

6. Critically examine divine Origin theory of state.

7. Discuss the important features of liberalism.

8. Explain the political ideas of Plato.

( 3 )

300

Total No. of Printed Pages : 2 ]

**BL/Sem I/53**

*Roll No. ....*

**B. A. LL. B. (Hons.) I Semester  
Examination, 2014-15**

**SOCIOLOGY**

**Paper : BLBH-113**

*Time : Three Hours ] [ Full Marks : 70*

*[ Write your Roll No. at the top immediately on the  
receipt of this question paper. ]*

*Note : Attempt five questions. Question number 1 is  
compulsory. All questions carry equal marks.*

1. How is sociology relevant for the study of Law, explain.
2. Explain the functions of a marriage.
3. Discuss the forms of kinship.
4. Define social control. Discuss its formal agencies.
5. What is the role of family in social control.
6. Discuss social change. Explain its main characteristics.

**P. T. O.**

7. Explain the main factors of social change.
8. Write short notes on any *two* of the following :
  - (a) Class for itself and class in itself,
  - (b) Social norm,
  - (c) Types of marriages.

**BL/Sem I/51**

**B.A. LL.B (Hons.) (Semester I)**  
**Examination, 2016-17**

**Law**

**Paper : BLBH-111**

**General English including Legal Language**

**Time : Three Hours**      **Full Marks : 70**

*(Write your Roll No. at the top immediately on the receipt of this question paper)*

**Note:** Answer **five** questions in all, attempting at least **one** from each section. Question no. **1** is compulsory. Figures on the right hand margin indicate marks.

**SECTION - A**

1. Critically comment on the significance of legal language. 15

**OR**

How does language vary I ordinary usage and in Courts of law ? Elaborate the salient features of legal language citing examples.

**SECTION - B**

**2. Write an essay in around 500 words on any one of the following:**

15  
(a) Critically evaluate the importance of Juvenile Justice Act, 2015.

(b) Do you think vacancies are the sole reason for debilitating judicial delays in Indian judiciary ? Discuss.

(c) "Freedom of expression is a right, not a privilege; it is not for the state to extend it as a benefit to the people." Critically Comment.

**OR**

**3. Translate the following passage into English :**

15

समय, सफलता की कुंजी है। समय का चक्र अपनी जगि से चल रहा है या युं कहें कि भाग रहा है। अक्सर इधर-उधर कहीं ने कहीं, किसी न किसी से ये मुनने को मिलता है कि क्या करें समय ही नहीं मिलता। वास्तव में हम निरंतर गतिमान समय के साथ कदम से कदम मिलाकर चल ही नहीं पाते और मिछड़ जाते हैं। समय जैसी मूल्यवान संपदा का भंडार होते हुए भी हम हमेशा उसकी कमी का रोना रोते रहते हैं क्योंकि हम इस अमूल्य समय को बिना साचे समझे खर्च कर देते हैं।

विकास की राह में समय की बरबादी ही सबसे बड़ा शत्रु है। एक बार ताथ से निकला हुआ समय कभी वापस नहीं आता है। हमारा बहुमूल्य वर्तमान क्रमशः भूत बन जाता है जो कभी वापस नहीं आता। सत्य कहावत है कि बीता हुआ समय और बोले हुए शब्द कभी वापस नहीं आ सकते।

समय का प्रबंधन प्रकृति से स्पष्ट समझा जा सकता है। समय का कालचक्र प्रकृति में नियमित है। दिन-रात ऋतुओं का समय पर आना जाना है। यदि कहीं भी अनियमितता होती है तो विनाश की तीला भी प्रकृति सीखा देती है। समय की उपेक्षा करने पर कई बार विजय का पोसा पराजय में पलट जाता है। नेपोलियन ने आर्स्ट्रिया को इसलिए हरा दिया कि वहाँ के सैनिकों ने पाँच मिनट का तिलंब कर दिया था, लेकिन वहाँ कुछ ही मिनटों में नेपोलियन बंदी बना लिया गया क्योंकि उसका एक सेनापति कुछ तिलंब से आया। वाटरलू के युद्ध में नेपोलियन की पराजय का सबसे बड़ा कारण समय की अवहेलना ही थी। कहते हैं खोई दौलत फिर भी कमाई जा सकती है। भूती विद्या पुनः पाई जा सकती है किन्तु खोया हुआ समय पुनः वापस नहीं लाया जा सकता तिर्फ़ पश्चाताप ही शेष रह जाता है।

**SECTION - C**

4. Write a letter to your client explaining any particular case, problems and associated procedures.

10

5. Attempt a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title for it.

10

What should be the medium through which western 'light' and knowledge could be communicated to the Indian people ? There are two ways of making this communication: the one is, by the medium of the languages of those countries; the other is by the medium of English. In general, when foreign teachers proposed to instruct the inhabitants of any country, they have used the vernacular tongue of the people, for a natural and necessary reason, that they could not hope to make any other means of communication intelligible to them. This is not our case in respect of our Eastern dependencies. They are not our own, we have possessed them long; many Englishmen reside among the natives, and our language is not unknown there and it is practicable to diffuse it more widely. The choice, therefore, of either mode, lies open to us and we are at liberty to consider which is entitled to preference.

**6.** Make changes in the given sentences as instructed. 10

- (a) Rabeya is the girl. (from superlative to positive)
- (b) Danish is wicked than most other boys.  
(Comparative to superlative)
- (c) Someone has cut the telegraph wires.  
(Change into passive voice)
- (d) I should be listened to. (Change into active voice)
- (e) "What is the matter?" Mary asked. (Change into indirect speech)
- (f) Eric said, 'Rahul was swimming in the pool.'
- (g) I have many works to do this morning. (correct the sentence)
- (h) My English knowledge is sound. (correct the sentence)
- (i) Neither his action was just nor unjust. (correct the sentence)
- (j) I have any milk, but I don't have some sugar.  
(correct the sentence)

**7.** Explain any five of the following : 10

Amicus Curiae, de jure, inter alia, ultra vires, modus operandi, obiter dictum, parenspatriae, prime facie.

Roll No. ....

B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) SEMESTER I EXAMINATION 2016-17

LAW

BLBH - 112 : Political Science - I

Time : Three hours

Max. Marks : 70

(WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE TOP IMMEDIATELY ON THE RECEIPT OF THIS QUESTION PAPER)

Section - A

NOTE : ANSWER EACH QUESTION IN ABOUT 50 WORDS. EACH QUESTION CARRIES 02 MARKS.

1. a) Define Political Science.  
b) What do you understand by Socialism?  
c) Write the names of any two books by Karl Marx.  
d) What is new humanism of M. N. Roy?  
e) Point out any four demerits of liberalism.

Section - B

NOTE : ANSWER EACH QUESTION IN ABOUT 250 WORDS. EACH QUESTION CARRIES 10 MARKS.

2. Discuss the scope of Political Science.  
**OR**  
Give a critique of the divine origin of State theory.
3. Explain the political ideas of Gokhale.  
**OR**  
Discuss the ideas of Gandhi on truth and non-violence.
4. Discuss the Hindu concept of State.  
**OR**  
Discuss the Islamic concept of State.

Section - C

NOTE : LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION. EACH QUESTION CARRIES 15 MARKS.

5. Examine the social contract theory of Hobbes.  
**OR**  
Examine Plato's theory of Justice.
6. Write an essay on Fabianism.  
**OR**  
Discuss the main political ideas of J. S. Mill.

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Roll No. ....

**B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) SEMESTER I EXAMINATION 2016-17****LAW****BLBH - 113 : Sociology - I****Time : Three hours****Max. Marks : 70**

(WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE TOP IMMEDIATELY ON THE RECEIPT OF THIS QUESTION PAPER)

**NOTE : THE QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF THREE SECTIONS SECTION-A, SECTION-B AND SECTION-C.****SECTION-A CONSISTS OF 5 VERY SMALL ANSWER QUESTIONS OR OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS OF 2 MARKS EACH.****SECTION-B CONSISTS OF 3 QUESTIONS OF 10 MARKS EACH. ATTEMPT YOUR ANSWER IN 200 WORDS EACH.****SECTION-C CONSISTS OF 2 QUESTION OF 15 MARKS EACH. ATTEMPT YOUR ANSWER IN 300 WORDS EACH.****ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY.****Section - A**

1. i) In which year, 'The Hindu Marriage Act' was passed?
- ii) Define religion.
- iii) Who is the author of the book 'Sociology : Themes and Perspectives'?
- iv) Who received the Nobel Peace Prize award of 2016?
- v) What is cultural lag?

**Section - B**

2. Define Sociology. Determine its relationship with law.

**OR**

What do you mean by family? Analyse the nature of the family and its types.

3. Write short notes with example on :

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| a) Primary Kin | b) Secondary Kin |
|----------------|------------------|

**OR**

Define Social Change. Write down its nature and characteristics.

4. How does law differ from custom? Compare their respective roles in society.

**OR**

Differentiate between folkways and mores. Explain their importance in the society.

Section - C

5. What do you mean by formal and informal means of social control? Explain its different types with examples.

**OR**

Sociology is the science of society. Discuss.

6. Differentiate between classificatory kinship and descriptive kinship with examples.

**OR**

What do you mean by marriage? Discuss its different types.

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Roll No. ....

**B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) SEMESTER I EXAMINATION 2016-17****LAW****BLBH - 114 : Economics - I****Time : Three hours****Max. Marks : 70**

(WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE TOP IMMEDIATELY ON THE RECEIPT OF THIS QUESTION PAPER)

**NOTE : THE QUESTION PAPER COMPRISES OF THREE SECTIONS. QUESTION NO. 01 IS COMPULSORY.****Section - A**

1. Explain briefly the following : 2×5=10
- i) Marshall's definition of Economics,
  - ii) Concept of elasticity of demand,
  - iii) Inductive Versus Deductive Method,
  - iv) Concept of consumer's surplus,
  - v) Classical theory of interest.

**Section - B****NOTE : WRITE SHORT NOTES ON ANY FOUR OF THE FOLLOWING : 5×4=20**

2. Distinguish between micro and macro economics.
3. Explain clearly the nature of economics laws.
4. What is Utility? Discuss the law of diminishing marginal utility.
5. Explain the law of demand. Are there any exceptions to it?
6. Explain price determination under perfect competition in the short run.
7. Enumerate the advantages and disadvantages of sole proprietorship form of business organisation.

**Section - C****NOTE : ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS. 10×4=40**

8. How is elasticity of demand measured? Explain.
9. Explain clearly the law of diminishing marginal returns.

**P.T.O.**

10. Price under monopolistic competition is necessarily higher and output necessarily lower as compared with perfect competition. Explain with the help of diagrams.
11. Explain price rigidity under oligopoly.
12. Explain clearly Ricardian theory of rent.
13. Discuss clearly Keynes' liquidity preference theory of interest.

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Roll No. ....

**B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) SEMESTER I EXAMINATION 2016-17****LAW****BLBH - 115 : Development of Legal and Judicial System in India****Time : Three hours****Max. Marks : 70**

(WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE TOP IMMEDIATELY ON THE RECEIPT OF THIS QUESTION PAPER)

**NOTE : ATTEMPT FIVE QUESTIONS INCLUDING QUESTION NO. 01, WHICH IS COMPULSORY.**

1. Discuss the significance phases in the administration of Justice in Bombay before 1726, and explain the essential conspicuous characteristic features of every phase.
  
2. "The Charter of 1726, turned over a new leaf in the evolution of Judicial institutions in the three Presidency towns." In the light of this statement describe and explain its fundamental features and make an assessment of its contribution in the administration of Justice.
  
3. "The judicial system functioning in Calcutta under the Charter of 1753 was very weak and defective and the institution of the Supreme Court established by the Regulating Act of 1773 was primarily an act of reformation as it was designed to be a more effective instrument of Justice than the one it superseded." In the light of this statement discuss the merits and demerits of the Supreme Court.
  
4. "The adalat system was reorganised by Warren Hastings in the year 1780, and brought significant changes in the administration of Justice in the mofussil areas." In the light of this statement discuss the salient features of the Plan of 1780, and evaluate its contribution in the administration of Justice.
  
5. "Lord Cornwallis introduced many changes in the administration of Criminal Justice in the mofussil areas through his very important Judicial Plan of 1790, to eradicate many of the evils and restore the confidence of the people." In the light of this statement, discuss the Judicial Plan of 1790, and assess its merits and demerits.
  
6. "The Keynote of William Bentinck's judicial reform was indianisation, decentralisation and economy." Explain and evaluate this statement.
  
7. Discuss the essential and fundamental differences between Government of India Act 1935 and 1919, and evaluate their contribution in the creation of free and independent India.
  
8. Write short notes on any two of the following :
 

a) Patna Case	b) Development of Personal Laws
c) Law reform in India	d) Codification of law

Roll No. ....

B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) SEMESTER I EXAMINATION 2016-17

LAW

BLBH - 116 : Law of Torts

**Time : Three hours**

Max. Marks : 70

(WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE TOP IMMEDIATELY ON THE RECEIPT OF THIS QUESTION PAPER)

**NOTE : ANSWER FIVE QUESTIONS INCLUDING QUESTION NO. 01, WHICH IS COMPULSORY. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS.**

1. "The law of torts exists for the purpose of preventing men from hurting one another, whether in respect of their property, their person, their reputation or anything else which is theirs." Elucidate.

2. a) Define false imprisonment.  
b) A purchased a ticket for a cinema show and entered the Cinema Hall. After the show started, he changed his mind and wanted to go out of the hall. He was, however, not allowed to leave the hall for an hour till the interval. He sued the owner of the cinema hall on the ground of false imprisonment. Decide whether A is entitled for damages.

3. a) Briefly describe the doctrine of masters liability for the torts committed by his servant.  
b) The master had ordered his servant to find the heap of rubbish in his garden near the boundary wall so as not to touch the neighbours' well. The servant used ordinary care, but the rubbish being loose; it slid down the wall and damaged it. Decide whether the master will be liable for the damage. Give reasons for your answer.

4. "Negligence as a tort is a breach of a legal duty to take care, which results in damage, undesired by the defendant to the plaintiff." (Winfield). Elucidate.

5. a) Discuss the law relating to remoteness of damage.  
b) The husband of the plaintiff was injured in the course of employment by the defendant and in circumstances in which he was liable to him for negligence. Thereafter, he suffered from acute neurosis with depressive features, which so sapped his powers of resistance that he committed suicide two year later. The plaintiff sued the defendant for damages on the ground that she sustained damages by the death of her husband directly. Will she succeed?

6. Explain the tort of Nervous Shock with special reference to the cases of "Bourhill v Young" and "King v Phillips". Distinguish between the tort of negligence and nervous shock.

7. a) Differentiate between public and private nuisance. What defense can a person plead in the case of nuisance?  
b) A butcher slaughters goats on the road in public view of the persons using the road, A, who is offended by the sight sues the butcher for nuisance. Will he succeed? Give reasons for your answer.

8. Write explanatory notes on any two of the following :  
a) Defenses to the tort of defamation  
c) Battery and assault  
b) Volenti-non-fit-injuria  
d) Absolute and strict liability

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