

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA  
**Syllabus &  
Question Bank  
Semester II**

## Syllabus For Semester II

- Paper 1 ~ English II
- Paper 2 ~ Political Science II
- Paper 3 ~ Sociology II
- Paper 4 ~ Special Contract
- Paper 5 ~ Family Law II

### *Paper 1 ~ English II*

#### 1. Grammar:

##### (a) Kinds of sentence:

- i. Assertive, Interrogative, Imperative and Exclamatory.
- ii. Clauses and Phrases.
- iii. The use of the Tenses.
- iv. Articles, the infinitive, the participle and the gerund.

##### b) Basic Transformation of sentences:

- i. The Degrees of comparison.
- ii. Active and Passive Voice.
- iii. Conversion of Simple, Compound and Complex sentences.
- iv. Narration, Interchange of Direct and Indirect Speech.

c) One word substitution.

d) Agreement of verb with subject.

e) Some Common Errors including idiomatic errors.

#### 2. Letter Writing:

(b) Official Letters.

(c) Letters to Newspapers.

(d) Business Letters.

2. **Précis:**

3. **Legal word (Latin) and Legal word (English):**

(b) Legal word (Latin): Functus Officio, In Loco Parentis, In Rem, In Personam, In Limine, In Lieu of, De Facto, De Jure, Affidavit, Donatio Mortis Causa, Ex Parte, In Re, Resjudicata, Inter Alia, Seriatim, Mandamus, Certiorari, Habeas Corpus, Quo warranto, Estoppel.

(c) Legal word (English): Plaintiff, Written statement, Petition, Civil matter, Criminal Matter, Jurisdiction, Revenue Matter, Summons, Warrant, Bail, Examination-in-chief, Cross Examination, Re-Examination, Alimony, Receiver, Injunction, Garnishee, Mandatory, Peremptory, Legal Right, Fundamental Right, Human Right, Legal Person, Precedent, Legislation, Equality, Custom, International declaration and Conventions, Jurisprudence, Arbitration, Alternative Dispute Resolution.

*Paper 2 ~ Political Science II*

1. **Organisation of Government:**

a) Unitary and Federal forms of Government:

Unitary Form of Government: Meaning, Nature, Merits and Demerits.

Federal Form of government: Meaning, Characteristic, Merits and Demerits, Centralising Tendencies in Federations, Differences between Unitary and Federal Forms of Government.

b) Parliament and Presidential forms of government: Parliamentary Form of Government:

Meaning, Characteristic, Merits and Demerits. Presidential Form of Government: Meaning, Characteristic, Merits and Demerits. Comparison between the two forms.

c) Democracy and Dictatorship:

Democracy: Meaning, Definition, Merits and Demerits, Conditions for Success.

Dictatorship: Meaning, Definition, Merits and Demerits, Democracy Vs. Dictatorship.

2. **Organs of Government:**

Legislature: Meaning, Functions, Structure, Decline of Legislature in Present Day.

Executive: Meaning, Kinds, Functions. Increase of Executive Power.

Judiciary: meaning, Functions, Independence.

**3. The Theory of Separation of Power.**

**4. Political Parties and Pressure Group:**

Political Parties: Meaning, Nature, Functions, Importance of Political Parties in a Democratic State, Types of Party system.

Pressure Group: Meaning, Functions, Importance of Pressure Groups in Modern democratic State. Distinction between Political Parties and Pressure Groups.

**5. Public Opinion:**

Meaning and Nature, Agencies for the Formation of Public Opinion, Role of Public Opinion in a Democratic State.

**6. Electorate and representation:**

Universal Adult Franchise.

Women Suffrage

Representation: Territorial Representation, Proportional Representation.

*Paper 3 ~ Sociology II*

**1. Society in Pre-British India:**

Land Ownership Pattern,

Self Sufficient Village Economy and the Jajmani System.

**2. Impact of British Rule on Indian Society:**

Breakdown of Traditional Village Self Sufficiency, Commercialisation of Agriculture, Growth of Rural Poverty and Indebtedness, Rise of New Social Classes.

**3. Development of Indian Society:**

Unity and Diversity, Continuity, Change.

**4. The Indian Family:**

Traditional Joint Family: Definition, Characteristics, Breakdown of Joint Family System, Impact of Post independence Social Legislations relating to Family and Marriage in India.

**5. The Caste System:**

Definition, Characteristics, Caste and Verna, Mobility in the Caste System, Changing aspects of Caste System, Caste and Class, Caste and Politics.

**6. Different depressed Communities in India:**

The Schedule Castes: Definition, Condition and Problems.

The Schedule Tribes: Definition, Condition and Problems.

Ameliorative Measures for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

**7. Changing Status of Women:**

Indian Women in Pre-British Society, Indian Women during the British Rule, Indian Women in the Post-Independence Period.

**8. Social and Cultural Change in India:**

Sanskritization, Westernisation, Modernisation, Industrialisation and Urbanisation.

*Paper 4 ~ Special Contract*

1. **The Indian Contract Act: Relevant Sections relating to Guarantee, Indemnity, Bailment and Agency.**
2. **The Indian Partnership Act, 1932.**
3. **The Sale of Goods Act, 1930.**

*Paper 5 ~ Family Law II*

1. **Muslim Law:** Sources, Schools, Marriage, Dower, Dissolution of Marriage, Wakf, Gift, Wills and Inheritance.
2. **The Indian Succession Act:** Probate, Succession Certificate and Letters of Administration.
3. **The Indian Divorce Act.**

**Question Papers For Semester II**  
**2019 | English II**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Correct if necessary (**any ten**): [1×10]
  - (a) I prefer tea than coffee.
  - (b) I saw an European at the market.
  - (c) I am having a mill in the town.
  - (d) She discussed about the matter.
  - (e) The poet and novelist is no more.

- (f) Mr. Shaw is in the Committee.
- (g) He is too sick that he cannot run.
- (h) He not only gave me a pen but also a pencil.
- (i) Despite of her mistakes, she was encouraged.
- (j) Harder you work, better it will be.
- (k) We sat under the shade of a giant oak tree.
- (l) I gave him an advice to follow.
2. Do as directed (**any six**): [1×6]
- (b) Someone has stolen my purse. (end ... stolen)
- (c) As soon as the bell rang, the children ran out. (Begin ... 'No sooner...')
- (d) He fell down and hurt his leg. (Begin ... Having ...)
- (e) To think of our meeting here! (Begin ... It is strange ...)
- (f) He is too selfish to think of others. (remove 'too' and rewrite)
- (g) Alice said, 'It is very hot in the morning.' (change to Indirect Speech)
- (h) I wish I had been a lawyer. (Begin ... if ...)
- (i) He worked hard because he wanted to win the first prize. (Use Infinitive and rewrite)
3. Provide a one word substitute (**any four**): [1×4] (a) One who cannot be corrected.
- (a) Killing of a brother.
- (b) Study of birds.
- (c) To transfer one's authority to another.
- (d) Practise of having several husbands.
- (e) That which cannot be avoided. (g) A study of derivation of words.

### **GROUP - C**

4. Compose a letter to **any one** of the following: [20×1]
- (a) Write a letter to your bank, informing your bank of a change in your mailing address and landline phone number.
- (b) Write a letter to the Mayor of your city seeking a solution to the problem of water-logging in your area.
- (c) Write a letter to the editor of a daily newspaper throwing light upon the insensitive use of loudspeakers in your area.

**GROUP - C**

5. Write a precis on the following passage, give it a suitable title. [12+4]

The Indian Constitution empowers the Parliament to alter the territory or names, etc. of the State without their consent or concurrence. It can form new states and can alter the area, boundaries or names of the existing State by a law passed by simple majority. The conditions laid down for making of such a law are - First, no Bill for the formation of new States or the alteration of the boundaries or the names of the existing state shall be introduced in either House of the parliament except on the recommendation of the President. Secondly, if the bill affects the area, boundaries or names of the state, the President is required to refer the Bill to the Legislature of the State, so affected for expressing its views within the period specified by the President. If the State Legislature to which the Bill has been referred does not express its views within the period so specified or extended, the Bill may be introduced in the Parliament even through the views of the State have not been entitled by the President. If the State Legislature expresses its views within the time so specified or extended, the Parliament is not bound to accept or act upon the views of the State Legislature.

*(Source : Constitutional Law of India by J. N. Pandey)*

**Group - D**

6. Explain the meanings of **any four** of the Latin Legal terms. [3×4]  
Functus Officio; De Jure; In Re; In Rem; Res Judicata; Seriatim; Certiorari; Mandamus.
7. Explain the meanings of **any four** of the English Legal terms. [3×4]  
Peremptory; Mandatory; Legislation; Arbitration; International Declaration and Conventions; Petition; Bail; Summons; Re Examination.

<b><u>2019   Political Science II</u></b>
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Answer **any five** Questions

1. State the characteristics of the Presidential form of Government and discuss the merits of Presidential form of Government. Is the Indian Government Presidential or Parliamentary? [6+6+4]
2. Discuss the characteristics of Unitary form of Government, also mention its merits and demerits. what are the differences between Unitary and Federal form of Governments? [10+6]

3. What is Dictatorship? What are its characteristic features? Differentiate between Dictatorship and Democracy. [4+4+8]
4. Define Democracy. Evaluate the merits and demerits of Democracy. [4+6+6]
5. Discuss the Theory of Separation of Power. How far is it applicable in India? [8+8]
6. State the main arguments for and against Universal Adult Franchise. [8+8]
7. What is Political Party? Are Political Parties indispensable in a democracy? Explain in detail. [6+10]
8. Define Public Opinion. What are the agencies of Public Opinion? State the importance of Public Opinion in a modern democratic State. [4+6+6]
9. Evaluation the function of Legislature in modern state. Discuss the merits of Bicameral system of Legislation. [8+8]
10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following; [8×2] (a) Pressure Group.  
 (b) Women Suffrage.  
 (c) Types of Executives.  
 (d) Functions of Judiciary in modern state.

## **2019 | Sociology II**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Write what you know about Jajmani System. [8]  
 (b) Discuss the merits and demerits of this system. [8]
2. (a) India in a land of unity in diversity - Explain. [10]  
 (b) Mention different factors endangering unity in India today. [6]
3. (a) State the different causes of Rural Poverty and indebtedness during the British Period.  
 (b) Form whom the poor people used to borrow money? [12+4]
4. (a) Discuss the process of Sanskritization in India. [10]  
 (b) Differentiate between Sanskritization and Westernization. [6]
5. Write an essay about rise of different social classes in British India. [16]
6. (a) Who are Scheduled Tribes? [4]  
 (b) Describe the conditions of Scheduled Tribes in India. [6]  
 (c) Discuss different measures taken by the Government of India to ameliorate the conditions of Scheduled Tribes in India. [6]

7. (a) What do you mean by commercialization of agriculture? [8]  
(b) Point out the changes brought about by it in the Indian society during the British Rule.[8]
8. (a) Write down the changes that have taken place in Caste system after independence. [8]  
(b) What is the future of Indian Caste System? [8]
9. (a) What was the position of women during the British Rule in India? [8]  
(b) What steps have been taken during the British rule and post-independence period to impendence period to improve the condition of women in India? [8]
10. (a) What are the effects of Industrialisation on Indian society? [10]  
(b) Do you think Industrialisation plays a major role in the weakening of modern family? [6]

## **2019 | Special Contract**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Define Continuing Guarantee and Discuss the provisions relating to revocation of Continuing Guarantee. [10]  
(b) Distinguish between Indemnity and Guarantee. [6]
2. (a) Define Bailment and Pledge and Explain the duties of Bailee. [6]  
(b) Distinguish between General Lien and Particular Lien and State who are entitled to General Lien. [6]  
(c) 'A' leaves a cow in the custody of 'B' to be taken care of. The cow has a calf. Who is entitled to the calf? Give reason. [4]
3. (a) In what ways an agency can be created? [4]  
(b) What are the different ways an agency can be terminated? [4]  
(c) Can an agent delegate his authority? [4]
4. (a) What are the Rights of a Surety against the Principal Debtor and against Co-sureties?  
(b) State the circumstances under which a surety is discharged from liability. [10+6]
5. (a) When is a seller of goods deemed to be Unpaid Seller? [4]  
(b) Enumerate the different rights of an Unpaid Seller. [8]  
(c) Distinguish between the Right of Lien and Right of Stoppage in Transit. [4]

6. (a) 'Delivery of goods may be actual, symbolic or constructive'. - Discuss. [6] (b) State the rules as to delivery. [10]
7. (a) Discuss the legal position of a minor in a partnership firm. [6]  
(b) State the rights of a partner. [10]
8. (a) Define Partnership. What are the essentials of Partnership Firm? [10]  
(b) Whether registration of a firm is compulsory? [6]
9. (a) What is dissolution of a firm? What are the modes of dissolution of a Partnership Firm?  
(b) Discuss the circumstances in which the court can order dissolution of Partnership Firm. [10+6]
10. Write short notes on **any four** of the following; [4×4]
  - (a) Gratuitous Bailment.
  - (b) Partnership by holding out.
  - (c) Sub-agent.
  - (d) Auction Sale.
  - (e) Rule of Caveat Emptor.
  - (f) Del Credere Agent.

## 2019 | Family Law II

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Briefly state the various sources of Muslim Law. [16]
2. Define 'Nikah'. Explain the nature of Muslim Marriage. What are the formalities of a valid Muslim Marriage? [4+8+4]
3. What are the different kinds of Muslim Marriage? What is the difference between Muta Marriage and Nikah? [8+8]
4. Define Mahr. State the kinds of Mahr or Dower. Distinguish between Prompt Dower and Deferred Dower. [4+8+4]
5. What do you mean by the term 'Wakf'? What are the different kinds of Wakf? Who can create Wakf and in whose favour? Who is Mutawalli? How can he be removed? [4+3+3+2+4]

6. What is Hiba? What are the essentials of Hiba? Who can make Hiba? In whose favour can Hiba be made? [4+6+3+3]
7. Who is an Executor? Discuss his powers and functions. [4+12]
8. What are the grounds of Divorce under Divorce Act, 1869? [16]
9. What is Succession Certificate? What are the essentials of Succession Certificate? [16]
10. Write short notes on: [4×4]
  - (a) Alimony Pendente Lite.
  - (b) Probate.
  - (c) Letter of Administration.
  - (d) Succession Certificate.

## 2018 | English II

### Group - A

1. Correct where necessary (**any ten**): [1×10]
  - (a) Last night you returned lately.
  - (b) He is one of the bright student in the class.
  - (c) I will wait here until you do not go.
  - (d) Eight miles are a long distance.
  - (e) The teacher promised the boys a holiday.
  - (f) I have read Tagore's poems who is a great poet.
  - (g) I have ordered for dinner.
  - (h) There is not anybody here.
  - (i) Your name precedes before mine.
  - (j) Give me a cold glass of water.
  - (k) He will not listen what you say.
  - (l) A sense of gloominess pervades the whole novel.
  - (m) Have you disposed the old furniture you wanted to?
  - (n) Each of them came inside the room during their turn.
  - (o) He is desirous to go abroad.
  - (p) He asked me that when he could come to see me.
2. Transform as directed (**any six**): [1×6]
  - (b) I shall be too busy tomorrow to receive any visitors. (Remove 'too')

- (c) Tara is writing a letter. (Change into passive voice)
  - (d) The girl said, "It give me great pleasure to be here this evening". (Change to indirect speech)
  - (e) Mohan asked Ravi why he had not attended the meeting the day before. (Change to direct speech)
  - (f) The workers finished their work. They left for home. (Combine into one sentence)
  - (g) She is the best dancer in the college. (Change to positive degree)
  - (h) He wanted to win the price and worked hard. (Change into a complex sentence)
  - (i) I look forward to spend time with my grandmother. (Use gerund)
  - (j) He is highly proficient in the English Languge. (Use 'proficiency')
  - (k) His father permitted him to go abroad for higher education. (Use 'permission')
2. One word substitution (**any five**): [1×5]
- (b) A shortened form of a word or phrase.
  - (c) One who serves public interest and feels very sympathetic towards other human beings. (c) One who cannot be corrected.
  - (b) Government by the officials.
  - (c) A statement open to more than one interpretation.
  - (d) Notice of death, especially in a newspaper.
  - (e) Sole right to make and sell some invention.

#### **GROUP - B**

4. Compose a letter on **any one** of the following: [20]
- (a) Write a letter to the local municipality requesting them to take necessary preservative action against danger and malaria.
  - (b) Who have been offered a position in a reputed law firm. write a letter accepting the offer, stating your terms and conditions.
  - (c) Write an FIR regarding theft of your circle.

#### **GROUP - C**

5. Write precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title: [12+4]

We live in an age of great hurry and great speed. Man have lost their inward resources. They merely reflect. Like a set of mirrors, opinions which they get a little leisure, they turn to material diversions from outside rather than to inward resources. This internal vacuum is responsible for mental and nervous troubles. The cure for this is

not so much treatment by medicine and surgery but a recovery of faith in the ultimate goodness, truth and decency of things. If we are able to recover that faith, if we are able, to live in this world with our consciousness centered in the intimacy of the spirit, many of the problems to which we are subject today may be overcome. Our people were regarded as aspiring after metaphysical insight, but we seem to forget that it never occurred to them to equate eternal life with either the surrender of the mind or the sacrifice of the body. When an Unpunished writer was asked to define what is meant by spiritual life, he gave the answer that it consists of the satisfaction of the mind, abundance of tranquillity of the spirit. Body, mind and spirit must be integrated and they must lead to the harmoniously developed life. If we get that, we have life eternal. **Group - D**

6. Explain the meaning of **any four** of the following Latin Legal terms: [3×4] (a) Habeas Corpus.
- (b) Res Judicata.
  - (c) Affidavit.
  - (d) In Lieu of.
  - (e) Ex Parte.
  - (f) Donation Mortis Causa.
1. Explain the meaning of **any four** of the following English Legal terms: [3×4] (a) Equity.
- (b) International Declaration and Conventions.
  - (c) Examination-in-Chief.
  - (d) Mandatory.
  - (e) Summons.
  - (f) Warrant. (g) Bail.

## **2018 | Political Science II**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Distinguish between Parliamentary and Presidential form of Government. What are the merits of the Parliamentary form of Government? [10+6]
2. Discuss the characteristics of a Federal form of Government. What are the advantages and disadvantages? [6+10]
3. Discuss the conditions for the success of Democracy. Are those conditions present in India today? [8+8]
4. Discuss Judiciary as an important organ in a modern state. How is the independence of

Judiciary safeguard in a modern state? [8+8]

5. What do you understand by 'Dictatorship'? Analyse the merits and demerits of Dictatorship. [4+12]
6. Explain the Theory of Separation of Powers. Rigid separation of powers in neither possible nor desirable - Do you agree with this view? [8+8]
7. What do you understand by the term 'Political Party'? Discuss the importance of Party system in a Democracy. [6+10]
8. Explain the function of Legislature in a modern state. Discuss in this connection the merits of Bicameral system of Legislature. [8+8]
9. Define Public Opinion. What role does it play in a democracy? [6+10]
10. Write notes on **any four**: [4×4]
  - (a) Women Suffrage.
  - (b) Types of Executives.
  - (c) Functional Representation and Territorial Representation.
  - (d) Political Party and Pressure Group.
  - (e) Unitary and Federal form of Government.
  - (f) Role of Pressure Groups in a modern democratic state.

## **2018 | Sociology II**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Write down the land ownership pattern in Pre-British India. [8]  
(b) Discuss the characteristics of village economy in Pre-British India. [8]
2. (a) Write a note on the impact of commercialization of agriculture during British Rule. [8]  
(b) Elaborate the reasons behind the growth of rural poverty and indebtedness during British Period. [8]
3. (a) "India is a land of Unity and Diversity". - Explain. [10]  
(b) Mention different factors which are endangering unity in India today. [6]
4. (a) Define Traditional Joint Family.  
(b) Discuss the causes behind the breakdown of Traditional Joint Family system in India. [4+12]
5. (a) Define Caste System. [2]  
(b) Is there any relationship between Caste and Social Mobility? [6]

- (c) Write down the changes that have take place in caste system after independence. [8]
6. (a) Discuss the nature of problem faced by Schedule Cast in India today. [8]  
 (b) What measures do you suggest to solve their problem? [8]
7. (a) What was the position of women daring British rule? [8]  
 (b) What are the problems associated with the emancipation of womanhood? [8]
8. (a) Define Sanskritization. [4]  
 (b) Discuss the progress of Sanskritization. [12]
9. (a) Discuss the process of Modernization in India. [10]  
 (a) Do you think industrialization is necessary for the purpose of the country?[6]
10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following: [8×2]  
 (a) Breakdown of self-sufficient village economy.  
 (b) Jajmani system.  
 (c) Relation between Caste and Politics.  
 (d) Problems of Schedule Tribe.  
 (e) Difference between Sanskritization and Westernization.

## **2018 | Special Contract**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Define contract of Indemnity, Contract of Guarantee and distinguish between them. [3+3+10]
2. (a) Discuss the rights of the Indemnity Holder. [8]  
 (b) State the circumstances in which a surety is distinguished from liability. [8]
3. (a) What are the right, duties and liabilities of a Bailor in a Bailment? [10]  
 (b) When is the Bailor not responsible for loss, destruction or deterioration of such goods? [6]
4. (a) What is Pledge? What is Lien? [3+3]  
 (b) Explain different types of Lien. [10]
5. (a) State the difference between Sub Agent and Substitutes Agent. [6]  
 (b) Describe the various modes by which an agency may be terminates. [10]
6. (a) State briefly the duties of an agent to his Principal. [8]

- (b) State the effect of death, insanity and insolvency of the Principal and agent on a contract of agency. [8]
7. (a) Is it necessary for a Partnership firm to get registered? [6]  
(b) Discuss the effects of non-registration of a Firm. [10]
8. (a) Can a partnership be revoked? [6]  
(b) Discuss the rights and duties of a partner. [10]
9. Who is an Unpaid Seller? Discuss the rights. [4+12]
10. Write short notes on **any four** of the following: [4×4] (a) Caveat Emptor.  
(b) Position of minor in Partnership.  
(c) Rights of Finder of Goods.  
(d) Misrepresentation of Fraud Agent.  
(e) Co-Sureties.  
(f) Auction Sale.  
(g) Agency by Estoppel.

## **2018 | Family Law II**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Explain in brief, the characteristics of the different schools of Muslim Law.  
(b) Who is Muslim for the purpose of application of Muslim Law? [12+4]
2. (a) "Marriage among Mohammedans is not a Sacrament, but purely a civil contract" - Explain. [8]  
(b) Make a distinction between Shabih Marriage a Batil Marriage. [8]
3. (a) "Dower is an essential incident of Muslim Marriage" - In the light of the above statement discuss the object and importance of dower. [10]  
(b) What are the different types of dower? [6]
4. (a) Explain different form of Talaq under Mohammedan Law. [8]  
(b) Distinguish between Khula and Mubarat. [8]
5. (a) Define Wakf. What are the valid objects of Wakf? [8]  
(b) Who is 'Mutawalli'? What are the powers and duties of a Mutawalli? [8]
6. (a) Define Hiba. What do you mean by conditional gift and Gift with condition?  
(b) Define and explain Marz-ul-Maut. [4+4+4+4]
7. (a) Distinguish between Probate and Letters of Administration. [8]  
(b) Discuss the powers of an Executor under Indian Succession Act, 1925. [8]

8. (a) What do you mean by Succession Certificate under Indian Succession Act, 1925? [4+4]  
 (b) Who can grant the Certificate and what are the essentials of the same? [8]
9. (a) Define 'Wasiyat' under Muslim Law. Who can make a Wasiyat? [8]  
 (b) Write a note on 'Bequeathable Third'. [4]  
 (c) Can a Wasiyat be made in favour of Non-Muslim? [4]
9. (a) What are the differences between Divorce and Judicial Separation under the Divorce Act, 1869? [10]  
 (b) What do you mean by Alimony Pendente Lite? [6]

## 2017 | English II

### Group - A

1. Correct if necessary - (**any two**): [1×10]  
 (a) The mangoes in the garden is sweet.  
 (b) I ordered for a cup of tea.  
 (c) I saw an university in England.  
 (d) The secretary and the treasurer has come.  
 (e) Each of the players have been requested not to repeat the mistake.  
 (f) I am fond at my mother.  
 (g) Although she is intelligent, but she does not study.  
 (h) No news are good news.  
 (i) Either you or he have done this.  
 (j) The committee is divided in their opinions.  
 (k) He is a M.A. is Sociology.  
 (l) The mango is tasting good.
2. Do as directed (**any six**): [1×6]  
 (a) I gave him a pen. (Change the Voice)  
 (b) He is too weak to walk fast. (Remove 'Too')  
 (c) He deals \_\_\_\_\_ rice. (Use appropriate Preposition)  
 (d) Bearing the roar of the lion, the hunter ran away. (Make the sentence 'Compound')  
 (e) He said, "The sun rises in the East." (Write in Indirect speech)

- (f) I am not a little tired. (Make the sentence 'Affirmative')
- (g) I wish T had the wings of a bird. (Make the sentence 'Exclamatory')
- (h) As soon as he saw the snake, he called his father. (Use 'No Sooner ... than')
3. Supply one-word substitutes (**Any four**): [1×4]
- (a) Forbidden by law.
- (b) Fit to be eaten.
- (c) Murder of a king.
- (d) Government by the people.
- (e) One who supports the cause of women.
- (f) A building where motor-cars are parked.

**GROUP - B**

4. Compose a letter on any one of the following: [20]
- (a) Write a letter to the editor of a leading English Newspaper about the problem of water logging in your area. You may suggest ways to solve the problem.
- (b) Write a letter to the local Councillor of your ward inviting him to inaugurate a football tournament to be held at the club in your area.
- (c) Write a letter to the Principal of your college apologising for regularity entering late in the college.

**GROUP - C**

5. Write a precis of the following passage and add a suitable title to it: [12+4]

It the objective of our education is total development, art training should have the same status and importance as reading and writing. Education in arts heightens man's knowledge and aesthetic experience and trains him in various modes of education. The roots of art education lie in the observation of nature and good works of art with dedicated attention, living in close contact with them and understanding them with the help of men with develop aesthetic sensibilities. Each school and university should provide a place for art studies with other studies, making compulsory. It should provide the children and students with time and the environment to get acquainted with Nature. Training in drawing will develop their powers of observation and this in turn will give them better insight into literature, philosophy and science. However we should not expect students to become great artists or simply artists because a person cannot become a poet just by passing a course of poetry at any institution of

repute.

(165 words)

GROUP - D

6. Explain the meaning of **any four** of the following Latin Legal Terms: [3×4] (a) De Jure.

(b) De Facto.

(c) In Rem.

(d) In Personam.

(e) Donatio Mortis Causa. (f) Functus Officio.

7. Explain the meaning of **any four** of the following English Legal Terms: [3×4]

(a) Alimony.

(b) Alternative Dispute Resolution.

(c) Fundamental Right.

(d) Plaint.

(e) Custom.

(f) Jurisdiction.

(g) Arbitration.

## 2017 | Political Science II

### Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Discuss the characteristic features of Unitary Government pointing out its merits and demerits. [10]  
(b) State the differences between Unitary and Federal Governments. [6]
2. What is President Government? Which form of Government do you prefer - Parliamentary or Presidential? Justify your answer. [10]
3. (a) Discuss the functions of legislation in a modern democratic state. [10]  
(b) Narrate the factors responsible for the decline of legislature in modern times. [4]
4. Discuss the Theory of Separation of Powers. How far it is applicable in India? Explain. [8+8]
5. What is Bicameralism? Mention the advantages of Bicameral Legislature. [6+10]
6. (a) Give an account of the concept of Representation. [4+4]  
(b) What is meant by Territorial Representation? Discuss its merits and demerits. [8]
7. What is Political Party? Is it correct to say that 'Political Parties are indispensable for democracy'? [6+10]

8. What is Public Opinion? how it is formed? State the importance or role of Public Opinion in a modern democratic state. [4+4+8]
9. (a) Explain the meaning of Democracy and Dictatorship. [8]  
(a) Mention briefly the merits and defects of Dictatorship. [8]
10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following: [8+8]
  - (a) Conditions necessary for the success of a federation.
  - (b) Functions of the executive.
  - (c) Freedom or independence of Judiciary.
  - (d) Universal Adult Suffrage.
  - (e) Pressure Group.
  - (f) Multi Party System.

## **2017 | Sociology II**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) What do you know about the Jajmani System? Explain. [8]  
(b) Discuss the merits and demerits of this system. [8]
2. (a) Explain different reasons behind the breakdown of the traditional villages self-sufficiency during the British period. [8]  
(b) Mention different social classes which emerged during the British rule in India. [8]
3. (a) "India is a land of unit in diversity" - Discuss. [10]  
(b) Find out different factors which are endangering unity in India today. [6]
4. (a) What are the characteristics of Traditional Indian Joint Family? [8]  
(b) Discuss the impact of various social legislation in independent India in bringing about changes in Indian Society. [8]
5. (a) Discuss essential features of the Caste system in India. [8]  
(b) Is there any impact of Caste on politics? [6]
6. (a) Write down different problems faced by Scheduled Tribes in India. [8]  
(b) Discuss different measures taken by the Government of India to improve the conditions of Schedule Tribe in this country. [8]
7. (a) Write down the position of women in Pre-British Indian Society. [8]  
(b) Discuss the status that women are enjoying in modern India long seventy years after getting independence. [8]
8. (a) What do you mean by Modernisation?

- (b) Discuss elaborately different factors of Modernisation. [10]
9. (a) What is meant by Westernisation? [6]  
 (b) Discuss different effects of Westernisation on India Society. [10]
10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following: [8×2]  
 (a) Land ownership pattern in Pre- British India.  
 (b) Commercialisation of Agriculture.  
 (c) Caste and Varna  
 (d) Sanskritization.

## **2017 | Special Contract**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Explain contract of indemnity with an illustration. What are the rights of an indemnity holder when sued? [4+6]  
 (b) When does the liability of an indemnifier commence? Is contract of insurance covered by contract of indemnity? [3+3]
2. State the right of surety against. [4+6+6]  
 (a) The Creditor.  
 (b) The Principal Debtor.  
 (c) The Co-Sureties.
3. (a) Define Bailment. What are the essentials of Bailment? [3+3]  
 (b) Discuss duties of the Bailee in a Bailment. [10]
4. (a) What is Pledge? What is Lien? [3+3]  
 (c) Explain different types of Lien. [10]
5. (a) Define "Agent" and "Principal". Is consideration necessary for creation of an agency? [4+2]  
 (a) Discuss in brief the various ways in which the relationship of agency. [10]
6. (a) What is a 'Del-Credere Agent'? [4]  
 (a) State the difference between 'Sub agent' and 'Substituted agent'. [4]  
 (b) Explain authority of agent in case of emergency. [8]
7. (a) Define Partnership. Discuss the true test of Partnership. [4+4]  
 (a) Discuss the Rights of Partner. [8]

8. (a) What is the Partnership Deed? What is Partnership at Will? Is registration compulsory for a Partnership Firm? [4+3+3]  
(a) Mention any six acts falling within the implied authority of a partner. [6]
9. Explain NEMO DAT QUOD NON HABET and discuss briefly the exceptions, if any. [6+10]
10. Write a note on Caveat Emptor. along with its exceptions. [16]

## 2017 | Family Law II

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Who are Mohammedans for the purpose of application of Mohammedan Law? [4]  
(b) Discuss in brief the different sources of Mohammedan Law. [12]
2. (a) Who are the competent parties to make a contract of Mohammedan Law. [4]  
(b) Describe the legal effect of irregular marriage under Mohammedan Law. [8]  
(c) What do you mean by "Option of Puberty"? [4]
3. (a) What is the importance of dower in Mohammedan Law? [4] (b) What is Proper Dower? how is it fixed? [4]  
(c) Distinguish between Prompt Dower and Deferred Dower. [8]
4. (a) Discuss the essentials of a valid gift under Mohammedan Law. [8]  
(b) State the cases where actual delivery of possession is not required to make a gift under Mohammedan Law. [8]
5. (a) (i) Define will under Mohammedan Law.  
(ii) Who can make a will under Mohammedan Law? [3+3]  
(b) (i) What do you mean by "Bequeathable Third"?  
(ii) Can a will be made in favour of a Non-Muslim under Mohammedan Law.  
(iii) Is bequest to an unborn valid under Mohammedan Law. [3+3+4]
6. (a) How a valid Wakf be created? What are the valid objects of Wakf. [8]  
(b) Who is a Mutawalli? What are the powers and duties of a Mutawalli? [8]
7. (a) What are the grounds for nullity of marriage under the Divorce Act 1869? [8]  
(b) What are the status of children of annulled marriages? [4]  
(c) Discuss the law relating to dissolution of marriage by mutual consent under the Divorce Act, 1869. [4]

8. (a) Discuss the grounds on which can pass a decree of Judicial Separation under Divorce Act, 1869.  
 (b) What do you mean by Alimony Pendente Lite under the Divorce Act, 1869?  
 (c) What is Permanent Alimony? [8+4+4]
9. (a) What do you mean by Probate? Who can grant probate? To whom probate cannot be granted? [6]  
 (b) Discuss the circumstances under which the grant of a probate may be revoked. [6]  
 (c) Can a probate be granted where a will is lost? [4]
10. (a) Who is an Executor? What are the powers of an Executor? [8]  
 a. Explain Administration Pendente Lite. [8]  
 b. What can Letters of Administration be granted under the Indian Succession Act, 1925? [4]

## 2016 | English II

### Group - A

1. Correct if necessary (**any ten**): [1×10]  
 (a) One of them forgot to carry their Tiffin to school.  
 (b) As soon as she arrives at the hospital she was asked to help with the patients.  
 (c) My brother is younger to me by three years.  
 (d) John withdrew himself from the contest.  
 (e) Death above dishonour.  
 (f) She treats her servants in contempt.  
 (g) What sort of a man he is?  
 (h) Not only the soldiers but also their captain have been captured.  
 (i) I have order for dinner.  
 (j) Harder you work, better it will be.  
 (k) He is a good poet but not Shakespeare.  
 (l) He filled water in the pot.  
 (m) According to my opinion he is right.  
 (n) He sold all his old furnitures.  
 (o) If I fail in this examination I will give the next one.  
 (p) None of the two contestants were will to withdraw.
2. Transform as directed (**any six**): [1×6]

- (a) Do not insult the weak. (Change the voice)
- (b) You (should, would, ought) be punctual. (Choose the correct alternative)
- (c) (i) He has no special liking \_\_\_\_\_ Mathematics.  
 (ii) Emperor Ashoka is worthy \_\_\_\_\_ remembrance.  
 (Fill in with appropriate preposition)
- (d) I got up. I looked about everywhere. I could not see my companions. (Combine in to a compound sentence)
- (e) Your father will hear of your success. He will be delighted. (Combine by using infinitives)
- (f) He said, "Let us complete for the award." (Turn into indirect speech)
- (g) His silence proves his guilt. (Change to complex sentence)
- (h) Nobody was absent. (Change to affirmative)
- (i) If he confesses his crime, the judge will acquit him. (Change to simple past tense)
- (j) English is the most widely spoken language in the world. (Change to positive degree)

3. Supply one word substitutes (**any four**): [1×4]

- (a) One who eats too much.
- (b) That which cannot be defeated or conquered.
- (c) To urge and encourage someone to commit crime.
- (d) The act of looking back to the past.
- (e) A previous case which might serve as an example.
- (f) A statement which can't be understood.

#### **Group - B**

4. Compose a letter on **any one** of the following: [20]

- (a) Write a letter to the editor of a daily Newspaper. Commenting on the censorship of media in India.
- (b) Write a letter from the Manager of a National Bank to a customer informing him about the availability of safe deposit lockers in bank. Provide information regarding size and rent of lockers.
- (c) Write a letter to your local police station complaining about the loss of your mobile phone. Give details of your phone.

**Group - C**

5. Write a precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title: [12+4]

It is the height of selfishness for men, who fully appreciate in their own case the great advantage of a good education, to deny these advantages to women. There is no valid argument by which de-exclusion of the female sex from the privilege of education can be defended. It is argued that women have their domestic duties to perform, and that, if they were educated, they would bury themselves in their books and have little time for attending to the management of their households. Of course it is possible for women, as it is for men, to neglect necessary work in order to spare more time for reading sensational novels. But women are no more liable to this temptation than men, and most women would be able to do their household work all the better for being able to refresh their minds in the intervals of leisure with a little reading. Nay, education would even help them in the performance of the narrowest sphere of the womanly duty. For education involves knowledge of the means by which health may be preserved and improved, and enables a mother to consult such modern books as will tell her how to rear up her children into healthy men and women and skilfully nurse them and her husband when disease attacks her household. Without education she will be not unlikely to listen with fatal results to the advice of superstitious quacks. **Group - D**

6. Explain the meaning of **any four** of the following Latin terms: [3×4] (a) Habeas Corpus.
- (b) Inter Alia.
- (c) In Rem.
- (d) Res Judicata.
- (e) De Facto.
- (f) Donatio Mortis Causa.
- (g) In Lieu Of.
- (h) Estoppel.
7. Explain the meaning of **any four** of the following English terms: [3×4]
- (a) Alimony.
- (b) Precedent.
- (c) Fundamental Right.
- (d) Warrant.
- (e) Arbitration.

- (f) Garnishee.
- (g) Injunction.
- (h) Legislation.

## 2016 | Political Science II

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Define Federalism. Discuss the factors responsible for the centralising tendencies in Federation. [4+12]
2. What are the features of a Parliament form of Government? What are the major differences between Presidential and Parliamentary form of Government? [8+8]
3. Explain the different types of Executive. Analyse the factors responsible for the rise in the power of the Executive. [8+8]
4. Discuss Judiciary as an important organ of the government. What are the factors that help to ensure the Independence of the Judiciary. [6+10]
5. What are the different types of party system? discuss the merits and demerits of any one of the party system mentioned by you. [6+5+5]
6. Define Pressure Group. Discuss the difference between Political Parties and Pressure Group. [6+10]
7. Discuss in detail the arguments in favour of and against Women's Suffrage. [10+6]
8. What is Democracy? What are the conditions necessary for the successful. [6+10]
9. Define Public Opinion. What are the different agencies of Public Opinion? [4+12]
10. Write short on **any two** of the following: [8×2]
  - (a) Principles of the Theory of Separation of Powers.
  - (b) Advantages of Bicameral Legislation.
  - (c) Important features of a Unitary form of Government.
  - (d) Functions of the Judiciary.
  - (e) Role of Public Opinion in a Democracy State.

## 2016 | Sociology II

Answer **any five** Questions

1.
  - (a) Discuss the characteristic of Village Economy in Pre-British India. [8]
  - (b) Mention the different causes of the breakdown of self sufficiency of Traditional Indian Villages. [8]

2. (a) Explain in brief the concept of Commercialization of Agriculture. [8]  
(b) State the different causes of rural poverty and indebtedness during the British Period. [8]
3. (a) "India is a land of unity in diversity" - Explain. [8]  
(b) Mention different factors endangering unity in India today. [8]
4. (a) Discuss the nature of Traditional Joint Family. [8]  
(b) Mention different causes of the breakdown of Joint Family System in India. [8]
5. (a) Write down the changes that have taken place in Caste System after independence. [8]  
(b) How Caste is different from Class? [8]
6. (a) Write the meaning of Caste and Varna. [6]  
(b) Explain the inter-relationship between Caste and Politics. [10]
7. (a) Who are Schedule Caste? [4]  
(b) Explain the conditions of Schedule Caste in Indian context. [6]  
(c) Explain the ameliorative measures for Scheduled Caste to improve their conditions. [6]
8. (a) What was the position of women during the British rule in India? [8]  
(b) What steps have been taken during the Post-independence period to improve the status of women in India. [8]
9. (a) Discuss the Process of Sanskritization in India. [8]  
(b) Differences between Sanskritization and Westernization. [8]
10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following: [8×2]
  - (a) Characteristics of Jajmani System.
  - (b) Effects of Industrialization on Indian Society.
  - (c) Concept of Modernization.

## **2016 | Special Contract**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Define Contract of Indemnity, Contract of guarantee and distinguish between them. [3+3+10]
2. (a) Discuss the Rights of the Indemnity holder. [8]  
(b) State the circumstances in which a surety is discharged from liability. [8]
3. (a) Discuss the Duties of a Bailee. [8]  
(b) Distinguish between Bailment and Pledge. [8]
4. (a) Discuss in brief the various ways in which the relationship of Agency arises.

- (b) What are the requisites of a valid Ratification? [8+8]
5. (a) Define 'Bailment', 'Bailor' and 'Bailee'. [4]  
 (b) What should be the standard of care that must be taken by a Bailee in respect of bailed goods? [4]  
 (c) What is the effect of mixture without Bailor's consent, when the goods cannot be separated? [4]  
 (d) Explain 'Bailee's Particular Lien'. [4]
6. (a) Distinguish between 'Sale' and 'Agreement to Sell'. [6]  
 (b) Discuss any five exceptions to the maxim Nemo Dat Quod Non Habet. [10]
7. Who is an Unpaid Seller? Discuss his rights. [4+12]
8. (a) Explain 'True test of Partnership'. [6]  
 (b) Discuss the Rights of Partner. [10]
9. (a) What is a Partnership Deed and what are its contents? [4]  
 (b) Mention any six acts not falling within the implied authority of a partner. [6] (c)  
 When can a partner be expelled? [6]
10. Write short notes on **any four** of the following: [4×4]  
 (a) Continuing Guarantee.  
 (b) Pledge.  
 (c) Rights of Finder of Goods.  
 (d) Agency by Estoppel.  
 (e) Caveat Emptor.  
 (f) Position of Minor in Partnership.

## 2016 | Family Law II

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Who are Muslims for the purpose of application of Muslim Law? [4]  
 (b) Explain in brief the characteristics of the different schools of Muslim Law.
2. (a) What do you mean by valid (Sahih), void (Batil) and Irregular (Fasid) Marriage in Muslim Law? [4]  
 (b) Discuss the validity of the following Marriages (any two): [12]  
 (i) Marriage of Muslim boy who is below 15 years of age.  
 (ii) Proposal and acceptance for a marriage is obtained by telephone.  
 (iii) Marriage with a non-Muslim (other than Kitabia).

- (iv) Marriage held without religious ceremony.
3. (a) 'Dower is an essential incident to the status of marriage' - In the light of the above statement discuss the importance of Dower in Muslim Marriage. [6]  
(b) State the different types of Dower recognised by Muslim Law. [10]
  4. (a) Explain the different form of Talaq' under Muslim Law. [8]  
(b) Distinguish between 'Khula' and 'Mubarak'. [4]  
(c) What are the legal consequences of Divorce? [4]
  5. (a) Define 'Hiba' or 'Gift'. what do you mean by 'Conditional Gift' and 'Gift with condition' under Muslim Law - Give Examples. [8]  
(b) Define 'Mushaa' under Muslim Law. Compare Gift of 'Mushaa' in cases where: (i) Property is indivisible, and (ii) Property is divisible. [8]
  6. (a) Define 'Wakf' under Muslim Law. What are the valid objects of 'Wakf'? [4+4]  
(b) Explain Private and Public Wakf. [8]
  7. (a) State the grounds of dissolution of Marriage under the Divorce Act, 1869.  
(b) Husband spreading false reports about his wife's adultery tending to injure her health, Does it amount to cruelty. [12+4]
  8. (a) Enumerate the provisions of custody, maintenance and education of minor children under the Divorce Act, 1869. [8]  
(b) Discuss the provisions relating to Restitution of Conjugal Rights under the Divorce Act, 1869. [8]
  9. (a) Distinguish between 'Probate' and 'Letters of Administrative'. [8]  
(b) Discuss the powers of an Executor or Administrator under the Indian Succession Act, 1925. [8]
  10. (a) What is Succession Certificate under the Indian Succession Act, 1925? [4]  
(b) Who can grant Succession Certificate? [4]  
(c) What are the essential elements of Succession Certificate? [8]

## 2015 | English II

### Group - A

1. Correct the following sentences (**any ten**): [1×10]  
(a) I have to close one of the alternatives.

- (a) His daughter-in-laws have been good to him.
- (b) The news of the gruesome murders have shocked the villagers.
- (c) What kind of a bird is that?
- (d) My father is the secretary and the treasurer of our club.
- (e) He failed in English paper which is the language of English.
- (f) He changed all the old furniture in the room.
- (g) She walked in the garden in between the flower beds.
- (h) We sat under the shade of a giant oak tree.
- (i) She does not like mixing alone with people beneath her.
- (j) Although he is intelligent, but his health is rather delicate.
- (k) The teacher said that the earth revolved around the sun.
- (l) He found a bag filled with hundreds of five hundred rupees notes.
- (m) He withdrew himself from the contest.

2. Transform as directed (**any six**): [1×6]

- (a) My younger sister has the gift of a good memory. (Use 'gifted')
- (b) The social workers promised to help the street children. (Change to passive voice)
- (c) Alice said, "it was very hot in the morning." (Change to indirect speech)
- (d) He requested me to help him finish cleaning up the house. (Change to direct speech)
- (e) I found a heavy rush at the bus stop. I decided to take a taxi. (Combine into one simple sentence)
- (f) It is unwise to swim after a heavy meal. (Use gerund)
- (g) He is too selfish to think of others. (Remove "too")
- (h) He confessed his crime. (Change to complex sentence)
- (i) Rakesh is one of the smartest boys I know. (Change to positive degree)

3. Provided one word substitute (**any four**): [1×4]

- (a) One who designs buildings.
- (b) Killing of child in womb.
- (c) To be banished from one's native country.
- (d) A event which happens by chance.
- (e) One who cannot be corrected.
- (f) A person declared guilty by a court of law.

**Group - B**

4. Compose a letter to **any one** of the following: [20]
- (a) Lodge a General Diary with your local station regarding loss of your wallet purse while you were stopping at the local market place. Give details of the contents of your wallet purse.
  - (b) Write a letter to your bank, informing your bank of a change in your mailing address and landing phone number.
  - (c) As the CEO of a law book publishing company, write a letter to the Head Librarian of the Department of Law, Calcutta University, informing him of the excellence of your recent publications, copies of which you intend to send him as complimentary for use in the students' library.

**GROUP - C**

5. Write a precis on the following passage. Giving it a suitable title (justification of title not required): [12+4]

If trade union movement in any country has to be made an effective instrument in the promotion of workers' interest, it needs some radical structural changes. It may be difficult to amalgamate different warring factions into a coherent and purposeful organisation, but unless it is achieved, the trade unions cannot serve any useful purpose. It is high time the trade unions realised that they owed their basic duty to the workers and not to the political parties to which they are invariably affiliated. The concept of 'one industry, one union' could be beneficial to the movement. It will eliminate inter union rivalries and increase the bargaining power of the workers. The trade union leaders must possess two basic qualities : they should be people of integrity and understanding and they should be fully enlightened about the legal and constitutional rights available to the unions so that they can lead a fair and powerful struggle.

**GROUP - D**

6. Explain the meaning of **any four** of the following Latin legal terms, along with an illustration sentence using each term: [3×4]  
Habeas Corpus, Donatio Mortis Cause, Seriatim, Res Judicata, Inter Alia, Quo Warranto, Estoppel, Affidavit.
7. Explain the meaning of **any four** of the following English legal terms, along with an illustration sentence using each term: [3×4]

Legal Right, Fundamental Right, Plaint, Custom, Jurisprudence, jurisdiction, Alimony, Injunction.

## **2015 | Political Science II**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. What are the essential characteristics of the Presidential Form of Government? Discuss in this connection the merits of the Presidential Form of Government. Is the Indian Government Parliamentary or Presidential? [6+6+4]
2. What is meant by Unitary form of Government? Discuss in brief the advantages and disadvantages of such a form of Government. [6+5+5]
3. Define Democracy. Discuss the merits and demerits of democracy. [4+6+6]
4. Define Dictatorship. Explain the characteristics of Dictatorship. Distinguish between Democracy and Dictatorship. [4+4+8]
5. Discuss the arguments for and against Universal Adult Franchise. [8+8]
6. Explain the functions of Legislature on a modern state. Discuss in this connection the merits of Bicameral system of Legislature. [8+8]
7. Define Public Opinion. Discuss the importance of Public Opinion in a democracy. [6+10]
8. Explain the functions of Political Party. Discuss in this connection the merits of the Party System. [8+8]
9. Critically discuss the Theory of Separation of Power. [16]
10. Write down on (any two): [8×2]
  - (a) Unitary and Federal form of government
  - (b) Functions of Judiciary in a Modern State.
  - (c) Political Party and Pressure Group.
  - (d) Women Suffrage.

## **2015 | Sociology II**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) What is Jajmani System? [4]
  - (b) Mention the different characteristics of this system. [4]
  - (c) Discuss the merits and demerits of this system. [8]

2. (a) What are the reasons behind the breakdown of traditional village self-sufficiency during British rule? [8]  
(b) Discuss in brief what are the different social classes which emerged during the British Rule. [8]
3. (a) India is the land of "Unity in diversity" - Explain. [8]  
(b) Examine the historical roots of Indian society and identify the factors of continuity and change in it. [8]
4. (a) Mention the characteristics of Joint Family system in India. [6]  
(b) Examine the impact of post-independence social legislations relating to Family and Marriage in India. [10]
5. (a) Discuss the essential features of the caste system in India. [8]  
(b) Do you think that the Indian caste system will eventually wither away? [8]
6. (a) Who are Scheduled Tribes in India? [4]  
(b) Discuss the nature of problems facing Scheduled Tribe in India after independence. [6]  
(c) What measures do you suggest to solve their problems? [6]
7. (a) Make a comparative estimate on the changing status of women in ancient and Post independence period in India. [8]  
(b) What are the problems associated with the 'emancipation of womanhood'? [8]
8. (a) What are the social effects of Industrialisation in society? [8]  
(b) Do you think that Industrialisation is necessary for the progress of the country? [8]
9. (a) Discuss with illustrations, some of the manifestations of the process of Modernisation in contemporary India. [8]  
(b) What are the problems associated with the process of Modernisation in India? [8]
10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following: [8+8]
  - (a) Growth of rural poverty during British rule.
  - (b) Factors behind Sanskritization.
  - (c) Relation between caste and politics in India.
  - (d) Reasons behind the breakdown of Indian Joint Family.

## 2015 | Special Contract

### Answer any five Questions

1. (a) Explain Contract of Indemnity with an illustration. What are the rights of an Indemnity Holder when sued? [4+6]  
 (b) When does the liability of an indemnifier commence? is Contract of Insurance covered by Contract of indemnity? [3+3]
2. State the rights of Surety against the [4+6+6]  
 (a) Creditor.  
 (b) Principal Debtor.  
 (c) Co-sureties.
3. (a) Define Bailment. What are the essentials of Bailment? [3+3]  
 (b) Discuss the duties of the Bailer in a Bailment. [10]
4. (a) What is Pledge? What is Lien? [3+3]  
 (b) Explain different types of Lien. [10]
5. (a) What is meant by 'Agent' and 'Principal' under the Indian Contract Act? Discuss the extent of Agents authority. [6+4]  
 (b) Write a note on Revocation of Agency. [6]
6. (a) Define Partnership. Discuss the true of Partnership. [2+4]  
 (b) Discuss the rights of a Partner. [10]
7. (a) What is Partnership Deed? what is Partnership at Will? Is registration compulsory for a Partnership Firm? [4+3+3]  
 (b) Mention any six acts not falling within the implied authority of partner. [6]
8. (a) Distinguish between Sale and Agreement to Sale. [6]  
 (b) Explain CAVEAT EMPTOR, stating exceptions, if any. [10]
9. Explain NEMO DAT QUOD NON HABET, and discuss briefly the exceptions, if any. [16]
10. Write short notes on any four of the following: [4×4]  
 (a) Co-sureties.  
 (b) Gratuitous Bailment.  
 (c) Sub-agent.  
 (d) Position of minor in Partnership.  
 (e) Unpaid Seller.  
 (f) Auction Sale.

## 2015 | Family Law II

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Discuss in brief the different sources of Muslim Law. [12]  
(b) Point out the origin of Muslim Law. [4]
2. (a) "Marriage among Muslim is not a sacrament, but purely a civil contract" - Critically examine the nature of Muslim marriage in the light of the above statement. [8]  
(b) Make a distinction between Void Marriage and Irregular Marriage under Muslim Law. [8]
3. (a) Define 'Wasiyat' under Muslim law. Who can make a 'Wasiyat' under Muslim Law. Can a 'Wasiyat' be made in favour of a non-Muslim? [10]  
(b) Write a note on 'Bequeathable Third'. [6]
4. (a) What do you understand by 'Dower' under Muslim Law. [4]  
(b) How is it fixed? Can the amount of Dower be increased or decreased by the parties once it is fixed by themselves? [4]  
(c) Distinguish between the following; [4+4]  
Prompt Dower and Deferred Dower.  
Specified Dower and Unspecified Dower.
5. (a) What is meant by Gift according to Muslim Law? [4]  
(b) What are the essentials of a valid Gift in Muslim Law? [4]  
(c) How can a Gift be revoked and which Gifts are irrevocable? [8]
6. (a) Define 'Wakf'. What are the valid objects of Wakf? [4+4]  
(b) Who is a Mutawalli? What are the powers and duties of a Mutawalli? [8]
7. (a) What are the grounds for Nullity of marriage under the Divorce Act, 1869? [8]  
(b) Who can file a Petition for Nullity of marriage under the Divorce Act, 1869? [4]  
(c) What is the status of children of annulled marriages? [4]
8. (a) What are the grounds for Judicial Separation under the Divorce Act, 1869? [6] (b) What are the differences between Divorce and Judicial Separation? [6]  
(c) What do you mean by Alimony Pendente Lite under the Divorce Act, 1869? [4]
9. (a) What do you mean by Probate? Who can grant Probate? [4]  
(b) Mention the Persons to whom Probate can be granted and to whom it cannot be granted.  
(c) What do you mean by revocation of Probate under the Indian Succession Act? [4+6+6]

5. (a) Define Administrator. What are the powers of an Executor or Administrator under the Indian Succession Act, 1925?  
 (b) What is Letters of Administration?  
 (c) When can Letters of Administration be granted under the Indian Succession Act?  
 [8+4+4]

## 2014 | English II

### Group - A

1. Correct if necessary (**any ten**): [1×10]
- (a) I don't think it is your house, it is somebody's else.
  - (a) She misplaced her spectacle and is now feeling great difficulty in studying.
  - (b) One of them forgot to take their bag from the school.
  - (c) The master did not know who of the servants broke the glass.
  - (d) Myself and Gopal will take care of the function on Sunday.
  - (e) They treated us not even to cocktails but also to dinner.
  - (f) Each of these players have boon warned not to repeat the silly mistake.
  - (g) Now sooner he was brought here than he began to feel uneasy.
  - (h) I don't think five thousand rupees are a large sum for the work you are doing.
  - (i) Never I have come across a man who is foolish to such an extent.
  - (j) No one in the world can be able to do work continuously for ten hours.
  - (k) I prefer tea than coffee.
  - (l) She is a year older to me.
  - (m) I refused to accompany him because I was so tried.
2. Transform as directed (**any six**): [1×6]
- a. I was not sure that it was you. (use 'doubtful' instead of 'sure')
  - b. The box is so heavy that I cannot lift it. (Rewrite using 'too')
  - c. We will write a letter. (Change into passive)
  - d. Malacca is the oldest town in Malaysia. (Change into positive degree)
  - e. Tagore was a great poet. (Interest article)
  - f. John asked me where I was going. (Change into direct)
  - g. He must work very hard to make up for the lost time. (Change to compound)

- h. The house, with its contents, .....(be) insured. (Use the correct form)
- i. Everest is the highest mountains in the world. (Change into negative)
3. Supply one word substitute (**any four**): [1×4]
- (a) Act of carrying away unlawfully or by force.
- (b) Partner in crime.
- (c) A written statement given on oath.
- (d) The crime of having two life partners at a time.
- (e) Murder of a king.
- (f) Words inscribed on a tomb.
- (g) One who takes pleasure from inflicting pain on others.

**Group - B**

4. Compose a letter on **any one** of the following: [20]
- (a) You are the cultural secretary of your youth Club. Your youth Club plans to organise a youth festival in the city. As a secretary of the club. write a letter to the Managing Director of any company, requesting them to sponsor it.
- (b) Write a letter to a Newspaper, drawing attention to the insanitary conditions of the city streets.
- (c) Being a law student in your final year, apply to a reputed law firm in your city, seeking employment as a trainee there.

**Group - C**

5. Write a precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title: [12+4]

Armaments are fruitless. They have no harvest save in death and destruction. The ships, the guns, the airships, the aeroplanes, the rifles, the ammunition, the uniform, the store, - all these are things of a moment, quickly consumed on, quickly scrapped because they become obsolete almost as soon as they are made.

The great warship is built, and in less than ten years it is out of date. The new land monster, the tank, which may be described as a land iron clad, is as costly as a locomotive engine, but while one is waste of material, the other is a mover of passengers or goods.

The aeroplane is always being altered and its use kills one or two fine young men every week.

In one recent year the nations of the world spent Rs. 880,000,000 on armies, navies, and air force. This huge sum could be spent on the erection of glorious cities, the construction of splendid canals, the regeneration of the material capital of mankind. The

World would change out of all knowledge in its material aspect if for twenty years such a sum were devoted to public purposes. The housing question would be a trifle if only part of the expenditure on armaments were employed for the splendid purpose of giving accommodation to hard working people.

**Group - D**

6. Explain the meaning of **any four** of the following Latin Legal Terms: [3×4]
- (a) In Rem.
  - (b) Functus Officio.
  - (c) In Loco Parentis.
  - (d) De Jure.
  - (e) Quo Warranto.
  - (f) Estoppel.
  - (g) Mandamus.
  - (h) Prime facia.
7. Explain the meaning of **any four** of the following English Legal Terms: [3×4]
- (a) Written Statement.
  - (b) Summons.
  - (c) Bail.
  - (d) Receiver.
  - (e) Cross Examination.
  - (f) Examination in Chief.
  - (g) Mandatory.

**2014 | Political Science II**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Distinguish between Parliamentary and Presidential form of Government. What are the merits of the Parliamentary form of Government? [10+6]
2. Discuss the characteristics of a Federal form of Government. What are its advantages and disadvantages? [6+10]

3. Discuss fully the conditions for the success of Democracy. Are those conditions present in India to-day? [8+8]
4. What do you understand by 'Dictatorship'. Analyse the merits and demerits of Dictatorship. [4+12]
5. Discuss the arguments for and against women suffrage. [8+8]
6. Analyse the functions of the Judiciary in a modern state. How is the independence of the Judiciary safeguarded in a modern state? [8+8]
7. Explain the Theory of Separation of Powers. "Rigid separation of powers in neither possible nor desirable" - Do you agree to the statement? give reasons for your answer. [8+8]
8. What do you understand by the term 'Political Party'? Discuss the importance of party system in a democracy. [6+10]
9. Discuss the agreements for and against Bicameralism. [8+8]
10. Write notes on (**any two**): [8×2]
  - (a) Political Party and Pressure Group
  - (b) Functional Representation and Territorial Representation
  - (c) Unitary and Federal form of Government.
  - (d) Public Opinion and its role in a Democracy.
  - (e) Functions of the legislature in a modern state.
  - (f) Types of executives.

## **2014 | Sociology II**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Write down the land ownership pattern in pre-British India. [8]  
(b) What was the nature of village economy during this time? [8]
2. (a) State some importance reasons for the breakdown of Traditional Village self-sufficiency during British rule. [8]  
(b) Write a note on impact of Commercialisation of Agriculture during this period. [8]
3. (a) Discuss the coexistence of Unity and Diversity in India. [6]  
(b) Do you think that this unity will survive ultimately? [10]
4. (a) Define Traditional Joint Family. [4]  
(b) Discuss the causes of the breakdown of Traditional Joint Family system in India. [12]
5. (a) How is Caste different from Varna? [6]

- (b) Discuss how social mobility occurs in a caste based society like India. [10]
6. (a) Examine the Inter relationship between Caste and Politics in contemporary India. [8]  
(b) Distinguish between Caste and Class in modern India? [8]
7. (a) Who are Schedule Caste? [4]  
(b) Discuss the nature of problems facing Scheduled Caste in India today? [6]  
(c) What measures do you suggest to their problems? [6]
8. (a) What was the position of women in pre British India? [8]  
(b) Explain the various measures of the government for improving the status of women in India after independence. [8]
9. (a) Discuss the process of Sanskritization? [10]  
(b) Differentiate the process of Sanskritization from Westernisation. [6]
10. Write short notes on **any two**: [8+8]  
(a) Significant factors for the Modernisation in India. (b) Effects of Industrialisation on Indian Society.  
(b) Various causes behind the growth of Urbanisation in India. (d) Salient features of Jajmani System.

## **2014 | Special Contract**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Define Contract of Guarantee and discuss when the surety becomes liable under the contract. [6]  
(b) What are the points of similarities as well as dissimilarities between a Contract of Indemnity and a Contract of Guarantee? [10]
2. (a) Define "Continuing Guarantee" with the help of an illustration. How can it be revoked?  
(b) State the circumstances in which a surety is discharged from liability. [6+10]
3. (a) Define "Bailment", "Bailor", and "Bailee". What should be the standard of care that must be taken by a Bailee in respect of bailed goods? [6]  
(b) What is the effect of mixture of Bailed goods, made without the Bailor's consent? [5]  
(c) What is Bailee's particular lien? [5]
4. (a) Define "Agent", "Sub-Agent", and "Principal", who may be an agent and what is the extent of agent's authority? [10]

- (b) What's is Ratification? What is the effect of Ratification? how can a Ratification be made?[6]
5. (a) Distinguish "Sale" and "Agreement to Sell". [8]  
 (b) Write a note on Caveat Emptor, along with its exceptions. [8]
6. (a) Explain: "Nemo Dat Quod Non Habet". Mention five exceptions to it. [8]  
 (b) Define unpaid seller and discuss his rights. [8]
7. (a) What is the distinguish feature of Partnership that establishes the existence of the relationship of Partnership? [6]  
 (b) Write down at least five important mutual rights and five important mutual duties of partners in a firm. [5]  
 (c) Can a Partner avoid his liability to contribute to the loss of the firm, if there is any? Discuss. [5]
8. (a) What is the position of a Minor as against a firm as per the Indian partnership Act? - Discuss. [8]  
 (b) If after attaining majority, the minor beneficiary fails to inform the firm, about his intention, what would be the consequences? [8]
9. (a) Is it necessary for a Partnership firm to get registered? [6]  
 (b) Discuss the effects of non-registration of a Firm. [10]
10. Write short notes on **any four** from the following: [4×4]  
 (a) Pledge.  
 (b) Rights of Finder of Goods.  
 (c) Misrepresentation of fraud by Agent.  
 (d) Condition and Warranty.  
 (e) Partnership-at-will.  
 (f) Joint and Several Liability of Partners.

## 2014 | Family Law II

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Explain in brief the characteristics of the different schools of Muslim Law.  
 (b) Who are Muslims for the purpose of application of Muslim Law? [12+4]
2. (a) Discuss the essentials of a valid marriage (Nikah) under Muslim Law. [8]  
 (b) Discuss the validity of the following marriages (**any two**): [4]  
 (i) Marriage with a non-Muslim (other than Kitabla).

- (ii) One party in a marriage is deaf and dumb.
  - (iii) Marriage held without religious ceremony.
  
  - (iv) Marriage with another man's wife.
  - (v) Marriage is held where offer made in one sitting and accepted after 7 days.
- (c) What do you mean by "Option of Puberty"? [4]
3. (a) What do you mean by "Dower" under Muslim Law? [4]  
 (b) State different type of Dower recognised by Muslim Law. [8]  
 (c) Can the amount of Dower be increased or decreased by the parties once it is fixed by themselves? [4]
4. (a) Explain the different forms of 'Talaq' under Muslim Law. [8]  
 (b) Distinguish between 'Khula' and 'Mubarat'. [4]  
 (c) What are the legal consequences of divorce? [4]
5. (a) Define 'Hiba' or 'Gift'. What are the essentials of a valid gift under Muslim Law? [6]  
 (b) Discuss the validity of the following gifts under Muslim Law: [6]  
 'A', a Sunni Muslim makes a gift of his house to 'B' on condition that he shall not sell it.  
 'X', a Sunni Muslim says to 'Y', a non Muslim, if you help me in this affair, I shall donate you my house.  
 (c) What do you mean by Marz-ul-Maut? [4]
6. (a) Define 'Wakf' under Muslim Law. What are the valid objects of 'Wakf'? [4+4] (b) Explain private and Public Wakf. [8]
7. (a) State the grounds of dissolution of marriage under the Divorce Act, 1869.  
 (b) Husband spreading false reports about his wife's adultery tending to injure her health. Does it amount to cruelty? [12+4]
8. (a) Discuss the provisions relating to Restitution of Conjugal Rights under the Divorce Act, 1869. [8]  
 (b) Enumerate the provisions of custody, maintenance and education of minor children under the Divorce Act, 1869. [8]
9. (a) What is Succession Certificate under the Indian Succession Act, 1925? [4]  
 (b) Who can grant Succession Certificate? [4]  
 (c) What are the essential elements of Succession Certificate? [8]
10. (a) Distinguish between 'Probate' and 'Letters of Administration'. [8]

- (b) Discuss the powers of an Executor or Administrator under the Indian Succession Act, 1925. [8]

## 2013 | English II

### Group - A

1. Correct if necessary (**any two**): [1×10]
  - (a) He is comparatively better today.
  - (b) Last year we visited Taj Mahal.
  - (c) The teacher gave us one-hour break at lunch time.
  - (d) Both of them are good but he is the best of the two.
  - (e) He ordered for a cup of tea.
  - (f) He said that he will come tomorrow.
  - (g) The doctor has forbidden him not to eat fried food.
  - (h) One should not waste his time.
  - (i) I want a soap, please.
  - (j) The weather is getting cold and cold.
  - (k) Tell me what is your name.
  - (l) The student wanted to avail the railway concession.
  - (m) The two men divided the money among them.
  - (n) Each town has their own water supply.
  - (o) Sameer neither invited me nor any brother to his party.
2. Transform as directed (**any six**): [1×6]
  - (b) Has some one posted my parcel? (Change the voice)
  - (c) This bridge is longer than any other. (Use superlative degree)
  - (d) Tell me where you live. (Make it simple)
  - (e) He is too dull to tackle the project on his own. (remove 'Too')
  - (f) He said."Alas I am undone!" (Change into indirect speech)
  - (g) His pride in his blue blood cause his ruin. (Change into Complex Sentence)
  - (h) You may accept the offer. you may refuse it. (Combine into a compound sentence)
  - (i) Macbeth heard a voice in the air when he entered Duncan's chamber to kill him. (Separate into three simple sentences)
  - (j) It is unwise to swim after a heavy meal. (Change using gerund)

3. Supply one word substitute (**any four**): [1×4]
- (b) The right to make or sell a new invention for a period.
  - (c) Artificial sets of teeth used to replace those which have been pulled out. (c)  
Programme or time table for work.
  - (b) The particular type of money in use in a country.
  - (c) Killing of child in womb.
  - (d) A state on perfect balance.
  - (e) The hundredth year of an event.

**Group - B**

4. Compose a letter on **any one** of the following: [20]
- (b) Write an application in response to an advertisement by a business firm in Kolkata for the job of a legal officer.
  - (c) Write a letter to the editor of a Newspaper suggesting ways of enhancing environment awareness among the citizens of Kolkata.
  - (d) As the Head Librarian of a Law College, write a letter to a leading publication house, requesting them for a catalogue of their latest publications, mentioning the specific subjects required.
  - (e) Write a letter to your cousin who has passed his higher secondary examination, encouraging him to study law during his undergraduate years.

**Group - C**

5. Write a precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title: [12+4]

The man who tries to do as little as he can is always full of excuses; if he has neglected to do something, it was because he had a headache, or the weather was too hot, or too cold, or because he was prevented by bad luck. At first, other people, such as his friends and his employer, generously accept his stories; but soon they realize what kind of person he is. In the long run deceives only himself. When his friends become cool towards him and he fails to make progress in his job, he is surprised and hurt. He blames everyone and everything except himself. He feels that society is failing in its duties towards him, and that he is unjustly treated. He soon becomes one of the discontented members of the society he lives in.

So, if you want something done in a hurry, do not go to the man who, clearly, has not much to do. He will probably have a dozen excellent excuses for not being able to help you, much as he claims he would like to do. Go to the busiest man you know, particularly if

you are sure that he has not a spare minute in the week. If your work is really important, he will make time for it.

**Group - D**

6. Explain the meaning of **any four** of the following Latin Legal Terms, along with an illustrative sentence for each: [3×4]

- (a) Affidavit.
- (b) In Limine.
- (c) In Personam.
- (d) In Lieu of.
- (e) Inter Alia.
- (f) Certiorari.
- (g) Habeas Corpus.
- (h) In Rem.
- (i) Donatio Mortis Causa.

7. Explain the meaning of **any four** of the following English Legal Terms, along with an illustrative sentence for each: [3×4]

- (a) Jurisdiction.
- (b) Warrant.
- (c) Re Examination.
- (d) Alimony.
- (e) Fundamental Right.
- (f) Jurisprudence.
- (g) Plaint.
- (h) Mandatory.
- (i) Equality.
- (j) Arbitration.
- (k) Alternative Dispute Resolution.
- (l) Criminal Matter.
- (m) International Declaration Conventions.

**2013 | Political Science II**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Discuss about the Unitary and Federal form of Government. Discuss the reasons behind the centralising tendencies in Modern Federations. [8+8]
2. Discuss the differences between Democracy and Dictatorship. What are the merits and demerits of a Democratic form of Government? [8+8]
3. What are the features of a Presidential form of Government? Discuss the major differences between a Presidential form of Government and a Parliamentary form of Government. [8+8]
4. What do you mean by Executive? Analyse the factors responsible for rise in the power of the Executive. [4+12]
5. Discuss the importance and functions of the Judiciary. Also discuss the independence of Judiciary. [8+8]
6. Discuss the Theory of Separation of Power. Is this Theory of Acceptable? Explain. [8+8]
7. Discuss the functions of the Legislature. What are the differences between a Unicameral and Bicameral Legislature? [8+8]
8. Discuss the differences between a Political Party and Pressure Group. What is the Importance of Pressure Group in a democratic state? [10+6]
9. Define Public Opinion. What are the different agencies of Public Opinion? [4+12]
10. Explain the meaning of Proportional Representation. Also discuss the concept of Women Suffrage. [8+8]
11. Write notes on **any two** of the following: [8×2]
  - (a) Disadvantages of the Parliamentary form of Government.
  - (b) Importance of Political Parties in a Democratic State.
  - (c) Role of Public Opinion in a Democratic State.
  - (d) Different types of Party System.
  - (e) Advantages of Bicameral Legislatures.

## **2013 | Sociology II**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Write what you know about Jajmani System. [8]  
(c) Discuss the merits and demerits of this system. [4+4]
2. (a) Mention different social classes which emerged in rural and urban areas of Indian society during the British rule. [6]  
(c) Discuss the causes behind their rise. [6+10]
3. (a) 'Indian society and culture have never been static.' - Discuss. [6]

- (c) Write down different values of the traditional Indian culture which help in the continuity of our society. [10]
4. (a) Write down different Social Legislations passed after independence. [6]  
(c) Discuss the impact of these Social Legislations on the family and marriage in India. [10]
5. (a) Write down the meaning of 'Caste and Class.' [4+4]  
(c) Point out the difference between the two. [8]
6. (a) Who are Schedule Tribes? [4]  
(c) Describe the conditions of Scheduled Tribes in India. [6]  
(d) Discuss different measures taken by the Government of India to ameliorate the conditions of Scheduled Tribes in India. [6]
7. Do you notice any change in the position of women in post independence period? What measures do you suggest for the emancipation of womanhood? [8+8]
8. (a) What do you mean by 'Modernization'? [6]  
(c) Discuss different factors that lead to Modernization. [10]
9. (a) What are the effects of Industrialisation on Indian Society? [10]  
(c) Do you think Industrialisation plays a major role in the weakening of modern family? [6]
10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following: [8+8]  
(a) Characteristics of village economy in Pre-British rule.  
(b) Cause of the breakdown of Indian Joint Family.  
(c) Problems faced by Scheduled Castes in India.  
(d) Sanskritization.

## 2013 | Special Contract

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Explain Contract of Indemnity with an illustration. What are the rights of an indemnity holder when used? [4+6]  
(b) When does the liability of an Indemnifier Commence? Is Contract of Insurance covered by Contract of Indemnity? [3+3]
2. State the rights of Surety against [4+6+6]  
(a) The Creditor.  
(b) The Principal Debtor.  
(c) The Co-Sureties.

3. (a) Define Bailment. What are the essentials of Bailment? [3+3]  
(b) Discuss the duties of the Bailee in a Bailment. [10]
4. (a) What is Pledge? What is Lien? [3+3]  
(b) Explain different types of Lien. [10]
5. (a) Define 'Agent' and 'Principal'. Is consideration necessary for creation of an agency? [4+2]  
(b) Discuss in brief the various ways in which the relationship of agency arises.
6. (a) Who is a 'Del Credere Agent'?  
(b) State the differences between 'Subagent' and 'Substituted Agent'. [4]  
(c) Explain authority of agent in case of emergency. [8]
7. (a) Define Partnership. Discuss the true test of partnership. [2+4]  
(b) Discuss the Rights of a Partner. [10]
8. (a) What is Partnership Deed? What is Partnership at Will? Is registration compulsory for a Partnership Firm? [4+3]  
(b) Mention any six acts not falling within the implied authority of a partner. [6]
9. (a) Distinguish between Sale and Agreement to Sell. [6]  
(b) Discuss the rights of an Unpaid Seller over the goods. [10]
10. Write short notes on **any four** of the following: [4×4]
  - (a) Continuing Guarantee.
  - (b) Sub Agent.
  - (c) Classification of Bailment.
  - (d) Agency by Estoppel.
  - (e) Unpaid Seller.
  - (f) Joint and Several Liability of a Partner.
  - (g) Particular Partnership
  - (h) Auction Sale.

## 2013 | Family Law II

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Who is a Muslim for the purpose of application of Mohammedan Law? [4]  
(b) Discuss in brief the different sources of Mohammedan Law. [12]
2. (a) Discuss the essentials of a valid marriage under Mohammedan Law. [8]  
(b) Make a distinction between Void Marriage and Irregular Marriage under Mohammedan Law. [8]

3. (a) Define 'Wasiyat' under Muslim Law. Who can make a 'Wasiyat' under Muslim Law? Can a 'Wasiyat' be made in favour of a Non-Muslim? [10]  
(b) Write a note on 'Bequeathable Third'. [6]
4. (a) Define 'Hiba' or Gift. What do you mean by 'Conditional Gift' and 'Gift with Condition' under Muslim Law - Give examples. [8]  
(b) Explain the cases where actual delivery of possession is not required to make a Gift under Muslim Law. [4]  
(c) Define and explain 'Marz-ul-Maut'. [4]
5. (a) "Dower is essential incident to the status of marriage." - In the light of the above statement. Discuss the importance of Dower in Muslim Marriage. [6]  
(b) What is Proper Dower? How is it fixed? Can the amount of Dower be increased or decreased by the parties once it is fixed by themselves? [10]
6. (a) Define Wakf under Mohammedan Law. What are the valid objects of Wakf? (b) Who is a Mutawalli? What are the powers and duties of a Mutawalli? [2+6]
7. (a) Who can file a Petition for Nullity of marriage under the Divorce Act? [4]  
(b) What are the grounds for Nullity of marriage under the Divorce Act, 1869? [4]  
(c) What is the status of Children of Annulled marriage? [4]
8. (a) What are the grounds for Judicial Separation under the Divorce Act? [4]  
(b) What are the differences between Divorce and Judicial Separation? [8]  
(c) What do you mean by Alimony Pendente lite under the Divorce Act, 1869? [4]
9. (a) What do you mean by Probate? Who can grant Probate? [4]  
(b) Distinguish between Probate and Letters of Administration. [8]  
(c) What do you mean by revocation of Probate under the Indian Succession Act, 1925? [4]
10. (a) Define Administrator. What are the powers of an Executor or Administrator under the Indian Succession Act, 1925? [8]  
(b) What are the Disabilities of an Executor? [4]  
(c) A Probate is granted within 5 days from the death of the Testator. Discuss the validity of the Probate. [4]

## **2012 | English II**

### **Group - A**

1. Correct if necessary (**any ten**): [1×10]

- (a) I am living at Belur for two years.
- (b) I have to choose one of the alternatives.
- (c) The Principal presided the meeting of the council.
- (d) My father is the secretary and the treasurer of our club.
- (e) She requested for my help.
- (f) Your handwriting is more beautiful than Usha.
- (g) I have ordered for five cups of tea.
- (h) You will have the flourishing business.
- (i) He is friend, Philosopher and guide to me.
- (j) The boys are walking in the centre of the road.
- (k) Wait until I do not return.
- (l) My house's roof is leaking.
- (m) What is the reason of an earthquake?
- (n) How many son-in-laws have you?
- (o) The news of his arrest have spread like wild fire.

2. Transform as directed (**any six**): [1×6]

- (a) This jug contains milk. (Change the voice)
- (b) He examines answer scripts with care. (Use the adverb form of 'Care')
- (c) The news of her son's death was too much for her to hear. (Remove 'too')
- (d) The train will leave the station at 2pm. (Change to past perfect tense)
- (e) This kind of joke does not amuse me. (Change 'amuse' into a 'noun')
- (f) He confessed his crime. (Make it complex)
- (g) Who but the brave deserve the fair? (Make it assertive)
- (h) The stranger asked Alice where she lived. (Change to direct speech)
- (i) I have got any degree in medicine. I came to India. I wanted to serve my country.

(Combine into one simple sentence)

3. Supply one-word substitutes. (**any four**): [1×4]

- a. A person skilled in surgery.
- b. One who cannot be corrected.
- c. A child who stays away from school without leave.
- d. The thing is not what it pretends to be.
- e. One who hates women.

- f. A human being that eats human flesh.
- g. One who eats too much.
- h. One who hoards money.
- i. One who designs buildings.

Group - B

4. Compose a letter on any one of the following: [20]

- (b) As Private Secretary make an enquiry regarding availability of accommodation in a hotel at new Delhi for the Managing Director of your company.
- (c) Write a letter of recommendation to a supplier for granting credit to a businessman known to your firm.
- (d) Write a letter to your school friend, telling him why you have decided to study law.
- (e) Write to the Editor of a popular newspaper, drawing attention to the problem of water logging in your locality. Suggest measures to improve the situation.

Group - C

5. Write a precis of the following passage & give a suitable title for the same: [12+4]

The earth and the sun are the sources of life and if we keep away from them for long life begins to ebb away. Modern industrialised communities have lost touch with the soil and do not experience that joy which nature gives and the rich glow of health which comes from contact with mother earth. They talk of nature's beauty and go to seek it in occasional weekends, littering the countryside with the products of their own artificial lives, but they cannot commune with nature or feel part of it. It is something to look at and admire, because they are told to do so, and then return with a sigh of relief to their normal haunts: just as they might try to admire some classic poet or writer and then, wearied by the attempt, return to their favourite novel or detective story, where no effort or mind is necessary. They are not children of nature, like the old Greeks or Indians, but strangers paying an embarrassing visit on a distant relative. And so, they do not experience that joy on nature's rich life and infinite variety and that feeling of being intensely alive which came so naturally to our forefathers. **Group - D**

6. Explain the meaning of **any four** of the following Latin Legal Terms, along with an illustrative sentence for each: [3×4] (a) Functus Officio.

- (b) Mandamus.
- (c) In Personam.
- (d) De Facto.

- (e) De Jure.
- (f) Res Judicata
- (g) Ex parte.
- (h) Inter Alia.
- (i) Quo Warranto.

7. Explain the meaning of **any four** of the following English Legal Terms, along with an illustrative sentence for each: [3×4]

- (a) Plaintiff.
- (b) Written Statement.
- (c) Bail.
- (d) Receiver.
- (e) Injunction.
- (f) Cross Examination.
- (g) Legislation.
- (h) Jurisprudence.
- (i) Summons.
- (j) Legal Right.
- (k) Custom.

## **2012 | Political Science II**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Which form of Government according to you is suitable for India-Unitary or Federal. Give reasons for your answer. [2+14]
2. What are the conditions necessary for the successful working of the Parliamentary form of Government? Discuss the merits of the Parliamentary form of Government. [8+8]
3. What do you understand by Dictatorship? Discuss the merits and demerits of Dictatorship. [4+12]
4. Discuss the functions of the Legislature. Point out the advantages of a Bicameral Legislature. [10+6]
5. What is Judiciary as an organ of the Government? What are the factors that help to ensure the independence of the Judiciary? [4+12]
6. Discuss the merits of a Bi-party system. Write briefly about its demerits. [10+6]

7. Define Pressure Group. Point out the similarities and dissimilarities between Political Parties and Pressure Groups. [10+6]
8. Write a note on the arguments in favour of and against Women's Suffrage. [10+6]
9. Write a note on the arguments against Fundamental Representation. What do you understand by Territorial Representation? [12+4]
10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following: [8×2]
  - (a) Demerits of Parliamentary form of Government.
  - (b) Features of Democracy.
  - (c) Principles of the Theory of Separation of Powers.
  - (d) Different types of Executive.
  - (e) Functions of the Judiciary.
  - (f) Merits of a party system in general.

## **2012 | Sociology II**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Discuss the characteristics of village economy in pre-British India. Mention the different causes of the breakdown of self sufficiency of Traditional Indian villages. [8+8]
2. State the different causes of Rural Poverty and indebtedness during the British Period. From whom the poor people used to borrow money? [12+4]
3. India is a land of unity in diversity. - Explain. Mention different factors endangering unity in India Today. [10+6]
4. Discuss the nature of Traditional Indian Joint Family. Mention the different causes of the breakdown of Joint Family. [8+8]
5. Write the meaning of Caste and Varna. Write down the difference between Caste and Varna. [4+4+4]
6. Discuss the characteristics of Caste system in India. Do you think Caste system will wither away in near future? [12+4]
7. Who are Scheduled Caste? Discuss the condition and problems faced by Scheduled Castes. What measures do you suggest to ameliorate their condition? [4+6+6]
8. What was the position of women during the British rule in India? What steps have been taken during the British rule and post independence period to improve the condition of women in India? [8+8]

9. Discuss the process of Sanskritization in India. Differentiate between Sanskritization and Westernisation. [10+6]
10. Write short notes on **any two**: [8+8]
  - (a) Characteristic of Jajmani System.
  - (b) Effects of Industrialisation in Indian Society.
  - (c) Characteristics of Caste System.
  - (d) Future of Joint Family in India.

## **2012 | Special Contract**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Define Contract of Indemnity, Contract of Guarantee and distinguish between them. [3+3+10]
2. (a) Discuss the rights of Indemnity holder. [8]  
(b) State the circumstances in which a surety is discharged from liability. [8]
3. (a) Discuss the duties of a Bailee. [8]  
(b) Distinguish between Bailment and Pledge. [8]
4. (a) Write a note on Bailee's Right of Lien. [6]  
(b) A hires a carriage of B. The carriage is unsafe although B is not aware of the fact. A is injured while using the carriage. Discuss whether B is responsible for referring the appropriate provisions of Law. [4]  
(c) Can a finder of goods sell the same? If yes, when and in which capacity? [6]
5. (a) Discuss, in brief, the various ways in which the relationship of agency arises.  
(b) What are the requisites of valid ratification? [8+8]
6. Discuss the maxim "NEMO DAT QUOD NON HABET" with exceptions, if any. [16]
7. Who is an Unpaid Seller? Discuss his rights. [4+12]
8. Define 'Partnership'. Discuss the rights of a Partner. [4+12]
9. (a) Can a minor be admitted to Partnership? Discuss. [4]  
(b) Discuss the legal provisions relating to expulsion of a Partner. [12]
10. Write short notes on **any four** of the following: [4×4]
  - (a) Bailment.
  - (b) Partnership Deed.
  - (c) Caveat Emptor.

- (d) True Tests of Partnership.
- (e) Sub-Agent.
- (f) Termination of Agency.
- (g) Warranty.
- (h) Continuing Guarantee.

## 2012 | Family Law II

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Explain in brief the characteristics of the different Schools of Mohammedan Law. [12]  
(b) Point out the origin of Mohammedan Law. [4]
2. (a) "Marriage among Mohammedans is not a sacrament, but purely a Civil Contract." - Critically examine the nature of Muslim marriage in the light of the above statement. [8] If a marriage is held where offer is made in one sitting and it is accepted after 7 days.  
(b) Point out the consequences of such contract. [4]  
(c) What is 'Option of Puberty' under Mohammedan Law? [4]
3. (a) What is meant by Gift according to Mohammedan Law? [4]  
(b) What are the essentials of a valid Gift in Mohammedan Law? [4]  
(c) How can a Gift be revoked and which Gifts are irrevocable? [8]
4. (a) What do you understand by Dower under Mohammedan Law? [4]  
(b) Distinguish between the following: [4+4]  
Prompt Dower and Deferred Dower.  
Specified Dower and Unspecified Dower.  
(c) Can the amount of Dower be increased or decreased by the parties once it is fixed by themselves? [4]
5. (a) Explain the different forms of 'Talaq' under Muslim Law. [8]  
(b) Distinguish between 'Khula' and 'Mubarat'. [4]  
(c) What are the legal Consequences of Divorce? [4]
6. (a) Define 'Wakf'. Can a Non-Muslim create any Wakf? [4]  
(b) Explain Private and Public Wakf. [8]  
(c) Can a Wakf be created of "Mushaa of Property"?
7. (a) State the grounds of dissolution of marriage under the Divorce Act, 1869.  
(b) Can an adulterer be made a co-respondent in a divorce petition? [12+4]
8. (a) Discuss the provisions relating to Restitution of Conjugal Rights under the Divorce Act, 1869. [8]

- (b) Enumerate the provisions of custody, maintenance and education of minor children under the Divorce Act, 1869. [8]
9. (a) What is Succession Certificate under the Indian Succession Act, 1925? [4]  
 (b) Who can grant Succession Certificate? [4]  
 (c) What are the essential element of Succession Certificate? [8]
10. (a) Distinguish between 'Probate' and 'Letters of Administration.' [8]  
 (b) Discuss the powers of an Executor of Administrator under the Indian Succession Act, 1925. [8]

## 2011 | English II

### Group - A

1. Correct if necessary (**any ten**): [1×10]
- (a) Each town has there own water supply.  
 (b) I am comparing this book with the other one.  
 (c) He withdrew himself from the contest.  
 (d) Mr. John arrived at the meeting prior to the other members.  
 (e) I saw him when he talked to his friend.  
 (f) No sooner he came when I met him.  
 (g) The teacher said that the earth revolved around the sun.  
 (h) The hostel facilities for the students included fooding and lodging.  
 (i) I and Surinder was seated at the back of the car.  
 (j) I need some respite from the heavy work.  
 (k) I am so tired that I cannot hardly walk.  
 (l) The show was telecast in Doordarshan.  
 (m) Bread and butter are his only food.  
 (n) He not only lost his ticket but also his luggage.  
 (o) Last year we visit Taj Mahal.
2. Transform as directed (**any six**): [1×6]
- (a) Everybody should keep his word. (Change the voice)  
 (b) Solomon was not wiser than he is. (Change to positive degree)  
 (c) He bought his uncle's library. (Change to complex)  
 (d) He is very fat. he cannot run. (Combine using infinite)

- (e) We must eat else we cannot leave. (Make simple)
- (f) Chennai is not so busy as Mumbai. (Use comparative degree)
- (g) It is unwise to swim after a heavy meal. (Use gerund)
- (h) He is too selfish to think of others. (Remove 'Too')
- (i) Although she loves him. She does not want to marry him. lest it should bring disgrace upon her family. (Transform into four simple sentence)
3. Supply one-word substitutes (**any four**): [1×4]
- (a) A person who is hard working.
- (a) To give one's authority to another.
- (b) One living at the same time as another.
- (c) One who is liked by everybody.
- (d) A trade that is prohibited by law.
- (e) To be banished from one's native country.
- (f) A person who practices law.
- (g) That which destroys germs.

**Group - B**

4. Answer **any one** of the following: [20]
- (a) Place an order with a reputed shop for office furniture to be installed in your boss's office. Your boss is CEO of a popular TV channel.
- (b) As the Chief Relationship officer of a multinational Bank, write to a valued customer, information him of a lucrative investment program that has been launched by your bank.
- (c) Write to the Editor of an English daily, suggesting your views on how private citizens awareness can assist the police in curbing crime in your city. **Group - C**
5. Write a precis of the following passage & give a suitable title for the same: [12+4]

There is no secret of success but hard work. A student must work hard before he can acquire some knowledge. A man of learning has to build up his store of knowledge all his lifetime. A businessman must work hard and exercise all his intelligence before he begins to have a good sale for his goods and make money. A lawyer studies hard all his life and for years works with little or no payment for his labour before he begins to have a good practice and reputation. An author burns midnight oil and perfects his style before he become famous. There is no sudden blossoming of genius. Genius has been define as

infinite capacity for taking pains. the fruit of genius is nothing but the fruit of labour and thought. **Group - D**

6. Explain the meaning of **any four** of the following Latin Legal Terms, along with an illustrative sentence for each: [3×4]

In Loco Parents, Estoppel, Quo Warranto, Donatio Mortis Causa, Habeas Corpus, In Rem, Seriatim, Res Judicata.

7. Explain the meaning of **any four** of the following English Legal Terms, along with an illustrative sentence for each: [3×4]

Examination-in-chief, Fundamental Right, Jurisdiction, Bail, Precedent, Alimony, Custom, Written Statement.

## **2011 | Political Science II**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Distinguish between Unitary and Federal Government. [10]  
(b) What are the reasons behind the centralizing tendencies in Modern Federation? [6]
2. (a) Identify the features of Parliamentary form of Government. [4]  
(b) Discuss the merits & demerits of the Presidential form of Government. [12]
3. (a) Define Democracy. [4]  
(b) Point out advantages and disadvantages of Democracy. [12]
4. (a) Indicate the features of Dictatorship. [4]  
(b) Distinguish between Democracy and Dictatorship. [12]
5. (a) What is legislature as an organ of the Government? [4]  
(b) What are the main factors responsible for the Decline of Legislature? [12]
6. (a) What do you mean by Executive? [4]  
(b) Discuss the functions of the Executive in modern state. [12]
7. (a) Define Political Party. [4]  
(b) What are the functions of Political Party? [12]
8. (a) What are the features of Public Opinion? [4]  
(b) Discuss the role of Public Opinion in a Democracy. [12]
9. (a) What is Proportional Representation? [4]  
(b) Discuss the arguments for and against Proportional Representation. [12]

10. Write short notes on **any four** of the following: [4×4]
- Merits of federal Government.
  - Features of Presidential Government.
  - Principle of Separation of Power.
  - Two agencies for the formation of Public Opinion.
  - Features of Pressure Group.
  - Merits of Universal Adult Suffrage.
  - Advantages of Territorial Representation.

## **2011 | Sociology II**

Answer **any five** Questions

- What is Jajmani? [4]
  - Mention the different characteristics of this system. [4]
  - How this system maintained self sufficient village economy? [6]
  - Was this system a coercive element in Indian Villages? [2]
- What do you mean by commercialization of Agriculture?
  - Point out the changes brought about by it in the Indian society during the British Rule.
  - What are the impacts of it on poor farmers? [5+6+5]
- Name the new social classes which evolved in rural and urban areas of Indian society during the British Rule. [6]
  - What were the causes behind their rise? [10]
- Analyse the role of various social legislations in Independent India in bring about changes in Indian society. [8]
  - Discuss the impact of these social legislations on family and marriage in India? [8]
- Write down the changes that have taken place in caste system after Independence. [8]
  - What is the future of Indian caste system? [8]
- Who are Scheduled Tribes?
  - What are the different problems faced by them?
  - Explain the various measures of the Govt. of India for improving their condition. [4+6+6]
- Write down the meaning of the term Modernization? [8]
  - Discuss different factors which have contributed to Modernization in India. [8]

8. (a) What do you understand by the term Modernization? [4]  
 (b) Analyse its effect in Indian social life. [7]  
 (c) What are the possible benefits which we can get due to urbanisation in their future? [5]
9. (a) Make a comparative estimate on the changing status of women in an ancient and post independence period in India. [6]  
 (b) What are the problems associated with the emancipation of womanhood? [5]  
 (c) What kind remedial measures should be adopted to combat and reduce these problems? [5]
10. Write short notes on **any two**: [8+8]  
 (a) Social Mobility.  
 (b) Future of Indian Joint Family.  
 (c) Interrelationship between Caste and Politics in India. (d) Causes of Untouchability.

## **2011 | Special Contract**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Define 'Contingent Guarantee' with an example. Distinguish between 'Contract of Guarantee' and 'Contract Guarantee'. [4+6]  
 (b) What are the modes of revocation of a continuing guarantee? [6]
2. (a) What are the rights, duties and liabilities of a Bailor in a Bailment? [10]  
 (b) When is the Bailor not responsible for loss, destruction of such goods? [6]
3. (a) What is meant by 'Agent' and 'Principal' under the Law of Contract? Who may be an agent? Discuss the extent of Agent's authority. [10]  
 (b) Write a note on Revocation of Agency. [6]
4. (a) State the difference between Sub Agent and Substituted Agent. [6]  
 (b) Describe the various modes by which an agency may be terminated. [10]
5. (a) What are the rules regarding conduct of the business of a firm? [6]  
 (c) What are the rights and liabilities of a partner in partnership firm? [10]
5. (d) Define Partnership and discuss the law regarding the effect of non-registration of firm.  
 (a) Discuss the Mutual Rights of partner in a firm. [10+6]

6. (a) Distinguish between Sale and Agreement to Sell. When does an Agreement to Sell become Sale? [8]  
(b) What are the implied conditions in case of a contract for sale by simple? [8]
7. (a) Is it legally possible to transfer a good title, in respect of movable goods, for a person not having complete title over the same? [12]  
(b) Under what circumstance, the stipulation as to time of payment and deemed to be the essence of a contract of Sale. [12+4]
8. (a) Is it permitted by law to treat a condition as a warranty? Elaborate your answer. [8]  
(b) What is the effect of specific performance in a suit for breach of contract to deliver specific or ascertained goods? [8]
9. Write short notes on **any four** of the following: [4×4]
  - (a) Position of Minor in Partnership.
  - (b) Warranty.
  - (c) Gratuitous Bailment.
  - (d) Unpaid Seller.
  - (e) Co-sureties.
  - (f) Co-agent.
  - (g) Pledge.
  - (h) Firm.

## 2011 | Family Law II

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) What are the sources of Muslim Law? Explain in brief. [12]  
(b) Who are Muslims for the purpose of application of Muslim Law? [4]
2. (a) What do you mean by valid (Sahih), Void (Batil) and irregular (Fasid) marriage in  
(b) Muslim Law? [12]  
(c) What are the differences between Nikah and Muta in Muslim Law? [4]
3. (a) Define 'Will' under Muslim Law. Who can make a will under Muslim law? Can a will be made in favour of a non Muslim? [8]  
(b) Write a note on 'Bequeathable Third'. [4]  
(c) What do you mean by lapse of legacy? [4]

4. (a) Explain the different forms of 'Talaq' under Muslim Law. [8]  
 (b) Distinguish between 'Kula' and 'Mubarat'. [4]  
 (c) What are the legal consequences of Divorce? [4]
5. (a) Define 'Hiba' or gift. What are the essentials of a valid gift under Muslim Law? [4]  
 (b) What is Hiba-bil-iwaz? [2]  
 (c) Discuss the validity of the following gifts under Muslim Law. [3×2]  
     'A', a Sunni Muslim makes a gift of his house to 'B' on condition that he shall not sell it.  
     'X', a Sunni Muslim says to 'Y', a non Muslim, if you help me in this affair, I shall donate  
     you my house.  
 (d) What do you mean by Marz-ul-Maut? [4]
6. (a) How may valid 'Wakf' be created? What are the valid objects of Wakf? [8]  
 (b) Who is a Mutawalli? How is a Mutawalli appointed? what are the powers and duties  
 of a Mutawalli? [8]
7. (a) What are the grounds for Nullity of marriage under the Divorce Act, 1869?[8]  
 (b) What are the status of children of annulled marriage? [4]  
 (c) What do you mean by 'Alimony Pendente Lite' under the Divorce Act, 1869?[4]
8. (a) What are the grounds for Judicial Separation under the Divorce Act, 1869?  
 (b)What are the differences between Divorce and Judicial Separation?  
 (c)What is Permanent Alimony? [6+6+4]
9. (a) What do you mean by Probate? Who can grant Probate?  
     a. Mention the persons to whom probate can be granted and to whom it cannot be  
     granted.  
     b. What do you mean by revocation of Probate under the Indian Succession Act?  
     [4+6+6]
10. (a) Who is an Executor? What are the persons of an Executor?  
 (b)What is Letter of Administration?  
 (c)When can Letters of Administration be granted under the Indian Succession Act?  
 [8+4+4]

## 2010 | English II

### Group - A

1. Correct where necessary (**any five**): [1×5]
  - (a) Wages of sins are death
  - (b) All his family members were killed in a war.
  - (c) The child has a strong fever.
  - (d) I have lost a ten-rupees note.
  - (e) Let us sit under the shade of a tree.
  - (f) The dacoits of Chambal are famous for their cruelty.
  - (g) What is the reason of an earthquake?
  - (h) The poet and musician were felicitated at the ceremony.
2. Answer as directed (**any five**): [1×5]
  - (a) If he confess his fault, he will be pardoned. (Change to past perfect tense)
  - (b) I could see \_\_\_\_\_ his track. (Use appropriate preposition)
  - (c) You are \_\_\_\_\_ B.A.: only \_\_\_\_\_ M.A. can apply for this. (Use appropriate article)
  - (d) The child exclaimed with joy that his father had come. (Change to direct speech)
  - (e) Sitting on the gate, a scorpion stung him. (Correct the grammatical error)
  - (f) The hill is too steep for him to climb. (Remove 'too')
  - (g) English is the most widely spoken language in the world. (Change to positive Degree)
  - (h) Very few Indian cities are as big as Chennai. (Change to comparative degree)
3. One word substitution (**any five**): [1×5]
  - (a) One who eats too much.
  - (b) A speech delivered without prior preparation. (c) Fit to be eaten.
  - a. One who hoards money.
  - b. To urge and encourage to commit a crime.
  - c. That which can be perceived by the senses.
  - d. One who sacrifices his life for his country. (h) One who cannot pay his debts.
4. Transform as directed (**any five**): [1×5]
  - a. They are praising me. (change the voice)
  - b. Our work had been finished before sunset. (Change the voice)
  - c. Only a fool could have done this. (Change to negative)

- d. Can I ever forget your kindness? (Change to assertive)
- e. The two captains found the pitch unsuitable and decided to abandon the match. (Use Infinitive)
- f. He wanted to win the prize and worked hard. (Change to complex)
- g. His son died. This gave him a shock. He never fully recovered from it. (Combine into one simple sentence)
- h. Search his pockets. You will find the watch. (Combine into one complex sentence)

**Group - B**

- 5. Explain the meaning of **any four** of the following Latin Legal Terms and give an illustrative sentences for such: [3×4]
  - a. In Rem. (e) Res Judicata.
  - b. Affidavit. (f) Habeas Corpus.
  - c. Donatio Mortis Causa. (g) Mandamus.
  - d. Ex Parte.
- 6. Explain the meaning of **any four** of the following English Legal Terms along with an illustrative sentences for such: [3×4]
  - a. Written Statement. (e) Legal Person.
  - b. Jurisdiction. (f) Precedent.
  - c. Alimony. (g) Fundamental Right.
  - d. Injunction.

**Group - C**

- 7. Write a precis of the following extract and give a suitable title for the same: [12+4]

A person with a humorous and Jovial nature is welcome to all. He meets everybody with sunshine and gaiety. Such a person has large vision of life. He has the capacity to laugh away his worries. Usually he is also a man of practical wisdom. A business with a pleasant temperament keeps his customers happy and is able to better business than his counterpart with a sullen face. A good sense of humour can get us out of numerous difficulties.

Though a sense of humour is very much a matter of inborn temperament, it can also be cultivated like any other habit. It all depends upon us whether we extract joy or sorrow from a particular situation. There are always two sides of life which we can look at. We can develop the attitude of looking at the bright side of things instead of the dark one. A careful and continuous practice is required develop this habit. Humour has rightly been

called the bright weather of the heart. People with a strong sense of humour can develop in themselves the great virtue of endurance. They cannot be easily provoked and can easily avoid indulging in undue resentment and self tormenting worries. Such people seldom fall sick. **Group - D**

8. Compose a letter on any one of the following topics: [20]
- a. As vice-President of the Yuva Nagarik Committee of your locality. Write a letter to your local Councillor inviting him to inaugurate a football tournament to be held in your locality. Giving all relevant details in the matter.
  - b. Being a law student in your final year apply to a reputed law firm in your city, seeking employment as a trainee there.
  - c. As a head librarian of a reputed Law College, write to publisher, requesting them for a catalogue of their latest publications of law journals so as to place an order for the same.
  - d. Write a letter to the editor of a leading English Daily, expressing your views on the present state of public transportation in your city. Suggest measures to further improve the facility.

## **2010 | Political Science II**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Explain the characteristics of Federal Government. Discuss the merits and demerits of Unitary Government. [6+5+5]
2. Distinguish between Parliamentary and Presidential Form of Government. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the Parliamentary form of Government? [8+8]
3. Discuss the functions performed by the Legislature in a modern democratic state. Examine the arguments for and against a Bi-cameral Legislature. [8+4+4]
4. Write down the functions of Judiciary. Indicate the factors on which the Independence of Judiciary depends. [8+8]
5. Discuss the Theory of Separation of Powers. In this theory acceptable? Give reasons for your answer. [8+8]
6. Identify the differences between a Political Party and a Pressure Group. What is the importance of Pressure Group in a Democratic State? [8+8]

7. What do you mean by Public Opinion? Discuss the different agencies for the formation of Public Opinion in a modern state. [6+10]
8. Write a note on Universal Adult Franchise. Discuss the arguments in favour of land and against women suffrage. [6+5+5]
9. What is Democracy? What are the conditions necessary for the successful working of Democracy? [6+10]
10. What is Dictatorship? What are its merits and demerits? [4+6+6]

## **2010 | Sociology II**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Write down the land ownership pattern in Pre-British India. What was the nature village economy during this time? [8+8]
2. What was the impact of British rule on Indian agriculture? Write down the reasons behind the growth of rural poverty and indebtedness during British period. [8+8]
3. India is a land of unity in diversity - Explain. What are the factors endangering unity in India today? [10+6]
4. Write down the characteristics of traditional joint family. Discuss the different causes of the breakdown of Joint Family. [8+8]
5. Define Caste. Mention the different characteristics of Caste System. Write down the differences between Caste and Class. [4+6+6]
6. Write down the condition and problems faced by scheduled castes in India. What measures have been taken by the Government of India to improve their condition? [10+6]
7. Write down the changing aspects of caste system in India. Do you find any impact of caste system on Indian Politics? [10+6]
8. Write a note on the changing of women in the post independence period in India. Explain the various measures of the Government for improving the condition of women in India. [10+6]
9. What are the social effects of industrialisation in Indian Society? Do you think that industrialization is necessary for the progress of the country? [10+6]
10. Write short notes on **any two**: [8+8]
  - (a) Sanskritization.
  - (b) Westernisation.
  - (c) Jajmani System.

- (d) Caste and Verna.

## 2010 | Special Contract

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Define: [3+3]
  - (i) Contract of Indemnity.
  - (j) Contract of Guarantee.
    - (b) Distinguish between Contract of Indemnity and Contract of Guarantee. [10]
2. State the Rights of Surety against: [4+6+6] (a) The Creditor.
  - (b) The Principal Debtor. (c) The Co-sureties.
3. (a) Define Bailment. What are the essentials of Bailment? [3+3]
  - (b) Discuss the duties of the Bailee in a Bailment. [10]
4. (a) What is Pledge? What is Lien? [3+3]
  - (b) Explain different types of Lien. When such Lien is available? [10]
5. (a) Define "Condition and Warranty". State the implied conditions provided under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930. [10]
  - (b) What are the consequences of Breach of non-registration of firm? [6]
6. (a) Is registration of a Firm Compulsory? [10]
  - (b) What are the consequences of non-registration of a firm? [6]
7. (a) Can a minor be admitted to Partnership? [4]
  - (b) Discuss the position of a minor admitted to the benefits of partnership. [6+6]
    - (i) Before attaining majority. (ii) After attaining majority.
8. (a) State briefly the duties of an agent to his Principal. [8]
  - (b) State the effect of death, insanity and insolvency of the Principal and agent on a contract of agency. [8]
9. Who is an Unpaid Seller and what are his rights? [16]
10. Write short notes on **any four** of the following: [4×4]
  - (a) Nature of Contract of Insurance.
  - (b) Sub-Agent.
  - (c) Partnership Deed.
  - (d) Partnership at Will.
  - (e) Joint and Several Liability of Partner.

- (f) Undisclosed Principal.
- (g) Doctrine of Ratification.

## 2010 | Family Law II

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Who are Mohammedans for the purpose of application of Mohammedan Law? [4]  
Explain the different Schools of Mohammedan Law and point out the distinctive features (b) of each school. [12]
2. (a) What do you mean by 'Nikah'? What are the differences between 'Nikah' and 'Muta' in Mohammedan Law? [4+4]  
(b) Discuss the validity of the following marriages (**any two**): [2×2]
  - (i) One party in a marriage is deaf and dumb.
  - (ii) Marriage of a Muslim boy who is below 15 years of age.
  - (iii) A marriage held without religious ceremony.
  - (iv) Proposal and acceptance for a marriage is obtained by telephone.
  - (v) Marriage with a non-Muslim (other than Kitabia).
  - (vi) Marriage with another man's wife.
- (c) What do you mean by "Opinion of Puberty"? [4]
3. (a) What is meant by Gift according to Mohammedan Law? [4]  
(b) What are the essentials of valid Gift in Mohammedan Law? [4]  
(c) How can a Gift be revoked and which Gifts are irrevocable? [8]
4. (a) What do you understand by Dower under Mohammedan Law? [8]  
(b) Distinguish between the following: [4×4]  
Prompt Dower and Deferred Dower.  
Specified Dower and Unspecified Dower.  
(c) Can the amount of Dower be increased or decreased by the parties once it is fixed by themselves? [4]
5. (a) Define Wakf under Mohammedan Law. What are the valid objects of Wakf?  
(b) Who is Mutawalli? What are the powers and duties of Mutawali? [2+6]
6. (a) Define 'Mushaa' under the Mohammedan law. Compare gift of 'Mushaa' in cases where.
  - (i) Property is indivisible, and [4]

- (ii) Where property is divisible. [4]
- (a) Explain the concept 'Abetment of Legacies'. Discuss the circumstances as to 'Revocation' of bequest under the Mohammedan law. [8]
7. (a) State the grounds of dissolution of marriage under the Divorce Act, 1869.  
(b) Husband spreading false reports about his wife's adultery tending to injure her health. Does it amount to cruelty? [12+4]
8. (a) Discuss the provisions relating to Restitution of conjugal rights under the Divorce Act, 1869. [8]  
(b) Enumerate the provision off custody, maintenance and education of minor children under the Divorce Act, 1869. [8]
9. (a) What is succession certificate under the Indian Succession Act, 1925? Who can grant Succession Certificate? [4+4]  
(b) What are the essential elements of Succession Certificate? [8]
10. (a) Define Administrator under the Indian Succession Act, 1925. Distinguish between 'Probate' and 'Letters of Administration'. [2+6]  
(b) Distinguish the power of Executor of Administrator. [8]