

SEAT No. :

BA LLB. (SEMESTER - II)
First Year of Five-Year Law Course
English For Law
(2017) Pattern (Theory Revised)

Time: 03 Hours

Max Marks: 80

Instruction:

- a) All questions are compulsory
- b) Figures to the indicate full marks.

(Q.1) Analyze the process of the word formation and mention the category of word formation of the following words.(Any Ten) (10)

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1) Proactive | 5) E-mail | 9) Monogamy |
| 2) Brainstorm | 6) Countersign | 10) Bigamy |
| 3) Plane | 7) Walkie-Talkie | 11) Happiness |
| 4) JMFC | 8) SEBI | 12) Hush-Hush |

Q.2) Give at least one example of the following as per the instructions in brackets.

(Any Ten) (10)

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) Accept (Synonym) | 7) Altar (Homophones) |
| 2) Blacklist (Synonym) | 8) Principal (Homophones) |
| 3) Bigamous (Antonyms) | 9) Pupil (Hyponym) |
| 4) Defendant (Antonyms) | 10) Lead (Homography) |
| 5) Fair (Hyponym) | 11) Soul (Homophones) |
| 6) Live (Homographs) | 12) Position (Polysemy) |

Q.3) Discuss the following legal and foreign Terms. (Any Five) (10)

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1) Confession | 4) Warrant | 7) Exparte |
| 2) Parole | 5) Bona Vacantia | 8) Onus Probandi |
| 3) Verdict | 6) Defacto | |

Q.4) Explain the following legal maxims (Any Five) (10)

- 1) Audi alteram partem.
- 2) Qui facit per alium facit per se
- 3) Respondeat Superior
- 4) Nemo dat quod non habet
- 5) Delegatus non potest delegare
- 6) Ignorantiafacti excusat, ignorantia juris non excusat
- 7) Noscitur a sociis

Q.5) Explain the meaning of Custom, its types and significance in society and legal system with suitable examples. (10)

OR

Define the concept of law, its nature, scope, and classification of laws with appropriate examples.

Q.6) Write a report on NSS Day celebrated by your college. (10)

OR

Write a Precis of the following passage

The democratic polity involves the decentralization of power in a way that the affairs of the local people are managed by means of their positive participation. It signifies marked devolution of power from the higher to the lower levels in a way that the units of local government exercise their authority with the participation of the people of that area with occasional control and supervision of the provisional and central governments. The institution of Panchayati Raj is the foundation on which the edifice of democracy is kept. Indian democracy cannot become strong unless the democracy at the village level is strong. Democracy is never complete unless there is active involvement of the people and participation of the people at all levels is assured. Panchayati Raj institutions seek to realize the goal of decentralized administration and decision making by people themselves especially at the grassroots level. The role of the Government should be to facilitate the process of people's involvement in development activities by creating the right type of institutional infrastructure, particularly in those states where it is needed the most for bringing about an improvement in the social-demographic. In order to maintain the edifice of democracy, strengthening of the Panchayati Raj Institution, reorientation and integration of all the village level programmes should be initiated. A genuine push towards decentralization and people's participation has become necessary for the success of Panchayati Raj.

Q.7 Write a notice on Parents Meeting that are be arranged in your college (10)

OR

Translate the following passage either in Marathi or in Hindi

Everyone from the poorest of the poor to the rich acknowledges the value of education in the overall development of children. Basically, the object of education is threefold i.e., physical, mental and spiritual. A perfect system of education must do full justice to all those three above. In India, the Right to Education is gaining importance since most of the people are getting aware of their legal right. Many legislations have been passed to protect this right. Our Constitution itself provides Right to Education under Part III (Fundamental Rights) and Part IV (Directive Principles of State Policies). It is significant to note that among several Articles enshrined under Part IV of the Indian Constitution, Article 45 had been given much importance as education is the basic necessity of the democracy and if the people are denied their right to education, democracy will be paralyzed. In view of the Article 45 India has reached a historic milestone in country's struggle for Children's Right to Education. The judiciary, on the other hand has also made a remarkable contribution in making Right to Education a fundamental right. The Right to Education will be meaningful only and only if the all the levels of education reach to all the sections of the people otherwise it will fail to achieve the target set by our Founder Father to make Indian society an intellectual society.

Q.8) Write an essay on one of the following. (10)

- a) Indian Legal System: Problems and Challenges
- b) Social Responsibility of Lawyers.
- c) Role of Youth in the Society.

SEAT No. :

B.A.LL.B. (Semester - II)
First Year of Five Year Law Course
BA 0202 - Political Theories
(2017 Pattern)

[Time : 3Hours]

[Max. Marks :80]

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *All parts are compulsory.*
- 2) *Attempt any Three questions from Part A, Two questions from Part B and Three questions from Part C.*
- 3) *Part A carries 45 marks. Part B carries 20 marks and Part C carries 15 marks.*
- 4) *Figures to the right side indicate full marks.*

PART - A

(Attempt any Three)

[45]

- Q1)* What is Power & Authority? Differentiate between Power, Authority & Max Weber's classification of Authority.
- Q2)* Discuss the various approaches to the study of Political theories.
- Q3)* What do you understand by the Influence? Explain Robert Dahl's views on Influence.
- Q4)* Discuss Social Justice Theory of Dr. B.R.Ambedkar.
- Q5)* Define Nationalism & discuss Ideologies of Fascism & Nazism.

PART - B

(Attempt any Two)

[20]

- Q5)* Discuss Feminist Theory the gender perspective on power.
- Q6)* Define Political Power, Authority, Legitimacy differentiate power Authority Legitimacy.
- Q7)* Discuss the meaning & Significance of political theory.
- Q8)* Discuss main features of Gandhism Philosophy.

PART - C

[15]

Q9) (Attempt any Three)

- a) Syndicalism
- b) Elite Theory of power
- c) Human Right
- d) Cultural Relativism
- e) Regionalism

SEAT No. :

B.A.LL.B. (Semester - II)

First Year of Five Year Law Course

BA 0203 - Macro Economics, Policies and Practice

(2017 Pattern)

[Time : 3Hours]

[Max. Marks :80]

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *All parts are compulsory.*
- 2) *Attempt any Three questions from Part A, Two questions from Part B and Three questions from Part C.*
- 3) *Part A carries 45 marks. Part B carries 20 marks and Part C carries 15 marks.*
- 4) *Figures to the right side indicate full marks.*

PART - A

(Attempt any Three)

[45]

- Q1)* Elaborate the Union budget - Deficit Finance.
- Q2)* Explain the causes of and effect of Inflation.
- Q3)* Explain advantages and disadvantages of International Trade.
- Q4)* Explain the Keynesian theory of Employment.
- Q5)* Define and explain various causes of poverty and what are the various measures to eradicate poverty.

PART - B

(Attempt any Two)

[20]

- Q6)* Explain the indicator of economic growth.
- Q7)* Define and explain various causes of unemployment and what are the various measures to reducing Unemployment.
- Q8)* Explain the economic growth of India.
- Q9)* Explain the demand pull Inflation and cost push Inflation.

PART - C

[15]

***Q10)* (Attempt any Three)**

- a) Concept of green accounting
- b) Inflation
- c) Aggregate demand and supply
- d) Consumption
- e) Measurement method of poverty

SEAT No. :

B.A.LL.B. (Semester - II)

First Year of Five Year Law Course

BA 0203 - Theoretical Perspectives of Sociology

(2017 Pattern)

[Time : 3Hours]

[Max. Marks :80]

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *All parts are compulsory.*
- 2) *Attempt any Three questions from Part A, Two questions from Part B and Three questions from Part C.*
- 3) *Part A carries 45 marks. Part B carries 20 marks and Part C carries 15 marks.*
- 4) *Figures to the right side indicate full marks.*

PART - A

(Attempt any Three)

[45]

- Q1)* Explain Schools Sociological Theories with reference of conflict school, Functionalism and Social Action Perspective.
- Q2)* Explain August Comte's theory of Positivism?
- Q3)* Explain French and Industrial Revolution in the development of Sociological thought with its merit and demerit.
- Q4)* Herbert Spencer's theory 'Social Darwinism'?
- Q5)* Explain Andre Beteille's view with reference of Caste and Class conflict.

PART - B

(Attempt any Two)

[20]

- Q6)* Explain M.N. Srinivas Concept of 'Social Stratification' with reference of Caste System in India.
- Q7)* Explain Importance and significance of theories and its relationship with Law.
- Q8)* Explain Indian Movements and their contribution for the Development of Sociology in India.
- Q9)* Discuss Ashish Nandy's view on Culture of Knowledge with reference of Psychology of Violence.

PART - C

[15]

Q10) (Attempt any Three)

- a) Caste System
- b) Environmental Movements
- c) Women's Movement
- d) Psychological Dominance
- e) Importance of Labor in Production