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SLIP NO: _____

EXAM SEAT NO: _____

THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA
FIRST SEMESTER OF FIRST B.A.LL. B. (HONS)

DATE: 10/5/2023

DAY: Wednesday

TIME: 11am – 2pm

SUBJECT: CONTRACT I (General Contract)

SUBJECT CODE: LAW1112/LAW1112C06

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

Note: 1. Q.1. consists of objective type question. The same has to be written in answer book.

Q.1. Multiple Choice Question.

05 marks

1. In case of unilateral mistake as to the identity of a person, the agreement will be
a. void b. valid c. Illegal d. voidable
2. A threat to commit suicide amounts to
a. Misrepresentation b. Undue influence c. Coercion d. Fraud
3. When the person making a false statement believes the statement to be true and does not intend to mislead the other party to the contract it is known as
a. Misrepresentation b. Undue influence c. Mistake d. Fraud
4. When a minor has been supplied with necessaries on credit:
a. Minor is not liable b. Minor's estate is liable.
c. Minor is Personally liable d. Minor is liable at his option.
5. If there is fraudulent misrepresentation as to the contents of a document, the contract is ... at the option of a person who made the document.
a. Void b. Voidable c. Valid d. Illegal

Q.1. A State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.

05 marks

1. Mohiri Bibi v. Dharmodas Ghosh is one of the landmark case in relation of Minor's agreement.
2. A person who is usually of sound mind, but occasionally of unsound mind, may not make a contract when he is of unsound mind.
3. Coercion is mainly of moral character.
4. Where both the parties to an agreement are under a mistake as to matter of fact essential to the agreement, there is a bilateral mistake.
5. There is presumption of undue influence in the relationship of husband and wife.

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Q.No. 2 Long answer

(12 marks)

“Acceptance is to an offer what a lighted match is to a train of gunpowder”. Discuss with the help of judicial pronouncement.

Or

Define “Offer”. What are the essentials of a valid offer, explain with the help of decided cases.

Q.No. 3 Long answer

(12 marks)

Explain the situation when the consideration and objects are considered as unlawful.

Or

Explain the term “Wager”. How is the agreement by way of wager said to be void under the Indian Contract Act?

Q.No. 4 Long answer

(12 marks)

Write a detailed note on Performance of Contract

Or

Discuss in detail Discharge of Contract by Mutual Consent or Agreement

Q.5. Write Short Notes (Any two)

(12 Mark)

- A. Quasi Contractual Obligations
- B. Discharge by Breach
- C. Discharge by operation of time

Q.6. Write Short Notes (Any two)

(12 Mark)

- A. Suit for Damages
 - B. E - Contracts
 - C. Specific performance as one of the remedies for breach of contract
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THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA
F.S.BA.LL.B (Hons.)-I [Examination 2023]

Day & Date: 05-05-2023, Friday

Time: 11:00am to 2:00pm

Economics-I : Microeconomics (LAW1110/LAW1110C04)

- Note: 1. Q-1 Consists of objective type question. The same has to be written in answer book
2. there is no negative marking .

Q-1 Objective type Questions:

(10 marks)

(a) M.C.Qs:

- I. Which of the following is not correct regarding Long run for a firm?
 - a) there is a variable capital cost and a fixed labour cost
 - b) In the long run a firm can adjust to its suitable plant size
 - c) Firm can have variation in its capital goods such as machines and buildings required for production.
 - d) None of the above.
- II. The average cost and average product have _____ relation.
 - a) Inverse b) Direct c) Proportional d) Reverse
- III. What is a Break-even point?
 - a) When Total revenue is at such a low that shutdown becomes inevitable.
 - b) When Total revenue is less than Total cost.
 - c) When Total revenue is equal to Total cost.
 - d) None of the above.
- IV. Marginal Cost varies due to the change in _____.
 - a) Average Variable Cost b) Historical cost
 - c) Fixed cost d) Accounting cost
- V. When Marginal Revenue is Zero , Total revenue is _____ ?
 - a) increasing b) Decreasing c) Maximum d) Minimum

(b) Fill in the blanks:

- VI. A firm decreases its Price from Rs100 to Rs75, and the increase in their sale is 300 from 200 , their Total revenue changes by Rs _____ and the price elasticity of demand is _____.
- VII. Economic Profits also known as supernormal profits can be expressed as _____.

$$\frac{25-b}{60}$$

VIII. At Output $Q=0$, what shall be Total Variable Cost= _____, Total Cost= _____, Total Fixed Cost= _____.

IX. Fixed costs are _____ of Output.

X. As the new added revenue decreases, it _____ the average revenue.

Q-2 (a) Explain in detail the basic assumptions in Economics and elaborate on factors of production. (12 marks)
Or

(b) Discuss the difference between Public Good and Private Good.

Q-3(a) Discuss monopolistic competition in the short run as well as in the long run. (12 marks)

Or

(b) "Normal profit in the long run in a Perfect Competition". Explain with necessary graphs and diagrams.

Q-4(a) "Demand increase with the fall in prices in the market", Discuss the law of demand and shift in the demand curve along with factors affecting demand in the market. (12)

Or

(b) "Total utility eventually starts drying up with every increase in consumption of an item". Explain with necessary graph and schedule.

Q-5 Short note : (Attempt any two) (12)

1. Economics : Microeconomics and Macroeconomics.
2. Public goods and Private Goods.
3. Basic assumptions in Economics.

Q-6 Short note : (Attempt any two) (12)

1. Instances of Market Failure
2. Consumer Price index and Wholesale Price index.
3. Expert Opinion method of Demand forecasting.

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EXAM SEAT NO. _____

THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA
SEMESTER-I/YEAR-I **B.A LL.B. - I**

DAY: FRIDAY

DATE: 28/04/2023

TIME: 11:00-2:00

SUBJECT AND SUBJECT CODE: English I: English Language and Communication-I
SUBJECT CODE: LAW1107C01 & LAW1107

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

Multiple choice questions:

(10 Marks)

Q1. Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom:

A grey area -

a) Something unclear b) Too expensive c) Time to quit d) To be calm under stress

Q2. Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom:

A little learning is a dangerous thing

a) People who don't understand something fully are dangerous

b) Events have momentum and build upon each other

c) No chance at all

d) A big fuss about a small problem

Q3. Choose the correct SYNONYM of the given word from the given options:

~~A~~. Bad

a) Evil b) Beast c) Animal d) Unclean

Q4. Dull

a. boring b. easy c. simple d. complex

Q5. Choose the correct ANTONYM of the underlined word from the given options:

Annoyed

a. furious b. mad. c. irritated. d. happy

Q6. Confused

disorganised b. doubt c. foggy d. organised

Select the correct HOMOPHONE:

Q7. Please my humble present.

a. Except b. accept c. except d. none of the above

Q8. You can him even now.

A. Cheque B. Check C. cheqk D. None of the above

Q9. The bird is in the sky.

A. Soaring B. Soreing C. shoring D. None of the above

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Q10. He has a — for writing.
A. flare B. flairs C. flair D. fare

Q2. Describe the types of reading? Throw light upon reading skills. (12 marks)
OR

Q2. Reading Comprehension: Read the passage and answer the following questions: (12 marks)

Philosophy of Education is a label applied to the study of the purpose, process, nature and ideals of education. It can be considered a branch of both philosophy and education. Education can be defined as the teaching and learning of specific skills, and the imparting of knowledge, judgment and wisdom, and is something broader than the societal institution of education we often speak of.

Many educationalists consider it a weak and woolly field, too far removed from the practical applications of the real world to be useful. But philosophers dating back to Plato and the Ancient Greeks have given the area much thought and emphasis, and there is little doubt that their work has helped shape the practice of education over the millennia.

Plato is the earliest important educational thinker, and education is an essential element in "The Republic" (his most important work on philosophy and political theory, written around 360 B.C.). In it, he advocates some rather extreme methods: removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state, and differentiating children suitable to the various castes, the highest receiving the most education, so that they could act as guardians of the city and care for the less able. He believed that education should be holistic, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. Plato believed that talent and intelligence is not distributed genetically and thus is found in children born to all classes, although his proposed system of selective public education for an educated minority of the population does not really follow a democratic model.

Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning his listeners to bring out their own ideas. He emphasized the balancing of the theoretical and practical aspects of subjects taught, among which he explicitly mentions reading, writing, mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history, and a wide range of sciences, as well as play, which he also considered important.

During the Medieval period, the idea of Perennialism was first formulated by St. Thomas Aquinas in his work "De Magistro". Perennialism holds that one should teach those things deemed to be of everlasting importance to all people everywhere, namely principles and reasoning, not just facts (which are apt to change over time), and that one should teach first about people, not machines or techniques. It was originally religious in nature, and it was only much later that a theory of secular perennialism developed.

During the Renaissance, the French skeptic Michel de Montaigne (1533 - 1592) was one of the first to critically look at education. Unusually for his time, Montaigne was willing to question the conventional wisdom of the period, calling into question the whole edifice of the

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educational system, and the implicit assumption that university-educated philosophers were necessarily wiser than uneducated farm workers, for example.

Q1. What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle?

- 1) Aristotle felt the need for repetition to develop good habits in students; Socrates felt that students need to be constantly questioned
- 2) Aristotle felt the need for rote-learning; Socrates emphasized on dialogic learning
- 3) There was no difference
- 4) Aristotle emphasized on the importance of paying attention to human nature; Socrates emphasized upon science

Q2. Why do educationists consider philosophy a 'weak and woolly' field?

- 1) It is not practically applicable
- 2) Its theoretical concepts are easily understood
- 3) It is irrelevant for education
- 4) None of the above

Q3. What do you understand by the term 'Perennialism', in the context of the given comprehension passage?

- 1) It refers to something which is of ceaseless importance
- 2) It refers to something which is quite unnecessary
- 3) It refers to something which is abstract and theoretical
- 4) It refers to something which existed in the past and no longer exists now

Q4. Were Plato's beliefs about education democratic?

- 1) He believed that only the rich have the right to acquire education
- 2) Yes
- 3) He believed that only a select few are meant to attend schools
- 4) He believed that all pupils are not talented

Q5. Why did Aquinas propose a model of education which did not lay much emphasis on facts?

- 1) Facts are not important
- 2) Facts do not lead to holistic education
- 3) Facts change with the changing times
- 4) Facts are frozen in time

Q6. According to the passage, during the Renaissance (1533 - 1592), who was one of the first to critically look at education?

- 1) the French skeptic Michel de Montaigne
- 2) The American skeptic Michel Jackson
- 3) The British skeptic Michel Jasup
- 4) The German skeptic Hitler

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Q3. Define barriers to communication. Explain in detail the physical barriers and cultural barriers. (12 marks)

OR

Q3. What is communication? What is the importance of communication? Discuss in detail the process of communication. (12 marks)

Q4. You are Saurabh Srivastava, a resident of Defense Colony, Vadodara, Gujarat. Your colony is facing the severe problem of inadequate and contaminated water supply. You decide to express your views and make the authorities aware of the situation by writing a letter to the Editor of The Times of India, Vadodara. (12 marks)

OR

Q4. As a President of Spring Field Residents Club, write an email to the member inviting them to participate in the cleanliness drive to be launched at the central park and surrounding on Sunday at 9:00 am. Send the email to multiple recipients. (12 marks)

Question 5. Write short notes on any 2 out of 3 (6*2=12 mark)

1. Significance of communication skills for a legal professional.
2. Paradox of legislative language.
3. Role of English language in India.

Question 6. Write short notes on Any 2 out of 3 (6*2=12 marks)

1. Types of listening
2. Importance of listening skills
3. Three basic modes of listening

EXAM SEAT NO. _____

THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA
FIRST SEMESTER OF FIRST YEAR B.A.LL. B. (HONS.)

DAY: Wednesday DATE: 03.05.2023 TIME: 11.00 am to 02.00 pm

SUBJECT: History I: Ancient Indian History

SUBJECT CODE: LAW1109, LAW1109C03

NOTE:

1. Question no. 1 comprises of objective questions. The answers for the same have to be written in the answer book only.
2. There is no negative marking for Question no. 1.

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

I. Answer the following objective type questions.

(10 marks)

I. What do *Dharmasutras* deal with?

- A] manuals of human conduct
- B] Domestic religious ceremonies of *samskaras*
- C] deal with Vedic sacrifices
- D] deal with rules specifically related to ambassadors of other kingdoms

II. Which stone inscription of Chandragupta II mentions the term *panchmandali*?

- A] Kandahar inscription
- B] Sanchi inscription
- C] Allahabad inscription
- D] Girnar inscription

III. According to Kautilya, how many sources of law are there?

- A] Two
- B] Three
- C] Four
- D] Five

IV. According to Brihaspati, how many kinds of courts were there?

- A] Two
- B] Three
- C] Four
- D] Eight

V. The *Mahabharata* emphasizes that it is only by coercive action, *danda*, that civilized life can exist at all. (True/ False)

VI. A major feature of the ancient judiciary system was the preference to a single Judge rather than a Bench of Magistrates. (True/ False)

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VII. According to Kautilya, the punishment prescribed for a man breaking a dam deliberately was to be drowned in the same dam. (True/ False)

VIII. In ancient India, _____ court was presided over by the *gramavridha*.

IX. Manu classifies law under _____ titles without making demarcation between civil and criminal disputes.

X. The dharma which is common to all is called as _____ dharma.

2. A] Write a detailed note on the debates related to 'Indian Feudalism'. (12 marks)

OR

B] Explain the condition of the economy and society during the Gupta period.

3. A] Analyze the importance of sources in History. Also, discuss at least two sources that help us to understand the society of Ancient India. (12 marks)

OR

B] Discuss the importance of Arthashastra and Ashokan edicts as sources of Mauryan history.

4. A] Discuss the society of the Rigvedic and the Later Vedic period along with the condition of women in both the periods. (12 marks)

OR

B] Highlight the major features of the Harappan economy. Also, mention the evidences that show Harappans were involved in long distance trade.

5. Short Notes (Attempt any two) - (12 marks)

A] Satvahanas

B] Economy and Society of the Rashtrakutas

C] Polity and Economy of south India during the *Sangam* period

6. Short Notes (Attempt any two) - (12 marks)

A] The Buddhist Councils

B] Any six principles of Vedic *Dharma*

C] Four Noble Truths and *Ashtangamarga* in Buddhism

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THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA

F.S. B.A. LL.B. I (HONS.)

Monday, 8th May 2023

Time: 11:00 A.M. 02:00 P.M.

Subject: Law of Torts, Including Motor Vehicle Act and Consumer Protection Act

PAPER CODE: LAW1105, LAW1111, LAW1111C05

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

Q.1 Find the most appropriate answer to the question (Marks: 10)

1. Injury to the reputation of a person is known as, _____
 - a. Nuisance
 - b. Negligence
 - c. Defamation
 - d. Trespass

2. Emission of smoke in the neighbouring house constitutes _____
 - a. Trespass
 - b. Negligence
 - c. Public nuisance
 - d. Private nuisance

3. Which of the following is not a defence against defamation?
 - a. Justification or truth
 - b. Fair comment
 - c. Qualified privilege
 - d. Negligence

4. _____ is the breach of duty caused by omission to do something which a reasonable man would do or doing something which a prudent man would not do.
 - a. Nuisance
 - b. Negligence
 - c. Trespass
 - d. Abuse of Legal Procedure

5. Which case is considered as good illustration, where 'Legal Duty depends on reasonable foreseeability of injury?'
 - a. Ponting v. Noakes
 - b. Dr.M.MayiGowda v. State of Karnataka
 - c. Booker v. Wenborn
 - d. Donoghue v. Stevenson

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6. Which of the following is not considered as remedy in case of trespass to land?
a. Action for Ejectment
b. Action for Mesne Profit
c. Distress Damage Feasant
d. Plaintiff the wrongdoer

7. Which of the following is incorrect in relation to tort of defamation?
a. The statement must be defamatory
b. The statement must refer to the plaintiff
c. The statement must not be published
d. The statement must be communicated to some person other than the plaintiff himself

8. Ram Jethmalani v. Subramaniam Swamy is the landmark decision concerning tort of _____
a. Nuisance
b. Negligence
c. Defamation
d. Trespass

9. Which of following case is relating to tort of 'Public Nuisance'?
a. Campbell v. Paddington Corporation
b. Dr. D. M. MayiGowda v. State of Karnataka
c. AgyaKaur v. Pepsu Road Transport Corporation
d. State of M.P. v. Ash Devi

10. A judicial proceedings instituted by one person against another, from wrongful or improper motive and without probable cause to sustain is the tort of _____
a. Criminal Prosecution
b. Malicious Prosecution
c. Maintenance
d. Champerty

Q.2 Explain the principle of strict liability and exceptions to the rule of strict liability. Marks 12

Or

Q.2 Explain the rule laid down in Bhopal Gas Tragedy case. Marks 12

Q.3 Discuss the General Defences available for the defendant under law of torts. Marks 12

Or

Q.3 Explain the Principle of Vicarious Liability in the light of decide cases. Marks 12

b.c
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Q.4 Explain how 'Tort' is distinguished from 'Crime' and 'Breach of Contract'? **Marks 12**

Or

Q.4 Discuss the essential element of a 'Tort'. **Marks 12**

Q.5 Write Short Note (Any two out of Three)

Marks 12

1. Consumer
2. Consumer Protection Council
3. Objectives of Consumer Protection Act, 2019

Q.6 Write Short Note (Any two out of Three)

Marks 12

1. Claims Tribunal
2. Compensation in case of Hit and Run Motor Accident
3. Settlement by insurance company and procedure

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EXAM SEAT NO. _____

THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA

FIRST SEMESTER OF B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) I

DAY: Monday DATE: 1st May, 2023 TIME: 11am to 2pm

Political Science I (LAW1108/LAW1108C02)

NOTE: Please write the answers of Multiple Choice questions in your respective answer sheet itself.

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

Q.1 Choose the correct option

(10 Marks)

- 1) The contemporary concept of the State owes its origin to Machiavelli in his famous work?
a) The State b) The Politics c) The Republic d) The Prince
- 2) Which among the following has a definite territory?
a) Nation b) State c) Government d) Society
- 3) According to Divine Origin Theory, the state was established by...?
a) Force b) God c) Man d) Contract
- 4) Which among the following is one of the essential elements of State?
a) Plurality b) Sovereignty c) Democracy d) Oligarchy
- 5) Which among the following is important function of the state?
a) Public Welfare b) Animal Welfare c) Home Welfare d) Goods Welfare
- 6) Who has defined that "The State is a union of families & villages having for its end perfect and self-sufficient life"?
a) Socrates b) Plato c) Aristotle d) Machiavelli
- 7) Who is the supporter of patriarchal theory of state?
a) Sir Henry Maine b) Sir Robert Filmer c) Gettel d) Aristotle
- 8) Which one of the following are the four essential elements of state?
a) Association, Territory, Population, Government
b) Association, Sovereignty, Territory, Population
c) Army, Territory, Population, Sovereignty
d) Population, Territory, Government, Sovereignty
- 9) According to Plato, the population of the State should be about:
a) 5000 b) 6000 c) 7000 d) 8000
- 10) Marxist theory believes in?
a) Class- Struggle b) God has created state c) Social Contract d) State has grown gradually

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Q. No.2. Define Power. Explain the relationship between power, authority and legitimacy.

Or

What do you mean by Authority? Describe various types of Authority given by Max Weber in detail.

(12 Marks)

Q. No.3. Explain the social contract theory given by Hobbes.

Or

Elaborate Locke's social contract theory including his views on human nature. **(12 Marks)**

Q. No.4. Describe the behavioural approach to politics. Also explain David Easton's features of behavioural approach.

Or

Explain all the traditional approaches (Philosophical, Historical & Legal-institutional). **(12 Marks)**

Q. No.5. Write short notes (answer any two)

(6x2=12 Marks)

- a) Different types of Rights
- b) Concept of Duty
- c) Relationship between rights and duties

Q. No.6. Write short notes (answer any two)

(6x2=12 Marks)

- a) Define Liberty
- b) Types of Equality
- c) Relationship between liberty and equality

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