

Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book.

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Int LLB Examination 2014 - 2015

(Second Semester)

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION

Time : 3 Hours

[Maximum Marks : 100

Note :- (i) The question paper contains three sections A, B and C.

(ii) All sections are compulsory.

(iii) Section A carries 20 marks section B carries 30 marks and sections C carries 50 marks.

SECTION - A

1×20=20

1. Fill in the blanks :

(a) require specialised education, training and knowledge.

(b) means that business should do the acts which are required for the welfare of society.

[P. T. O.

- (c) The maximum number of member in case of public company is
- (d) is a person who carries on business exclusively by and for himself.
- (e) Partners who take active part in conduct of business is called
- (f) is a written agreement signed by all partners.
- (g) is a artificial person created by law having a separate entity with a perpetual succession and a common seal.
- (h) is a long term source of finance.
- (i) Give the full form of IDBI
- (j) In the absence of partnership deed the partners are entitled to share profits
- (k) Baster system of exchange was exchange using of money (with / without).
- (l) Shortest channel of distribution is
- (m) VMS stands for

- (n) A is a mercantile agent who keeps the goods of other for sale.
- (o) is one of the 4 p's of marketing which is concerned with selection of distribution channel.
- (p) introduced the concept of marketing mix.
- (q) is a long term source of finance.
- (r) get dividends before paying any dividends to equity shareholder.
- (s) Perpetual succession is a feature of
- (t) protects the interests of investors and regulate and promotes the securities market.

SECTION - B

3×10=30

Note :- Attempt any three questions.

2. Write short notes on :

- (a) Principle of Scaler Chain.
- (b) Principle of Objective.

3. Discuss the process of Incorporation.

[P. T. O.]

4. Define marketing and how the modern concept of marketing is better than the old concept of marketing.
5. Write a note on partnership firms and also discuss its essential features.
6. Discuss in brief the various functions performed by IFCI.

SECTION - C**5×10=50**

Note :- All questions are compulsory. Each questions has internal choices.

7. 'Businessman must consider public interest while taking business decision and actions.' Comment.

OR

Explain Business Organisation and discuss its objectives.

8. Discuss the procedure of registration of a company.

OR

Discuss the importance and contents of Article of Association.

9. Explain the importance of finance in business.

OR

Discuss the role of SFC.

10. Discuss the various marketing stages.

OR

Discuss the various features of modern concept of marketing.

11. Write short notes on : 5×2

(i) Product Mix

(ii) Price Mix

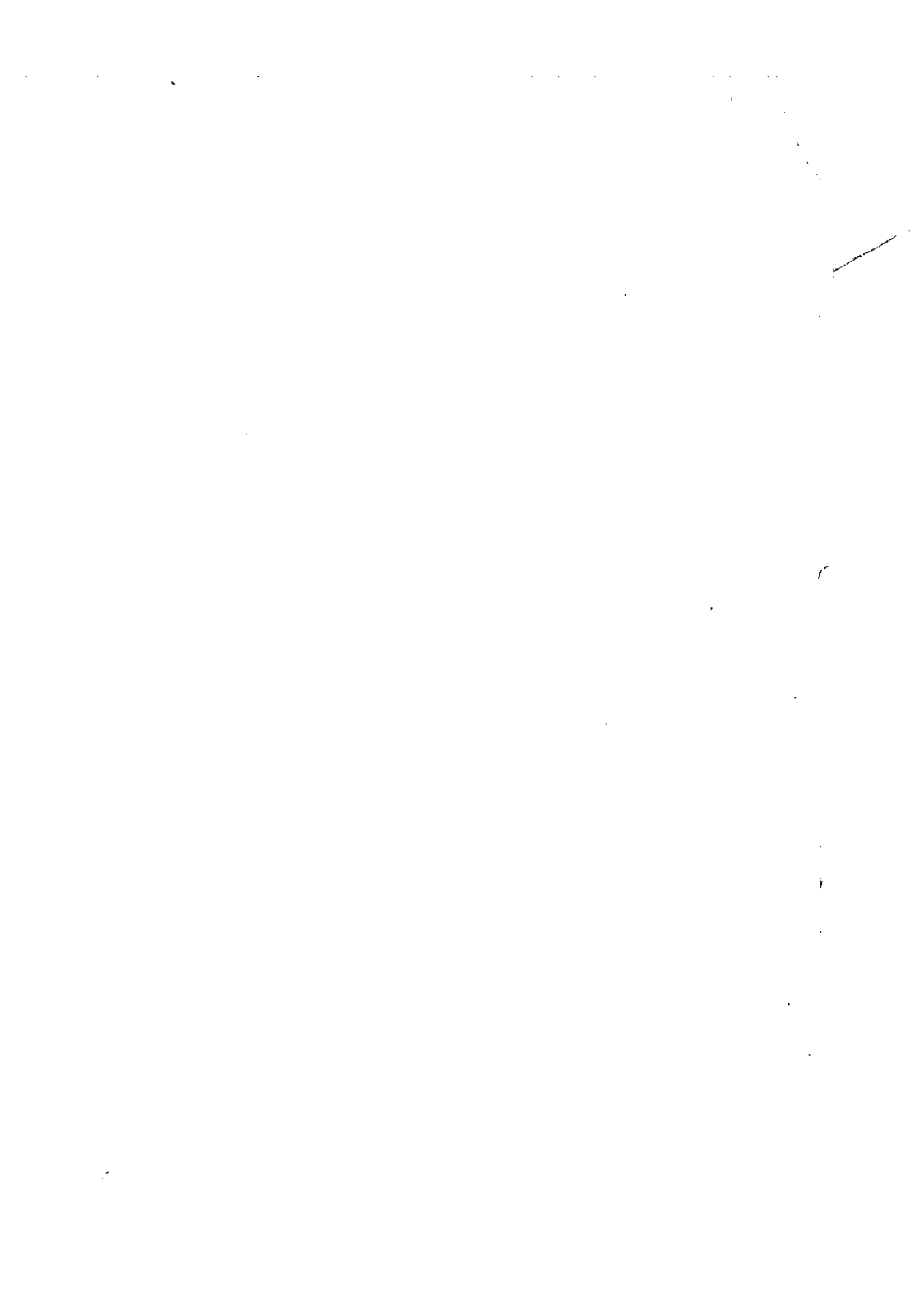
OR

Write short notes on : 5×2

(i) Promotion Mix

(ii) Place Mix

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Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book.

PAPER ID : 9310 Roll No.

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Int LLB Examination 2014 - 2015

(Second Semester)

CORPORATE AND COST ACCOUNTING

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

Note :- (i) Attempt all sections.

(ii) Section A carries 20 marks, section B carries 30 marks and section C carries 50 marks.

SECTION - A

1×20=20

1. Fill in the blanks. All parts are compulsory.

- (a) Issue of shares by an existing company to the existing equity shareholders is known as
- (b) is that portion of salaries and wages which can be identified with a single cost unit.
- (c) refer to the time for which worker or staff members are present on the work location but no work is carried out.

[P. T. O.

- (d) A resolution should be passed in the general meeting authorising the buy back.
- (e) The rate of change in the average employee strength during a period is
- (f) Royalties and patent fees paid for using technology are the examples of
- (g) account is available only for the purpose of issue of bonus shares.
- (h) Accounting Standard-21, relates to
- (i) Debentures are loans.
- (j) represents the amount not paid by the shareholder on the calls made on them, by the company.
- (k) Section 198 prescribes as the overall limit for managerial remuneration.
- (l) Expenditure on labour, material or services which cannot be economically identified with a specific saleable cost per unit is known as
- (m) The cost of in-warranty services is treated as

- (n) If there is a big advertisement campaign the benefit of which are expected to accrue over a longer term, it may be treated as expenditure.
- (o) Every banking company incorporated in India, shall create a reserve fund and transfer to it at least of its annual profit as disclosed in Profit and Loss Account prepared under Section 29.
- (p) is the only principal ledger which is maintained in cost books.
- (q) General ledger adjustment account is also known as account.
- (r) The techniques and process of ascertaining costs is known as
- (s) means permanent and genuine reduction in per unit cost produced as service rendered, without impairing the quality.
- (t) In situation of increasing prices, the valuation of closing stock is more under method.

[P. T. O.]

SECTION - B

3×10=30

Note :- Answer any three questions out of five.

2. Determine the maximum remuneration available to the part time director and manager of Prakash Ltd, under Sections 309 and 387 of the Companies Act, 1956 from the following particulars :

Before charging any such remuneration, the Profit and Loss Account showed a credit balance of ₹ 23,10,000 for the year ended 31st March, 2009 after taking into account the following items :

	₹
(i) Capital Expenditure	5,25,000
(ii) Special Depreciation	70,000
(iii) Subsidy from Government	4,20,000
(iv) Multiple Shift Allowance	1,05,000
(v) Bonus to foreign technicians	3,15,000
(vi) Provision for taxation	28,00,000
(vii) Compensation paid to a injured worker	70,000

(viii) Ex-gratia payment to an employee	35,000
(ix) Loss on sale of fixed Assets	70,000
(x) Profit on Sale of investment	2,10,000

Company is providing depreciation as per section 350 of the Companies Act, 1956.

3. A company offered for public subscription 10,000 shares of ₹ 10 each at ₹ 11 per share. Money was payable as follows :

On application ₹ 3

On Allotment ₹ 4

On first and final call ₹ 4

Applications were received for 12,000 shares and the directors made pro-rata allotment :

A, an applicant for 120 shares, could not pay the allotment and call money.

B, a holder of 200 shares failed to pay the call. All these shares were later forfeited. Out of the forfeited shares, 150 shares (the whole of A's shares being included) were issued at ₹ 9 per share. Pass journal entries for above transactions.

[P. T. O.]

4. On 31st March, 2013, Mohan Ltd. and Sohan L. agreed to amalgamate and form a new company call as Rohan Ltd.

The following are the balance sheets of Mohan Ltd. and Sohan Ltd.

Liabilities	Mohan Ltd.	Sohan Ltd.
Equity Share capital ₹10 each	2,00,000	1,60,000
General Research	20,000	30,000
Profit and Loss	4,000	
Creditors	6,000	
	2,30,000	1,90,000
Assets	Mohan Ltd.	Sohan Ltd.
Land and Building	1,00,000	90,000
Plant and Machine	48,000	38,000
Patent	5,000	4,000
Stock in Trade	28,000	30,000
Debtors	36,000	32,000

B/R	4,000	4,000
Cash at Bank	9,000	4,000
	2,30,000	2,02,000

On 31st March, 2013, Mohan Ltd. and Sohan Ltd. merged into Rohan Ltd. on the following terms :

- (a) Rohan Ltd. will take over all the assets and liabilities of Mohan Ltd. and Sohan Ltd. at their existing value.
- (b) Purchase consideration will be determined by the net asset value method.
- (c) The consideration to be discharged by the Rohan Ltd. in the form of its fully paid equity shares ₹ 10 each at par.

You are required to pass journal entries and prepare Balance sheet in the books of Rohan Ltd. after the amalgamation in the nature of merger.

5. What is Cost Accounting? Explain its advantages.

[P. T. O.]

6. There is a difference between the profits shown by Cost Accounting and profits shown by Financial Accounts. Explain the reasons for the difference.

SECTION - C

12½×4=50

Note :- All questions are compulsory.

7. (a) Discuss the various methods of the valuation of the goodwill.

OR

(b) Balance Sheet of 'X' Ltd. is given below :

Liabilities	Amount
Share capital 15,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	1,50,000
20,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each ₹ 6 paid up	1,20,000
9% cumulative preference shares	60,000
Long term loan	1,40,000
Sundry creditor	80,000
	5,50,000

Assets	Amount
Sundry fixed assets	2,20,000
Investments	40,000
Stock	80,000
Debtor	40,000
Cash in Bank	40,000
Profit and Loss Account	1,30,000
	5,50,000

Other informaitons :

- (a) Current cost of sundry fixed assets is ₹ 4,70,000 and that of stock is ₹ 1,00,000.
- (b) Investments could fetch on ₹ 10,000.
- (c) 50% debtors are doubtful.
- (d) Preference Dividend is in arrears for the last five years.

Calcualte the intrinsic value per share of X Ltd. by Net Asset Method.

[P. T. O.]

8. (a) Define Buy-Back of shares. What are the conditions which must be satisfied for Buy Back of shares?

OR

- (b) The Balance Sheet of Rajul Ltd. as on 31st March, 2012, is given below :

Liabilities	(₹ in lakhs) Amount
Share Capital 10,00,000 equity share of ₹ 10 each	100
100,000 redeemable preference shares of ₹ 100 each	100
Less : calls in arrears on 20,000 shares	-(4)
Security Premium Account	15
Reserve	30
Profit and Loss Account	15
Creditor	30
	286

Assets	(₹ in lakhs) Amount
Sundry Fixed Assets	140
Investments	40
Stock	46
Debtor	30
Bank	30
	286

On 1st April, 2012, fixed assets costing ₹ 40 Lakhs, were sold for ₹ 32 lakhs. On the same date it was divided to redeem the preference shares at a premium of 20% by issuing sufficient number of equity shares at a discount of 10% subject to leaving a balance of ₹ 10 lakhs in the reserve. All the payments were made except to a holder of 10,000 shares who could not be traced. The company also made bonus issue to the existing equity shareholders in the ratio of 1 : 10. You are required to pass necessary journal entries.

[P. T. O.]

9. (a) What is Labour Turnover? What are its causes and effects on Labour Cost?

OR

- (b) Explain the different methods of classification of overheads.
10. (a) Following data relate to manufacturing of a product for the month of January, 2014.

Material used	₹ 1,00,000
Direct wages	₹ 28,000
Effective machine hours	₹ 4,000
Machine hour rate	₹ 8
Office over heads	10% of whole cost
Selling and Distribution expenses	75 paise/unit
Unit manufactured	8,000
Unit sold	7,200
Selling price / unit	₹ 25

Prepare cost sheet showing :

- (i) Cost per unit
- (ii) Statement of Profit for the period.

OR

- (b) A transport company has been given a 20km long route to run a bus. The bus costs ₹ 50,000 and has been insured @ 6% p. a. while annual taxes amount to ₹ 2,000. Garage rent is ₹ 100 per month. Yearly repairs will be ₹ 2,000 and the bus is likely to last for 5 years. The driver's salary will be ₹ 3,000 p. a. and that of conductor ₹ 1800 p. a. in addition to 10% of the takings as commission (to be shared by the driver and conductor equally.) Cost of stationery will be ₹ 600 p.a. Manager's salary is ₹ 400 per month who also looks after accounts. Petrol and oil will be ₹ 25 per 100 km. The bus will make 3 round trips carrying on the average 40 passengers on each trip. Assuming 25% profit on takings. Calculate the bus fare to be charged from each passenger. The bus runs on average 25 days in a month.



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PAPER ID : 9311

Roll
No.

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Int. LLB Examination 2014-2015

(Second Semester)

MACRO ECONOMICS

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

- Note :-** (i) Attempt all questions.
- (ii) Section A carries 20 marks, section B carries 30 marks and section C carries 50 marks.

SECTION-A

1. Fill in the balnks. All parts are compulsory : $5 \times 4 = 20$
- (a) The model of is an effective and yet simple method to explain the working of an economy.
- (b) In general, in a basic model showing supply and demand, if the supply curve shifts to the right, equilibrium price will and equilibrium quantity will

[P. T. O.

- (c) The term mean all consuming units may be a single individual, nuclear family, a joint family which purchases goods and services for consumption.
- (d) A curve indicating the quantities that buyers are willing to purchase at various prices is known as a (n) curve.
- (e) Quantity demanded (Q_d) =
- (f) Surplus and shortage are both instance of
- (g) When economic activities declines, usually measured by a fall of real GDP for two consecutive quarters, the economy is said to be in a
- (h) The recurrent fluctuation in the level of national production is called the
- (i) If the government uses tax cuts to expand the economy, it would be using policy.
- (j) Paying your workers higher than the market wage rate in order to improve productivity is an example of theory.
- (k) reduces the purchasing power of a rupee.

- (l) The nominal interest rate minus inflation is the
- (m) The three types of functions that the natural environment plays in economic life are functions, function and sink functions.
- (n) The goal that recognizes a serious responsibility to future generations is the goal of sustainability.
- (o) A measure of the productivity of all factors of production is productivity.
- (p) The economists believe that aggregate demand needs active guidance, where as the economists believe that aggregate demand can take care of itself.
- (q) Disposable income = - Direct Taxes.
- (r) $NNP = \dots\dots\dots$
- (s) While the study of economic activities of individuals, households and business at the sub-national level is concern of, the study of economic activities of the national and global level is the concern of
- (t) A curve indicating the quantities that sellers are willing to offer at various prices is known as a (n) curve.

SECTION -B

Note :- Answer any three questions out of five. $3 \times 10 = 30$

2. Why do demand curves generally slope down wards?
3. Explain the circular flow in a barter economy.
4. Distingnish between nominal and real exchange rates?
5. What is meant by fiscal policy? What are the three main functions of Government under fiscal policy?
6. What is meant by aggregate demand and aggreggate supply curves?

SECTION -C

Note :- All questions are compulsory. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 50$

7. (a) What are the main macro-economic objectives?
Why is it necessary to study macro-economics seperately from micro economics?

OR

- (b) Discuss the portfolio theories of demand real balance.
8. (a) What is meant by aggregate demand and aggregate supply curves? How do they explain price level changes?

OR

- (b) Does inflation help reduce unemployment? Explain it with reference to Phillips curve.
9. (a) What is meant by monetary Policy? What are the three main functions of Government under monetary policy?

OR

- (B) Explain the determinants of business fixed investment.
10. (a) Define :
- (i) Cash flow
 - (ii) Supply of money
 - (iii) Effect of tax

OR

- (b) What is national income analysis? What are the different measures of national income?



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Int LLB Examination 2014 - 2015

(Second Semester)

MIS AND DATABASE MANAGEMENT

Time : 3 Hours

[Maximum Marks : 100

Note :- (i) The question paper contains three sections A, B and C.

(ii) All sections are compulsory.

(iii) Section A carries 20 marks section B carries 30 marks and sections C carries 50 marks.

SECTION - A

1. Fill in the blanks : 1×10=10

(i) The abbreviation for database management system is

(ii) Data redundancy means

(iii) A is an organized collection of related data.

[P. T. O.

- (iv) A is software that helps you to manage data.
- (v) a database means looking for an entry that meets certain criterion.
- (vi) Data means that the data is accurate and up to date.
- (vii) allows the database management system to uniquely identify a specific row in a table.
- (viii) Buying and selling product and services through internet is known as
- (ix) Information system used carrying day-to-day operation in any organization is known as
- (x) Data processed by information system produces

State True/False : 1×10=10

- (i) A file is a collection of similar records.
- (ii) A database is a collection of interrelated files.

- (iii) Duplication of data items in multiple files is normally cited as the principal disadvantage of file-based systems.
- (iv) It is important for the database administrator to estimate how much disk capacity is required for a new database to ensure that sufficient disk space is available.
- (v) Data independence refers to the fact that databases are defined separately from the information systems and application programs that will use them.
- (vi) Joy stick is an output device used for computer gaming.
- (vii) Credit card is an example of post paid system.
- (viii) DSS typically support routine task of the organizations.
- (ix) We cannot order from e-retail companies without immediately paying the money.
- (x) Spoofing is kind of cyber attack.

[P. T. O.]

SECTION - B

3×10=30

Note :- Attempt any three questions out of five questions. All question carry equal marks.

2. (a) How can infromation technology support a company's business processes and decision making and give it a competitive advantage? Illustrate your answer with suitable example.
- (b) Explain the role played by Financial Information System in making financial decisions.
- (c) 'Navigation is simpler in the relational data model than in hierarchical data model.' Do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer.
- (d) Elaborate on the concept of Functional Dependency with the help of suitable examples.
- (e) Give an overview of the database performance improvement process.

SECTION - C

5×10=50

Note :- Attempt any one from each question. Each question carry equal marks.

3. Discuss the potential impact of computers and MIS at the top level of management.

OR

Differentiate between a 'decision' and 'decision making process.' Further more with the help of example, distinguish between a structured and unstructured decision.

4. Discuss the impact of e-commerce on economic structures like manufacturers, dealers, retailers, distributors and consumers.

OR

What is a 'System'? How could the concept of 'System' be applied to MIS?

5. What are the different components used in the ER Diagram? Elaborate by drawing and discussing with the help of suitable example.

OR

Explain the distinctions among the terms primary key, candidate key, super key and foreign key.

6. What is Normalization? What is BCNF and 3NF? Is BCNF a stronger normal form than 3NF?

OR

Give a comparison between sequentail files, random files and indexed sequential files.

[P. T. O.]

7. What are the security issues in Database Management System? Discuss in detail.

OR

What are off-line storage devices? Elaborate by giving at least four examples.

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Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book.	
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Int. LLB Examination 2014-2015

(Second Semester)

LAW OF TORT INCLUDING MVA

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

- Note :-**
- (i) The question paper contains three sections A, B and C.
 - (ii) All sections are compulsory.
 - (iii) Section A carries 20 marks, Section B carries 30 marks and Section C carries 50 marks.

SECTION – A

20

1. Fill in the blanks of the following questions : 20×1
- (a) The term "Tort" is derived from Latin word
.....

[P. T. O.

- (b) Motive is not an essential element in
- (c) Motive is that state of human mind which inspires him to do an
- (d) The Indian Law of Tort is based upon
- (e) Damnum Injuria.
- (f) Ubi Jus remedium.
- (g) Latin word tortum means
- (h) In tort the suit is for recovery of damages.
- (i) Wrogs are of two types :
- (j) Generally tort is a
- (k) Slander is a kind of
- (l) Ryland Vs. Fletcher is related to
- (m) A tort is a wrong.
- (n) Injuria sine damnum means injury without

- (o) "Tortious liability arises from the breach of a duty primarily fixed by the law. This duty is towards persons generally and its breach is redressible by an action for unliquidated damages" said by
- (p) Mens Rea, motive and intention are irrelevant in most of the
- (q) 'Vis major' means
- (r) Nuisance are types.
- (s) Landmark case Smith Vs. Baker is related to
- (t) Public Nuisance is defined under Section 268 of

SECTION – B

30

Note :- Answer any three questions out of five questions. 3×10

- 2. Define Tort and discuss its essential element.
- 3. Distinguish between the following :
 - (a) Tort and Contract
 - (b) Tort and Quasi Contract

[P. T. O.]

4. Can the same wrongful act be both a tort as well as a crime?
5. Discuss the latin Maxim "Injuria Sine Damnum" with case laws.
6. Discuss the mental elements in Law of Tort.

SECTION – C

50

Note :- All questions are compulsory. Each question has internal choices. 5×10

7. Generally assault is prior stage of Battery. Explain with the help of examples.

OR

What is importance of intention in Law of Tort?

8. Elucidate the latin maxim "Valenti non fit Injuria".

OR

Discuss the liability of state for Torts.

9. Discuss the extent of the liability of the master for the torts committed by his servant.

OR

When does the vicarious liability between the master and the servant arise?

10. What is 'False Imprisonment'? Discuss the elements of tort for false imprisonment.

OR

Define Negligence. Discuss its essential elements.

11. Explain the doctrine of "Strict Liability".

OR

Explain the doctrine "Res ipsa Loquitur".

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Int. LLB Examination 2014-2015

(Second Semester)

LAW OF CONTRACT - II

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

- Note :-** (i) The question paper contains three sections A, B and C.
- (ii) All sections are compulsory.
- (iii) Section A carries 20 marks, Section B carries 30 marks and Section C carries 50 marks.

SECTION – A

20×1=20

1. Fill in the blanks of the following questions :

- (a) A guarantee given for minor's debt is
- (b) A guarantee which extends to is called a 'continuing guarantee'.

[P. T. O.

- (c) The party who gives the indemnity is known as
- (d) The parties in a contract of guarantee are creditor and surety.
- (e) A contract to perform the promises or discharge the liability of a third person in case of default is known as
- (f) The Indian Partnership Act, 1932 came into force on
- (g) Section of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 came into force a year later (i.e. 1933) than the enforcement date of the whole Act.
- (h) Definition of partnership is defined under section
- (i) Land mark Case Cox Vs. Hickman, (1860) 8, HCL 268 is related to
- (j) A person who is a minor according to the law to which he is subject may not be a partner in a firm, but with the consent of all partners for the time being, he may be admitted to the benefits of

- (k) Section provides for rights of indemnity holder when sued.
- (l) Section 7 of Partnership Act, 1932 provides for partnership at
- (m) Principle of caveat emptor is defined under section of Sale of Goods Act, 1930.
- (n) A person falsely contracting as agent is not entitled to performance. Stated in section
- (o) The bailment of goods as security for payment of a debt or performance of a promise is called
- (p) Right of subrogation is defined under section of Contract Act, 1872.
- (q) Meaning of the maxim Nemo dat quod non habet is
- (r) Section 18 states that where there is contract for the sale of unascertained goods no property in the goods is transferred to buyer unless and until the goods are

[P. T. O.]

- (s) Particular partnership is defined under section
- (t) Section 201 of Indian Contract Act, 1872 is the provision for

SECTION – B 3×10=30

Note :- Answer any three questions out of five questions.

2. Distinguish between a contract of guarantee and contract of indemnity.
3. Define a contract of Indemnity. What are the rights of an indemnity holder when sued?
4. Discuss the nature and extent of Surety's liability.
5. Define pledge and state the respective rights and duties of pawnor and pawnee.
6. Distinguish between pledge and bailment.

SECTION – C 5×10=50

Note :- All questions are compulsory. Each question has internal choice.

7. What is the position of minor in law of partnership?

OR

Discuss incoming and outgoing partners.

8. Discuss agency with special reference to maxim 'delegatus non potest delegare'.

OR

Define partnership and discuss its essential element.

9. Discuss the theory of Caveat Emptor.

OR

Discuss rights of unpaid seller.

10. What is contract of sale of goods?

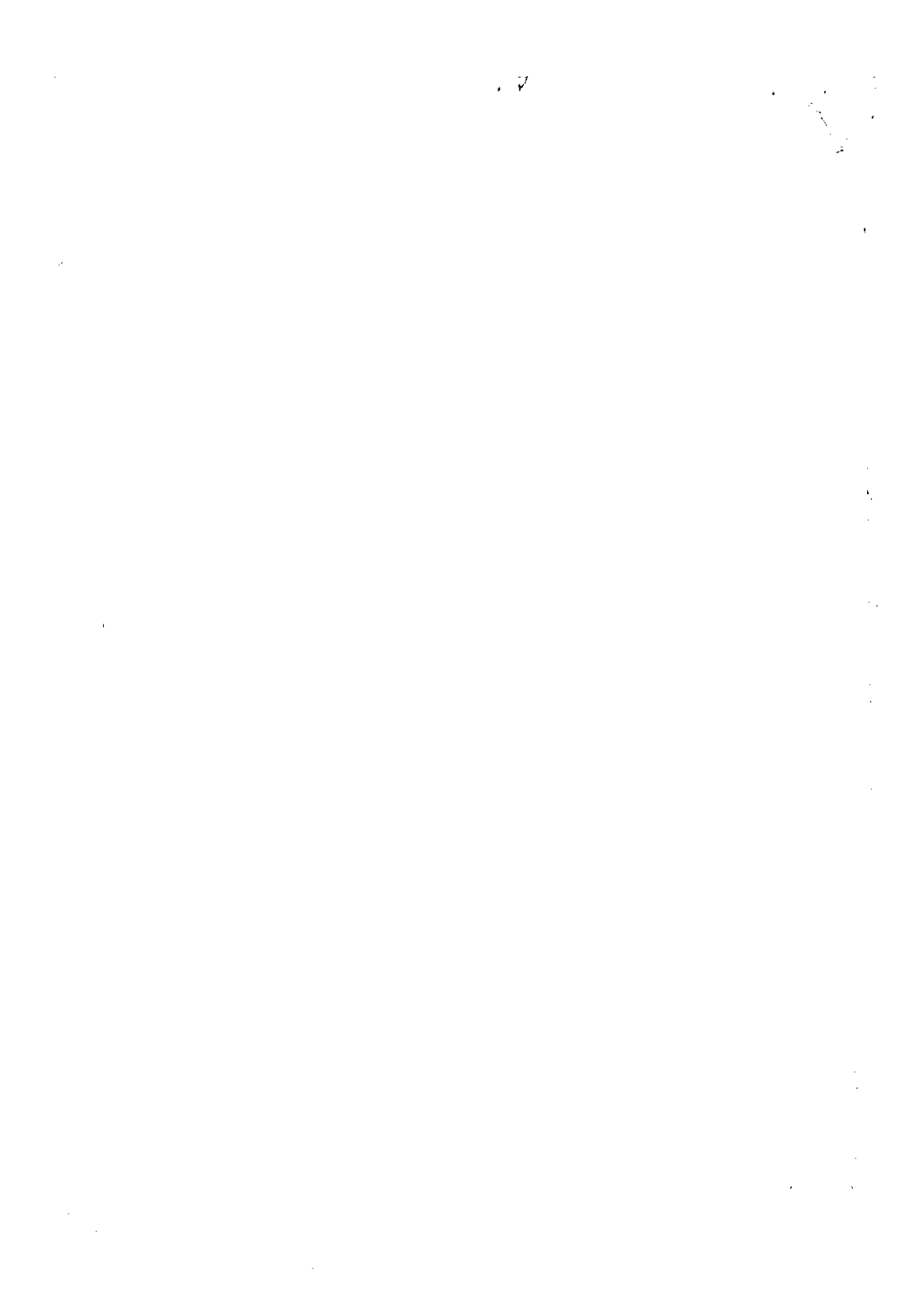
OR

Discuss the essential characteristics of a contract of sale of goods.

11. When does the liability of indemnifier commence?

OR

Discuss the theory of subrogation.



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Int. LLB Examination 2014-2015

(Second Semester)

SOCIO LEGAL INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

Note :- (i) The question paper contains three sections A, B and C.

(ii) All sections are compulsory.

(iii) Section A carries 20 marks, Section B carries 30 marks and Section C carries 50 marks.

SECTION-A

20×1=20

1. Fill in the blanks. All parts are compulsory.

(a) Summer gave the concept of and

(b) Essential elements of the state are population, territory, Government and

[P. T. O.

- (c) is a belief in the spirits of dead.
- (d) Two systems are found in modern states with two types of resulting governments, unitary and
- (e) The presidential pattern of has its origin in the United States.
- (f) system is the inter dependence among the castes.
- (g) The movement of people up and down the status is called
- (h) Among the four varnas, the first three are called
- (i) There are physiological and socio cultural differences between human and
- (j) is a set of expectations.
- (k) theory was given by Hayman.
- (l) Family is the most important
- (m) Kinship is of two types and
- (n) has abolished untouchability.

- (o) The shall be the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha.
- (p) Under article 75 the Prime Minister is appointed by the
- (q) The consists of President and the two houses the and Lok Sabha.
- (r) Article 124 provided for the establishment of the
- (s) Article of constitution says that there shall be a President of India.
- (t) Article for the President appointing a person qualified to be a Supreme Court Judge as the Attorney-General of India.

SECTION – B

3×10=30

Note :- Attempt any three questions out of five questions.

2. Specify the classification of human groups. Elaborate on any one.
3. Define role conflict and its causes.

[P. T. O.]

4. Discuss the presidential form of government.
5. Write short notes on the following :
 - (a) Rajya Sabha
 - (b) Lok Sabha
6. Discuss the parliamentary form of government.

SECTION – C **5×10=50**

Note :- All questions are compulsory. Each question has internal choices.

7. (a) Explain the social role of religion.

OR

- (b) Explain independence of judiciary.
8. (a) What are the features of caste system in India?

OR

- (b) What is the Judicial Review?
9. (a) Explain the different types of crime and their social aspect.

OR

- (b) Discuss the merits and demerits of Parliamentary form of government.

10. (a) Explain position and powers of the President in India.

OR

- (b) Write short notes on the following :

- (i) Procedure for impeachment of President.
- (ii) Attorney General of India

11. (a) Explain diplomacy.

OR

- (b) Explain position of Vice President.

