

## Integrated B.B.A., L.L.B. (Sem.-3) Examination

## Organizational Behaviour

## IL BBA 301 (Repeater)

Time : 2-30 Hours]

March 2019

[Max. Marks : 70

**Instruction :** Figures to right indicates full marks.

1 Define organizational Behaviour and discuss contribution of various fields to the field of Organizational Behaviour. 18

**OR**

1 ( a ) Discuss forces affecting the nature of modern organizations. 10  
( b ) Write a note on oprception. 8

2 Discuss major personality attributes influencing organizational behaviour. 18

**OR**

2 ( a ) Discuss techniques of group decision making. 10  
( b ) Explain levin's 3 step model of change. 8

3 Discuss five stages of group development in detail. 18

**OR**

3 ( a ) Write a note on status. 8  
( b ) Discuss types of Organization structure 10

4 ( a ) Write any three : 10

- ( 1 ) Virtual organization
- ( 2 ) Learning
- ( 3 ) Defference between type A and Type B personality.
- ( 4 ) Resistance to change
- ( 5 ) Teams.

( b ) Explain in brief : 6

- ( 1 ) Job satisfaction
- ( 2 ) Machiavellianism
- ( 3 ) Brain storming.



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M796  
Gujarat University

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Candidate's Seat No : \_\_\_\_\_

B.A., L.L.B. (Sem.-3) Examination

IL BA. 201 Sociology-3

(Social Problems & Social Change in India)

Time : 2-30 Hours]

March 2019

[Max. Marks : 70

**Instructions: (1) Answer all the questions**

(2) Figures to the right in bracket indicate marks for each question

- 
- Q.1 Discuss different social security measures for both organised & un- [18]  
organised sectors in India.
- OR
- A) Social policy [10]  
B) Black money [08]
- Q.2 Give a detailed note on agrarian distress and remedial measures [18]  
undertaken for its prevention by government.
- OR
- A) Legislative measures for LGBT [10]  
B) Problems faced by Scheduled Castes [08]
- Q.3 Define social change. Discuss the nature and factors of social change with [18]  
special focus on stress.
- OR
- A) Unemployment [10]  
B) Social disorganisation [08]
- Q.4 A) Writes short notes on the following. (Attempt any two) [10]  
a. Relative poverty  
b. Scheduled tribe  
c. Five Year Plans  
d. MNREGA  
B) State whether the following statements are **True** or **False**. (Attempt any [06]  
**three**)  
a. Factories Act 1948 entails provisions of benefits for organised sectors.  
b. Article 29 protects the rights of the minorities in India.  
c. Nepotism is a term linked with corruption.  
d. Mandal Commission is also known as Socially & Educationally  
Backward Class Commission.  
e. M.S. Swaminathan Committee is formulated to look into agrarian issues  
f. Rainbow parade is related to LGBT community.
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**Integrated B.B.A. L.L.B. (Sem.-3) (Repeater) Examination**  
**Marketing Management**

Time : 2-30 Hours]

March 2019

[Max. Marks : 70

**Instruction :** Figures to right indicates full marks.

- 1 Discuss core concepts of marketing in detail with examples. 18
- OR**
- 1 ( a ) Explain marketing mix in detail. 10  
 ( b ) Difference between marketing and selling. 8
- 2 What is segmentation? What are the bases of segmentation? 18
- OR**
- 2 ( a ) Discuss positioning in detail. 8  
 ( b ) Explain process of marketing research. 10
- 3 Being marketing manager of a company, you want to understand the buying characteristics influencing consumer behaviour. Write an analytical note on buying characteristics of retail consumers in detail with examples. 18
- OR**
- 3 ( a ) Explain buyer behaviour models. 10  
 ( b ) Explain buyer decision making process. 8
- 4 ( a ) Write any three : 10  
 ( i ) Limitations of marketing research  
 ( ii ) MKIS  
 ( iii ) Types of buyer behaviour  
 ( iv ) Marketing as a function  
 ( v ) Targeting
- ( b ) Answer the following : 6  
 ( i ) Advertising suggests ..... 'P' of marketing mix :  
 (1) Price (2) Place (3) Promotion (4) Product.  
 ( ii ) 'Age' falls under ..... base of market segmentation :  
 (1) Geographic (2) Demographic (3) Psychographic (4) None of these.  
 ( iii ) ..... involves marketing in a very small but profitable market segment :  
 (1) Undifferentiated marketing (2) Differentiated marketing  
 (3) Niche marketing (4) Micro marketing.  
 ( iv ) Which type of buyer has high involvement in buying sufficiently differentiated brands :  
 (1) Complex buying behaviour (2) Habitual buying behaviour  
 (3) Variety seeking buying behaviour (4) None of these.  
 ( v ) The first step in marketing research process is :  
 (1) Data collection (2) Analysis  
 (3) Problem formulation (4) Developing research design  
 ( vi ) The fullform of MKIS is :  
 (1) Marketing information system (2) Marketing investigation system  
 (3) Marketing intelligence system (4) None of these.



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0503M798

Candidate's Seat No : \_\_\_\_\_

B.Com., L.L.B. (Sem.-3) Examination

IL Bcom. 301

CORPORATE ACCOUNTING

March 2019

Time : 2-30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

Q1. (A) The balance sheet of Gujarat Co. Ltd as on 31/3/2012.

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Share capital:		Freehold property	10000
Authorised	30000	Stock	12000
2000 equity shares		Debtors	8000
Of Rs 10 each	20000	Bank balance	22000
Profit & loss A/c	14000		
6% debenture	12000		
Creditors	6000		
	52000		52000

It was resolved at annual general meeting:

- 1) To pay dividend in cash of 10% free of tax (rate of deduction of income-tax is 20%)
- 2) To issue one bonus share for every four-share held.
- 3) To give existing shareholders the option to purchase one share of Rs. 10 each at Rs. 12.50 per share, for every four shares held prior to the bonus distribution. All the shareholders exercised their option.
- 4) To repay the debentures at a premium of 3%.

Pass the necessary journal entries and prepare the balance sheet after transactions are completed.

OR

Q1. (A) The balance sheet of Moon Ltd as on 31/12/2011 is as follows:

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Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
40000 equity shares		Fixed assets	400000
Of Rs 1 each	400000	Stock	150000
Profit & loss A/c	150000	Debtors	80000
General reserve	180000	Cash & bank balance	200000
10% debenture	100000		
	830000		830000

At the annual general meeting, the directors resolved:

- 1) To pay dividend at 10% (Ignore taxation)
- 2) To issue one bonus share for every four shares held.
- 3) To repay debentures at 3% premium.

Pass the necessary journal entries and prepare the balance sheet of the company after transactions are completed.

Q1. (B) What are the advantages of Buy-Back of shares.

OR

8M

Q1. (B) From what sources can Bonus Shares be issued.

Q2. Given below are the balance sheets of two companies as on 31<sup>st</sup> march, 2012.

Balance sheet of Raj Ltd.

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital:		Buildings	538000
20000 shares of Rs. 100 each	2000000	Plant and Machinery	722000
Reserve	123000	Stock	474000

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M 798-2

Profit and loss A/c	240000	Debtors	814000
Creditors	527000	Cash and bank balance	342000
	2890000		2890000

**Balance sheet of Kapoor Ltd.**

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital:		Goodwill	600000
20000 shares of Rs. 100 each	1500000	Plant and Machinery	723000
Reserve	75000	Stock	127000
Profit and loss A/c	314000	Debtors	418000
Creditors	127000	Cash and bank balance	148000
	2016000		2016000

Both the companies decided to wound up, and to acquire the business of these two companies, a new company called R. K. Co. Ltd. was formed with share capital of Rs. 3500000 divided into shares of Rs. 100 each and 500. 5% debentures of Rs. 100 each.

All assets of Raj Co. Ltd. except cash and bank balance were sold at following mentioned revalued figures; freehold building and plant & machinery after writing off 20% and stock after increasing 10% value. New company agreed to pay to creditors of Raj Co. Ltd.

All assets of Kapoor Co. Ltd. were purchased by new company with the exception of cash and bank balance. In assets, goodwill was valued at Rs. 300000 and plant & machinery at Rs 400000 whereas remaining assets were taken over at their book values. Liabilities were taken over at book value by the New Company.

The consideration in case of Raj Co. Ltd. was paid by 10000 shares, 250 debentures and balance in cash, while in case of Kapoor Co. Ltd. 7000 shares, 250 debentures and the balance were paid in cash.

The remaining shares of the New Company were issued to public at a premium of 10% and all these shares were subscribed for and were fully paid.

Pass necessary opening journal entries in the books of the New Company and also prepare its balance sheet.

OR

18M

Q2 The following were the balance sheets of Savan Ltd. and sarika Ltd. as on 31/3/2012.

**Balance sheet of Savan Ltd.**

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Paid up capital:		Fixed Assets (Including goodwill Rs. 1,00,000)	10,00,000
1,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	10,00,000	Investment (Market value Rs. 1,50,000)	1,00,000
General reserve	3,00,000	Current assets	7,00,000
Profit and loss A/c	2,00,000	Loan and advances	2,00,000
Creditors	4,00,000		
Bills payable	1,00,000		
	20,00,000		20,00,000

**Balance sheet of Sarika Ltd.**

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Paid up capital:		Fixed Assets	5,00,000
1,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	5,00,000	Current assets ( Including	4,00,000



M798-3

General reserve	1,00,000	stock of Rs. 1,80,000)	1,00,000
Creditors	3,00,000	Loan and advances	
Bills payable	1,00,000		
	10,00,000		10,00,000

On the above date, both the companies decided to amalgamate and formed a new company Sabnam Limited with an authorised capital of Rs. 30,00,000 divided in to equity shares of Rs. 10 each. Sabnam Ltd. has taken over the assets of both the companies on the following conditions:

- 1) Fixed assets (other than goodwill) of Savan Ltd. as shown in the books are 10% less than the market value whereas of sarika Ltd. is overvalued by 20%.
- 2) Sabnam Ltd. has issued 2,80,000 equity shares to both the companies as fully paid at 10% premium in the ratio 3:1 as payment of their purchase consideration.
- 3) Sabnam Ltd. has issued the remaining shares to the public for cash at 10% premium, which were fully paid.
- 4) The liquidation expenses of Savan Ltd. and Sarika Ltd. were Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively.

Pass necessary entries in the books of Sabnam Ltd and prepare Balance Sheet.

Q3. The following balances were recorded in the books of Mukund Silk Mills Co. Ltd. on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2011:

Debit balances	Amount Rs.	Credit Balance	Amount Rs.
Land building	480000	Share capital	600000
Plant and machinery	450000	General reserve	135000
Sinking Fund Investment	78000	P & L Appropriation A/c	
Closing Stock	675000	(1/4/10)	75000
Opening stock	75000	10% debentures (payable on	
Purchases	450000	31/3/14)	480000
Store & Spare parts	105000	Fixed Deposit	30000
Debtors	200000	Bills Payable	51000
Cash and bank balance	51000	Bank loan	60000
Bills receivable	75000	Creditors	56000
Income tax paid in advance	36000	Provident fund	42000
Prepaid Insurance	54000	Sales	1275000
Discount on debentures	12000	Interest and dividend	7500
Wages	159000	Provision for taxation	
Freight and carriage inward	45000	(1/4/10)	240000
Administrative expenses	120000	Sinking fund	55500
Selling Expenses	45000	Capital reserve	87000
Directors fees	9000	Proposed dividend	54000
Equity shares of shaym ltd of			
Rs 100 each	60000		
Interest on debentures	24000		
Dividend paid (Last Year)	45000		
	3248000		3248000

You are required to prepare profit and loss account for the year ended on 31<sup>st</sup> march,2011 and the balance sheet (vertical) on that date after taking into account the following additional information:

- 1) Authorised capital 15000 equity shares of Rs. 100.
- 2) Provide depreciation on plant and machinery at 10% land and building at 5%.
- 3) The total tax liability is estimated at Rs. 450000 of which Rs. 225000 related to the current year.
- 4) The director of the company recommended 7.5% dividend on pref. Share capital and 10% on equity share after setting aside Rs. 10000 to sinking fund.
- 5) Sales include goods supplied on sale or return basis amounting to Rs. 36000. These goods cost Rs. 30000.
- 6) Out of sundry debtors Rs. 9000 are considered "doubtful debts". Full provision is to be made for doubtful debts.

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M798-4

OR

18M

Q3. The following is the trial balance of Saurabh Ltd as on 31/3/2012.

Debit balances	Amount Rs.	Credit Balance	Amount Rs.
Land & Building	200000	Equity Share capital	250000
Furniture	60000	10% pref. share capital	100000
Stock (1/4/2011)	100000	Share forfeited A/c	5000
Calls in arrears	10000	Sales	810000
Investment	300000	10% debenture	200000
Debtors	250000	Purchase return	30000
Cash and bank	40000	Public deposit	50000
Purchases	530000	Provident fund	35000
Sales return	10000	General reserve	130000
Salary & wages	65500	Profit & loss A/c (1/4/2011)	73000
Bad debts	10000	Creditors	65000
Preliminary expenses	20000	Interest on investment	7500
Interest on debentures	10000		
Directors fees	80000		
Income tax paid in advance	70000		
	175550		1755500

After considering the following information, prepare vertical final accounts according to the companies act, 1956:

- 1) The closing stock on 31/3/2012 Rs. 175000.
- 2) Calculate depreciation @10% on Fixed Assets.
- 3) Write off 10% from preliminary expenses.
- 4) The directors of company recommended dividend on preference capital and 12% on equity capital.
- 5) Provide 5% bad debts reserve on debtors.
- 6) Transfer to general reserve Rs. 20000.
- 7) Provide for income tax at 50%

Q4. Write any two short notes from the following:

16M

1. Contingent liabilities.
2. Provision for taxation and advance tax.
3. Distinction between amalgamation in the nature of purchase and in the nature of merger.
4. Aims of amalgamation.

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## Inte. B.A., L.L.B. (Sem.-3) Examination

IL BA., 202

Psychology P-3

March 2019

Time : 2-30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

**Instructions**

- a) Answer all the questions  
 b) Figures to the right in bracket indicate marks for each question

1. Define crime. Explain the interactionist and conflict view to crime. (18)  
 OR  
 Write notes on:  
 a) Structure of personality (10)  
 b) Sheldon's constitutional theory (8)
2. Give a detailed understanding on Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (18)  
 OR  
 Write notes on: (10)  
 a) Dependent personality disorder (8)  
 b) Avoidant personality disorder (8)
3. Explain in detail the interplay of community psychology and crime (18)  
 OR  
 Write notes on:  
 a) Conflict theory (10)  
 b) Benefits of spirituality in coping with stress (8)
- 4 A Writes short notes on the following. Attempt any two (10)  
 a) Erick Erickson's perspective on Mass media and identity  
 b) Social cognitive theory with reference to violence  
 c) Critical factors associated with violence and aggression  
 d) Information processing theory
4. B Answer as directed. Attempt any three (6)  
 a) State the role of a criminal psychologist  
 b) Full form of OCD is \_\_\_\_\_  
 c) Agora phobia comes from a greek work \_\_\_\_\_ meaning  
 d) Define: Pro-social behavior  
 e) The greek word catharsis means \_\_\_\_\_  
 f) Define: Social pathology

M815-2

0603M815 - 2 Candidate's Seat No : \_\_\_\_\_

Inte. B.A., L.L.B. (Sem.-3) Examination

IL BBA 202

Operation Research & Q. T.

March 2019

[Max. Marks : 70

Time : 2-30 Hours]

Q.1 (a) Discuss advantages of Linear Programming Problem in OR

08 Marks

(b) State a few Operation Research Models and explain their usefulness in decision making.

10 Marks

OR

Define Linear Programming Problem and solve the following LP Problem by graphical method

18 Marks

Maximize,  $Z = 15x_1 + 10x_2$   
subject to the constraints

$$4x_1 + 6x_2 \leq 360$$

$$3x_1 + 0x_2 \leq 180$$

$$0x_1 + 5x_2 \leq 200$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

Q.2 (a) Find the optimal assignment and the total time taken to perform the jobs for the information regarding four different jobs to be performed by four different workers

10 Marks

	WORKER 1	WORKER 2	WORKER 3	WORKER 4
JOB A	5	9	3	6
JOB B	8	7	8	2
JOB C	6	10	12	7
JOB D	3	10	8	6

(b) Determine an initial basic feasible solution for the following transportation problem by using North-West Corner Rule following demand-supply matrix

08 Marks

		DESTINATION				
		D1	D2	D3	D4	SUPPLY
ORIGIN	O1	6	4	1	5	14
	O2	8	9	2	7	16
	O3	4	3	6	2	5
	DEMAND	6	10	15	4	

OR

M 8/5-3

Solve the transportation problem following by Vogel's Method and find the optimal transportation cost. **18 Marks**

	D1	D2	D3	D4	SUPPLY
S1	19	30	50	10	7
S2	70	30	40	60	9
S3	40	8	70	20	18
DEMAND	5	8	7	14	34

Q.3 A project comprising of seven activities whose time estimates (in days) are listed below in the table.

- I. Draw the PERT network diagram.
- II. Obtain expected duration (in days) for each activity.
- III. Find the critical path and total project completion time.

**18 Marks**

Activity	Most optimistic time	Most likely time	Most pessimistic time
1-2	1	1	7
1-3	1	4	7
1-4	2	2	8
2-5	1	1	1
3-5	2	5	14
4-6	2	5	8
5-6	3	6	15

OR

(a) The cost matrix for assigning jobs to workers is as shown below. Find the optimal assignment and the corresponding minimum total cost considering the inability of a few workers to perform a certain job. **10 Marks**

WORKER	JOB			
	J1	J2	J3	J4
W1	-	30	23	25
W2	34	-	16	24
W3	22	19	21	-
W4	21	22	14	20

(b) Find the saddle point (if any) and the value of the game for the following strategies of players A and B. **08 Marks**

Player A	Player B		
		B1	B2
	A1	6	9
A2	8	4	

Q.4(a). Short Notes: (any two out of three)

10 Marks

1. Importance of Game Theory
2. Advantages of PERT and CPM
3. History of Operations Research

(b) Fill in the blanks and write the entire statement.

06 Marks

1. The graphical method of LPP uses
  - a) Constraint Equations
  - b) Objective Functions
  - c) Linear Equations
  - d) All of the above
2. When total supply is equal to the total demand in a transportation problem, it is called
  - a) Degenerate
  - b) Balanced
  - c) Unbalanced
  - d) Restricted
3. An optimal assignment problem requires that the total number of allocations made in the cost matrix be equal to
  - a) Rows or columns
  - b) Rows and columns
  - c) Rows +1 columns -1
  - d) None of the above
4. The method used to solve Assignment problem is
  - a) North West Corner Method
  - b) Least Cost Method
  - c) Vogel's Method
  - d) Hungarian Method
5. The dummy source or destination in a transportation problem is added to
  - a) Prevent solution from becoming degenerate
  - b) Ensure that total cost does not exceed a limit
  - c) Total supply equals total demand
  - d) None of the above
6. What happens when maximin and minimax values of the game are same?
  - a) No solution exists
  - b) Solution is mixed
  - c) Saddle point exists
  - d) None of the above

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Inte. B.A., L.L.B. (Sem.-3) Examination

IL B.Com., 202

Statistics

March 2019

Time : 2-30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

- 1) A Factory owner wants to purchase two types of machines A and B. 2 workmen are required on machine A and 3 workmen are required on machine B. According to rules and regulations not more than 18 workmen can be engaged on each day and looking to the availability of space not more than 7 machines can be kept. Profit of Rs. 20 can be earned from machine A and that of Rs 24 can be earned from machine B. How many machines of each type should be purchased so as to earn maximum profit?

OR

18M

A question paper of statistics is divided in to two sections A and B. Each question in section A carries 4 marks and 2minutes are required to solve it. Each question of section B carries 5 marks and 3 minutes are required to solve it. The total time given for the question paper is of 30minutes and in all answers of 12 questions are to be given. Using graphical method find the number of questions to be attempted from each section to get maximum marks.

- 2) Obtain basic feasible solution by Matrix Minima method and Vogel's method.

		Destinations				Availability
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Origins	A	1	2	1	4	30
	B	3	3	2	1	50
	C	4	2	5	9	20
Requirements		20	40	30	10	100

OR

18M

Obtain basic feasible solution of the following problem by Matrix Minima and Vogel's method.

		Destinations				Availability
		P	Q	R	S	
Origins	A	5	13	10	9	15
	B	6	7	12	5	16
	C	7	10	11	14	10
	D	18	6	12	15	9
Requirements		7	8	15	20	50

- 3) Determine critical path for the following project and determine float time (FT) for each activity:

Activity	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
Path	1-2	1-3	2-4	3-4	3-5	4-6	5-7	6-7
Time (in hours)	4	10	8	6	10	12	4	8

OR

18M

Find Critical path of the project and estimate EST, EFT, LST, LFT and float time for different jobs.

Activity	1-2	2-3	3-4	3-5	4-6	5-7	6-7
Expected Time	13	14	15	16	17	12	19

M8/S-6

- 4) The purchase price of refrigerator is Rs. 25000. Its maintenance cost and resale value for different years are given below. After how many years the refrigerator should be replaced?

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maintenance Cost (In Rs.)	300	800	1400	2100	2800	3800	4600
Resale Value(In Rs)	18000	14000	10000	8000	7000	5000	3000

OR

16M

Solve the following assignment problem to minimize the total cost.

		Destinations				
		1	2	3	4	5
Origins	A	12	18	20	8	20
	B	20	4	8	1	16
	C	21	7	13	10	17
	D	2	18	21	16	16
	E	9	13	20	15	19

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**Instructions**

- a) Answer all the questions  
b) Figures to the right in bracket indicate marks for each question

1. Explain the need, importance and types of Punishment under the Indian Penal Code (18)  
OR  
Write notes on:  
a. Discuss the offences related to Religion (10)  
b. Undue Influence as an offence related to Election with decided case laws (08)
2. Write notes on:  
a. Criminal Conspiracy with decided cases (10)  
b. Discuss the offence related to Public Decency and Morals (08)  
OR  
Discuss the offences of the lawful contempt of Public Servants (18)
3. Explain Stages and Elements of crime. (18)  
OR  
Writes notes on: (10)  
a) What are the provisions regarding joint liability under the Indian Penal Code? (10)  
b) Reformatory theory of Punishment (08)
- 4 A Write Short Notes: (Any Two) (10)  
1. Abetment  
2. Adulteration of Drugs  
3. Deterrent Theory of punishment  
4. Actus Rea
- 4B Multiple Choice Questions (Any Three) (06)  
1. To establish section 34 of IPC:  
a) common intention be proved but not overt act be proved  
b) common intention and overt act both be proved  
c) common intention need not be proved but overt act be proved  
d) all the above
2. General exceptions are contained in:  
a) chapter III of IPC  
b) chapter IV of IPC  
c) chapter V of IPC  
d) chapter VI of IPC
3. The maximum 'ignorantia juris non excusat' means:  
a) ignorance of law is no excuse  
b) ignorance of fact is no excuse

- c) ignorance of law is an excuse  
d) ignorance of fact, is an excuse.
4. The Indian Penal Code came into force from:  
a) 6 October, 1860  
b) 1 September, 1873  
c) 1 July, 1882  
d) None of the above
5. How many types of punishment have been prescribed under the Indian Penal Code ?  
a) Three  
b) Six  
c) Five  
d) Four
6. The term "Offence" means:  
a) A thing made punishable by the Indian Penal Code  
b) A thing made punishable by the Indian Penal Code or any special or local law, in certain case  
c) Both (a) and (b)  
d) None of the above

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## Inte. L.L.B. (Sem.-3) Examination

IL 204

## Law of Crimes Paper-2

March 2019

Time : 2-30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

*Instructions*

- a) Answer all the questions  
b) Figures to the right in bracket indicate marks for each question

1. Discuss the Provisions of Murder under Indian Penal Code and explain the exception of Murder (18)  
OR  
Write notes on:  
Discuss the offence of Bigamy and Mock marriage with decided cases (10)  
Explain the offence of Cruelty under Section-498A of Indian Penal Code. (8)
2. Discuss in detail the Provisions of Theft, Robbery and Extortion (18)  
OR  
Discuss in detail the exceptions of Defamation (10)  
Discuss the penal provisions of Causing Miscarriage under IPC (8)
3. Discuss in detail the provisions of Wrongful Restrain and Wrongful Confinement under Indian Penal Code. (18)  
OR  
Write notes no:  
a) Discuss the provisions of Unnatural Offence IPC (10)  
b) Discuss the penal Provisions of Gang Rape with decided Cases. (8)
- 4 A Solve any two (10)
1. A woman of loose character or prostitution filled the complaint for rape. Discuss the Penal Provisions.
  2. A woman pregnant for 24 weeks out of illicit relation. Doctor administered the injection for determination of the pregnancy, Woman died without causing miscarriage. It was held that act of doctor amounted to voluntarily causing miscarriage. The doctor was presumed to know the possible effects of the medicine. Discuss the penal provisions
  3. A picks Z' pocket, having posted several of his companions near him, in order that they may restrain Z, if Z should perceive what is passing and should resist, or should attempt to apprehend A. A has committed the offence under which penal Provisions.
  4. Deceased an unmarried girl was pregnant from accused. She died while causing miscarriage. Accused was an instrumental in causing the woman to Miscarriage. It was in the view to wipe out evidences of deceased being pregnant. Discuss the penal Provision

M858-2

4. B True or False (Any 3)

(6)

Correct the false statement and justify the correct statement

1. Section 350 deals with criminal force
2. Cheating and Forgery are two sides of same coin.
3. Maximum punishment for the Offence of Voyeurism is 3 years.
4. Section 376 (2) of Indian Penal Code deals with Rigorous imprisonment not less than 10 years and which may extend to life imprisonment and liable for fine
5. The provisions of Adultery are not applicable to females.
6. Bigamy is an offence under Muslim Personal Law.

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## Inte. L.L.B. (Sem.-3) Examination

IL 205

Legal Theory

March 2019

Time : 2-30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

*Instructions*

- a) Answer all the questions  
 b) Figures to the right in bracket indicate marks for each question

1. Discuss various modes of Acquisition of Possession (18)
- OR
- Write notes on:
- a) Discuss the concept of Stare Decisis (10)
- b) Purpose of Law in Society (8)
2. Write notes on:
- a) Explain Austin's analytical theory of jurisprudence (10)
- b) Discuss the various sources of Law (8)
- OR
- Discuss the relation of Law with other social science (18)
3. Discuss: A right is an interest recognized and protected by a rule of law with various kinds of legal right. (18)
- OR
- Writes notes on:
- a) Kinds of Property (10)
- b) Types of Ownership (8)

P. T O

2) S3

M893-2

4 A Short note (Attempt any two) (10)

- a) Legislation
- b) Justice
- c) vicarious liability
- d) D/B possession and Ownership

4. B Answer the following.( Attempt any three) (6)

- a) The purpose of law is to render.....
- b) Law is tool to create order in.....
- c) Customs are..... of law
- d) The right of ownership may be restricted in times of .....
- e) Liability and Immunity are jural.....
- f) ..... right dies with the person

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## Inte. L.L.B. (Sem.-3) Examination

IL 206

Family Law-I

March 2019

Time : 2-30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

**Instructions**

- a) Answer all the questions  
b) Figures to the right in bracket indicate marks for each question

1. Who are competent for Marriage and who are competent to make ceremonies of Marriage under Christian Marriage Act, 1872? State the provisions relating to the "Marriage Certificate" under this Act. (18)
- OR
- Write notes on:
- a) Types of Family. (10)  
b) Talaq (08)
2. Write notes on:
- a) CARA guidelines (10)  
b) Sources of Hindu Law (08)
- OR
- Discuss the laws to the maintenance of wife, children and parents under the various family laws. (18)
3. Elucidate in detail the different modes of dissolution of marriage with decided cases. (18)
- OR
- Writes notes on:
- a) Mohammad Ahmad Khan v. Shahbanu Begum (10)  
b) Judicial Separation (08)
- 4 A Write Short Notes on: (Any Two) (10)
1. Provisions for Adoption under the various Family Laws
  2. *Jabar*
  3. Restitution of Conjugal Right
  4. *Ijma*
- 4B Multiple Choice Questions: (Any Three) (06)
1. Divorce by Mutual consent has been provided under
- A) Section 13B of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
  - B) Section 13A of Hindu Marriage Act 1956
  - C) Section 13C of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
  - D) None of the above

2. Marriage between parties with prohibited degrees is....
  - A) Valid
  - B) Voidable
  - C) Void
  - D) none of above
  
3. Once a Legal adoption is always a adoption.
  - A) True
  - B) false
  - C) Partly
  - D) None of Above.
  
4. According to Hindu Marriage Act, what is the valid age of marriage for girl and boy?
  - A) 16 – 20
  - B) 14 – 18
  - C) 18 – 21
  - D) 20 – 22
  
5. Which of the following case relate to mental cruelty and decided by the Supreme Court
  - A) Sayle v. Sarla
  - B) Roop Lal v. Kartaro
  - C) Bimla Devi v. Ramesh Kumar
  - D) Dastane v. Dastane
  
6. When does the Hindu adoption and maintenance act came into force ?
  - A) 1960
  - B) 1957
  - C) 1958
  - D) 1956

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