[A-9]   SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY

Master of Science (Valuation) Examination,   First Semester

Monday   Date: 06/11/2017

Session: Morning Time: 10.00 am. To 01.00 pm.

Subject/Course Code: PS01CVAL21   Paper No. __

Subject/Course Title: PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

Total Marks: 70

Q-1   **Multiple Choice Question (MCQ)**   **(08)**

1   Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE of indifference curves?

    A. They are downward sloping.
    B. They exhibit higher levels of utility as you move from the origin
    C. They are convex to the origin
    D. They could intersect.

2   If the price in a market is fixed by the government below equilibrium then assuming a downward sloping demand curve and upward sloping supply curve:

    A. There is excess equilibrium
    B. There is excess supply
    C. There is excess demand
    D. There is equilibrium

3   SLR reserves of scheduled banks

    A. Are kept with the RBI.
    B. Can be partly held in current accounts of other banks.
    C. Are maintained on a weekly basis.
    D. Are kept with other banks

4   Which of the following is a reason for inflation?

    A. Deficit financing
    B. Growth in per capita income
    C. Structural deficiencies
    D. All the above

5   In the short run, when the output of a firm increases, its average fixed cost:

    A. Remains constant
    B. Decreases
    C. Increases
    D. First decreases and then rises

6   The net value of GDP after deducting depreciation from GDP is

    A. Net national product
    B. Net domestic product
    C. Gross national product
    D. Disposable income

7   The portion of income not spent on ...   Is saving

    A. Consumption
    B. Production
    C. Distribution
    D. None

8   The price elasticity of demand measures

    A. The slope of a budget curve.
    B. How often the price of a good changes.
    C. The responsiveness of the quantity demanded to changes in price.
    D. How sensitive the quantity demanded is to changes in demand.

Q-2   **Answer the following question in brief.**   **(14)**
    (Any Seven out of Nine)

1   Describe the properties of Iso quant curve.

2   What is the importance of time element in price mechanism?

3   Explain the demand pull inflation.

4   Explain the concept of GNP.

5   What is parallel economy.

6   What do you understand by wealth.

7   Describe the defects of index numbers.

8   What is quasi rent?

9   What is reservation price?

Q-3	(A)	Explain the law of demand with the help of individual demand schedule and diagram.	(06)
Q-3	(B-1)	Describe characteristics of indifference curve .	(03)
	(B-2)	Explain the concept of elasticity.	(03)
		OR	
Q-3	(B)	Explain the concept of consumer's surplus.	(06)

Q-4	(A)	Explain the Recardian theory of rent.	(06)
Q-4	(B-1)	Describe the determinants of supply of labor.	(03)
	(B-2)	Describe the functions of entrepreneur.	(03)
		OR	
Q-4	(B)	Backward sloping supply curve. Explain.	(06)

Q-5	(A)	Explain the causes of Inflation.	(06)
Q-5	(B-1)	Describe the Quantitative instruments of monetary policy.	(03)
	(B-2)	Describe the uses of index number.	(03)
		OR	
Q-5	(B)	Explain the circular flow of income.	(06)

Q-6	(A)	Discuss the effects of black money.	(06)
Q-6	(B-1)	Describe the determinants of saving.	(03)
	(B-2)	Describe the types of savings.	(03)
		OR	
Q-6	(B)	Discuss the impact of black money on use of land and its valuation.	(06)

Best of Luck

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SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY

M. Sc. VALUATION (Real Estate & Plant & Machinery)
FIRST SEMESTER – 2017-2018
PSO1CVAL22 : Book Keeping and Accountancy

DATE : 07 - 11 - 2017, Tuesday
TIME : 10:00 to 01:00 PM

TOTAL MARKS : 70

Note :- 1. Figures to the right indicate marks
2. Show all necessary workings.

Q-1 Indicate which alternative in each of the following cases do you consider as correct :
(a) Book Keeping mainly concerns with which part of accounting process ?   (08)
(1) Analyzing.
(2) Preparing Financial Statements.
(3) Recording Financial Information.
(4) Auditing the books of account.
(b) The basic accounting equation is
(1) Assets = Expenses + Income.
(2) Assets = Cash + Capital.
(3) Assets = Capital + Liabilities.
(4) Assets = Expenses + Capital.
(c) A Ledger account is prepared from
(1) Event.
(2) Transaction.
(3) Journal.
(4) Non of the above.
(d) Real account always show
(1) Debit Balance.
(2) Credit Balance.
(3) Trial Balance.
(4) Nil Balance.
(e) Sales on credit is recorded in which of the following journal ?
(1) Purchase Journal.
(2) Sales Journal.
(3) Purchase Return Journal.
(4) Sales Return Journal.
(f) A cash book with cash, bank and discount column is commonly referred as
(1) Cash Book.
(2) Two column cash book.
(3) Three column cash book.
(4) Petty cash book.
(g) At break even point there is
(1) Profit.
(2) Loss.
(3) No Profit or Loss.
(4) None of these.
(h) Income and Expenditure Accounts is a
(1) Personal Account.
(2) Real Account.
(3) Nominal Account.
(4) None of these.

Q-2 Answer any seven sub questions : (14)
  (1) Define "book keeping" and "accountancy"
  (2) Mention the rules of Debiting and Crediting Accounts
  (3) State the types of ledger
  (4) Give the meaning of "posting"
  (5) Differentiate between Intangible Assets and Fictitious Assets
  (6) Illustrate Adjustment Entry
  (7) Enlist the object of preparing final accounts
  (8) List out at least six methods of depreciation.
  (9) What is factory overhead ? Give four examples of it.

Q-3 (a) Journalize the following transactions in the journal of Mr.X for the month of 2017. (06)

2017		Rs.
June 1	Mr. X started business with cash	10,000
4	Purchased goods from Mr. B	6,000
07	Sold goods	4,000
10	Bought goods	3,000
13	Sold goods to Mr. C	500
16	Purchased goods from Mr. B	2,000
18	Paid cash to Mr.B	2,800
19	Sold goods to Mr.C	1,500
24	Received cash from Mr.C on account	1,200
26	Paid cash to Mr.B	3,000
27	Paid Salaries	1,500
30	Mr. C declared insolvent and 50 paise in a rupee could be recovered from his private estate.	

  (b) Prepare cash a/c and Mr.C a/c. from the transactions given in Question 3(a). (06)

OR

  (b) What is trial balance ? List out its objective (06)

Q-4 (a) Enter the following transaction in Vicky's cash book with discount, cash and bank columns : (06)

2017		Rs.
Feb. 1	Opening cash balance	13,600
1	Opening bank balance	36,800
3	Paid Suresh by cheque	12,500
4	Sold goods for cash	5,300
5	Deposited cash into bank	4,200
6	Purchased goods for and paid by cheque less 8 % discount	24,000
7	Received Rs. 6,300 from Mr.Bharat in Full settlement of his debt for	6,500
8	Bought type writer	1,800
9	Drew Rs. 2,200 from bank and paid for purchases of goods	2,000

②

Q-4 (b) Record the following transactions for the month of August 2017 in the Sales Book of M/s. Patel Electronic & prepare Sales Account. (06)

2017

Aug.4 Sold to M/s. Ramesh Electronics :
 10 Phillips Iron @ Rs.300 per pc

14 Sold to M/s. Surbhi Electronics :
 5 Colour TV Set @ Rs.12000 per pc

20 Sold to M/s. National Electronics :
 5 Washing Machines @ Rs.6000 per pc

It is the practice of M/s. Patel Electronic to allow 10 % trade discount on all the sales.

OR

(b) Illustrate "Contra Entry" (06)

Q-5 (a) The trial balance of Smt.Ashadevi as on 31st March 2017 was as follows : (06)

Name of the Account	Debit Balances Rs.	Credit Balances Rs.
Capital	--	40,000
Sales	--	25,000
Purchases	15,000	--
Salaries	2,000	--
Rent	1,500	--
Insurance Premium	300	--
Drawings	5,000	--
Machinery	30,000	--
Bank	4,500	--
Cash	2,000	--
Opening Stock (1/4/2016)	5,200	--
Sundry Debtors	2,500	--
Sundry Creditors	--	3,000
Total Rs. :	68.000	68,000

Adjustments :
1. Closing stock is valued Rs. 4,900
2. Unpaid salary Rs.300.
3. Rent and Insurance Premium paid in advance Rs.200 and Rs.90 respectively.
4. Depreciate machinery by 10 %
5. On 30/3/3017 goods Rs. 2,000 were destroyed by fire and General Insurance Company admitted a claim for Rs.1,500.

Prepare Trading and Profit and Loss A/c. for the year ended 31/3/2017 and Balance Sheet as on that date

Q-5 (b) Show the following transactions in Income and Expenditure A/c. for the year ended 31st December 2016 : (06)

	Rs.
Subscription received for 2016	24,000
Outstanding Subscription for 2015	1,000
Subscription received in advance in 2016	2,000
Subscription received in advance in 2015	3,000
Outstanding subscription for 2016	1,200

Q-5 (b) How Profit & Loss A/c. differs from Income & Expenditure A/c. ? (06)

Q-6 (a) From the following data you are required to calculate : (06)
   (a) P/V ratio
   (b) Break even sales with the help of P/V ratio
   (c) Sales required to earn a profit of Rs.4,50,000

	Rs.
Fixed Expenses	90,000
Selling price per unit	12
Variable cost per unit :	
Direct labour	2
Direct Material	5
Direct Overheads: 100 % of direct labour	

   (b) What is the need for charging depreciation ? (06)

OR

   (b) X Limited purchased a Plant on 1/1/2014 for Rs.80,000 and Rs.8,000 was paid (06)
   for its transportation and commission on purchase. On 15/1/2014 Rs.12,000 was
   paid for installation of plant. This plant was put into operation from 1/4/2014.

   On 1/1/2015 a second hand plant was purchased at a cost of Rs.20,000 and Rs.5,000
   was spent on its repairs and transfer of registration papers :

   Prepare Plant Account for 2014 to 2016 if depreciation is charged at 25 % p.a. on
   Reducing Balance Method.

   — X —

   (4)

SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY

M. Sc. VALUATION (Real Estate & Plant & Machinery)
FIRST SEMESTER – 2017-2018
PS01CVAL23 : ELE. SURVEYING AND ENG. DRAWING

END SEMESTER
DATE : 08 - 11 - 2017, Wednesday
TIME : 10:00 am to 01:00 pm   TOTAL MARKS : 70

Note: Figures to the right indicate marks

Q.1   Select the most appropriate option from the followings: (8)

(i)   Which method of projection is used in India for building drawings?

        (a) First angle (b) Second angle (c) Third angle (d) Fourth angle

(ii)   In first angle projection method:

        (a) Elevation is drawn below plan (b) Elevation and plan are drawn side by side (c) Plan is drawn below elevation (d) none of above

(iii)   Which of the followings is one of the methods of dimensioning?

        (a)Bilateral method (b) Vertical method (c) Aligned system (d) Non-aligned system

(iv)   In scale R.F. means

        (a) Reducing factor (b) Representative Fraction (c) Reducing force (d) Restrictive Factor

(v)   50:1 is an example of:

        (a) Full size scale (b) Enlarging scale (c) Reducing scale (d) Half size scale

(vi)   Following is not one of the types of scales:

        (a) Diagonal Scale (b) Comparative scale (c) Plain scale (d) Orthographic scale

(vii)   A cube has following no. of faces:

        (a) Eight (b) Six (c) Four (d) Ten

(viii) A continuous thick line in a drawing sheet indicates:

        (a) Hidden out lines (b) Centre line (c) Visible out limes (d) Cutting plane

Q.2   Draw a plain scale of 1:60 to show metres and decimetres and long enough to   (8)
        measure up to 6 metres. Shown on it the length of 3.8m.

                                          OR

        Describe comparison between first angle projection method and third angle
        projection method.

Q.3   Show with neat sketches different details shown in plan, elevation and section of a   (6)
        building.

Q.4   Draw neat sketches of any four solids.   (8)

Q.5 (a) Define surveying, levelling, plan, map. (4)

(b) What are the objects of surveying? (4)

OR

Write the uses of surveying.?

(c) Explain primary divisions of surveying. (4)

OR

Describe the fundamental principles of Surveying.

(d) Discuss the classification of surveying based on Instruments. (4)

Q.6 A 20 m chain used for measurement was found 4cm too short after chaining a (8) distance of 4900 m. At the end of day's work, after chaining 5500 m it was found 2cm too long. Find the true length of the line if the chain was correct before the commencement of the work

OR

A chain was measuring exactly 20 m at the beginning of the survey. At the end, it was found 5 cm too short. The area surveyed was drawn to a scale of 1 cm = 160 m and was found to be 160 cm^2. Find the true area in hectares.

Q.7 The details of observed bearing are mentioned below. Find out the included (8) angles.

Line	FB	BB
AB	30°	210°
BC	120°00'	300°00'
CD	205°00'	25°00'
DA	286°00'	106°00'

(4)

Q.8 (a) Convert the following bearings from w.c.b to R.B.

51° 155° , 247°, 314°

(b) Define : station, B.M., R.L, B.S., F.S . (4)

OR

What are the methods of levelling.?

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SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY

M. Sc. VALUATION (Real Estate & Plant & Machinery)
FIRST SEMESTER – 2017-2018

PSO1CVAL24 :Introduction to Statistics

END SEMESTER
DATE : 09 - 11 - 2017, Thursday
TIME : 10:00 am to 01:00 pm   **TOTAL MARKS : 70**

Note:
1. **Attend both the sections in separate answer books.**
2. Write down the answers legibly.
3. Draw the figure wherever necessary.
4. Marks on the right side suggest the total marks of that question.

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.   [08]

1. Data collection of valuation of a particular property, after every year is example of
   a. Qualitative data   b. Discrete data
   c. Time series data   d. Geographical data

2. No. of windows in hotels of Ahmedabad city is example of
   a. Straight forward data   b. Continuous data
   c. Discrete data   d. Time series data

3. Standard Deviation of the data can be defined as

   a. $\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - \bar{x})^2}$ b. $\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - \bar{x})^3}$

   c. $\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i + \bar{x})^2}$ d. $\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n-1}(x_i - \bar{x})^2}$

4. _____ is defined as reciprocal of arithmetic mean, obtained by reciprocating all n observations.
   a. S. D.   b. G. M.
   c. H.M.   d. A. M.

5. Skewness can be calculated as

   a. $\frac{\mu_4}{\mu_2^2}$ b. $\frac{\mu_3^3}{\mu_2^3}$

   c. $\frac{\mu_2^3}{\mu_3^2}$ d. $\frac{\mu_3^2}{\mu_2^3}$

6. If a valuator valuates 45 properties and does the under valuation of 7 properties, find the probability of under valuation done by the valuator.

   a. 0.367   b. 0.548
   c. 0.156   d. 0.215

7. Mean of the Binomial Distribution is

a. np   b. npq

c. n^2p d. All of above

8. Quartiles divides the entire data in to ___ equal parts

a. Ten   b. Hundred

c. Two   d. Four

Q.2 Short notes. (Attend any seven)   [14]

1. Explain inclusive and exclusive type of class intervals.

2. Explain Discrete Data and Continuous Data.

3. Write the formula to calculate G.M. and H.M. for ungrouped data.

4. Write the procedure to obtain median for ungrouped data for odd and even no. of observations.

5. Write conclusion criteria for skewness and Kurtosis.

6. Explain the use of two independent samples t-test and paired t-test.

7. Give the formula to calculate Q_3 and P_{57}.

8. Write the area properties of Normal distribution.

9. Write p. d. f. of Binomial and Poisson distributions.

Q.3 Draw Pie chart for the following data of remarks given by a valuator while [06] valuating 420 plants and machineries and give your conclusion.

Sr. No.	Remarks given by valuator	No. Of Machine
1	Machine is very old	25
2	Poor production rate	75
3	Lots of scratches	35
4	Large dent in machine	40
5	some parts are broken	90
6	Some parts are missing	150
7	Others	5

= OR =

Q.3 Write a short note on Ogive Curve.   [06]

Q.4 Obtain c.f., % c.f.(less than and more than), % frequency for the following data.   [06]

CLASS INTERVAL	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35
FREQUENCY	4	6	10	23	39	33
CLASS INTERVAL	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65
FREQUENCY	25	18	14	9	7	3

= OR =

Q.4 Obtain Mean, median and mode for the data given in **Q.4.** [06]

Q.5 A professor wants to know whether the purity of the product from certain chemical [06] reaction is good enough to gain the profit out of it. Six batches of the chemical reaction are chosen at random from the batches under the testing. The professor wants that purity of the product should score above 70% on the test. The product obtained from six batches get scores of 62, 92, 75, 68, 83, and 95 percent purity. Can the professor have 90 percent confidence that the mean score of purity in percentage for all the batches under the testing would be above 70%? The value in the t-table for $t_{(0.10,5)}$ is 1.476.

= OR =

Q.5 If the probability that a plant and machinery is in bad condition, is 0.001. Determine [06] the chance that out of 2000 machinery, more than 2 will be in bad condition.

Q.6 Draw a scatter plot for the following data and give conclusion. [06]

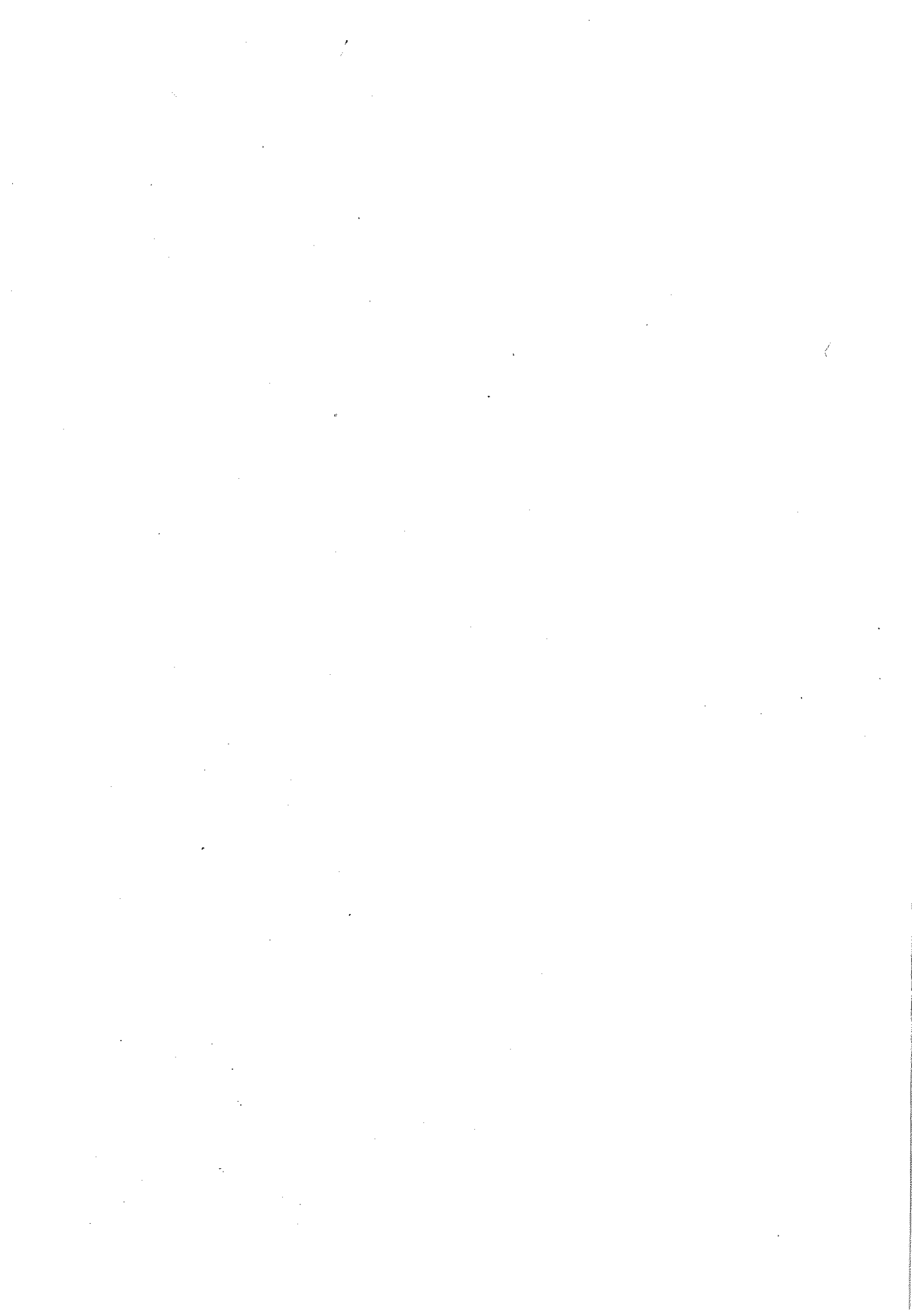| X	73	78	75	68	80	81	82	83	88	93
Y	69	59	65	79	58	51	48	43	38	33

= OR =

Q.6 Obtain unweighted average of relative price index and weighted average of relative price [06] index for the following data.

Elements in the composite	Average quantity consumed in year 2000 per house	Prices in Rupees	
		Base Price for year 2005	Current price for year 2017
Cement	200 bags	175	250
Bricks	20	2000	4000
Steel	500	25	120

~~~ All the Best ~~~

SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY
VALLABH VIDYANAGAR – 388 120

M. Sc. VALUATION (Real Estate & Plant & Machinery)
FIRST SEMESTER – 2017-2018

PSO1CVAL25 : Principles of Valuation

END SEMESTER
DATE : 10 - 11 - 2017, Friday
TIME : 10:00 am to 01:00 pm   TOTAL MARKS : 70

Note: Figures to the right indicate maximum marks

Q.1   Select the most appropriate option for the following statements: (8)
   (1)   Which of the following affect the value?
         (a) demand and supply (b) Utility (c) scarcity (d) all three
   (2)   Sales comparison method is adopted under _____ approach of valuation
         (a) income (b) market (c) cost (d) none of the above
   (3)   Value is _____ of the price what it ought to be
         (a) fact (b) analysis (c) assumption (d) estimate
   (4)   Depreciation causes _____ in value of the property
         (a) reduction (b) rise (c) inflation (d) addition
   (5)   To estimate value of lessee's interest in the property _____ is normally
         used
         (a) Y.P. single rate (b) A.S.F. (c) Y.P. dual rate (d) A.P.A.
   (6)   Distress sale value would be _____ market value of the property in most
         cases
         (a) higher than (b) same as (c) lower than (d) comparable to
   (7)   Arm's length transaction means transaction between _____
         (a) two unknown parties (b) two relatives (c) two neighbours (d) father and
         son
   (8)   Going concern value _____ value of goodwill
         (a) excludes (b) includes (c) does not consider (d) is less than

Q.2   Attempt **Any Seven** of the following questions: (14)
   (a)   Define 'Market Value'.
   (b)   Give two reasons why a distress value would occur.
   (c)   Define depreciation.
   (d)   Mention four ingredients of value.
   (e)   Mention any eight purposes of valuation.
   (f)   What are the four factors affecting value of property?
   (g)   What is the difference between yield and rate of return?
   (h)   Give mathematical meaning of sinking fund with its equation.
   (i)   Mention practical utility of Year's Purchase and also give equation for Y.P.
         single rate.

Q.3   (a)   Describe property classification in a tabular form with all details.   (6)
      (b)   Explain with one example each: (6)
            (i) forced sale value (ii) special value (iii) merger value
                                    OR
      (b)   Explain with a suitable example: 'what we value is rights and interests and
            value is present worth of future benefits'.

Q.4   (a)   Net income of Rs. 25,00,000/- p.a. is generated from a machine. Owner sets (6)
            aside Rs. 1,00,000/- p.a. as a sinking fund earning 4.5% rate of interest
            compounding yearly. What amount will he get after ten years?
                                                                        (p.t.o.)

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(b) In the above example, if cost of the new machine is Rs. 15,00,000/- and balance life is ten years, what should be the annual sinking fund amount? (6)

OR

(b) A leasehold property fetches net annual rental income of Rs. 2,50,000/-. Present lease expires in five years and reversionary market rent is estimated as Rs. 5,00,000/- p.a. Assuming yield rate of 7% p.a., estimate value of lessor's interest in the property.

Q.5 (a) Explain briefly methodology of valuation of real estate by market approach including sources of information and methods of comparison. (6)

(b) (i) Explain bell shape curve. (3)
(ii) Explain different economic factors affecting market value of the property. (3)

OR

(b) An amount of Rs. 25,00,000/- is borrowed to purchase a residential flat. The terms of repayment are such that a monthly installment will be paid over next twelve years to pay off the loan. Rate of interest is 10% p.a. compounding monthly. Find out the amount of each installment.

Q.6 (a) Explain different types of obsolescences with one suitable example for each. (6)
(b) A two storied residential building is having total built-up area of 150 s.mt. It is 15 years old and its balance life is estimated as 45 years with 10% scrap value. Its replacement cost new is estimated @ Rs. 15,000/s.mt. Find out its depreciation by straight line method. (6)

OR

(b) What will be the depreciation amount in above example if found by written down value method?

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SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY
VALLABH VIDYANAGAR – 388 120

M. Sc. VALUATION (Real Estate & Plant & Machinery)
FIRST SEMESTER – 2017-2018

PS01EVAL21: Elements of Laws and Jurisprudence

END SEMESTER
DATE : 11 - 11 - 2017, Saturday
TIME : 10:00 am to 01:00 pm   TOTAL MARKS : 70

Note: Figures to the right indicate maximum marks

Q.1   Select the most appropriate option for the following statements: (8)
   (1)   Which of the following is correct?
         (a) A promise is a contract. (b) An agreement enforceable by law is a
         contract.
         (c) A set of promise is a contract. (d) A proposal is a contract.
   (2)   Minimum _____ parties are involved in a contract of Guarantee.
         (a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four
   (3)   Our Constitution is Sovereign – it means:
         (a) Foreign country can interfere (b) External authority can change it
         (c) Not affected by external authority (d) Controlled by internal states
   (4)   Tort means:
         (a) crime (b) breach of contract (c) civil wrong (d) execution of contract
   (5)   Duration of Panchayat is _____ years
         (a) three (b) one (c) four (d) five
   (6)   Financial position of Municipalities is reviewed by _____
         (a) Comptroller & Auditor General (b) Parliament
         (c) NITI Aayog (d) Finance commission
   (7)   Following is considered as one of the sources of law:
         (a) legal opinion (b) medical opinion (c) professional opinion (d) expert
         opinion
   (8)   'We command' – is meant by
         (a) Writ of 'MANDAMUS' (b) Writ of 'Prohibition'
         (c) Writ of 'CERTIORARI' (d) Writ of 'QUO WARRANTO'

Q.2   Attempt **Any Seven** of the following questions: (14)
   (a)   Define 'law' and 'jurisprudence'.
   (b)   What are the three basic powers of a Government?
   (c)   What are the three organs of a Government?
   (d)   What is a bilateral contract? Give one example thereof.
   (e)   Define indemnity.
   (f)   What is 'tort'? Give examples of two tortious acts.
   (g)   Define contract and agreement.
   (h)   What are the defects in title?
   (i)   Explain coercion in brief with two examples.

Q.3 (a)   Define 'law' in two different ways.   (6)
           Explain various sources of law.

     (b)   Explain preamble of The Constitution of India.   (6)
                                     OR
     (b)   Explain different types of writs.

                                                                             p.t.o.

| Q.4 | (a) | Explain formation of contract. | (6) |
| | | *Mention* essentials of a valid contract. | |

| | (b) | Which are the contracts expressly declared void by the Indian contract Act? | (6) |

OR

| | (b) | Explain classification of contracts. | |

| Q.5 | (a) | What is a contingent contract? Give some examples thereof. | (6) |
| | | Explain how it is different from wagering agreement. | |

| | (b) | What is a Quasi contract? How is it different from contract? | (6) |
| | | Mention various forms of quasi contract. | |

OR

| | (b) | Mention various remedies for breach of a contract. | |
| | | Explain in brief two of them with suitable examples. | |

| Q.6 | (a) | Mention various components of a sale deed. | (6) |

| | (b) | Name and explain in brief various types of titles of properties you may come across. | (6) |

OR

| | (b) | Write a short note on: 'Finance Commission' constituted under Article 243-I of the Constitution. | |

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