

Subject : General English - I

Day : Saturday
Date : 01/11/2014



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM
Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 2

N.B:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

- Q.1** **A** Combine the following sentences. (**ANY FIVE**) **(10)**
- i) He may be innocent. I do not know. (whether)
 - ii) Do not be a borrower. Do not be a lender (neither----- nor)
 - iii) He is a fool, He is a knave. (and)
 - iv) He has failed many times. He still hopes to succeed. (inspite of)
 - v) He failed. He persevered. (nevertheless)
 - vi) He is poor. He is happy. (but)
 - vii) He enjoys Chinese food, His wife hates it. (where as)
 - viii) He has everything. He is not content. (yet)
- B** Correct the following sentences. **(10)**
- i) He gave me an advice.
 - ii) What an awful weather!
 - iii) Ambition is one of those passions that are never satisfied.
 - iv) You are not the first man that have been deceived by appearances.
 - v) The sceneries here are very good.
 - vi) He was honourably acquitted from the charge.
 - vii) The children go to school to learn.
 - viii) He has written much stories.
 - ix) I cannot walk no further today.
 - x) Unless you do not work hard you will not succeed.
- Q.2** **A** Rewrite as Directed (**ANY FIVE**) **(10)**
- i) I know her- (change into passive voice)
 - ii) No other metal is as useful as iron. (change into comparative degree)
 - iii) Having finished his exercise, he put way his books. (change it compound sentence)
 - iv) A reward was given to him by the governor.(change into active voice)
 - v) Life and hope are inseparable. (change into complex sentence)
 - vi) He said "We are all warriors." (change it indirect)
 - vii) Shut the door. (change the voice)
 - viii) No sooner did the thief see the policeman than he took to his heels. (make it affirmative)
 - ix) Iron is more useful than copper. (change the degree)
 - x) Hand over the prisoner to me and I will examine him. (make it complex)
- B** Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions. **(10)**
- i) Everyone laughed ____ him.
 - ii) He married ____ money.
 - iii) He was charged ____ assault.
 - iv) Our, examination commences ____ thursday.
 - v) Don't pry ____ my affairs i dislike such behaviour.
 - vi) The king arrived ____ Mumbai.
 - vii) The thief appealed to the judge ____ show mercy.
 - viii) She apologized ____ coming late.
 - ix) A ship arrived ____ the port.
 - x) A man of strength will never yield ____ hardships.

P.T.O

- Q.3 Explain the following legal terms: (10)
- a) Abscond
 - b) Plaintiff
 - c) Bail
 - d) Ultra vires
 - e) Ad hoc
 - f) In camera

- Q.4 Read the passage and answer the questions given below: (15)

Gandhiji's principle of truth in the legal profession was put to test a number of times. When any new case was brought to him he frankly told his client that he would not take up a false case or tutor hired witnesses. This practice made him known in the legal profession as the most honest lawyer. The courts also respected him and his words carried weight. It was generally known that the parties having true facts would engage him and win the case. Whatever the form of government under which we live, the legal profession has been enjoying and will continue to enjoy a very high position in the life of the community. During the British regime the profession played a very significant part not only in the courts but also in public life. We all know how, it was the leading members of the Bar thought the country who responded to the clarion call of the leaders to join in the campaign for 'Swarajya'. The members of the profession were prominently associated with self governing institutions during the British days and thus were laid the foundations of sound self government. India after independence cannot do without a very strong and independent Bar, which means learned members of the legal profession who have thoroughly mastered the general principles of law. Our founding fathers many of whom were leading lawyers have framed a constitution which is a marvelous piece of human ingenuity, drawing upon experiences of truly democratic countries. It goes without saying that no democratic state can do without a strong and independent judiciary consisting of persons who have dedicated their lives to the clean and efficient administration of justice. It is only natural that the noble and learned profession of law should attract a large number of persons.

Questions:

- a) What kind of role did the legal profession play in British regime?
- b) How was the foundation of sound self government laid?
- c) What kind of people are required in strong and independent judiciary?
- d) What practices make Gandhi the most honest lawyer?
- e) Give a suitable title to the passage.

- Q.5 Write an essay in 350 words. (15)
- i) If I were the sports minister of India
 - ii) Uniform civil code
 - iii) Freedom of speech and expression is a sine - qua non in a democracy

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Subject : Political Science - I

Day : Wednesday

Date : 05/11/2014



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) **Q. No. 1 is COMPULSORY.**
- 2) Write any **FIVE** questions from **Q. No. 2 to Q. No. 10.**
- 3) **Q. No. 1** carries **20** marks and all other Questions carry **12** marks each.

Q.1 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following:

- a) Marxism in India
- b) Dictatorship of Proletariat
- c) Syndicalism
- d) Locke's concept of Human Nature
- e) Aspects of Sovereignty
- f) Population and Government as elements of state

Q.2 Discuss Gandhian concept of Non- Violence and Satygrapha.

Q.3 Explain John Locke as a liberal political thinker.

Q.4 Explain various principles of Nazism.

Q.5 Discuss the Marxian view on Stateless Society and Dictatorship of Proletariat.

Q.6 Discuss various theories of the origin of state in detail.

Q.7 Write an essay on : 'Democratic Socialism'.

Q.8 Analyse the social contract theory of Thomas Hobbes.

Q.9 Answer in brief:

- a) Lenin's Contribution to Marxism
- b) Islamic concept of State

Q.10 Critically evaluate Plato's views on 'Justice' and 'Law'.

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N.B.

- 1) Attempt any **SIX** question in all.
 - 2) **Q.1** is **COMPULSORY**, and carries 20 marks.
 - 3) All other question carries 12 marks.
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Q.1 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following:

- a) Community
- b) Law as means of Social Change
- c) Social Structure
- d) Secondary Group
- e) Law as means of Social Control
- f) Causes of Deviance

Q.2 How far is sociology capable of using the scientific method of inquiry?

Q.3 Explain Sociology of Legal Profession and explain the significance of Sociology for law students.

Q.4 Define Sociology. Explain the nature and Scope of Sociology.

Q.5 Define Society. Explain in brief the types of society.

Q.6 Discuss how the Deviant behaviour is a threat to the stability of society.

Q.7 Define social change. Explain the factors of social change.

Q.8 Illustrate on the means of social control.

Q.9 Discuss on social groups and explain the various types of groups with focus on Primary and Secondary group.

Q.10 Explain in brief the relation between Institution and Association.

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Subject : Economics & Law -I

Day : Tuesday
Date : 11/11/2014



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM
Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY SIX** questions in all including **Q.NO.1** which is **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) **Q.No.1** carries **20** marks and all other questions carry **12** marks each.
- 3) Draw diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q.1 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following:

- a) Determinants of demand
- b) Functions of money
- c) Product Differentiation
- d) Characteristics of labour
- e) Technology in development
- f) Credit creation

Q.2 *Explain Economic Problem with the help of Robbins definition of scarcity and choice.*

Q.3 What is 'Monopoly' type of market? How is price determined in monopoly? Explain with help of diagram.

Q.4 Define Economic Growth and Economic Development. What are the characteristics of Developing Economies?

Q.5 Explain in detail the functions of Central Bank.

Q.6 State the nature, organization and objectives of IBRD / World Bank.

Q.7 Define Monetary Policy. What are the limitations of Monetary Policy?

Q.8 "Savings, Consumption and Investment is a knitting pattern". Explain.

Q.9 Explain the features, merits and demerits of Joint Stock Company form of business organization.

Q.10 State the law of supply with its assumptions and exceptions.

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Day : Thursday
Date : 13/11/2014



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM
Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt ANY SIX questions in all including Q.No.1 which is **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Q.No1 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 12 marks.

Q.1 Write short notes on ANY FOUR of the following:

- a) Ex Post facto laws
- b) Freedom of Assembly
- c) Child Labour in india
- d) Locus Standi and PIL
- e) Right to Property
- f) Double Jeopardy

Q.2 Define State. Enumerate the landmark case laws elaborating the expression "other authorities".

Q.3 'Article 14 permits classification but prohibits class legislation'. Elaborate Article 14 with reference to test of reasonable classification.

Q.4 Critically examine the right to freedom of speech and expression with the help of landmark judicial pronouncements.

Q.5 In the wake of Maneka Gandhi case the scope of Article 21 has been widened by the Supreme Court. Discuss.

Q.6 Right to freedom of Religion is not absolute but is subjected to restrictions. Discuss this statement in the light of landmark judicial pronouncements.

Q.7 Explain Writ Jurisdiction of Supreme Court under Article 32 of Constitution.

Q.8 Part III and Part IV are supplementary and complimentary to each other. Discuss the above statement with the help of landmark case laws.

Q.9 Critically evaluate the rights of arrested persons with reference to Article 22 of the Constitution.

Q.10 Write notes on the following:

- a) TMA Pai foundation v/s State of Karnataka
- b) P.A. Inamdar v/s State of Maharashtra

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