

Subject : Constitutional Law - II

Day : Thursday  
Date : 01/11/2012



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

**N.B.**

- 1) Attempt any **SIX** questions including Q.No. 1 which is **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) 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) Administration relations
  - b) American federalism
  - c) Qualification of President
  - d) Tribal areas
  - e) Anti defection laws
  - f) Powers of Governor
- Q.2** What is Federalism? Evaluate the features of Indian Federalism.
- Q.3** A federal constitution establishes the dual polity with the Union at the centre and the states at a periphery, each endowed with sovereign powers to be exercised in the field assigned to them respectively by the constitution. Comment on legislative relations between centre and the states.
- Q.4** Critically evaluate the powers and position of President in India.
- Q.5** Evaluate the provisions relating to appointment, qualifications and removal of the governor.
- Q.6** One of the chief characteristics of the Indian Constitution is the way in which the normal federal constitution can be adapted to emergency situation. Examine the need for emergency.
- Q.7** Discuss the necessity of Amending Provisions in the constitution with landmark judgments.
- Q.8** What is legislative process? Examine the provisions as to introduction and passing of bills.
- Q.9** Write a critical essay on Parliamentary privileges.
- Q.10** Service conditions of the persons serving the Union or State Governments is elaborately covered under the constitution. Elaborate.

Subject : Sociology-II

Day : Saturday  
Date : 27/10/2012



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

**N.B.**

- 1) Q.No. 1 is **COMPULSORY** which carries **20** marks.
- 2) Answer any **FIVE** from remaining. Each question carries **12** marks.

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

- a) Monogamy
- b) Corporate business group
- c) Divorce
- d) Joint family
- e) Forms of Government
- f) Animism

**Q.2** Will family be able to face modern crisis and exist in future. Explain.

**Q.3** Define marriage and explain the various types existing in India.

**Q.4** What is legitimacy? How does power become legitimate?

**Q.5** Describe the advantages and disadvantages of the institution of private property.

**Q.6** Distinguish between caste and class.

**Q.7** 'Though religion is a highly personal thing, yet it has a social aspect and social role to play'. Explain.

**Q.8** Describe the various measures taken by the government to improve the status of the Schedule Castes and Tribes. To what extent have those measures been successful?

**Q.9** What is the status of women in the Indian society?

**Q.10** Explain the factors promoting national integration.

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Subject : Political Science-II

Day : Tuesday  
Date : 23/10/2012



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

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**N.B:**

- 1) Question No. 1 is **COMPULSORY** and carries **20** marks.
  - 2) Attempt **ANY FIVE** questions from the rest.
  - 3) Question No. 2 to Question No. 10 carry **12** marks each.
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- Q.1** Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following:
- a) Relationship between Power and Authority
  - b) Karl Marx views regarding political obligation
  - c) Political obligation of the individual towards the state
  - d) Kinds of punishment
  - e) Max Weber's Classification of Authority
  - f) Various grounds and types of resistance and disobedience
- Q.2** Define the term Power, Authority and Legitimacy. Discuss various types of power and legitimacy.
- Q.3** Critically analyse classical approach of Thomas Hobbes and John Locke regarding Political Obligation.
- Q.4** Explain, the modifications made by J. S. Mill to Bentham's Concept of Utilitarianism.
- Q.5** Critically evaluate contribution of Mahatma Gandhi and Vinoba Bhave to civil disobedience movement.
- Q.6** Answer in brief:
- a) Preventive theory of Punishment.
  - b) Reformatory theory of Punishment.
- Q.7** Define the term Political Obligation. Explain the basis of political obligation.
- Q.8** Answer in brief:
- a) The Contemporary crisis of legitimacy.
  - b) Foundations of contractual liability.
- Q.9** What is Contract? Why one should honor the promises and contracts.
- Q.10** Take a brief account of Justification of use of force by the state and also mention various methods of use of force by the state.

Subject : General English-II

Day : Saturday

Date : 20/10/2012



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 2

N.B.:

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

- Q.1**
- a) Supply relevant affixes to the following words **ANY FIVE:** [05]
- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| i) Administrate | iv) Riot      |
| ii) Value       | v) Hypothesis |
| iii) Judicial   | vi) Lucky     |
- b) Make meaningful sentences to bring out difference in meaning of the following words **ANY FIVE:** [10]
- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| i) Assay – Essay        | v) Bear – Bare        |
| ii) Careless – Carefree | vi) Pray – Prey       |
| iii) Access – Excess    | vii) Adapt – Adept    |
| iv) Career – Carrier    | viii) Accept – Except |
- c) Use the following phrases in your own sentences to bring out the meaning **ANY FIVE:** [05]
- i) To be wool gathering
  - ii) An eye wash
  - iii) In the ascendant
  - iv) To feather ones nest
  - v) At the first blush
  - vi) New brooms sweep clean

- Q.2** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: [15]

The Artist co-operates with God in making increasingly larger numbers of people see the beauty of the world which these people could never see for themselves. The world is, of course, God's artistic masterpiece; but it is the artist who lends people eyes to see it with. Browning's Fra Lippo has the last word on the subject:-

For, don't you mark, we're made so that we love  
First when we see them painted, things we have passed  
Perhaps a hundred times nor cared to see?

In this sense, Oscar Wilde's paradox is perfectly true : that Nature imitates Art; for the majority of men see in Nature what Art has taught them to see in Nature. The fogs of London, said Wilde, were the invention of Whistler. To love beauty therefore becomes to the artist, as an artist, his first duty. To love beauty, that is, to see it for himself first, and then to communicate it to others ; for love implies at once vision and reproduction. It must be the first article in an artist's creed, as an artist, that beauty is the best interpreter of God to man ' that; when he has got hold of beauty, he has got hold of the surest key to the knowledge of God Keats has said that Beauty is Truth. Now, this is not true. But to us here, Beauty is, as Plato said, the splendour of Truth. The artist, as an artist, must be content with the splendour and, through this splendour strive to convey the truth. He has no business with truth as such as the philosopher, for instance, has. He has non concern with conduct as such, as the moralist, for instance, has. It is not is function to exhort men to good works, or to prove things; but merely to exhibit them. Plato thought a picture, for instance, was just a copy of an object-a copy of the idea. It was Aristotle, Plato's pupil, who pointed out that, though a picture was in one sense certainly a copy and therefore something less than the object, in another sense it was something more than the object. It was, briefly, the idea of the object made visible to the eye.

P.T.O.

Art, therefore, does not consist merely in line and colour, sound and image ; but primarily in ideas. Beauty may not be useful. Beauty may not be useful. Beauty may not improve our minds. But beauty must please. Indeed, such is the inherent delightfulness of beauty that, by its magic touch, not only the ugly becomes pleasurable, but even sorrow becomes a joy. That is the explanation of the pleasure we feel in tragedy. What would shock us in actual life gives us pleasure in a tragedy. For tragedy makes experience significant; and by making it significant, it makes it beautiful; and by making it beautiful, it makes it pleasant. And yet, it does not aim at pleasing; it only aims at exhibiting. Pleasure is not its aim; it is its effect.

**Questions:**

- a) What does the artist do for most of us?
- b) What is the artist's first duty? Why?
- c) What is the surest key to the knowledge of God? Why?
- d) In what does Art primarily consist?
- e) When does sorrow become a joy?
- f) What is the artist's real function?

**Q.3 a)** Use the following cohesive devices in your sentences: [10]

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| i) As soon as       | vi) At a stretch      |
| ii) As far as       | vii) Unless and until |
| iii) With regard to | viii) Either or       |
| iv) In lieu of      | ix) Neither nor       |
| v) Moreover         | x) As early as        |

**b) Do as directed ANY FIVE:** [10]

- i) I found the book which I had lost. (Make it simple)
- ii) It is time to shut up the shop (Change the voice).
- iii) The Poor man exclaimed, "Will none of you help me"? (Change into indirect).
- iv) What though the field be lost? (Make it assertive)
- v) I prevailed \_\_\_\_\_ him to join our union. He prevailed \_\_\_\_\_ me in the dispute. The peculiar custom prevails \_\_\_\_\_ the Todas. (Give appropriate prepositions)
- vi) He is sometimes foolish. (Make it negative)
- vii) Clive made proposals some opposed the proposals. The majority supported them. They were carried. (Combine the sentences into one simple sentence)

**Q.4** Write an essay ANY ONE of the following subject: [15]

- a) Democracy
- b) Cyber Crimes
- c) Law and Society

**Q.5** Write a *précis* of the following passage and give a suitable title. [10]

Nature seems to have taken a particular care to disseminate her blessings among the different regions of the world with an eye to this mutual intercourse and traffic among mankind, that the natives of the several parts of the globe might have a kind of dependence upon one another, and be united together by their common interest. Almost every degree produces something peculiar to it. The food often grows in one country, and the sauce in another. The fruits of Portugal are corrected by the products of Barbadoes, and the infusion of a China plant is sweetened by the pith of an Indian cane. The Philippine islands give a flavour to our European bowls. The single dress of a woman of quality is often the product of a hundred climates. The muff and the fan come together from the different ends of the earth. The scarf is sent from the torrid zone, and the tippet from beneath the pole. The brocade petticoat rises out of the mines of Peru, and the diamond necklace out of the bowels of Indostan.

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## Subject : Economics-II

Day : Tuesday

Date : 30/10/2012

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

## N.B.

- 1) Q.No. 10 is **COMPULSORY** which carries **20** marks.
- 2) Answer any **FIVE** from remaining. Each question carries **12** marks.

Q.1 Explain the problems faced due to high International Investment in India.

Q.2 'Indian Economy experiences all types of unemployment'. Explain.

Q.3 Explain the role of multi national corporation in India.

Q.4 What are the causes of low agricultural productivity in India?

Q.5 What are the steps used to form an economic plan?

Q.6 'The sources of Industrial financing in India has helped the faster development of Industrial Sector'. Explain.

Q.7 'The growth rate of the economy depends upon the policy of public finance'. Explain.

Q.8 Explain the methods used for estimating National Income.

Q.9 'India has failed to achieve the aim of population control since independence'. Explain.

Q.10 Give short notes on any **FOUR**:

- a) Indirect taxes
- b) Import substitution
- c) Deficit financing
- d) Government and agricultural finance
- e) Problems of Small Scale Industries
- f) Causes of poverty in India

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