

Subject : Sociology-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. 1 is **COMPULSORY** which carries 20 marks.
- 2) Out of the remaining attempt any **FIVE** questions. Each question carries 12 marks.

**Q.1** Write short notes on any **FOUR**:

- a) Occupational Groups
- b) Trends of change in India
- c) Kinds of Authority
- d) Power
- e) Marxian concept of class
- f) Exogamy

**Q.2** Compare the structure and functions of the traditional and modern family.

**Q.3** We have 'Unity in Diversity in India'. Do you agree with the statement? Why?

**Q.4** What is property? Distinguish between public and private property.

**Q.5** Explain the rules of marriage and also the types of marriage in detail.

**Q.6** Discuss on religion, its origin and its types.

**Q.7** Describe the status of women in India and write the constitutional provisions for the protection of women.

**Q.8** What are the social factors of backwardness? Discuss the measures undertaken for their development by Government of India.

**Q.9** Define Bureaucracy and discuss its social impact.

**Q.10** Write in detail about caste and class in modern India.

Subject : Constitutional Law

Day : Saturday  
Date : 27/10/2012



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

**N.B.:**

- 1) Attempt **ANY SIX** questions in all out of which **Q.No.1 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) Money bill
  - b) Double Jeopardy
  - c) Judicial Review
  - d) Right of Minority
  - e) Freedom of Speech and Expression
  - f) Freedom of Association
- Q.2** Critically examine the salient features of the Indian Constitution.
- Q.3** 'Equality before law can be predicated meaningfully only in an equal society'. Comment on the provisions of equality with landmark judgments.
- Q.4** Evaluate the meaning of the words 'life' and 'personality liberty' with the help of landmark judicial precedents.
- Q.5** To implement the ideals and to achieve the goals enshrined in the preamble of our constitution and to establish a Welfare State, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy have been provided for in the Constitution. Discuss the classification of Directive Principles of State Policy.
- Q.6** What is Amendment of the Constitution? Explain the amending powers of the Parliament.
- Q.7** Write a critical essay on emergency provisions under the Indian Constitution.
- Q.8** Discuss the nature and scope of Writ jurisdiction under Article 32 of Indian Constitution.
- Q.9** The Distribution of legislative powers between the centre and the regions is the most important characteristic of a federal constitution. Comment on the distribution of legislative powers.
- Q.10** What is Secularism? Evaluate the provisions relating to freedom of Religion and Conscience.

Subject : Political Science-II

Day : Tuesday  
Date : 23/10/2012



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

**N.B.**

- 1) Q.No. 1 is **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Solve any **FIVE** from Q.No. 2 to Q.No. 10
- 3) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

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- Q.1** Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: **(20)**
- a) Kinds of obligations
  - b) Promises and contractual liability
  - c) Features of Neo-Gandhism
  - d) Max Weber's classification of Authority
  - e) Relationship between 'Power' and 'Authority'
  - f) Features of John Lockes social contract
- Q.2** Define the term 'Political Obligation'. Explain various grounds of political obligation. **(12)**
- Q.3** Critically evaluate foundation of political obligation given by Thomas Hobbes. **(12)**
- Q.4** Explain the term 'Power, Authority and Legitimacy', in detail. **(12)**
- Q.5** Answer in brief: **(12)**
- a) Salient features of political obligation
  - b) Various significant obligation.
- Q.6** Define the term 'Civil Disobedience'. Discuss, interpretation of Mahatma Gandhi regarding Civil Disobedience. **(12)**
- Q.7** Define the term Utilitarianism. Explain various modifications done by J.S. Mill to Utilitarian Theory. **(12)**
- Q.8** Answer in brief: **(12)**
- a) Contemporary crisis of legitimation
  - b) Justification of the use of force by state
- Q.9** What is 'Punishment'? Critically analyse reformatory and preventive theory of punishment. **(12)**
- Q.10** What is 'Just' and 'Unjust' Law? Explain the problem of obedience to Unjust Laws. **(12)**



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 **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

- Q.1**
- a) Supply relevant affixes to the following words any **FIVE**: **(10)**
- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| i) Allege   | ii) Infant |
| iii) Break  | iv) Friend |
| v) Educate  | vi) Cruel  |
| vii) Nation |            |
- b) Make meaningful sentences to bring out the difference in meaning of the following words any **FIVE**: **(05)**
- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| i) Final-finale      | ii) Principal-principle |
| iii) Counsel-council | iv) Descent-dissent     |
| v) Dual-duel         | vi) Pray-prey           |
| vii) Meat-meet       |                         |
- c) Use the following phrases in you own sentences to bring out the meaning any **FIVE**: **(05)**
- i) To wash dirty linen in public.
  - ii) To make both ends meet.
  - iii) To face the music.
  - iv) To feather ones nest.
  - v) To be caught red handed.
  - vi) To kick the bucket.
  - vii) To blow ones own trumpet.

- Q.2** Read the passage and answer the questions given below: **(15)**

The villagers of Gundrang, Nepal, have on the wall of their community centre a photograph of a smiling, bearded young man with a backpack. The villagers say he was the best ecotourist ever to visit their community: he brought much of his own food, stayed at a local's lodge, helped repair trails, and was concerned about the villagers' use of fuel wood he never asked to take a hot shower. He even carried his own water jug to use in place of toilet paper. They say they wish all ecotourists could be as sensitive and helpful.

However, how many of us fit that description when we travel? Julia Harrison's Being a Tourist talks of the 'camera-toting, garishly dressed, vociferous, culturally insensitive tourist, who is disconnectedly shunted, sheep-like, from destination to destination on a package tour.' Most foreign and local Indian tourists probably meet this description.

In fact, writer Jamaica Kincaid, writing of her native Antigua, speaks of the anger, frustration, humiliation and sense of deprivation generated by the presence of tourists in her home community. She see tourists as individual who are rude, arrogant and insensitive to the reality of their impact in Antigua. King George III (1738-1820) was probably the first 'tourist', taking regular holidays to the seaside down of Weymouth when in poor health. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, educated and wealthy British noblemen travelled to Rome, Tuscany and the Alps as part of their education.

But leisure travel in its present form began in Britain as the industrial society was the first to offer time for leisure. Initially it was restricted to the owners of machinery of production, the economic oligarchy, the traders and the new middle class. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, manual workers got paid holidays and jumped on the tourism bandwagon. The era of mass tourism in the mountains



of industrialized countries began soon after the Second World War, the result of many factors including increase in urban populations, income, vacation time and mobility. For the aspiring middle class, the conspicuous consumption of leisure became an important status marker.

Since tourism was merely a leisure activity, it neither respected the environment nor indigenous groups. While initially, the ecological impact was brushed aside, it was argued that locals benefited the most from tourism. But that has not been the case. Tourism's financial gains are highly unevenly distributed. Most of the money ends up in the hands of international or local elites hotel owners, package tour operators and airlines. Tourism was assumed to be a natural option for development of developing countries

**Questions:**

- 1) What does Jamaica Kincaid see tourists as ?
- 2) What happened in the 18<sup>th</sup> century?
- 3) After the 2<sup>nd</sup> world war what changed tourism.
- 4) What does the author say about Tourism financial gains?
- 5) Give a suitable title to the above passage.

- Q.3 a)** Use the following cohesive devices in your sentences: (05)
- |                 |               |                 |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| i) Therein      | ii) Either or | iii) Because of |
| iv) In spite of | v) Perhaps    | vi) Unless      |
| vii) Thereof    | viii) Hereby  | ix) So that     |
| x) Nevertheless |               |                 |
- b)** Do as directed any FIVE: (05)
- i) Who did this ?(Change the Voice)
  - ii) I said to him, "I don't believe you.". (Change into Indirect Speech)
  - iii) She is as strong as him (Change into Comparative Degree)
  - iv) If only I were young again. (Make into Assertive)
  - v) He succeeded unexpectedly. (Make into Complex Sentence)
  - vi) He is not handsome. (Add a Question Tag)
  - vii) He is poor .He is happy (Change it to Compound Sentence )
- c)** Substitute an appropriate word for the given sentences any FIVE: (05)
- i) A speech given without preparation.
  - ii) A trade or act which prohibited by law.
  - iii) Extermination of a race by mass murder.
  - iv) Termination of marriage in the Court.
  - v) A person who can speak many languages.
  - vi) That which cannot be seen.
  - vii) The practice of killing an unborn child.
- Q.4** Write an essay in about 350 words any ONE: (15)
- a) Environmental Pollution
  - b) Child Rights
  - c) Cinema – can a tool for legal education.

- Q.5** Write a precis and suggest a title : (10)
- In fact, says a cynic, 'Tourism simply puts a hedonistic face on neocolonialism.' While that might be an extreme view, statistics show that it has made developing countries more dependent on the west. International tourism accounts for 3-10% of GDP in advanced economies, but up to 40% in developing economies!
- Till all the inequities are addressed at the local, national and international level, tourism can do more harm than good. And of course, there's also the issue of ensuring that the environment stays protected.
- Write Christian Adler in Tourists Cannibals of culture, 'Ladakh has changed more in the past seven years than in the past seven centuries, once it became accessible to tourists.' As more and more shining middle class Indians head off to their favourite destinations for shopping and entertainment this summer, we need to stop and reflect on how our travels impact this world. Need we be the Great Indian Ugly Tourists.