

Subject : Sociology-II

Day : Friday

Date : 03/05/2013



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt Any **SIX** questions in all **Q. No. 1** which is **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) **Q. No 1** carries **20** marks and all the other questions carry **12** marks each.

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

- a) Division of Labour
- b) Divorce
- c) Authority
- d) Functions of the state
- e) Types of Government
- f) Endogamy

Q.2 Examine the origin and types of religion

Q.3 Explain the concept of "Unity and Diversity".

Q.4 What do you understand by bureaucracy? What positive and negative roles it is performing in government?

Q.5 Described the growth of capitalism and discuss its merits and demerits.

Q.6 Discuss the sociological significance of the family is the contemporary family in the process of disintegration.

Q.7 Define joint family. Explain the merits and demerits of joint family system.

Q.8 Write a detailed note on marriage in India.

Q.9 Describe the various measures taken by the Government of India for the upliftment by scheduled caste and scheduled tribe.

Q.10 What is the status of women in the Indian society? Do you think their status has now improved?

Subject : Economics-II

Day : Monday

Date : 06/05/2013



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B.

- 1) Question no 1 is compulsory
- 2) Answer any FIVE Questions from the rest.

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- Q.1** Write short note on (ANY FOUR) (20)
- a) Joint sector
 - b) GNP and NNP
 - c) NABARD
 - d) Disguised Unemployment
 - e) Deficit financing
 - f) Export promotion and Import substitution
- Q2** Define vicious circle of poverty Explain the causes of increasing poverty in India. (12)
- Q.3** What is Green Revolution? Review the achievements and failures of Green Revolution. (12)
- Q4** Discuss the role of public sector in context of promoting economic development in India. (12)
- Q.5** What are the methods of measuring national income? Explain the difficulties in measurement of national income. (12)
- Q.6** Discuss the trends in population increase in India with reference to the stages of demographic transition theory. (12)
- Q.7** What are multinational corporations? Explain the factors responsible for their growth and the main dangers of multinational corporations. (12)
- Q.8** What are direct taxes? Review the advantages and dis-advantages of direct taxes. (12)
- Q.9** Is economic planning a necessity for economic development? Discuss the need for economic planning. (12)
- Q.10** What are the various types of urban unemployment? State the causes of urban unemployment. (12)

Subject : Human Recourse Management

Day : Tuesday

Date : 30/04/2013



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B:

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

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- Q.1** Short notes (**ANY FOUR**) (20)
- a) Concept of HRM
 - b) Types of Interviews
 - c) Induction
 - d) Role of Government
 - e) Importance of Trade Unions
 - f) Training Techniques
- Q.2** Define HRM. Trace its evolution. (12)
- Q.3** Explain steps in HRP process. (12)
- Q.4** What do you mean by Job Analysis? Explain the process of Job Analysis. (12)
- Q.5** What is the relationship between selection, recruitment and Job Analysis? (12)
- Q.6** What is Orientation? Explain how it helps the new incumbent to start performing as earliest. (12)
- Q.7** Define T & D and how is evaluation of training program done. (12)
- Q.8** What is performance appraisal? Outline the appraisal process. (12)
- Q.9** What is grievance handling procedure? Bring out its merits and demerits (12)
- Q.10** Define industrial relations and factors affecting industrial relations. (12)

Subject : General English-II

Day : Saturday

Date : 27/04/2013



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 3

N.B.

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

Q.1 A) Supply affixes to the following words. **(10)**
i) Boy ii) Courage iii) Legal iv) Decide v) Profit vi) judge
vii) Bail

B) Make meaningful sentences to bring on the difference in meaning of the following word (**ANY FIVE**) **(10)**
i) Flower – Flour v) Extent – Extant
ii) Goal – Goal vi) Insight – Incite
iii) Hare – Heir vii) Extent – Extant
iv) Decent – Dissent

C) Use the following phrases in your one sentence to bring out the meaning. **(10)**
(**ANY FIVE**)
i) Double dealing v) Bolt from the blue
ii) Hush money vi) By fits and starts
iii) To bell the cat vii) To face the music
iv) A close – fistled man.

Q.2 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below. **(15)**

A lawyer has to deal with the greatest possible variety of human relations and has his mettle constantly tried from every point which gives him special opportunities to equip himself with those qualities which count for pre-eminence in society. The capacity to analyze and to sift facts, to penetrate the inmost recesses of the human mind and to discover there the sources of men's actions and their true motives, and to perceive and present them with directness, accuracy and force, are qualities which the practice of the profession both demands and envelops. His genius in achieving results and his peculiar gift of mastering and disentangling complex situations have won for the lawyer the reputation that he can achieve anything. Again the legal profession is amongst all the learned professions, the most independent one. Its independence, which can country are based. No member of the legal profession ever hesitates to condemn injustice or tyranny. These qualities which he possesses by education and by training make him the leader of society. It is wholly wrong to assume, as some do, that he owes his leadership to traditional or class prestige. Nodignity of office can secure men's respect for itself continuously unless it can show a worthy character in those who hold it. Where judgment and a spirit of independence are required the lawyer easily takes the lead. He exercises great influenced, acquires rank and

reputation and largely contributes to the most responsible and distinguished services of the state. Perhaps no class of men earns greater social and political distinction. This place of pre-eminence which he acquires in society creates many enemies for him. In cases where human passion is excited and great interests are at stake, the lawyer is further apt in winning a case, to make a lifelong enemy. He is the most suspected of men, and detractors of his rank and worth are never wanting at any time or in any country. Lawyers are looked upon as defeaters of the law. A good example of this spirit is afforded by the words that Swift puts into the mouth of Gulliver, who tells his master that 'there was a society of men among us, bred from their youth in the art of proving, by words multiplied for the purpose, that black is white and white is black according as they are paid. It is likewise to be observed, that this society has a jargon of their own, that no other mortal can understand and wherein all the laws are written which they take special care to multiply: whereby they have wholly confounded the very essence of truth and falsehoods, of right and wrong, so that they take thirty years to decide whether the field left me by my ancestors for six generations belongs to me or to a stranger three hundred miles off.

Questions:

- 1) What are the qualities which the profession demands?
- 2) What does the author call this profession an independent one?
- 3) This profession also creates enmity-why?
- 4) What is the subtle irony that Swift has brought out in his Gulliver's Travels about the profession?
- 5) Do you think Legal language is complicated for the common man? Justify with examples.

Q.3 A) Use the following cohesive devices in your own sentences. (05)

- 1) In lieu of
- 2) At a Stretch
- 3) As far as
- 4) So that
- 5) Henceforth
- 6) However
- 7) With regard to

B) Substitute an appropriate word for the given sentences. (ANY FIVE) (05)

- i) Person who dies without making his will.
- ii) A person who does not believe in the existence of God.
- iii) Notice of somebody's death in a newspaper or magazine.
- iv) That which must happen.
- v) Medicine that destroys germs.
- vi) A person who kills his own father.

Q.4 Write an essay (ANY ONE) (15)

- a) Right to work.
- b) Prohibition of social evil as a programme of social reform.
- c) Status of women in India.

Q.5 Write a précis and suggest a title. (10)

Language inevitably plays an important part in education. As a medium of communication it enters almost all processes of imparting knowledge of whatever subject it may be: apart from imparting of knowledge of the language itself as a tool of expression. In modern society, literacy has become an indispensable necessity for even a modest level of development social organisation is now so complex and intricate and

material equipment of living so highly specialised that modern communities require high degree of information and skill, and literacy is practically an indispensable means for the purposes of acquiring information and developing skill. Without skilled and literate artisans and farmers, countries cannot progress in the modern world beyond rudimentary stage. It is not a coincidence that percentage of literacy is generally indicative of the level of material progress and living standards amongst nations of the state has, generally speaking, assumed the responsibility of spreading of literacy amongst, and imparting of a certain level of education to, the general population of community which it governs.

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