

Subject : Human Recourse Management

Day : Thursday
Date : 17/04/2014



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 Short Notes (Any Four)

- a) Interviews
- b) Grievance Management
- c) Induction techniques
- d) Managing HR Globally
- e) Trade Unions
- f) HR and Technology

Q.2 What do you understand by Human Resource Management? What is its importance?

Q.3 Trace the historical development of Human Resource Management. How is Human Resource Management organized in the changing business environment?

Q.4 What are the corporate objectives in Human Resource planning? What are its merits and demerits?

Q.5 What is Recruitment? Which are the different recruitment procedures?

Q.6 "Training is a necessary process for the proper induction of any employee" Is this statement true? Explain the different training techniques used in the business environment.

Q.7 What is Performance Appraisal? Is it a necessary ingredient for career advancement?

Q.8 Compare and contrast between wages and salary. What are statutory deductions?

Q.9 What do you understand by the term "Industrial Relations"? How does it help in increasing productivity?

Q.10 Explain the role of the government, management and trade unions in resolving industrial disputes.

Subject : Sociology-II

Day : Monday

Date : 21/04/2014



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 question carries 12 marks each.

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

- a) Experimental marriage
- b) Nuclear family
- c) Occupational groups
- d) Forms of state
- e) Private property
- f) Totemism

Q.2 Many of the functions performed by family are taken over by other agencies. Will family survive the modern crisis?

Q.3 Explain the various types of marriage in India.

Q.4 "Bureaucracy has evolved as a modern administrative agency." Explain the social consequences of Bureaucracy.

Q.5 State the social consequences of Division of Labour.

Q.6 "Caste system is replaced by class system in contemporary India." Do you agree? Explain.

Q.7 Define Religion. Explain the types of religion and its social consequences.

Q.8 Evaluate the major problems of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes and state the governmental measures for their upliftment.

Q.9 Write a detail note on "Status of Women" in India.

Q.10 Explain the factors hindering National Integration in India.

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Subject : Economics-II

Day : Wednesday

Date : 23/04/2014



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** questions from remaining. Each question carries **12** marks each.

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- Q.1** Write short notes on any **FOUR** from the following:
- a) Birth Rate and Death Rate
 - b) Problems of Public Sector
 - c) Indirect Taxes
 - d) Green Revolution
 - e) GDP
 - f) Import substitution
- Q.2** Explain the need of Economic Planning. How a plan is formed?
- Q.3** 'Private Sector plays an important role in Economic Development in India'. Explain.
- Q.4** What are the types of unemployment? What measures you will suggest to reduce unemployment in India?
- Q.5** Explain the import and export policy of India.
- Q.6** Explain the role of Agricultural Sector in the development of Indian Economy.
- Q.7** Explain the problems faced by multinational corporation in India.
- Q.8** What are the causes of poverty in India? How poverty affects the economic development?
- Q.9** What is role is played by International Trade in Economic Development of India?
- Q.10** 'Government can achieve faster economic development by using Public Finance Policies'. Explain.

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Subject : Constitutional Law - II

Day : Monday
Date : 28/04/2014



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) Qualification of President
 - b) Tribal Areas
 - c) Doctrine of Colorable Legislation
 - d) State Emergency
 - e) Anti Defection Laws
 - f) Public Service Commission
- Q.2** 'Federalism is a system based upon democratic rules and institutions in which the power to govern is shared between National and State Government'. Discuss the meaning and characteristics of federalism.
- Q.3** Examine the legislative relations between the centre and the states.
- Q.4** 'The adjustment of administrative relations between Union and the states is one of the Knotty problems in a federal Government'. Comment.
- Q.5** Write a critical essay on Doctrine of pleasure.
- Q.6** Critically enumerate the powers of the president with appropriate case laws.
- Q.7** Define Emergency. Evaluate provisions relating to National emergency.
- Q.8** Examine the procedure for passing of an Ordinary Bill. Distinguish it from Money Bill.
- Q.9** The Theory of Basic Structure acts as limitation on the amending power of the parliament. Comment with landmark precedents.
- Q.10** Write in detail about the powers of Governor of a state.

MAHIPATGAD- II :(2009 COURSE): APRIL/ MAY- 2014
SUBJECT: GENERAL ENGLISH-II

Day: Tuesday
Date: 15-04-2014

Time: 2:30 P.M. To 5:30
Max Marks: 80 P.M.

N.B:

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

- Q.1 A** Supply relevant affixes to the following:(**ANY FIVE**) **(05)**
- i) Boy
 - ii) Heaven
 - iii) Yellow
 - iv) Console
 - v) Faith
 - vi) Vocation
 - vii) Season
 - viii) Mother
 - ix) Dust
 - x) Sleep
- B** Make meaningful sentences to bring out the difference in meaning of the following words:(**ANY FIVE**) **(10)**
- i) To beat the air
 - ii) A cat's paw
 - iii) A cool head
 - iv) Cock and bull story
 - v) to call a spade-a-spade
 - vi) To die in harness
 - vii) Fancy price
- C** Use the following phrases in your own sentences to bring out the meaning: (**10**)
(**ANY FIVE**)
- i) Persecute-Prosecute
 - ii) Hoard-Horde
 - iii) Gamble-Gambol
 - iv) Censor-Censure
 - v) Hanger-Hangar
 - vi) Epical-Epochal
 - vii) Dual -Duel

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

For three or four months in the year, you can walk across long parts of the Mississippi; in fact, you can walk along it too, or drive horses across it.

Motionless in the winter's icy *grip*, the surface of North America's most famous river lies hidden for weeks on end beneath a cold white blanket of snow.

But below the surface the water flows on in silence, moving *relentlessly* through the frozen heartland of North America, towards warmer and more colorful lands.

"Old Man River" is no more than a child in the state of Minnesota, where he is born among the lakes and the forests not far from the Canadian border. If he had chosen to move north or west, he would have finished up in the Atlantic

He makes his way towards the Gulf of Mexico. It's a distance of 1,500 miles as the crow flies, but more like 2,500 miles along the *meandering* course that he chooses. It will be several weeks before the waters that rise in Minnesota eventually flow out past the ocean going ships tied up at New Orleans and *mingle* with the salt of the sea.

Of course, Old Man River has been making more or less the same southward journey for thousands of years: long before anyone thought of calling him 'Old Man River', he had no name. It was the Algonquin Indians who gave him the name 'Mississippi', in their language, the name meant Great River. The name has stuck.

The first European to set eyes on the great river was a Spanish explorer, called De Soto, who came across the mouth of the river in 1541; yet it was not until over a century later that the Mississippi river began to take a significant place in the history of North America. In 1682 a French explorer called La Salle *set off from* the Great Lakes region, followed the Ohio river, and eventually reached the coast. Having established an alternated route from the Great Lakes to the sea, La Salle claimed the whole of the Mississippi basin for the French King Louis XIV, and called it Louisiana in his honor.

For almost a century, the Mississippi valley was French territory, sandwiched between the British colonies to the east, and 'New Spain' and the unexplored prairies to the west. Little French colonies appeared along the banks of the river, but in most cases their names are the only things about them that remain from their early days: St. Cloud, La Crosse, Prairie du chien, St. Louis, and many more. It is only at the mouth of the river, round New Orleans and Baton Rouge that the river's French past still lives on, to a limited degree. New Orleans' 'Mardi Gras' celebrations are among the most colorful in the United States, a hybrid fusion of old French tradition and Afro-American celebration. In 1783, the land to the east of the Mississippi became the western frontier of the newly born United States of America. As for the much larger area of land to the west, it was sold to the United States by Napoleon in 1803, for the sum of \$ 11.5 million, in the historic "Louisiana Purchase".

Nevertheless, even before the Louisiana Purchase, American settlers had begun pushing across the river, searching for places to *settle* in the virgin territory beyond. And as the great wide valley filled up with more and more farms, towns and markets, so the importance of the river grew.

During the cotton boom of the early nineteenth century, the river and its tributaries allowed plantation owners to get their produce easily down to New Orleans, where it could be exported to markets all over the world, and particularly to the textile *mills* of Lancashire, England.

Questions:

- a) Who is 'Old Man River'? How is it commonly known and how did it get its name?
- b) Describe the course of the Mississippi river?
- c) How is La Salle associated with the Mississippi river?
- d) Discuss the 'Louisiana Purchase'.
- e) Provide synonyms for the following terms:
 - i) As the crow flies
 - ii) Meandering
 - iii) Hybrid

- Q.3 A** Use the following cohesive devices in your own sentences: **(10)**
- i)** Unless and Until
 - ii)** Thus
 - iii)** Henceforth
 - iv)** As soon as
 - v)** While
 - vi)** Whereas
 - vii)** Hereby
 - viii)** As
 - ix)** With regard to
 - x)** Since

- B** Substitute an appropriate word for the given sentences: **(ANY FIVE)** **(10)**
- i)** Government of rich people
 - ii)** A word which is no longer in use
 - iii)** A hater of woman
 - iv)** Morning prayer in church
 - v)** Give tit for tat
 - vi)** All of one mind
 - vii)** A murderer of kings
 - viii)** One who believes in the existence of God
 - ix)** A woman whose husband is dead
 - x)** A remedy which never fails

- Q.4** Write an essay in about 300 words: **(ANY ONE)** **(10)**
- i)** Man does not live by bread
 - ii)** National integration
 - iii)** Traveling as part of education

- Q.5** Write a Precis and suggest a title. **(10)**
- Most of the girls belonging to poor families do go to schools in rural areas. When their parents asked would say that they want their daughters to be educated. They stay home because their parents believe that the kind of education on offer is not appropriate for their daughters or because they feel the risks are too great. Those risks are real. Girls are sexually harassed sometimes by their fellow students, or teachers, or by strangers as they walk down to school. These pressures are central to low enrolment and retention of girls. Poverty also plays its part. If their clothes are torn, girls from poor families will stay at home. In such cases they are forced by the demand of modest and propriety.