

Subject : General English-I

Day : Wednesday

Date : 01/04/2015



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 3

N.B:

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

Q.1 a) Combine the following sentences using connectives. (ANY FIVE): (10)

- i) He is honest. He is poor. (but)
- ii) Shred blood for the country. Be a slave forever. (Either - or)
- iii) He had no money. He could not give any way (Hence)
- iv) He was not allowed into the hall. He arrived there very late. (Since)
- v) I listened eagerly. The quiz master briefed us with the instructions. (While)
- vi) It is her birthday. She is dressed in her very best. (For)

b) Correct the following sentences: (10)

- i) Ram said can he go home.
- ii) He does not care for money.
- iii) I have left scouting.
- iv) He made a lecture.
- v) It is between you and I.
- vi) We make drill.
- vii) My foot is paining.
- viii) He cut his pencil.
- ix) He had a right to be promoted.
- x) He gave to visitor's lunch.

Q.2 a) Do as directed: (10)

- i) Honey tastes sweet. (Make it negative)
- ii) I had lost a book; but I have found it. (Make it complex)
- iii) I am sure you have made a mistake. (Make it compounds)
- iv) On hearing the roar, we were gripped by cold fear. (Change it to Active)
- v) Pope is as great as Dryden. (Change into comparative Degree)
- vi) What a tragic end ! (Make it assertive)
- vii) Barnali said to Prabha, "He will Pass". (Change into indirect speech)
- viii) He told me that he might go away the next day. (Change into direct speech)
- ix) These books are well covered. (Add a Question Tag)

b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate preposition: (10)

- i) Mother Teresa is a friend _____ all the poor in the world.
- ii) Nothing is impossible _____ devotion and Perseverance.
- iii) He is not negligent _____ work; how can he be neglectful _____ duty?
- iv) A master is liable _____ the misdeeds done by his servant.
- v) Hamlet meditated revenge _____ his uncle.
- vi) Air is essential _____ life.
- vii) A sharp cry of woe escaped _____ his lips.
- viii) Do not buy this cloth; it shrinks _____ washing.
- ix) A sub-editor is stickler _____ accuracy.
- x) I am very fortunate _____ my friend.

P.T.O.

Q.3 Explain the following legal terms:

(10)

- i) Alibi
- ii) Alias
- iii) Defacto
- iv) Exparte
- v) Mens Rea
- vi) Vis major
- vii) Ad Valorum
- viii) Per se
- ix) Ubi-jus-ibi remedium
- x) Amicus Curiae

Q.4 Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

(15)

When it comes to wildlife, the stories that are told in magazines and on television tend to be stories of catastrophe and destruction - stories about the disappearance of species in the face of ever-more destructive human - activity.

So it comes as nice change to learn that there are exceptions- some of them quite remarkable; and as far as the United States is concerned, there can surely be no more encouraging story than that of the famous "bland eagle", saved at the eleventh hour from the possibility of total extinction in all but the most isolated of regions.

No doubt the fact that this magnificent bird of prey is America's national symbol has something to do with it; but for over a hundred years, these great birds' symbolic status did little to save them from destruction.

It is estimated that there were in the region of 10,000 bald eagles in the USA in the year 1782, when their image was first adopted as a national symbol by the young States. This great bird, with its wingspan of almost two meters, was almost a natural choice for those who were looking for a symbolic beast to stand alongside the lion of England or the Russian bear. After all, it could be found virtually throughout North America, and was also the only eagle unique to the continent.

Bald Eagle Yet although they had chosen it as a proud national emblem, Americans did little to ensure its survival; in the course of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth, the bald eagle slowly but surely disappeared from state after state, a victim of spreading urbanization, new farming techniques, and the shotguns of indiscriminate hunters.

In 1940, noting that the national bird was "threatened with extinction", Congress passed the Bald Eagle Protection Act, making it illegal to kill, harass, possess (without a permit), or sell bald eagles; but that was not enough to save the bird. By the early 1960s there were fewer than 450 nesting pairs in the contiguous USA; only in Alaska was their survival still guaranteed.

In 1967, bald eagles were officially declared an endangered species throughout the United States south of the 40th parallel; and a massive information campaign was launched by the federal government and by wildlife organizations, to try and save the nation's emblem, and protect its hab.

Among all factors that had led to the eagle's destruction, the greatest was almost certainly the massive use of pesticides by American farmers, from the 1940's onwards. One such pesticide, DDT, was sprayed on croplands throughout the USA and its residues washed into takes and streams, where they were absorbed by fish. The contaminated fish, in turn, were consumed by bald eagles.

The chemical interfered with the eagle's ability to develop strong shells for its eggs. As a result, bald eagles and many other bird species began laying eggs with shells so thin they often broke during incubation or failed to hatch. Their reproduction disrupted bald eagle populations fell sharply. It was not until after the dangers of DDT became known, in large part due to Rachel Carson's famous book *Salient Spring*, that this chemical was banned for most uses in the United States in 1972.

As the extent and speed of the decline in eagle populations became apparent, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service developed a captive-breeding program at its Research Center at Patuxent, Maryland. Here scientists increased the species breeding potential by removing each first clutch of eggs as soon as they were laid, and incubating them artificially. The bald eagles would usually then lay a second clutch, which they were allowed to incubate themselves. In all, 124 bald eagles were hatched at Patuxent, and subsequently returned to the wild, during the critical years.

Today, thanks to years of protection and breeding programs, the decline in the eagle population has been reversed, and numbers have begun to grow again. There are now over 4000 breeding pairs south of the 40th parallel, and the bald eagle has been officially taken off the list of endangered species in the USA. Nevertheless, it remains officially classified as a "threatened" species, and one which is protected by no fewer than three acts of Congress with two other acts banning theft, sale or possession of its eggs.

Perhaps that is in the end the only way to ensure the survival of America's most famous bird. Even this high degree of protection is not enough to save the bald eagle from the most ruthless or thoughtless of hunters; there are those who will shoot anything for pleasure.

Last year, a Florida man was fined \$1500 for shooting an eagle; he got off very lightly, given that federal law allows prison sentences and fines of up to \$1,00,000 dollars for those who knowingly kill or capture these magnificent birds.

Questions:

- a) Why was the bald eagle chosen as America's national Symbol?
- b) What happened to the bald eagle, population in the 19th and early 20th century? What were the responsible factors?
- c) What did the American Government do to protect the bald eagle?
- d) What is Rachel Carson's contribution to protecting the bald Eagle?
- e) How did America finally manage to reverse the declining bald eagle population?

Q.5 Write an essay on (ANY ONE)

(15)

- i) Marriage under Hindu Law
- ii) Newspaper
- iii) Lok Adalats

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Subject : Fundamental of Management

Day : Monday
Date : 06/04/2015



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. All other questions carry **12** marks each.

- Q.1** Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: (20)
- a) Line and staff conflict
 - b) Co-ordination
 - c) Informal organisation
 - d) Job satisfaction
 - e) Social responsibility of Business
 - f) 3 methods used for Group-Decision-making
- Q.2** Explain in details the steps involved in formulating basic planning for a company. (12)
- Q.3** Describe in details four different bases used for Departmentalization. (12)
- Q.4** Explain the barriers and also the principles of effective communication. (12)
- Q.5** Describe how the situational forces determine the choice of Leadership style. (12)
- Q.6** a) Explain the 6 types of standards used for managerial control function. (06)
- b) Describe six different types of Budgets. (06)
- Q.7** a) Explain the six advantages of Delegation. (06)
- b) Highlight the six factors to be evaluated for deciding the degree of decentralization. (06)
- Q.8** Describe the steps used for implementing the process of organizing. (12)
- Q.9** Justify the statement:- "Informal organisation makes the progress of company possible". (12)
- Q.10** Describe the 8 problems faced in implementing the managerial control process. (12)

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Subject : Sociology-I

Day : Wednesday

Date : 08/04/2015



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) Attempt **ANY FIVE** from remaining.
 - 3) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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Q.1 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following :

- a) Institution
- b) Law as a means of social control
- c) Sociology and Jurisprudence
- d) Primary group
- e) Norms and values
- f) Social order

Q.2 Illustrate on Nature and Scope of sociology.

Q.3 Discuss briefly on means of social control.

Q.4 Define Deviance. Discuss on causes and implications of Deviance.

Q.5 Evaluate on various methods of sociology.

Q.6 Define social change. Explain the theories of social change in brief.

Q.7 How does Primary and Secondary group exist in society as social groups, explain.

Q.8 Define society. Explain various types of society.

Q.9 Discuss on how sociology of law is significant and useful for law students with example.

Q.10 Describe in brief the concept of organisation, social structure and social system in brief.

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Subject : Economics-I

Day : Friday
Date : 10/04/2015



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.
- 3) Give diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

- Q.1** Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following:
- a) Economics and social welfare
 - b) Determinants of demand
 - c) Functions of capital
 - d) Sole proprietorship
 - e) Technology and economic growth
 - f) Clearing house
- Q.2** 'Mixed economy is a blend of socialism and capitalism'. Explain.
- Q.3** Explain the law of supply with its assumptions and exceptions.
- Q.4** What is perfect competition? How the price is determined in it?
- Q.5** Explain Joint Stock Company.
- Q.6** What are the factors affecting the demand and supply of labour?
- Q.7** Explain the general functions of commercial banks in a modern economy.
- Q.8** What methods are used by RBI to control the credit creation of commercial banks?
- Q.9** Explain the functions of IBRD in context to India.
- Q.10** How government tries to bring economic equality by using fiscal policy?

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Subject : Constitutional Law - I

Day : Monday

Date : 13/04/2015



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY SIX** questions 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 note on **ANY FOUR** of the following:
- a) Prohibition against self-incrimination
 - b) Freedom of profession and business
 - c) Forced labour
 - d) Public interest litigation
 - e) Doctrine of Eminent domain
 - f) Doctrine of severability
- Q.2** Discuss the salient features of the Indian Constitution.
- Q.3** "Article 14 bars discrimination and prohibits discriminatory laws. Art 14 is now proving as a bulwark against any arbitrary or discriminatory state action. The horizons of equality as embodied in art 14 have been expanding as a result of the judicial pronouncements and art 14 has now come to have a highly activists magnitude". Comment with important case laws.
- Q.4** "The freedom guaranteed by art 19 (1) (a) are not absolute as no right can be. Each of these rights is liable to be controlled, curtailed and regulated to some laws made by parliament or the state legislature". Discuss the scope of the restriction that may be imposed on the freedom of speech and expression.
- Q.5** "Article 21 which had lain dormant for nearly three decades was brought to life by the now famous Supreme Court decision in Maneka Gandhi. Since than Article 21 has been on its way to emerge as the Indian version of the American concept of due Process". Comment.
- Q.6** "Religious tolerance and equal treatment of all religious groups and protection of their life and property and of the places of their worship are an essential part of secularism enshrined in our Constitution". Discuss with the help of landmark case laws.
- Q.7** Explain the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Indian Constitution.
- Q.8** Religious or linguistic minority communities have right to establish and maintain educational institutions of their own choice in order to preserve their language and culture". To what extent the constitutional protection is given to minority communities. Comment with the help of case laws.
- Q.9** Elucidate the relationship between fundamental rights and directive principle of state policy.
- Q.10** Discuss the judicial interpretation of fundamental duties with reference to important case laws.

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