

Subject : General English-II

Day : Thursday  
Date : 16/04/2015



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 Supply relevant affixes to the following:(**ANY FIVE**) (05)

- i) Law
- ii) Legal
- iii) Role
- iv) Boy
- v) Fame
- vi) Fever
- vii) Snob
- viii) Ratio
- ix) Care
- x) Sand

B Make meaningful sentences to bring out the difference in meaning of the following words:(**ANY FIVE**) (10)

- i) Mendacity- Mendicity
- ii) Prescribe- Proscribe
- iii) Wont- Won't
- iv) Vacation- Vocation
- v) Seize- Siege
- vi) Judicious- Judicial
- vii) Humane- Human

C Use the following phrases in your own sentences to bring out the meaning: (**ANY FIVE**) (10)

- i) Wool gathering
- ii) Hobson's choice
- iii) A fly in the ointment
- iv) To let the cat out of the bag
- v) A forlorn hope
- vi) A man of parts
- vii) Kangaroo court

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

**What is- or what are- the Blues?** The Blues is a feeling, most African Americans will tell you. If your girl or boyfriend leaves you, for instance, it's quite likely you'll feel sad or **dejected** for days. In other words, you'll feel blue; have the blues.

What few African Americans will tell you is that the origin of the expression is not black and American, but English, although today it is usually associated with Black American's. In 16th century England, people who were depressed were said to be persecuted by the 'blue devils'. Later in 1807, American author Washington Irving already talked about "having a fit of the blues".

But the blues today is generally understood as been a type of music which expresses the feeling of depression which was once common to Blacks, due to oppression, segregation and problems with the other sex. This may be the reason why Blacks used to say "white men can not have the blues" at least not the same kind of blues. The origin of the blues are difficult to retrace because, quite naturally an oral genre like the blues leaves few written traces. It seems to have developed about 100 years ago, though the name "blues" was not yet used at the time. It grew out of black field songs, **negro spirituals** and the white folk ballads imported by British **settlers** and some what modified on American soil. The first blues recordings appeared around 1920. They were made by black women singers who were actually singing some what **adulterated** form of the music which, strangely enough, was later called "the classic blues". **Ma Rainey** and **Bessie Smith** were the most authentic and popular performers of the genre in the 1920's.

The original country or rural blues did not come to be recorded until around 1925, when the record companies realized they could make quiet profit by asking black farmers, who were at best semi - professional musicians, to record a few songs for them in return for a little whisky and about 5\$ per song. The lady singers being professional **entertainers**, of course requested more.

Thanks to this fortunate circumstance we are now reasonably certain that the country blues originated from Mississippi Delta (an area in the state of Mississippi which must not be confused with the Delta of the Mississippi river in Louisiana). Blacks here once made up over 90% of the population, and were heavily exploited and oppressed. Typically in this original form of blues, a black **sharecropper** would sing about his **hardships**, while a company himself on the guitar. The rural blues also developed in the cotton-growing region of East Texas, and through much of the South Eastern part of the USA.

In the 1920s and 1930s, many Blacks migrated to the North and Midwest. They found work in the factories in Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, and other cities; but ghettos formed quite soon, when, by sheer weight of numbers, they began to overwhelm the whites who left city areas they had once had to themselves. Blacks brought their ethnic culture and their music with them. Blues singers migrated too, especially since, in a lot of cases, they were workers themselves, and like everyone else they were trying to make a better living.

A certain nostalgia for the south developed; but at the same time, the transplanted Blacks were becoming more sophisticated, preferring to listen to music played by musicians more sophisticated than the rural blues performers. Thus small blues combos, with piano, guitar, harmonica and other instruments, began to replace the solo performers. From the 40's onwards, they converted to electric instruments, and began to play a new form of blues, louder, more aggressive, which came to be called 'urban blues'. In the 50's, Muddy Waters and Howlin' Wolf were among the major exponents of this type of music, and later served as models imitated by many sixties groups such as the Rolling Stones and The Animals.

After a period of hibernation in the 50's, the growing popularity of blues with young white audiences gave a lot of black blues-singers the opportunity to play again on a larger scale, for more money than before.

Still, it is quite clear that today the blues, as an independent genre, is no longer considered as very fashionable. Yet with its easy-to-learn three-chord structure, it is a convenient springboard for musical improvisation. It has had a wide influence on modern popular music of many varieties, and on musicians who wish to return to the roots of modern popular music before jumping off in another, perhaps new, direction.



**Questions:**

- i) Discuss the origins of the term "Blue".
- ii) What is the relationship between the Blues and the Black Americans?
- iii) Where and how did the country blue begin?
- iv) Discuss the evolution of Urban Blues?
- v) "White man cannot have the blues", at least not the same kind of blues. Comment.

**Q.3 A** Use the following cohesive devices in your own sentences: **(10)**

- i) Here in
- ii) At last
- iii) As far as
- iv) Because of
- v) Neither nor
- vi) Hence forth
- vii) At a stretch
- viii) Since
- ix) Unless
- x) As

**B)** Substitute an appropriate word for the given sentences: **(ANY FIVE)** **(10)**

- i) First inhabitants
- ii) Able to use left hand as well as right hand
- iii) Assembly of hearers
- iv) A government of officials
- v) Total loss of voice
- vi) Concluding part of literary work
- vii) To remove all traces of something
- viii) The act of killing of men
- ix) A post without salary
- x) A person who believes in fate

**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)**

"It is evident that those in the prime of life will be between the young and the old in character, subtracting the excess of either, and neither exceedingly confident (rashness is such) nor too fearful but having the right amount of both, neither trusting nor distrusting everybody but rather making realistic judgments and not directing their lives only to what is find or what is advantageous but to both and neither to frugality nor to extravagance but to what is fitting. Similarly in regard to impulse and desire. And they combine prudence with courage and courage with prudence, while among the young and the old these things are separated; for the young are brave and lack self-restraint, the older prudent and cowardly. To speak in general terms, whatever advantages youth and old age have separately, (those in their prime) combine, and whatever the former have to excess or in deficiency, the latter have in due measure and in a fitting way. The body is in its prime from the age of thirty to thirty-five, the mind about age forty-nine. Let this much be said about the kinds of character of youth and old age and the prime of life".

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**Subject : Economics-II**

Day : Thursday

Date : 23/04/2015



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. No 1** carries **20** marks and all other questions carry **12** marks.

**Q.1** Write Short notes on ( Any **FOUR** ) :

- a) NABARD
- b) Indirect Taxes
- c) Disguised and Seasonal unemployment
- d) National Income at Factor cost and Market price
- e) Causes of High Birth Rate
- f) Problems faced small scale industries

**Q.2** Define 'Unemployment'. What are the socio-economic effects of unemployment? How is unemployment a cause and effect of poverty and population explosion?

**Q.3** What are the different methods of estimating national income?

**Q.4** What are multinational corporations? Explain the factors for and against the growth of multinational corporations.

**Q.5** Discuss the role of public sector industries in context of promoting economic development in India.

**Q.6** Has economic planning been successful in India? Critically evaluate the success / failure of Five Year Plans.

**Q.7** What is the role played by agricultural sector in Indian economic development?

**Q.8** What is deficit financing? What are the adverse and favorable effects of deficit financing?

**Q.9** What is vicious circle of poverty? What are the causes of increasing poverty in India?

**Q.10** Explain the need, importance and problems of international investment.

**Subject : Constitutional Law - II**

Day : Saturday

Date : 25/04/2015



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. No 1** carries **20** marks and all other questions carry **12** marks.

**Q.1** Write Short notes on ( Any **FOUR**) :

- a) Doctrine of prospective overruling
- b) Powers of Governor
- c) Constitutional provisions relating to office of profit
- d) Financial emergency
- e) Collective responsibility
- f) Planning commission

**Q.2** What are the federal features of Indian Constitution? Is it federal in its working? Explain.

**Q.3** Explain the powers and privileges of the parliament under the Constitution of India.

**Q.4** What is a bill? Explain the procedure for passing different kinds of bill.

**Q.5** "The distribution of legislative power between the centre and the regions is the most important characteristic of federal constitution. The whole structure of the federal system continues to revolve around this central point". Comment with the help of landmark case laws.

**Q.6** Critically evaluate the doctrine of Basic Structure as a limitation on the amending power of the parliament under the Indian Constitution.

**Q.7** Briefly examine the administrative relationship between Centre and State.

**Q.8** "Proclamation of an emergency is a very serious matter as it disturbs the normal fabric of the Constitution and adversely affects the rights of the people". Discuss the above statement with reference to National Emergency.

**Q.9** Discuss various power of president under Indian Constitution.

**Q.10** "The civil servant is indispensable to the governance of the country in the modern administrative age. Ministers frame policies and legislature enact laws, but the task of efficiently and implementing these policies and laws fall on civil servant." Discuss the safeguards available to civil servants under Indian constitution.



**Subject : Human Resource Management**

Day : Saturday  
Date : 18/04/2015



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

**N.B.:**

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

**Q.1** Write notes on : (ANY FOUR)

- a) Evolution of HRM
- b) Human Resource and Technology
- c) Recruitment
- d) Training in the context of IHRM
- e) Trade Unions
- f) Induction Programmes

**Q.2** Explain the term Industrial Relations.

**Q.3** Describe the process of Human Resource Planning.

**Q.4** Discuss the importance of performance appraisal.

**Q.5** What is Industrial Dispute? What is the Government's role in resolving it?

**Q.6** Explain the selection process in detail.

**Q.7** What are Trade Associations?

**Q.8** Explain the difference between Salary and Wages.

**Q.9** What are different Training Techniques?

**Q.10** Explain different types of Tests and their usage.

Subject : Sociology-II

Day : Tuesday

Date : 21/04/2015



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.

- Q.1 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following :
- a) Government
  - b) Exogamous Marriage
  - c) Capitalism
  - d) Marxian concept of class
  - e) Constitutional Provision for Backward Class
  - f) Status of women in India
- Q.2 Illustrate on various types of family focusing on Nuclear family.
- Q.3 Define Marriage. Explain various types of Marriage.
- Q.4 Explain sanction and kinds of Authority.
- Q.5 Elaborate on the term Division of labour in detail.
- Q.6 Define social stratification. Explain the caste and class in contemporary India.
- Q.7 Discuss on various types of Religion and its existence in contemporary India.
- Q.8 Elaborate the term Backward class and explain their major problems.
- Q.9 How is the status of women in India today and the constitutional provisions given to the women?
- Q.10 Write a note on Indian plural society-unity and diversity.