

**BLG/M-25**  
**ENGLISH-II**

(Communication Skills, Writing Skills and  
 An Introduction to English Literature)  
 Paper : 201

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

**Note :** Attempt *five* questions in all, selecting *one* question each from Unit-I to Unit-IV and Question No. 9 in Unit-V is be compulsory.

**UNIT-I**

1. Write short notes on the following (Any *three*) :
  - (a) The Role of Vocal Cords in the Production of Speech Sounds.
  - (b) The English Consonant Sounds.
  - (c) Intonation.
  - (d) The Pure Vowel Sounds. (5×3=15)
2. Transcribe the following words and mark the primary accent :
  - (a) Online.
  - (b) Boxes.
  - (c) Electricity.

- (e) Blackbird.
- (f) Economy.
- (g) Holiday.
- (h) Pollution.
- (i) Prism.
- (j) Record (v).

(10×1.5=15)

## UNIT-II

3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions following it :

The subject of Legal history comprises the growth, evolution, and development of the legal system of a country; it sets forth the historical process whereby a legal system has come to be what it is over time. In the field of human institutions, the roots of the present lie deeply buried in the past. The same is true of law and legal institutions of a country. The legal system of a country of a given time is not the creation of one man or of one day, it represents the cumulative fruit of the endeavour, experience, thoughtful planning, and patient labour of a large number of people through generations.

To comprehend, understand and appreciate the present legal system adequately, it is necessary, therefore, to acquire background knowledge of the course of its growth and development. To explain 'why it is so' one has to penetrate deep into the past and take cognizance

of the factors, stresses, and strains which have influenced, moulded, and shaped the course of legal development. To understand 'how it is so' one must appreciate the difficulties, the problems, and pitfalls which the administrators had to face in the past, and the manner in which they sought to deal with them. If attention were to be confined exclusively to an account of the law as it is, one's understanding of it is bound to be deficient, it is possible to appreciate it in present when one is familiar with the past. The historical perspective throws light on the anomalies that have existed and still exist here and there in the system.

- (i) Explain the line Legal History "sets forth the historical process whereby a legal system has come to be what it is over time".
- (ii) Why does the author say that the roots of the present of human institutions lie deeply buried in the past?
- (iii) What is the result of ignoring the past of modern law?
- (iv) On the basis of the passage can you say that past dies?
- (v) Make sentences with the following words : Endeavour, Pitfalls, Anomalies (5×3=15)

4. Translate the following passage into English :

लोकतंत्र का मूल आधार है कि प्रत्येक नागरिक को समान अधिकार प्राप्त हों और सभी कानून के सामने समान हों। इस व्यवस्था को

सुनिश्चित करने का कार्य न्यायपालिका करती है। न्यायपालिका, लोकतंत्र का एक स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष स्तंभ है, जो न केवल नागरिकों के अधिकारों की रक्षा करती है, बल्कि सरकार और अन्य संस्थाओं की कार्यवाही की भी निगरानी करती है। जब भी किसी नागरिक के मौलिक अधिकारों का उल्लंघन होता है, तो वही न्यायपालिका है जो उसे न्याय दिलाने का काम करती है। न्यायपालिका यह सुनिश्चित करती है कि देश में कानून का शासन बना रहे और कोई भी व्यक्ति, चाहे वह कितना भी शक्तिशाली क्यों न हो, कानून से ऊपर न हो। इसके अलावा, न्यायपालिका संसद द्वारा बनाए गए कानूनों की संविधान के अनुरूपता की समीक्षा भी करती है। एक स्वतंत्र और मजबूत न्यायपालिका ही लोकतंत्र को टिकाऊ और जीवंत बनाती है। अगर न्यायपालिका निष्पक्ष न हो, तो लोकतंत्र की आत्मा ही समाप्त हो जाती है। इसलिए, एक न्यायप्रिय, पारदर्शी और सशक्त न्यायपालिका लोकतंत्र की सफलता के लिए अत्यंत आवश्यक है।

**Paraphrase the following lines (Only for foreign students) :**

Youth is not a time of life; it is a state of mind; it is not a matter of rosy cheeks, red lips, and supple knees; it is a matter of the will, a quality of the imagination, a vigour of the emotions; it is the freshness of the deep springs of life. Youth means the predominance of courage over timidity, of adventure over the love of ease. Nobody grows old merely by a number of years. We grow old by deserting our ideas. Years may wrinkle the skin, but to give up enthusiasm wrinkles the soul.

**UNIT-III**

5. Define Figures of Speech with some examples. What is the importance of the Figures of Speech in a language? 15

6. Explain the following Figures of Speech (Any *three*) :

- (a) Irony.
- (b) Personification.
- (c) Hyperbole.
- (d) Metonymy.
- (e) Alliteration.

$(3 \times 5 = 15)$

**UNIT-IV**

7. Write a character-sketch of your favourite character in the play *The Merchant of Venice*. 15

8. Discuss the plot of the play *The Merchant of Venice*. 15

**UNIT-V****(Compulsory Question)**

9. Attempt all questions :

- (a) Define Word Accent.
- (b) Write a note on Epigram.
- (c) Define translation.
- (d) Write a note on the dramatic significance of the trial scene of the play *The Merchant of Venice*.

$(4 \times 5 = 20)$

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**29102****BLG/M-25****POLITICAL SCIENCE-II**

(Political Analysis)

Paper : 202

Time : Three Hours] [Maximum Marks : 80

**Note :** Candidates are to attempt *five* questions in all, selecting *one* from each unit. Question No. 9 is of compulsory nature.

**UNIT-I**

1. What is Authority? Discuss various types of power.
2. Discuss various reasons of crisis in Legitimacy.

**UNIT-II**

3. Define Equality. How important is it?
4. What is Justice? Discuss various dimensions of it.

**UNIT-III**

5. Define Political Modernization. Discuss main features of it.
6. What is Political Development? Discuss features of it.

## **UNIT-IV**

7. Discuss main features of Liberalism.

8. Discuss the concept of Non-Violence within Gandhism.

## **UNIT-V**

### **(Compulsory Question)**

9. Short answer type questions :

- (a) Political Power.
- (b) Individual Liberty.
- (c) Homogeneous Political Culture.
- (d) Surplus value.

**BLG/M-25**  
**SOCIOLOGY-II**  
**(Indian Society)**  
**Paper : 203**

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

**Note :** Attempt any *five* questions in all, selecting *one* question from each unit. Question number 9 (Unit-V) is compulsory.

**UNIT-I**

1. Discuss the characteristics of Traditional Hindu Social Organization of Indian society. (15)
2. Discuss this statement "Unity and Diversity in India". (15)

**UNIT-II**

3. Define caste. Explain changing dimensions of caste in Indian society. (15)
4. Discuss the factors contribute to the change in social institutions in India. (15)

5. What is nationalism. What are the main features of nationalism. Discuss the role of nationalism in the Indian independence movement. (15)

6. What is modernization? Explain the characteristics of modernization? How is modernization different from westernization? (15)

**UNIT-IV**

7. Explain how social norms and cultural practices contribute to crimes against women in India. Discuss the major laws to protect women against crimes? (15)

8. Analysis the problems of poverty in India. Explain the effective Measures in Poverty Alleviation. (15)

**UNIT-V**

**(Compulsory Question)**

9. Write short note on following :

(a) Types of Cities.  
(b) Functions of Family.  
(c) Problem of Nation-building.  
(d) Problems of Old aged. (5×4=20)

**BLG/M-25**

**LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY**

**Paper : 204/204(A)**

**Time : Three Hours]**

**[Maximum Marks : 80]**

**Note :** The candidate shall be required to attempt *five* questions in all, selecting *one* question from each Unit i.e., Unit I to Unit IV and Question No. 9 in Unit V shall be compulsory.

**UNIT-I**

1. Discuss in detail the establishment of the East India Company and the administration of Justice in the Presidency.
2. Discuss in detail the trial of Raja Nand Kumar case.

**UNIT-II**

3. Discuss in detail Warren Hastings the plans of 1772.
4. What is the role of Cornwallis in the judicial reforms?

5. How did the Indian Council Act of 1861 mark a shift in the British approach to governing India, particularly concerning the inclusion of Indians in the legislative process, and what were the limitations of this inclusion?
6. Compare and contrast the extent of Indian participation in the legislative and executive branches of the government under the Indian Council Acts of 1861 and 1892. What does this comparison reveal about the evolving nature of British policy towards Indian involvement?

#### UNIT-IV

7. Analyze the key features of the Government of India Act, 1935, focusing on the provisions for provincial autonomy and the proposed federal structure. What were the reasons behind its enactment, and why was the federal part never fully implemented?
8. Trace the evolution of law reporting in India from its early stages to the establishment of official reporting systems. What were the challenges faced in the initial phases, and how did systematic law reporting contribute to the development of Indian jurisprudence?

**(Compulsory Question)**

9. Answer all the questions :

- (a) What was the basic object of the Act of Settlement, 1781?
- (b) Why was the Mayor's Court established?
- (c) What were the functions of the Privy Council (in the context of Indian legal history)?
- (d) What was the jurisdiction of the Federal Court (established under the Government of India Act, 1935)?

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**LAW OF CONSUMER PROTECTION  
AND COMPETITION**

Paper : 205/205(A)

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

**Note :**

- (i) Nine questions will be set in all, two questions from each Unit (I-IV) and one compulsory question from Unit V.
- (ii) The compulsory question in Unit V shall consist of four parts, selecting one question from each unit.
- (iii) The candidate is required to attempt *five* questions in all, selecting *one* question from Unit I-IV and Question No. 9 in Unit V is compulsory.
- (iv) Each question in Unit I-IV shall carry 15 marks and Question No. 9 Unit V carry 20 marks.

**UNIT-I**

1. What major changes has been brought by the Act of 2019 as compare to Consumer Protection Act, 1986. Explain in detail.
2. Define consumer under the Consumer Protection Act. Explain the goods purchased for carrying livelihood is included in the definition of consumer or not.

3. Explain the composition and powers of District Commission.
4. Explain the composition and powers of State Commission.

### **UNIT-III**

5. Explain Restrictive Trade Practice in detail.
6. State all the rights available to consumers under Consumer Protection Act, 2019.

### **UNIT-IV**

7. Explain major features of Competition Act, 2002.
8. Explain powers and duties of Competition Commission of India.

### **UNIT-V**

#### **(Compulsory Question)**

9. Write short notes on :
  - (a) Endorser's Liability.
  - (b) National Commission.
  - (c) Unfair Trade Practice.
  - (d) Composition of Competition Commission of India.

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BLG/M-25

LAW OF CONTRACT-II  
(Special Contract)

Paper : 206

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

**Note :** Attempt *five* questions in all. Select *one* question From each Unit-I to IV. Question No. 9 of Unit-V is compulsory.

**UNIT-I**

1. Briefly discuss the rights of surety against creditor and principal debtor with the help of relevant case law. (15)
2. Briefly discuss the facts and issues involved in the case of Bank of Bihar v Damodar Prasad, AIR 1969 SC 297. (15)

**UNIT-II**

3. Explain the contract of bailment and decide the legal status of finder of goods under Indian Contract Act. (15)
4. Explain the essentials of a valid pledge and state the difference between pledge and pledge by hypothecation. (15)

**UNIT-II**

3. Explain the composition and powers of District Commission.
4. Explain the composition and powers of State Commission.

**UNIT-III**

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**UNIT-IV**

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**UNIT-V****(Compulsory Question)**

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  - (c) Unfair Trade Practice.
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