



5001/6001/7001

I Semester 5 Year B.A.,LL.B. (Maj.-Min. System)/B.B.A.,LL.B./  
B.Com.,LL.B. Examination, January/February 2025 (Odd Sem.)  
**GENERAL ENGLISH**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
1. Answer Section – A and B compulsorily.
  2. Section – A and B consists of 40 marks each.
  3. Figures to the right indicate marks.
  4. Write neatly and clearly.

**SECTION – A**

Answer any four of the following.

Marks : 4×10=40

- Q. No. 1. Explain the early life of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.
- Q. No. 2. How did Radhakrishnan explain philosophy and religion which are integral part of life ?
- Q. No. 3. Discuss Dada Abdulla's case.
- Q. No. 4. Explain Gandhiji's preparation for England.
- Q. No. 5. How did Gandhiji solve Parsi Rustomaji's problem ?
- Q. No. 6. Explain the great trial of Gandhiji.
- Q. No. 7. Why does Gandhi plunge into politics ?

**SECTION – B**

Q. No. 8. (A) i) Fill in the blanks with suitable articles/prepositions  
(any 5) :

Marks : 5×1=5

- 1) He must meet \_\_\_\_\_ lawyer.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ elephant killed him.
- 3) He is \_\_\_\_\_ cleverest boy in the class.
- 4) Ravi went \_\_\_\_\_ Mangluru.
- 5) Bhavana is fond \_\_\_\_\_ music.
- 6) He came \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.

P.T.O.



(ii) Do as directed (any 5) : Marks : 5x1=5

- 1) He must confess his guilt to escape punishment.  
(Change to compound sentence)
- 2) I knew his residence.  
(Change to complex)
- 3) How clever the girl is !  
(Change to assertive)
- 4) She sings a song.  
(Change to interrogative)
- 5) He went to Delhi yesterday.  
(Frame a question)
- 6) He finished his work and went home.  
(Change to simple sentence)

(B) i) Change the voice in the following (any 5) : Marks : 5x1=5

- a) A lawyer wrote a long letter.
- b) She is preparing food.
- c) Do it.
- d) Who made it ?
- e) It was torn by a child.
- f) It will be judged by her.

ii) Change any 5 into direct/indirect speech : Marks : 5x1=5

- a) A student said to a teacher, "I am your student".
- b) A lawyer said to a client, "bring your documents"
- c) He said to her, "Are you writing notes ?"
- d) A girl said, "I was working here".
- e) Mother warned child not to sit there.
- f) She asked him what he was.



Q. No. 9. (A) Use any 5 legal words in sentences of your own. Marks : 5×1=5

- a) Defense.
- b) Bail.
- c) Accused.
- d) Warrant.
- e) Court.
- f) Arbitration.

(B) Bring out the meaning of any 5 idioms given below by using them in sentences of your own. Marks : 5×1=5

- a) Move heaven and earth.
- b) Apple of discord.
- c) Be a party to.
- d) Get off-scot-free.
- e) To turn a deaf ear.
- f) At sixes and sevens.

(C) Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper about theft of a bank in your area. Marks : 10

OR

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Marks : 5×2=10

Village Swaraj is that it is complete republic ; independent of its neighbours for its vital wants, and yet dependent for many others in which dependence is necessary. Thus, the



first concern of every village will be to grow its own food crop and cotton for its clothes. It should have a reserve for its cattle, recreation and playgrounds for adults and children. Then, if there is more land available, it will grow usually money crops, then excluding ganja, tobacco, opium and the like. The village will maintain a village theatre, school and public hall. It will have its own water works ensuring clean supply. This can be done through controlled wells and tanks. Education will be conducted on a co-operation basis. There will be no castes, such as we have today with their graded untouchability. Non-violence with its technique of Satyagrah and non-co-operation will have the sanction of the village community. There will be a compulsory service of village guards who will be selected by rotation from the register maintained by the village. The government of the village will be conducted by the panchayat of five persons annually elected by the adult villagers, male and female, possessing minimum prescribed qualifications.

- 1) In what way is village Swaraj complete republic ?
- 2) What is the first concern of every village ?
- 3) What will the village do if more land is available ?
- 4) What are the other functions of the village Swaraj ?
- 5) How is the government of the village be elected ?



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I Semester 5 Year B.A.LL.B. (Maj.-Min. System)/B.B.A.LL.B./B.Com.LL.B.  
(Even Sem.) Examination, August/September 2024

## GENERAL ENGLISH

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :
1. Answer Section – A and Section – B completely.
  2. Section – A and Section – B consists of 40 marks each.
  3. Figures to the right indicate marks.
  4. Write neatly and clearly.

## SECTION – A

Answer any four of the following.

Marks : 10×4=40

- Q. No. 1. What is the aim of philosophy according to Dr. S. Radhakrishnan ?
- Q. No. 2. Give your assessment on the personality of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.
- Q. No. 3. Explain Gandhi's preparation for the bar.
- Q. No. 4. Why does Gandhi change his loyalty against the British Government ?
- Q. No. 5. Explain the proceedings against Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Desai.
- Q. No. 6. Analyse Lala Labhu Ram's case.
- Q. No. 7. Explain Gandhi's journey to South Africa.

## SECTION – B

Q. No. 8. (A) i) Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions/articles : Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) John is advised \_\_\_\_\_ work hard.
- 2) The Cobra is \_\_\_\_\_ venomous snake.
- 3) Liberty is \_\_\_\_\_ highest political end.
- 4) A stone thrown \_\_\_\_\_ a pool sank immediately.
- 5) The fruits \_\_\_\_\_ the table are raw.

P.T.O.



ii) Do as directed (**any five**) : Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) Spare the rod and spoil the child.  
(Rewrite using 'If')
- 2) Follow my advice or you will be ruined.  
(Use 'unless')
- 3) If you don't take medicine. You will not be cured.  
(Combine using 'either ..... or ...')
- 4) They played very well and won the match.  
(Combine using '... not only ..... but also')
- 5) He is intelligent, people appreciated him.  
(Use 'such ..... that')
- 6) On hearing the news he fainted.  
(Use 'No sooner ..... than')

(B) i) Change the voice of the following (**any five**) : Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) The criminals have stolen the money.
- 2) Fire destroyed the town.
- 3) Respect the elders.
- 4) Why did you write such a letter ?
- 5) They made him king.
- 6) The child is singing a song.

ii) Change into direct/indirect speech : Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) He said, "Shall I open the window ?"
- 2) He said, "I am glad to be here this evening."
- 3) The culprit said, "Oh ! Lord, have mercy on me."
- 4) The policeman said, "Why are you sitting here alone ?"
- 5) The girl said, "I was listening to the radio."

Q. No. 9. (A) Frame sentences of **any five** legal words to bring out their meaning :

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) Accused
- 2) Damages
- 3) Fraud
- 4) Presumption
- 5) Summons
- 6) Trespass.



(B) Bring out the meaning of **any five** of the following idioms by using them in sentences of your own : Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) Apple of one's eye
- 2) Burn the midnight oil
- 3) Far and wide
- 4) At sixes and sevens
- 5) To the point
- 6) Turn a deaf ear.

(C) Write a job application for the post of a legal consultant in response to an advertisement dated 30<sup>th</sup> July 2024 in the Hindu daily. Marks : 10

OR

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below :

Education is not an end, but a means to an end. In other words, we don't educate children only for the purpose of educating them; our purpose is to fit them for life. As soon as we realise that fact, we will understand that it is very important to choose a system of education which will readily prepare children for life. It is not enough just to choose the first system of education one finds; or to continue with one's old system of education without examining it to see whether it is in fact suitable or not.

In many modern countries it has for sometime been fashionable to think by free education for all – whether rich or poor, clever or stupid – one can solve all the problems of society and build a perfect nation. But we can already see that free education for all is not enough; we find in such countries a far larger number of university degree holders than there are jobs for them to fill. Because of their degrees, they refuse to do what they think 'low work' and in fact work with the hands is thought to be dirty and shameful in such countries.

But we have only to think for a moment to understand that the work of a completely uneducated farmer is far more important than that of a Professor. We can live without



education but we die if we have no food. If no one cleaned our streets and took the rubbish away from our house, we should get terrible diseases in our towns. In countries where there are no servants because everyone is ashamed of such work the professors have to waste much of their time doing household work.

- 1) What is the difference between an end and means to an end ?
- 2) What is the kind of education you are asked to choose by the writer ?
- 3) What is not enough in the matter of choice of a system of education ?
- 4) What has been the fashion to think in some countries in the matter of education ?
- 5) What is your idea of true education ?

Education is not an end, but a means to an end. In other words, we don't educate children only for the purpose of educating them; our purpose is to fit them for life. As soon as we realise that fact, we will understand that it is very important to choose a system of education which will readily prepare children for life. It is not enough just to choose the first system of education one finds, or to continue with one's old system of education without examining it to see whether it is in fact suitable or not.

In many modern countries it has for sometime been fashionable to think by free education for all - whether rich or poor, clever or stupid - one can solve all the problems of society and build a perfect nation. But we can already see that free education for all is not enough; we find in such countries a far larger number of university degree holders than there are jobs for them to fill. Because of their degrees, they refuse to do what they think 'low work' and in fact work with the hands is thought to be dirty and shameful in such countries.

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I Semester 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (Maj.-Min. System) /B.B.A. LL.B./B.Com.  
LL.B. Examination, March/April 2024 (Odd Sem.)  
GENERAL ENGLISH

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
1. Answer Section A and B compulsorily.
  2. Section A and Section B consist of 40 marks each.
  3. Marks are reduced for illegible hand writing, language and grammar mistakes.

SECTION – A

Answer **any four** of the following questions.

(10×4=40)

- Q. No. 1. Explain the personality of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan with reference to the article "My search for truth".
- Q. No. 2. Examine the contributions of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan to the domain of philosophy.
- Q. No. 3. Explain Gandhi's preparation for the bar.
- Q. No. 4. Explain the significance of Dada Abdulla's case.
- Q. No. 5. Why does Sir Thomas Strangman the advocate general plead for a trial in the Ahmedabad case ?
- Q. No. 6. Critically examine Dasappa's case.
- Q. No. 7. Why does Mr. Gandhi say that the law administered in British India is formulated for the benefit of the exploiter ?

SECTION – B

Q. No. 8. A) i) Fill in the blanks with prepositions or articles (**any 5**)

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- 1) He held \_\_\_\_\_ post for ten years.
- 2) They left \_\_\_\_\_ midnight.
- 3) He is angry \_\_\_\_\_ his servant.
- 4) John met with \_\_\_\_\_ accident.
- 5) Kindly wait \_\_\_\_\_ minute.
- 6) Send the letter \_\_\_\_\_ my address.

P.T.O.



ii) Do as directed (**any 5**).

5

- 1) The servant proved his innocence.  
(Change into complex sentence)
- 2) He is a rogue. He is a madman.  
(Use both ..... and)
- 3) He is intelligent and humble.  
(Use not only ..... but also)
- 4) Don't borrow. Don't lend.  
(Use Neither ..... nor)
- 5) Health is very important. It must not be neglected.  
(Use too ..... to )
- 6) No other diamond is costly as Kohinoor.  
(Change into affirmative sentence)

Q. No. 8. B) i) Change the voice (**any 5**) of the following.

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- 1) The right will delight him.
- 2) Who wrote this article ?
- 3) I saw her reading a novel.
- 4) Let him be asked to leave at once.
- 5) This picture has been drawn by her.
- 6) Everyone was surprised at your failure.

ii) Change into direct/indirect speech. (**any 5**)

5

- 1) She said, "I was listening to the radio".
- 2) She asked me, "Which school do you go to ?".
- 3) He said, "What a glorious sunset !"
- 4) The teacher said, " Boys, work hard and steadily".
- 5) He asked if he should open the window.
- 6) He informed that he had arrived the day before.

Q. No. 9. A) Frame sentences using **any five** of the legal words given below to bring out their meaning.

5

- 1) Affidavit
- 2) Consent
- 3) Jurisdiction
- 4) Negligence
- 5) Minor
- 6) Tort.



- B) Frame sentences using **any five** idioms given below to bring out their meaning. 5
- 1) Apple of one's eyes
  - 2) Bring to a standstill
  - 3) Keep in the dark
  - 4) In the twinkling of an eye
  - 5) Make both ends meet
  - 6) Part and Parcel.
- C) Write a letter to legal conclave a law firm applying for a post of legal assistant. 10

OR

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions, given below.

“Bailable offence” means an offence which is shown as bailable in the first schedule, or which is made bailable by any other law for the time being in force, and ‘non-bailable’ offence means any other offence.

Bailable offences are less serious than non-bailable offences. The word ‘bail’ means release of a person from legal custody. Therefore, when a person is granted bail, he is released from restraint. But it may be noted here that in the case of a bailable offence bail can be claimed as a matter of right. As the bailable offences are less grave and serious than those which are non-bailable, therefore, if an offence is punishable with imprisonment for less than three years or with fine only, it is bailable, on the other hand, a non-bailable offence is one which is punishable with a death penalty, or life imprisonment, or imprisonment for three years or more.



In bailable offences bail is granted as a matter of course either by the Police Officer in charge of the accused or the Court. As soon as the accused is prepared to give bail, the police officer or the Court, before whom he offers to give bail, is bound to release him on such terms as to bail as may appear reasonable to the Police Officer or the Court, as the case may be. Again, the Police Officer or the Court, can even discharge the accused on executing a bond, instead of taking bail from him. Thus, one of the basic rights and privileges provided by the criminal procedure and administration of India is the right to bail.

The Criminal Procedure Code has not provided any test to determine whether an offence is bailable or non-bailable one. Anyhow, serious offences are treated as non-bailable. No doubt, non-bailable offences are those in which it is not at all open to the Police Officer to release the accused on bail but this does not mean that those accused can never be released on bail in any case. They can be released on application for bail by an order or Court of law after giving reasonable opportunity to the public prosecutor. Sometimes bail may be given in non-bailable offences on consideration to the necessity of release of an accused's harmless nature or his physical health. In this case the Magistrate has certain discretionary powers to release on bail.

- 1) What is a bailable offence ?
  - 2) What is a bail ? Is it a right ?
  - 3) What is a non-bailable offence ?
  - 4) Explain the procedure to release an accused on bail.
  - 5) When can an accused get bail in non-bailable offences ?
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**First Semester 5 Year B.A.LL.B. (Maj.-Min. System)/B.B.A.LL.B./  
B.Com.LL.B. Examination, September/October 2023 (June 2023)  
GENERAL ENGLISH**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
1. Answer Section – A and Section – B compulsorily.
  2. Section – A and Section – B carry 40 marks each.
  3. Figures to the right indicate marks.
  4. Write neatly and clearly.

**SECTION – A**

Answer any 4 of the following questions.

Marks : 10×4=40

- Q. No. 1. Why did Dr. Radhakrishnan take up the study of Hindu Philosophy ?
- Q. No. 2. Explain the aim of philosophy as propounded by Dr. Radhakrishnan.
- Q. No. 3. Explain M. K. Gandhi's preparation for England.
- Q. No. 4. Explain the case of Dada Abdulla Sheth. How does M. K. Gandhi solve it ?
- Q. No. 5. Why does the Advocate General Sir Thomas Strangman urge for a trial in the Ahmedabad case ?
- Q. No. 6. Why does Gandhi say that the law administered by British government in India is prostituted for the benefit of the ruler ?
- Q. No. 7. Explain any two of the following cases.
- (1) Lala Laburam's case.
  - (2) Fining the labourers.
  - (3) Jagannath's case.

P.T.O.



## SECTION – B

Q. No. 8. (A) (i) Fill in the blanks with suitable articles/prepositions  
(any 5).

Marks : 1×5=5

- (1) Please keep \_\_\_\_\_ book on the table.
- (2) I want to drink \_\_\_\_\_ glass of juice.
- (3) The parachute is \_\_\_\_\_ airman's umbrella.
- (4) The mad dog ran \_\_\_\_\_ the road.
- (5) I am tired \_\_\_\_\_ reading this book.
- (6) He came home \_\_\_\_\_ his friend.

Q. No. 8. (A) (ii) Do as directed (any 5).

Marks : 1×5=5

- (1) On hearing the news, he fainted.  
(Change to compound)
- (2) As he was hurt, he couldn't walk.  
(Change to simple)
- (3) It is not a difficult task.  
(Change to affirmative)
- (4) It was a great victory.  
(Change to exclamatory)
- (5) Please tell me what is your requirement.  
(Change to simple)
- (6) Shall I ever forget those happy days ?  
(Change to assertive)

Q. No. 8. (B) (i) Change the voice in the following sentences  
(any 5).

Marks : 1×5=5

- (1) He spoke the truth.
- (2) Persian was taught to me by him.
- (3) This book was written by me.
- (4) Catch the ball.
- (5) By whom was Urdu taught ?
- (6) Edison invented the bulb.



Q. No. 8. (B) (ii) Change to direct/indirect speech (**any 5**). Marks : 1×5=5

- (1) She said, "I am free today".
- (2) "Are you sure what you are doing ?" Sheetal said.
- (3) "Will you give me the doll ?" Said the baby.
- (4) Madhu said that he had been to the market.
- (5) The mother asked her son if he was hungry.
- (6) She exclaimed with joy that she was very happy.

Q. No. 9. (A) Use **any 5** legal words in sentences of your own. Marks : 1×5=5

- (1) Partition.
- (2) Statute.
- (3) Arrest.
- (4) Bench.
- (5) Plaintiff.
- (6) Bail.

Q. No. 9. (B) Use **any 5** idioms in sentences of your own to bring out their meaning. Marks : 1×5=5

- (1) Apple of discord.
- (2) Nook and corner.
- (3) To the best of one's ability.
- (4) Bring to book.
- (5) Take a bird's eye view.
- (6) Caught red handed.

Q. No. 9. (C) Write a letter to the editor of the newspaper complaining about the cutting down of trees in the city area. Marks : 10

OR

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

A sanctuary may be defined as a place where Man is passive and the rest of Nature active. Till quite recently Nature had her own sanctuaries, where man either did not go at all or only as a tool-using animal in comparatively small numbers. But now, in this machinery age, there is no place left where man cannot go with overwhelming forces at his command. He can strangle to death all the nobler wildlife in the world to-day. Tomorrow he certainly will have done so, unless he exercises due foresight and self-control in the mean time.



There is not the slightest doubt that birds and mammals are now being killed off much faster than they can breed. And it is always the largest and noblest forms of life that suffer most. The whales and elephants, lions and eagles, go. The rats and flies, and all mean parasites, remain. This is inevitable in certain cases. But it is wanton killing off that I am speaking of to-night. Civilized man begins by destroying the very forms of wildlife he learns to appreciate most when he becomes still more civilized. The obvious remedy is to begin conservation at an earlier stage, when it is easier and better in every way, by enforcing laws for close seasons, game preserves, the selective protection of certain species, and sanctuaries.

I have just defined a sanctuary as a place where man is passive and the rest of Nature active. But this general definition is too absolute for any special case. The mere fact that man has to protect a sanctuary does away with his purely passive attitude. Then, he can be beneficially active by destroying pests and parasites, like bot-flies or mosquitoes, and by finding antidotes for diseases like the epidemic which periodically kills off the rabbits and thus starves many of the carnivora to death. But, except in cases where experiment has proved his intervention to be beneficial, the less he upsets the balance of Nature the better, even when he tries to be an earthly Providence.

**Questions :**

- (1) What is a sanctuary ?
- (2) How does man destroy nature ?
- (3) How can a sanctuary be saved ?
- (4) When can man's intervention with nature be beneficial ?
- (5) Suggest a suitable title to the passage.



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**First Semester 5 Year B.A., LL.B. (Maj.-Minor System)/B.B.A.LL.B./  
B.Com.LL.B. Examination, March/April 2023 (Dec. 2022)  
GENERAL ENGLISH**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
- 1. Answer Section – A and Section – B completely.**
  - 2. Section – A and Section – B consists of 40 marks each.**
  - 3. Marks will be reduced for spelling and grammar mistakes.**
  - 4. Write neatly and legibly.**

**SECTION – A**

Answer **any four** of the following questions.

Marks : 10×4=40

- Q. No. 1. What were the various factors that shaped the character of Dr. Radhakrishnan ?
- Q. No. 2. Why according to Dr. Radhakrishnan there is a lack of spiritual note in modern civilization ?
- Q. No. 3. Why does Gandhi plunge into politics ?
- Q. No. 4. Explain Dada Abdullah's case.
- Q. No. 5. Why does M. K. Gandhi plead for severest penalty in the sedition case ?
- Q. No. 6. Why was Gandhi not allowed to practise in South Africa ? How did he succeed ?
- Q. No. 7. Explain **any two** of the following.
  - (1) Jagannath's case
  - (2) Mysore Lawyers
  - (3) Dasappa's case.

P.T.O.



## SECTION – B

Q. No. 8. (A) i) Fill in the blanks with suitable articles/prepositions (any 5). Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) It was \_\_\_\_\_ right answer.
- 2) Brutus was \_\_\_\_\_ honourable man.
- 3) He is \_\_\_\_\_ European.
- 4) The diary is \_\_\_\_\_ the drawer.
- 5) She is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ Hema.
- 6) I am going \_\_\_\_\_ the market.

ii) Do as directed (any 5) : Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) He is poor yet contented.  
(Change to complex)
- 2) On hearing his father's footsteps he ran away.  
(Change to compound)
- 3) God will not forget the humble.  
(Change to Affirmative)
- 4) It is too hot to drink.  
(Use so .... that ....)
- 5) Are you afraid of him ?  
(Change to Assertive)
- 6) Since he was punished, he wept.  
(Change to simple)

(B) i) Change the voice in the following (any 5). Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) He caught the ball.
- 2) The vegetables were cut by Suma.
- 3) Let the door be closed.
- 4) Who told the story ?
- 5) The teacher is explaining the lesson.
- 6) This work was completed by the workers.

ii) Change to direct/indirect speech (any 5) : Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) "It is raining heavily", said Madan.
- 2) The boy said to his friend, "I am not able to solve the sum."
- 3) "Where are you going ?" said the old man.
- 4) They exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.
- 5) The king ordered his soldiers to bring in the prisoners.
- 6) Geeta requested Mona to lend her notes.



Q. No. 9. (A) Use **any five** legal words in sentences of your own. Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) Will
- 2) Verdict
- 3) Defamation
- 4) Summons
- 5) Court
- 6) Respondent.

(B) Frame sentences using the idioms given below (**any 5**). Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) Bring to book.
- 2) At one's fingertips.
- 3) Far and near.
- 4) In a nut shell.
- 5) Over and over again.
- 6) To turn a deaf ear.

(C) Write a letter to the editor of the Hindu; about the shortage of electricity supply in your area. Marks : 10

OR

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. Marks : 2×5=10

In agrarian economies such as India, agriculture land is a critical source of livelihood. Majority of the agriculture land is owned privately. Women contribute substantially to agriculture and to domestic food security. Yet they are denied effective rights to own or control the land that they cultivate and on which they and their families are dependent for subsistence. Women remain unwaged and invisible workers on family farms or underpaid workers of the farms of others. As an increasing number of men move to non-farm jobs it is women who remain in agriculture. But even among the large and growing body of de facto female headed households in India few have direct access to land in their own rights.

Women need independent rights in land for many reasons : to enhance theirs and their family's welfare, for increasing farm productivity and for their overall empowerment. The insecurity which a woman feels when owning no productive asset, places her in an extremely vulnerable position at home and in the



community. Studies show that women's independent land rights and control can enhance food security, improve child nutrition, health and education, and even reduce domestic violence. Women who own land feel greatly empowered and self-confident and have more voice both within the home and in the community. They are also better able to get their dues from government schemes and institutions. All this enhances their economic and social security. Even if the land possessed by the household is limited and unirrigated, it can still contribute to enhancing economic security to poor women via both farm and non-farm enterprises. While other factors are also involved in this, land ownership is the critical factor.

There is a relationship between the risk of rural poverty and land access. This relation is in the negative. Land can provide both direct and indirect benefits. Direct advantages can stem from growing crops or fodder or trees. Indirect advantages can take various forms : owned land can serve as collateral for credit or as a mortgageable or saleable asset during a crisis. But land access by men alone cannot be assumed to benefit women and children equitably. The significant body of evidence that has emerged over the years shows systematic gender inequalities in access to basic necessities within the households. Women and children's risk of poverty can thus depend crucially on women's direct access to income and resources, not just access mediated through husbands or male relatives. In addition, owning land would enhance women's self-confidence and ability to demand their due in government programmes, such as for health care and education.

**Questions :**

- 1) Why is agriculture important in agrarian economies ?
- 2) What are the problems faced by women in agrarian societies ?
- 3) What do the women need ?
- 4) What are the direct and indirect benefits of land ?
- 5) Give a suitable title to the passage.



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**I Semester 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (Maj.-Min. System)/B.B.A. LL.B./B.Com. LL.B.  
Examination, October/November 2022 (June 2022)  
GENERAL ENGLISH**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
1. Answer Section – A and Section – B completely.
  2. Section – A and Section – B consists of 40 marks each.
  3. Figures to the right indicate marks.
  4. Write neatly and clearly.

**SECTION – A**Answer **any four** of the following :

Marks : 4×10=40

- Q. No. 1. Explain the view of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan on religion and philosophy.
- Q. No. 2. Analyse the contributions of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan to the field of philosophy.
- Q. No. 3. Why does M. K. Gandhi plunge into politics ?
- Q. No. 4. How does Gandhi save his client Parsi Rustomji ?
- Q. No. 5. Explain the significance of the Ahmadabad case.
- Q. No. 6. Explain Gandhi's legal philosophy.
- Q. No. 7. Analyse Lala Radha Krishna's case.

**SECTION – B**

Q. No. 8. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions/articles : Marks : 1×5=5

- (A) i) 1) You are requested \_\_\_\_\_ be prepared for your new assignment.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ conflict between Ukrain and Russia has hit millions of people.
- 3) Indian democracy has \_\_\_\_\_ federal policy.
- 4) He is \_\_\_\_\_ avid reader.
- 5) The story began \_\_\_\_\_ a merry note.

P.T.O.



ii) Do as directed (**any five**) :

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) As soon as rain stopped the match began.  
(Use : Non sooner . . . than)
- 2) He is rich. He has no peace of mind.  
(Use : Although)
- 3) One of us must write the report.  
(Use : Either . . . or)
- 4) He is very rich but lives like a pauper.  
(Convert into a simple sentence)
- 5) I am too old to learn new tricks.  
(Convert into a negative sentence)
- 6) He is a lazy person. He is always late.  
(Use : Such . . . that)

(B) i) Change the voice of the following :

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) The children were instructed by the teacher.
- 2) Tom changed the flat tyre.
- 3) Will you accept the position ?
- 4) Rahul will pass the message.
- 5) The minister is known to me.

ii) Change into direct/indirect speech :

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) The judge said to the accused, "Have you any questions to ask ?"
- 2) The teacher said, "When did you go to Delhi" ?
- 3) He said, "Wow ! What a beauty !"
- 4) The general commanded his soldiers to fire immediately.
- 5) My friend asked me whether I had my lunch.

Q. No. 9. (A) Use **any five** of the legal words in sentences of your own to bring out their meaning :

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) Approver.
- 2) Counsel.
- 3) Decree.
- 4) Jurisdiction.
- 5) Partition.
- 6) Transfer.



(B) Bring out the meaning of the following idioms by using them in sentences of your own (**any five**) : Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) Apple of discord.
- 2) Blow one's own trumpet.
- 3) Caught red handed.
- 4) Move heaven and earth.
- 5) To the letter.
- 6) Turn a new leaf.

(C) Write a letter to the editor of Hindustan Times, New Delhi regarding reckless driving causing nuisance to the pedestrians : Marks : 10

OR

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below :

The students should devote the whole of their vacation to village service. To this end, instead of taking their walks along beaten paths, they should walk to the villages within easy reach of their institutions, and study the conditions of the village folk and befriend them. This habit will bring them in contact with the villagers who, when the students actually go to stay in their midst, will, by reason of the pervious occasional contact, receive them as friends rather than strangers. During the long vacation, the students will stay in the villages and offer to conduct classes for adults, and to teach the rules of sanitation to the villagers, and attend to ordinary cases of illness. They will also introduce the spinning wheel amongst them, and teach them the use of every spare minute. In order that this may be done, students and teachers will have to revise their ideas of the uses of vacation. Often do thoughtless teachers prescribe lessons to be done during the vacation. This, in my opinion, is in any case a vicious habit. Vacation is just the period when student's



mind should be free from the routine work, and be left free for self-help and original development. The village work I have mentioned, is easily the best form of recreation and light instruction. It is obviously the best preparation for dedication to exclusive village service after finishing studies.

- (a) What type of part-time work should be undertaken by the college students ?
- (b) How should students befriend the villagers ?
- (c) How should students spend their long vacation ?
- (d) What type of services can the students render to the villagers ?
- (e) What is the true end and aim of a vacation for a student ?



5001/6001/7001

**I Semester 5 Year B.A.LL.B. (Maj.-Minor System)/B.Com.LL.B./B.B.A. LL.B.  
Examination, April/May 2022 (Dec. 2021)  
GENERAL ENGLISH**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
1. Answer Section – A and Section – B completely.
  2. Section – A and Section – B consists of 40 marks each.
  3. Marks will be reduced for spelling and grammar mistakes.
  4. Write neatly and legibly.

**SECTION – A**

Answer **any four** of the following questions.

Marks : 4×10=40

- Q. No. 1. Explain the contributions made by Dr. Radhakrishnan to the study of Philosophy.
- Q. No. 2. Explain the early life of Dr. Radhakrishnan.
- Q. No. 3. Explain the initial years of practice of M.K. Gandhi.
- Q. No. 4. Explain the circumstance that made Gandhi to go to South Africa.
- Q. No. 5. Explain the Court of contempt case of M.K. Gandhi and Mr. Desai.
- Q. No. 6. Explain M.K. Gandhi's journey to South Africa.
- Q. No. 7. Explain **any two** of the following :
  - (1) Lala Radhakrishna's case.
  - (2) Babu Kalinath Roy's case.
  - (3) Cobblers v/s lawyers.

**SECTION – B**

- Q. No. 8. A) i) Fill in the blanks with suitable articles/prepositions (**any 5**).

Marks : 1×5=5

- (1) I wrote \_\_\_\_\_ letter to my friend.
- (2) It is \_\_\_\_\_ important question.
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Ganges is a river.
- (4) The lady is waiting \_\_\_\_\_ her son.
- (5) The gift was given to me \_\_\_\_\_ my friend.
- (6) He came \_\_\_\_\_ Nagpur yesterday.

**P.T.O.**



ii) Do as directed (**any 5**).

Marks : 1×5=5

- (1) He is tired so he is sleeping. (change to simple)
- (2) It is an easy task. (change to negative)
- (3) I don't know the news. (change to interrogative)
- (4) It is too high to climb. (change to complex).
- (5) Being old, he cannot work. (change to compound)
- (6) What a pleasant surprise ? (change to assertive)

B) i) Change the voice in the following sentences (**any 5**). Marks : 1×5=5

- (1) By whom was the jug broken ?
- (2) The chief guest inaugurated the function.
- (3) The fan was switched on by Rama.
- (4) Open the parcel.
- (5) The cat drank the milk.
- (6) A movie is seen by me.

ii) Change to direct/indirect speech (**any 5**).

Marks : 1×5=5

- (1) The girl said, "Father, did you hear the sound" ?
- (2) "The mangoes are very costly," said the lady.
- (3) The queen said, "How beautiful the moon light is !"
- (4) The little boy told that he was going to school.
- (5) The teacher asked the student why he had not completed the home work.
- (6) She said that she was busy when he called her.

Q. No. 9. A) Use **any 5** legal words in sentences of your own.

Marks : 1×5=5

- (1) Decree.
- (2) Respondent.
- (3) Injunction.
- (4) Tort.
- (5) Evidence.
- (6) Arbitration.



B) Frame sentences using the idioms given below (**any 5**). Marks : 1×5=5

- (1) Swim with the tide.
- (2) Make both ends meet.
- (3) Caught red-handed.
- (4) Give one's words.
- (5) Beat about the bush.
- (6) At sixes and sevens.

C) Write a letter to the editor of 'The Hindu' about the increase in air pollution.

Marks : 10

OR

Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

Over the past two decades, an extreme view of global warming has developed. While it contains some facts, this view also contains exaggerations and misstatements, and has sometimes resulted in unreasonable environmental policies.

According to this view, global warming will cause the polar ice to melt, raising global sea levels, flooding entire regions, destroying crops, and displacing millions of people. However, there is still a great deal of uncertainty regarding a potential rise in sea levels. Certainly, if the earth warms, sea levels will rise as the water heats up and expands. If the polar ice caps melt, more water will be added to the oceans, raising sea levels even further. There is some evidence that melting has occurred; however, there is also evidence that the Antarctic ice sheets are growing. In fact, it is possible that a warmer sea surface temperature will cause more water to evaporate, and when wind carries the moisture-laden air over the land, it will precipitate out as snow, causing the ice sheets to grow. Certainly, we need to have better knowledge about the hydrological cycle before predicting dire consequences as a result of recent increases in global temperatures.



This view also exaggerates the impact that human activity has on the planet. While human activity may be a factor in global warming, natural events appear to be far more important. The 1991 eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines, for example, caused a decrease in the average global temperature, while El Niño, a periodic perturbation in the Ocean's temperature and circulation, causes extreme global climatic events, including droughts and major flooding. Of even greater importance to the earth's climate are variations in the sun's radiation and in the earth's orbit. Climate variability has always existed and will continue to do so, regardless of human intervention.

**Questions.**

- (1) What has happened to the environment in recent years ?
- (2) What will be the result of global warming ?
- (3) What will happen if the earth warms up ?
- (4) What will be the impact of global warming on the climate ?
- (5) Suggest a suitable title to the passage.



5001/6001/7001

**First Semester 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (Maj./Min.)/B.B.A. LL.B./B.Com. LL.B.  
Examination, October/November 2021  
GENERAL ENGLISH**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
1. Answer Section – A and Section – B completely.
  2. Section – A and Section – B consists of 40 marks each.
  3. Figures to the right indicate marks.
  4. Write neatly and clearly.

**SECTION – A**

Answer **any four** of the following questions.

Marks : 4×10=40

- Q. No. 1. What are the contributions made by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan to the study of philosophy ?
- Q. No. 2. Describe Gandhi's legal philosophy.
- Q. No. 3. Why the Advocate General Sir Thomas Strangman plea for a trial in the Ahmedabad case ?
- Q. No. 4. Explain Dasappa's case.
- Q. No. 5. How does Gandhi save his client Parsi Rustomji ?
- Q. No. 6. Explain some of Gandhi's bitter experiences in South Africa.
- Q. No. 7. Briefly analyse the preparation made by M. K. Gandhi for the study of law.

**SECTION – B**

Q. No. 8. Fill in the blanks with suitable articles/prepositions (**any 5**). Marks : 1×5=5

- (A) i) 1) Nehru was \_\_\_\_\_ man of letters.  
2) Many students burn \_\_\_\_\_ midnight oil.  
3) He left his native place \_\_\_\_\_ Good.  
4) Do not judge a book \_\_\_\_\_ its cover.  
5) The Police play \_\_\_\_\_ important role in safeguarding our freedom.  
6) Every citizen has the right \_\_\_\_\_ obtain legal advice.

P.T.O.



ii) Do as directed (**any 5**).

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) Your presence is essential.  
(Change to complex)
- 2) He took his coat and set off.  
(Change to simple)
- 3) To avoid punishment you must apologize.  
(Use Either . . . or)
- 4) Though electricity is useful, it can be dangerous.  
(Change to compound)
- 5) He is a great orator and a deep thinker.  
(Use not only . . . but also)
- 6) He was fined. He was sent to prison.  
(Use Both . . . and)

(B) Change the voice of the following (**any 5**).

Marks : 1×5=5

- i) 1) He made ten kites.
- 2) They have not done their work.
- 3) We shall discuss it tomorrow.
- 4) By whom were you taught English ?
- 5) I was shocked at your failure.
- 6) The building was damaged by the fire.

ii) Change **any 5** into direct/indirect speech.

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) She said, "I was listening to the Radio".
- 2) He said, "The earth is round".
- 3) He said to me, "I arrived today".
- 4) He asked if I had heard the news.
- 5) He exclaimed with sorrow that they had been defeated.
- 6) The judge commanded them to call the witness.

Q. No. 9. (A) Use **any five** legal words in sentences of your own.

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) Bench
- 2) Contract
- 3) Evidence
- 4) Partition
- 5) Respondent
- 6) Tort



(B) Frame sentences using the idioms given below (any 5).

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) At one's finger tip
- 2) Bring to a standstill
- 3) Fight tooth and nail
- 4) In a nut shell
- 5) Nip in the bud
- 6) To the letter

(C) Write a letter to Ms. Geetha Book House, Bengaluru placing an order for some books.

Marks : 10

OR

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

Vandalism represents the behaviour characteristic of a person who wilfully destroys works of art, spoils the beauties of nature and distinction of public property. Now-a-days, it has become very common to deliberately mass destroy destruct public property whenever an agitation starts. If you visit the places of historical important, you will find that the walls are often stained with betel-leaf juice, or otherwise defaced with scratches or ugly marks. If you travel by buses or trains, you will find that seats are often ripped open and the foam pulled out, names scratched on the back of seats, etc. All these are signs of vandalism. Vandalism is not exclusive to India. It is a universal phenomenon.

The people who have utter disregard for public property do all this – People who do not and cannot identify themselves with either the society or the nation. They do not have a sense of belonging or loyalty towards their society. It can also be the expression of frustration by some people who, in their way, show their hatred for the society and its value. In some case it could be for drawing attention to themselves or just the desire to see their names permanently written in a prominent place. One thing is clear that such people are anti-social and un-cultured citizens.



There is no real solution to a problem of this type. But vandalism can be curbed to some extent if the government imposes severe punishment on those caught besides making them pay for the restoration of the damage done. But the only permanent solution is inculcating the right values, including respect for public property in children right from the beginning. If people start believing that public property is their property, they will not want to spoil it. If the children grow up in a healthy atmosphere, with healthy attitudes, they will not feel the need to 'prove their worth' in this way.

There is one more suggestion—to impose penalty equal to repair or restoration of loss caused by group vandalism, on the community of such group. Social awareness will be improved and the people of that society will protect the public property. All of us must realise that we deprive our children of their heritage when we deface beautiful things and damage public property.

Marks : 2x5=10

- 1) What is meant by vandalism ?
- 2) What are the signs of vandalism ?
- 3) What are the reasons for display of vandalistic behaviour ?
- 4) How can vandalism be curbed ?
- 5) Suggest a suitable title for the passage.



5001/6001/7001

I Semester 5 Year B.A.,LL.B. (Maj.-Min. System)/B.B.A.,LL.B./  
B.Com.,LL.B. Examination, March/April 2021  
GENERAL ENGLISH

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
1. Answer Section – A and Section – B compulsorily.
  2. Section – A and Section – B consists of 40 marks each.
  3. Figures to the right indicate marks.
  4. Write neatly and clearly.

SECTION – A

Answer **any 4** of the following questions.

Marks : 4×10=40

- Q. No. 1. Explain the various factors that shaped the character of Dr. Radhakrishnan.
- Q. No. 2. Explain Gandhi's preparation for Bar in England.
- Q. No. 3. What were the problems faced by Gandhi during his initial years of practice ?
- Q. No. 4. Why was Gandhi not allowed to practise in South Africa ? How does he succeed ?
- Q. No. 5. Explain the Great Trail.
- Q. No. 6. What are the contributions of Dr. Radhakrishnan to the study of philosophy ?
- Q. No. 7. Explain **any two** of the following :
  - (a) Dasappa's case.
  - (b) Lala Radhakrishna's case.
  - (c) Cobblers v/s Lawyers.

P.T.O.



## SECTION – B

Q. No. 8. (A) i) Fill in the blanks with suitable articles/prepositions  
(any 5) :

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ apple a day keeps the doctor away.
- 2) I saw \_\_\_\_\_ dog barking at the beggar.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ sun shines brightly.
- 4) She sat \_\_\_\_\_ Anu and Madhu.
- 5) He goes \_\_\_\_\_ Church on Sundays.
- 6) The lamp is \_\_\_\_\_ the table.

(A) ii) Do as directed (any 5) :

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) He proved his innocence. (Change to complex)
- 2) He is too old to work. (Change to negative)
- 3) Being rich he is not contented. (Change to compound).
- 4) On hearing the news he was excited. (Change to compound)
- 5) No sooner he got the message, than he ran home. (Change to affirmative)
- 6) It is a difficult problem (Change to interrogative)

(B) i) Change the voice in the following (any 5) :

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) I read the book.
- 2) The dish was prepared by her.
- 3) Who broke the glass ?
- 4) Let the window be opened.
- 5) He solved the problem easily.
- 6) The apple was eaten by the boy.

(B) ii) Change any 5 into direct/indirect speech.

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) "Switch on the fan", said the officer.
- 2) "What are you doing ?" said Sudha.
- 3) The man said, "I will do the work".
- 4) "I am going to the shop," said Raju.
- 5) The old woman said that it was a very hot day.
- 6) The girls exclaimed with joy that they won the first prize.



Q. No. 9. (A) Use **any five** legal words in sentences of your own : Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) Judgement
- 2) Respondent
- 3) Witness
- 4) Defamation
- 5) Adjournment
- 6) Contract.

(B) Bring out the meaning of the following idioms by using them in sentences own (**any 5**) : Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) Make both ends meet
- 2) Turn a deaf ear to
- 3) To the best of one's ability
- 4) Leave no stone unturned
- 5) As a matter of fact
- 6) In a nut shell.

(C) Write a letter to the editor of a news paper complaining about the sound pollution cause due to the loud music of ceremonies in your area during the examination time. Marks : 10

OR

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow : Marks : 10

Care should be taken when submitting manuscripts to book publishers. A suitable publisher should be chosen, by a study of his list of publications or an examination in the bookshops of the type of books in which he specializes. It is a waste of time and money to send the typescript of a novel to a publisher who publishes no fiction, or poetry to one who publishes no verse, though all too often this is done. A preliminary letter is appreciated by most publishers, and this should outline the nature and extent of the typescript and enquire whether the publisher would be prepared to read it (writers have been known to send out such letters of enquiry in duplicated form, an approach not calculated to



stimulate a publisher's interest). It is desirable to enclose the cost of return postage when submitting the typescript and finally it must be understood that although every reasonable care is taken of material in the Publishers' possession, responsibility cannot be accepted for any loss or damage thereto.

Authors are strongly advised not to pay for the publication of their work. If a MS. Is worth publishing, a reputable publisher will undertake its publication at his own expense, except possibly for works of an academic nature. In this connection attention is called to the paragraphs on Self-publishing and vanity publishing, at the end of this section.

**Questions :**

- 1) What care should be taken by a writer before submitting manuscripts to a publisher ?
- 2) Why should one send a preliminary letter to the publisher ?
- 3) What is expected from the writer before handing the material to a publisher ?
- 4) What advice does the author give to the writer ? Why ?
- 5) Suggest a suitable title to the passage.



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5001/6001/7001

I Semester 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (Maj.-Min.)/B.B.A. LL.B./I Semester 5 Year  
B.Com. LL.B. Examination, December 2019  
**GENERAL ENGLISH**  
(2018 and 2019 Batch)

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
1. Answer Section **A** and Section **B** completely.
  2. Section **A** and Section **B** consist of **40** marks each.
  3. Figure to the **right** indicate marks.
  4. Write **neatly** and **clearly**.

SECTION – A

Marks : 10×4=40

- Q. No. 1. Briefly explain the personality of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.
- Q. No. 2. Why does Dr. S. Radhakrishnan state that there is lack of spiritual note in the modern civilization ?
- Q. No. 3. Explain M.K. Gandhi's preparation to England.
- Q. No. 4. Explain Dada Abdulah's Case.
- Q. No. 5. Why does Gandhi plead for the severest penalty upon his conviction for sedition ?
- Q. No. 6. Explain Gandhi's views on legal ethics.
- Q. No. 7. Explain Gandhi's journey to South Africa.

SECTION – B

- Q. No. 8. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions/articles (**any five**) :

Marks : 1×5=5

- A) i) 1) It is \_\_\_\_\_ very good book.  
2) Susan got \_\_\_\_\_ first rank.  
3) \_\_\_\_\_ Constitution of India is a masterpiece.

P.T.O.



- 4) John went \_\_\_\_\_ London for his higher studies.
- 5) Rahul is knocking \_\_\_\_\_ the door.
- 6) Idea of Panchayat Raj was first mooted \_\_\_\_\_ Mahatma Gandhi.

ii) Do as directed (**any 5**) :

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) He is greater than I  
(change to Negative)
- 2) We all know why he is popular.  
(change to simple)
- 3) He pleaded not guilty.  
(change to complex)
- 4) The bell rang, the students made noise.  
(use No sooner ----- than)
- 5) He is a rogue. He is a madman.  
(use both ..... and)
- 6) This news is too good to be true.  
(Use so ..... that)

B) i) Change the voice of the following (**any five**) :

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) I am bringing the box.
- 2) Give the order.
- 3) Why should you suspect me ?
- 4) The match had been won by them.
- 5) He will be delighted by the sight.
- 6) His father is known to me.

ii) Change into direct/indirect speech (**any 5**) :

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) He said, "I have finished my work".
- 2) He said, "Have you seen him anywhere ?"
- 3) The tourists said, "what a lovely place !"
- 4) He shouted, "Be quiet and listen to my words".
- 5) My friend asked me whether I took my meal.
- 6) He said that man is mortal.



Q. No. 9. A) Frame sentences of your own using **any 5** legal words given below : Marks : 1x5=5

- 1) Amendment
- 2) Document
- 3) Fraud
- 4) Litigation
- 5) Proviso
- 6) Statute.

B) Frame sentences using **any 5** idioms bringing out their meaning : Marks : 1x5=5

- 1) At sixes and sevens.
- 2) Bring to book.
- 3) Hand in Glove.
- 4) Keep one's promise.
- 5) Over and over again.
- 6) Yeoman's Service.

C) Write a letter applying for the post of a legal advisor to Global Law Firm situated in Chennai.

10

OR

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below :

We, the people of India have resolved to govern ourselves in the manner in which human rights and democratic accountability are sought to be achieved under a federal policy. In the final analysis in any Constitutional democracy, power resides with the people and it is exercised through the rule of law reflecting their collective will.

Constitutional institutions are only instruments that exercise limited power in a system where power is divided and operated through checks and balances.

Parliament is the organ which enacts laws. Does the Parliament can enact anything which it wants ? If the Parliament goes against the Constitution, which power has to safeguard the Constitution ? Here comes the judiciary to protect the Constitution.



All the three wings of the State are creatures of the Constitution and are bound by it. As coordinate organs of the State there is to be complementarity among the Constitutional institutions and no one institution can claim superiority over the other. For the progress of the nation it is imperative that all the three wings of the state function in complete harmony.

The Judiciary has the power of judicial review as per the Constitution. While adjudicating, Courts have to review the constitutionality of the law and interpret its scope vis-a-vis the powers given under the Constitution.

The judiciary acts where there is legislative vacuum in the field of human rights and that its action only strengthened democracy and the common man's faith in the rule of law.

The Parliament has the right to amend the Constitution within the provisions of the Constitution. Sometime back (in 1951) the Supreme Court opined that the Parliament had unfettered power to amend the Constitution including the Fundamental Rights. But in 1967, it opined that Fundamental Rights cannot be abrogated even by an amendment of the Constitution. Later in 1973, it held that the Constitution has certain basic features that cannot be altered or destroyed at all through the amendments. The basic features that the Supreme Court held are (i) Fundamental Rights; (ii) Federal Character of the Constitution; (iii) Secular Character of the Constitution; (iv) Democratic Character of Polity; (v) Unity and integrity of the nation; (vi) Supremacy of the Constitution.

The Parliament has, thus, limited powers and does not go against the basic structure of the Constitution. If the Parliament enacts laws following the norms of the basic structure of the Constitution, the Judiciary has no right to interfere and there is no need for judicial review. Hence, in India, it is clear that the Constitution of India is supreme.

- 1) What is the function of the Parliament ?
- 2) Explain the role of the Judiciary.
- 3) What are the basic features of the Constitution ?
- 4) In what sense the Parliament has limited powers ?
- 5) Is the Parliament or Judiciary Superior ? Discuss your view.

Marks : 2x5=10

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5001/6001/7001

First Semester 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (Maj.-Min.System)/First Semester 5 Year  
B.B.A. LL.B./First Semester 5 Year B.Com. LL.B.

Examination, June/July 2019

GENERAL ENGLISH

(2018 Batch)

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
1. Answer Section – A and Section – B compulsorily.
  2. Section – A and Section – B consist of 40 marks each.
  3. **Figures** to the right indicate marks.
  4. Write **neatly** and **clearly**.

SECTION – A

Answer **any 4** of the following questions :

Marks : 4×10=40

- Q. No. 1. Explain the early life of Dr. Radhakrishnan.
- Q. No. 2. Explain the contribution of Dr. Radhakrishnan to Philosophy.
- Q. No. 3. Explain the preparation of M. K. Gandhi to go to England.
- Q. No. 4. Why does Gandhi say that the lawyers would find it difficult to fulfil the first condition of service, i.e. suspension of practice, if he wanted to serve the nation ?
- Q. No. 5. Why does Gandhi plead for the severest penalty in the Great Trial ?
- Q. No. 6. Explain the stay of Gandhi in South Africa.
- Q. No. 7. Explain **any two** cases given below :
  - a) Dasappa's case
  - b) Lala Labhu Ram's case
  - c) Fining the labourers.

P.T.O.



## SECTION - B

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles/prepositions. (any 5) :

Marks : 1×5=5

- Q. No. 8. A) i) 1) \_\_\_\_\_ insect bit me today morning.  
2) Madhav is sitting in front of \_\_\_\_\_ T. V.  
3) Salim is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ Santhosh and Sam.  
4) The book is \_\_\_\_\_ the table.  
5) He returned \_\_\_\_\_ Bangalore, yesterday.  
6) There is \_\_\_\_\_ in the basket.

Do as directed. (any 5) :

Marks : 1×5=5

- ii) 1) It is not a hard problem. (Change to Affirmative)  
2) He heard the noise and woke up.  
(Change to simple)  
3) He wept because he was punished. (Change to compound)  
4) How clever the boy is ! (Change to Assertive)  
5) I shall never forget those happy days.  
(Change to interrogative)  
6) He was sick so he could not attend classes.  
(Change to simple)

Q. No. 8. B) Change the voice in the following (any 5) :

Marks : 1×5=5

- i) a) The watchman locked the gate.  
b) Tell me the reason.  
c) The prize was won by Adarsh.  
d) She is cutting the vegetables.  
e) Did you do the work ?  
f) Minu drank the milk.



Change **any 5** into direct/indirect speech : Marks : 1×5=5

- ii) a) "Are you coming with me," Said Ramu.
- b) Sudha said, "You should always be careful."
- c) The teacher said, "Hard work is key to success."
- d) He asked me if I had completed the work.
- e) My mother told me to go inside.
- f) She told me that the servant had gone away.

Q. No. 9. A) Use **any 5** legal words in sentences of your own : Marks : 1×5=5

- a) Plaintiff
- b) Defendant
- c) Warrant
- d) Adjournment
- e) Trial
- f) Accused.

Q. No. 9. B) Bring out the meaning of **any 5** idioms given below

by using them in sentences of your own. Marks : 1×5=5

- a) in black and white
- b) nip in bud
- c) swim with tide
- d) to the best of one's ability
- e) get rid of
- f) under lock and key.



- Q. No. 9. C) Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper about rash driving by the youth.

Marks : 10

OR

- D) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Large fires are now blazing across seven Western States, the National Inter-agency Fire Centre reports from its Boise; Idaho headquarters. Fire fighters contained four large fires on Tuesday while three new ones are reported.

All Western States are reporting very high to extreme conditions, which could increase due to a warming trend over the next several days. More than 100 new smaller fires were reported on Wednesday, most of which were contained in the initial attack efforts.

In this mid summer national wild lands fire report the federal agency responsible for fire fighting says 1,547,312 acres have been burned so far this year. The area burned is below the 10 year average and half the area burned at this time last year, a severe fire season.

The fire situation could get much worse, warns Harry Hill, director of the Natural Resources and Environment division of Accounting Office. Testifying before the House Forest and Forest Health Sub Committee. He said there are problems with the Forest Service and Interior Department's Implementation of the National Fire Plan.

**Questions :**

- 1) What was reported by the National Fire Centre ?
  - 2) What makes the land more likely to catch fire ?
  - 3) What season of the year is most likely the fire season the country ?
  - 4) Are the conditions getting better or worse as time goes on ? Explain.
  - 5) Suggest a suitable title for the above passage.
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