



5001/6001/7001

**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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