

Notes :

1. All questions carry equal marks.

Q.1 Narrate a story in about 400 words based on the proverb given below :
(In Hindi or Marathi)

'Cleanliness in next to Godliness'

[15]

OR

Narrate a story in about 400 words based on the proverb given below :
(In Hindi or Marathi)

'Practice makes man perfect'.

Q.2 A) Write a dialogue between two friends on the bad effects of smoking. [7]

B) Write a Book Review in about 200 words on any one novel of Sudha Murthy. [8]

OR

A) Write a dialogue between you and your friends discussing their vacation plans ahead. [7]

B) Write a Film Review in about 200 words on any one of Kareena Kapoor's movies. [8]

Q.3 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: [15]

Even before the 13th Century, the culture of devotional music and folk music was vibrant in the four southern states of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. In the 12th Century, the compositions of Veerashaiva saints (called 'Vachana's) became quite popular. In Tamil Nadu, the tradition of 'Tevaram's and 'Divya Prabandham's composed by the Shaiva saints 'Nayanmar's and the Vaishnava saints 'Alvar's respectively was in place from the 7th century. The Sanskrit theatre form *Koodiyattam* (which used traditional musical instruments) had been practised in Kerala temples for centuries.

The Vijayanagara period.

In the 14th Century, the Vijayanagara Kingdom was established. This kingdom at its zenith covered most of South India and flourished until the 16th Century. The Haridasa saints such as Sripadaraya, Vyasaraaya, Purandara Dasa, Vadiraja and Kanakadas (who pioneered the *Bhakti* movement) and Saint Tallapaka Annamacharya and his descendants received patronage from the Vijayanagara kings. In the royal court, there were great musicologists such as Kallinatha and Rama Amatya. In Tiruvannamalai, which came under Viyanagara rule, the saint Arunagirinathar

After the fall of the Vijayanagara Empire, the Nayaks ruled Tanjore or Thanjavur. In the early 17th Century, the Maratha dynasty was established in Tanjore. Both the Nayaks and the Maratha rulers were instrumental in music flourishing in Tanjore. Many great musicologists of Tanjore such as the Govinda Dikshitar, Venkatamakhi and the kings Shahaji and Tulajaji wrote important musical treatises. The composers Oothukadu Venkata Kavi and Sadashiva Brahmendra (who lived near Tanjore) composed many beautiful songs. The trinity of Karnatic music - Tyagaraja, Syama Sastri and Muthuswami Dikshitar lived in Tanjore and composed some of the most complex music.

Questions :

1. Mention the four states of India, where the culture of devotional and folk music was vibrant ? [1]
2. Whose tradition was popular from the 7th century in Tamil Nadu ? [2]
3. Mention a feature of *Koodiyattam*. [1]
4. Name the saints of the Vijaynagara kingdom. [2]
5. Name the Musicologists of the Vijayanagara kingdom. [1]
6. What is meant by 'Tiruppugazh' [1]
7. Who ruled *Tanjore* after the fall of the Vijayanagar Empire? [2]
8. Name the Musicologists of both the Nayaks and Maratha rules. [2]
9. Who composed beautiful songs in Tanjore. [1]
10. Who composed the most complex music in Thanjavur? [2]

OR

Q.3 A) Read the following passages and answer the questions given below: [15]

Kaizen is a Japanese concept that has been adopted across the world. It is a process of continuously improving the standard way of working. It is a compound word involving two concepts : Kai (change) and Zen (for the better). A related term 'Gemba Kaizen' is used in Japanese process improvement initiatives for 'continuous improvement on the shop floor' where production takes place.

Kaizen is a long-term approach to work that systematically seeks to achieve small, incremental changes in processes in order to improve efficiency and quality.

Continuous improvement is one of the core strategies to achieve excellence in production, and is considered vital in today's competitive environment. It calls for endless efforts to improve production methods, involving everyone in the organisation. When applied to the workplace, Kaizen involves everyone-managers and workers alike.

1. A who was invited by Japanese industrial leaders and engineers to help rebuild Japan after World War II. He was honoured for his contributions by Emperor Hiro-hito and the Japanese Union of Scientists and Engineers.

Questions :

1. What is meant by Kaizen ? [3]
2. What does 'Gemba Kaizen' mean? [2]
3. Why is Kaizen a long-term approach to work ? [2]
4. What is considered vital in today's competitive environment? [1]
5. What calls for endless efforts ? [1]
6. What does Kaizen involve? [1]
7. What does Kaizen mean after translated from Japanese ? [1]
8. Why was Dr. W. Edwards Deming invited to Japan? [2]
9. Why was Dr. Deming honoured ? [1]
10. Suggest a suitable title to the above passage. [1]

Q.4 Draft an interview between a Journalist and a renowned fashion Designer Mr. Karan Verma. [7]

OR

As a newspaper Journalist, write a dialogue between you and a famous Sports person, Krishnan Kumar. [15]

*** * * * ***

Even before the 13th Century, the culture of devotional music and folk music was vibrant in the four southern states of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. In the 13th Century, the compositions of the Vaishnava saints called 'Yachana's' became quite popular. In Tamil Nadu, the tradition of 'Tera-gram's and 'Dasya Prabandham's composed by the Shaiva sainta Tera-gram's and the Vaishnava sainta 'Alvar's respectively was in place from the 7th-century. The Sanskrit theatre form *Koodiyattam* (which used traditional musical instruments) had been practised in Kerala temples for centuries.

The Vijayanagara period.

In the 14th Century, the Vijayanagara Kingdom was established. This kingdom at its zenith covered most of South India and flourished until the 16th Century. The Haridasa saints such as Sripadaraya, Vyasaraya, Purandara Dasa, Vadiraja and Kanakadas (who pioneered the *Bhakti* movement) and Saint Tallapaka Annamacharya and his descendants