

Time : 2 hrs

CODE - URVA

MARK : 50

Seat No. _____ Class : _____ Supervisor's Sign. _____

No. of Supplement attached _____

Q. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total Marks	Examiner's Sign.
Marks Obtained								
Moderator's Marks								Moderator's Sign.

- Instructions :
- 1) Answer to the sections I should be written in the same question - cum - answer paper.
 - 2) Answer to the section II be written in the separate answer papers.
 - 3) Both Sections should be tied together.
 - 4) Figures to the right indicate the marks.

Section - I

Q.1 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :

There is a popular tale in Bengal of a kid swotting for his eighth standard examination. The hot tip was that the essay paper question would be on cows. The kid learnt about all matters bovine until the cows came home. On exam. day, he found that the essay topic was on the nineteenth century reformer. Iswarchandra Vidyasagar. For a while, the kid was stumped. Then a brainwave hit him, and he began the essay thus : Vidyasagar was a great educational figure. In his house was a small shed, where he kept a cow Thereafter, it was his well-prepared treatise on the cow.

Something similar is happening in India with post-Nobel Amartya Sen. Like Kurosawa's Rashomon, Sen-onomics is being appropriated by commentators who are painting their own canvases with what they believe to be Sen's pigments. An extraordinary is praful Bidwai's article, 'The Importance of Being Amartya (Times of India, 18 October). After calling Sen' the economist's economist' and 'the philosopher' — terms that Sen would find logically vacuous — Bidwai claims that the Nobel for Sen 'signifies the discrediting of the neo-liberal economic paradigm' and is an acknowledgement that the market dogma has run out steam. He then elaborates on Sen's views on Babri Masjid and the Bomb!

Belonging to a liberal and secular tradition, Sen like many in India, was opposed to the demolition of the Babri Masjid, and the Bomb. But these aren't why he won the Nobel. If we are to praise the man after 14 October 1998, it is appropriate that we do so for his economics. Regrettably there has been little of that. Besides, the economics that has been cursorily described consists largely of Sen's work of

the last 20 years. The bulk of Sen's research predates 1981, when "Poverty and Famines : An Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation" was published. Moreover, Sen wouldn't have won the Nobel only on work that he has done in the last two decades.

There are six key areas of Sen's research in economics, and together they reflect the intellectual tradition from which he views the subject. To Sen, economics is a social science_ it must address issues regarding the generation and distribution of income and wealth across social classes. This is not unique to Sen. His teachers thought so; so did his friends in India and abroad. Only a few Nobel laureates can be described as pure technicians. The vast majority have treated economics as a tool to examine social issues.

Questions :-

Q.1 The opening paragraph contains an analogy. What are the two things compared ? 2

a) _____

b) _____

Q.2 Para II contains another simile, Quote the phrase containing it. 1

Ans. _____

Q.3 Quote two words from the passage which have affixes. 2

a) _____

b) _____

Q.4 What do Sen's reactions on Babri Masjid and the Bomb reflect ? 1

Ans. _____

Q.5 In para III the author tries to emphasize the ideas that 2

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

Q.6 Which idea does Sen share with his friends and contemporary economists ? 2

Q.2 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :

Every morning when I awake, I thank heaven for silence. This is my prayer. I remember the London days when sleep was broken by clash and clang, by roar and shriek, and when my first sense on returning to consciousness was hatred of the life about me. Noises of wood and metal, clattering of wheels, banging of implements, jangling of bells - all such things are bad enough, but worse still is the clamorous human voice. Nothing on earth is more irritating to me than a bellow or scream of idiot mirth, nothing more hateful than a shout or yell of anger : Were it possible, I would never again hear the utterance of a human tongue, save from those few who are dear to me.

Here, wake at what hour I may, early or late, I lie amid gracious stillness. Perhaps a horse's hoof rings rhythmically upon the road; perhaps a dog barks from a neighboring farm; it may be that there comes the far, soft murmur of a train from the other side of the river, but these are almost the only sounds that could force themselves upon my ear. A voice, at any time of the day, is the rarest thing. But there is the rustle of branches in the morning breeze, there is the music of a sunny shower against the window; there is the morning song of birds. Several times lately I have lain wakeful when there has sounded the first note of the earliest lark; it makes me almost glad of my restless nights. The only trouble that touches me in these moments is the thought of my long life wasted amid the senseless noises of man's world. Year after year this spot has known the same tranquillity. As it is, I enjoy with somethings of sadness, remembering that melodious silence is but the prelude of that deeper stillness which waits to enfold us all.

Questions :-

Q.1 At what time of life do you think the author is writing ? 1

Ans. _____

Q.2 The passage is written in a _____ 1

- a) colloquial and easy style
- b) beautiful literary style
- c) matter of fact plain style
- d) ornamented descriptive style

Q.3 The dominant mood of the passage is _____ 1

- a) one of regret
- b) one of disgust with life
- c) one of reverent gratitude
- d) one of anger and disappointment

Q.4 What is the author's regret ? 2

Ans. The author's regret is that _____

Q.5 Why is the author almost glad of his restless nights ? 2

Ans. Because he _____

Q.6 List any four words the author uses to describe unpleasant human sounds 2

- a) _____
 b) _____
 c) _____
 d) _____

Q.7 The title of the passage should be _____ 1

Q.3 **Read the following passage and perform the tasks given below.**

- 1) The foremost need is to give girls good, rather very good education, so that besides learning to read and write, they also have the opportunity to move out from the security of the four walls of the home life and acquire some self-confidence. If women are very well educated, they will learn not only their rights which now everybody else knows, but also their obligations to the home, to society and to the nation. They will also learn the significance of the role they can play in rearing and educating their children. It should be recognised that in Indian families, the ladies have a very powerful hands in running the children and in their dealings with friends and relatives on both sides. Unless they are very well educated, they cannot play this role well.
- 2) The second most important need of the hour is the economics emancipation of women. This can be done by creating more jobs in both public and private sectors and even to set up and run their own industrial and commercial units. In this category also falls the need to give women an equal share in the property of the father, which they should be entitled to hold and enjoy without any help or interference from their husbands and in-laws. When they are equally educated and equally economically independent, they will be able to face the world at large with a greater degree of confidence.
- 3) The third most important need is to give them an equal social, cultural and political organisations. Even today we have sperate social, cultural and religious societies for women.
- 4) The doors of all political parties, social, cultural and religious organisations and even welfare and charitable associations, should be encouraged to participate in such activities more vigorously. No post and no office in suchorganisations should be denied to women on ground only of their belonging to the so called inferior sex.
- 5) Provision for the giving 30% representation to women in the Panchayats is a welcome step in this direction. However, there is need to extend this 30% principle to all the unions, associations, organisations, sabhas, samities, mandalies and all that.

Questions :

Q.1 The title of the passage should be _____ 1

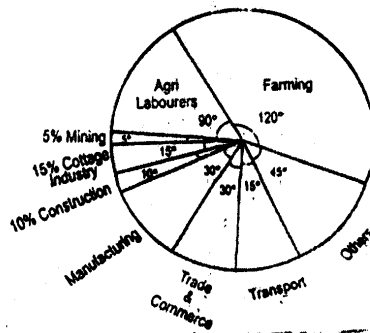
Q.2 This passage could be termed as _____ 1

- a) narrative
- b) argumentative
- c) critical
- d) descriptive

Q.3 Is the author describing the status of women or intends to improve it ? 1

Q.4 Attempt the summary of the passage in not more than 70 words. 7

Q.4 Read the following and write a note on the variety of occupations in Maharashtra. 5



Ans. _____

Section - II

Q.5 A) Write an essay on any One of the following **8**

- a) My Aim in life
- b) Child Labour : A curse to our Nation

B) You are the secretary of NSS unit of your college. Draft the report of the general activities carried out in the academic year 2006 - 07 **7**

OR

B) Write arguments (debate) for and against the view on any One of the following. **7**

- a) Planning in India has failed.
- b) Indian cinema is not worth watching.