

R.P.D. COLLEGE OF ARTS AND COMMERCE, BELAGAVI

**MODEL SCHEME OF EVALUATION
FOR INTERNAL EXAMINATION**

PRINCIPAL
R.P.D. College of Arts & Commerce
BELAGAVI

Suhir

RPD College of Arts and Commerce, Belagavi

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Scheme of Evaluation for Second Internal Examination

Second Semester – Basic English

Max. Marks: 40

Duration-90 Min

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Q.1. Answer the following in a word, phrase or a sentence 10x1=10

1. What is the theme of the story 'My Lord the Baby'?
2. "It takes two to speak the truth...one to speak and another one to hear" who said this in J. C. Mills 'Good Manners'?
3. What are two sections split in Congress?
4. Why did author go to photo studio?
5. 'And Then Gandhi Came' is taken from which masterpiece by Nehru?
6. Whom did Milton write his sonnet 'On His Blindness'?
7. What does the poet say about the books in Wordsworth's 'The Tables Turned'?
8. Who is the narrator in the poem 'Night of The Scorpion'?
9. How do people shake in 'Once Upon A Time'?
10. What happens to the poet when he visits to someone for the third time?

Q.2 Discuss the character sketch of Raicharan in the story 'My Lord the Baby'?

1x10=10

Q. 3 Write critical appreciation of the Ezekiel's poem 'Night of the Scorpion'?

1x10=10

Q. 4. Write short Notes 2x5=10

(a) Critical summary of Leacock's - 'With the photographer'

(b) Summary of the poem Wordsworth's 'The Tables Turned'


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Second Semester –Paper II Sem - Basic English

Max. Marks: 40

Duration-90 Min

ANSWER PAPER

1. Gratitude, responsibility and sacrifice.
2. American writer Thoreau.
3. The Extremists and the Modernists.
4. He wants his photograph taken.
5. Nehru's – 'The Discovery of India'.
6. He loses his eyesight at age of 44.
7. Books are just barren leaves that provide empty knowledge.
8. Speaker, a son whose mother was stung by a poisonous Scorpion.
9. They shake their hands without their hearts.
10. He (poet) finds door shut down on him

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Q. 2

Answer:

Rabindranath Tagore was one of the most celebrated Bengali-language poets of his time, although he has received greater acclaim for his short stories. His stories, including *My Lord The Baby* are reminiscent of an eastern Anton Chekhov, another master of the form.

My Lord The Baby begins with a twelve-year-old boy named Raicharan. He leaves his village and enters the home and service of a man who shares the same caste as Raicharan. Raicharan becomes the private servant of the man's son, Anukul. From birth up until the day that the boy leaves for college, he is Anukul's personal attendant.

After Anukul marries, he makes Raicharan the servant of his new son, who is called The Little Master in the story. Raicharan takes pride in his work and



finds great pleasure in the child. The story contains several passages in which the reader sees Raicharan's joy in reading to the boy.

When the child begins to walk, it is an "epoch in human history." He plays with the child night and day. When it utters the words "Ba-ba," "Ma-ma," and "Chan-na" (this is what the baby calls Raicharan), "Raicharan's ecstasy knew no bounds."

Anukul buys a small go-cart for his son, and drapes him in silks and finery, including golden ornaments, bracelets, and more. When the rainy season approaches, the child is dreadfully bored while confined indoors. One day, on which the rain has lifted, Raicharan puts him in the cart and pulls him down to the riverbank.

The boy sees a lovely tree covered in flowers, and Raicharan can tell that he wants one. He tries to distract the boy by showing him birds and various other diversions, but the child is intractable. Finally, Raicharan asks him to stay in the cart, forbids him from going to the water, and wades in to get the flower. When he returns, the child is missing.

When evening comes and Raicharan has not returned with the child, Anukul and the mother go out searching. They find Raicharan running along the banks, calling out "Little Master!" over and over, heartbroken. Under questioning, he says that he knows nothing about what happened. They promise him anything if he will tell them, but he has no answers. He is sent from the house. The mother tells Anukul that she suspects that Raicharan had stolen the child, possibly to sell it to the gypsies, who were also rumored to be in the area at the same time. "The baby had gold ornaments on his body," she says. It is enough to convince him. Raicharan returns to his village. His wife bears him a son named Phailna and then dies. Raicharan initially feels an intense resentment of the child, feeling that it someone intends to replace the little master who was so recently lost. He feels extreme guilt at the prospect of being happy about his own child in the aftermath of such tragedy.

Soon he is as affectionate and loving with his own son as he ever was with the little master. However, there is an unsettling development. As the baby develops, begins to walk, and to do all of things that babies do, Raicharan is reminded of the little master. His son's actions seem uncannily similar, and he manages to convince himself that it is the little master, reincarnated in his own home. He considers the following three facts "beyond dispute:"

The logic is far from ironclad, but he remembers that the mother accused him of stealing her child. If this is truly the little master reincarnated, he feels that he deserves her accusation.



In the final sequence of the story, Raicharan begins spoiling Phailna just as Anukul did for the little master. He spends money he does not have to clothe him in satin, and send him to fine schools. When he visits Phailna, the other students are amused by his country manners and they wonder how the elegant Phailna could have such a bumpkin for a father.

Soon Phailna is asking for more money and there is nothing Raicharan can give him. He visits the city where Anukul is practicing as a magistrate and tells him that he lied about the little master. He had kept him all along and now wishes to make it right. Anukul is suspicious of the claim, as there is no proof that Phailna is the little master. However, his wife's reaction makes it irrelevant. She accepts the child whole-heartedly, believing that he is hers, and they send Raicharan away.

They story ends with Anukul sending money to Raicharan's village, but there is no longer anyone there with that name. *My Lord The Baby*, and many of Tagore's other short stories, is a precursor to sprawling stories of Indian families such as Rohinton Mistry's *A Fine Balance* and many of the novels of Salman Rushdie. Its central themes are duty—particularly the duty to one's master and one's son and father—and sacrifice.

Tagore won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913. His work has been venerated by countless critics. His stories are sufficiently straightforward, however, and therefore have not been dissected as more thematically complicated, ambivalent tales like those of Kafka and Chekhov.

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Q.3

Answer:

Introduction:

In "Night of the Scorpion," the speaker tells a story from his childhood in which his mother was bitten by a scorpion. The poem begins with a simple declaration: "I remember the night my mother / was stung by a scorpion" (1-2). The scorpion had entered the speaker's home because it wanted to hide from the rain. When it bit the speaker's mother, it was hiding beneath a sack of rice.

Ezekiel's 'Night of the Scorpion'

"Night of the Scorpion," which was published as a part of *The Exact Name*, demonstrates a new and emerging aesthetic in Ezekiel's poetry. Whereas



his early poems conformed to a strict meter and rhyme, later poems like "Night of the Scorpion" adopts a natural, colloquial meter and tone. This poem was published in a time when Ezekiel was making a deliberate attempt at formal innovation by using a loose, seemingly free-verse structure for his narrative poems. Additionally, Ezekiel stopped putting capitals at the beginning of each line, which allows his later poems to flow much more easily on the page.

The fact that Ezekiel distances himself from formal poetic conventions does not imply a lack of care when it comes to the form of "Night of the Scorpion." In fact, Ezekiel makes deliberate choices about line breaks, enjambment, voice, chronology, and tone in this poem which gives it the effect on the reader that made it so famous to begin with. There is only one line break in this poem, which occurs right after the speaker's mother is released from her suffering:

"After twenty hours

It lost its sting.

My mother only said

Thank God the scorpion picked on me

And spared my children"

This line break is a literal break in the tension of the poem and endows the conclusion with a quiet depth. The tension in the poem before the line break comes from two sources: first, that the speaker's mother is suffering with little prospect of relief, and second, the tension that the speaker holds between personal crisis and mocking social observation.

While the personal crisis is clearly on the surface of the poem, the mocking social commentary is evident through the speaker's tone. The speaker in the poem, who inhabits a perspective between the little boy watching his mother suffer and the older man looking back upon that memory, relays the events of the crisis in a calm and detached manner. The casualness with which the speaker relays this scene is incongruous and even alarming for the reader. Even so, the speaker moves slowly through the events of the poem in one long stanza without breaks—unhurried and, it seems, unbothered. This emotional detachment lets the poem speak directly to the reader, who understands right away what Ezekiel means without having to juggle emotional pain over the suffering mother.

When the speaker addresses the peasants, we find a tone that we often see in the *Collected Works*—Ezekiel's sardonic and mocking gaze, which is the gaze of an insider that is nonetheless distanced from his subject. In this poem, Ezekiel's irony dramatizes the peasant's, as well as the speaker's fathers,



superstition in their desperate attempts to save the speaker's mother. The speaker does not see the peasants in a positive light and instead compares them to "swarms of flies" in their desperation to help his mother (8). Their mixture of Christianity and Hinduism allows for slight confusion, as they pray to God for the mother's wellbeing yet also hope for the best in her reincarnations. The speaker highlights how futile their spiritual efforts were in helping his mother: "My mother twisted through and through / groaning on a mat" (32-33). While this perspective does reflect a slight elitism—the speaker is looking down on the peasants for believing what they believe—it also indicates the religious and cultural diversity that India holds. In this way, "Night of the Scorpion" is a quintessentially Indian poem in that it shows the meeting of worlds through a sense of community ties after a specific disastrous event.

Though "Night of the Scorpion" does not use the strict formal structures that Ezekiel had used in his earlier poetry, this does not mean that the poem is not rhythmic or musical. The punctuation and enjambment of the lines cause the poem to flow in the large first stanza. This helps to build tension and make a large block of text easier and more pleasant to read. For example, the descriptions of the peasants looking for the scorpion contain an easy internal rhythm: "With candles and with lanterns / throwing giant scorpion shadows / on the sun-baked walls / they searched for him: he was not found" (11-14). These lines start out in an even rhythm (with *CAN*-dles and with *LAN*-terns), which is broken by the colon, and the depressing revelation that the scorpion was not found. In this way, the careful variation of rhythm throughout "Night of the Scorpion" helps Ezekiel achieve different emotional effects.

Finally, this poem communicates a tension between urban living and the natural world that Ezekiel returns to again and again in this work. The speaker's community, which lives close together and keeps itself informed about its residents, rose up in this work to surround the mother as she burned. The antagonist of the poem is the scorpion, who is forgiven by the speaker very early on since he was indoors simply for survival: "Ten hours / of steady rain had driven him / to crawl beneath a sack of rice" (2-4). In this way, the true force of chaos and evil is the rain, which drove the scorpion indoors and beats down upon the speaker and his family throughout their ordeal: "More candles, more lanterns, more neighbours, / more insects, and the endless rain" (30-31). Like "Monsoon Madness," the natural world is a force of its own in "Night of the Scorpion" and is directly responsible for all of the characters' troubles.

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Q. 4. Short Notes

Answer:

(a) Critical summary of Leacock's – 'With the photographer'

One fine day, the Author went to a studio to take a photograph of him. "I want my photograph taken", said the Author to the Photographer, here 'my photograph' plays a major role throughout the story. After looking at him, the Photographer who is a drooping man in gray suit asked him to sit and wait without enthusiasm. After an hour, he asked him to come in. Author went in and sat down under a beam of sunlight filtered through a sheet of factory cotton. He rolled his camera but was not satisfied with something which made the author look very grave and shook. "The face is quite wrong", he said. Even though it is humiliating, the author accepted his statement. He found fault with every part of the author's face and suggested that it would have been better if it was three-quarters full. He kept on complaining about his head, ears and his facial features and twisted it. Soon after, he told him to open his wide mouth a little and close it immediately. When the photographer continued finding faults with his face and physical appearance, author asked him to stop his complaints.

"This face is *my* face. It is not yours, it is mine. I've lived with it for forty years and..."

After speaking harshly, author started to rise from the seat; in the meantime the photographer pulled the string in the camera and took the photograph without the conscious knowledge of author. He had caught the author in a moment of animation (in today's sense candid). Author asked to show his picture but he neglected and asked him to come back on Saturday to collect the developed proof.

Author came back to the photo studio on Saturday to receive his copy of the photograph. When the photographer unfolded the proof author was shocked and asked "is it me?" The photograph is quite unlike of him all his facial features were altered. The photographer had effected many changes and retouched them. He also removed the eyebrows and drawn new ones and adjusted his mouth a little. He happily stated that, he used a process named the delphide for removing them. He had even removed the hair that was on his face. This enraged Author to blast over the photographer. He said he had come there for a photograph exactly like him, the real him but the photographer has changed his whole appearance to show his professional photographer tag. He



asked him to keep that photograph with him because, for him it is a worthless bauble. In the end, Author left that studio with tears.

CONCLUSION:

Originality is beautiful and real. Being an original is about finding something unique about one self amid the part of you that goes along with the flow. People who can bring you down are everywhere. Some do it unconsciously and some take pride in belittling other people and in making one feel bad about them self. If everything is judged by appearance, no one can see the sweet fruit hidden like in a jackfruit. Being your self is like a crown we wear it all the time. An original is worth more than a cop.

(b) Summary of the poem Wordsworth's 'The Tables Turned'

The Tables Turned, by William Wordsworth, is a poem that echoes a poet strong faith in nature and is confident that nature is the best teacher rather than books. The poem fervently repeats that a man can only attain knowledge in the circle of nature. In the poem, the poet has turned the tables when he asked his friend to leave his dull and barren books behind and observe the nature rather than saying that why is he wasting his time outside instead of focusing on his studies.

The poet, in the poem, points out that nowadays man is so busy with his books that he forget to go outside and spend some time in nature. The peace and tranquillity that nature provides couldn't find out inside the book. Books may provide you with knowledge but this knowledge is little or of no use. Nature is filled with knowledge and it will give you wisdom which is superior to knowledge. The wisdom that you get from nature will always keep you fit and healthy.

Spending time in nature, according to Wordsworth, will not provide you only with mental peace and health but also teaches you more about humanity, goodness, and evil as well. However, the poet sadly says that the melodiousness of nature and the understanding it carries has been slanted by the way human beings try to brutally divide it. On the basis of bookish knowledge, we make differences. The poet gives an example of birds that they are the creature who lack bookish knowledge and are free from duality, but there is distortion in humans because of so-called bookish knowledge that preaches duality.

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Scheme of Evaluation IInd Internal Test BA IInd Sem Hindi Paper AECC

R.P.D College of Arts & Commerce Belagavi

BA 2nd Sem (2nd Internal Test) August-2021

Time: 1.30 Hours

Sub: **HINDI** AECC

Max.Marks: 40

Text: काव्य कलश

Model Question Paper & Answer Sheet of Hindi Ist Sem Second Internal Test
January 2021

प्रश्न 1. किन्हीं 9 प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर लिखिए।

1X9=9

उत्तर 1. क) सवा सेर गेहूँ

2. ब) यशपाल

3. अ) हरी बिन्दी

4. क) परदा

5. क) राजन

6. अ) बारिश की रात

7. अ) मिथिलेश्वर

8. ब) लचीली

9. अ) २२

10. अ) एन गोपालस्वामी अय्यंगार

प्रश्न 2. किसी एक प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखिए।

1X14=14

उत्तर 1. 'सवासेर गेहूँ' कहानी में ले प्रेमचन्दजीने क्रूर साहुकारी महाजनी व्यवस्था की चक्की में पिस रहे किसान समुदायों के कष्टों और व्यथाओं का करुणाजनक चित्रण किया है। शंकर नाम का एक किसान एक साधू महात्मा को अच्छा भोजन कराने के लिए गाँव के एक ब्राम्हण महाराज से सवा सेर गेहूँ उधार में माँग लाता है। वह ब्राम्हण को साल में दो बार खलिहानी देता था। अगले चैत में उसने डेढ़ पसेरी गेहूँ की उधारी लौटा दी। लेकिन ब्राम्हण ने उसे दक्षिणा कहकर उसके सवा सेर गेहूँ को अगले सात वर्ष बाद ब्याज सहित 60 रुपए की देनदारी बताई। शंकर ने उसे अन्याय कहा तो ब्राम्हण ने भगवान का नाम लिया तो शंकर डर गया और

Sahin

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वह किसी तरह रुपये अदा करता किंतु ब्राम्हण का कुछ न कुछ बाकी रह ही जाता और फिर से ब्याज जुड़कर इतनी रकम हो जाती कि बह नहीं चुका पाता। अंत में रुपये न चुकाने पर उसे ब्राम्हण के यहाँ मुफ्त में मजदूरी करने की शर्त को मान्य करना पड़ा। ब्राम्हण के यहाँ बीस वर्ष की गुलामी के बाद जब शंकर मरा गया तब उसके जवान बेटे को बाप का कर्ज उतारने के लिए ब्राम्हण की गुलामी करनी पड़ती है। इस प्रकार सवा सेर गेहूँ के बदले एक आशिक्षित भोलेभाले किसान के शोषण की यह कहानी मन दुःखी करनेवाली और ब्राम्हण पर क्रोध व्यक्त करनेवाली है।

उत्तर 2. 'परदा' इस कहानी के लेखक हैं यशपालजी। इस कहानी में यशपालजी ने भारतीय जीवन के यथार्थ और झूठी प्रतिष्ठा का पालन इन भारतीय जीवन के दोहरे चरित्र के सच को स्पष्टता से चित्रित किया है। कहानी का मुख्य पात्र चौधरी पीरबख्श जो बहुतही गरीब होते हुए भी अपने भूतकालीन गौरव की रक्षा करने के लिए बहुत कष्ट सहकर अपनी गरीबी दूसरों की नजरसे छिपाने का बहुत प्रयत्न करते हैं। झूठी प्रतिष्ठा का पालन करने का यह चित्र अत्यंत हृदयद्रावक और दयनीय है। चौधरी पीरबख्श के घर की लाज को छिपाए पर्दे को जब बबर अली खान द्वारा खींच फेंका जाता है तो वे उस तरह संज्ञाहीन अचेतन हो जाते हैं जैसे उन जीवन का अब कोई अर्थ ही नहीं रह गया। वे किराए से रहते थे। अब अपने मुहल्ले के लोगों के लिए वे एक प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति नहीं रह गए। इसी कारण बबर अली खान हताश होकर जब स्वयं ही लज्जित होकर लौट चला जाता है तब भी चौधरी पीरबख्श उस परदे को दुबारा टाँगने का प्रयत्न नहीं करते। इस कहानी के माध्यम से यशपालजी ने भारतीय समाज में व्याप्त झूठी प्रतिष्ठा पालन की बुराई पर से परदा उठाया है।

प्रश्न 3. किसी एक पात्र का परिचय दीजिए।

1X7=7

उत्तर 1. सचदेव बाबू -सचदेव बाबू यह 'बारिश की रात' इस कहानी का महत्वपूर्ण पात्र है। इस कहानी के लेखक हैं मिथिलेश्वर। आरा शहर में सचदेव बाबू पत्नी के साथ शहनक्ष में डरे से हैं। आरा इस छोटे शहर में चोरी/दंगे चल रहे हैं इसलिए यदु मिस्त्री को जानते/पहचानते हुए भी उनके द्वारा दरवाजा थपथपाने पर दरवाजा नहीं खोलते हैं। यदु मिस्त्री को वे पहचानते हैं किंतु चोरी के भय से पहचान नहीं दिखाते और पुलिस के द्वारा यदु को गिरफ्तार करवाते हैं। बल्कि यदु मिस्त्री ने ही

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उनके बंगले का काम अच्छी तरह से किया था। सचदेव बाबू से यदु मिस्त्रीने इनाम और स्नेह भी पाया था। किंतु वह रातमें पत्नी की बीमारी के कारण कुछ रुपये की मदद के लिए सचदेव बाबू के यहाँ आया था। सचदेव बाबू यदु मिस्त्री को पहचान नहीं दिखाते हैं और इसी कारण यदु मिस्त्री पुलिस द्वारा पीटे जाने पर वह धमकी देकर चला गया कि अब की बार चोर बनकर आऊँगा मुझे आपके घर की पूरी जानकारी है। इसके बाद यदु मिस्त्री डरे सहमे से घर पर रात में सोने लगते हैं किंतु उन्हें नींद नहीं आती। उन्हें यह अपराधबोध होने लगता है कि उन्होंने अच्छे व्यक्ती यदु मिस्त्री की पहचान न दिखाने से उन्हें पुलिस पकडकर ले गयी। मनो विज्ञान की यह कहानी है।

उत्तर 2. हरी बिन्दी कहानी की नायिका -

हरी बिन्दी' इस कहानी की लेखिका है मृदुला गर्ग। इस कहानी की नायिका का नाम तो कहानी में नहीं दिया है। उसके पति का नाम राजन है। यह परिवार मुंबई में रहता है। लगता है नयी शादी हुई है। राजन काम के लिए दिल्ली गया है। इसलिए कहानी की नायिका आराम से देरी से उठती है, आराम से ही सुबह की दिनचर्या पूरी करती है। पति घर पर नहीं होने से अपनी मर्जी से पूरा दिन बिताना चाहती है। वह हरी बिन्दी पहनती है, नीला सूट पहनती है। जहांगीर आर्ट गैलरी जाकर नयी चित्रकला के चित्र देखती हैं, उनपर दिलखुश हँसती है। अजनबी पुरुष के साथ बिना परिचय पूछे मनपसंद अंग्रेजी फिल्म देखती है। उनके साथ कॉफी पीती है, यहाँ वहाँ की बातें करती हैं। कथानायिका उसी पुरुष के साथ टैक्सी किराया शेअर करने की बात करते हुए एक ही टैक्सी से अपने घर पहुँचती है। वह बिना पति के यानी उच्छूँखलता नहीं बल्कि पति द्वारा उठने, जागने, ओढ़ने, पहनने, चलने, घूमने, बातचीत तथा व्यवहार में लगाई गई पाबंदियों को ठुकराती है। मनचाहे सहज ढंग से जीने की आजादी, रीतिरीवाज, हद्द बंदियों, मान्यताओं की विरोधी एक हद तक स्त्रीमुक्ति की यह कहानी है।

प्रश्न 4: किसी एक प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखिए।

1X10 = 10

1. हिन्दी भाषा के विविध रूप संक्षेप में लिखिए।

Suhin

उत्तर: संस्कृत की 'भाष' धातू से 'भाषा' शब्द का जन्म हुआ है। मुँह से निकलनेवाली वाणी (बोल) 'भाषा' है। व्यक्ति अपने मन के भाव विचार 'भाषा' द्वारा व्यक्त करता है। भाषा ऐसा माध्यम है, जिससे विचारों का लेन-देन होता है।

समाज में भाषा का निर्माण होता है और 'भाषा' के आधार पर समाज का विकास होता है। अनेक सामाजिक कारणों से भाषा के प्रयोग में विविधता आती है। हिन्दी भाषा का उपयोग और प्रयोग क्षेत्र बहुत बढ़ गया है - और सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक, ऐतिहासिक आदि कारणों से भारत में हिन्दी भाषा के अनेक रूप देखने को मिलते हैं। जैसे, 1) बोलचाल (वाचिक) की भाषा, 2) साहित्यिक (रचनात्मक) भाषा, 3) संपर्क भाषा, 4) राष्ट्रभाषा, 5) राजभाषा, 6) राज्य भाषा, 7) प्रयोजनमूलक भाषा आदि।

इन शब्दों को पढ़ने के बाद इनके अर्थ एक जैसे लगते हैं, किंतु अंग्रेजी शब्दों के साथ मिलाकर देखें तो इनका फर्क स्पष्ट हो जाता है - जै राष्ट्रभाषा राज्यभाषा और राज भाषा।

इनमें से 'राष्ट्रभाषा' लगभग पूरे देश में उपयोग/प्रयुक्त होनेवाली भाषा है, जिसका संबंध देश की सामाजिक संस्कृति से होता है। 'राज्यभाषा' राज्य की विशेष/खास भाषा होती है, जिसे राज्य में सरकारी कामकाज करने के लिए संवैधानिक मान्यता मिली है। 'राज्यभाषा' एक राष्ट्र के राजकाज की भाषा होती है, जो उसी राष्ट्र की भाषा हो सकती है या विदेशी भी। भारत के अधिकांश राज्यों में अपनी अपनी 'राज्यभाषा' होती है।

भारत में दिल्ली, मेरठ और उसके आसपास के प्रांतों में प्रचलित 'खड़ी बोली' को 'बोलचाल' की भाषा की हैसियत से विकास की अनेक स्थितियों के बाद 'राष्ट्रभाषा' का सम्मान प्राप्त हुआ। प्रादेशिक (स्थानीय भाषा, संपर्क भाषा, राज भाषा, प्रयोजनमूलक भाषा आदि खड़ीबोली को राष्ट्र भाषा बनाने में सहाय्यक हुई हैं।

बोलचाल की भाषा/वाचिक भाषा इस भाषा का प्रयोग सामान्य लोगों के बीच आपसी बातचित के लिए होता है। सर्वाधिक लोग बोलनेवाली/आपस में बातों के

उपयोगी भाषा बोलचाल की भाषा कही जाती है। भारत में हिन्दी (खड़ीबोली) सर्वाधिक लोगोद्वारा बोली जानेवाली भाषा रही है। यह लचीली रहती है।

उत्तर 2. राजभाषा का अर्थ तथा विशेषताएँ लिखिए।

राजभाषा: राजभाषा का कारोबार करने की अर्थात् 'राजकाज' की भाषा है। सरकारी कामकाज, राष्ट्र के प्रशासन की भाषा 'राजभाषा' होती है। भारत की 'राजभाषा' हिन्दी है और 14 सितंबर 1949 में 'हिन्दी' को भारत की 'राजभाषा' के रूप में निश्चित किया गया। भारत के संविधान के भाग 17 के अनुच्छेद 343 के अनुसार 'संघ (राष्ट्र) की राजभाषा हिन्दी और लिपि देवनागरी को निश्चित किया गया।

राजभाषा की विशेषताएँ इस प्रकार हैं - वह संवैधानिक मान्यता प्राप्त भाषा है। उसका संबंध प्रशासन से होता है और उसकी सद्भावली 'परिभाषिक' होती है। उसका प्रयोग क्षेत्र सीमित होता है। राजभाषा संबंधित राष्ट्र की कोई भाषा ही हो इसकी जरूरत नहीं।

अंग्रेजों के शासनकाल में भारत की राजभाषा अंग्रेजी थी, जो भारतीयों के लिए विदेशी भाषा थी। एक राष्ट्र की राजभाषा वहाँ की राष्ट्रभाषा भी हो सकती है या कोई विदेशी भाषा भी। भारत की राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी संघ की 'राजभाषा' के पदपर भी बैठ गयी।

14 सितंबर, 1949 को हिन्दी भाषा 'राजभाषा' के रूप में स्वीकृत हुई। इसीलिए हर वर्ष 14 सितंबर को भारत भर में 'हिन्दी दिवस'

मनाया जाता है। 26 नवंबर, 1949 को 'भारतीय संविधान' को अंतिम रूप दिया गया और 26 जनवरी, 1950 को यह संविधान (कायदा/कानून आदि) लागू हुआ। इसलिए 26 जनवरी भारत का गणतंत्र (प्रजासत्ताक) दिवस है। इसी दिन से हिन्दी को भारत की 'राजभाषा' के रूप में संवैधानिक मान्यता मिली।

(भारतीय संविधान के भाग 5, भाग 6 और भाग 17 में क्रमशः अनुच्छेद 120, 210 और 343 से 351 तक (कुल 11 अनुच्छेदों में) राजभाषा के निश्चिती के लिए ठोस नियम/कानून आदि बहाये गये हैं।

ರಾಣಿ ಪಾರ್ವತಿ ದೇವಿ ಕಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ

ಬಿ.ಎ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರಿನ 2 ನೇ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ 2020-21

ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾದರಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಅವಧಿ : 1 : 30 ಗಂಟೆ

ಅಂಕಗಳು : 40

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ 1. ಬೇಕಾದ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

15x1=15

- 1) "ಗಾಂಧಿ" ಕವಿತೆಯ ಆಶಯವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
- 2) ಕಠಿಣ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಪದರು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸುವ ಜಾಣ್ಮೆ "ಕೋಲಾಟದ ಹಾಡು" ಪದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಮೂಡಿಬಂದಿದೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ 2. ಬೇಕಾದ ಮೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

5x3=15

- 1) ಎಚ್.ದುಂಡಿರಾಜ್
- 2) ರನ್ನ
- 3) ಕುಮಾರವ್ಯಾಸ
- 4) ದ.ರಾ.ಬೇಂದ್ರೆ

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ 3. ಬೇಕಾದ ಎರಡಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದೊಡನೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಕರಿಸಿ.

5x2=10

- 1) "ಬಡತನ ಒಡತನ ಕಡೆತನಕುಳಿದಾವೇನ"
- 2) "ನೀ 'ಸಾರಿಗಾದೆಯೋ ಎಲೆ ಅಂಗಿಯ?"
- 3) "ನಮ್ಮತ್ತಿ ಬೈತಾಳ, ಮೋಣ್ಣೆಕೊಡಿರೀ ನಮಗ"

Suh
PRINCIPAL
R.P.D. College of Arts & Commerce
BELAGAVI

ರಾಣಿ ಪಾರ್ವತಿ ದೇವಿ ಕಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ

ಬಿ.ಎ 2 ನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರಿನ 2 ನೇ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ 2020-21

ಅನಾರ್ಯತೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಅವಧಿ : 1 : 30 ಗಂಟೆ

ಅಂಕಗಳು : 40

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ 1. ಬೇಕಾದ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

15x1=15

ಉತ್ತರ:-1 ಗಾಂಧಿ ಕವಿತೆಯನ್ನು ಜಿ.ಎವರುದ್ರಸ್.ಶಿವಪ್ರಸಾದರು ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಗೋಡೆ ಎಂಬ ಕವನಸಂಕಲನದಿಂದ ಆಯ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.ಜಿ.ಎಸ್.ಶಿವರುದ್ರಪ್ರಸಾದರು ಬೆಳಕಿನ ಹಂಬಲದ ಕವಿಗಳು.ಹಣತೆ ಹಚ್ಚುವುದು ಅವರ ಕವಿತೆಯ ಮೂಲ ಆದ್ಯತೆ.ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಸೇತುವೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಮನಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಸೆಯುವ ಮಹದಾಸೆ ಅವರದು.ಯುದ್ಧವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಮಹಾಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಏಕಾಂಗಿಯಾಗಿಯೇ ಗೆದ್ದು, ಭಾರತ ಜನಗಣಮನದ ಅಧಿನಾಯಕನಾದ ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ನೆನಪುಗಳು ಅವರನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಕಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ.ಮಹಾತ್ಮನ ಹತ್ಯೆಯ ಪಾಪ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ಹೃದಯವನ್ನು ಘಾಸಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.ಆ ಮಹಾಮಾನವ ಒಕ್ಕಿದ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳ ಬಿತ್ತುಗಳು ಈ ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊಳೆಯದಿರುವ ದುಗುಡ ಕವಿಯ ಕಳವಳಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅದನ್ನು ಈ ಕವಿತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಉತ್ತರ:-2 ಮೌಖಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ನಮ್ಮ ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನವಾದುದು ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತವಾದುದು.ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಜಟಿಲ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಳವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವ ಕೌಶಲಗಳನ್ನು ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಬೋಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಸಲೀಸಾಗಿ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದನ್ನು ಕಥನ-ಗೀತೆ "ಕೋಲಾಟದ ಹಾಡು" ವದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.ಮಗನ ಆಶೆ ಮೊರೈಸಲು ಅವನ ತಾಯಿ ಒಂದು ತಂತ್ರ ಹೊಸದರೆ ಕಾಮಿಯ ಕೈಯಿಂದ ಪಾರಾಗಲು ನಾಗೂಬಾಯಿ ಎಂಬುವವಳು ಪ್ರತಿತಂತ್ರ ರೂಪಿಸುವಳು.ಅವನ ಕಣ್ಣಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನದೇ ಬೆರೆಳು ಚುಚ್ಚಿ ಪಾರಾಗಿ ಬರುವಳು.ಅವಳು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ; ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿದಂತೆ ನಟಿಸಿ, ನರಿಗೆ ಚಳ್ಳೆ ಹಣ್ಣು ತಿನ್ನಿಸುವ ರೀತಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಬದುಕಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಪಾಠವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾಗುವ ಕಠಿಣ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅವಳು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸುವ ಜಾಣ್ಮೆ ಪ್ರಶಂಸನೀಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ 2. ಬೇಕಾದ ಮೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

5x3=15

- 1) ಎಚ್.ದುಂಡಿರಾಜ್: ಹಟ್ಟಿಕುದ್ದು ದುಂಡಿರಾಜ್ ಉಡುಪಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕುಂದಾಪುರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಹಟ್ಟಿಕುದ್ದುವಿನವರು.ತಂದೆ ವೆಂಕಟರಮಣ ಭಟ್ಟ,ತಾಯಿ ರಾಧಮ್ಮ. ಧಾರವಾಡದ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಿಂದ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಪದವಿ ಪಡೆದ ಅವರು ಕಾರ್ಮೋರೇಶನ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ನಿವೃತ್ತರಾಗಿರುವರು.ಇವರು ಸುಮಾರು ಹನ್ನೆರಡಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹನಿಗವನ ಸಂಕಲನಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿರುವರು. ಪಂಚ್-ಕಾ-ಜೋಯ್,ಹನಿ ಖಜಾನೆ,ಇನ್ನೂರು ಇನಿಗವನಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದವು ಅವರ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಹನಿಗವನ ಸಂಕಲನಗಳು
- 2) ರನ್ನ: ಶಕ್ತಿಕವಿಯೆಂದೇ ಖ್ಯಾತನಾದ ರನ್ನ ರತ್ನತ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರನೆಯವನು ಹಾಗೂ ಕವಿಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೆಯವನು.ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಮುಧೋಳ ರನ್ನನ ಜನ್ಮಸ್ಥಳ.ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಬಳೆಗಾರ ವೃತ್ತಿಯ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜೈನ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.949ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದನು.ತಂದೆ ಜಿನವಲ್ಲಭ; ತಾಯಿ ಅಬ್ಬಲಬ್ಬೆ. ಅಜಿತಸೇನಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಗುರುಗಳು.ದಾನಚಿಂತಾಮಣಿ ಅತ್ತಿಮಬ್ಬೆ ರನ್ನ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಯ

ಮಹಾಪೋಷಕರು. ಸತ್ಯಾಶ್ರಯ ಇರಿವಬೆಡಂಗ ಆಶ್ರಯದಾತರು. ಅವನಿಗೆ ಜಕ್ಕಿಯಬ್ಬೆ, ಶಾಂತಿಯಬ್ಬೆ ಎಂಬಿಬ್ಬರು ಪತ್ನಿಯರೂ ರಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಬ್ಬೆ ಎಂಬಿಬ್ಬರು ಮಕ್ಕಳೂ ಇದ್ದರು. ಇವನು ಅಜಿತ ಮರಾಣ, ಸಾಹಸಭೀಮ ವಿಜಯ, ಚಕ್ರೇಶ್ವರ ಚರಿತ, ಪರಶುರಾಮ ಚರಿತ ಮತ್ತು ರನ್ನ ಕಂದ ಎಂಬ ಐದು ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಚಕ್ರೇಶ್ವರ ಚರಿತ ಹಾಗೂ ಪರಶುರಾಮ ಚರಿತ ಅನುಪಲಬ್ಧ ಕೃತಿಗಳು.

3) ಕುಮಾರವ್ಯಾಸ: ಕುಮಾರವ್ಯಾಸನ ನಿಜನಾಮ ನಾರಣಪ್ಪ. ಗದಗಿನ ಸಮೀಪದ ಕೋಳಿವಾಡ ಅವನ ಹುಟ್ಟೂರು. ಕಾಲ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.ಸು. 1400. ಅವನದು ರೂಪಕ ಭಾಷೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವನನ್ನು ರೂಪಕ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿಯೆಂದು ಕರೆಯುವರು. ಆರಾಧ್ಯ ದೈವ ಗದುಗಿನ ವೀರನಾರಾಯಣ. ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಕೃತಿ 'ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಭಾರತ ಕಥಾಮಂಜರಿ'. ಇದು ಗದುಗಿನ ಭಾರತವೆಂದೇ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿದೆ. 'ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಭಾರತ ಕಥಾಮಂಜರಿ'ಯ ವಸ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಸಭಾರತದ ಮೊದಲ ಹತ್ತು ಪರ್ವಗಳು.

4) ದ.ರಾ.ಬೇಂದ್ರೆ : ಇವರ ಕಾವ್ಯನಾಮ ಅಂಬಿಕಾತನಯದತ್ತ. ಇವರು 1896 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು. ಪೂರ್ಣ ಹೆಸರು ದತ್ತಾತ್ರೇಯ ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ ಬೇಂದ್ರೆ. ತಾಯಿ ಅಂಬವ್ವ. ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜನ್ಮಸ್ಥಳ. ಮಡದಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಬಾಯಿ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಎಮ್.ಎ.ಕೃತಿಗಳು-ಗರಿ, ನಾದಲೀಲೆ, ಸಖೀಗೀತ, ಗಂಗಾವತರಣ, ಅರಳು ಮರಳು, ನಾಕುತಂತಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ. ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳು-ಜ್ಞಾನಪೀಠ, ಪದ್ಮಶ್ರೀ, ಕೇಳರ್, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ 3. ಬೇಕಾದ ಎರಡಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದೊಡನೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟೀಕರಿಸಿ.

5x2=10

1) "ಬಡತನ ಒಡತನ ಕಡತನಕುಳಿದಾವೇನ"

ಸಂದರ್ಭ: ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ವಾಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ದ.ರಾ.ಬೇಂದ್ರೆಯವರು ಬರೆದಿರುವ "ನನ್ನ ಕೈಯ ಹಿಡಿದಾಕೆ" ಎಂಬ ಕವಿತೆಯಿಂದ ಆಯ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟೀಕರಣ : ಕವಿ ತನ್ನ ಸಂಗಾತಿ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲಾಗದೆ ದುಃಖದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿದಾಗ ಅವಳನ್ನು ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಪಡಿಸಲು ಈ ಮೇಲಿನಂತೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ.

2) "ನೀ 'ನಾರಿಗಾದೆಯೋ ಎಲೆ ಅಂಗಿಯೆ?'"

ಸಂದರ್ಭ : ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ವಾಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ಎಚ್.ದುಂಡಿರಾಜ್ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಹತ್ತು ಹನಿಗಳು ಎಂಬ ಹನಿಗವನದಿಂದ ಆಯ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟೀಕರಣ : ಕವಿ "ಸೀರೆ" ಎಂಬ ಹನಿಗವನದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿ ಹಾಸ್ಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ವಾಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ಓದುಗರಿಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

3) "ನಮ್ಮತಿ ಬೈತಾಳ, ಮೋಣ್ಣೆಕೊಡಿರೀ ನಮಗ"

ಸಂದರ್ಭ : ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ವಾಕ್ಯವನ್ನು "ಕೋಲಾಟದ ಹಾಡು" ಎಂಬ ಜನಪದ ಕಥನ ಗೀತೆಯಿಂದ ಆಯ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟೀಕರಣ : ಕಥನ ಗೀತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಗೂಬಾಯಿ ಕಾಮುಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಕೈಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಅವಳ ಕೊರಳಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಸರ ಹರಿದುಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಕಠಿಣ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಿಂದಾ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವನನ್ನು ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮರೆಸಿ ಈ ಮೇಲಿನಂತೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾಳೆ.

Scheme of Evaluation
Second Internal Test of 40 Marks
B.A. II Semester
Marathi मराठी – DSC 2020-21
Text Book - जंगल खजिन्याचा शोध (Total Marks 40)

I - प्रश्नांची प्रत्येकी एक किंवा दोन ओळीत उत्तरे

8 x 2 = 16

a) डॉ. सलीम अली यांच्या पुस्तकाचे नाव सांगा.

उत्तर - दि बुक ऑफ इंडियन बर्ड्स

b) 'फुलपाखरू मंडळातील सदस्यांची नावे सांगा ?

उत्तर- जेबू, शामु, धीरज, ऋजुता, ..

c) जेबूने जंगल सफारीसाठी जाताना कोणकोणते साहित्य सोबत घेतले ?

उत्तर- दुर्बीण, पेन, नोंदवही, चिकटपट्टी, मोजमापपट्टी, होकायंत्र ..

d) आजोबानी फुलपाखरू मंडळाला शेरूबद्दल कोणती दुसरी गंमत सांगितली ?

उत्तर - विहीरीतून बाहेर काढल्यानंतर शेरू पिंजऱ्यात अडकलेल्या बिबट्या कडे बघून भुंकू लागला आणि म्हणू लागला तुला कसा जेरबंद केला ?

e) हळदया पक्षाला जेबू आणखी कोणता पक्षी म्हणतात असं म्हणाला ?

उत्तर - कांचनपक्षी

f) धनेश पक्षी म्हणजे कोणता पक्षी ?

उत्तर - ककनेर

g) सुकलेल्या झुडूपांकडे बघून जेबूने कोणता अंदाज काढला ?

उत्तर - मुळे आणि कंद काढलेल्या सुकलेल्या वनस्पतींकडे बघून वनस्पतींची तस्करी होत आहे.

Suhis

PRINCIPAL
R.P.D. College of Arts & Commerce
BELAGAVI-6

h) “जंगल खजिन्याचा शोध” या पुस्तकातून कोणकोणत्या औषधी वनस्पतींचा आपल्याला परिचय होतो?

उत्तर – सर्पगंधा, रानतंबाखू, पानकुळ, कुडा, करंबळ ..

i) वाघाने शिकार केली तर आपण कसे ओळखावे ?

उत्तर – शिकार्याचे पोट फाडून आतील आतडी आणि कोथळा बाहेर काढून फेकून देतो. मग तो मांस खातो.

j) सुतार काका पाच वर्ष कोणती जबाबदारी पेलत होते ?

उत्तर – मानद वन्यजीवरक्षक, एक लोकप्रतिनिधी म्हणून वनविभागाची जबाबदारी.

II - प्रश्नाचे सविस्तर उत्तर लिहा

.1 x 16 = 16

a. “जंगल खजिन्याचा शोध” या पुस्तकातून सलीम सरदार मुल्ला यांनी आपल्याला कशाकशाची जाणीव करून दिली आहे ?

उत्तर – पर्यावरणविषयी जागृती, जंगलातून मिळालेल्या खजिन्यांच्या गोष्टी.. पक्षी आणि वनस्पती विषयी माहिती, त्यांचे संवर्धन करण्याची जबाबदारी.

b. “जंगल खजिन्याचा शोध” या पुस्तकातून आपण पर्यावरण संवर्धनाचे महत्त्व कसे शिकतो?

फुलपाखरू मंडळाचे काम.. त्यांचा जंगल खजिन्याकडे बघण्याचा दृष्टिकोण .. औषधी वनस्पती त्यांचे महत्त्व .. पक्षी प्रेम .. त्यांची माहिती ..

c. फुलपाखरू मंडळाच्या चर्चेतून कोणकोणत्या औषधी वनस्पती आणि पक्षांची माहिती मिळते ?

उत्तर – सर्पगंधा, उपळसरी, रानहळद, शतावरी, बहावा, कुडा, अळू, हेळा, काडोळा, अवळीचे झाड.. पक्षी – बुलबुल, मैना, शिंप्या, हरेवा पक्षी, शिंप्या, कोतवाल, दयाळ..

III - संदर्भासह स्पष्टीकरण करा

.1 x 8 = 8


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a. “आज खऱ्या अर्थाने वन्यजीवांचे, जंगलाचे रक्षक तुम्ही आहात.”

उत्तर - फुलपाखरू मंडळाने औषधी वनस्पतींची तस्करी पकडून दिली. जंगलातील खजिन्याचे संवर्धन केले. या त्यांच्या कामगिरीचा कौतुक सोहळा सुतार काका यांनी आपल्या शब्दांत केला. जे काम मोठ्या लोकांनी करायला हवे तेक काम या बालचमूने केल्याने सुतार काका बोलत होते.

b. “कसे पळतात ते बघूया! तुम्ही रस्त्यावर बसून राहा. मी गावचा पोलिस पाटील हाय.”

उत्तर - जंगलातील औषधी वनस्पतींची तस्करी पकडून दिल्यावर .. चोरांची मुस्कटदाबी करण्याच्या हेतूने गावकरी यांनी रस्ते अडवले. तेव्हा पोलिस पाटील वरील वाक्य बोलले.

c. “तो कुत्रा आला की हल्ला करायचा डाव आखला असेल त्यांनी” जेबू म्हणाला.”

संदर्भ - एका प्रसंगावरून जेबूने वाक्य सर्व सहकार्यांना उद्देशून म्हटले आहे.
स्पष्टीकरण - एका कुत्र्याने एका केलड्याच्या पिल्लाला मारले. परिणामी त्या कुत्र्याला अद्दल घडविण्यासाठी आणि बदला घेण्यासाठी त्या केलड्याची आई आणि तिचे सहकारी दबा धरून बसतात. ही गोष्ट ऐकल्यावर जेबू वरील वाक्य म्हणतो.

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Scheme of Evaluation
Second Internal Test of 40 Marks
B.A. II Semester
Marathi मराठी – AECC 2020-21
निवडक कविता

I - प्रश्नांची प्रत्येकी एक किंवा दोन ओळीत उत्तरे लिहा.

5 x2 =10

a. कवी केशवकुमार यांचे पूर्ण नाव सांगा .

उत्तर -कृष्णाजीकेशव दामले

b. 'पाखरा ! येशील का परतून' या कवितेचे कवी कोण ?

उत्तर -ना. वा. टिळक

c. 'छान माझी सोनुकली ती कुणाकडे ग पाहत होती ?' असे फुलरणीला कोणी म्हटले?

उत्तर -वा.न्याने

d. कार्ल मार्क्स धडाधडा कधी बोलायला लागले ?

उत्तर -मंदीचे कारण आणि गरीबीचे गोत्र विचारल्यावर धडाधड बोलू लागले.

e. 'हिरवे हिरवे गार गालिचे हरित तृणाच्या मखमालीचे' ही ओळ कोणत्या कवितेतील आहे?

उत्तर -फुलराणी या बालकवींच्या कवितेतील ही ओळ आहे.

f. कवी कशाचा जयजयकार करत आहेत?

उत्तर -कवी क्रांतीचा जयजयकार करत आहेत.

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g. घेता घेता एक दिवस देणाऱ्याकडून काय घ्यावे असे कवी विंदा करंदीकर सांगतात.

उत्तर - देणाऱ्याचे हात

h. अभ्याक्रमाला असणाऱ्या कवितांपैकी कोणत्या कविता चित्रपटातील गाणी म्हणून ऐकायला मिळतात?

उत्तर - नववधू मी प्रिया बावरते, पाखरा येशील का परतूनी .. सागरास..

II - संदर्भासह स्पष्टीकरण करा.

2 x 8 = 16

a. “क्षण एक पुरे प्रेमाचा वर्षाव पडो मरणाचा”.

संदर्भ- प्रस्तुत कवितेची ओळ कवी गोविंदाग्रज यांच्या ‘प्रेम आणि मरण’ या कवितेतील आहे.

स्पष्टीकरण- उत्कट प्रेमाची भाषा, आतुरता, त्याग, प्रेमावरील निष्ठा ही भावना प्रेमात झोकून देते. मग असे प्रेम एक क्षण पुरे असे म्हणतं.

त्यासाठी मरण पत्करावं लागलं तरी चालेल अशा ठाम निर्णयावर पोहचलेले प्रेम अभिव्यक्त होते. एक मोठासा वृक्ष सौदामिनीच्या प्रेमात पडतो. सौदमीनीवर प्रेम करणं म्हणजे जीवाशी खेळण्याचा प्रकार आहे. असे सगळे सांगतात. त्यावेळी हे उद् गार बाहेर पडतात.

b. ये आता ! घे शेवटचे हे अश्रू दोन पिऊन ! पाखरा !

उत्तर- आपल्या लाडक्या मुलांना परतून या अशी आर्त हाक कवितेत मारलेली आहे. जन्मापासूनच्या सगळ्या आठवणी मनात साठवून ठेऊन त्या जपा .. तुमच्या पंखात बळ खूप आहे , .. तरीही तुम्ही परत या .. या जगात कुठेही वावरा पण सुखी आणि सुरक्षित रहा.

c. “नववधू मी प्रिया बावरते ; लाजते, पुढे सरते फिरते”.

संदर्भ - प्रस्तुत कविता भा. रा. तांबे यांच्या नववधू प्रिया मी बावरते या कवितेतील असून नववधू च्या मनातील भावनांचा वेध या कवितेत घेतला. आहे.

स्पष्टीकरण -नववधू आपल्या भावना आपल्या प्रियाला म्हणजेच आपल्या नवऱ्याला सांगते आहे. तिच्या मनातील घालमेल, तिच्या भावना या कवितेच्या माध्यमातून व्यक्त होताना दिसत आहेत. माहेरच्या आठवणी, माहेरची नाती, माहेरचे आपलेपण, लहानपण यांचा एक पट या कवितेतून व्यक्त होताना दिसतो.

III - प्रश्नाचे सविस्तर उत्तर लिहा.

1 x 14 = 14

a. 'स्फूर्ती' कवितेचा सारांश तुमच्या शब्दात लिहा.

उत्तर -नवसुधारणा करण्यासाठी कवी केशवसूत यांनी लिहिलेली कविता ..परिवर्तनासाठी प्रतिभेच्या जोरावर आम्ही जे योग्य तेच बोलू. त्यासाठी लोक जे म्हणायचे ते म्हणू देत आम्हाला त्याची पर्वा नाही. देव आणि दानव नरानेच निर्माण केलेत ही लोकांना कळू दया. अशी भावना केशवसूत व्यक्त करतात.

b. मातृभूमीविषयीचे सावरकरांचे प्रेम 'सागरास' या कवितेतून कशाप्रकारे व्यक्त होते ते तुमच्या शब्दात लिहा .

उत्तर- सागरास या कवितेतून सावरकरांचे मातृभूमीविषयीचे प्रेम व्यक्त झाले आहे. सागराची तक्रार यातून असली तरी त्यापेक्षा आपल्याला सावरकरांचे प्रेम दिसत आहे. मातृभूमीच्या प्रेमाने न्हाऊन गेलेल्या कवी मनाची अवस्था कवितेच्या प्रत्येक ओळीत दिसून येते.

c. केशकुमार यांच्या 'प्रेमाचा गुलकंद' या कवितेच्या शीर्षकाची यथार्थता स्पष्ट करा.


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उत्तर- केशवकुमार यांची प्रेमावर विडंबन करणारी कविता म्हणजे
'प्रेमाचा गुलकंद' ही कविता होय. भेट म्हणून दिलेल्या फुलांचाच गुलकंद
मिळतो.. अशा विनोदी पद्धतीने रचना आपल्या समोर येते.

ರಾಣಿ ಪಾರ್ವತಿ ದೇವಿ ಕಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ

ಬಿ.ಎ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರಿನ 2 ನೆಯ ಅಂತರಿಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ 2020-21

ಐಚ್ಛಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾದರಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಅವಧಿ : 1 : 30 ಗಂಟೆ

ಅಂಕಗಳು : 40

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ 1. ಬೇಕಾದ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

15x1=15

- 1) ಸೀತೆಯನ್ನು ರಾವಣನು ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ದ ಬಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
- 2) ಪುರಂದರದಾಸರ "ಜಾಲಿಯ ಮರದಂತೆ ಧರೆಯೊಳು ದುರ್ಜನರು" ಎಂಬ ಕೀರ್ತನೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ 2. ಬೇಕಾದ ಮೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

5x3=15

- 1) ಪಂಪ
- 2) ಕನಕದಾಸರು
- 3) ರತ್ನಾಕರವರ್ಣಿ
- 4) ಜಗನ್ನಾಥದಾಸರು

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ 3. ಬೇಕಾದ ಎರಡಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದೊಡನೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟೀಕರಿಸಿ.

5x2=10

- 1) "ಕರಿಯನಿತ್ತಡೆ ಒಲ್ಲೆ,ಸಿರಿಯನಿತ್ತಡೆ ಒಲ್ಲೆ"
- 2) "ನಡೆ ಶುಚಿ,ನುಡಿ ಶುಚಿ,ತನು ಶುಚಿ,ಮನ ಶುಚಿ,ಭಾವ ಶುಚಿ"
- 3) "ನುಡಿದರೆ ಮುತ್ತಿನ ಹಾರದಂತಿರಬೇಕು"

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ರಾಣಿ ಪಾರ್ವತಿ ದೇವಿ ಕಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ

ಬಿ.ಎ 2 ನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರಿನ 2 ನೇ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ 2020-21

ಐಚ್ಛಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಅವಧಿ : 1 : 30 ಗಂಟೆ

ಅಂಕಗಳು : 40

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ 1. ಬೇಕಾದ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

15x1=15

ಉತ್ತರ:-1 “ಸೀತಾವಹರಣಂ” ಕಾವ್ಯಭಾಗವನ್ನು ನಾಗಚಂದ್ರ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ ಚರಿತ ಮರಾಠಿ ಹಿಂಬ ಕೃತಿಯಿಂದ ಆಯ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ರಾವಣ ರಾಮನ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಸೀತಾದೇವಿಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಅವಳ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸೋತು ಮೋಹಿತನಾಗಿ ಅವಳನ್ನು ಬಯಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಹೇಗಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಬಯಕೆಯಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾದೇವತೆಯ ಸಹಾಯ ಪಡೆದು ಮೋಸದಿಂದ ರಾಮನನ್ನು ಸೀತೆಯಿಂದ ಅಗಲಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವಳನ್ನು ಅಪಹರಿಸಿ ಮಪ್ಪಕ ವಿಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ಉತ್ತರ:-2 “ಜಾಲಿಯ ಮರದಂತೆ ಧರೆಯೊಳು ದುರ್ಜನರು” ಈ ಕೀರ್ತನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಂದರದಾಸರು ಬಿಸಿಲಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಲಿ ಬಂದವರಿಗೆ ನೆರಳಿನ ಆಸರೆ ಕೊಡದವನು, ಹಸಿದು ಬಂದವರಿಗೆ ಅನ್ನ ನೀಡದವನು, ಕ್ರೂರ ಕರ್ಮಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡದ ಘೋರಪಾಪಿಯು, ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಉಪಕಾರ ಮಾಡದೆ ಬಿನ್ನಾಣದ ಮಾತಿನಿಂದ ಮೆರೆಯುವವ ಇವರೆಲ್ಲ ಜಾಲಿಯ ಮರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮುಳ್ಳಿನಂಥ ದುರ್ಜನರು ಈ ಧರೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುವುದನ್ನು ಮಾರ್ಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ವಿಡಂಬಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಧರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದುರ್ಜನರು ಜಾಲಿಯ ಮರದ ಮುಳ್ಳುಗಳಂತೆ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ನೋವನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡುವವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಊರ ಹಂದಿಗಳಂತೆ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಾದ ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ದುಷ್ಪತನವನ್ನು ಬಿಡಲಾರರು ಎನ್ನುವ ಕಟುಸತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮರಂದರದಾಸರು ಈ ಕೀರ್ತನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ 2. ಬೇಕಾದ ಮೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

5x3=15

- 1) ಪಂಪ : ಕನ್ನಡದ ಆದಿಮಹಾಕವಿಯೆಂದು ಖ್ಯಾತನಾದ ಚಂಪೂಕಾವ್ಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಶಿಖರವ್ರಾಯ ಕವಿ ಪಂಪ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.902 ರಲ್ಲಿ. ತಂದೆ ಭೀಮಪ್ಪಯ್ಯ, ತಾಯಿ ಅಬ್ಬಣಬ್ಬೆ. ಈತನ ತಮ್ಮ ಜಿನವಲ್ಲಭ. ಈತನಿಗೆ ‘ಸುಕವಿಜನ ಮಾನಸೋತ್ತಂಸ’, ಸಂಸಾರ ಸಾರೋದಯ’, ‘ಸರಸ್ವತೀ ಮಣಿಹಾರ’, ‘ಕವಿತಾ ಗುಣಾರ್ಣವ’ ಎಂಬ ಬಿರುದುಗಳು ಇದ್ದವು. ಈತನು ಬರೆದ ಕೃತಿದಳಂದರೆ ‘ಆದಿಪುರಾಣ’ ಮತ್ತು ‘ವಿಕ್ರಮಾರ್ಜುನ ವಿಜಯ’(ಪಂಪ ಭಾರತ).
- 2) ಕನಕದಾಸರು : ಅದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಕೀರ್ತನಕಾರರಾದ ಇವರು ವ್ಯಾಸರಾಯರ ಶಿಷ್ಯರು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1509 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾವೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಬಾಡ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು. ತಂದೆ ಬೀರಪ್ಪ, ತಾಯಿ ಬಚ್ಚಮ್ಮ. ಮೂಲ ಹೆಸರು ತಿಮ್ಮಪ್ಪ. ಆರಾಧ್ಯದೈವ ಆದಿಕೇಶವ. ಅಂಕಿತನಾಮ ಕಾಗಿನೆಲೆ ಆದಿಕೇಶವ. ಇವರು ಬರೆದ ಕೃತಿಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಮೋಹನತರಂಗಿಣಿ, ನಳಚರಿತ್ರೆ, ರಾಮಧಾನ್ಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹರಿಭಕ್ತಸಾರ.
- 3) ರತ್ನಾಕರವರ್ಣಿ : ಈತನ ಕಾಲ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.1457 ಎಂದು ಊಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ವೇಣೀಮಠ ಇಂದಿನ ಮೂಡಬಿದರಿ ಕವಿಯ ಜನ್ಮಸ್ಥಳ. ಚಾರುಕೀರ್ತಿ ಯೋಗೀಶ್ವರ ಮತ್ತು ದೇವೇಂದ್ರಕೀರ್ತಿಯರು ಈತನ ಗುರುಗಳು. ‘ಶೃಂಗಾರ

ಕವಿಹಂಸರಾಜ' ಎಂಬುದು ಈತನಿಗಿರುವ ಬಿರುದು.ಇವನಿಂದ ರಚಿತವಾದ ಕೃತಿಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಭರತೇಶ ವೈಭವ,ಅಪರಾತೇಶ್ವರ ಶತಕ,ತ್ರಿಲೋಕ ಶತಕ ಮತ್ತು ರತ್ನಾಕರದೀಪ್ತರ ಶತಕ.

- 4) ಜಗನ್ನಾಥದಾಸರು : ಗೋಪಾಲದಾಸರ ಶಿಷ್ಯರಾದ ಜಗನ್ನಾಥದಾಸರು ರಾಯಚೂರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಮಾನ್ವಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಬ್ಯಾಗವಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ 1728 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು.ತಂದೆ ನರಸಿಂಹದಾಸರು,ತಾಯಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಬಾಯಿ. 'ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ'ಪೂರ್ವಾಶ್ರಮದ ಹೆಸರು. 'ಜಗನ್ನಾಥ ವಿಠಲ' ಅಂಕಿತದ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೀರ್ತನೆ,ಸುಳಾದಿ,ಉಗಾಭೋಗಗಳನ್ನೂ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 'ಹರಿಕಥಾಮೃತಸಾರ' ಎಂಬುದು ಇವರು ಬರೆದ ಗ್ರಂಥವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ 3. ಬೇಕಾದ ಎರಡಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದೊಡನೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟೀಕರಿಸಿ.

5x2=10

- 1) "ಕರಿಯನಿತ್ತಡೆ ಒಲ್ಲೆ,ಸಿರಿಯನಿತ್ತಡೆ ಒಲ್ಲೆ"

ಸಂದರ್ಭ : ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ವಾಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ಜೇಡರ ದಾಸಿಮಯ್ಯನವರು ಬರೆದಿರುವ ವಚನಗಳಿಂದ ಆಯ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟೀಕರಣ : ಜೇಡರ ದಾಸಿಮಯ್ಯನವರಿಗೆ ಕರಿ,ಸಿರಿ,ರಾಜ್ಯ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಶೂನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಶರಣರ ಸೊಳ್ಳುಡಿಯೇ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಎನಿಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮೇಲಿನಂತೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

- 2) "ನಡೆ ಶುಚಿ,ನುಡಿ ಶುಚಿ,ತನು ಶುಚಿ,ಮನ ಶುಚಿ,ಭಾವ ಶುಚಿ"

ಸಂದರ್ಭ : ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ವಾಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅಕ್ಕಮಹಾದೇವಿಯ ವಚನಗಳಿಂದ ಆಯ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟೀಕರಣ : ಶರಣರ ನಡೆ ಶುದ್ಧ,ನುಡಿಯೂ ಶುದ್ಧ,ನಡೆ-ನುಡಿ ಪಾವನವಾದ ಕಾರಣ ತನುವೂ ಶುದ್ಧವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ . ಮನಸ್ಸೂ ಶುದ್ಧವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾವವಾದರೂ ಪವಿತ್ರವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮೇಲಿನಂತೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

- 3) "ನುಡಿದರೆ ಮುತ್ತಿನ ಹಾರದಂತಿರಬೇಕು"

ಸಂದರ್ಭ : ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ವಾಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರ ವಚನಗಳಿಂದ ಆಯ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟೀಕರಣ : ಮಾತಿನ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರು ತುಂಬಾ ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.ಆಡುವ ಮಾತು ಅಂತರಂಗದಿಂದ ಮೂಡಿ ಬರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಕೆಲವು ಸಾಧ್ಯಶ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತು ಮತ್ತಿನಹಾರ,ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯ ದೀಪ್ತಿ, ಸ್ವಟಿಕದ ಶಲಾಕೆ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲವುಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಲಿಂಗವು ಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ಅಹುದು ಅಹುದು ಎನ್ನಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥವತ್ತಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

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MODEL QUESTION PAPER AND

SCHEME OF EVALUATION FOR SECOND INTERNAL EXAMINATIONS

FIRST SEMESTER – PAPER : PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Max Marks: 40

Duration: 90 Min.

I. Answer any five of the followings not exceeding 50 words each

2 x 5 = 10

1. Define Physical Geography
2. What is International Date Line?
3. What is Pangea?
4. Define Seismology.
5. What are fan folds?
6. What are explosive volcanoes?
7. Define Mechanical Weathering.

II. Answer any four of the followings not exceeding 200 words each

5 x 4 = 20

8. Explain the meaning and scope of physical geography.
9. Explain Sedimentary rocks and their types with suitable examples.
10. Explain the process of folding and their types
11. What is weathering? Explain chemical weathering with suitable examples.
12. Write a note on erosion work of Wind.

III. Answer any one of the following not exceeding 500 words

1 x 10 = 10

13. Discuss Latitudes and Longitudes with neat diagram.
14. Explain plate tectonic theory and its mechanism.

Suhis

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SCHEME OF EVALUATION

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

FIRST SEMESTER – PAPER : PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

I. Answer any five of the followings not exceeding 50 words each

2 x 5 = 10

1. Define Physical Geography.

Ans: Physical geography is the study of the earth's surface. An example of physical geography is knowledge of earth's oceans and land masses.

2. What is International Date Line ?

Ans: International date line, imaginary line on the earth's surface, generally following the 180° meridian of longitude, where, by international agreement, travelers change dates. Traveling eastward across the line, one subtracts one calendar day; traveling westward, one adds a day.

3. What is Pangea. ?

Ans: Pangaea is a hypothetical supercontinent that included all current land masses, believed to have been in existence before the continents broke apart during the Triassic and Jurassic Periods.

4. Define Seismology.

Ans: The branch of science concerned with earthquakes and related phenomena

5. What are fan folds. ?

Ans: A fold of strata in which both limbs are overturned, forming a syncline or anticline. The curtains fan fold and collapse, giving flexibility to enclose an area during loud noise processes and open the space back up after the task is complete.

6. What are explosive volcanoes ?

Ans: During an explosive eruption clouds of hot debris, ash and gas rapidly shoot out from a volcano.

7. Define Mechanical Weathering.

Ans: Mechanical weathering is the process of breaking big rocks into little ones. This process usually happens near the surface of the planet. Temperature also affects the land. The cool nights and hot days always cause things to expand and contract. That movement can cause rocks to crack and break apart.


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II. Answer any four of the followings not exceeding 200 words each

5 x 4 = 20

8. Explain the meaning and scope of physical geography.

Ans: Physical geography examines and investigates natural phenomena spatially. Physical geography studies the spatial patterns of weather and climate, soils, vegetation, animals, water in all its forms, and landforms. Physical geography also examines the interrelationships of these phenomena to human activities. This subfield of geography is academically known as the Human-Land Tradition. This area of geography has seen very keen interest and growth in the last few decades because of the acceleration of human induced environmental degradation. Thus, physical geography's scope is much broader than the simple spatial study of nature. It also involves the investigation of how humans are influencing nature.

9. Explain Sedimentary rocks and their types with suitable examples.

Ans: Sedimentary rocks are formed from pre-existing rocks or pieces of once-living organisms. They form from deposits that accumulate on the Earth's surface. Sedimentary rocks often have distinctive layering or bedding. Types of sedimentary rocks are: stratified rock, Aquarius rocks, calcareous rocks, carboniferous rocks, fossiliferous rocks etc.

10. Explain the process of folding and their types

Ans: The process by which folds are formed due to compression is known as folding. Folding is one of the endogenetic processes; it takes place within the Earth's crust. Folds in rocks vary in size from microscopic crinkles to mountain-sized folds. Types of folds are, symmetric, asymmetric, monoclonal, isoclinal, recumbent, nappe, anticlinorium, synclinorium etc.

11. What is weathering? Explain chemical weathering with suitable examples.

Ans: Weathering is the breaking down of rocks, soil, and minerals as well as wood and artificial materials through contact with the Earth's atmosphere, water, and biological organisms. Weathering occurs *in situ* (on site), that is, in the same place, with little or no movement, and thus should not be confused with erosion, which involves the movement of rocks and minerals by agents such as water, ice, snow, wind, waves and gravity and then being transported and deposited in other locations.

Five prominent examples of chemical weathering are oxidation, carbonation, hydrolysis, hydration and dehydration.

- Reacting With Oxygen. The reaction between rocks and oxygen is known as oxidation. ...
- Dissolving in Acid. ...
- Mixing With Water. ...
- Absorbing Water. ...
- Removing Water.

gwhs

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12. Write a note on erosion work of Wind.

Ans: Movement of the Soil Due to Wind Erosion. Suspension occurs when the wind takes fine particles of dirt and dust into the area and can move said particles over long distances. Creep occurs when soil particles roll over an area and meet particles that have been through saltation. Erosional Landforms due to Wind.

- Pediplains. When the high relief structures in deserts are reduced to low featureless plains by the activities of wind, they are called as Pediplains.
- Deflation Hollows. Deflation is the removal of loose particles from the ground by the action of wind.
- Mushroom Table

III. Answer any one of the following not exceeding 500 words

1 x 10 = 10

Key words

13. Discuss Latitudes and Longitudes with neat diagram.

Ans: Latitude and longitude, coordinate system by means of which the position or location of any place on Earth's surface can be determined and described. *Latitude* is a measurement on a globe or map of location north or south of the Equator. Given in degrees, minutes, and seconds. The equator is defined as 0 degrees, the North Pole is 90 degrees north, and the South Pole is 90 degrees south. Lines of latitude are all parallel to each other, thus they are often referred to as parallels... The primary unit in which longitude and latitude are given is degrees. There are 360° of longitude (180° E ↔ 180° W) and 180° of latitude (90° N ↔ 90° S). Each degree can be broken into 60 minutes ('). Each minute can be divided into 60 seconds (").

14. Explain plate tectonic theory and its mechanism.

Ans: Plate tectonics is the theory that the outer rigid layer of the earth (the lithosphere) is divided into a couple of dozen "plates" that move around across the earth's surface relative to each other, like slabs of ice on a lake. Heat and gravity are fundamental to the process. The energy source for plate tectonics is Earth's internal heat while the forces moving the plates are the "ridge push" and "slab pull" gravity forces. It was once thought that mantle convection could drive plate motions.

Suhin

Principal
R.P.D. College of Arts & Commerce
BELAGAVI-6

RPD COLLEGE OF ARTS AND COMMERCE, BELAGAVI

MODEL QUESTION PAPER AND SCHEME OF EVALUATION FOR SECOND INTERNAL EXAMINATION

BA SECOND SEMESTER

SUBJECT: ECONOMICS PAPER: MACRO ECONOMICS

TIME: 90 MINS

MARKS: 40

ANSWER ANY FIVE OF THE FOLLOWING

5X2=10

1. Define National Income.
ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆದಾಯದ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ.
2. Name the celebrated book of J.M.Keynes' published in 1936.
1936 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿತಗೊಂಡ ಜಿ.ಎಮ್.ಕೀನ್ಸ್‌ರವರ ಮುಖ್ಯಕೃತವನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಸಿ.
3. What is full employment?
ಪೂರ್ಣೋದ್ಯೋಗ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಎಂದರೇನು?
4. What is Induced Investment?
ಪ್ರೇರಿತ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಎಂದರೇನು?
5. What is Marginal Efficiency of Capital?
ಬಂಡವಾಳದ ಅಂಚಿನ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯೆಂದರೇನು?
6. What is the concept of Multiplier?
ಗುಣಕದ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಎಂದರೇನು?

ANSWER ANY THREE OF THE FOLLOWING

3X5= 15

1. Explain wage-price flexibility of A.C. Pigou with a diagram.
ಪಿಗೂರವರ ಕೂಲಿ-ಬೆಲೆ ನಮ್ಯತೆ ತತ್ವವನ್ನು ರೇಖಾಚಿತ್ರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
2. Explain briefly the difficulties in the estimation of National Income
ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆದಾಯದ ಅಂದಾಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎದುರಿಸಬಹುದಾದಂತಹ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ಬರೆದು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
3. Explain with diagram the circular flow of output.
ಆದಾಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನದ ವೃತ್ತಾಕಾರದ ಚಲನೆಯನ್ನು ರೇಖಾಚಿತ್ರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
4. Explain demand pull and cost push inflation
ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಎಳೆತದ ಹಾಗೂ ವೆಚ್ಚತಲ್ಲದ ಕಣದುಬ್ಬರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

ANSWER ANY TWO OF THE FOLLOWING

1X15=15

1. Define Business Cycles. What are the various phases of Business Cycles?
ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಚಕ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿ. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಚಕ್ರಗಳ ವಿವಿಧ ಹಂತಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
2. Explain the Psychological Law of Consumption of J.M. Keynes. State and explain the factors determining consumption demand.
ಕೀನ್ಸ್‌ರವರ ಅನುಭೋಗದ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ನಿಯಮವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ. ಅನುಭೋಗದ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.


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MODEL SCHEME OF EVALUATION

ANSWER ANY FIVE OF THE FOLLOWING

5X2=10

1. Define National Income.

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆದಾಯದ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ.

The term National Income refers to total money value of all final goods and services produced in a country over a period of one year

2. Name the celebrated book of J.M.Keynes' published in 1936.

1936 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿತಗೊಂಡ ಜೆ.ಎಮ್.ಕೀನ್ಸ್‌ರವರ ಮುದ್ರಕವನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಸಿ.

General Theory of Employment Interest and Money

3. What is full employment?

ಪೂರ್ಣೋದ್ಯೋಗ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಎಂದರೇನು?

A situation in an economy where all productive resources, mainly the labour resource is put to the best possible use and maximum possible output is being produced.

4. What is Induced Investment?

ಪ್ರೇರಿತ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಎಂದರೇನು?

Investment which depends on and is a function of rate of interest, level of consumption and avialbility of private savings.

5. What is Marginal Efficiency of Capital?

ಐಂಫರ್ಮಲ್ ಎಂಜಿನ್ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯೆಂದರೇನು?

Marginal efficiency of capital refers to the expected rate of profitability from the employment of an additional unit of capital, net over its supply price and maintenance over a specified period in future.

6. What is the concept of Multiplier?

ಗುಣಕದ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಎಂದರೇನು?

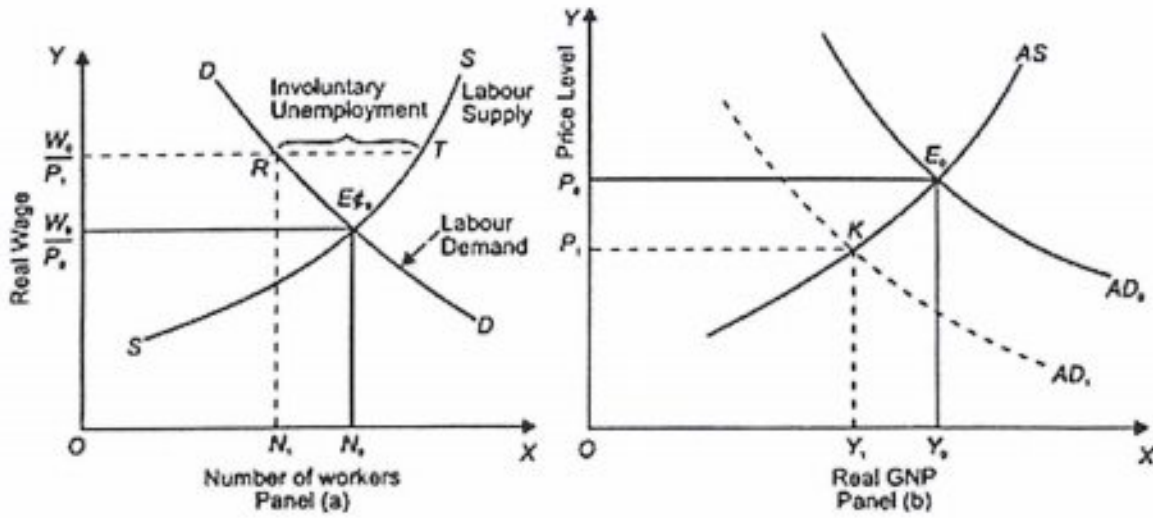
Multiplier as a concept particularly the investment multiplier of Keyens explain the relationship that existing between an autonomous investment and subsequent process of multiple income generation.

1. Explain wage-price flexibility of A.C. Pigou with a diagram.

ಹಿಗೂರವರ ಕೂಲಿದರ-ಬೆಲೆ ನಮ್ಮುತೆ ತತ್ವವನ್ನು ರೇಖಾಚಿತ್ರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

A.C. Pigou held the view that a flexible wage rate policy featured by non-governmental interference in labour market and minimum wage determination would result into invariably absorption of all unemployed labour resources. He has given the below mentioned logic:

Fall in wage rate – fall in cost of production – fall in prices – rise in demand- increased production – increased employment – fall in unemployment



2. Explain briefly the difficulties in the estimation of National Income

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆದಾಯದ ಅಂದಾಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎದುರಿಸಬಹುದಾದಂತಹ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ಬರೆದು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

some of the difficulties are theoretical in nature largely associated with the method of estimation i.e. Product Method, Income Method, Expenditure Method. However, some problems or difficulties are practical in nature and are mainly faced in underdeveloped countries.

1. Difficulty of double counting
2. Question of transfer earning
3. Unearned income
4. Free labour
5. Non-monetised sector in UDCs
6. Lack of proper record keeping
7. Problem of self consumption
8. Lack of sufficient statistical organizations
9. Too many varieties of goods and services
10. The question of quantifying services.

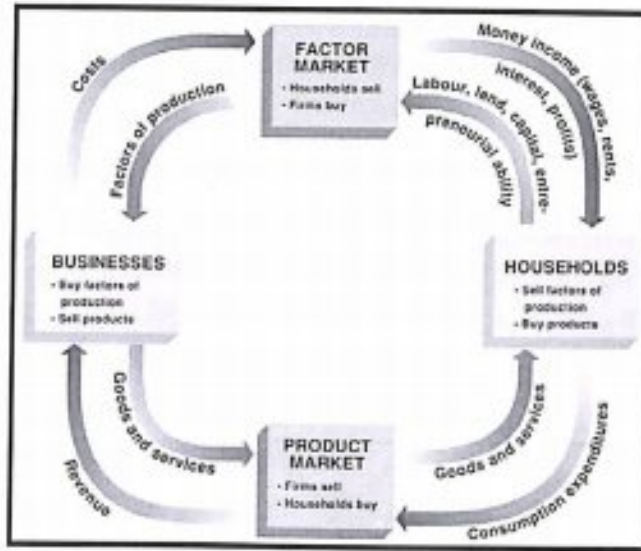
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3. Explain with diagram the circular flow of output.

ಇದರ ಹಾಗು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದ ಚಲನೆಯನ್ನು ರೇಖಾಚಿತ್ರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

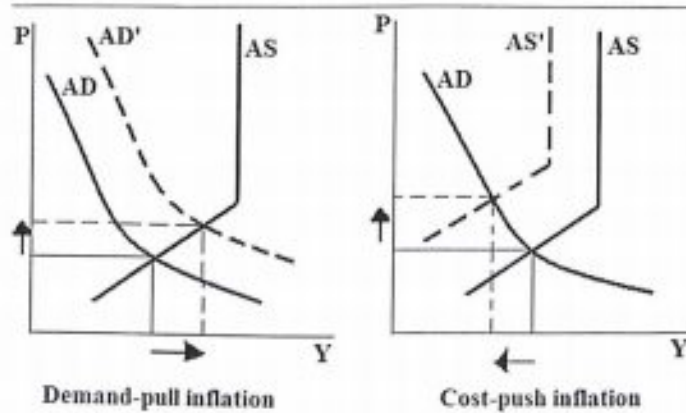
Circular flow of output explains the how money and products continuously flow against each other in a free enterprise capitalist economy with its two real flows and the opposite two money flows.



4. Explain demand pull and cost push inflation

ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಎಳೆತದ ಹಾಗು ವೆಚ್ಚತಲ್ಲದ ಉದ್ಭವಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

Demand pull inflation is caused by excessive demand over the available supply due to too much purchasing power (spending ability) with the people. Whereas cost push inflation results from bottlenecks or problems related to supply and production related factors, such as increased taxation, rise in price of raw materials, rise in wages inducing wage-price spiral etc.



ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು
ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು
ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು

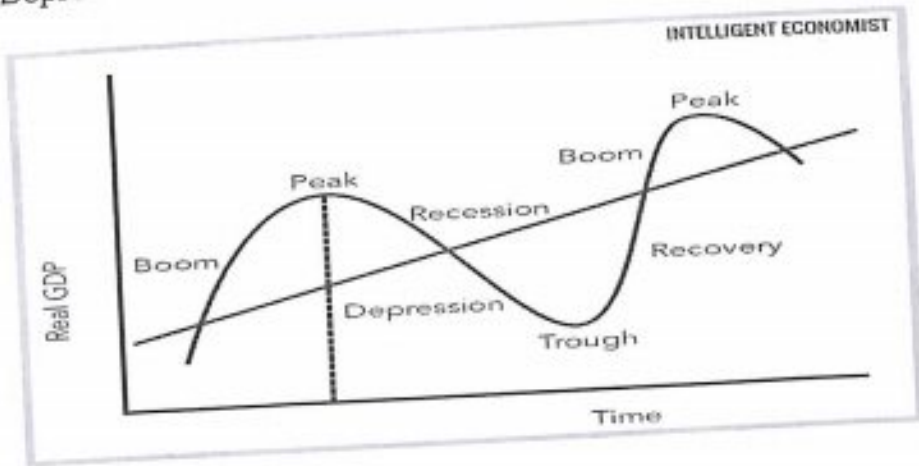
ANSWER ANY TWO OF THE FOLLOWING

3. Define Business Cycles. What are the various phases of Business Cycles?
ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಚಕ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿ. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಚಕ್ರಗಳ ವಿವಿಧ ಹಂತಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

Business Cycles or Economic cycles are periodic ups and downs that occur in respect of economic activities particularly with respect to output, employment, prices and income. Trade cycles when plotted on a graph are wave like in nature.

The main five phases in a trade cycle are:

1. Recovery
2. Full employment
3. Boom
4. Recession
5. Depression



4. Explain the Psychological Law of Consumption of J.M. Keynes. State and explain the factors determining consumption demand.
ಕೀನ್ಸ್‌ನ ಪೃಥುಕತೆಯ ನಿಯಮವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ. ಅನುಭವದ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

The famous psychological law of consumption of J.M. Keynes state that when income increases consumption of the community also increases but by less than proportion to increase in income.

Factors determining consumption demand:

1. Income
2. Distribution of Income
3. Expectations
4. Financial policies of firms
5. Taxation policy of the government
6. Marketing techniques adopted by firms
7. Demographic factors
8. Interest rates
9. General price level

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POLITICAL SCIENCE

Introduction to Political Theory (Optional) Regular Answer scheme

Time :3 Hours
80

Maximum Marks

Instructions to Candidates:

All parts are compulsory. Subject to internal Choice.

PART A

Note: Answer any Four questions in 100 words each. All questions carry equal marks 4x5=20

1.Explain nature of Political theory.

Political theory seeks to understand, explain and analyse the political phenomena and prescribe ways and means to rectify the shortcomings. political theory is divided into distinct streams such as classical, modern, empirical etc. While the classical political theory was dominated by philosophy and dealt with the description, explanation, prescription and evaluation of the political phenomena; empirical political theory claimed to be a science and has been primarily concerned with the description and explanation of the political reality. Of late, contemporary political theory has tried to blend the theoretical and practical aspects.

2.Discuss meaning of Normative Approach.

Normative Approach is concerned about how the world should be and focuses on the exploration of values and what should be done based upon those values. The normative conception is based on the belief that the world and its events can be interpreted in terms of logic, purpose and ends with the help of the theorist's intuition, reasoning, insights and experiences.

3 Explain the meaning of Political Philosophy.

Political philosophy, branch of philosophy that is concerned, at the most abstract level, with the concepts and arguments involved in political opinion. Political philosophy is the philosophical study of government, addressing questions about the nature, scope, and legitimacy of public agents and institutions and the relationships between them.

Subin
Principal
K. J. Somaiya Institute of Management Studies & Research
Vikhroli (W), Mumbai - 400 082

4. Analyse the meaning of Marxism.

The system of economic and political thought developed by Karl Marx, along with Friedrich Engels, especially the doctrine that the state throughout history has been a device for the exploitation of the masses by a dominant class, that class struggle has been the main agency of historical change, and that the capitalist system, containing from the first the seeds of its own decay, will inevitably, after the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat, be superseded by a socialist order and a classless society.

5 Write the meaning of class struggle.

Class struggle happens when the bourgeoisie (the rich) pay the proletariat (the workers) to make things for them to sell. The workers have no say in their pay or what things they make, since they cannot live without a job or money. Karl Marx saw that the workers had to work without any say in the business.

6 Describe meaning of Democracy.

The definition of democracy is a form of government in which the common people hold political power and can rule either directly or through elected representatives. An example of democracy at work is in the United States, where people have political freedom and equality. Government in which the people hold the ruling power either directly or through elected representatives; rule by the ruled.

PART B

Note: Answer any three questions in 300 words each. All questions carry equal marks
3x10=30

1. Discuss scope of political theory

A conference of political scientists, held under the auspicious of international political science association in Paris in the year 1948 demarcated the scope of political theory into different areas such as political institutions political dynamics, international relations, a study of state and government, study of political science, a study of individual with a state, knowledge of state, government and administration world, creation of political values.

2. Explain kinds of Democracy.

The main forms of democracy are: Direct democracy, Representative democracy, Presidential democracy, Parliamentary democracy, Authoritarian democracy, Participatory democracy, Islamic democracy and social democracy.

3. Write political rights

The important political rights are Right to vote, right to elect, right to contest election, right to criticize the government, right to hold public offices right to petition etc.

4. Explain fundamental duties.

Fundamental duties—It shall be the duty of every citizen of India —

1. To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;

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2. To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
3. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
4. To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
5. To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
6. To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
7. To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures;
8. To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
9. To safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
10. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;
11. Parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

PART C

Note Answer any two questions in 500 words. All questions carry equal marks. 2x15=15

1. Explain the meaning and importance of political theory.

significance of political theory can be understood on the following basis: 1. These provide the sequential knowledge about the nature and objectives of the state and the government. 2. These help to establish the relation between the social and political reality and ideals and objectives of any society. 3. They make an individual aware about the right, duty, freedom, equality, property and justice, etc. on social level. 4. They provide alternative to understand the social and economic arrangements and to fight with the related problems like poverty, violence, corruption, casteism, etc. 5. Work of the theories is not only to describe any situation. They also present theories about social amendments and revolutionary ways to bring changes. Whenever the political theories are able to fulfill their role properly in a society, then they become an important source for human development. The common man to the right theory is not only to help them in selecting their objectives and sources in the right manner but also is to save them from those ways which lead them to disappointment.

2. Discuss meaning and nature of Liberalism.

"It means the belief that it is the aim of politics to preserve individual's rights and to maximise freedom of choice" (Oxford Concise Dictionary of Politics). Advocates of liberalism have used some selected words to denote the meaning of liberalism. It means political to (1) Freedom and choice. The freedom to select alternatives which are suitable. (2) Liberalism is a systematic political creed. (3) It is the manifestation of reason and toleration in the face of tradition and absolutism. (4) Freedom, equality, liberty etc. are embodied in the liberalism.

3. Explain Fundamental rights.

Constitution of India provides for 6 fundamental rights in part 3 of the constitution from Art 12 to 35. They are Right to Equality, Right to Liberty, Right against exploitation, Right to Religion, Right to cultural and educational rights and Right to constitutional remedies.

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RPD COLLEGE OF ARTS & COMMERCE BELGAUM

MODEL QUESTION PAPER AND SCHEME OF EVALUATION

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

FIRST SEMESTER ANCIENT INDIA FROM EARLIEST TIME STO MAURAYAS

Write any four of the following in 2 to 3 pages 10*4 -40Marks

1. How geography influenced the course of Indian History.
2. Explain the important sources for the study of Ancient India.
3. Write about the salient features of Indus valley civilization.
4. Describe Vedic culture.
5. Explain the life and teachings of Gautama Buddha.
6. Explain the History and Philosophy of Jainism.

Model Answers

Ans 1. Physical features of india.How they are responsible for the course of Indian history. Mountain ranges, the northern plains, Deccan plateau, Coastal region.

Ans.2. what are the Sources, Classification, Important sources, Archeological and Literary sources for the study of ancient India.

Ans 3. Salient features of Harappa culture, its excavation, Extent town planning, Economic life, its decline.

Ans 4. Literature produced during the Vedic period Veda, Upveda, Upanishad, Epics, Darshanas, Smiritis and how they throw light on Aryan culture.

Ans 5. Career and teaching of Gautama Buddha, its philosophy spread and culture.

Ans 6 . History of Jainism its Antiquities, Parshaanath and Mahaveer teachings.

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RANI PARVATI DEVI COLLEGE OF ARTS AND COMMERCE

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SECOND INTERNAL TEST

BA SECOND SEMESTER

SUBJECT: STUDY OF INDIAN SOCIETY

Time: 1 ½ Hour

Max marks: 40

I. Answer any two of the following 16 X 2 = 32 MARKS

1. What are purusharthas? Explain about them.
2. Write about the recent trends in marriage & family.
3. Define caste & explain its features.

II. Write a short note on any two of the following topics.

4 X 2 = 8 MARKS

1. Childhood Sanskaras.
2. Demerits of caste.
3. Changes in caste system.

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RANI PARVATI DEVI COLLEGE OF ARTS AND COMMERCE

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BA SECOND SEMESTER

SCHEME OF EVALUATION

SUBJECT: SOCIOLOGY (STUDY OF INDIAN SOCIETY)

SECTION-I

16 X 2 = 32

1. Purusharthas, Purusharthas implies 'attainment' or life purposes', or aims or the goals prescribed the Hindu religion for its followers, which are to be achieved at different stages of life. Those are 1) Dharma – its not religion but duty of an individual 2) Artha- material things 3) Kama – sex pleasure 4) Moksha – The ultimate goal.

2. Recent trends in marriage & family.

Trends in Marriage – Form of marriage, aims of marriage, age of marriage, mate selection, stability of marriage, economic aspects of marriage.

Trends in Family – Size of family, property ownership, authority, status of women, family relations, family norms, functions of family.

3. Caste: 'Caste is a closed group'
Characteristics: 1) segmental division of society 2) Hierarchy 3) Restrictions of food habits & social relations 4) Civil & religious disabilities & privileges of different sections. 5) Restrictions of occupational choice 6) Restrictions on marriage.

SECTION-II

2 X 4 = 8

- 1) Childhood Samskaras- Jatakarma, Namakarna, Nishkramana, Annaprashan, Chudakarma, Karnaveda.
- 2) Demerits of Caste – inequality, discrimination, exploitation, evils – untouchability, hindrance to the socio-economic development of society.
- 3) Changes in Caste – Disappearance of caste panchayat, disappearance of untouchability, relaxation in the rules of food & occupation, increase in intercaste marriage.

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BA SECOND SEMESTER

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SCHEME OF CORPORATE ACCOUNTING
(4TH SEM) 1ST INTERNAL TEST 2021

Section A

- Holding Company:** A company which acquires directly or indirectly all the shares or more than 50% of shares, or acquires higher degree of controlling power or voting power in other company is known as holding company.
- Cost of control / goodwill:** Excess value paid over the nominal value of share and capital reserve is called cost of control or goodwill.
Cost of control/ goodwill = Investment – Nominal Value of Shares – Capital Reserve.
- Minority Interest:** The amount of shares held by outside shareholders other than holding company are called as minority group of shareholders. The aggregate of share capital, proportionate share in the pre/post acquisition reserves, profits, and any profit on appreciation in the value of fixed assets is considered as minority interest. The amount of minority interest is shown on liability side of balance sheet.

SECTION B

CALCULATION OF MINORITY INTEREST

PARTICULARS	TOTAL	ANAND .CO	ASHOK .CO
Share Capital (4 : 1)	1,00,000	80,000	20,000
Reserve: Pre - Acquisition	5,000	4,000	1,000
Reserve : Pre – Acquisition	4,000	3,200	800
Reserve : Post – Acquisition	8,000	6,400	1,600
Surplus :			
Profit for the year(1-4-2017)Pre acquisition	6,000	4,800	1,200
Current year's profit : Pre - acquisition	8,000	6,400	1,600
Post- acquisition	16,000	12,800	3,200
TOTAL	1,47,000	1,17,600	29,400

SECTION C

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET OF SARVESH LTD (H) & MAHESH LTD(S) FOR THE YEAR 2020

PARTICULARS	NOTE NO	AMOUNT
EQUITY & LIABILITIES		
1. Share holders' funds		
Share Capital	1	4,00,000
Reserves & Surplus	2	2,62,500
Minority Interest		84,000
2. Current Liabilities		
Trade Payables	3	1,10,000
TOTAL		8,56,500
ASSETS		
1. Non-Current Assets		
Tangible Fixed Assets	4	6,20,000
Intangible Fixed Assets	5	46,500
2. Current Assets		
Inventories : Stock	6	1,00,000
Trade Receivable	7	40,000
Cash & Cash equivalent	8	50,000
TOTAL		8,56,500

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Notes to the balance sheet

	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
1	Share Capital	
	Shares of Rs 10 each	4,00,000
3	Trade payables	
	Crs H Co	90,000
	S Co	20,000
	Total Payables	1,10,000

	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
2	Reserves & Surplus	
	General Reserve	60,000
	Profit for 1-4-2014	80,000
	Current year profit	1,00,000
	Revenue profit	22,500
	Total Reserves & Surplus	2,62,500

6	Inventories	
	Stock : H. Co	20,000
	S. Co	80,000
	Total Inventories	1,00,000

5	Intangible Fixed Assets (G.W)	
	Cost of acq Shares	1,50,000
	Less : Nominal Val	60,000
		90,000
	Less: Capital Reserve	43,500
	Total Intangible Fixed Assets	46,500

7	Trade Receivables	
	Drs : H. Co	20,000
	S. Co	20,000
	Total Receivables	40,000
8	Cash & Cash equivalent	
	H. Co	20,000
		30,000
		50,000

4.	Tangible Fixed Assets	
	Tangible Fixed Assets	H. Co
		5,20,000
		S. Co
		1,00,000
	Total Tangible Fixed Assets	6,20,000

Working Note:

MINORITY INTEREST CHART

PARTICULARS	TOTAL	SARVESH	MAHESH
Share Capital (3: 2)	1,00,000	60,000	40,000
Reserve: Pre acquisition	40,000	24,000	16,000
Surplus : Pre acquisition	20,000	12,000	8,000
Pre-acquisition Profit (Current Year)	12,500	7,500	5,000
Post-acquisition Profit (Current Year)	37,500	22,500	15,000
TOTAL	2,10,000	1,26,000	84,000

CAPITAL RESERVE (PREACQUISITION RESERVE SURPLUS & INCREASE IN VALUE OF BUILDING)

PARTICULARS	TOTAL	SERVESH	MAHESH
Reserve: Pre acquisition	40,000	24,000	16,000
Surplus : Pre acquisition	20,000	12,000	8,000
Pre-acquisition Profit (Current Year)	12,500	7,500	5,000
TOTAL	72,500	43,500	29,000

REVENUE PROFIT (POST ACQUISITION SURPLUS & RESERVE)

PARTICULARS	TOTAL	SERVESH	MAHESH
Post-acquisition Profit (Current Year)	37,500	22,500	15,000
TOTAL	37,500	22,500	15,000

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SKE Society's RPD College of Arts and Commerce
Department of BBA

Scheme of Evaluation

Principles of Management – First Semester CBCS Syllabus

Max Marks: 40

Part A

I. Answer the following questions:

(5*2=10)

1. Define Management.

Ans. Management is the art of getting things done through a group of people with effective utilization of available resources.

2. What is Planning?

Ans. Planning is the process of thinking before doing. It is concerned with deciding in advance what to do, how to do, when to do and who is to do it.

3. What is Organizing?

Ans. Organization as a process refers to one of the important functions of management. It is concerned with:

- a) Determining the activities to be performed.
- b) Dividing and grouping the activities.
- c) Assigning the grouped activities to individuals.
- d) Delegating authority to them & exacting responsibility from them.
- e) Establishing coordinated relationship.

4. What is Delegation of authority?

Ans. It is a process of assigning work from a top organizational level to a lower one or from superior to subordinate and giving that person the authority to accomplish them. The flow of authority is from HIGHER level in the organization to LOWER level.

5. What is Espirit de corps?

Ans. Unity is Strength.

Part B

II. Answer the following questions:

(2*5=10)

1. What is Line organization? What are its advantages and disadvantages?

Ans. Line organization refers to the fixing of authority & responsibility in a direct chain of command. In this type of organization, authority flows vertically from top to bottom. There is unity of command. One person receives orders from one superior & is

accountable only to him. There is a direct relationship of authority & responsibility between the superiors & the subordinates.

Advantages of Line Organization

1. **Simplicity:** A line organization is very easy to establish. Its workers can understand the concept & relationship with others without any difficulty.
2. **Unity of command:** Unity of command exists by making workers responsible to only one immediate superior.
3. **No confusion:** Since authority and responsibilities are clearly defined, hence work can be performed without any confusion.
4. **Discipline:** It ensures excellent discipline in the enterprise because of unity of command and fixed responsibility.
5. **Quick decisions:** It facilitates prompt decision making because there is definite authority & responsibility at every level.
6. **Flexibility:** It has a flexible character as it is easily adjustable to the changing circumstances.
7. **Fixed responsibility:** Each person has his area of authority which is clearly explained to him. So he knows to whom he is responsible for doing the job.

Disadvantages of Line Organization

8. **Over loading:** whenever the scale of operation or size of business unit increases this system gives over work to existing executives.
9. **Lack of initiative:** Under this system all authority is concentrated in the top executives; hence the subordinates lose their individual initiative.
10. **Scope for favoritism:** only one executive controls the activities of dept. so there is a scope for favoritism.
11. **Lack of specialization:** each person responsible for overall exhibition of activities relating to his dept alone. So there is no specialization.
12. **Not suitable for large company:** In large companies specialization is required at each level. Since line organization suffers from lack of managerial specialization, hence it is not suitable for large scale enterprises.

2. Explain the nature of management.

□ Ans. Nature of Management can be understood with the help of following points:

1. Is Management a Science or an Art?

What is Science? Systematic body of knowledge containing laws and principles which are capable of universal application. Eg: Law of Gravitation is same everywhere.

- What is Art? Way of doing specific things. It includes skills. Science lays down principles whereas art puts them into practice.
2. Is Management a Profession? A profession involves application of expert knowledge for solution of specific problems. Eg : Lawyer, Doctor, C.A., Professor etc. Management has become a Profession. Business executives acquire professional qualification and work as professional advisors. Courses like BBA, MBA, PGDM etc are also being offered.
 3. Are the Principles of Management of Universal application? Yes, the Principles of Management are of Universal application. Principles of Management are applied not only in business. Equally applicable in all organizations where group efforts are involved. Schools, colleges, govt. organizations, hospitals and even at homes.
 4. Management as a Process or function. Management is the Process or function of guiding, directing and unifying human efforts. Consists of Planning, Organizing, Directing, Controlling etc. Social Process – primarily concerned with human resources. Universal Process – applicable to all organizations.

Part C

(2*10=20)

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What is departmentation? Explain the basis of departmentation.

Ans. It is a process of dividing & grouping the activities of an enterprise in to various units for the purpose of administration. The units are designated as departments, divisions, sections or branches.

- a) Departmentation by Functions
- b) Departmentation by Products
- c) Departmentation by Process
- d) Departmentation by Customers
- e) Departmentation by Territory or area.

2. Explain the principles put forth by Henry Fayol.

1. Ans. Division of work
2. Authority and responsibility
3. Discipline
4. Unity of Command
5. Unity of Direction
6. Subordination of Individual interest to General interest
7. Remuneration of Personnel
8. Centralization

- 9. Scalar chain
- 10. Order – material order & social order
- 11. Equity
- 12. Stability of Tenure of Personnel
- 13. Initiative
- 14. Espirit-de-corps – **Unity is Strength**