Indian Economy (EG – 1)

Q.1 Explain the reasons and remedies for the poor economic condition of agricultural labourers.

Q.2 Explain the sources of credit control used by R.B.I.

Q.3 What is meant by mechanisation in agricultural sector? State the merits and demerits of mechanisation in agricultural sector.

Q.4 Write answers in 25 – 30 lines (any two)
   a) Explain the theory of demography.
   b) Explain the types of land holdings.
   c) Explain the changes in industrial structure in planning period.
   d) Give the reasons for industrial conflicts in India.

Q.5 Write short - notes (any two)
   a) Government policy about population.
   b) Importance of agriculture in Indian economy.
   c) Problems because of industrial developments.
   d) Budget

Introduction to Sociology (SG - 1)

Q.1 Define family. Write functions of family.

Q.2 What is division of labour? State types and merits and demerits of division of labour.

Q.3 Define social change. Explain factors affecting rate of social change.

Q.4 Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 lines (any two)
   1) Which are the elements of social structure?
   2) Write meaning and characteristics of class.
   3) Write formal agencies of social control.
   4) Explain structure of education system.

Q.5 Write short notes (any two)
   1) Functional pre requisites of society
   2) Agencies of socialization
   3) Elements of state
   4) Types of market

B.A. (Vishard) Social Sciences – Home Assignments / Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth / 1
Modern India (HG - 1)

Q.1 Discuss and evaluate the contribution of Lokmanya Tilak in Indian National movement.

Q.2 Write the features of ‘Sarvodaya’ and evaluat it.

Q.3 What contribution was made by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar for upliftment of the downtrodden?

Q.4 Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 lines (any two)
   1) Give an account of economic reforms under Company Rule.
   2) Write reasons behind establishment of Indian National Congress. (any four)
   3) Write about "The Government of India Act, 1935".
   4) Describe the main features of Indian Constitution. (any four)

Q.5 Write short notes (any two)
   1) Consequences of 1857 Revolt. (any four)
   2) Dadabhai Nowroji (refer lesson no. 5)
   3) Government of India Act (1919) (Montague - Chelmsford Reform Act)
   4) Peasant & Workers movement.

Introduction to Political Science (PG – 1)

Q.1 Explain various stages in the evolutionary theory of State.

Q.2 Define Democracy. Explain the merits and demerits of Democracy.


Q.4 Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 lines. (Any Two)
   a. Discuss the following study methods being used for studying 'Political Science'.
      a) Historical Method       b) Observational Method
   b. Discuss the relationship of political Science with the following Social Sciences.
      a) Psychology       b) Economics       c) Sociology
   c. Explain the elements of State.

Q.5 Write short notes. (Any Two)
   a. Future of the Nation - states
   b. The functions of Legislature
   c. Types of Rights
   d. Characteristics of Sovereignty
Physical Geography (Gg – 1)

Q. 1 Define physical geography and explain it's nature and scope.

Q. 2 Describe the various erosional land forms formed by mountain glaciers.

Q. 3 Give the information of volcanoes and explain its types and geographical distribution.

Q. 4 Answer the following question in 25 - 30 lines (any two)

1) Define the chemical weathering and explain the types of weathering.

2) Explain in detail various types of land forms.

3) Give the information the types of igneous rocks.

4) Discuss the factors on which the work of the rivers depends.

Q. 5 Write short note on (any two)

1) Earthquake waves
2) Fold mountains
3) Metamorphic rocks
4) Moraines

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राठी फेपर – १ (MG – १)

गृहपाठ – १
खालीलपैकी कोणताही एका विषयाचा निरंतर लिंग.

१. स्वति – शिक्षण – एक सामाजिक गज
स्वति शिक्षणाच्या महत्त्व – स्वति शिक्षणाचे कुटुंबाचे होणारी प्रकृती – साधनांनाशी फुले बांधे उद्योग – सामाजिक वृक्षारोपण आणूनला कदत – स्वति प्रारंभ – आवश्यक असणारे पहचान – स्वति व्यवस्था, व्यवित्तथा – वर्णस्वत्र शिक्षणाची उपयोगण – त्वराकाळ पद्धती सामाजिक प्रकृती – स्वति शिक्षणाची गज.

२. एका कुटुंब पद्धती – फांडे व तोटे
भारतीय सामाजिक एका कुटुंब पद्धतीच्या कर्नाम – कुटुंबातील वेगवेगाची गज नाती – फांडे व तोटे अशा दोन्ही बाजू – आवश्यक काळात जास्त गज भाषणारी कुटुंबपद्धती.

३. विज्ञान आणि प्रौद्योग
विज्ञानाचे फांडे व तोटे – सांगणाकारा शोध – विज्ञान शोध – सांगणाकार झालेले बदल – आथूच्छ – स्फोटकारणे – मागणी ल्याच्या बापू कशा प्रकारे करतो – मागणीची प्रकृती – वेगवेगां मेगमती सिद्धांत लेणे वज – विज्ञानमुळे झालेले टुमारांगाम.

४. माणा आवडतांगा संग
भारतीय संस्कृतींत वर्णांचे महत्त्व – आवडता सांगणाकारा माहिती – वर्णांचे संस्कृतींत वर्ण – सामाजिक महत्त्व – आवडतच्या माहितीत करणे – संग सांगता करणारी पद्धत – आवड.
5. चौंकवाये फायदे
मानवी जीवन का विकास के अध्ययन के लिए स्थानांतरण व एक नया समाज के निर्माण के प्रयासों का कारण, मनुष्य जीवन के विकास के लिए चाहिए है।

गृहपाल 2 शा.
प्रवेश - कृतांत्र, आवश्यकारण व दूरदृष्टि वा तीनों प्रभावी धारिता सीखकर एक - एक प्रावधान ले।
(प्रत्येक माध्यम मानक अनुसार आमतौर पर जानते हैं।) खालीलपैकी कोष्ठकहीं एक विषयवर लिखिए।
1. तदानुसार कपड़े व खुदा
2. सीटर्स प्रशासने
3. फायदामन्स कंपनी

1. अपने कपड़ों का उपयोग करने वालों का विश्लेषण करें।
2. सीटर्स प्रशासने वालों का विश्लेषण करें।
3. फायदामन्स कंपनी का विश्लेषण करें।

गृहपाल 3 शा - अ
1. खालील उत्तराचा 1/3 सारांश करा।
2. उत्तराचा विश्लेषण करा।

लोकशाहीचे अर्थक्षेत्र अथवा आपण संस्थानातील जी लिंगी गोष्ट आणणारा करावाशी आहे ती ही की, आणण लोकशाहीच्या संस्थानातील सामाजिक लोकशाही निरीक्षण कर्मचारी ज्ञान द्यावे पाहिजे। सामाजिक लोकशाहीच्या सामाजिक लोकशाही अर्थक्षेत्र विरंजनी रुंदे शेकल, एसवा नाही। सामाजिक लोकशाही विविधाने काल? सामाजिक लोकशाही विविधाने काल? सामाजिक लोकशाही विविधाने काल?

गृहपाल 3 शा - ब
1. महानाग परिस्मृत मानवी वातावरण चुकिचे आले आहे, त्याच्या आश्चर्य रहा तो तथा ती करा?

राहत असेल विभाग - विभाग अधिकारी व विद्यालय चुक महत्त्वाचे विविधाने करा।

गृहपाल 4 शा
प्रश्नाने उत्तर लिहा (कोणते ही)
1. भारतीय लोकशाहीचा गठन कोणकोणती संस्थाने राष्ट्रात पत्रवर्धनाना दिली?

(उत्तर) - लोकशाही परिस्थिती - लोकशाही वाढ - दारिद्र्य - उपसंधार - शोषण - विविधान - भाषा - जात - वेतन - आर्थिक अमोलण - आर्थिक दारिद्र्य - समाज
२. दलित साहित्याच्या प्रेरणा कोणती?
प्रस्तावना - लेखकाचा परिचय - पाठ्याचा सारांश - दलित साहित्याच्या संकल्पना - दलित साहित्याच्या निमित्ती - डा. आंबेडकर व त्यांचे काहिर - नकारात्मकी जागीर - (स्वतंत्र्य समता) - अन्यायाची चीड - प्रवाचनीतील संसर्ग - सांस्कृतिक परिसरता विविधता - लोकवादी साहित्य - समारोप.

३. प्र. के. अम्बेडकर आत्मचित्रात लेखानामूलक तत्त्वातीती पुस्तकाची कोणती वैशिष्ट्ये स्पष्ट होतात?
प्रस्तावना - लेखकोंचा परिचय - अम्बेडकर आत्मचित्रीतील पुस्तક - पुस्तकाचे सत्य - पुस्तकांची वेळाच्या आधाराने - खाद्यजीवन - जुंगावार - पुस्तकातील राजीवाचे वातावरण - प्रवेशद्वाराचे केंद्र - समारोप.

गृहपाठ ५ वा
कोणत्याही दोन टिप्पणिचा संग्रह

१. खेडळी समाजाचा संस्था
उक्तीतल्या जपमान - सतत भरवणीती - घर नादार - हाल अप्रूपी भरलेले प्रवेश - समाजाचे चाल - गुरुहार ठरवणे - अंध्रशंक्र - अजात - शिक्षणाचा आभास - समारोप.

२. इंग्रजीचे आक्रमण रोकण्यासाठी उपाय
प्रस्तावना - इंग्रजील शिक्षण नव्हे, तर मराठीचे संरक्षण - माराठीचा वापर - माराठीची अभिमान जागतीची गरज - शासन व सांस्कृतिक व्यवस्थापन माराठीचा वापर - शिक्षण क्षेत्रात माराठी शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व - समारोप.

३. मध्यपूर्वी साम्राज्यावाद व वसाहतवाद वातील फलक
साम्राज्यावाद - आक्रमण व लुटोघार - मारा प्रवीणांचा - सेवाचे माराठा - माराठा - साम्राज्यावादपासून स्वतंत्र्य आधुनिक वास्तवावाद - अत्याचारिक व्यापाराचे तंत्र - शांत - वेदनाहीत लुट - शोषण - शोषण संपवणे - खरे स्वतंत्र्य.

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**English - 1 (ENG - 1) Syllabus**

**Prose** - Textual and Non - Textual
A) Textual - 1) Reference to context
   2) Short Notes
B) Non - Textual - Comprehension

**Poetry** -
1) Reference to context
2) Answer in brief

**Grammar**
1) Basic sentence structure - Subject, Verb, Object
2) Use of Tenses - Simple - Past, Present, Continuous - Past, Present
3) Parts of Speech - noun, adjective, verb, adverb
4) Use of to be, to have
5) Articles - common use of a, an, the
6) Basic prepositions - in, on, from, at, to under, with, between, of, before, after, but by, for.
7) Basic conjunctions - and, or so, but, because, that
8) Types of sentences - statements, assertive, negative, imperative, exclamatory, Question - yes/no, and who formed only with the inversion. (use of ‘do’ as a helping verb excluded at this level)

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B.A. (Visheshad) Social Sciences - Home Assignments / Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth / 5
9) **Vocabulary**
   a) words often confused, homonyms, synonyms, antonyms
   b) word formation - with the help of prefixes/suffixes
      noun forming suffixes - tion, ion, ment, ness, aut, ence, ance, er, Adjctive forming, suffixes
      - ful, ous, ive, able, less, ful, en, y, Prefixes - forming negatives - im, in, un

**Translation**
   English into Marathi/Hindi or Vice - versa.

**Writing**
   1) Spelling, Sequencing, Punctuation, Cohesive devices.
   2) Letter writing - with guidelines - Formal/Request/Complaint
   3) Paragraph building - writing on, for or against of the statement, expansion of ideas.
   4) Verbal to nonverbal practitioner or vice - versa, pie chart, Tree diagram, flow chart, table map etc.

**Text**
   Action and Emotion Edited by Department of English, University of Kashmir.

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**English I (ENG – 1)**

**Text – Action and Emotion**
**Note : All Questions are Compulsory**

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**Home Assignment – I**

**Q.1) Explain the following sentences giving reference to their context in about 10 – 12 lines each.**

Ex : - ‘He thought nothing of rain or storm or snow’

This sentence has been extracted from biography of Sir Alexander Fleming, British microbiologist who discovered the antibiotic, ‘penicillin’.

Here ‘to think nothing of’ means ‘not to care about’. This means that Fleming worked with full dedication without thinking anything. He didn’t care about any season for his dedicated work. Many times he ‘tried and failed’ because of lack of equipments. But only because of his endurable patience he could succeed in his goal.

His hard work, perseverance and talent gave wonderful present to world, for this he was awarded Nobel Prize in 1945.

This sentence shows that Fleming was symbolized with vital energy, Zestful excellence and an indomitable spirit.

A) **Write any two of the following**

1) Muhammad Ali is a name which incorporates respects to both the Prophet and his greatest warrior.
2) I myself am strong and a fine runner.
3) ‘It is certainly been a long road for Ali’
4) ‘The light has gone out of our lives and every where it is dark’

B) **Explain the following lines of the poem giving reference to their context. (any one)**

1) ‘Why did you turn your face?’
2) Love’s not Time’s fool
3) ‘And death shall be no more, death, thou shall die’.
C) Make Assertive (any one)
   Example: Who would like to work on holiday?
   Ans : No one would like to work on holiday
      1) Who is free from troubles?
      2) Who likes to wait long at the bus stand?

Home Assignment – 2

A) Write short notes on the following topics (any two)
   1) Martin Luther king and Mahatma Gandhi
   2) Gandhiji’s activities in South Africa
   3) Homi Bhabha’s ‘Cascade Theory’
   4) Nehru’s Routine

B) Answer in brief (any one)
   1) Describe the theme of the poem ‘Solitary Reaper’
   2) What kind of life would the poet like to live in poem ‘An Introduction’?
   3) How does Coleridge define love? Does the story conform to the definition?
   4) What is the poet’s complaint? How does he reconsider himself to the loss of his eye
      sight in ‘On His Blindness’?

C) Make Interrogative
   Example: No one will bell the cat
   Ans : Who will bell the cat?
      1) No one can read your handwriting.
      2) Nobody cares about environment.

Home Assignment – 3

A) Underline the verb in the following sentences (any one)
   1) The girl bought a new Jeans.
   2) He has been sick
   3) Language is a sensitive issue.
   4) Diet plays an important role in health
   5) He was sad.

B) Rewrite the sentence using correct word order and state the kind of each word as
   Subject, (any two)

   Object, Verb, Extension etc.
   Example: Notebooks, boys, writing, in, their, are, words.
   Ans: Boys are writing in their notebooks.

   Boys - Subject
   are writing - Verb
   in their notebook - Extension
   1) will, what, be, price, the?
   2) all, cricket, we, generally, play,
   3) worked, he, had, success, for,
   4) solved, she, has, problem, just, the

C) Parts of Speech
   1) Put the following words under each head of the table.
      smita, elephant, as well as, about, in, oh!, very, fast, and, because, plays, writes, it, she.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Conjunction</th>
<th>Interjection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

D) Use proper articles and fill in the blanks
   1) I have - - - - - - - - - - - - problem.
   2) - - - - - - - - - - - - foreign toys are in great demand today.
   3) You should go to - - - - - - - - - - walk regularly.
   4) He is - - - - - - - - - - teacher.

B.A. (Vishvabak Social Sciences – Home Assignments / Tilak Maharashtra Vidyaapeeth / 7
E) Do as directed (any - four)

1) They worked hard. (Correct into simple future tense)
2) We played football. (Correct into simple present tense)
3) I am reading ‘Mahabharata’ (Convert into past continuous tense)
4) She has just completed her cooking. (Convert into simple past tense)
5) She has drawn a picture (Convert into simple past tense)
6) Rohan was drawing portraits. (Convert into simple future tense)

F) Use appropriate prepositions. (any two)

1) He lives - - - - - - - - - - Andheri - - - - - - - - - - - - Mumbai.
2) Tell me something - - - - - - - - you.

Home Assignment - 4

A) Write Synonyms (any two)

1) Difficult 2) happy 3) capable

B) Write Antonyms (any two)

1) Rise 2) New 3) far

C) Write down verb and adjective forms of the following nouns. (any four)

1) Plant 2) Voice 3) Milk 4) Terror 5) Gas 6) Table

D) Translate in to Marathi or Hindi

We all read for a variety of reasons. These reasons change with our age, our interest, and the literature we read, our basic reason for reading is probably pleasure, we read literature mostly because we enjoy it, getting information and knowledge are other reasons of reading.

E) Letter Writing (any one)

Example: Write a letter to the Director Mumbai Doordarshan, asking him to increase the number of educational T.V. Programmes.

To,
The Director
Mumbai Doordarshan,
 Worli,
Mumbai – 400018

Subject: Educational T.V. Programmes

Dear Sir,

It is seen that most programmes on all your channels are either film, based or sports based, surely entertainment alone should not be the prime motive for an institution such as yours. Student – oriented programmes are few and far between. Except for a few UGC, Sponsored programmes there is hardly any educative programme for children.

56, Pheribunder
Mulad, (west)
Mumbai – 400064
20th November, 2008
Ideally, Doordarshan should have an entire channel devoted only to programmes for children. This channel should include educational programmes by way of cartoons as well as classroom lessons. We do expect to see a substantial increase in the number of educational programmes in response to this appeal.

Yours Faithfully
XYZ

i) Write an application for the post of ‘Assistant Lecturer’ in Psychology Dept., Mira college, Pune 411006.

OR

ii) Write a letter to the Director, Sant Gadage Maharag Sugar Factory asking him to take a permission to visit a factory as an ‘industrial visit’ of your class.

OR

iii) You have lost your mobile. Write a letter of complaint to the police inspector in your area.
   - Give the date and time when you lost it,
   - details of your bicycle,
   - request the inspector to find it out
   - Add your own points

Home Assignment – 5

Note Making a) Tree Diagram (any one) (5)

A) Example – Draw a tree diagram that contains the main points and important supporting details from the following text about ‘Headache’. Headache is an almost universal human experience. Most headaches are either ignored or treated by the patient with over the counter medications. There are two main types of headaches, Primary and Secondary.

Primary headaches include the tension type, migraines and cluster headaches and are not caused by other medical conditions such as infection or increased pressure in the skull due to tumour.

For treating headaches: ice packs are amongst the most effective non drug treatments. The earlier you use an ice - pack to treat your headache the better. Besides applying it to the painful area, try placing it on the back of the neck, forehead and temples.

Heat can sometimes foster relaxation, increase of blood - flow and relax your muscles. Rest or nap can give the brain an opportunity to get back to normal.

Ans:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Headsaches</th>
<th>Treatment (non - drug)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>Icepacks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tension</td>
<td>infection</td>
<td>applied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>migraine</td>
<td>increased</td>
<td>to painful area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster headaches</td>
<td>increased pressure in skull due to tumour</td>
<td>back of the neck, forehead and temples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(non caused by other medical conditions)</td>
<td>increased pressure in skull due to tumour</td>
<td>back of the neck, forehead and temples</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q. 5 A) Draw a tree diagram that contain the main points and important supporting details from the following text. (any one)

‘English’ is known as the universal language. There are basic two varieties of English. British English and American English. In case of British English again there are two basic varieties Native & Non - native. In case of Native variety, UK English is most popular. In case of non - native varieties, Indian, Pakistan, Malaysian, & Kenyan English are well known. In case of American English, Again there are two varieties, Native (including USA and Canada Variants) and non - native (including Philippines and Puer to Rico versions).

OR

In most parts of the world live stock provide such food products as meat, butter, cheese, eggs and milk. These foods supply the body with necessary proteins, minerals and vitamins for good health livestock also provides such valuable by products as fur, hair, leather and wool. Many cottage industries depend on these products for sustenance. Goods such as blankets, brushes, clothing and shoes are made on a small scale. Manufacturers use the hooves and horns of livestock to make such articles as buttons, combs, glue and knives, other livestock product’s are used in the preparation of livestock feed.

Some of the glands and organs of certain livestock are used to make drugs, Processed animal fat, called tallow, can be made into livestock feed and soad. Manufactures use the feathers of ducks and geese in making bedding and insulated clothing.

Every year, livestock deposit tons of body waste that fertilize the soil. This organic fertilizer increases the growth and food production of many plants.

Q. 5 B) Read the following passage carefully and Answer the Questions given below. (5)

Childhood is a time when there are few responsibilities to make life difficult. If a child has good parents, he is fed, looked after and loved, whatever he may do. It is improbable that he will ever again in his life be given so much without having to do anything in return. In addition, life is always presenting new things to the child - things that have lost their interest for older people because they are too well known. A child finds pleasure in playing in the rain or in the snow. His first visit to the seaside is a marvelous adventure. But a child has his pains; he is not so free to do as he wishes, as he thinks older people are; he is continually being told not to do things or being punished for what he has done wrong. His life is therefore not perfectly happy.

Question:
1) What is the passage about?
2) What do good parents do to their child?
3) Make verb of the following
   Pleasure

C) Write a paragraph in about 10 - 15 lines an any one of the following (5)
1) The value of Trees
2) A Road Accident I Witnessed
3) Unemployment

D) Remove 'Too' (Any one)
1) Girija was too tall to travel by bus
2) The moving s too dull to watch.

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