



**Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth,
Pune**

HOME ASSIGNMENTS

**B. A.
SOCIAL SCIENCES
FIRST YEAR
2014-15**

No. of Copies : 500

Read the following instructions carefully before writing Home Assignments and follow them.

- Home Assignments are an integral and compulsory part of the programme.
- Home Assignments help you even in preparation for annual examination.
- 80 marks in all for one subject.
- There is separate passing for internal assessment.
- For essay type question you are supposed to write an answer of length of two to three sides of a fullsize paper
- Answers with proper introduction and conclusion are treated as ideal.
- Your answer should cover all points and sub-points of the related topic.
- Attach the supplements with proper sequence.
- Your Assignments should reach us before the scheduled time.
- Assignments sent after the due date will be charged late fee.
- While submitting assignments after due date attach DD of said amount of late fee.
- Demand Draft should be drawn in the name of 'The Registrar Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune.

TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH, PUNE
B. A. VISHARAD (FIRST YEAR)
2014 – 15
HOME ASSIGNMENT

Indian Economy (EG – 1)

- Q.1** 'Indian economy is a less developing economy', Explain. (15)
- Q.2** What is industrialization? Explain the importance of industrialization. (15)
- Q.3** Write short answers (any two) (15)
- Explain the characteristics of Indian Population.
 - Explain the objectives of land reforms.
 - State the problems of small scale and cottage industries.
 - Explain the effects of industrial disputes.
- Q.4** Write short - notes (any two) (15)
- Characteristics of agricultural labour.
 - Benefits of mechanisation in agriculture.
 - Characteristics of Sick Industries.
 - Qualitative sources of credit control.
- Q.5** Collect information about 'Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Scheme', by Indian Government. (20)



Introduction to Sociology (SG - 1)

- Q.1** Define Social structure. Explain elements of social structure. (15)
- Q.2** What do you mean by socialization? Write agencies of socialization. (15)
- Q.3** Answer in Brief (Any two). (15)
- Write characteristics of culture.
 - Explain organisation of educational system.
 - Write elements of state.
 - Write kinds of property right.
- Q.4** Write short notes (any two) (15)
- Types of Social Mobility
 - Types of marriage
 - Types of division of labour
 - Factors affecting rate of social changes.

Q.5 Field Work.**(20)**

Prepare a note on functions of religion by observing different festivals and celebrations in our society.

**Modern India (HG – 11)**

1. Write any 4 factors that led to outbreak of the Uprising of 1857. **(15)**
2. Give information of the Non-cooperation Movement. **(15)**
- 3 Answer in brief. (Any two) **(15)**
 - A) Which factors were responsible for formation of the Indian National Congress? (Write about any 4 factors.)
 - B) Which remedies did the Indian thinkers suggested on poverty of India? (Refer chapter no. 11)
 - C) Write any 2 features of the Indian constitution.
 - D) What were the principles of 'Panch Sheel'? (Refer chapter no. 14)
4. Write short notes. (Any three) **(15)**
 - A) Raja Rammohan Roy
 - B) Working of Home Rule League
 - C) Chitgaon Raid
 - D) Kashmir Issue

5. Friends, you will not get readymade answers of following questions. According to UGC norms for Credit System, students are supposed to do some work by using their observation, comprehension and reason. We are sure that you will find these questions interesting and challenging too.

Total Marks - 10

- A) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. **(6)****

“Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance. It is fitting that at this solemn moment we take the pledge of dedication to the service of India and her people and to the still larger cause of humanity.

At the dawn of history India started on her unending quest, and trackless centuries are filled with her striving and the grandeur of her successes and her failures. Though good and ill fortune alike she has never lost sight of that quest or forgotten the ideals which gave her strength. We end today a period of ill fortune and India discovers herself again. The achievement we celebrate today is but a step, an opening of opportunity, to the greater triumphs and achievements that await us. Are we brave enough and wise enough to grasp this opportunity and accept the challenge of the future?

Freedom and power bring responsibility. That responsibility rests upon this Assembly, a sovereign body representing the sovereign people of India. Before the birth of freedom we have endured all the pains of labour and our hearts are heavy with the memory of this sorrow. Some of those pains continue even now. Nevertheless the past is over and it is the future that beckons to us now.

That future is not one of ease or resting but of incessant striving so that, we might fulfil the pledges we have so often taken and the one we shall take today. The service of India means the service of the millions who suffer. It means the ending of poverty and ignorance and disease and inequality of opportunity. The ambition of the greatest man of our generation has been to wipe every tear from every eye. That may be beyond us but as long as there are tears and suffering so long our work will not be over.

And so we have to labour and to work and work hard to give reality to our dreams. Those dreams are for India, but they are also for the world, for all the nations and peoples are too closely

knit together today for anyone of them to imagine that it can live apart. Peace has been said to be indivisible, so is freedom, so is prosperity now, and so also is disaster in this one world that can no longer be split into isolated fragments.

To the people of India, whose representatives we are, we make appeal to join us with faith and confidence in this great adventure. This is no time for petty and destructive criticism, no time for ill will or blaming others. We have to build the noble mansion of free India where all her children may dwell.”

1. Above passage is from our book. Write the page no. on which it is sited.
2. The passage is by –
 - A) Lok. Tilak
 - B) Mahatma Gandhi
 - C) Jawaharlal Nehru
3. This speech talks about – (Choose proper option/s)
 - A) History and future
 - B) Freedom and prosperity
 - C) Power and responsibility
 - D) India and world

2. Arrange the following events chronologically. (4)

Few events have been given in the question. You are supposed to rearrange them. The event which occurred first should come first in sequence, next at second place and so on. Follow the example given below.

Given sequence of events

1. Uprising of 1857
2. Partition of India
3. Establishment of British Rule

Chronological sequence

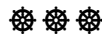
3. Establishment of British Rule
1. Uprising of 1857
2. Partition of India

Following the above example arrange the following events chronologically.

1. Civil Disobedience Movement
2. Partition of Bengal
3. Formation of Muslim League
4. Nehru Report

3) In the 14th chapter of our book there is a topic called ‘Party System’. Go through it and on that basis answer the questions related to the Lok Sabha Elections held during April-May 2014. (10)

- Did you vote for these elections? - 1/2
- Did voting percentage in your area increase or decrease? - 1/2
- In your view what are the causes for this rise or fall in voting percentage? - 2
- Which party acquired majority in Lok Sabha? - 1/2
- Are the results of election as per your expectations? - 1/2
- Which were the issues, do you think, that contributed to the victory of the party which is in power? - 3
- In your opinion what are the special features of these elections and the Lok Sabha? - 3

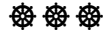


Introduction to Political Science (PG – I)

- Q.1 Explain the interrelationship of Political Science with other social sciences. (15)**
- Q.2 Describe the meaning of parliamentary system. Discuss the characteristics of parliamentary system with its merits and demerits. (15)**
- Q.3 Write short answers (Any Two) (15)**
- Explain Social Contract Theory of John Lock.
 - Explain the functions of legislature.
 - Describe the merits and demerits of presidential type of system.
 - Write characteristics of federal system with its merits and demerits.
- Q.4 Write short notes. (Any Two) (15)**
- Elements of state
 - Stages of evolution of state
 - Aristotle's classification of state
 - Merits and demerits of democracy.
- Q.5 Field work : 'Government form the people, by the people and for the people', explain this definition of democracy focusing the Historical General Election results of Parliament 2014. (Two to three full scape pages) (20)**

Physical Geography (GG – I)

- Q.1 Explain the various erosional land forms formed by glaciers, with diagrams. (15)**
- Q.2 Describe the various erosional land forms formed by sea waves with diagrams. (15)**
- Q.3 Write short answers (any two) (15)**
- a) Explain the types of irreguous rocks.
 - b) Explain the types of fold.
 - c) Explain the types of volcano
 - d) Explain the types of Chemical weathering.
- Q.4 Write short - notes (any two) (15)**
- a) Branches of Physical Geography
 - b) Convectional current theory
 - c) Classification of land forms
 - d) Delta
- Q.5 Write the geographical problems in your area and suggest solution. (20)**
- Points : (1) Whether (2) Land (3) Water (4) Agriculture**
- (5) Transport (6) Population (7) Pollution (8) Enviornment**



English - 1 (EngG – 11) 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, Future, 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)
- 9) **Vocabulary** -
 - a) words often confused, homonyms, synonyms, antonyms
 - b) word formation - with the help of prefixes/suffixesnoun forming suffixes - tion, ion, ment, ness, aut, ence, ance, er, Adjective forming, suffixes - ful, ous, ive, able, less, ful, en, y, Prefuxes - 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 - How I Taught My Grand Mother to Read and other Stories

English I (EngG – 11)

Text – 1) Text : How I Taught My Grand Mother to Read and other Stories

Note : All Questions are Compulsory

Home Assignment – I

Q.1) Field work (any one)

(20)

a) Read any other book written by Sudha Murty

Write a review (30-40 lines)

- 1) Style of writing
- 2) Plot of the story
- 3) Protagonists in the stories
- 4) Morals in the stories

OR

b) Select two more female Indian writers and give a short biography of both the writers.

OR

c) Describe the disaster that took place in J & K.

- 1) References from the newspaper. (cuttings of news papers)
- 2) After effects of the disaster
- 3) Causes of the disaster
- 4) How to avoid such disasters? (Remedial measures)
- 5) Do you call this as a man made or a natural disaster? Why?

Home Assignment – II

A) Write short notes on the following. (Any two)

(10)

- 1) Activities of Abdul Kalam as described in 'Salam Abdul Kalam'.
- 2) Character of 'Hassan' in 'Hassan's attendance problem'.
- 3) Central idea of the story. 'A journey through Desert'.
- 4) Sharad's parents as described in 'Doing what you like is freedom'.

B) Answer in brief (any one)

(4)

- 1) What type of things does the poet live and how does the poet describe stars at night in the poem 'Shining Things'?
- 2) What size is a microbe and why is a microscope used to see a microbe?
- 3) Why does the poet in 'Warning' wish to pick the flowers in other people's gardens?
- 4) Where are the tall candles lighted? And what types of bubbles are blown by the poetess?

C) Make interrogative sentences. (Any two) (2)

- 1) He can bell the cat
- 2) No Indian can read Chinese.
- 3) Nobody cares about the animals these days.

Home Assignment – III

A) Underline the verbs in the following sentences (any two) (2)

1. The boys bought some new shirts
2. He writes neatly
3. They came from Japan
4. We were happy
5. Experience plays an important in the life of a man.

B) Rewrite the sentences using correct word order. (Any two) (2)

1. Notebooks / boys/ writing / in / their/ are / words
2. Will / what / be / fare / the?
3. at / all / T.V. / we / usually / watch / night
4. brought / his / success / efforts / him

C) Put the following words under each head of the table. Elephant, as well as, about, in Alas!, very, slow, but, because, dances, reads, he, they, so oranges, Himalaya (2)

Noun	Pronoun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb	Preposition	Conjunction	Interjection

D) The proper articles in the gaps. (2)

1. He has _____ problem.
2. ----- international company produces these materials.
3. He is _____ lecturer in _____ famous college.

E) Do as directed (any four) (4)

1. We struggled hard. (Convert to simple future tense)
2. We are playing football (convert to past continuous tense)
3. I read Geeta. (Convert to Past Perfect)
4. She has taught this lesson. (Convert to Present Perfect)
5. She danced on the stage. (Convert to Simple present)
6. Picasso is a great portrait. (convert to past simple)

- F) Use appropriate prepositions (any two) (2)**
1. He lives _____ London.
 2. Tell me something _____ your country.
 3. He was born _____ August _____ 10.30 P.M.
 4. He belongs _____ a great family)

Home Assignment – IV

- A) Write Synonyms. (any two) (2)**
1. Easy
 2. Sad
 3. able

- B) Write antonyms of the (underlined words) in the gaps. (any two) (2)**
1. The sun rises in the east and _____ in the west.
 2. The shopkeeper replaced my old cooker to a _____ one.
 3. America is far from India. Srilanka is very _____.
 4. His bag was light. His brother's bag is _____.

- C) a) Write down the adjective form of the following nouns. (any two) (2)**
1. Milk
 2. Manager
 3. Neighbour

- b) Write adjective forms of the following verbs (any two) (2)**
1. Play
 2. Move
 3. Eat

- D) Translate into Marathi or Hindi. (2)**

Usually birds build nests to lay eggs and rear their young ones. The mother bird lays eggs and incubates them till the chicks are born. It feeds the chicks till they are able to fly. Once the young ones learn to fly and feed themselves; they leave the nest. At times the mother bird may not be aware that it is raising some one else's chick.

- E) Write a story about 100 words with the help of the following outline. Give your story a title. (4)**

Rites – lives five kilometers away from school – wishes he has a bicycle – one of his friends mentions that he will sell his bicycle for Rs. 1600. Ritesh asks his father for money – father unable to offer such a lot of money – at last agrees to pay half the sum – Ritesh decides to earn the rest of the amount – gets up early – sells news papers – works one hour a day for two months – earns Rs. 800 – gives it to his father – the bicycle is bought.

Home Assignment – V

A) 1) Letter writing (any one) (5)

Write an application for the post of 'Assistant Lecturer in Sociology Dept., Poona College, Pune – 42.

OR

Write a letter to the Director, Mumbai Sony Entertainment, asking him to telecast some serials relating to animal life.

OR

You have lost your motorbike. Write a letter of complaint to the police inspector of your area

- Give the date and the time when you lost it.
- Details of your Motorbike.
- request the inspector to locate it
- add your own points

B) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. (10)

Nikhil was deaf and dumb, but this affliction made little difference to his life among us. He fitted into our world like every other day, without being noticeably different. I must say that he was very good at following the lips. When we were gathered under the corner lamp post telling tales, Nikhil would often be the first to burst out laughing at the end. His being dumb made no difference to any of us; since we were a noisy bunch of lads. Each one listened to no one but himself, so Nikhil wouldn't have been heard by others, even if he had been able to speak. His muteness did not make him in any way as being inferior among us. In fact, we considered him specially gifted because he could speak with his hands and we felt that any fool could speak with tongue.

- a) i) How was Nikhil different from the other boys? (2)
ii) How was Nikhil able to laugh at jokes? (2)
- b) Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B. (1)

A

B

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Muteness | i) not as good as others |
| 2. Gifted | ii) cause of great distress |
| 3. Inferior | iii) inability to speak |
| 4. Affliction | iv) having a special talent. |

- c) Write a paragraph about 10-15 lines about any one of the following (4)
1. Trees : a great gift of God.
 2. Causes of accidents on roads
 3. Causes of unemployments in our country
- d) Remove 'too' (any one) (1)
1. Saleem was too tired to do any work.
 2. The programme is too slow to attend.

व्यावहारिक मराठी व साहित्यातून समाजदर्शन (MG : 1)

गृहपाठ १

खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही एका विषयावर निबंध लिहा. (५ पैकी १)

(गुण : १५)

१) स्त्री शिक्षण : काळाची गरज

अज्ञानी स्त्री, तंत्रज्ञानाचा उदय, कौटुंबिक कामातून वेळ मिळाला- स्त्री शिक्षणाची प्रेरणा- स्त्री शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व- स्त्री शिक्षणामुळे कुटुंबाची, देशाची एकूणच राष्ट्राची होणारी प्रगती- उदा.सावित्रीबाई फुले- बदललेला सामाजिक दृष्टिकोन- प्रगतीशील स्त्रिया- आजच्या जगात (काळात) स्त्री शिक्षणाला असणारे महत्त्व- स्त्रीचे स्वतंत्र व्यक्तिमत्व- यशस्वी स्त्रियांची अनेक क्षेत्रातील उदाहरणे- स्त्री-पुरुष समानता- स्त्री शिक्षणाची गरज/आवश्यकता.

समारोप.

२) छोटे कुटुंब : सुखी कुटुंब

पारंपरिक कुटुंब पध्दती- छोट्या कुटुंबाचे फायदे-तोटे, मोठ्या कुटुंबाचे तोटे- छोट्या कुटुंब पध्दतीचे वर्णन- लोकसंख्या- दारिद्र्य- बेकारी- छोट्या कुटुंबातील जीवन- कुटुंबनियोजन पध्दती- काळाची गरज.

समारोप.

३) विज्ञान : शाप की वरदान

विज्ञानाचे फायदे व तोटे- संगणक, वीज, अणुबाँब यांचा लागलेला शोध- स्फोटक शस्त्रांचा वापर- माणसाची प्रगती- अधोगती- वैद्यकीय क्षेत्रात मिळालेले यश- विज्ञानामुळे झालेले दुष्परिणाम- विज्ञान शाप ही आहे आणि वरदान ही आहे.

समारोप.

४) माझ आवडता समाजसुधारक

समाजसुधारक परंपरा- समाजातील अनेक समाजसुधारकांपैकी एक- त्यांचे नाव- शिक्षण- नोकरी- व्यवसाय- छंद- साहित्य- साहित्याची प्रेरणा- समाजाविषयी आस्था- समाजसुधारणेचे कार्य व प्रेरणा- समाजसुधारकाच्या कार्याचे स्वरूप.

समारोप.

५) आजची शिक्षणपध्दती

शिक्षणाची सुरुवात- शिक्षण- स्त्री शिक्षण- समाजसुधारणा- महागडे शिक्षण- शिक्षणाविषयी बदलणारे अनेक कायदे- बेकारी- शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील भ्रष्टाचार- व्यावसायिक शिक्षणपध्दतीची गरज.

समारोप.

गृहपाठ २

प्रश्न : वृत्तपत्र, आकाशवाणी, व दूरदर्शन या तिन्ही प्रसारमाध्यमातील जाहिरातीचे एक-एक उदाहरण द्या. (प्रत्येक माध्यम वेगळे असल्यामुळे माध्यमानुसार जाहिरात लिहावी.)

(गुण : ५)

१) सुवर्ण अलंकाराचे दुकान (ज्वेलर्स) :

सोन्याच्या दुकानाचे नाव- ठिकाण- वेळ- वैशिष्ट्ये- संवाद- भाषा- लग्नसराई- सणानिमित्त सूट-

२) सौंदर्यप्रसाधने :

सौंदर्यप्रसाधनाचे नाव- वैशिष्ट्ये- वेगळेपण- गरज- मिळणारी सूट इ.

३) जनता सहकारी बँक : घरासाठी कर्जव्यवस्था

बँकेचे नाव- ठिकाण- कर्जव्यवस्था- व्याजदर- बँकेची वैशिष्ट्ये- जनसुविधा- सुरळीत हप्ते इ.

या मुद्यांच्या आधारे जाहिरातलेखन लिहा.

गृहपाठ ३

अ) खालील उताऱ्याचा १/३ सारांश करून, उताऱ्याला योग्य शीर्षक द्या. (गुण : ५)

भाषा म्हणजे शब्दांचं संकलन नव्हे. समाजाचं वैचारिक आणि जाणिवात्मक संचित काळातून पुढे नेणारी आणि परिणामतः समाजाच्या बदलत्या जीवनाला अखंडता, आकार आणि आशय देणारी भाषा ही एक महाशक्ती असते. सूतात ओवलेल्या मण्यांप्रमाणे समाजजीवनाच्या साऱ्या धारणा आणि विकासाच्या प्रेरणा तिच्यात ओवलेल्या असतात म्हणून मराठीवरील संकट हे तिच्या शब्दकोशातील वा साहित्यावरील संकट नाही. ते महाराष्ट्राच्या अस्मितेवरील, मराठीपणावरील आणि तेथील लोकांच्या भवितव्यावरील संकट आहे. समाजाची प्रगती वा क्रांती स्वभाषेच्या किनाऱ्यावरच पेरता येते. असे क्रांतिकारकांच्या प्रणेत्यानं म्हंटलेलं आहे. 'संस्कृत भाषा देवे केली । प्राकृत काय चोरापासून झाली ।' असा संतप्त प्रश्न संत एकनाथांनी विचारला होता. आज तोच प्रश्न इंग्रजीच्या संबंधात विचारता येईल. संस्कृतचं स्तोम माजवून तेव्हाचा पुरोहितवर्ग आपली सत्ता समाजावर गाजवीत होता. आज त्या पुरोहित वर्गाची जागा इंग्रजीत पारंगत असलेल्या चार-पाच टक्के लोकांनी घेतली आहे. या पाच टक्केवाल्यांच्या प्रस्थापित हितसंबंधासाठी आठ कोटी लोकांचं भवितव्य धोक्यात लोटायचं का? याचा विचार गंभीरपणानं व्हायला हवा.

ब) महाराष्ट्र राज्य विद्युत मंडळाकडून वीज बील जास्त आल्याने त्याच्या दुरुस्ती संदर्भात

अर्ज तयार करा.

(गुण : ५)

ग्राहक- नाव- पत्ता- ग्राहक क्रमांक, विद्युत विभागीय अधिकारी- बीलातील चूक दर्शविणे- दुरुस्तीसाठी विनंती- अर्जाचा शेवट

गृहपाठ ४

चारपैकी कोणत्याही दोन प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.

(गुण : २०)

प्र.१) रावसाहेब पटवर्धनांनी भारतीय लोकशाहीच्या मार्गातील कोणकोणती संकटे दर्शविली आहेत?

प्रस्तावना- लेखकाचा परिचय- लोकसंख्या वाढ- दारिद्र्य- उपासमार- झोपडपट्ट्यांची वाढ- शहराचा विस्तार- भाषा- जातीव्यवस्था- प्रादेशिकता- राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन- आर्थिक दारिद्र्य.

समारोप.

प्र.२) दलित साहित्याच्या प्रेरणा व प्रवृत्ती सांगा.

प्रस्तावना- लेखकाचा परिचय- पाठाचा सारांश- दलित साहित्याची संकल्पना- दलित साहित्याची निर्मिती- महात्मा फुले व डॉ.आंबेडकर यांचे कार्य- स्वातंत्र्य- समता- बंधुता- अन्यायाची चीड- प्रस्थापितांशी संघर्ष- सांस्कृतिक परंपरेला विरोध- ध्येयवादी साहित्य.

समारोप.

प्र.३) प्र.के.अत्रे यांच्या आत्मचरित्रात्मक लेखनांमधून तत्कालीन पुण्याची कोणती वैशिष्ट्ये स्पष्ट होतात?

प्रस्तावना- लेखकाचा परिचय- अत्रे यांच्या आठवणीतील पुणे- पुण्याचे रस्ते- पुणेकरांची वेशभूषा- खाद्यपदार्थ- पुण्यातील जुना बाजार- पुण्यातील रात्रीचे वातावरण- प्रसिध्द स्थळे- प्रबोधनाचे केंद्र.

समारोप.

प्र.४) शरद जोशी यांचे शेतकऱ्याविषयीचे धोरण स्पष्ट करा.

प्रस्तावना- भारत एक कृषीप्रधान देश- ८०- जनता खेड्यात- शेतमालाच्या कमी किमती- सावकार व व्यापारी यांनी पिळलेला दरिद्री शेतकरी- शेतमालाच्या निर्यातीबाबतचे पक्षपाती धोरण- ग्रामीण चळवळीचे कार्यकर्ते शरद जोशी- अजूनही भारत स्वतंत्र नाही असे शरद जोशींचे मत- शेतकऱ्यांच्या परिस्थिती विषयी सुधारणा.

समारोप.

गृहपाठ ५ : टीपा लिहा (चारपैकी कोणत्याही दोन)

(गुण : १०)

१) गावगाडा :

प्रस्तावना- गाव + गाडा = गावगाडा- ग्राम पासून गाव- त्रि.ना. अत्रे गावगाड्यातील ग्रामीण जीवन- बारा बलुतेदार- अठरा अलुतेदार- भटके- फिरस्ते- मागते- जोगते- गावाची रचना- जीवनपध्दती- जातीव्यवस्था- रुढी परंपरा- अंधश्रध्दा- आज बदललेली जीवन पध्दती.

समारोप.

२) मराठी भाषा :

प्रस्तावना- अनेक भाषेपैकी एक- भाषेचा उदय- ज्ञानेश्वरांनी मराठी भाषेला दिलेले महत्त्व- “माझे मराठीयेचे बोलु कौतुके अमृतातेही पैजा जिंके”- मराठी भाषेचे महत्त्व- इंग्रजी भाषेचे वर्चस्व- मराठीचा वापर- उपाययोजना.

समारोप.

३) शेतकऱ्यांच्या समस्या

प्रस्तावना- ग्रामीण जीवनाचा शेतकरी हा मुख्य कणा- ८०- जनता खेड्यात- गांधीजींची प्रेरणा ‘खेड्याकडे चला’- महात्मा फुले यांची प्रेरणा व साहित्य- शेतमालाच्या कमी किमती- व्यापारी व सावकारांनी केलेली शेतकऱ्याची पिळवणूक- शरद जोशी यांचे कार्य- पिकले तर विकत नाही अशी अवस्था.

समारोप.

४) लोकशाही यशस्वी होण्यासाठी उपाययोजना

प्रस्तावना- लोकप्रतिनिधींचे शिक्षण- लोकशाहीसाठी कर्तव्यभावनेची जोपासना- लोकशाहीसाठी खंबीर शासनाची आवश्यकता- सनदशीर मार्गानेच जनशक्ती बलवान- तज्ञ शासनाची आवश्यकता- युगधर्माशी संवादी निष्ठा. समारोप.

विभाग ब : क्षेत्रीय कार्य (उपक्रम)

(गुण : २०)

चारपैकी दोन उपक्रम पूर्ण करा.

१) प्र.के.अत्रे यांच्याप्रमाणे तुमच्या व्यक्तिमत्वाच्या जडण-घडणीतील 'एखाद्या गावाचे वा शहराचे वर्णन' यावर टिपण लिहा.

गावाचे/शहराचे नाव- जन्म- नोकरी- व्यवसाय- ते गाव का आवडते- त्या गावाशी असलेला संबंध- त्या गावातील प्रसिध्द स्थळे- ठिकाणे- व्यक्तिमत्वात असणारे गावाचे महत्त्व.

२) 'एखाद्या लेखकाचे / साहित्यिकाचे चरित्र' यावर टिपण लिहा.

लेखकाचे नाव- जन्म- बालपण- शालेय व महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षण- नोकरी- व्यवसाय- लेखकाचे व्यक्तिमत्व- साहित्य निर्मितीची प्रेरणा- त्याच्या साहित्य निर्मितीचे स्वरूप- मिळालेले पुरस्कार- मानसन्मान.

३) 'चाळीतील जीवन व ब्लॉकमधील जीवन' यापैकी कोणते जीवन तुम्हाला आवडते? का? यावर टिपण लिहा.

राहणीमान- स्वातंत्र्य- मोकळेपणा- दारे बंद- परस्पर अविश्वास- दुरावा- साम्य- भेद.

४) 'लोकशाहीचे भवितव्य' या पाठाच्या आधारे डॉ.आंबेडकरांनी लोकशाहीचे भवितव्य अबाधित राखण्यासाठी सांगितलेली उपाययोजना तुमच्या शब्दात मांडा.

घातपाती मार्ग वर्ज्य करा- व्यक्तिपूजेपासून अलिप्त रहा- सामाजिक व आर्थिक समता प्रस्थापित करा- स्वातंत्र्य- समता- बंधुता व मानवतावाद या तत्वांचा अवलंब करा.
