

Unique Paper Code- 62273326

Name of Paper- Understanding the Economic Survey & the Union Budget of India

Name of course- B.A(prog) Economics (SEC) (NC)

Semester – 3rd

Duration – 3hours

Maximum Marks- 75

(Write your Roll No. On the top immediately on receipt of this question paper)

NOTE- Answers may be written in either in English or in Hindi; but the same medium should be used throughout the paper.

This question paper has 6 questions which carry 18.75 marks each. Candidates have to attempt only 4 out of 6 questions.

Instructions for Candidates

1. Answer **any 4** questions.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Answers may be written either in English or in Hindi, but the same medium should be used throughout the paper.

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश

1. किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये |
2. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं |
3. प्रश्न का उत्तर हिंदी अथवा अंग्रेजी माध्यम में लिखा जा सकता है परन्तु सभी प्रश्नों का उत्तर एक ही माध्यम में होना चाहिए |

Q1)On the basis of following information(All figures are in Rs),

A. CURRNT ACCOUNT

Exports= 150

Imports= 200

Services= 25

Income= -20

Transfer= 35

B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT

External Assistance(net)= 100

External Commercial Borrowing(net)= 150

Short Term Credit= -5

Banking Capital(net)= 250

Foreign Investment(net)= 300

Other Flows(net)= 70

Find,

- Trade Balance
- Current Account Balance
- Capital Account Balance

1. निम्नलिखित सूचनाएँ दी गयी हैं;

A. चालू खाता

निर्यात= 150

आयात= 200

सेवार्ये= 25

आय= -20

स्थानांतरण= 35

B. पूँजी खाता

बाह्य सहायता (शुद्ध)= 100

बाह्य वाणिज्यिक उधार (शुद्ध)= 150

अल्पकालीन साख= -5

बैंक पूँजी(शुद्ध)= 250

विदेशी निवेश (शुद्ध)= 300

अन्य प्रवाह (शुद्ध)= 70

ज्ञात करें:

- व्यापार संतुलन
- चालू खाता शेष
- पूँजी खाता शेष

Q2) Explain different stages of budget cycle?

बजट चक्र के विभिन्न चरणों की व्याख्या करें?

Q3) What are the key recommendation of 15th Finance Commission for FY21?

वित्त वर्ष 2021 के लिए 15वें वित्त आयोग की प्रमुख सिफारिशें क्या हैं?

Q4) What are sustainable development goals? Discuss India's progress in climate change policies?

सतत विकास लक्ष्य क्या हैं? जलवायु परिवर्तन नीतियों में भारत की प्रगति पर चर्चा करें?

Q5) Discuss the challenges prevailing in social sector of Indian economy?

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के सामाजिक क्षेत्र में व्याप्त चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें?

Q6) Tax Revenue = 9,43,765

Non-Tax Revenue = 2,51,260

Recovery of loans = 20,835

Borrowings = 5,32,791

Total Receipts = 17,90,783

Revenue Expenditure = 15,37,761

Total expenditure = 17,90,788

find,

a. Fiscal deficit

b. Revenue Receipt

c. Revenue Deficit

Q6) निम्नलिखित सूचनाएं दी गयी हैं:

गैर-कर आगम = 2,51,260

ऋण की वसूली = 20,835

कुल उधार = 5,32,791

कुल प्राप्तियां = 17,90,783

राजस्व व्यय = 15,37,761

कुल व्यय = 17,90,788

ज्ञात करें:

- a. राजकोषीय घटा
- b. राजस्व प्राप्ति
- c. राजस्व घाटा

Set 1

Unique Paper Code/Subject Code: 12273303

Name of the Paper: Data Analysis

Name of course: SEC

Scheme/Mode of Examinations: CBCS Semester – III (Admission of 2019)

Attempt total four Questions taking two from each section, A and B

Section A

1. A local hospital has released the following data on its total 314 COVID-19 patients, admitted with major complaints like Fever, Fatigue and Dry cough, along with the data on whether they were admitted to ICU (Intensive Care Unit) or Non-ICU unit as follows:

	Fever	Fatigue	Dry Cough
ICU	36	29	21
NON-ICU	100	67	61

- Construct a contingency table using the above information
- What symptom or complaint is more compelling to admit the patients to ICU beds?
- If a patient has dry cough what is the possibility that he/she would require ICU admission.

(6, 5,5)

1. एक स्थानीय अस्पताल ने अपने कुल 314 COVID-19 रोगियों पर निम्नलिखित आंकड़े जारी किए हैं, जिनमें बुखार, थकान और सूखी खांसी जैसी बड़ी शिकायतों के साथ-साथ यह भी बताया गया है कि वे गहन चिकित्सा इकाई (ICU) में भर्ती हुये या सामान्य इकाई में :

	Fever	Fatigue	Dry Cough
ICU	36	29	21
NON-ICU	100	67	61

- उपरोक्त जानकारी के आधार पर एक आकस्मिक तालिका बनाइये ।
- कौनसे लक्षण या शिकायत पर मरीज को ICU में स्थानांतरित करने की आवश्यकता अधिकतम है ।
- यदि किसी मरीज को सूखी खांसी है, तो क्या संभावना है कि उसे ICU में स्थानांतरित करने की जरूरत होगी ।

2. a) What is trimmed mean and its advantages? How will you find the 20 % trimmed mean of {8, 93, 74, 16, 32, 39, 87, 12, 47, 50} in R.

क) छंटनी से क्या मतलब है और इसके क्या लाभ हैं ? आप R | में {8, 93, 74, 16, 32, 39, 87, 12, 47, 50} का 20% छंटनी का माध्य (mean) कैसे निकालेंगे ।

b) If a constant 'c' is added to each Y_i in a sample, yielding $Z_i = Y_i + c$, how do the sample mean and median of the Z_i s relate to the mean and median of the Y_i s? Verify your conjectures.

ख) यदि एक नमूने के प्रत्येक Y_i में एक स्थिरांक c जोड़ा जाता है, तो फलन(yield) $Z_i = Y_i + c$ बनता है | और कैसे Z_i s का माध्य और माध्यिका Y_i s के माध्य और माध्यिका से संबंधित होता है? अपने अनुमान को सिद्ध कीजिये ।

c) What is the difference between the Stem-and -Leaf display and Histogram

ग) Stem-and -Leaf प्रदर्शन और हिस्टोग्राम (Histogram) के बीच अंतर क्या है?

(10,3,3)

3. a) Suppose the Dean of the Students at D-university mailed a survey to a total of 400 students. The sample included 100 students randomly selected from each of the UG-1, UG-2, UG-3, PG-1 and PG-2 classes on campus.

- i. What type of sampling was used? How would you carry out the sampling according to the method involved there?
- ii. Explain why the sampling method stated in (i) is the most efficient method.

क) मान लीजिए कि D - विश्वविद्यालय में छात्र अधिष्ठाता (Dean of Students) ने 400 छात्रों को एक सर्वेक्षण का मेल किया। प्रतिचयन में UG-1, UG-2, UG-3, PG-1 और PG-2 कक्षाओं में से 100 छात्रों को यादच्छिक(random) तरीके से चुना गया ।

(i) प्रतिचयन(sampling) में किस विधि उपयोग किया गया था? (i) बताए गए तरीके के अनुसार आप किस तरह से प्रतिचयन (sampling) करेंगे ?

(ii) बताइए कि (i) में बताई गई प्रतिचयन(sampling) विधि सबसे कारगर विधि क्यों है।

b) Explain the benefit of 'file.choose()' with example in R?

ख) R में उदाहरण के साथ 'File.choose ()' का लाभ बताएं?

c) What is the use of sep = ',' and what = 'char' commands in R.

ग) R में sep = ',' और what ='char' कमांड का क्या उपयोग है ?

(10,3,3)

Section B

4. The merchandise trade as a share to GDP (in %), in the eight South Asian Countries in 2018, extracted from the World Development Indicators data bank, reports the following:

Country Name	Merchandise trade (% of GDP) in 2018	
Afghanistan	42.6	Mean= 43.9
Bangladesh	36.4	Median= 40.6
Bhutan	67.6	Standard deviation= 14.4
India	30.9	
Maldives	61.9	
Nepal	46.3	
Pakistan	26.5	
Sri Lanka	38.6	

- Compute coefficient of variation, Q1, Q3 and Z scores.
- Are there any outliers? Explain.
- Are the data skewed? If so, how?

4 सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP) में हिस्सेदारी (% में) के रूप में उत्पादों के व्यापार में आठ दक्षिण एशियाई देशों में 2018 में, विश्व विकास सूचकांक डेटा बैंक से निकाले गए आंकड़े निम्नानुसार दिए गए हैं:

देश/नाम	उत्पादों का व्यापार (% of GDP) in 2018	
Afghanistan	42.6	माध्य (Mean)= 43.9
Bangladesh	36.4	माध्यिका (Median)= 40.6
Bhutan	67.6	Standard deviation= 14.4
India	30.9	
Maldives	61.9	
Nepal	46.3	
Pakistan	26.5	
Sri Lanka	38.6	

क) Q1, Q3 और Z स्कोर के गुणांक के परिवर्तन(coefficient of variation) की गणना कीजिये ।

ख) क्या यहाँ कोई गैर (outlier) हैं? समझाइये ।

ग) क्या आंकड़े विषम(Skewed) है? यदि हां, तो कैसे?

(10, 3, 3.5)

5. a) A Protein Supplement producing company wants to estimate the mean amount of time that consumers spend on exercising daily. From past studies, the standard deviation is estimated as 30 minutes.

i. What sample size is needed if the company wants to be 95% confident of being correct to within ± 5 minutes?

ii. If 99% confidence is desired, how many more or less consumers need to be selected than found in (a)?

b) What is the use of `as.numeric()`, `as.integer()` and `history ()` commands in R. Give example of each. (5,5.5,6)

एक प्रोटीन अनुपूरक उत्पादक कंपनी उस समय की अनुमानित राशि का अनुमान लगाना चाहती है जो उपभोक्ता रोजाना व्यायाम करने में खर्च करते हैं। पिछले अध्ययनों से, मानक विचलन (standard Deviation) 30 मिनट के रूप में अनुमानित है।

क) यदि कंपनी ± 5 मिनट के भीतर सही होने के लिए 95% आश्वस्त होना चाहती है तो कितनी संख्या में प्रतिचयनों की आवश्यकता है?

ख) यदि 99% विश्वास वांछित है, तो (अ) से कितने अधिक या कम उपभोक्ताओं का चयन किया जाना चाहिए।

ग) R में `as.numeric()`, `as.integer()` and `history ()` कमांड का क्या उपयोग है? प्रत्येक को उदहारण सहित समझाइये।

6. A frequent flyer investigated round-trip fares for nonstop travel from New Delhi to 10 different Indian destinations on Air India and Indigo airlines.

t-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means		
	<i>Air India</i>	<i>Indigo</i>
Mean	886	1043.2
Variance	31918.22222	247715.7333
Observations	10	10
Pearson Correlation	0.906494641	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
df	9	
t Stat	-1.444549248	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.091241084	
t Critical one-tail	1.833112933	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.182482167	
t Critical two-tail	2.262157163	

a) Write only the null and alternative hypothesis to test mean difference greater than zero from the given data.

b) Display regions of rejection and non-rejection that you have solved in part B.

c) At the 0.05 level of significance, is there evidence of a difference in the mean round-trip fare between Air India and Indigo airlines? (3, 3.5,10)

6. एयर इंडिया और इंडिगो एयरलाइंस के 10 अलग-अलग भारतीय गंतव्यों के लिए नई दिल्ली से नॉनस्टॉप यात्रा के लिए एक लगातार उड़ने वाले किराए की जांच की गई।

t-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means		
	<i>Air India</i>	<i>Indigo</i>
Mean	886	1043.2
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Observations	10	10
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P(T<=t) two-tail	0.182482167	
t Critical two-tail	2.262157163	

क) दिए गए आंकड़ों में शून्य से अधिक अंतर का परीक्षण करने के लिए शून्य और वैकल्पिक परिकल्पना (null and alternative hypothesis) बताइये ।

ख) अस्वीकृति और गैर-अस्वीकृति के क्षेत्र दर्शाइए जो आपने भाग B (part -B) में हल किए हैं।

ग) 0.05 के स्तर पर, क्या एयर इंडिया और इंडिगो एयरलाइंस के बीच वापसी यात्रा के अंतर का साक्ष्य है?

Unique Name Name of the Course: SEC ENGLISH	Paper of the Paper: SEC ENGLISH	Code: SEC- Translation	12033904 Studies
Semester: Duration: 3+1 Hours		Maximum	III/V Marks: 75

Instructions for Candidates:

1. Read the questions and instructions carefully.
 2. This paper contains a total of **six** questions out of which the student must answer **any three**.
 3. Each question carries **25 marks** and must be answered within **500-800 words**.
 4. The maximum time allowed for the paper is **3+1 hours** of which 1 hour is given for downloading the question paper, scanning and uploading the answer sheets.
-
1. "No two verbal systems are totally similar in representing the same socio-cultural reality". Discuss in detail the importance of linguistic and extra-linguistic elements in the practice of translation in the light of the statement.
 2. What are the challenges faced by translators in the field of Media and Communication? Discuss in detail how the practice of translation is indispensable in the field of print media and journalism.
 3. What do you understand by language varieties in translation? Enumerate the permanent and the transient language varieties of the performer.
 4. a) 'Translation of poetry is an art in itself'. Briefly discuss some of the problems involved in the translation of poetry. (10)

b) Translate the following passage into Hindi:

The third great defect of our civilization is that it does not know what to do with its knowledge. Science has given us powers fit for the gods, yet we use them like small children. For example, we do not know how to manage our machines. Machines are made to be man's servants; yet he has grown so dependent on them that they are in a fair way to become his masters. Already most men spend most of their lives looking after and waiting upon machines. And the machines are very stern masters. They must be fed with coal, given petrol to drink, and oil to wash with, and they must be kept at the right temperature. And if they do not get their meals when they expect them, they grow sulky and refuse to work, or burst with rage, and blow up, and spread ruin and destruction all around them.

(15)

5. What is interpretation? Enumerate the qualities of a successful interpreter with reference to the techniques involved in interpretation.
6. a) Give the English equivalents of any four of the Hindi Idioms. (10)

1. तिल का ताड़ बनाना
2. दूध का जला छाछ भी फूँक फूँक कर पीता है
3. दूर के ढोल सुहावने लगते हैं
4. आँखों का तारा
5. बिल्ली के गले में घंटी बांधना

b) Translate the following passage from Hindi into English.

हम अपने मन की बात दो तरह से कह सकते हैं—बोल कर अर्थात् मौखिक भाषा में अथवा लिख कर। समाज में रह कर हम इन दोनों साधनों का प्रयोग करते हैं, किन्तु जितना अधिक व्यवहार हम मौखिक भाषा का करते हैं, उतना लिखने का नहीं करते। हमारे जीवन का अधिकांश व्यापार मौखिक भाषा से चलता है। किसी से कुछ कहना हो, पूछना हो, उसे उत्तर देना हो, टेलीफोन पर बात करनी हो, पाठ पढ़ाना या समझाना हो, भाषण देना हो-- ये तथा इन्हीं के जैसे अन्य कार्य हम मौखिक भाषा के द्वारा ही करते हैं। इस से स्पष्ट है कि हमारे रोजमर्रा के जीवन में मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है।

प्राचीन भारत में शिक्षा का समस्त कार्य मौखिक भाषा में ही होता था। लिपि बहुत पीछे आयी। आज पुस्तकों की भरमार के कारण यह भावना जोर पकड़ती जा रही है कि केवल पुस्तकों के द्वारा ही भाषा पढ़ाने का कार्य संपन्न हो सकता है। यह एक भ्रान्ति है तथा सामाजिक आवश्यकताओं की दृष्टि से अव्यवहारिक भी है। वर्तमान सामाजिक स्थितियों के कारण इस बात की आज बहुत आवश्यकता है कि मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति को उच्च स्थान प्राप्त हो।

(15)

UPC: 62031902

Name of the course: BA Programme

Name of the paper: English Fluency

Semester: III

Marks: 75

Time limit: 3+1 (one hour reserved for downloading of question paper, scanning and uploading of answer sheets)

Students will attempt any THREE questions.

All questions carry equal marks (25).

Q. 1. Comprehension

Read the Passage given below to answer the questions that follow:

It is a natural human tendency to have the desire to fit in and want to be a part of a group that one likes or looks up to, especially during the young teenage years when children are looking for belongingness or acceptance as well as attention. However, more often than not, instead of leading to more friends, this desire results in unwanted pressure. This pressure is referred to as peer pressure. It is a kind of social pressure that almost every person experiences at some point in their life. Peer pressure could be experienced due to external stimulation through the pressure from peers or internal encouragement to follow one's peers.

The maximum number of peer pressure cases are observed in adolescent years as every individual goes through a lot of internal as well as external changes during this time. Peers have a significant role in a child's development especially during adolescence. The influence peers make beginning from the earlier years only enhance through the teenage.

It is natural and even important for children to make friends, be with them or even be like them, which is good but at times this tendency can lead to peer pressure. These days, the presence of social media has paved the way for more instances of peer pressure among young children, who want to make their presence felt on social media platforms like their peers.

- a. State whether the following questions are true or false on the basis of the article above: (5x3=15 marks)
 1. Social media has helped children in dealing with peer pressure.
 2. Desire for friends and attention leads to increase in peer pressure.
 3. Children are more likely to face pressure from or due to peers during adolescence.
 4. Teenagers often want to be a part of a group of people whom they admire.
 5. Peer pressure is always due to external reasons.

- b. Based on your reading of the passage answer, write a summary of the passage in not more than 150 words. (10 marks)

Q2. You have recently seen a film and are excited to tell your friend about it. Write a dialogue between your friend and you giving details about the conversation. (25 marks)

Q. 3. Write a debate (Favouring or Against the motion) on the given topic as per the points that follow:

Because of online classes, education is now accessible to all. (25 marks)

You may use the following tips:

- Write an overview of the topic and opening statement.
- Give two facts/anecdotes in support of your opinion.
- Write two questions which you think your opponents might ask you on the basis of your presentation.

Q. 4. You are an accomplished sportsperson. Write a letter to a new member of the team that you coach encouraging and guiding them on how to excel in the sport. (25 marks)

Q. 5.

- a. Pretend that you woke up one day and there were no rules about anything in life. Use your imagination, brainstorm and plan a rough draft on this topic. (10 marks)
- b. Develop the draft prepared above into a proper paragraph. (15 marks)

Q. 6.

a. Use appropriate punctuation marks and proofread the following paragraphs:

one day walking together up a hill i said to manoj do you not wish yourself in your own country again yes he said (10 marks)

b. Write a creative piece on the way your life has changed during the pandemic. (15 marks)

UPC: 62031901

Name of the course: B.A. Programme (LOCF)

Name of the paper: English Language Through Literature

Semester: 3

Marks: 75

Time limit: 3+1 (one hour reserved for downloading of question paper, scanning and uploading of answer sheets)

The paper contains 3 unseen passages.

Answer any three of the following questions:

Questions 1 and 2 are based on passage 1.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on passage 2.

Questions 5 and 6 are based on passage 3.

All questions carry equal marks (25 Marks x 3 = 75 Marks).

Passage 1: [745 words in length]

My father's name was Pandharinath. He was a contractor by profession, but he had so generous a heart that he was called Karna, the epitome of generosity in the Mahabharata. An extremely kindhearted man, he had no craving for wealth. His only wish in life was to make people happy...

In those days, it was the custom to keep women at home, behind the threshold. The honour enjoyed by a family was in proportion to the restrictions imposed on the women of the house. When no one could see even a nail of the woman thus confined within the four walls of the house, then this 'honour' became the talk of the town—a byword among the relatives and friends in the surrounding villages. Then people would tell each other, how one Pandharinath Mistry kept his wife completely hidden in the house and how even the rays of the sun did not know her. My father had locked up my aai in his house, like a bird in a cage. Whatever money he earned, he would squander away. While his contracts lasted, there would be plenty of food, clothes and fun. But when he was out of work, we had to go without food even. My father gradually became

an expert in his field. Even then, it used to be awfully difficult at times to get a little kerosene to light a single lamp in the house. My father loved to drink tea. Even during his lean days, he refused to go without tea. He would boil tea leaves without any sugar and happily drink the strong bitter brew. But he would never go without tea. My aai would always fight with him. ‘What’s the use of earning so much money?’ she would grumble. ‘You don’t even have a hut in the village. What’s the point? You earn so much and here we are, without even a few morsels. What will the children do?’ Then my father tried to ‘educate’ her, ‘Come on, can you only get happiness by hoarding money? I have earned a lot of merit, you see! Just as children inherit their parents’ wealth, they also inherit their merits and sins. God sees to it that they do so. Don’t you worry! Our children will be comfortable. If I do well unto others, I will earn a lot of merit. Then they will automatically get a share of my merit. They will be quite well off. Why do you unnecessarily worry about such petty matters? I don’t care for money.’

My aai must have felt so oppressed, so suffocated! And that must have made her so insensitive, so cruel towards the others. She could never maintain good relations with her relatives, not even with her own mother and sister. She could never get along with people. She was basically a very difficult person, with scant regard for others. My father was the exact opposite of her. He loved people far more than he loved money. Thus they were two opposite poles. They never got along well with each other. Aai used to expose my father’s so-called capital, that is, his sense of morality. If I was around, she used the opportunity to push a few lessons down my throat too, ‘What have we earned with such values? We followed the path of morality all right but what have we gained? What has morality earned for us?’ ‘Morality! What rubbish!’ She would say angrily. ‘The world belongs to the man with money. Don’t ever be taken in by your father’s lovely words. There’s no merit, no sin. It’s only money that matters. Money whitewashes your sins. It’s money that brings fame. Nobody is bothered about how you earned it. Be rich and people will willingly pluck ticks off your body. You can earn while you are young. Earn money you must, whichever way, then your children won’t have to worry.’ She often told me, ‘Baby, you have only one brother. It is your duty to help him!’ She would go on and on like this. I wonder whether this was her true nature or whether her poverty-stricken life made her speak in this way. Actually, she learnt to speak out only because she travelled to many cities with my father. It was staying in the cities that had taught her how to live. Whichever city my father went to, the only thought he had in his mind was of helping his people to survive.

1. This question has two subparts, A+B. Both have to be answered:

A. In passage 1, the behavior and personality traits of the writer’s mother and father are shaped by gender inequality. Comment on the given statement (in 250-300 words) with reference to the events and conversations described by the writer. (10 marks)

B. Imagine you are the writer’s mother. Write a diary entry (in 350-500 words) describing the fight that you had with your husband (the writer’s father), and the way his behavior impacts you and your family. Keep in mind that entries in personal diaries are typically in the informal register. (15 marks)

2. This question has two subparts, A+B. Both have to be answered:

A. In passage 1, the writer describes her parents, their character, personality traits and behaviour. Based on these descriptions, assess how she feels about her mother. Refer to the reasons she offers for her mother's behavior, the adjectives she uses to describe her, her views about her parents' relationship to substantiate your arguments. Your answer should be in about 250-300 words. (10 marks)

B. Imagine you are the writer, and have to write a biographical note on your father. Based on the information given, prepare a biographical piece in 350-500 words (describe his personality, facts about his life such as information about his family and work etc). (15 marks)

Passage 2 [725 words]:

UMA RAO

SURESH RAO

CONSTABLE MUNSWAMY

ANARKALI

Sanskrit mantras fade in, the ones chanted during a Hindu wedding. Fire. The sound of the fire grows louder, drowning the mantras. A scream. The flames engulf the scream.

Interior. The office of the Superintendent of Police.

Whirring of fan (stays throughout the scene). Rustle of paper. Footsteps approaching.

MUNSWAMY. You may see the hijra now if you wish, madam.

UMA. Will she talk to me?

MUNSWAMY (chuckling). She! Of course it will talk to you. We will beat it up if it doesn't.

Rustle of paper. Pause.

Madam, if you don't mind me saying, why is a lady from a respectable family like yourself . . . ? There are so many other cases. All murder cases. Man killing wife, wife killing man's lover, brother killing brother. And that shelf is full of dowry death cases. Shall I ask the peon to dust all these files?

UMA. No. Maybe some other time. I think this particular one is of interest to me at this time.

MUNSWAMY. If you don't mind me saying, what is the use of talking with it? It will only tell you lies. I will bring it.

UMA. No. Can I meet her in there?

Prison gates clang shut.

Interior. The male section of Central Jail, Bangalore.

Banging of metal plates on the floor. Quite a din. Munswamy runs his stick on the bars of the prison.

MUNSWAMY. Quiet! Quiet!! (A whack on an arm followed by a yowl.) Quiet, I say. You sons of . . . loafers. Do you know who this madam is? She is the daughter-in-law of the Deputy Commissioner and the wife of our Superintendent!

Silence.

(Taps on bars with his stick.) Now come on, come on. Do namaskara to madam.

Silence.

UMA. Er—namaskara.

A chorus of meek male namaskars.

MUNSWAMY. Madam, once again I request you to take up some other case. Look at this man. He cut off his wife's nose. He will give you an interesting story.

UMA. I would like to meet Anarkali.

Titters from the prisoners.

Where is she?

MUNSWAMY. Anarkali! Come here.

ANARKALI (from far). No! I don't want to meet any journalist.

MUNSWAMY. I will come inside and beat you up, you worthless pig!

ANARKALI. I am not in the mood.

UMA. I am not a journalist.

ANARKALI. I don't care! I said I am not in the mood!

MUNSWAMY. Why do you want to bring this shame on your family, madam? I beg of you go home.

UMA. Anarkali! Please, help me.

ANARKALI. Go away!!

MUNSWAMY (nearly in tears). Madam! I beg of you! If Sir finds out I let you in here, he will have me transferred!

Silence.

UMA. All right. Perhaps I better look at some other . . . case.

MUNSWAMY. Yes! Come, madam, you can sit comfortably in the office. Will you like some tea or Pepsi?

ANARKALI. Wait. (Approaches.) Are you really the wife of the big Munswamy? Or is this man lying so I will talk to you?

MUNSWAMY. Go away. Madam is no longer interested in your filthy lies.

ANARKALI. I didn't kill her. She was my sister!

MUNSWAMY (hits the bars with his stick). Ai! Go back! (Hits harder.) Back!

ANARKALI. Would you kill your sister?

MUNSWAMY (hits the bars again). Back! Beat it! Kick the hijra!

The other inmates begin to beat Anarkali up.

ANARKALI (hitting back at first). Ai! Don't touch me!

The other inmates scream with pleasure as they beat up Anarkali.

Aaagh! Aaaagh!

UMA (her voice almost drowned by the anarchy). Stop! Stop it!

Fade out. Interior. The bedroom of Suresh and Uma.

A Hindi movie fight scene blaring from a TV set in the next room.

SURESH. That is just the sort of name a hijra would fancy. (Chuckles.) Anarkali!

UMA. Why do they put her in a male prison?

SURESH. They are as strong as horses. Wear the purple one.

UMA. I wore that last night.

SURESH. Again.

Silence. Uma opens the wardrobe.

Good.

UMA. She is being beaten up by all the male prisoners.

SURESH. How do you know?

UMA. She told me. (Takes a nightie off a hanger.)

Munswamy brought her into your office, just as you instructed.

SURESH (gets up). Good. (Goes towards the bathroom.) Don't believe a word of anything it says. They are all liars. (Opens the bathroom door and steps in.)

3. This question has two subparts, A+B. Both have to be answered:

A. In Passage 2, what are the different attitudes to the character of Anarkali ? Would you say the class/gender of the various characters makes them respond differently? Frame your answer (in 250-300 words) quoting words, phrases or statements from the passage that allow you to draw your conclusions. (10 marks)

B. Imagine you are Uma from the dramatic extract in Passage 2. Write an entry for your research journal (in 350-500 words) recording your observations and comments about the conditions in prison for inmates. Keep in mind that a research journal should use a formal register. (15 marks)

4. This question has two subparts, A+B. Both have to be answered:

A. In the dramatic extract (Passage 2), Uma is seen in two different contexts and spaces (the prison and the bedroom). Describe her behaviour in each of these spaces and the differences you observe. Analyse how the other characters respond to Uma. Answer in 250-300 words. (10 marks)

B. Continue the dramatic extract in Passage 2 further (350-500 words), imagining that Uma has been able to manage a short interview with Anarkali for her research. Keep in mind the

existing characterisation and the conflict in the plot. Use dialogue and stage directions to develop the plot further. (15 marks)

Passage 3 [748 words]:

“What do you mean not enough rooms?” I said to Arijit Banerjee, the lobby manager of the Goa Marriott.

“See, what I am trying to explain is...” Arijit began in his modulated, courteous voice when mom cut him off.

“It’s my daughter’s wedding. Are you going to shame us?” she said, her volume loud enough to startle the rest of the reception staff.

“No, ma’am. Just a shortage of twenty rooms. You booked a hundred. We promised eighty then. We hoped to give more but the chief minister had a function and...”

“What do we tell our guests who have come all the way from America?” Mom said.

“If I may suggest, there is another hotel two kilometers away,” Arijit said.

“We have to be together. You are going to ruin my daughter’s wedding for some sarkaari function?” my mother said, bosom high, breath heavy – classic warning signs of an upcoming storm.

“Mom, go sit with Dad, please. I will sort this out,” I said. Mom glared at me. How could I, the bride, be doing all this in the first place? I should be worried about my facials, not room allocations.

“The boy’s side arrives in less than three hours. I can’t believe this,” she muttered, walking to the sofa at the center of the lobby. My father sat there along with Kamla bua, his elder sister. Other uncles and aunts occupied the remaining couches in the lobby – in a Mehta takeover of the Marriott. My mother looked at my father, a level two glare. It signified: ‘Will you ever take initiative in life?’

My father shifted in his seat. I re-focused on the lobby manager.

“What can be done now, Arijit?” I said. “My family is all here.”

We had come on the morning flight from Delhi. The Gulatis, or the boy’s side, would take off from Mumbai at three p.m. and land in Goa at four p.m. Twenty hired Innovas would bring them to the hotel by five. I checked the time. 2:30 p.m.

“See, ma’am, we have set up a special desk for the Mehta-Gulati wedding,” Arijit said. “We are doing the check-ins for your family now.”

He pointed to a makeshift counter at the far corner of the lobby where three female Marriott employees with permanent smiles sat. They welcomed everyone with folded hands. Each guest received a shell necklace, a set of key cards for the room, a map of the Marriott Goa property and a ‘wedding information booklet’. The booklet contained the entire programme for the week.

“My side will take fifty rooms. The Gulatis need fifty too,” I said.

“If you take fifty, ma’am, we will have only thirty left for them,” Arijit said.

“Where is Suraj?” I said. ‘We will manage last minute’ is what he told me. Suraj was the owner of Moonshine Events, the event manager we had appointed for the wedding.

“At the airport,” Arijit said.

My father ambled up to the reception desk. “Everything okay, beta?”

I explained the situation to him.

“Thirty rooms! Gulatis have a hundred and twenty guests,” my father said.

“Exactly.” I threw my hands in the air.

Mom and Kamla bua came to the reception as well. “I told Sudarshan also, why all this Goa business? Delhi has so many nice banquet halls and farmhouses. Seems like you have money to throw,” Kamla bua said.

I wanted to retort but my mother gave me the Mother Look.

They are our guests, I reminded myself. I let out a huge breath.

“How many from our side?” my mother said.

“Mehta family has a hundred and seventeen guests, ma’am,” Arijit said, counting from his reservation sheets.

“If we only have eighty, that is forty rooms for each side,” I said. “Let’s reallocate. Stop the check-ins for the Mehtas right now.”

Arijit signaled to the smiling ladies at the counter. They stopped the smiles and the check-ins and kept the shell necklaces back in the drawer.

“How can we reduce the rooms for the boy’s side?” my mother said in a shocked voice.

“What else to do?” I said.

“How many rooms are they expecting?” she said.

“Fifty,” I said. “Call them now. They will readjust their allocations on the way here.”

“How can you ask the boy’s side to adjust?” Kamla bua said. “Aparna, are you serious?”

“But how can we manage in only thirty rooms?” I said and turned to my father, “Dad, Call them.”

Q. 5. This question has two subparts, A+B. Both have to be answered:

A. From your reading of Passage 3, what idea of the relative roles and status of bride's and groom's families do you get from the passage? Frame your answer in about 250-300 words. You can use or quote words, or phrases or statements from the passage that allow you to draw your conclusions. (10 marks)

B. Assuming the narrator's dad calls the Gulatis, write a dialogue of between them describing the discussion in about 350-500 words total. (15 dialogues each) (15 marks)

Q. 6. This question has two subparts, A+B. Both have to be answered:

A. Who is the narrator in Passage 3? How does the narrator view the hotel and its staff? What is the narrator's family like? Frame your answer in about 250-300 words. You can use or quote the words, or phrases or statements that allow you to draw your conclusions. (10 marks)

B. Three female staff of the hotel, who are described as having "permanent smiles" are observed by the narrator. Imagine you are one of these three female staff members attending to the marriage party with your “permanent smile.” Write your real feelings (in 350-500 words) of the scene described in the passage. You may write using essay, or novel, or dialogue format. (15 marks)

कोर्स बी.ए. (आनर्स) हिंदी

यूनिक पेपर कोड – 12051303 (NC)

शीर्षक – हिंदी कहानी CORE

सेमेस्टर – III

पूर्णांक - 75

समय : 3 घंटे

आवश्यक निर्देश :

1. उत्तर के पूर्व प्रश्नों को अच्छी तरह से समझने का प्रयास करें।
2. छह प्रश्न में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।
3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न 18.75 अंक का होगा।

1. सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिए -

18.75

क. चार दिन तक पलक नहीं झाँपी। बिना फेरे घोडा बिगडता है और बिना लडे सिपाही। मुझे तो संगीन चढाकर मार्च का हुकुम मिल जाए। फिर साथ जर्मनों को अकीला मारकर न लौटूँ तो मुझे दरबार साहब की देहली पर मत्था टेकना नसीब न हो। पाजी कहीं के, कलों के घोडे – संगीन देखते ही मुँह फाड देते हैं और पैर पकडने लगते हैं। यों अँधेरे में तीस-तीस मन का एक गोला फेंकते हैं।

अथवा

हीरामन का बहुत प्रिय गीत है यह। महुआ घटवारिन गाते समय उसके सामने सावन-भादों की नदी उमडने लगती है, अमावस्या की रात और घने बादलों में रह-रह कर बिजली चमक उठती है। उसी चमक में लहरों से लडती हुई बारी – कुमारी महुआ की झलक उसे मिल जाती है। सफरी मछली की चाल और तेज हो जाती है। उसको लगता है, वह खुद सौदागर का नौकर है। महुआ कोई बात नहीं सुनती। परतीत करती नहीं। उलट कर देखती भी नहीं और वह थक गया है, तैरते – तैरते।

ख. शाहनी कहते-कहते रुक गई। आज क्या हो रहा है। शाहनी को लगा जैसे जी भर-भर आ रहा है। शाह जी को बिछुडे कई साल बीत गए, पर-पर आज कुछ पिघल रहा है- शायद पिछली स्मृतियाँ.... आँसुओं को रोकने के प्रयत्न में उसने हुसैना की ओर देखा और हल्के से हँस पडी। और शेरा सोच ही रहा है , क्या कह रही है शाहनी आज। आज शाह जी क्या , कोई भी कुछ नहीं कर सकता। यह होके रहेगा – क्यों न हो?

अथवा

तुम लोग अपने –आपको समझते क्या हो? तुम लोगों सिर्फ बडे – बडे प्रमोशन चाहिए, वो भी आरक्षण के भरोसे। बच्चों को स्कूल-कॉलेज में एडमिशन भी कोटे से ही चाहिए। लेकिन इस कोटे को बचाए रखने

के लिए जब कुछ करने की नौबत आती है तो तुम लोगों को जरूरी काम निकल आते हैं या फिर दफ़तर से छुट्टी नहीं मिलती। तब रमेश चौधरी ही बनेगा बली का बकरा। गालियाँ भी वही खाएगा।

2. 'पूस की रात' कहानी किसान के जीवन का जीवन्त चित्र प्रस्तुत करती है। समीक्षा कीजिए। 18.75
3. 'चीफ की दावत' कहानी का प्रतिपाद्य स्पष्ट कीजिए। 18.75
4. 'माया का मर्म' कहानी का सार लिखिए। 18.75
5. 'सिक्का बदल गया' कहानी की मूल संवेदना पर प्रकाश डालिए। 18.75
6. 'वापसी' कहानी के आधार पर गजाधर बाबू का चरित्र-चित्रण कजिए। 18.75

Set 1

Sr. No. of the Question Paper	:	
Unique Paper Code	:	12311346
Name of the Course	:	History of India- III (c. 750 -1200) (New Course)
Name of the Paper	:	Semester III
Time:	3 hours	Maximum Marks: 75

Instructions for Candidates:

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश:

(a). Answer may be written either in English or Hindi, but same medium should be used throughout.

इस प्रश्न पत्र का उत्तर अंग्रेज़ी या हिन्दी किसी एक भाषा में दीजिये, लेकिन सभी उत्तर एक ही भाषा में होने चाहिए।

(b). Attempt any three questions.

किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिये।

(c). All questions carry equal marks.

सभी प्रश्नों के अंक बराबर हैं।

1. Critically evaluate the applicability of the model of Indian Feudalism to explain the period from c. 750 to 1200 CE of Indian history.

भारतीय इतिहास के लगभग 750 ई. से 1200 ई. के काल के लिए 'भारतीय सामंतवाद' के प्रारूप की उपादेयता का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिये।

2. Describe various stages of the evolution of Chola state.

चोल राज्य के विकास के विभिन्न चरणों का वर्णन कीजिये।

3. Explain the agrarian expansion and its effects on social processes during the period of your study.

अपने अध्ययन काल के दौरान कृषि के विस्तार एवं सामाजिक प्रक्रियाओं पर इसके प्रभावों की व्याख्या कीजिये।

4. Write an essay on trade and urbanization during early medieval period.

आरंभिक मध्यकाल के दौरान व्यापार एवं शहरीकरण पर एक निबंध लिखिए।

5. Describe the rise and growth of Puranic Hinduism.

पौराणिक हिंदुवाद के उदय एवं विकास का विवेचन कीजिए।

6. Write short notes on any two of the following:

निम्न में से किन्हीं दो पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए:

i. Al-Biruni

अल-बिरुनी

ii. Charita literature

चरित साहित्य

iii. Arab invasion in Sind

सिंध में अरब का आक्रमण

iv. Dravida style of temple architecture

मंदिर स्थापत्य की द्रविड़ शैली

Unique Paper Code : 11011307
Name of the Paper : Advertising and Public Relations CBCS under LOCF
Name of the Course : Journalism (CBCS)
Semester : III
Duration : 3 hours
Max marks : 75

Time Limit: 3+1 (one hour reserved for downloading of question paper, scanning and uploading of answer sheets)

Instructions for candidates

Attempt any three questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

Answers to be written in 750-1000 words

Write your University roll no., name of course & Title of the paper on your answer sheet.

Sign at the bottom of each page of your answer sheet.

1. Describe the functions and organizational structure of an advertising agency by highlighting the role of each department in the organization.
2. Explain the functions and scope of advertising. What are the ethical codes set out for advertisers by ASCI?
3. What do you understand by Publics in PR? Discuss the various media tools and strategies to reach out to the different publics.
4. What do you understand by crisis in PR.? Discuss the strategies that can be used by a PR professional to manage a sustained crisis.
5. The IMC approach has brought about a revolution in marketing. Discuss. Explain the principles and barriers in the implementation of IMC.
6. What is an advertising campaign? Describe in detail the steps involved for an advertising campaign on promoting health safety measures during the pandemic.

SET A

(This Question Paper contains 2 printed pages)

Your Roll No.....

आपका अनुक्रमांक.....

S. No. of Question Paper.....

प्रश्न-पत्र का क्रमांक.....

Unique Paper Code : 62303310 (New Course)

यूनिक पेपर कोड : 62303310 (New Course)

Name of the paper : Techniques of Social Research

Name of the Course : B.A.(Program) Sociology-CBCS_LOCF -SEC

Semester/Annual : III

सेमेस्टर/वार्षिक : III

Duration : 3 +1 hours

समय : 3+1 घण्टे

Maximum Marks : 75

पूर्णांक : 75

Instructions for Candidates:

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
इस प्रश्न-पत्र के मिलते ही ऊपर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखिए।
2. Answer any **three** questions.
किन्हीं प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
3. Answer may be written either in English or in Hindi but the same medium should be used throughout the paper.
इस प्रश्न-पत्र का उत्तर अंग्रेजी या हिंदी किसी एक भाषा में दीजिए लेकिन सभी उत्तरों का माध्यम एक ही होना चाहिए।
4. All questions carry equal marks.
सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।

SET A

1. What should be key considerations for doing research ethically?
अनुसंधान करने के लिए नैतिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण विचारणीय तत्व क्या होने चाहिए?
2. What are the guidelines for an effective interview?
एक प्रभावी साक्षात्कार के लिए दिशानिर्देश क्या हैं?
3. Examine the interconnection between theory and research.
सिद्धांत और अनुसंधान के बीच अंतर्संबंध की जांच करें।
4. Discuss the importance of conceptualization and formulation of hypotheses in sociological research.
समाजशास्त्रीय अनुसंधान में परिकल्पना की अवधारणा और सूत्रीकरण के महत्व पर चर्चा करें।
5. What is meant by a research design? Discuss some types of research designs.
अनुसंधान डिजाइन से क्या अभिप्राय है? कुछ प्रकार के अनुसंधान डिजाइनों पर चर्चा करें।
6. Short Notes on any *two*:
किन्हीं दो पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखें:
 - a. Qualitative Research
गुणात्मक अनुसंधान
 - b. Sampling
नमूनाकरण
 - c. Questionnaire
प्रश्नावली