

1. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं चार पर लगभग 300 शब्दों (प्रत्येक) में निबन्ध लिखिए :

Write essays on any four of the following in about 300 words each :

20×4=80

- (a) डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था : अवसर एवं चुनौतियाँ
Digital economy : Opportunities and challenges
- (b) विश्व शान्ति एवं राष्ट्रीय रक्षा बजट
Global peace and national defence budget
- (c) औपनिवेशिक शासन के विरुद्ध जनजातीय विद्रोह
Tribal resistance to colonial rule
- (d) उष्णकटिबन्धीय वर्षावन का महत्त्व
Importance of tropical rain forest
- (e) भारत में अंग्रेज़ी : व्यतिक्रम अथवा भिन्नता
English in India : Deviance or variance
- (f) भूमण्डलीकरण के कालखण्ड में जनजातीय संस्कृति
Tribal cultures in the age of globalization

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2. Write arguments for and against each of the following statements :

20×2=40

- (a) Classical literature should be a component of the curriculum.
- (b) Housework is unpaid labour.

Handwritten notes:
XYZ
The correct
New Date
Date: Tim

3. Write reports on the following in about 200 words each. Do not mention any name or address in the reports. Use XYZ/ABC, if needed :

10×2=20

- (a) Voter turnout in an election
- (b) Rehabilitation of war victims

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- 30
4. Attempt a précis of the given passage in one-third of its length. Write, as far as possible, in your own words. The précis should be attempted only on the précis sheets :

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Immigrants are people who arrive under an immigration policy which gives them the right to become citizens after a relatively short period of time—say, three to five years—subject only to minimal conditions (e.g., learning the official language, and knowing something about the country's history and political institutions). This has been the traditional policy governing immigration in the three major 'countries of immigration'—namely, United States, Canada and Australia.

Historically, immigrant groups have responded very differently to majority nation-building from national minorities. Unlike national minorities, the option of engaging in competing nation-building has been neither desirable nor feasible for immigrant groups in Western democracies. They are typically too small and territorially dispersed to hope to recreate their original societal culture from scratch in a new country. Instead, they have traditionally accepted the expectation that they will integrate into the larger societal culture. Indeed, few immigrant groups have objected to the requirement that they must learn an official language as a condition of citizenship, or that their children must learn the official language in school. They have accepted the assumption that their life-chances, and even more the life-chances of their children, will be bound up with participation in mainstream institutions operating in the majority language.

Western democracies now have over 200 years of experience concerning how such groups integrate, and there is little evidence that legal immigrants with the right to become citizens pose any sort of threat to the unity or stability of a liberal democracy. There are few (if any) examples of immigrant groups mobilizing behind secessionist movements, or nationalist political parties, or supporting revolutionary movements to overthrow elected governments. Instead, they integrate into the existing political system, just as they integrate economically and socially.

So immigrants have not resisted majority nation-building campaigns to integrate them into the mainstream society. However, what immigrants have tried to do is to renegotiate the terms of integration. Indeed, many recent debates over 'multiculturalism' in immigrant countries are precisely debates over renegotiating the terms of integration. Immigrants are demanding a more tolerant or 'multicultural' approach to integration that would allow and support immigrants to maintain various aspects of their ethnic heritage even as they integrate into

common institutions operating in the majority language. Immigrants insist that they should be free to maintain some of their old customs regarding food, dress, recreation, religion, and to associate with each other to maintain these practices. This should not be seen as unpatriotic or 'un-American'. Moreover, the institutions of the larger society should be adapted to provide greater recognition and accommodation of these ethnic identities—e.g., schools and other public institutions should accommodate their religious holidays, dress, dietary restrictions, and so on. (450 words)

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

4×5=20

The diverse conceptual elements of religion, capital, nature, metaphysics, rationality, science, were *tyed together* in a highly *deliberate* integration, that is to say in deliberately accruing worldly *alliances*. Newton's and Boyle's metaphysical view of the new science won out over the freethinkers' and became official only because it was sold to the Anglican establishment and, in an alliance with that establishment, to the powerful mercantile and incipient industrial interests of the period in thoroughly predatory terms. Terms which stressed that how we conceive nature may now be transformed into something, into the *kind* of thing, that is indefinitely available for our economic gain by processes of extraction, processes such as mining, deforestation, plantation agriculture intended essentially as what we today would call 'agribusiness'. None of these processes could have taken on the *unthinking* and yet *systematic* prevalence that they first began to get in this period unless one had ruthlessly revised existing ideas of a world animated by a divine presence. From an *anima mundi*, one could not simply proceed to take at whim and will. Not that one could not or did not, till then, take at all. But in the past in a wide range of social worlds, such taking as one did had to be accompanied by ritual offerings of reciprocation which were intended to show respect towards as well as to restore the balance in nature, offerings made both before and after cycles of planting, and even hunting. The point is that, in general, the revision of such an age-old conception of nature was achieved in tandem with a range of seemingly miscellaneous elements that were brought together in terms that stressed a future of endlessly profitable consequences that would accrue if one embraced this particular metaphysics of the new science and build, in the name of a notion of rationality around it,

(iv) He did (do) it for the last two days. (Use the correct form of the verb)

(v) His brother is more intelligent. (Change into the negative without changing the meaning) ^{not less} His brother is not less ^{stupid} intelligent

(vi) He is sitting under the shade of a tree. (Insert the correct preposition)

(vii) He is very strong. He can defeat his enemies. (Combine the two sentences using 'enough')
He is strong enough to defeat his enemies

(viii) The cat jumped over/on the fence. (Fill in the blank using the correct preposition)

(ix) He gave a modest answer to the question. (Rewrite the sentence changing the adjective into an adverb)
^{He gave}

(x) It is difficult to get used to ^{eat} (eat) with chopsticks. (Use the correct form of the verb in the brackets)

(b) Write one sentence each using the following phrases to bring out their meaning clearly. Do not change the form of the given phrases : 2x5=10

(i) Bring out - I try to bring out the best in Roshan here through my ~~not~~ personal Alex classes.

(ii) Give way - Please give way to ~~here~~ ~~so~~ ~~that~~ I can reach her class through the crowd.

~~Swimmer's~~
~~The mistakes~~ (iii) Look into
The powerful journey of ^{helped me to} look into my mis.

~~the course~~ (iv) Get along

(v) Bring about

I get along with Asha, very well due to a lot of similarities.
Discipline is needed strictly to bring about a change in your life.

the institutions of an increasingly centralized political oligarchy (an incipient state) and an established religious orthodoxy of Anglicanism that had penetrated the universities as well, to promote these very specific interests. These were the very terms that the freethinkers found alarming for politics and culture, alarming for the local and egalitarian ways of life, which some decades earlier the radical elements in the English Revolution such as the Levellers, Diggers, Quakers, Ranters, and other groups had articulated and fought for. Gandhi, much later, spoke in political terms that were poignantly reminiscent of these radical sectaries and, in *Hind Swaraj* and other writings, he wrote about science and its relations to these political terms in ways that echoed the alarm of the somewhat later scientific dissenters.

- (a) How did the metaphysical view of the new science become official?
- (b) What was nature reconceived as?
- (c) How was the balance in nature restored in the past?
- (d) What were the kinds of institutions that helped the reconceptualization of nature?
- (e) Why did the freethinkers find the transformation of nature alarming?

6. (a) Rewrite the sentences as directed :

1×10=10

(i) Let the door be shut. (Change the voice)

Shut the door

(ii) He told me that he had not gone there. (Change into direct speech)

He said to me, "I did not go there."

(iii) He had not read the book, he had not seen it either. (Rewrite using 'neither', 'nor')

Neither had he read the book nor had he seen it either.

(c) Correct the following sentences without making any unnecessary changes :

(i) He walked ^{for} one and a half hours.

He had walked for 1 1/2 hours
 $1 \times 5 = 5$

(ii) He is always ready to ^{pick up} pick up quarrels. - He is

(iii) I have ordered for dinners.

~~I have~~ I had ordered for dinner.

(iv) Let us discuss about the problems. Let's

(v) One cannot be too careful about what he says.

One cannot be too careful with what ~~he~~ ^{she} says he says

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