

3 marks Questions

1. How Belgian government solved its ethnic Problem?
 - a. The Path of accommodation adopted in Belgium.
 - b. Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central govt.
 - c. Many Powers of the central government have been given to state govt. The state govt. are not subordinate to the central govt.
 - d. Brussels has a separate govt. in which both the communities have equal representation.
 - e. There is a third kind of govt. called community govt. elected by the people belonging to Dutch, French and German no matter where they live.

2. What is majoritarianism? How it has led to alienation of majority community in Sri Lanka?

Ans. The dominance of majority community to rule the country in whichever way it wants totally disregarding the wishes and needs of minority community is known as majoritarianism. In Sri Lanka mainly there are two communities- Sinhala and Tamils the leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over the govt. by virtue of their majority. Sinhala has been recognized as the official language of the country by disregarding Government followed a preferential policy favoring Sinhalese in university portions and govt. jobs. The govt. encouraged and protected Buddhism. The distrust has turned into a civil war that has caused a setback to social cultural and economic life of Sri Lanka.

3. Describe three demands of Sri Lankan Tamils. How did they struggle for their independence?
 - a. Recognition of Tamil as an official language.
 - b. Regional autonomy
 - c. Equal opportunity in securing jobs and education.

They formed several political organizations, but when the government tried to suppress their activities by force, this led to civil war.

4. How is power shared among different organs of the government, i.e., legislature, executives and judiciary?
 - a. This type of power sharing is known as horizontal power sharing as well as all the organs is placed at the same level and each organ can check the other.
 - b. For example even through ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the parliament.
5. How is federal government better than a unitary government? Explain with examples of Belgium and Sri Lanka.

Ans. Federalism is a system of government under which power is divided between a central authority and its various constituent units. In federal government power is shared among the different levels of government but in unitary government all powers are in the hands of a single unit. The Belgium leaders tried to solve the ethnic problem by respecting the feeling and interest of different committees and regions by establishing a federal government, whereas the Sri Lankan Government tried to solve the problem through Majoritarianism.

6. Write down the features of Horizontal division of power sharing.

Ans. Horizontal Division of power, in which power is shared among different organs of the government like legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

- a). Different organs of the government exercise the power. b). It specifies the concept of check and balance. It ensures the concept of the expansion of the democracy.

Examples: Legislature, Executive and Judiciary are the organs Government of India

7. Write Down the features of Vertical division of power sharing.

Ans. In vertical division of Power Sharing power is shared among the different levels of the government like Union Government, state government and Lower levels.

- a). Different levels of the government exercise the power of the government. b). No specification of the system of checks and balance.

It ensures the concept of deepening of democracy.

Central Government, State Government and Panchayat Raj are the example of the Vertical division of Power Sharing.

8. Give a comparative analysis between Belgium and India in the sphere of area.

Ans. Area wise Belgium is a small country in Europe. It is smaller in area than that of Haryana in India. It has borders with Netherlands, France and Germany. Regarding population it has a population over one crore, about half of the population of Haryana. It has a very complex ethnic composition comprising various language speaking communities than India which is a secular and integrated country.

9. What is the reason for tension in Belgium?

Ans. a). The Dutch form 59%, the French form 40% and the German about 1% comprises the population of Belgium.

b). The French community is in majority in the capital of Belgium, Brussels. c). They are rich **Ans.** Horizontal Division of power, in which power is shared among different organs of the government like legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

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11. What was the background of Sri Lankan Tamils?

Ans. a). Their forefathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial period.

Tamils who are brought as indentured laborers from India by British colonists to work in estate plantation are called Indian Origin Tamils. Sri Lankan Tamils live in the north eastern part of the country.

12. What do you mean by good democratic front? Explain.

Ans. People rule through the representatives elected by them self.

a) Due respect is given to different groups and views that exist in the country. b). everyone has right to vote and value of each vote is equal.

c) Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies and as many people as possible should share power.

13. Briefly explain the ways in Which power sharing between different organs of the government results in the maintenance of balance of power.

Ans. Power is shared among different organs of government like the legislature, executive and judiciary.

a). Each organ is equally important in a democracy and they exercise different powers. b). Separation of powers ensures that all organs exercise their power within limits.

c). Each organ checks the others. This results in the maintenance of balance of power among various institutions. Mention any three provisions of the Act which passed in Sri Lanka in 1956 to establish Sinhala Supremacy.

Ans. a). In 1956, an act was passed under which English was replaced as the country's official language not by Sinhala and Tamil but Sinhala only.

a. The state shall protect and foster Buddhism. Denial of citizenship to estate Tamils.

b. Tamil natives of the country are called Sri Lankan Tamil are 13%.

c. Tamils who are brought as indentured laborers from India by British colonists to work in estate plantation are called Indian Origin Tamils.

d. There are about 7% percent Christians, who are both Tamils and Sinhala.

13. Give reason for which power sharing is desirable?

a. Power sharing is desirable because it reduce the possibility of conflict.

b. It ensures the stability of political order.

c. It strengthens the unity of the country.

14. What is power sharing?

a. Power sharing is a strategy wherein all the major segments of the society are provided with a permanent share of power in governance of the country.

b. It is a means for sharing practices and established rule and roles to facilitate broad based decision-making, controlling and leading.

c. It is potential tool for solving disputes on the society.

15. Is it necessary for a country to be big in size to follow power sharing solutions? What are the other

factors involved in it?

- a. No. it is not necessary for a country to be big in size to follow power sharing solutions.
- b. Other factors like multi-ethnicity, racial, cultural, linguistic, regional differences play an equally important role in devising power sharing solutions.
- c. Power sharing is sought for deeply divided societies where there are varied social interests of various groups and it is required to share power among them to avoid civic strife and social unrest.

Some form of power sharing is always needed to give voice and representation to all the members of the country and involve them in the working of the system

16. What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Give example of each.

Ans. a). Power is shared among different organs of the government as legislature, executive and judiciary.

Example: The constitution of India divides powers between the executive, legislature and judiciary.

Power is shared among government at different levels. Example: Indian constitution establishes a dual policy in which the powers are divided between state and union government.

Power is shared among various social groups. Example: Community government style as followed in Belgium.

Power is shared among various political parties, pressure groups and movements. Example: The multi-party system as followed in India.

17. State the prudential reason of power sharing.

Ans. a). These reasons are based on the careful calculations of gains and losses occurring due to the adoption of a particular style of governance. Power sharing reduces the possibility of conflict between the social groups and the violent upheavals that may happen otherwise.

It is seen as a compromise that is sought among the various groups to ensure the stability of the political leaders.

Power sharing is a strategy for resolving disputes over who should have the most powerful position in the social hierarchy.

18. State the moral reason of power sharing.

- a. Power sharing is the basic spirit of democracy. A Democratic rule involves giving voice and representation to all the people who would be affected by the policies and the rule made.
- b. A Democratic government is legitimate government which is chosen by the people so they have the right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.
- c. A legitimate government is one where people, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.
- d. The moral reason emphasizes the intrinsic worth of power sharing.

19. Describe any three demands of Sri Lankan Tamils.

- a. Their language that the Tamil should be given equal status with that of Sinhala language.
- b. There should be no discrimination between them and the Sinhala residents of Sri Lanka in government jobs and university admissions.
- c. Their religion whether Hinduism and Christianity should be given equal respect with that of Buddhism.
- d. They should be given equal political rights.

20. What is community government?

- a. A community government is one in which different social groups are given the power to handle the affairs related to their communities.
- b. They are expected to work jointly for the benefit of the common masses without undermining any one community.
- c. To solve the dispute, in Belgium community government is elected by people belong to one language community-Dutch, French and German speaking.

21. What is coalition government?

- a. The making of coalition government is possible only in those countries where multi-party system is prevailing.
- b. A coalition government is a cabinet of parliament government in which several parties cooperate.

It generally happens when no party gets majority in the parliament and several parties join together to form a government

Unit 1: Communication Skills – II

Assignment Solutions

Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. “Who told you the truth?” What kind of sentence is this?
 - a. Imperative
 - b. Exclamatory
 - c. Declarative
 - d. Interrogative

Ans. d

2. “Open the door” What kind of sentence is this?
 - a. Imperative
 - b. Exclamatory
 - c. Declarative
 - d. Interrogative

Ans. a

3. Which of the following is a part of speech?
 - a. Noun
 - b. Adjective
 - c. Preposition
 - d. All of these

Ans. d

Long Answer Questions

1. Explain the importance of feedback in a communication cycle.

Ans. Communication is incomplete without feedback. In case of communication cycle with feedback, the receiver does not only receive the message, it can also respond to the sender the response given by the recipient to the sender is called feedback. The feedback may be oral or non-verbal. For example, the e-mail used to reply in official communication is also a form of feedback. The communication cycle with feedback is shown in Figure 3. Feedback is the response from the receiver's side. If the receiver is not able to understand the message, then depending upon the feedback, the sender can refine the message.

2. What are the factors of effective communication?

Ans. A communication barrier is anything that refrains us from understanding the message sent by someone. Various factors to be avoided for effective communication are as follows:

- **Stereotyping:** We often form stereotypes about those persons whom we know the least. Once our mental sets are created, all our conversations get affected. This prevents us from effective listening.
- **Halo Effect:** This is another form of stereotyping. On the basis of single characteristic of a person, we make up our mind usually positively about that person. We may like someone's mannerisms while speaking and get so impressed that we are unable to see any negative points.

3. Explain the types of communication barriers.

Ans. An effective communication requires that a message is conveyed clearly between communicators in such an order that it serves the

desired purpose. For successful communication one must know what barriers do communication exist and must ensure that they do not obstruct communication. Various types of barriers are as follows:

- **Physical barriers:** Distortion, noise, environment, climate, technical problem, workplace design, time and distance and information overflow are some physical barriers to effective communication.
- **Language barriers:** If someone speaks a word that is not understandable by the receiver then the message will not be conveyed. The language, accents, dialect, slangs and jargons are also factors to effective communication. For example, the technical words that are used by doctors and lawyers are completely different. Some jargons such as adjournment (jargon used by lawyers for delaying a trial for defendant) and BP (medical jargon for Blood Pressure) are used by people in their profession and can cause barrier to communication.
- **Gender barriers:** Gender barriers are any misunderstanding or confusion in the intended message caused by male and female differences. In order to be effective, communication must be understood by both men and women.
- **Attitudinal barrier:** The behavior or perception of a person that may prevent him/her from conveying the message properly is called attitudinal barrier.
- **Perceptual barrier:** Different people have different views. Different views may lead to misunderstanding. Most people interpret messages from their point of view. They do not try to understand the message from the sender's perspective. This may lead to miscommunication.
- **Cultural barrier:** Social, religious, and ethical differences may lead to misunderstanding and misinterpretation of the messages.
- **Emotional barrier:** Due to anger, fear and other kind of emotions, it becomes difficult to understand what someone wants to convey. Some people hold back their thoughts and feelings and do not communicate them to others.

4. Explain the various measures to overcome communication barriers.

Ans. Some measures to overcome communication barriers are explained as follows:

- **Try to assess the needs of receiver:** The speaker or sender of the message should always ask for the feedback from the receiver's end. This helps in better understanding of the needs of the receiver and modifying the type or mode of communication, if required. The focus of the speaker should be on “know your audience”.
- **Hone your active listening skills:** Listening plays a major role in making any communication/ conversation successful. To enhance your listening skills, you must first learn to acknowledge the thoughts and feelings of others without being judgmental.

- **Soften your tone and language:** It is necessary for the boss of an organization to soften down his/ her tone while talking to the employees as his/her every move is watched by others. One should be professional while speaking.
- **Encourage feedback:** It is the responsibility of the sender to convey the message successfully to the receiver. To know

whether this is happening or not, one should take feedback from the receiver frequently. This can be done by asking questions in between the conversation. Such feedback should be taken positively.

Unit 2: Self-Management Skills – II

Assignment Solutions

Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

- What kind of outcomes are expected from intrinsic motivation?
 - A reward in terms of money
 - A reward in terms of promotion in job
 - Enjoying the task one is doing
 - A reward of good grades in exam

Ans. c

- Which of the following can be seen in a self-motivated person?
 - Doing something without the influence of others
 - Do not need someone to encourage them
 - Take problems as challenges
 - All of these

Ans. d

- In emotion, a person wants to insult or criticize someone.

a. Approach	b. Avoid
c. Attack	d. None of these

Ans. c

Long Answer Questions

- What is the meaning of self-analysis? Explain in detail.

Ans. Self-analysis plays an important role in everyone's life. It is a process where we have to focus on ourselves completely. Self-analysis is an understanding of knowing our internal qualities, abilities, strengths and weaknesses. It is also an understanding of our positive and negative attributes. It also helps in converting weaknesses into strengths. To identify your strengths:

- Think about the areas in which you do well.
- Think about the areas in which you can do well.
- Point out the areas in which others appreciate you.

Since no one is perfect in this world; hence, there is no issue if you have some weaknesses but if you are able to identify your weaknesses and work on that, then you, will enhance your skills. To identify your weaknesses:

- Think about the areas of improvement.
- Think about the feedback received from others.
- Point out the areas in which you cannot do well.

- What do you mean by self-awareness? Explain its types.

Ans. Individuals with self-awareness have an ability to observe themselves from an objective viewpoint. It is the individual's ability to recognize and understand his/her strengths, weaknesses, emotions and limitations in order to enhance the credibility and leadership qualities. The unique components of self-awareness are experiences, thoughts and abilities. These components create emotional intelligence in human beings. Hence, self-awareness is a key to emotional intelligence. To be aware about yourself, one has to dedicate himself to self-improvement. This is because when someone understands what he lacks only then can he can put efforts to improve.

Types of Self-Awareness

Self-awareness is the capacity of a person to examine his/her own thoughts or feelings. The process of examining own thoughts is called introspection. One can know various shades of his/her characteristics by being more aware about him/herself. In this way, a person can know about his/her personality defects and can overcome it. There are two types of self-awareness:

- Public self-awareness:** The kind of awareness that comes into being when people are at the center of attention, such as giving a presentation or speech at a public gathering. This kind of self-awareness often forces people to follow certain social norms.
- Private self-awareness:** The kind of awareness that comes into being when people become aware about themselves and their inner instincts, such as seeing your face in a mirror or introspecting on one's own conduct.

- Explain the techniques used for managing stress.

Ans. The techniques for stress management are explained as follows:

- Deep breathing:** One of the simplest techniques of stress management is to take deep breaths. Being in stress, can lead to shallow breathing, which deprives our body from oxygen and may cause muscle tension. Taking deep breathes in times of stress can help us to better control our body's reaction to stress.
- Muscle relaxation:** Muscle relaxation technique focuses on our entire body. This technique is used to reduce stress by stretching muscles.
- Meditation:** In this stress-reducing technique, you need a peaceful place to sit for a few minutes.
- One has to try to get rid of his/her own thoughts to eliminate stress.
- Going on vacations:** Vacations or holidays with friends and family is also a stress-relieving technique.

A good vacation can help us to reconnect with ourselves as vacations help us to take some amount of time away from the

stress of daily life. After a vacation, you can return to your daily life refreshed.

- **Taking nature walks:** Walking helps us to relieve stress. For relief from stress, come out of your stressful environment, take deep breaths in the air and feel your body moving. Walking helps in releasing the body's natural happy drug called endorphins. To relieve yourself from stress and anxiety, one should spend time in nature. Walking in the lap of nature improves one's mood and boosts a feeling of happiness.

Natural scenery captures our attention and hence, calms our nerves.

- **Yoga or exercise:** Yoga or exercise not only makes an individual more fit, but also helps in reducing stress. It even helps in building stamina, which is helpful to avoid stress.
- **Spending time on social network:** By spending time on the social circle that comprises our relatives, friends, and colleagues you can reduce your stress.

मीरा

क) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

प्रश्न 1. पहले पद में मीरा ने हरि से अपनी पीड़ा हरने की विनती किस प्रकार की है?

उत्तर- पहले पद में मीरा ने अपनी पीड़ा हरने की विनती इस प्रकार की है कि हे ईश्वर! जैसे आपने द्रौपदी की लाज रखी थी, गजराज को मगरमच्छ रूपी मृत्यु के मुख से बचाया था तथा भक्त प्रह्लाद की रक्षा करने के लिए ही आपने नृसिंह अवतार लिया था, उसी तरह मुझे भी सांसारिक संतापों से मुक्ति दिलाते हुए अपने चरणों में जगह दीजिए।

प्रश्न 2. दूसरे पद में मीराबाई श्याम की चाकरी क्यों करना चाहती हैं? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

उत्तर- मीरा श्री कृष्ण को सर्वस्व समर्पित कर चुकी हैं इसलिए वे केवल कृष्ण के लिए ही कार्य करना चाहती हैं। श्री कृष्ण की समीपता व दर्शन हेतु उनकी दासी बनना चाहती हैं। वे चाहती हैं दासी बनकर श्री कृष्ण के लिए बाग लगाएँ उन्हें वहाँ विहार करते हुए देखकर दर्शन सुख प्राप्त करें। वृंदावन की कुंज गलियों में उनकी लीलाओं का गुणगान करना चाहती हैं। इस प्रकार दासी के रूप में दर्शन, नाम स्मरण और भाव-भक्ति रूपी जागीर प्राप्त कर अपना जीवन सफल बनाना चाहती हैं।

प्रश्न 3. मीराबाई ने श्रीकृष्ण के रूप-सौंदर्य का वर्णन कैसे किया है?

उत्तर- मीराबाई ने श्रीकृष्ण के रूप-सौंदर्य का अलौकिक वर्णन किया है कि उन्होंने पीतांबर (पीले वस्त्र धारण किए हुए हैं, जो उनकी शोभा को बढ़ा रहे हैं। मुकुट में मोर पंख पहने हुए हैं तथा गले में वैजयंती माला पहनी हुई है, जो उनके सौंदर्य में चार चाँद लगा रही है। वे ग्वाल-बालों के साथ गाय चराते हुए मुरली बजा रहे हैं।

प्रश्न 4. मीराबाई की भाषा शैली पर प्रकाश डालिए।

उत्तर- मीराबाई ने अपने पदों में ब्रज, पंजाबी, राजस्थानी, गुजराती आदि भाषाओं का प्रयोग किया गया है। भाषा अत्यंत सहज और सुबोध है। शब्द चयन भावानुकूल है। भाषा में कोमलता, मधुरता और सरसता के गुण विद्यमान हैं। अपनी प्रेम की पीड़ा को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए उन्होंने अत्यंत भावानुकूल शब्दावली का प्रयोग किया है। भक्ति भाव के कारण शांत रस प्रमुख है तथा प्रसाद गुण की भावाभिव्यक्ति हुई है। मीराबाई श्रीकृष्ण की अनन्य उपासिका हैं। वे अपने आराध्य देव से अपनी पीड़ा का हरण करने की विनती कर रही हैं। इसमें कृष्ण के प्रति श्रद्धा, भक्ति और विश्वास के भाव की अभिव्यंजना हुई है। मीराबाई की भाषा में अनेक अलंकारों जैसे अनुप्रास, रूपक, उपमा, उत्प्रेक्षा, उदाहरण आदि अलंकारों का सफल प्रयोग हुआ है।

प्रश्न 5. वे श्रीकृष्ण को पाने के लिए क्या-क्या कार्य करने को तैयार हैं?

उत्तर- मीरा श्रीकृष्ण को पाने के लिए उनकी चाकर (नौकर) बनकर चाकरी करना चाहती हैं अर्थात् उनकी सेवा करना चाहती हैं। वे उनके लिए बाग लगाकर माली बनने तथा अर्धरात्रि में यमुना-तट पर कृष्ण से मिलने व वृंदावन की कुंज-गलियों में घूम-घूमकर गोविंद की लीला का गुणगान करने को तैयार हैं।

(ख) निम्नलिखित पंक्तियों का काव्य-सौंदर्य स्पष्ट कीजिए-

प्रश्न 1. हरि आप हरो जन री भीर ।

द्रोपदी री लाज राखी, आप बढ़ायो चीर।

भगत कारण रूप नरहरि, धर्यो आप सरीर।

उत्तर-

काव्य-सौंदर्य-

भाव-सौंदर्य – हे कृष्ण! आप अपने भक्तों की पीड़ा को दूर करो। जिस प्रकार आपने चीर बढ़ाकर द्रोपदी की लाज रखी, व नरसिंह रूप धारण कर भक्त प्रहलाद की पीड़ा (दर्द) को दूर किया, उसी प्रकार आप हमारी परेशानी को भी दूर करो। आप पर पीड़ा को दूर करने वाले हो।

शिल्प-सौंदर्य-

1. **भाषा** – गुजराती मिश्रित राजस्थानी भाषा
2. **अलंकार** – उदाहरण अलंकार
3. **छंद** – “पद”
4. **रस** – भक्ति रस

प्रश्न 2. बूढ़तो गजराज राखयो, काटी कुणजर पीर ।

दासी मीराँ लाल गिरधर, हरो म्हारी भीर ।

उत्तर:- भाव पक्ष-प्रस्तुत पंक्तियों में मीराबाई अपने आराध्य श्रीकृष्ण का भक्तवत्सल रूप दर्शा रही हैं।

इसके अनुसार श्रीकृष्ण

ने संकट में फँसे डूबते हुए ऐरावत हाथी को मगरमच्छ से मुक्त करवाया था। इसी प्रसंग में वे अपनी रक्षा के लिए भी श्रीकृष्ण से प्रार्थना करती हैं।

कला पक्ष

1. राजस्थानी, गुजराती व ब्रज भाषा का प्रयोग है।
2. भाषा अत्यंत सहज वे सुबोध है।
3. तत्सम और तद्भव शब्दों का सुंदर मिश्रण है।
4. दास्यभाव तथा शांत रस की प्रधानता है।
5. भाषा में प्रवाहत्मकता और संगीतात्मकता का गुण विद्यमान है।
6. सरल शब्दों में भावनाओं की सुंदर अभिव्यक्ति हुई है।
7. दृष्टान्त अलंकार का प्रयोग है।
8. ‘काटी कुणजर’ में अनुप्रास अलंकार है।

**प्रश्न 3. चाकरी में दरसण पास्युँ सुमरण पास्युँ खरची ।
भाव भगती जागीरी पास्युँ तीनु बाताँ सरसी ।**

उत्तर- भाव-सौंदर्य-इन पंक्तियों में मीरा दासी बनकर अपने आराध्य श्रीकृष्ण के दर्शन करना चाहती हैं। इससे उन्हें प्रभु स्मरण, भक्ति रूपी जागीर तथा दर्शनों की अभिलाषा रूपी संपत्ति की प्राप्ति होगी अर्थात् श्रीकृष्ण की भक्ति को ही मीरा अपनी संपत्ति मानती हैं।

शिल्प-सौंदर्य-

1. प्रभावशाली राजस्थानी भाषा का प्रयोग हुआ है।
2. 'भाव भगती' में 'भ' वर्ण की आवृत्ति के कारण अनुप्रास अलंकार है तथा 'भाव भगती जागीरो' में रूपक अलंकार है।
3. मीराबाई की दास्य तथा अनन्य भक्ति को दर्शाया गया है।
4. "खरची", 'सरसी' में पद मैत्री है।

भाषा अध्ययन

प्रश्न 1. उदाहरण के आधार पर पाठ में आए निम्नलिखित शब्दों के प्रचलित रूप लिखिए-

उदाहरण- भीर - पीड़ा/कष्ट/दुख; री - की

उत्तर-

1. चीर - वस्त्र
2. बूढ़ता - डूबते हुए
3. लगास्युँ - लगाऊँगी
4. धर्यो - धारण किया
5. कुणजर - हाथी, हस्ती
6. बिन्दरावन - वृंदावने
7. रहस्युँ - रहूँगी
8. राखो - रक्षा करो
9. घणा - घना, बहुत
10. सरसी - पूर्ण हुई, संपूर्ण हुई
11. हिवड़ा - हिये हृदय
12. कुसुम्बी - कौशांबी, लाल

योग्यता विस्तार

प्रश्न 1. मीरा के अन्य पदों को याद करके कक्षा में सुनाइए।

उत्तर- छात्र स्वयं करें।

प्रश्न 2. यदि आपको मीरा के पदों के कैसेट मिल सकें तो अवसर मिलने पर उन्हें सुनिए।

उत्तर- छात्र स्वयं करें।

The Story of Development

1 marks Questions

1. The total income of the country divided by its total population is Called:

- a. National income
- b. Per capital income**
- c. Total income
- d. None of these**

Ans. (b) Per capital income

2. Which organization publishes the Human Development Report:

- a. WHO**
- b. UNDP
- c. WTO**
- d. IMF**

Ans. b) UNDP

3. Development of a country generally can be determined by:

- a. its per capita income**
- b. Its literacy level
- c. Health status of its people
- d. All above**

Ans. d) all above

4. As per Human Development Report 2006 which neighboring country has the highest

Income following –

- a. Sri Lanka
- b. India**
- c. Pakistan
- d. Nepal**

Ans. (a) Sri Lanka

5. What will happen if the government fails to provide 100 days employment under NREGA?

Ans. Unemployment allowance will be given.

6. What is the main motive of Private sector enterprises? Ans. Profit making

Sahara Airlines and B.S.E.S. are examples of:

Ans. Private Sector

7. In which year the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was implemented?

Ans. 2005

8. Name the neighboring country that has better performance in terms of human development than India.

Ans. Sri Lanka

9. Which age group of children is included for calculating Net Attendance Ratio?

Ans. 6 to 10 years

10. What is development goal of a girl from a rich urban family?

Ans. She gets as much freedom as her brother and is able to decide what she what she wants to do in life. She is able to pursue her studies abroad.

11. What are the development goals of prosperous farmers from Punjab?

Ans. Assured a high family income through higher support prices for their crops and through hardworking and cheap labourers; they should be able to settle their children abroad.

12. What was the per capita income of Bihar in 2002-03?

Ans. Rs 5700

13. What are the development goals of prosperous farmers from Punjab?

Ans. Assured a high family income through higher support prices for their crops and through hardworking and cheap labourers; they should be able to settle their children abroad.

14. What is Infant Mortality Rate?

Ans. Infant Mortality Rate indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.

15. What is Literacy rate?

Ans. Literacy Rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.

16. What is environment degradation?

Ans. Environment degradation refers to the degradation of natural resources and pollution.

17. Why do different people have different goals for development?

Ans. Different people have different goals for development because:

Different people have different aspiration and desire. Some may like to have more income and better quality of education for their children, while others may require no social discrimination and high support price for their crops. So according to the living conditions and the environment in which the person stays, he or she pursue for the goals. People seek things that are most important for them i.e., that which can fulfil their aspiration or desires.

18. Why average income is taken into consideration instead of total income while making comparison between countries?

Ans. The total income of the country is the income of all the residents of the country. For comparison between countries, total income is not such a useful measure. Since countries have different population, comparing total income will not tell us what an average people is likely to earn. Hence we compare the average income which is the total income of the country divided by its total population. So, Average income = $\frac{\text{Total income}}{\text{Total population}}$ the average income is also called per capita income.

CLASS-X SOCIAL SCIENCE POLITICAL SCIENCE CHAPTER-1 POWER SHARING

1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. How many people speak French and Dutch in the capital city of Brussels?
 - a. 60 percent French 40 percent Dutch
 - b. 50% Dutch 50% French
 - c. 80% French 20% Dutch
 - d. 80% Dutch 20% French

Ans. c) 80% French 20% Dutch

2. How many times leaders of Belgium amended their constitution?
 - a. Two times
 - b. Three times
 - c. Four times
 - d. Since time

Ans. C) Four times

3. Which one of the following is correct regarding power sharing?
 - a. It leads to conflict between different groups.
 - b. It ensures the stability of the country.
 - c. It helps to reduce the conflict between different groups.
 - d. Both B and C are true

Ans. d) Both B and C are true

4. Which was the only official language of Sri Lanka?
 - a. Tamil
 - b. Malayalam
 - c. Sinhala
 - D. none of the mention above

Ans. c) Sinhala

4. Which community was rich and powerful in Belgium?
 - a. German
 - b. French
 - c. Dutch
 - d. none of the mention above
5. What is Majoritarianism?

Ans. A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whatever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minorities.

6. Mention one step which was taken by Sri Lankan Government to create Majoritarianism.

Ans. In 1956, an act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the official language.

7. State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing from the Indian context.

Ans. India is a multinational society and India is a democratic country.

8. Name the country which has lost peace due to Majoritarianism?

Ans. Sri Lanka.

9. What is the difference between prudential and moral reasons for power sharing?

Ans. Prudential reasons stress that power sharing will bring out better outcome or results; whereas moral reasons emphasize the very act of power sharing as valuable.

10. Name two subgroups of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

Ans. Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Origin Tamils.

11. What is the system of checks and balances of power sharing?

Ans. Under this system, one organ of the government keeps the check over other. None of the organs can exercise unlimited power.

12. State two main bases of the social divisions in Sri Lanka.

Ans. Religion and Language

13. Who formed majority in terms of population in Sri Lanka?

Ans. Sinhalese Buddhist formed majority.

14. Who formed majority in terms of population in Belgium?

Ans. The Dutch formed majority

15. In which year, Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country?

Ans. In 1948

16. What is the linguistic composition of Belgium?

Ans. 59% people speak Dutch, 40% people speak French and 1% people speak German.

17. How is power shared in modern democracies?

Ans. In modern democracies power is shared among different organs of government, among government at different levels and among various political parties, pressure groups etc.

18. What do you mean by federal division of power?

Ans. Power shared at different levels of government

19. Name the community that is relatively rich and powerful in Belgium.

Ans. French minority community

20. What does the word ethnic refer to?

Ans. It refers to a social division based on shared culture.

21. Which type of power sharing is called checks and balances?

Ans. Horizontal distribution of power

22. Which two languages are generally spoken in Belgium?

Ans. French and Dutch

23. Give one example of horizontal sharing of power.

Ans. Power sharing among Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

24. Who elects the community government in Belgium?

Ans. People belonging to one language community-Dutch, French and German

25. What was a community government?

Ans. It was elected by the people belonging to language community – Dutch French and German speaking no matter where they live. It deals with cultural, educational and language related issues.

26. What were the political problems faced by Belgium?

Ans. Problems of ethnic composition-

a. 50% Dutch speaking, 40% French speaking, 1% German speaking b). But in its capital- 80% French speaking, 20% Dutch speaking

c). French community was rich and powerful

27. Explain the ethnic problem of Srilanka.

Ans. In Silence there are two communities' Sinhala and Tamil, among Tamils the Tamil natives who are called, Srilankan Tamils and the Indian Tamils whose forefathers come from India as plantation workers during the colonial period. Most of the Sinhalas are Buddhist and Tamils are Hindus or Muslims.

So in Srilanka the problem was who is going to hold power and enjoy the economic benefits.

1. Write a paragraph on your nation that what should India do, to become a developed country?

Ans. i. Control the rate of increasing population.

ii. Use of latest technology, irrigation facility, chemical fertilizers, and all information should be provided to farmers.

iii. New economic policy, international trade, liberalization and globalization should be adopted sincerely and effectively.

iv. Adequate facilities related with infrastructure, education, health, electricity, water, transport etc should be provided to all people of all regions and areas.

2. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criterion, if any?

Ans. Per capita income is the main criteria used by World Bank. Limitations of per capita income: It enables to show how income is distributed among the people of the country. Cost of pollution is not considered in this average. Some other important aspects like infant mortality rate, literacy rate, net attendance ratio etc are not considered while calculating per capita income.

3. Do all persons have the same notion of development? Explain.

Ans. No, all persons have not same notion of development. All the persons have their own different development notions. It differs from person to person. The notion of development of one person may not be development notion of other person. The development notion of a student may not be the development notion of a teacher.

4. Explain the important aspects of our lives that are important than income.

Ans. Besides higher income, people also want to seek other important non-material things. For instance people want to have equal treatment, freedom, security, respect in the society, tension-free life, affectionate behavior and they dislike discrimination. All these are important non material goals.

5. Explain the goals of different persons may sometime be conflicting.

Ans. 1. It is possible that two different categories of people may seek things which are conflicting to each other. For instance a new generation girl would like to have as much freedom as her brother and expects that her brother should also share in the households. Similarly workers in a factory are interested in higher wages and more facilities.

6. Explain any three limitations of per capita income?

Ans. 1. Since per capita income is an average measure, it is possible that with the increase in income the rich may become richer and poor poorer.

2. It is thus possible that with the increase in per capita income greater inequality in the distribution of income may crop up.

3. Average income is undoubtedly useful comparison but it does not tell us how income is Distributed among people in a country, it may hide disparities.

7. What is the main concern with regard to sustainable development?

Ans. 1. The main concern of the sustainable development is to save the resources from its depletion.

2. Development should take place but not at the cost of environment.

3. Resources should be reserved for future generations.

8. What is environment degradation? Give a few examples?

Ans. 1. Environment degradation refers to the degradation of natural resources and pollution.
2. Global warming is the result of environment degradation.
3. Depletion of resources is also an example of environment degradation.
4. Extinction of flora and fauna is also an example of environment degradation.

9. Mention in brief the factors which are important goals in our life.

Ans. 1. People desire regular work, good salary structure and decent prices for crops or other products that they produce. We can say that the desired for more income.
2. People also want equal treatment in the society.
3. People want freedom, security and respect for others.
4. They don't expect discrimination.

10. Which recent report is the basis for the classification of countries as developed and low income countries?

Ans. 1. The average income called per capita income criterion is used in classifying countries.
2. In the World development report 2006, brought out by the World Bank, This criterion is used in classifying countries as developed countries and low income countries.

11. Explain the terms average income and national income.

Ans. 1. Average income: Average income is the total income of the country divided by its total population. It is also known as per capita income.
2. National Income: It is the sum total of value of all the final goods and services produced within the country and income from foreign factors.

12. How are countries classified by World Development Report?

Ans. 1. World Development Report 2006, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries.

2. Countries with per capita income of Rs 453000 per annum are called rich or developed countries.

3. Those with per capita income of Rs 37000 or less are called low income countries.

13. How do we calculate the total income of a country and what is meant by Per capita income?

Ans. 1. The total income of a country is the income of all the residents of that country.
2. This gives us the total income of the country.
3. The average income called per capita income is calculated as the total income of the country that is national income, divided by its total population.

Some Comparative Data on Punjab, Kerala and Bihar

State	Infant Mortality rate per 1000 (2003)	Literacy rate (%) 2001	Net Attendance ratio for class I-V (1995-96)
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Punjab	49	70	81
Kerala	11	91	91
Bihar	60	41	41

14. 'Human development is the essence of social development.' Explain

Ans. 1. Human development focuses on the people.

2. It is concerned with the well being of the people, their needs, choices and desires.

3. It is also about the enlarging or widening the choices for the people. It is building of human capabilities, such as to lead a long and a healthy life, to have education, information and knowledge.

15. Comparison of Two countries:

Country	Monthly income of citizens in 2008 (in Rs)				
	I	II	III	IV	v
Country A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200
Country B	500	500	500	500	48000

16. Compare India and Sri Lanka on the basis of any three indicators of Human Development Index for 2004.

Ans. 1. The Life Expectancy: The life expectancy at birth is much higher in Sri Lanka than India. The Life expectancy in Sri Lanka is 74 while in India it is 64.

2. Literacy rate: The Literacy rate in Sri Lanka is high as comparison to India. It was 91% in Sri Lanka and 64% in India in 2004.

3. Gross Enrolment ratio: Gross enrolment ratio of India was 60 and it was 69 in Sri Lanka it was 69 in 2004.

17. Explain the consequences the world face if non renewable resources get exhausted in the world?

Ans. 1. Speed of development will be slowed down.

2. The situation of life will become very difficult.

3. People will try to find out the alternative resources of the renewable resources.

4. It will also cause a threat to the world peace.

18. What is meant by sustainable economic development? Give its main feature.

Ans. 1. Sustainable Economic Development: It means that development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations.

2. This concept stresses the role of the environment as capital that, if exhausted, cannot be replaced.

3. It requires preservation of human capital, physical capital and natural capital.

19. What is meant by sustainable economic development? Give its main features.

Ans. Sustainable development may be defined as development that meets the need of the present generation without compromising the need of ability of the future generations to meet their needs. Environment and economy are inter-dependent and complementary to each other. Hence the process of development should not ignore environmental issues.

The main features of sustainable development are as follow:

-
- i. It stresses meeting the needs of the present generation and future generation.
 - ii. There should be restraints on wasteful luxurious consumption pattern.
 - iii. Efforts should be made to invent environment friendly technology.
 - iv. Fast growing population should be effectively checked.

What is human development index? Who has prepared it? Write about basic components of human development measurement.

Ans. Human development index is the cumulative measurement of the overall development of the people of a country. It was prepared by United Nation Development Organization and it is published by UNDP. The basic components of human development index are as follow:

Life expectancy at birth- It denotes average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth. It is measured in terms of life expectancy in years.

Literacy- It is measured by gross enrolment ratio for three levels means enrolment ratio for primary school, secondary school and higher education beyond secondary school. Per capita income- It is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared. It is also done in a way so that every dollar would buy the same amount of goods and services in any country.

CLASS-X Social Science
Economics Chapter-1
The Story of Development

5 marks Questions

What is meant by development? Tell us about the two indicators of development.

Ans. 1. National Income: The level of national income indicates the level of development of a country. National income is the value of all the final goods and services produced in a country during a year and the income coming from abroad.

2. Per Capita income: Per capita income is the indicator of the income of all the citizens of a country: When national income is divided by total population of the country, we get Per Capita income.

2. What are the importance of Human development index?

Ans. 1. It indicates the development of a country.

2. It indicates to a country how far it has to yet travel to achieve a higher rank and how far it as travelled.

3. It indicates the country that in which areas it is poor and in which areas it has improved.

4. Though it, one comes to know the important elements of economic welfare like life expectancy, level of education attainment and real per capita income.

5. It measures material and non material components of development. 6.Human Development Index is helpful for a country to plan its future agendas.

3. 'Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to lie well.' Explain.

Ans. 1. Money or material things that one can buy with it are one factor on which our life depends. But the quality of life also depends upon non-material things like equal treatment, security, freedom, security.

2. Money cannot buy pollution free environment, unadulterated medicines, peace.

3. There are many facilities like schools, colleges, parks, hospitals which people cannot afford.

4. Money cannot buy love affection respect for us and for others.

5. Money possessed by an individual even cannot provide us a type of government which takes decisions for the welfare of common people.

4. Distinguish between Human Development and Economic Development.

Ans.

Human Development	Economic Development
1. Human development is related to the development of human beings in all aspects.	1. Economic development is related with development of only economic aspects.
2. It is a broader aspect of development as it includes monetary as well as the non monetary aspects.	2. It is a narrow concept as it includes only the monetary aspect.
3. It concerned with qualitative and quantitative growth.	3. It is concerned with only quantitative aspects of growth.
4. Human development is the final goal of all the Development.	4. It is a mean to achieve human development.
5. Human Development includes development in the form of money, education, health. Security, dignity etc.	5. Economic development includes development in the form of money only.

5. Define Per Capita income? What are the limitations of the per capita income criteria of development?

Ans. 1. Per capita income is income of per person. When national income is divided with the population of the country, we get per capita income.

2. Per capita income criteria take into account only the economic aspect of life and ignore the social aspect of life.

3. Per Capita income criteria ignore education, health, life expectancy, sanitation etc.

4. Per capita income criteria also ignore non material things like peace, pollution free environment, democracy etc.

5. Punjab has higher per capita income as compared to Kerala but it has been ranked lower on Human Development Index because it is far behind than Kerala in literacy rate and has higher infant mortality rate than Kerala.

6. Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries.

Ans.

Developed countries	Developing Countries
1. Countries with more per capita income and high average income.	1. Countries with low average income and less per capita income.

2. The standard of living of the people is very high.	2. The standard of living of the people is not very high.
3. Good health facilities.	3.lack of basic health facilities
4. The rate of saving, investment, capital information is also very high.	4. The rate of saving, investment, capital information is also very low.
5. Life expectancy is more.	5. Life expectancy is very low.
6. Example: Scandinavian Countries, USA.	6. Example: India, Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

7. What is Undernourishment?

Ans. 1. The condition of nutrition value of people of Kerala is in better position as comparison to Madhya Pradesh.

2. The main reason is that, assess upon the country's resources is more of rich people as comparison to the poor. The riches 5% of Indian society consumes 25% resources than poorest. The lack of education facilities and less awareness is also a main cause of undernourishment. Madhya Pradesh.

3. If a person is not taking a balanced diet and he is taking fewer calories as per the requirement, it leads to serious health problems and weakness. This is undernourishment.

NCERT Solution

पाठ - 02

प्रेमचंद

लिखित:

(क) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर (25-30 पक्तियों में) लिखिए -

- छोटे भाई ने अपनी पढ़ाई का टाइम-टेबिल बनाते समय क्या त-बोचा और फिर उसका पालन क्यों नहीं कर पाया?
- एक दिन जब गुल्ली-डंडा खेलने के बाद छोटा भाई बड़े भाई साहब के सामने पहुँचा तो उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई?
- बड़े भाई साहब को अपने मन की इच्छाएँ क्यों दबानी पड़ती थीं?
- बड़े भाई साहब छोटे भाई को क्या सलाह देते थे और क्यों?
- छोटे भाई ने बड़े भाई साहब के नरम व्यवहार का क्या फायदा उठाया?

(ख) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर (50-60 शब्दों में) लिखिए -

- बड़े भाई की डॉट-फटकार अगर न मिलती, तो क्या छोटा भाई कक्षा में अक्ल आता? अपने विचार प्रकट कीजिए।
- इस पाठ में लेखक ने समूची शिक्षा के किन तौर-तरीकों पर व्यंग्य किया है? क्या आप उनके विचार से सहमत हैं?
- बड़े भाई साहब के अनुसार जीवन की समझ कै से आती है?
- छोटे भाई के मन में बड़े भाई साहब के प्रति श्रद्धा क्यों उत्पन्न हुई?
- बड़े भाई की स्वभावगत विशेषताएँ बताइए?
- बड़े भाई साहब ने जिंदगी के अनुभव और किताबी ज्ञान में से किसे और क्यों महत्वपूर्ण कहा है?
- बताइए पाठ के किन अंशों से पता चलता है कि -
 - छोटा भाई अपने भाई साहब का आदर करता है।
 - भाई साहब को जिंदगी का अच्छा अनुभव है।
 - भाई साहब के भीतर भी एक बच्चा है।
 - भाई साहब छोटे भाई का भला चाहते हैं।

NCERT Solution

(ग) निम्नलिखित के आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए -

1. इम्तिहान पास कर लेना कोई चीज नहीं, असल चीज है बुद्धि का विकास।
2. फिर भी जैसे मौत और विपत्ति के बीच भी आदमी मोह और माया के बंधन में जकड़ा रहता है, मैं फटकार और घुडकियाँ खाकर भी खेल-कूद का तिरस्कार न कर सकता था।
3. बुनियाद ही पुख्ता न हो, तो मकान कै से पायेदार बने?
4. आँखें आसमान की ओर थीं और मन उस आकाशगामी पथिक की ओर, जो मंद गति से झूमता पतन की ओर चला आ रहा था, मानो कोई आत्मा स्वर्ग से निकलकर विरक्त मन से नए संस्कार ग्रहण करने जा रही हो।

मौखिक

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक-दो पंक्तियों में दीजिए -

1. कथा नायक की रुचि किन कार्यों में थी?
2. बड़े भाई साहब छोटे भाई से हर समय पहला सवाल क्या पूछते थे?
3. दूसरी बार पास होने पर छोटे भाई के व्यवहार में क्या परिवर्तन आया?
4. बड़े भाई साहब छोटे भाई से उम्र में कितने बड़े थे और वे कौन-सी कक्षा में पढ़ते थे?
5. बड़े भाई साहब दिमाग को आराम देने के लिए क्या करते थे?

भाषा अध्ययन

1. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के दो-दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए -
नसीहत, रोष, आजादी, राजा, ताजुब्ब
2. प्रेमचंद की भाषा बहुत पैनी और मुहावरेदार है। इसीलिए इनकी कहानियाँ रोचक और प्रभावपूर्ण होती हैं। इस कहानी में आप देखेंगे कि हर अनुच्छेद में दो-तीन मुहावरों का प्रयोग किया गया है।

उदाहरणतः : इन वाक्यों को देखिए और ध्यान से पढ़िए -

- मेरा जी पढ़ने में बिलकुल न लगता था? एक घंटा भी किताब लेकर बैठना पहाड था।
- भाई साहब उपदेश की कला में निपुण थे? ऐसी-ऐसी लगती बातें कहते, ऐसे-ऐसे सूक्ति बाण चलाते कि मेरे जिगर के टुकड़े-टुकड़े हो जाते और हिम्मत टूट जाती?
- वह जानलेवा टाइम-टेबिल वह आँखफोड पुस्तकें किसी की याद न रहती और भाई साहब को नसीहत और फजीहत का अवसर मिल जाता?

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निम्नलिखित मुहावरों का वाक्यों में प्रयोग कीजिए -

सिर पर नंगी तलवार लटकना, आड़े हाथों लेना, अंधे के हाथ बटेर लगना, लोहे के चने चबाना, दाँतों पसीना आना, ऐरा-गैरा नत्थू खैरा।

3. निम्नलिखित तत्सम, तद्भव, देशी, आगत शब्दों को दिए गए उदाहरणों के आधार पर छाँटकर लिखिए।

तत्सम तद्भव देशज आगत (अंग्रेजी एवं उर्दू/अरबी: फारसी)

जन्मसिद्ध आँख दाल- भात पोजीशन, फजीहत

तालीम, जल्दबाजी, पुखा, हाशिया, चेष्टा, जमात, हर्फ, खूबसूरतबाण, जानलेवा, आँखफोड़, घुड़कियाँ, आधिपत्य, पन्ना, मेला - तमाशा, मसलन, स्पेशल, स्कीम, फटकार, प्रातःकाल, विद्वान, निपुण, भाईसाहब, अवहेलना, टाइम - टेबिल

4. क्रियाएँ मुख्यतः दो प्रकार की होती हैं - सकर्मक और अकर्मक।

सकर्मक क्रिया - वाक्य में जिस क्रिया के प्रयोग में कर्म की अपेक्षा रहती है, उसे सकर्मक क्रिया कहते हैं;

जैसे - शीला ने सेब खाया?

मोहन पानी पी रहा है?

अकर्मक क्रिया - वाक्य में जिस क्रिया के प्रयोग में कर्म की अपेक्षा नहीं होती, उसे अकर्मक क्रिया कहते हैं;

जैसे - शीला हस्रौ है?

बच्चा रो रहा है?

नीचे दिए वाक्यों में कौन - सी क्रिया है - सकर्मक या अकर्मक? लिखिए -

(क) उन्होंने वहीं हाथ पकड़ लिया।

(ख) फिर चोरों-सा जीवन कटने लगा।

(ग) शैतान का हाल भी पढ़ा ही होगा।

(घ) मैं यह लताड़ सुनकर आँसू बहाने लगता।

(ङ) समय की पाबंदी पर एक निबंध लिखो।

(च) मैं पीछे - पीछे दौड़ रहा था।

5. 'इक' प्रत्यय लगाकर शब्द बनाइए -

विचार, इतिहास, संसार, दिन, नीति, प्रयोग, अधिकार

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पाठ - 02

प्रेमचंद

लिखित:

(क) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर (25-30 पक्तियों में) लिखिए -

उत्तर1: छोटे भाई ने टाइम टेबिल बनाते यह सोचा कि वह मन लगाकर पढ़ाई करेगा और अपने बड़े भाई साहब को शिकायत का कोई मौका न देगा परन्तु उसके स्वच्छंद स्वभाव के कारण वह अपने ही टाइम टेबिल का पालन नहीं कर पाया क्योंकि पढ़ाई के समय उसे खेल के हरे-भरे मैदान, फुटबॉल, बॉलीबॉल और मित्रों की टोलियाँ अपनी ओर खींच लेते थे।

उत्तर2: एक दिन गुल्ली डंडा खेलने के बाद छोटे भाई का सामना बड़े भाई से हो जाता है। उसे देखते ही बड़े भाई साहब उसे समझाने लगते हैं कि एक बार कक्षा में अक्वल आने का तात्पर्य यह नहीं कि वह अपने पर घमंड करने लगे क्योंकि घमंड तो रावण जैसे शक्तिशाली को भी ले डूबा इसलिए उसे इसी तरह समय बर्बाद करना है तो उसे घर चले जाना चाहिए। उसे पिता की मेहनत की कमाई को यूँखेल कूद में बर्बाद करना शोभा नहीं देता नहीं है।

उत्तर3: बड़े भाई होने के नाते वे अपने छोटे भाई के सामने एक आदर्श प्रस्तुत करना चाहते थे। उन्हें अपने नैतिक कर्तव्य का ज्ञान था वे अपने किसी भी कार्यो द्वारा अपने छोटे भाई के सामने गलत उदाहरण रखना नहीं चाहते थे जिससे कि उनके छोटे भाई पर बुरा असर पड़े। इसलिए बड़े भाई साहब को अपने मन की इच्छा दबानी पड़ती थी।

उत्तर4: बड़े भाई साहब छोटे भाई साहब को हमेशा पढ़ाई के लिए परिश्रम की सलाह देते थे। उनके अनुसार एक बार कक्षा में अक्वल आने का तात्पर्य यह नहीं कि हर बा वह ही अक्वल आए। घमंड और जल्दबाजी न करते हुए उसे अपनी नींव मजबूती की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। अतः पढ़ाई के लिए सतत अध्ययन, खेल कूद से ध्यान हटाना तथा मन की इच्छाओं को दबाना आदि सलाह वे समय-समय पर देते रहते थे।

उत्तर5: बड़े भाई के नरम व्यवहार का छोटे भाई ने गलत फायदा उठाना शुरू कर दिया। छोटे भाई की स्वच्छंदता बढ़ गई अब वह पढ़ने-लिखने की अपेक्षा सारा ध्यान खेल-कूद में लगाने

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लगा। उसे लगने लगा कि वह पढ़े या न पढ़े परीक्षा में पास तो हो ही जाएगा। उसके मन में अपने बड़े भाई के प्रति आदर और उनसे डरने की भावना कम होती जा रही थी।

(ख) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर (50-60 शब्दों में) लिखिए -

उत्तर1: मेरे अनुसार बड़े भाई की डाँट फटकार का ही अप्रत्यक्ष परिणाम था कि छोटा भाई कक्षा में अक्ल आया। क्योंकि छोटे भाई को वैसे ही पढ़ने लिखने की आदत थी। ख ल-क़ कुछ ज्यादा ही पसंद था। ये तो बड़े भाई के उस पर अंकुश रखने के कारण वह घंटा दो घंटा पढाई कर लेता था जिसके कारण वह परीक्षा में अक्ल आ जाता था।

उत्तर2: मैं लेखक के शिक्षा पर किए व्यंग पर पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ। पाठ में बच्चों की व्यावहारिक शिक्षा को पूरी तरह नजर अंदाज किया है। पाठ में बच्चों के ज्ञान कौशल बढ़ाने की बजाए उसे रट्टू तोता बनाने पर जोर दिया गया है जो कि सर्वाधिक अनुचित है। परीक्षा प्रणाली में आंकड़ों को महत्त्व दिया गया है। बच्चों के सर्वांगीण विकास की ओर शिक्षा प्रणाली कोई ध्यान नहीं देती है।

उत्तर3: बड़े भाई के अनुसार जीवन की समझ ज्ञान के साथ अनुभव और व्यावहारिकता से आती है। पुस्तकीय ज्ञान को अनुभव में उतारने पर ही हम सही जीवन जी सकते हैं। हमारे बड़े बुजुर्गों ने भले कोई किताबी ज्ञान नहीं प्राप्त किया था परन्तु अपने अनुभव और व्यवहार के द्वारा उन्होंने अपने जीवन की हर परीक्षा को सफलतापूर्वक पार किया। अतः पुस्तकीय ज्ञान और अनुभव के तालमेल द्वारा जीवन की समझ आती है।

उत्तर4: छोटे भाई के मन में बड़े भाई साहब के लिए श्रद्धा उत्पन्न हुई जब उसे पता चला उसके बड़े भाई साहब उसे सही राह दिखाने के लिए अपनी कितनी ही इच्छाओं का दमन करते थे, उसके पास हो जाने से उन्हें कोई ईर्ष्या नहीं होती थी और वे केवल अपने बड़े भाई होने का कर्तव्य निभा रहे थे।

उत्तर5: बड़े भाई की स्वभावगत विशेषताएँ निम्न थी -

- बड़े भाई साहब परिश्रमी विद्यार्थी थे। एक ही कक्षा में तीन बार फेल हो जाने के बाद भी पढाई से उन्होंने अपना नाता नहीं तोड़ा।
- वे गंभीर तथा संयमी किस्म का व्यक्तित्व रखते थे अर्थात् हर समय अपने छोटे भाई के सामने आदर्श उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करने के लिए खेल-कूद से दूर और अध्ययनशील बने रहते थे।

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- बड़े भाई साहब कुशल वक्ता थे वे छोटे भाई को अनेकों उदाहारणों द्वारा जीवन जीने की समझ दिया करते थे।
- बड़ों के लिए उनके मन में बड़ा सम्मान था पैसों की फिजूलखर्ची को उचित नहीं समझते थे। छोटे भाई को अकसर वे माता-पिता के पैसों को पढ़ाई के अलावा खेल-कूद में खाने पर डॉट लगाते थे।

उत्तर6: बड़े भाई साहब जिंदगी के अनुभव को किताबी ज्ञान से अधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण समझते थे। उनके अनुसार किताबी ज्ञान तो कोई भी प्राप्त कर सकता है परन्तु असल ज्ञान तो अनुभवों से प्राप्त होता है कि हमने कितने जीवन मूल्यों को समझा, जीवन की सार्थकता, जीवन का उद्देश्य, सामाजिक कर्तव्य के प्रति जागरूकता की समझ को हासिल किया। अतः हमारा अनुभव जितना विशाल होगा उतना ही हमारा जीवन सुन्दर और सरल होगा।

उत्तर7: (क) फिर भी मैं भाई साहब का अदब करता था और उनकी नज़र बचाकर कनकौए उड़ाता था। मांझा देना, कन्ने बाँधना, पतंग टूर्नामेंट की तैयारियाँ आदि सब गुप्त रूप से हल हो जाती थीं।

(ख) मैं तुमसे पाँच साल बड़ा हूँ और हमेशा रहूँगा। मुझे जिंदगी का जो तजुर्बा है, तुम उसकी बराबरी नहीं कर सकते।

(ग) संयोग से उसी वक्त एक कटा हुआ कनकौआ हमारे ऊपर से गुजरा। उसकी डोर लटक रही थी। लड़कों का एक गोल पीछे-पीछे दौड़ा चला आता था। भाई साहब लंबे हैं ही। उछलकर उसकी डोर पकड़ ली और बेतहाशा होस्टल की तरफ दौड़े। मैं पीछे-पीछे दौड़ रहा था।

(घ) तो भाईजान, यह गरूर दिल से निकाल डालो कि तुम मेरे समीप आ गए हो और स्वतंत्र हो। मेरे रहते तुम बेराह न चलने पाओगे। अगर तुम यों न मानोगे तो मैं (थप्पड़ दिखाकर) इसका प्रयोग भी कर सकता हूँ मैं जानता हूँ तुम्हें बार्ते जहर लग रही हैं।

(ग) निम्नलिखित के आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए -

उत्तर1: इस पंक्ति का आशय यह है कि केवल परीक्षा पास कर लेने से अजीवन में सफलता प्राप्त कर ही लेंगे यह जरूरी नहीं है। असल ज्ञान तो बुद्धि के सही विकास से होता है और बुद्धि का सही विकास अनुभव और व्यवहार से होता है जिससे जीवन को पूर्णता प्राप्त होती है।

NCERT Solution

उत्तर2: इस पंक्ति का आशय यह है कि जिस प्रकार मनुष्य किसी भी परिस्थिति में अपनी मोह-माया को त्याग नहीं सकता ठीक उसी प्रकार छोटा भाई भी अपने खेल-कूद का त्याग नहीं कर पा रहा था।

उत्तर3: इस पंक्ति का आशय यह है कि हम जिस प्रकार मकान को मजबूती प्रदान करने के लिए उसकी नींव को मजबूत बनाते हैं ठीक उसी प्रकार मनुष्य के जीवन को सफल बनाने के लिए शिक्षा रूपी नींव की मजबूती अति आवश्यक है।

उत्तर4: इस पंक्ति का आशय यह है कि लेखक की नज़र के वल और के वलमझासे नीचे आती हुई पतंग पर थी। वह इस समय दुनिया जहान से बेखबर अपनी ही दुनिया में खोया हुआ था।

मौखिक

उत्तर1: कथा नायक की रुचि खेल-कूद, मैदानों की सुखद हरियाली, कनकौए उड़ाने, कं करियाँ उछालने, कागज़ की तितलियाँ बनाकर उड़ाने, चहारदीवारी पर चढ़कर ऊपर-नीचे कूदने, फाटक पर सवार होकर मोटर गाडी का आनंद तथा मित्रों के साथ बाहर फुटबॉल और बॉलीबॉल खेलने में थी ।

उत्तर2: बड़े भाई साहब छोटे भाई से हर समय पहला सवाल पूछते थे कि - 'कहाँ थे?'

उत्तर3: दूसरी बार पास होने पर छोटे भाई के व्यवहार में यह परिवर्तन आया कि वह पहले की अपेक्षा कुछ ज्यादा ही स्वच्छंद और मनमानी करनेवाला बन गया था।

उत्तर4: बड़े भाई साहब छोटे भाई से पाँच साल बड़े थे और वे छोबे आई स चार दर्जागे अर्थात् नौवीं कक्षा में थे और छोटा भाई पाँचवीं कक्षा में था।

उत्तर5: बड़े भाई साहब दिमाग को आराम देने के लिए कभी कॉपी पर तो कभी किताब के हाशियों पर चिड़ियों, कुत्तों, बिल्लियों के चित्र बनाते थे। कभी-कभी वे एक शब्द या वाक्य को अनेक बार लिख डालते, कभी एक शेर-शायरी की बार-बार सुन्दर अक्षरों में नक़ल करते। कभी ऐसी शब्द रचना करते, जो निरर्थक होती, कभी किसी आदमी का चेहरा बनाते थे।

भाषा अध्ययन

उत्तर1: नसीहत- मशवरा, सलाह, सीख।

रोष- गुस्सा, क्रोध, क्षोभ।

NCERT Solution

आजादी- स्वाधीनता, स्वतंत्रता, मुक्ति।

राजा- महीप, भूपति, नृप।

ताजुब्ब- आश्चर्य, अचंभा, अचरज।

उत्तर2:

मुहावरे	वाक्य
सिर पर तल वार लटकना	उधार कारण रोहन सिर साहूकार की तलवार लटकतीरहती है ।
हाथों	पिता राम की गलती पर हाथोंलिया।
हाथ लगना	कम को इतनी अच्छीनौकरी का लगना जैसे अंधे के हाथ बटेरका लगना है।
लोहे के चने चबाना	आजकल मुन्ने बच्चों को उनके प्रश्नों उत्तर देना लोहे के चनेचबाने की तरह है ।
तों पसीना आना	गणित इन सवालों तो निकाल दिए
ऐरा-गैरा नत्थू खैरा	अब तो यही बात गई कि कोई भी ऐरा-गैरा आएगा और उपदेश देने लगेगा ।

उत्तर3:

तत्सम	तद्भव	देशज	आगत
सूक्तिबाण आधिपत्य मेला फटकार प्रातःकाल विद्विपुण अवहेलना	आँखफोड़ पन्ना भाईसाहब	घुड़कियाँ	तालीम जल्दबाजी स्पेशल पुख्ता स्कीम टाइम-टेबिल जमात हर्फ तमाशा मसलन

उत्तर4: (क) सकर्मक

(ख) सकर्मक

(ग) सकर्मक

NCERT Solution

(घ) सकर्मक

(ङ) सकर्मक

(च) अकर्मक

उत्तर5: वैचारिक, ऐतिहासिक, सांसारिक, दैनिक, नैतिक, प्रायोगिक, आधिकारिक

Class X Chapter 10 बड़े भाई साहब

पाठ्यपुस्तक के प्रश्न-अभ्यास

मौखिक

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक-दो पंक्तियों में दीजिए

प्रश्न 1. कथा नायक की रुचि किन कार्यों में थी?

उत्तर- कथा नायक की रुचि खेल-कूद, मैदानों की सुखद हरियाली, हवा के हलके-हलके झोंके, फुटबॉल की उछल-कूद, बॉलीबॉल की फुरती और पतंगबाजी, कागज़ की तितलियाँ उड़ाना, चारदीवारी पर चढ़कर नीचे कूदना, फाटक पर सवार होकर उसे आगे-पीछे चलाना आदि कार्यों में थी।

प्रश्न 2. बड़े भाई साहब छोटे भाई से हर समय पहला सवाल क्या पूछते थे?

उत्तर- बड़े भाई छोटे भाई से हर समय एक ही सवाल पूछते थे-कहाँ थे? उसके बाद वे उसे उपदेश देने लगते थे।

प्रश्न 3. दूसरी बार पास होने पर छोटे भाई के व्यवहार में क्या परिवर्तन आया?

उत्तर- दूसरी बार पास होने पर छोटे भाई के व्यवहार में यह परिवर्तन आया कि वह स्वच्छंद और घमंडी हो गया। वह यह सोचने लगा कि अब पढ़े या न पढ़े, वह पास तो हो ही जाएगा। वह बड़े भाई की सहनशीलता का अनुचित लाभ उठाकर अपना अधिक समय खेलकूद में लगाने लगा।

प्रश्न 4. बड़े भाई साहब छोटे भाई से उम्र में कितने बड़े थे और वे कौन-सी कक्षा में पढ़ते थे?

उत्तर- बड़े भाई साहब लेखक से उम्र में 5 साल बड़े थे। वे नवीं कक्षा में पढ़ते थे।

प्रश्न 5. बड़े भाई साहब दिमाग को आराम देने के लिए क्या करते थे?

उत्तर- बड़े भाई साहब दिमाग को आराम देने के लिए कभी कापी पर वे कभी किताब के हाशियों पर चिड़ियों, कुत्तों, बिल्लियों के चित्र बनाते थे। कभी-कभी वे एक शब्द या वाक्य को अनेक बार लिख डालते, कभी एक शेर-शायरी की बार-बार सुंदर अक्षरों में नकल करते। कभी ऐसी शब्द रचना करते, जो निरर्थक होती, कभी किसी आदमी को चेहरा बनाते।

Class X History

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe.

Q1. What was the main aim of the French Revolutionaries?

ANS:- The main aim of the French revolutionaries was to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people through various measures and practices.

Q2. What was the Napoleonic code? Name the countries conquered by Napoleon.

ANS:- The civil code of 1804 introduced by Napoleon is known as the Napoleonic code. It did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before law and secured the rights to property.

The countries conquered by Napoleon were Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy.

Q3. Who was Frederic sorrieu?

ANS:- Frederic sorrieu was a French artist who prepared a series of four prints visualizing his dream of a world made up of Democratic and social Republics.

Q6. What is meant by Liberalism?

ANS:- The word Liberalism, derived from the Latin word liber stands for the end of absolutism, aristocratic and clerical privileges; a constitution and representative government through parliament. It emphasizes unrestrained freedom of thought, religion, speech, press and politics.

Q7. Name the leader and the state which gave leadership in Italian unification?

ANS:- Victor Emmanuel II , the king of Piedmont and sardinia gave leadership in Italian unification. He was proclaimed king of United Italy in 1861.

Q8. Who were Marianne and GERMANIA?

ANS:- Marianne and Germania were female allegories invented by artists in the nineteenth century in France and Germany respectively to represent the abstract idea of the nation in concrete form. This was a way to personify a nation.

Marianne: Female figure in France was christened Marianne as a popular name. The underlying idea behind portraying Marianne with symbols of liberty and Republics was to represent the French nation as peoples nation.

Germania: Germania was an allegory of the German nation. Germania of Germany was depicted by artist Philip Veit in 1848. She was represented standing against a background where beams of sunlight shine through the National tricolor flag; wearing a crown of oak leaves and holding an unsheathed sword in her hand. The underlying idea was to symbolize the Germans as heroic.

By Norbert Jamatia 13/5/2021

Notre Dame Holy Cross High School
Class- x Science-2021

Answer the following question?

1. **What are enzymes? Name any one enzyme of our digestive system and write its function.**
2. **Draw a diagram of human excretory system and label kidneys, ureters on it.**
3. **State the role of the following in human digestive system :**
(i) Digestive enzymes (ii) Hydrochloric acid (iii) Villi
4. **a) Explain how does the exchange of gases occur in plants across the surface of stems, roots and leaves.**
(b) How are water and minerals transported in plants ?
5. **Mention the raw materials required for photosynthesis.**
6. **In mammals and birds why is it necessary to separate oxygenated and de-oxygenated blood ?**
7. **List in tabular form three differences between arteries and vein?**
8. **Why do the walls of the trachea not collapse 'when there is less air in it?**
9. **Explain the process of nutrition in Amoeba**
10. **Write a note on double circulation of human body?**

Notre Dame Holy Cross High School
Class- x Science-2021

Answer the following question?

1. **We need to balance a skeletal chemical equation.” Give reason to justify the statement**
2. **Giving an example list two information which make a chemical equation more useful (informative)**
3. **(i) Write a balanced chemical equation for process of photosynthesis.
(ii) When do desert plants take up carbon dioxide and perform photosynthesis?**
Answer.
4. **State the type of chemical reactions and chemical equations that take place in the following:**
(i) Magnesium wire is burnt in air.
(ii) Electric current is passed through water.
(iii) Ammonia and hydrogen chloride gases are mixed.
5. **2g of ferrous sulphate crystals are heated in a dry boiling tube.**
(i) List any two observations.
(ii) Name the type of chemical reaction taking place.
(iii) Write the chemical equation for the reaction.
6. **(i) Explain two ways by which food industries prevent rancidity.**
(ii) Discuss the importance of decomposition reaction in metal industry with three points.
7. **Write one example for each of decomposition reaction carried out with help of**
(i) Electricity (ii) Heat (iii) Light.
8. **Describe an activity to observe what happens when quick lime is added to water taken in a beaker. State two important observations and name the type of reaction taking place.**
9. **What is the colour of ferrous sulphate crystals? How does this colour change after heating?**
10. **What do you mean by exothermic and endothermic reactions? Give examples.**

IT Class 10 Unit - 1 Part - A

By Anthony Jamatia

Communication Skills

Communication Skills means how do we communicate with each other. The way of presenting our information is very important. Communication Skills include those areas which deal with our talking, writing, expressing our views. By reading this chapter you will understand how to communicate with others decently. This includes the overall development of your personality.

Session 1: Methods of Communication

The word 'communication' comes from the Latin word *commūnicāre*, meaning 'to share'. Clear and concise communication is of immense importance in work and business environment as there are several parties involved.

Communication has three important parts:

1. **Transmitting** — The sender transmits the message through one medium or another.
2. **Listening** — The receiver listens or understands the message.
3. **Feedback** — The receiver conveys their understanding of the message to the sender in the form of feedback to complete the communication cycle.

Communication Process and Elements

The various elements of the communication cycle are:

Sender: the person beginning the communication.

Message: the information that the sender wants to convey.

Channel: the means by which the information is sent.

Receiver: the person to whom the message is sent.

Feedback: the receiver's acknowledgment and response to the message.

Methods of Communication

- Face-to-face informal communication
- communication

- e-mail
- Notices/Posters
- Business Meetings
- social networks, message, phone call for communication, newsletter, blog, etc

Choosing the right method of communication depends on

- Target audience
- Costs
- Kind/type of information
- Urgency/priority

Session 2: Verbal Communication

Verbal communication includes sounds, words, language, and speech. Speaking is one of the most effective and commonly used ways of communicating. It helps in expressing our emotions in words.

Type of Verbal Communication

Interpersonal Communication: This form of communication takes place between two individuals and is thus a one-on-one conversation. It can be formal or informal.

Written Communication: This form of communication involves writing words. It can be letters, circulars, reports, manuals, SMS, social media chats, etc. It can be between two or more people.

Small Group Communication: This type of communication takes place when there are more than two people involved. Each participant can interact and converse with the rest.

Public Communication: This type of communication takes place when one individual addresses a large gathering.

Advantages of Verbal Communication

It is an easy mode of communication in which you can exchange ideas by saying what you want and get a quick

response.

Disadvantages of Verbal Communication

Since verbal communication depends on written or spoken words, sometimes the meanings can be confusing and difficult to understand if the right words are not used.

Mastering Verbal Communication

Think Before You Speak

- Think about your topic.
- Think about the most effective ways to make your listeners

Understand the topic.

- Write or note down whatever you plan to say.
- Concise and Clear
- Speak clearly, loudly and at moderate speed.
- Be sure the information you want to share is to the point.

- Do not repeat the same sentences.
- Confidence and Body Language
- Be confident.
- Maintain eye contact, stand straight and be attentive.
- Be friendly.

Session 3: Non-verbal Communication

Non-verbal communication is the expression or exchange of information or messages without using any spoken or written word.

Importance of Non-verbal Communication

In our day-to-day communication

- 55% communication is done using body movements, face, arms, etc.
- 38% communication is done using voice, tone, pauses, etc.
- only 7% communication is done using words.

Types of Non-verbal Communication

- Facial Expressions
- Posture
- Gestures or Body Language
- Touch
- Space
- Eye Contact
- Paralanguage : tone, speed and volume of our voice.

Examples of Visual Communication

Session 4: Communication Cycle and the Importance of Feedback

For effective communication, it is important that the sender receives an acknowledgement from the receiver about getting the message across. While a sender sends information, the receiver provides feedback on the received message.

Types of Feedback

- Positive Feedback
- Negative Feedback
- No Feedback

A good feedback is one that is:

- **Specific:** Avoid general comments. Try to include examples to clarify your statement. Offering alternatives rather than just giving advice allows the receiver to decide what to do with your feedback.
- **Timely:** Being prompt is the key, since feedback loses its impact if delayed for too long.
- **Polite:** While it is important to share feedback, the recipient should not feel offended by the language of the feedback.
- **Offering continuing support:** Feedback sharing should be a continuous process. After offering feedback, let recipients know you are available

for support.

Importance of Feedback

- **It validates effective listening:** The person providing the feedback knows they have been understood (or received) and that their feedback provides some value.
- **It motivates:** Feedback can motivate people to build better work relationships and continue the good work that is being appreciated.
- **It is always there:** Every time you speak to a person, we communicate feedback so it is impossible not to provide one.
- **It boosts learning:** Feedback is important to remain focussed on goals, plan better and develop improved products and services.
- **It improves performance:** Feedback can help to form better decisions to improve and increase performance.

Session 5: Barriers to Effective Communication

What is Effective Communication?

Effective communication follows the basic principles of professional communication skills.

Barriers to Effective Communication

Physical Barriers

Physical barrier is the environmental and natural condition that act as a barrier in communication in sending message from sender to receiver. Not being able to see gestures, posture and general body language can make communication less effective.

Linguistic Barriers

The inability to communicate using a language is known as language barrier to communication. Language barriers are the most common communication barriers, which cause misunderstandings misinterpretations between people

Interpersonal Barriers

Barriers to interpersonal communication occur when the sender's message is received differently from how it was intended.

Organisational Barriers

Organisations are designed on the basis of formal hierarchical structures that follow performance standards, rules and regulations, procedures, policies, behavioural norms, etc. All these affect the free flow of communication in organisations

Cultural Barriers

Cultural barriers is when people of different cultures are unable to understand each other's customs, resulting in inconveniences and difficulties. People sometimes make stereotypical assumptions about others based on their cultural background

- Ways to Overcome Barriers to Effective Communication**
- Use simple language
 - Do not form assumptions on culture, religion or geography
 - Try to communicate in person as much as possible
 - Use visuals

- Take help of a translator to overcome differences in language
- Be respectful of other's opinions

7 C's of Communication



Session 6: Writing Skills — Parts of Speech

Writing skills are part of verbal communication and

include e-mails, letters, notes, articles, SMS/chat, blogs, etc.

Capitalisation Rules

Punctuation : Full stop, Comma, Question mark, Exclamation mark

Basic Parts of Speech

The part of speech indicates how a particular word functions in meaning as well as grammatically within the sentence. Some examples are nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, Interjections

Session 7: Writing Skills — Sentences Active and Passive Sentences

Types of Sentences

1. Statement or Declarative Sentence
2. Question or Interrogative Sentence
3. Emotion/Reaction or Exclamatory Sentence
4. Order or Imperative Sentence

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CL 10 Notes Part A

By Anthony Jamatia

Unit 4: Entrepreneurial Skills

Topics to Study

- Entrepreneurship and society.
- Qualities and functions of an entrepreneur.
- Role and importance of an entrepreneur.
- The myth about entrepreneurship.
- Entrepreneurship as a career option.

In this chapter, you are going to read about Entrepreneurial Skills. This will help you to become an entrepreneur. Entrepreneur means the person who provides a service to society. In easy words, you can say that entrepreneurs are the businessman,. This does not mean only big businessmen, an entrepreneur can be a small businessman too. Their new idea of a product makes them different from the rest people. Here you will learn the qualities of an entrepreneur, his importance and role. Entrepreneur can be a career option for you. Unit 4: Entrepreneurial Skills of employability Skills class 10 provides you the complete knowledge to become an entrepreneur.

Session 1: Entrepreneurship and Society

Entrepreneurs run their businesses in a market. The market has people who buy products and services and people who sell them also. When people are buying and selling from each other, it is helpful for everyone because everyone involved makes money. This is how entrepreneurs help in growing the area and society they live in.

what do entrepreneurs do when they run their business?

Fulfil Customer Needs

Demand means a product or service that people want. Entrepreneurs find out what people want. Then, they use their creativity to come up with a business idea that will meet that demand.

Use Local Materials

Entrepreneurs use the material and people available around them, to make products at low cost.

Help Society

Entrepreneurs have a positive relationship with society. They make profits through activities that benefit society. Some entrepreneurs work towards saving the environment, some give money to build schools and hospitals. This way, the people and area around them becomes better.

Create Jobs

With the growth of a business, entrepreneurs look for more people to help them. They buy more material, and from more people. They also hire more people to work for them. In this way, more people have jobs. Sharing of Wealth means having enough money to live a comfortable life. As entrepreneurs grow their business, the people

Lower Price of Products

As more entrepreneurs sell the same product, the price of the product goes down. For example, when more mobile phones were getting sold in India, the cost of the phone became lesser.

Bharti, the Jewellery Queen (A Story)

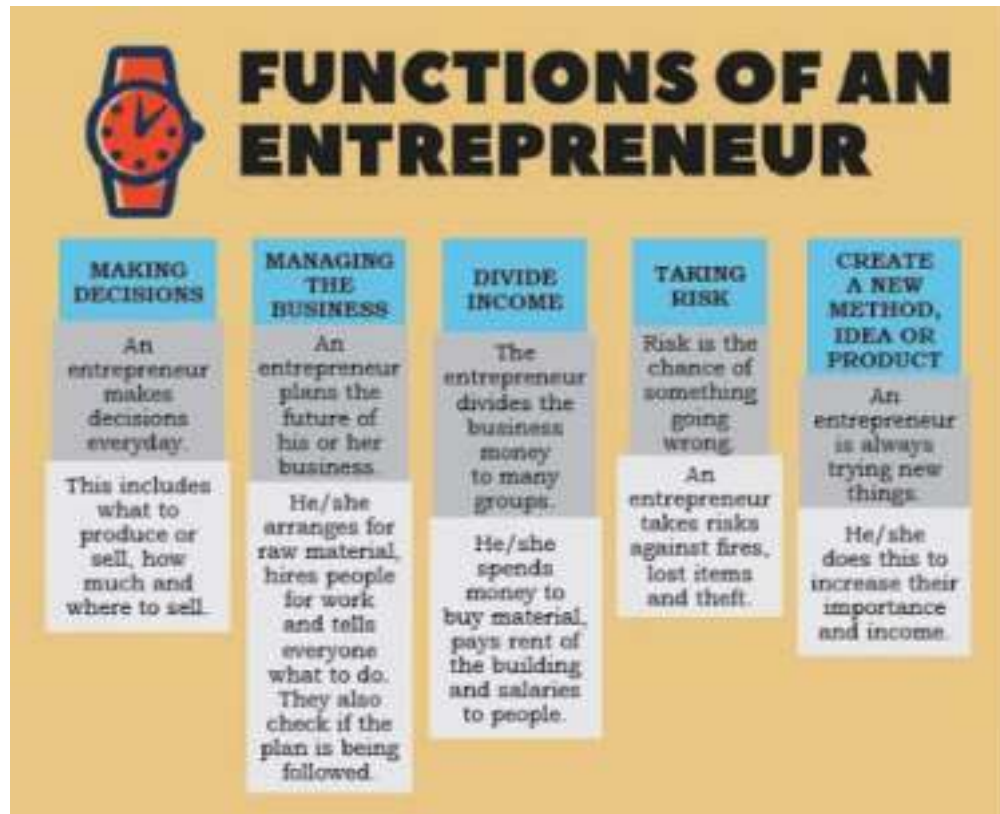
Bharti is a young woman from Bihar. Many girls in her area like to wear earrings. She buys jute from a farmer and makes earrings from that. Her business is called Manavi Natural Handicrafts. She sees that most women in her village do not work. So, she hires two women to help her. As her orders increase, she buys more jute. She hires three more women to work for her. The farmer, and the women working for her now earn more money.

Session 2: Qualities and Functions of an Entrepreneur

Qualities of an Entrepreneur



Functions of an Entrepreneur



Session 3: Myths about Entrepreneurship

Misconceptions

1. The misconception is that every business idea needs to be unique or special.
2. The misconception we have is that a person needs a lot of money to start a business.
3. A misconception we have is that only a person having a big business is an entrepreneur.
4. A misconception we have is that entrepreneurs are born, not made.

Session 4: Entrepreneurship as a Career Option

A career is a line of work that a person takes for life. There are two ways a person can earn a living.

1. self-employment

2. wage employment

A person who becomes an entrepreneur goes through a career process. This process is as follows:

ENTER

When an entrepreneur is starting, they are just entering the market to do business.

For example, Sanjana is starting a small grocery store in a locality.

SURVIVE

There are many entrepreneurs in the market. The entrepreneur has to remain in a competitive market.

For example, there are many other grocery stores in the area. Yet, Sanjana's store survives

the competition and does well. She also expands the store to two more floors.

GROW

Once the business is stable, an entrepreneur thinks about expanding his or her business.

For example, after five years, Sanjana has opened a chain of four more grocery stores in the same city. In the next two years, she plans to expand to tow other cities.

2." সত্যিই তপনের জীবনের সবচেয়ে সুখের দিনটি এলো আজ"-

(ক). কার কোন রচনার অন্তর্গত?

(খ) তপনকে?

(গ) প্রসঙ্গ উল্লেখ করো

(ঘ)কোনদিনটির কথা বলা হয়েছে? সুখের দিন বলার কারণ কি?

উত্তর ক.লেখিকা আশাপূর্ণা দেবী রচিত "জ্ঞানচক্ষু" গল্পের রচনা অন্তর্গত।

(খ) তপন হলো "জ্ঞানচক্ষু" গল্পে বর্ণিত একটি কেন্দ্রীয় চরিত্র।

(গ)তপনের বহু দিনের ইচ্ছে লেখক হবার তার লেখা- পত্রিকায় ছাপার অক্ষরে প্রকাশিত হবে। হাজার হাজার ছেলের হাতে ঘুরবে এই ছিল তার আশা। ছোট মাসির দৌলতে বাস্তবে তা যখন সত্যি সম্ভব হল। সে যে গল্প লিখতে পারে, এ কথা ভাবতেই পারেনি। কল্পনা দৃষ্টিতে এমনটি হওয়া প্রসঙ্গে এ উক্তি।

(ঘ) যেদিন তপনের ছোট মাসি-মেসো "সন্ধ্যাতারা" পত্রিকা হাতে নিয়ে তাদের বাড়িতে আসে। তা দেখে চমকে উঠে তপন। মেসোর আগমনের এই দিনটির কথা বলা হয়েছে।

তপন তার নতুন লেখক মেসোর মাধ্যমে সন্ধ্যাতারা পত্রিকায় একটি গল্প পাঠিয়েছিল। গল্পটি ছাপার অক্ষরে দেখার আশায় সে দীর্ঘ প্রতীক্ষায় থাকে। এমন একটি দিনে ছোট মাসি আর মেসো তাদের বাড়িতে আসে। হাতে "সন্ধ্যাতারা" পত্রিকার তা দেখে তার বুকের রক্ত ছলকে ওঠে। তার লেখা এতে আছে! এই দিনটিকে "সুখের দিন" বলা হয়েছে।

তেClass 10

জ্ঞানচক্ষু (বাংলা গদ্য)

সঠিক উত্তর বাছাই (M.C.Q)

১. “জ্ঞানচক্ষু” গল্পটির রচয়িতা-

ক. মহাশ্বেতা দেবী খ. সারাদা দেবি গ. আশাপূর্ণা দেবী ঘ. শচী দেবী। **উত্তর:**

গ.আশাপূর্ণা দেবী

২. “জ্ঞানচক্ষু” একটি-

ক. নাটক খ. উপন্যাস গ. ছোটগল্প ঘ. কাহিনী **উত্তর গ. ছোট গল্প**

৩. “সন্ধ্যাতারা একটি-

ক. প্রবন্ধ খ. পত্রিকা। গ. বই ঘ. গল্প **উত্তর খ. পত্রিকা**

৪. তপন কটাগল্প লিখেছিল-

ক. একটি খ. দুটি গ. তিনটি ঘ. চারটি **উত্তর ক. একটি**

৫. তপনের মেসোমশাই ছিলেন একজন-

ক. ডাক্তার খ. প্রফেসার গ. উকিল ঘ. গল্পকার

উত্তর প্রফেসার

৬. তপনের লেখা গল্পের নাম-

ক. প্রথম দেখা খ. প্রথম দিন গ. দুঃখের ঘ. দিন শেষ

উত্তর প্রথম দিন

৭. তপনের ছোট মাসি তপনের চেয়ে কত বছরের বড়?

ক্. ছয় খ.সাত গ.আট ঘ.নয় উত্তর গ.আট.

৯. বাড়িতে তপনের পরিচিতি হয়ে গেছিল-ক.বক্তা খ.খেলোয়ার গ.কথাশিল্পি ঘ.

কথাশিল্পি,কবি,সাহিত্যিক

উত্তর কথাশিল্পি,কবি,সাহিত্যিক

১০. “বাবা, তোমার পেটে এত”-কথাটি বলেছেন-

ক্. মেজ কাকু খ.ছোট মাসি গ.তপনের মা ঘ.ছোটো মামা উত্তর গ.তপনের মা

১১. তাকে দেখে

তপনের চোখ মার্বেল এর মতন হয়ে গেল-

ক.দিদিকে খ.নতুন মেসোমশাই কে গ.মাকে ঘ.ছোটমাসিকে উত্তর খ. নতুন মেসোমশাই কে

১২. তপন বিয়ে বাড়িতে কি নিয়ে এসেছিল-

ক.ব্যাট বল খ.গল্পের বই গ.হোমটাঙ্ক এর খাতা ঘ. গানের খাতা উত্তর হোমটাঙ্ক খাতা

১৩. তপন তার গল্পটা লিখেছিল-ক.সকালে খ.দুপুরে গ.সন্ধ্যা ঘ.বেলা বিকাল বেলা উত্তর খ. দুপুরে

১৪. তপনের চিরকালের বন্ধু ছিল-ক.ছোট মামা খ.ছোট মাসি ছোট গ.মেসো ঘ.কোনোটাই নয়

উত্তর খ.ছোট মাসি

১৫. ছুটি ফুরিয়ে এসেছে-ছুটিটি ছিল-ক.পুজোর খ.গরমের গ.বড়দিনের ঘ.পরীক্ষার

উত্তর খ.গরমের

১৬. ছোট মেসো কি নিয়ে তপনের বাড়িতে বেড়াতে এসেছিল?

ক.গল্পেরবই খ.নাটকেরবই গ.সন্ধ্যাতারাপত্রিকা ঘ.সন্ধ্যাভারতী পত্রিকা **উত্তর গ. 'সন্ধ্যাতারা' পত্রিকা**

১৭. “বুকের রক্ত ছলকে ওঠে তপনের”-তপনের রক্ত ছলকে ওঠার কারণ-

ক নতুন মেসো কে দেখে খ তার গল্পটা ছাপা হয়েছে দেখে গ. মেসোর হাতে সন্ধ্যাতারা পত্রিকা দেখে **উত্তর গ. পত্রিকায় নিজের নাম দেখে**

উত্তর গ মেসোর হাতে সন্ধ্যাতারা পত্রিকার দেখে

১৮. তপন তার লেখা গল্পটা প্রথম শুনিয়েছিল-ক.বন্ধুকে খ.তার মাকে গ ছোট মাসি কে ঘ.তার দিদিকে **উত্তর গ. ছোটমাসিকে**

১৯. “ক্রমশ কথাটাও ছড়িয়ে পড়ে”! কথাটা হল-ক.গল্প লেখার কথা খ.তপনের গল্প ছাপা হওয়ার কথা গ. গল্প কারেকশনের কথা ঘ. তপনের দ্বিতীয় গল্প লেখার কথা

উত্তর গল্প কারেকশনের কথা

২০. “লেখক মানে কোন আকাশ থেকে পড়া _____ নয়” | শূন্যস্থান পূরণ করো

ক. প্রাণীনয় খ.মানুষ গ.জাদুকরনয় ঘ.জীবনয়

উত্তর গ. জীবনয়

২১।রত্নের মূল্য বুঝে-ক.রত্নাকর খ.রত্নবিদ গ.জহুরী ঘ.ব্যবসায়ী

উত্তর গ.জহুরী

২২. তপন যে বিষয়ে গল্প লিখেছে তা হলো তার-ক.স্কুলের প্রথম দিনের অভিজ্ঞতা

খ.ভর্তির দিনের অভিজ্ঞতা গ.নির্জন দুপুরের কথা ঘ.বৃষ্টি ভেজার অভিজ্ঞতা **উত্তর**

খ.ভর্তির দিনের অভিজ্ঞতা

২৩. তপন প্রথম গল্পটি লিখেছিল-ক.নিজের বাড়িতে খ.মাসির বাড়িতে গ.কাকার

বাড়িতে ঘ. মামার বাড়িতে **উত্তর মামার বাড়িতে**

২৪. তপনকে এখন বলা চলে ক.সাহিত্যিক খ.গল্পকার গ.কবি ঘ.লেখক

উত্তর ঘ.লেখক

২৫. গল্প ছাপা হলেও তপন যেন আশানুরূপ-ক.আনন্দ খুঁজে পাইনা খ. উৎসাহ

খুঁজে পাইনা গ. আহ্লাদ খুঁজে পায়না ঘ.স্বস্তি খুঁজে পাইনা

উত্তর আহ্লাদ খুঁজে পাইনা

২৬. তপনের মনে হয় আজ যেন তার জীবনের সবচেয়ে- ক. খুশির দিন

খ.আনন্দের দিন গ.দুঃখের দিন ঘ.কষ্টের দিন

উত্তর দুঃখের দিন

২৭. তার চেয়ে দুঃখের দিন কিছু নেই তার চেয়ে _____ শূন্যস্থান পূরণ

ক. মর্যাদার খ. অসহ্য গ. অপমানের ঘ. সম্মানন হানির **উত্তর অপমানের**

২৮. “এমন সময় ঘটল সেই ঘটন” ঘটনাটি হল-ক. তপনের গল্প লেখার খ. ছোট

মাসির বিয়ে গ. তপনের গল্প ছাপা হওয়ার **উত্তর গ. তপনের গল্প ছাপা হওয়ার**

২৯. তপন কৃতার্থ হয়ে বসে বসে দিন গুনে কৃতার্থ শব্দের অর্থ-

কে. বস্মীতখ. আনন্দিত গ. কৃতজ্ঞ ঘ. দুঃখিত **উত্তর ঘ. অকৃতজ্ঞ**

৩০ এদেশে কিছু হবে না এ কথা বলেন-তপনের ক. কাকু খ. ছোট গ. মাসি ছোট

মেসো **উত্তর. ছোট মেসো**

গায়ে কাঁটা দিয়ে উঠলো তপনের এর কারণ হলো ক. ছোট মাসির কথাবার্তা

খ. স্বরচিত গল্প পাঠের অনুভূতি গ. অজানা আতঙ্ক **উত্তর : খ. স্বরচিত গল্প পাঠের অনুভূতি**

2." সত্যিই তপনের জীবনের সবচেয়ে সুখের দিনটি এলো আজ"-

(ক). কার কোন রচনার অন্তর্গত?

(খ) তপনকে?

(গ) প্রসঙ্গ উল্লেখ করো

(ঘ)কোনদিনটির কথা বলা হয়েছে? সুখের দিন বলার কারণ কি?

উত্তর ক.লেখিকা আশাপূর্ণা দেবী রচিত "জ্ঞানচক্ষু" গল্পের রচনা অন্তর্গত।

(খ) তপন হলো "জ্ঞানচক্ষু" গল্পে বর্ণিত একটি কেন্দ্রীয় চরিত্র।

(গ)তপনের বহু দিনের ইচ্ছে লেখক হবার তার লেখা- পত্রিকায় ছাপার অক্ষরে প্রকাশিত হবে। হাজার হাজার ছেলের হাতে ঘুরবে এই ছিল তার আশা। ছোট মাসির দৌলতে বাস্তবে তা যখন সত্যি সম্ভব হল। সে যে গল্প লিখতে পারে, এ কথা ভাবতেই পারেনি। কল্পনা দৃষ্টিতে এমনটি হওয়া প্রসঙ্গে এ উক্তি।

(ঘ) যেদিন তপনের ছোট মাসি-মেসো "সন্ধ্যাতারা" পত্রিকা হাতে নিয়ে তাদের বাড়িতে আসে। তা দেখে চমকে উঠে তপন। মেসোর আগমনের এই দিনটির কথা বলা হয়েছে।

তপন তার নতুন লেখক মেসোর মাধ্যমে সন্ধ্যাতারা পত্রিকায় একটি গল্প পাঠিয়েছিল। গল্পটি ছাপার অক্ষরে দেখার আশায় সে দীর্ঘ প্রতীক্ষায় থাকে। এমন একটি দিনে ছোট মাসি আর মেসো তাদের বাড়িতে আসে। হাতে "সন্ধ্যাতারা" পত্রিকার তা দেখে তার বুকের রক্ত ছলকে ওঠে। তার লেখা এতে আছে! এই দিনটিকে "সুখের দিন" বলা হয়েছে।

Class-10

জ্ঞানচক্ষু

• রচনাধর্মী প্রশ্ন উত্তর মান -5

“পৃথিবীতে এমন অলৌকিক ঘটনা ঘটে”-

ক) উদ্ধৃতিটি কোন রচনার অন্তর্গত?

(খ) প্রসঙ্গ কি? বা প্রসঙ্গ উল্লেখ করো।

(গ) কোন ঘটনাকে অলৌকিক বলে উল্লেখ করা

হয়েছে? বা মন্তব্যটির অর্থ পরিস্ফুটিত করো।

উত্তর (ক). উদ্ধৃতিটি লেখিকা আশাপূর্ণা দেবী রচিত জ্ঞানচক্ষু গল্পের
রচনা অন্তর্গত।

(খ) তপনের বহুদিনের ইচ্ছা লেখক হবার তার লেখা পত্রিকায় ছাপা অক্ষর
এ প্রকাশিত হবে হাজার হাজার ছেলের হাতে ঘুরবে এই ছিল তার আশা
ছোট মাসির দৌলতে বাস্তবে তা যখন সত্যি সম্ভব হল সে যে গল্প লিখতে
পারে এ কথা ভাবতেই পারিনি কল্পনা দৃষ্টিতে এমন হওয়া প্রসঙ্গে এ
উক্তি

(গ) ছোট মাসির কল্যাণে লেখক ছোট মেসো চেষ্টায় তপনের লেখা
ছোটগল্প প্রথম দিন সন্ধ্যাতারা পত্রিকায় ছেপে বের হয় সূচিপত্রে লেখক
এর নাম শ্রী তপন কুমার রায়। সারা বাড়িতে শোরগোল পড়ে যায়, তপনের
লেখা গল্প পত্রিকায় ছেপে বের হয়েছে। ওর লেখক মেসো ছাপিয়ে

দিয়েছে। হাজার হাজার ছেলের হাতে তা ঘুরছে। এ ঘটনা তপন নিজেও বিশ্বাস করতে পারেনি। সে যেন অসাধারণ, অত্যাশ্চর্য ঘটনা ঘটিয়ে ফেলেছে তার লেখা প্রথম গল্প ছাপার অক্ষরে “সন্ধ্যাতারা” পত্রিকায় ছাপা হয়েছে। এটাই অলৌকিক ঘটনা বলে উল্লিখিত।

Note by..Susil

জ্ঞানচক্ষু প্রসঙ্গ উল্লেখ করে ব্যাখ্যা করো

১. “যেন নেশায় পেয়েছে”-

উত্তর: আশাপূর্ণা দেবী রচিত “জ্ঞানচক্ষু” রচনা গল্পের অংশে তপনের ধারণা লেখকরা ভিন্ন গ্রহের বাসিন্দা। আর গল্প লেখা ব্যাপারটা ভীষণ কঠিন কিন্তু লেখক ছোট চোখে দেখার পর তপনের সেই ধারণা পাল্টে যাই মামার বাড়িতে ছাদের সিঁড়িতে বসে নির্জন দুপুরে লিখে ফেলে আস্তা একটি ছোটগল্প। ছোট মাসি কে সেই খবর জানালে মাসি বাহবা দেয়। ছোট মেসো প্রশংসা করে এবং “সন্ধ্যাতারা” পত্রিকায় ছাপিয়ে দেওয়ার প্রতিশ্রুতি দেয়। এতে উৎসাহিত হয়ে তপন আরো দু-তিনটি গল্প লিখে ফেলে। তাকে যেন গল্প লেখার নেশায় পেয়ে বসেছে। মনের মধ্যে একটা অদ্ভুত তৃপ্তি পাচ্ছে গল্প লিখে। বাড়িতে লেখক হিসেবে তার একটা পরিচিতি হয়েছে।

২. রত্নের মূল্য জহুরিই চিনি-

উত্তর: আলোচ্য অংশটি লেখিকা আশাপূর্ণা দেবী রচিত জ্ঞানচক্ষু রচনা থেকে গৃহীত। তপন মামার বাড়িতে এসে লেখক মেসোকে দেখে উৎসাহে একটি গল্প লিখে ফেলে প্রথম সে গল্পটি ছোট মাসি কে দেখায়। মাসি হৈ চৈ করে গল্পটি নিয়ে যায় লেখক মেসোর কাছে। তপন মুখে মুখে আপত্তি করলেও মনে মনে খুশি হওয়া প্রসঙ্গে এ উক্তি। জহুরী যেমন প্রকৃত রত্নের মূল্যায়ন করতে জানেন তেমনি একজন সত্যিকারের লেখকও কোন লেখার মান নির্ধারণ করতে জানেন। তাই তপনের বিশ্বাস ছিল তার ছোট মেসো লেখক তাই তার পক্ষে তার লেখার যথার্থ মূল্যায়ন সম্ভব।

৩. “আমাদের থাকলে আমরাও চেষ্টা করতাম”-

তপনের মা-বাবা, মেজকাকু এবং বাড়ির অন্য সবার মেসোর প্রশংসার কথা বলা প্রসঙ্গে এই উক্তি। তপন ছেলেমানুষ কচি হাতে লিখেছে। তার লেখা গল্প দশ জনের হাতে পৌঁছানোর আগে একটু সংশোধন করা উচিত। তপনের মেজ কাকুর মন্তব্য তপনের মেসোমশায়ের মতো কেউ থাকলে তারাও গল্প লেখার চেষ্টা করতেন। এই মন্তব্যটি বক্তা তুলে ধরতে চেয়েছেন

৪. “বুকের রক্ত ছলকে ওঠে”-

লেখিকা আশাপূর্ণা দেবী রচিত জ্ঞানচক্ষু গল্পের অন্তর্গত তপনের বহুদিনের ইচ্ছা লেখক হবার। একটি গল্প লিখে তার ছোট মাসি কে শোনায়। ছোট মাসির কল্যাণে লেখক ছোট মেসোর চেষ্টিয় তপনের লেখা ছোটগল্প প্রথম দিন সন্ধ্যাতারা পত্রিকায় ছেপে বের হয়। সূচিপত্রে লেখক এর নাম শ্রী তপন কুমার রায়। তার লেখা গল্প পত্রিকায় ছাপা হয়েছে এই প্রত্যাশা তেই তার বুকের রক্ত যেন ছলকে ওঠে।।