

Seat No.	
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Agronomy and Biotechnological Aspects in Plant Protection – I (MSC26210)

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) Q. Nos.1 and 2 are compulsory.
2) Attempt any Three questions from Q.No.3 to Q.No.7.
3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

10

- 1) _____ culture is used to raise virus free plants.
a) Embryo b) Anther
c) Leaf d) Meristem
- 2) _____ crop known as desert camel.
a) Sorghum b) Wheat
c) Soybean d) Groundnut
- 3) _____ is the Father of tissue culture.
a) Bonner b) Laibach
c) Haberlandt d) Gautheret
- 4) The crop does best soil for groundnut is _____ soil.
a) Black cotton b) Sandy loam
c) Red d) Rocky
- 5) Agrobacterium tumefaciens causes _____ disease to plants.
a) tumour gall b) anthracnose
c) rust d) smut
- 6) The botanical name of Brinjal crop is _____.
a) Solanum melongena b) Solanum melong
c) Solanum melongena d) Solunum meloongena
- 7) Freedom from inert matter and defective seeds _____.
a) Genetic purity b) Physical purity
c) Germination purity d) Disease free purity
- 8) Planting of sugarcane is done in the month of January/ February is known as _____.
a) Adsali b) Suru
c) Pre seasonal d) Post seasonal
- 9) The Oily spots disease in Pomegranate is caused by _____.
a) Fungi b) Virus
c) Nematodes d) Bacteria
- 10) The Tikka disease in Groundnut is controlled by _____ chemicals.
a) Bordeaux mixture b) Ziram
c) Zineb or Maneb d) All of these

B) Fill in the blanks.**06**

- 1) Mancozeb is _____ type of fungicide.
- 2) *Alternaria solani* caused due to _____ disease of tomato.
- 3) _____ in culture medium helps to initiate root formation.
- 4) Electroporation is _____ method of gene transfer.
- 5) _____ is economical plant part of.
- 6) The resistance of a host to all the races of a pathogen is called _____.

Q.2 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Write note on Horizontal Resistance.
- b) Write ecological factor on Cabbage.
- c) Note on Somatic Hybridization.
- d) Write seed and sowing of Tomato crop.

Q.3 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Write the tissue culture technique.
- b) Explain the type of disease resistance.

Q.4 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Enlist the method of hybrid seed production method explain back cross method.
- b) Write the concept of genetic engineering.

Q.5 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Write the cultivation practices in sorghum crop.
- b) Explain Anther culture techniques.

Q.6 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Define seed technology explain classes of seed.
- b) Write agronomical practices of sugarcane crop.

Q.7 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Write advantages and disadvantages of tissue culture technique.
- b) Write soil, climate, seed and sowing, harvesting of pomegranate..

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M.Sc. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
APPLIED GEOLOGY
Watershed Management (MSC19211)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) Question no. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
 2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7.
 3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose Correct Alternative. (MCQ) 10

- 1) How grassland is converted in to flay stubs?
 - a) By overgrazing
 - b) By climatic changes
 - c) By less water
 - d) None of the above
- 2) The source of energy in an ecosystem is _____.
 - a) decomposition of animals and plants by bacteria
 - b) photosynthesis by plants
 - c) fermentation by sugar
 - d) sun light
- 3) The careful management of water catchment areas results in _____.
 - a) more desertification
 - b) more deforestation
 - c) less waste of water
 - d) more waste of water
- 4) The body of permeable rock which can store and transmit the groundwater called as _____.
 - a) water table
 - b) aquifer
 - c) fold
 - d) Both b & c
- 5) Which of the following crop require more water?
 - a) Jawar
 - b) Wheat
 - c) Sugarcane
 - d) Cotton
- 6) The body of permeable rock which can store and transmit the groundwater called as _____.
 - a) Aquifer
 - b) Water table
 - c) Tank
 - d) Both b & c
- 7) The ratio of the volume of water that a given mass of saturated rock or soil will yield by gravity to the volume of that mass is termed as _____.
 - a) specific yield
 - b) specific retention
 - c) porosity
 - d) transmissivity
- 8) Terracing is an effective method of soil conservation:
 - a) Plains
 - b) Desert areas
 - c) Riverine areas
 - d) Hilly areas

- 9) Material deposited by flowing water is called _____.
a) Alluvium b) Alluvial Fans
c) Albedo d) None of these
- 10) What is the object of watershed management?
a) An increase in agricultural production which maintains the quantity of affordable food available to majority of population
b) Increasing or maintaining standard of buying of growing population
c) Increasing Gross National Product and employment opportunities in all areas of nation
d) All of the above

B) Fill in the blanks or write true/ false

06

- 1) The cutting down trees over a large area _____.
- 2) _____ is an area where the vegetation is dominated by grasses.
- 3) The porous soil of tropical grasslands is _____.
- 4) Porosity is defined as ability of rock to transmit water from pores (True/False)
- 5) Human activity does not affect the watershed, (True / False)
- 6) Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the primary greenhouse gas causes global warming. (True/False)

Q.2 Answer the following.

16

- Write a short note on Soil Erosion and its causes.
- Peoples participation in watershed management.
- Write short notes on bunding, terracing and continuous contouring.
- Write a note on Grazing.

Q.3 Answer the following.

- Write a detail note on factors influencing watershed management.
- Write in detail rain water harvesting and its positive and negative impacts.

Q.4 Answer the following.

- Write a detail note on dryland farming.
- Basic engineering measures for soil and water conservation.

Q.5 Answer the following.

- Discuss Rational and cook's method for estimation runoff rate.
- Write a note on rainfall pattern of India.

Q.6 Answer the following.

- Write in detail about aquifer and its types.
- Write detail not on drainage patterns.

Q.7 Answer the following.

- a) Write detail note on hydrological cycle.
- b) Management of grass land.

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Programming in Object Oriented languages (MSC27210)

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Instructions: 1) Question no. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7.
3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

10

- 1) The original name of Java is _____.
a) Joke b) Oak
c) Lok d) Carba
- 2) JDK stands for _____.
a) Java Design Kit b) Java Derived Kit
c) Java Development Kit d) Java Database Kit
- 3) Perl is the natural outgrowth of a project started by Larry Wall in _____.
a) 1990 b) 1985
c) 1986 d) 1995
- 4) Perl is an _____ language.
a) Procedural b) Mark up
c) Proprietary d) Interpreted
- 5) Scalar variable names begin with a _____ sign.
a) dollar b) star
c) hash d) slash
- 6) WORA stands for _____.
a) Write-Once-Read-Anywhere
b) Write-Once-Run-Again
c) Write-Often—Run-Anywhere
d) Write-Once-Run-Anywhere
- 7) Lightweight processes, called _____.
a) Threads b) Approach
c) Depth d) Constructor
- 8) Public _____ void main (String args [])
a) constant b) static
c) protected d) vary
- 9) The most commonly used Java compiler is _____.
a) javar b) javaj
c) javac d) javam
- 10) _____ expression are patterns to be matched against a string.
a) Regular b) Irregular
c) Mathematical d) equation

B) Fill in the blanks.

- 1) CGI stands for _____.
- 2) _____ is the operating system Apple computers.
- 3) JAVA stands for _____.
- 4) 4 byte = _____ bits.
- 5) Every simple statement must end with a _____.
- 6) _____ is the reserved memory locations to store values.

Q.2 Answer the following**16**

- a) Describe syntax of java?
- b) Write data types PERL.
- c) Enlist java tools for Bioinformatics.
- d) What is mean by Inheritance? Explain its types.

Q.3 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Write simple java program on Operator and explain its types.
- b) Describe introduction to PERL in detail.

Q.4 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Write short note on "Java an-OOP Language".
- b) Explain features of java.

Q.5 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Write conditional statements in PERL.
- b) Explain BioPerl in detail.

Q.6 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Explain in details java in Bioinformatics.
- b) Write short note on Applet..

Q.7 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Describe decision making statements in Java with program.
- b) Write brief account on Perl and Subroutine.

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M.Sc. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
BIOSTATICS
Statistical Methods (MSC16208)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

- Instructions:** 1) Q. Nos. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
 2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7.
 3) Figure to right indicate full marks.
 4) Use of calculator is allowed.

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative.

10

- 1) Let X_1, X_2, X_3 be a speed of train per unit time for T_1, T_2, T_3 duration of time respectively. Then we can compute average speed of train per unit time by using _____.
 a) Arithmetic Mean b) Geometric mean
 c) Harmonic mean d) Median
- 2) Let X is a random variable representing the number of heads obtained when an unbiased coin is tossed 4 times, then a maximum value taken by X is _____.
 a) 16 b) 4
 c) 3 d) 0
- 3) Quartile deviation (QD) is equal to _____.
 a) Interquartile range (IQR) b) Double the IQR
 c) Half the IQR d) None of these
- 4) If one regression coefficient is greater than 1, then other must be _____.
 a) Less than 1 b) Equal 1
 c) Greater than 1 d) Equal to -1
- 5) In a popular shopping center, the waiting time for an ABSA ATM machine is found to be uniformly distributed between 1 and 5 minutes. What is the probability of waiting between 2 and 4 minutes to use the ATM?
 a) 0.25 b) 0.50
 c) 0.75 d) 0.20
- 6) The mean of exponential distribution equals the mean of Poisson distribution only when the exponential distribution has a mean equal to _____.
 a) 1.0 b) 0.5
 c) 0.25 d) 2.0
- 7) For large samples, the test for comparing two population proportions is based on _____ distribution.
 a) Poisson b) Binomial
 c) Normal d) t
- 8) Which one of the following is the second kind error in testing of hypothesis?
 a) Accept H_0 b) Reject H_0
 c) Reject H_0 when H_0 is true d) Accept H_0 when H_0 is false

- 9) If there are zero differences in sign test, they may be _____.
 a) discarded
 b) treated half of them as positive
 c) treated half of them as negative
 d) All the above
- 10) To test the randomness of sample, appropriate test is _____.
 a) Sign
 b) Signed-rank
 c) Run
 d) Median

B) Fill in the blanks.**06**

- 1) If 25% of the items are less than 10 and 25% are more than 40, then quartile deviation is _____.
- 2) The correlation coefficient is the _____ mean of two regression coefficients.
- 3) If there are 10 symbols of two types, equal in number, the maximum possible number of runs is _____.
- 4) If the correlation coefficient between X and Y is 0.8 the correlation coefficient between $-X$ and $-Y$ is _____.
- 5) The degrees of freedom for a χ^2 statistic in case of contingency table of order 2×2 .
- 6) The number of runs in sequence $A B B A A A B B A A B B B A B$ are _____.

Q.2 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Define range as a measure of dispersion. State merits and demerits of range.
- b) The two regression coefficients b_{xy} and b_{yx} are $1/6$ and $3/2$ respectively. Find the correlation coefficient between X and Y and standard deviation of Y if standard deviation of X is 5.
- c) The following data pertaining to the number of members in a family. Find the median size of family.

Members (X)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Frequency (f)	1	3	5	6	10	13	9	5	3	2	2	1

- d) Discuss Wilcoxon's signed-rank test for a single sample.

Q.3 Answer the following.**08**

- a) What do you mean by measures of central tendency? Define.
 1) Arithmetic mean
 2) Geometric mean and
 3) Harmonic mean
- b) Following is the distribution of persons according to different income groups. Calculate the arithmetic mean.

08

Income (Rs.100)	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
No. of Persons	6	8	10	12	7	4	3

Q.4 Answer the following.

- a) What is kurtosis? Explain different type of kurtosis with suitable diagram. **08**
- b) Compute quartile deviation from the following data. **08**

C.I	4-8	8-12	12-16	16-20	20-24	24-28	28-32	32-36	36-40
f	6	10	18	30	15	12	10	6	2

Q.5 Answer the following.

- a) What is Correlation? Explain with suitable examples the difference between positive and negative correlation. Explain how scatter diagram is used to study correlation between two variables. **08**
- b) In an evaluation of answer script the following marks are awarded by the examiners. Compute Spearman's rank correlation coefficient. **08**

Examiner- 1	88	95	70	96	50	80	75	85
Examiner-2	84	90	88	55	48	85	82	72

Q.6 Answer the following.

- a) Define uniform distribution over the interval (a, b) . The radius X of a ball bearing has uniform distribution over the interval $(0, 1.5)$. Find **08**
- 1) $P(X > 0.5)$
 - 2) $P(X < 0.4)$
 - 3) $P(0.3 < X < 1.2)$
- b) In two factories A and B located in the same industrial area, the average daily wages (in Rs.) and the standard deviations are as follows **08**

Factory	Average	Standard deviation	No. of workers
A	34.5	5	476
B	28.2	4.5	524

- 1) Which factory A or B pays out a larger amount as daily wages?
- 2) Which factory A or B has greater variability in individual wages?

Q.7 Answer the following.

- a) What is run? Explain how the hypothesis of randomness of a sample of numerical observations may be tested based on number of runs. **08**
- b) Define a contingency table. A survey was conducted to investigate whether alcohol drinking and smoking are related. The following information was compiled for 600 persons. **08**

	Smoker	Non-smoker
Drinker	193	165
Non-Drinker	89	153

Using 5 % level of significance test the null hypothesis that alcohol drinking are smoking are not related. [The critical value χ^2_1 for $\alpha = 0.05$ is 3.841].

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M.Sc. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
BIOTECHNOLOGY

Immunology and Immuno Techniques (MSC33210)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

- Instructions:** 1) Q. Nos. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
 2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7
 3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative.

10

- 1) Non-antigen specific host defenses that exist prior to exposure to an antigen known as _____.
 a) Adaptive immunity b) Acquired immunity
 c) Innate immunity d) MALT
- 2) A state of protection from a particular infectious disease called as _____.
 a) Immunity b) Antigen
 c) Hapten d) Adjuvant
- 3) _____ is secondary lymphoid organ where old erythrocytes are destroyed and blood-borne antigens are trapped.
 a) Thymus b) Bone marrow
 c) Spleen d) Liver
- 4) The site on an antigen that is recognized and bound by a particular antibody, TCR/MHC-peptide complex, or TCR ligand- CD1 complex is called as _____.
 a) immunogen b) epitope
 c) hapten d) adjustment
- 5) _____ is a group of genes encoding cell-surface molecules that are required for antigen presentation to T cells and for rapid graft rejection.
 a) MHC b) CD
 c) FADD d) FAS
- 6) _____ is enzyme that breaks down the C3 component of complement into C3a and C3b.
 a) C3 convertase b) Lysozyme
 c) Isozyme d) granzyme
- 7) The attribute of a given single cytokine with different biological effects on different target cells is known as _____.
 a) Pleiotropy b) Redundancy
 c) Synergy d) Antagonism
- 8) _____ is a hypersensitivity reaction that can include hay fever, asthma, serum sickness.
 a) Allergy b) Anergy
 c) Energy d) Enthalpy

- 9) _____ is a self tissue transferred from one body site to another in the same individual.
- a) Xenograft b) Autograft
c) Allograft d) Isograft
- 10) _____ is a highly sensitive technique for measuring antigen or antibody that involves competitive binding of radiolabeled antigen or antibody.
- a) ELISA b) FACS
c) Radioimmunoassay d) Widal

B) Write true/false.

06

- 1) Thymus is a primary lymphoid organ.
- 2) An epitope of an antigen interacts with the Fc region of the antibody structure.
- 3) Pernicious anemia is an organ specific autoimmune disorder.
- 4) Antigen - antibody interaction is covalent and permanent.
- 5) Live-attenuated vaccines are made from a protein or other small pieces taken from a killed virus or bacteria.
- 6) Monoclonal antibodies are produced by Hybridoma Technology.

Q.2 Answer the following.

16

- a) First line of Defense
- b) Immunogenicity and antigenicity
- c) Tumour Immunology
- d) Immunodiffusion

Q.3 Answer the following.

- Describe Structure and functions of primary lymphoid organs.
- Explain properties of cytokines.

10

06

Q.4 Answer the following.

- Write in detail about Hypersensitivity.
- Discuss in detail principle of ELISA.

08

08

Q.5 Answer the following.

- Write a comparative account on New Trend vaccines: subunit, conjugate, DNA, recombinant vector vaccines.
- Explain Second line of Defense.

10

06

Q.6 Answer the following.

- Explain Processing and presentation of exogenous antigen by endocytic pathway.
- Explain mechanism of allograft rejection.

08

08

Q.7 Answer the following.

- Explain Principles of antigen-antibody interaction and add a note on immunoelectrophoresis.
- Explain ABO and Rh blood group system and add a note on Hemolytic diseases of new born.

08

08

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Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) Q. Nos. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7
3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

10

- 1) The computerized disease assessment training programme is _____.
a) DISTRIN b) LOPAT
c) DAS-ELISA d) EPIDEM
- 2) Hyperplasia refers to _____.
a) Increased cell division b) Cell death
c) Cell enlargement d) Decreased cell division
- 3) An internally seed borne fungal disease _____.
a) Smut of Ragi b) Red rot of Sugarcane
c) Loose smut of Wheat d) Grain smut of Jowar
- 4) Phytoplasmas contain _____.
a) RNA only b) DNA only
c) RNA+DNA d) RNA or DNA
- 5) Most widely used fungicide for rust fungi _____.
a) Vitavax b) Plantvax
c) Bavistin d) Dithane M-45
- 6) Fungi causing Downy mildew diseases are differentiated on the basis of _____.
a) Sporangiophore character and germination of sporangia
b) Teliospore characters
c) Appendages attached to the cleistothecia
d) Conidia characters
- 7) Systemic fungicide used for the control of Powdery mildew disease _____.
a) Calixin b) Vitavax
c) Sulphur dust d) Bavistin
- 8) Phytoplasmas are transmitted in nature through insect vectors _____.
a) Mites b) Plant hoppers
c) Aphids d) Leaf hoppers
- 9) Solar heat treatment of seeds is recommended for the control of _____.
a) False smut of Paddy b) loose smut of Wheat
c) Downy mildew of ragi d) Grain smut of sorghum
- 10) Late blight of Potato is caused by _____.
a) *Alternaria solani* b) *Phylophthora infestans*
c) *Synchytrium endobioticum* d) *Septoria lycopersici*

B) Fill in the blanks.**06**

- 1) Most widely used fungicide for smut fungi _____.
- 2) Grain smut of Sorghum is caused by _____.
- 3) TMV is transmitted through _____.
- 4) Father of modern Plant Pathology _____.
- 5) Blast disease of Rice was first recorded in _____ country.
- 6) Citrus canker caused by _____.

Q.2 Answer the following.**16**

- a) What is the concept of plant pathogen?
- b) Write down identification technique of MLOs?
- c) What is disease forecasting?
- d) Structure of TMV

Q.3 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Comment upon:
 - 1) Slow and rapid epiphytotic.
 - 2) Genetic resistance in plants.
- b) Comment upon:
 - 1) Symptoms of GSD.
 - 2) Symptoms of Blight disease.

Q.4 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Write down causal organism, symptoms, control measures of Citrus canker.
- b) Write down causal organism, symptoms, control measures of Smut of jowar.

Q.5 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Comment upon:
 - 1) Symptoms of Red rust disease.
 - 2) Symptoms of downy mildew.
- b) Comment upon:
 - 1) Control measures of 'White rust' disease of Potato.
 - 2) Control measures of 'Fruit rot' disease.

Q.6 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Explain in brief structural & physiological defense mechanism against pathogen by plants.
- b) Explain in brief classification and characteristics of MLO.

Q.7 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Comment upon:
 - 1) Symptoms of little leaf disease.
 - 2) Symptoms of powdery mildew disease.
- b) Comment upon:
 - 1) Role of environmental factors on disease development.
 - 2) Identification Techniques of MLOs

**Seat
No.**

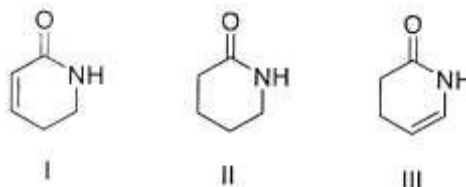
Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) Q. Nos. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7
3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Answer the following question: 10

- 1) Arrange the following compounds in order to their increasing wave number of absorption due to $>C=O$ stretching in the following compounds.



- a) I>II>III
 - b) I>III>II
 - c) III>II>I
 - d) II>I>III
- 2) Which of the following are considered to be the lowest frequency form of Electromagnetic radiation?
- a) IR radiation
 - b) Micro waves
 - c) UV radiation
 - d) Radio wave
- 3) Which of the following statements regarding IR spectroscopy is wrong?
- a) Infrared radiation is higher in energy than UV radiation
 - b) Infrared spectra record the transmission of IR radiation
 - c) Molecular vibrations are due to periodic motions of atoms in molecules, and include bond stretching, torsional changes, and bond angle changes.
 - d) Infrared spectra give information about bonding features and functional groups in molecules.
- 4) The coupling constant range between ortho protons in aromatic ring ranges in _____.
- a) 0-1 Hz
 - b) 0-3 Hz
 - c) 6-9 Hz
 - d) 13-18 Hz
- 5) A proton H_b is coupled to three equivalent protons H_a. The multiplicity and the relative intensity of lines in the signal H_b is?
- a) Doublet, 1:3
 - b) Triplet, 1:3:1
 - c) Quintet, 1: 4: 6: 4:1
 - d) Quartet, 1:3:3: 1
- 6) ¹⁹F and ³¹P have nuclear spin equal to _____.
- a) 1/2
 - b) 1
 - c) 5/2
 - d) 3/2

- 7) Deuterated solvent in an NMR sample is used to _____.
 - a) To stabilize the magnetic field
 - b) To set chemical shift reference
 - c) To minimize background signals
 - d) All of these
- 8) DEPT is _____.
 - a) Distortion less enhancement polarisation technique
 - b) Distortion less enhancement polarisation transfer
 - c) Different enhancement polarisation transfer
 - d) All above
- 9) In a 2D experiment, what is sandwiched between two evolution times?
 - a) Preparation period
 - b) Mixing period
 - c) Decoupling period
 - d) Detection period
- 10) In mass spectrum having two isotopic peaks [M] and [M+2] are in same intensity then which of following halogen is present?
 - a) Cl
 - b) Br
 - c) I
 - d) F

B) Write True / False.**06**

- 1) In proton decoupled ^{13}C NMR spectra of *ortho*, *meta* and *para* positional isomers of xylene exhibits signals respectively 4, 5 and 3.
- 2) The molecular ion peak $[\text{M}^+]$ always appears as intense peaks as compared to the other peaks in Mass spectrum.
- 3) Rocking is out of plane bending vibration mode in IR spectroscopy?
- 4) Radiations of radio frequency region are higher in energy than UV radiation.
- 5) The gyromagnetic ratio of ^{13}C nuclei is less than ^1H nuclei in NMR Spectroscopy.
- 6) Chemical shifts are larger when shielding effects are greater.

Q.2 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Discuss the different modes of vibrations in primary, secondary and tertiary amines?
- b) What is reference standard in NMR? Why TMS used as reference standard in NMR?
- c) Discuss the fragmentation pattern of benzamide which shows peak in the Mass spectrum at $m/z = 121, 105, 77, 44$.
- d) Write a short note on anisotropy effect in NMR.

Q.3 Answer the following.

- a) An organic compound with molecular formula ($\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{BrNO}_2$) shows following spectral data: ^1H NMR: δ 2.50 (s, 3H), 7.40 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.04 (dd, $J = 8.6$ and 2.2 Hz, 1H), 8.38 (d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, 1H). Find out the Structure of the compound for given data. **08**
- b) Find out the Structure of the compound for given data. **08**
 Molecular Formula: $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2$
 ^1H NMR (δ in ppm): 7.80 (2H, d, $J = 8$ Hz), 6.80 (2H, d, $J = 8$ Hz), 4.10 (2H, q, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 2.4 (3H, s), 1.25 (3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz).

Q.4 Answer the following.

- a) Which of the following given compound will show a molecular ion peak at $m/z = 102$ and significant fragments peak at $m/z = 71, 58, 57, 43$ and 29 in the EI mass spectrum? Discuss the mentioned fragments peaks in detail. **08**
- a) 4-methylbutanol b) 3-ethylbutanol
c) 3-ethylpentanol d) 2-methylpentanol
- b) What is COSY 2D-NMR technique? Discuss with example. **08**

Q.5 Answer the following.

- a) What is first order and second order spectra? Discuss AB_2 , AX_2 spin systems in the 1H NMR? **08**
- b) What are the various factors affecting on chemical shift (δ) in NMR? **08**

Q.6 Answer the following.

- a) Discuss different modes of fragmentation in mass spectroscopy? **08**
- b) What is coupling constant? Discuss various factors affecting on coupling constant in NMR spectroscopy? **08**

Q.7 Answer the following.

- a) Find out the structure of organic compound for given spectroscopic data. **08**
Molecular Formula: $C_3H_6O_2$
IR ($\bar{\nu}$ in cm^{-1}): 1200, 1725, 3000.
 1H NMR (100 MHz; $CDCl_3$, δ in ppm): 1.3 (t, 12 mm), 4.2 (q, 8 mm), 8.1 (s, 4 mm);
 ^{13}C NMR (50 MHz; $CDCl_3$, δ in ppm): 13, 60, 162
MASS: $m/z = 29, 31, 45$ (base peak, 100%), 74.
- b) Find out the structure of organic compound for given spectroscopic data. **08**
Molecular Formula: $C_9H_{10}O$
IR ($\bar{\nu}$ in cm^{-1}): 750, 1715.
 1H NMR (200 MHz; $CDCl_3$, δ in ppm): 2.1 (s, 6 mm), 3.6 (s, 4 mm), 7.2 (m, 10 mm)
 ^{13}C NMR (50 MHz; $CDCl_3$, δ in ppm): 30, 52, 126, 130, 133, 208
DEPT ($\theta = 135^\circ$): 30, 126, 133 (up), 52 (down)
MASS: $m/z = 43$ (base peak, 100%), 91, 134

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Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternative.

10

- 1) Which of the following is not a font style?
a) bold b) italic
c) underline d) superscript
- 2) Border can be applied to _____.
a) Cell b) Table
c) Paragraph d) All of these
- 3) _____ is called as Brain of Computer.
a) Hard Disk b) Central Processing Unit
c) Random Access Memory d) DVD
- 4) An Excel Workbook is a collection of _____.
a) Worksheets b) Worksheets and Charts
c) Charts d) Workbooks
- 5) Which of the following component displays the contents of active cell?
a) Name box b) Formula bar
c) Menu bar d) Status bar
- 6) PowerPoint is best described as _____.
a) Presentation Software b) PowerPoint is best described as?
c) Database Software d) Desktop Publishing Software
- 7) What is shortcut Key of Paste special?
a) Alt+ V b) Ctrl+ V
c) Shift+ V d) Ctrl+ Alt+ V
- 8) By default, your documents print in _____ mode.
a) Page Setup b) Print View
c) Portrait d) Landscape
- 9) You can detect spelling and grammar error by _____.
a) Press Shift +F7 b) Press Alt +F7
c) Press Control +F7 d) Press F7
- 10) You do not like the style which Word 2010 uses as default. Is it possible to change it?
a) Yes b) No

B) Write True / False.**06**

- 1) The buttons on the standard toolbar in Word are shortcuts to the most frequently used main menu commands including those for editing.
- 2) Until you save your document, there is possibility of losing all the text you have typed.
- 3) Print preview is used to view a document after printing.
- 4) You can not include pictures in PowerPoint slides.
- 5) In PowerPoint presentation, the same options for slide transition can be applied to all the slides with the click of single button.
- 6) The graduated scale above the text area is called Ruler.

Q.2 Answer the following.**16**

- a) State the functions of Print Preview and Insert table tool buttons on the Standard Toolbar in Microsoft Word.
- b) What is a presentation? Explain with example.
- c) What are the applications of Computer?
- d) Why MS- Access is used? What are the advantages of MS- Access?

Q.3 Answer the following.**16**

- a) How to create a table using MS-Excel with the fields as Employee name, Basic pay, HRA, DA, Total Salary. HRA is 20% of salary, DA 10% of salary, PF 10% of basic pay. Calculate Net Salary.
- b) What is form? Explain how to create form in MS-Access.

Q.4 Answer the following.**16**

- a) How to create 4 Slides on "Traffic Rules" and apply different Custom Animation Schemes.
- b) How to import data from MS Excel into MS-Access? Explain with example.

Q.5 Answer the following.**16**

- a) How to create a presentation with 5 slides describing Inter College Competitions and use slide sorter view to present the slide show.
- b) What is data type? Explain data types in MS-Access.

Q.6 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Explain characteristics of Microsoft Excel.
- b) What is pivot table? Explain with example.

Q.7 Answer the following.**16**

- a) What is report? What are the types of reports in MS-Access?
- b) How to create invitation for freshers meet and send to your 10 friends?

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M.Sc. (Semester- II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
ELECTRONICS
Signals and Systems (MSC21210)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

- Instructions:** 1) Q.1 and Q.2 are compulsory.
 2) Attempt any three questions from Q.3 to Q.7.
 3) Figure to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative.

10

- 1) The system characterized by the equation $y(t) = ax(t) + b$ is _____.
 a) linear for any value of b b) linear if $b > 0$
 c) linear if $b < 0$ d) non-linear
- 2) If $G(f)$ represents the Fourier Transform of a signal $g(t)$ which is real and odd symmetric in time, then $G(f)$ is _____.
 a) complex b) real
 c) imaginary d) real and non-negative
- 3) Index of an array in MATLAB start with _____.
 a) 0
 b) 1
 c) Depends on the class of array
 d) Unknown
- 4) _____ is conditions of discrete time in terms of real constant 'a' represents the double-sided decaying exponential signal.
 a) $a > 1$ b) $0 < a < 1$
 c) $a < -10$ d) $-1 < a < 0$
- 5) In the following conditions _____ condition is true.
 a) odd function \times odd function = odd function
 b) odd function \times even function = odd function
 c) even function \times even function = odd function
 d) odd function \times odd function = even function
- 6) The _____ function of discrete time systems are requires memory in order to store the previous input.
 a) Adder b) Signal Multiplier
 c) Unit Delay d) Unit Advance
- 7) _____ Character is used to print new line in a fprintf statement.
 a) $\backslash n$ b) $\backslash nl$
 c) $\backslash nml$ d) $\backslash nxl$
- 8) The type of systems which are characterized by input and the output quantized at certain levels are called as _____ systems.
 a) Analog b) Digital
 c) Continuous d) Discrete

- 9) A LTI system is causal if and only if $h(n)=0$ for ____.
- a) $n=0$ b) $n > 0$
- c) $n < 0$ d) None of these
- 10) The given discrete-time system $y(n)=x(n^2)$ is ____.
- a) causal system b) non-causal system
- c) dynamic system d) None of the mentioned

B) State true or false.

06

- 1) The straight line equation is example of the multi-dimensional signa.
- 2) $y(n) = 5x(n)$ the system is static system.
- 3) The parabolic function can be obtained by integrating ramp function.
- 4) In Matlab command window is also known as Graphics window.
- 5) Integration operation is not associated with the computation process of linear convolution.
- 6) The representation of signal by mathematical expression is known as deterministic signal.

Q.2 Answer the following.

16

- Distinguish between analog and digital signal processing.
- Explain time scaling operation of the signal.
- Write a note on Dirichlet conditions.
- What is MATLAB? What are the applications of MATLAB?

Q.3 a) Derive the expression for representation of periodic signal in Fourier series.

08

b) State and prove Parseval's theorem for complex exponential Fourier series.

08

Q.4 a) What are the different types of basic sequences? Explain each in detail.

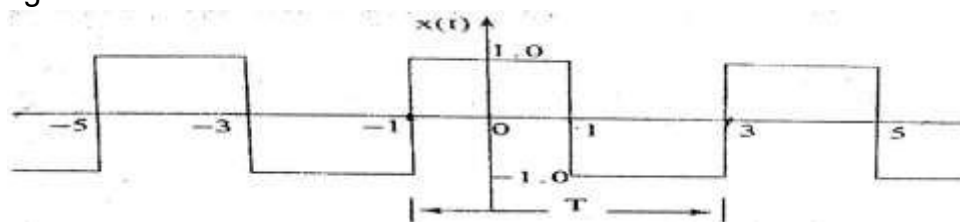
10

b) State and prove linearity property of the systems.

06

Q.5 a) Find the trigonometric Fourier series for the periodic signal $x(t)$ is shown in figure.

08



b) Use discrete convolution to find the response to the input $x(n) = a^n u(n)$ of a LTI system with impulse response $h(n) = b^n u(n)$.

08

Q.6 a) Define convolution integral. Show that $y(t) = x(t) * h(t)$.

08

b) Explain tabulation method of linear convolution. Compute the convolution

08

$$y(n) = x(n) * h(n) \text{ where}$$

$x(n) = \{1, 1, 0, 1, 1\}$ and $h(n) = \{1, -2, -3, 4\}$ using tabulation method.

↑

↑

Q.7 a) Prove that folding and time delaying or advancing of a signal are not commutative operations.

10

b) Explain MATLAB file types.

06

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M.Sc. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
ELECTRONICS SCIENCE
Fundamentals of Electronics (MSC02210)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

- Instructions:** 1) Q. Nos. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
 2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7
 3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative.

10

- 1) The circuit in which current has a complete path to flow is called _____ circuit.
 - a) short
 - b) open
 - c) closed
 - d) open loop
- 2) Separation of charge creates _____.
 - a) Current
 - b) Voltage
 - c) Resistance
 - d) Friction
- 3) Inductor is _____ element.
 - a) Active
 - b) Passive
 - c) Linear
 - d) Polar
- 4) KCL is based on the fact that _____.
 - a) There is a possibility for a node to store energy.
 - b) There cannot be an accumulation of charge at a node.
 - c) Charge accumulation is possible at node
 - d) Charge accumulation may or may not be possible
- 5) A junction where two (or) more than two network elements meet is known as a _____.
 - a) Node
 - b) Branch
 - c) Loop
 - d) Mesh
- 6) Which of the following is not an expression power?
 - a) $P=VI$
 - b) $P=I^2R$
 - c) $P=V^2/R$
 - d) $P=I/R$
- 7) For maximum transfer of power, internal resistance of the source should be _____.
 - a) Equal to load resistance
 - b) Less than the load resistance
 - c) Greater than the load resistance
 - d) None of the above
- 8) A semiconductor is formed by _____ bonds.
 - a) Covalent
 - b) Electrovalent
 - c) Co-ordinate
 - d) None of the above
- 9) Op-Amp is _____ coupled voltage type of amplifier.
 - a) AC
 - b) DC
 - c) ADC
 - d) DAC

- 10) Astable Multivibrators has _____ Stable states.
- Zero
 - One
 - Two
 - Three

B) Write true or false.

06

- Reverse saturation current or diode current of Photodiode is directly proportional to the intensity of light.
- The feedback component in an op-amp integrator is a capacitor.
- The charge carriers in a junction field effect transistor (JFET) will flow from source to drain in a p-channel and from drain to source in an n-channel.
- The h parameters of a transistor changes when the operating point of the transistor changes.
- The output of an op-amp comparator will be zero when the input voltage exceeds the reference voltage.
- Energy is equal to power multiplied by voltage.

Q.2 Answer the following.

16

- Explain the ideal Characteristics of Op-amp.
- Explain the following network laws with suitable example.
 - KCL
 - KVL
- Describe briefly: LED.
- Write a note on Op-Amp regulator.

Q.3 Answer the following.

- Explain the operation of PN junction diode under forward and reverse bias condition.
- What is transistor? Explain its static characteristics.

08

08

Q.4 Answer the following.

- Explain how op-amp can be used as
 - Integrator
 - Differentiator
 - Comparator
- With a neat diagram, explain the working of solar cell.

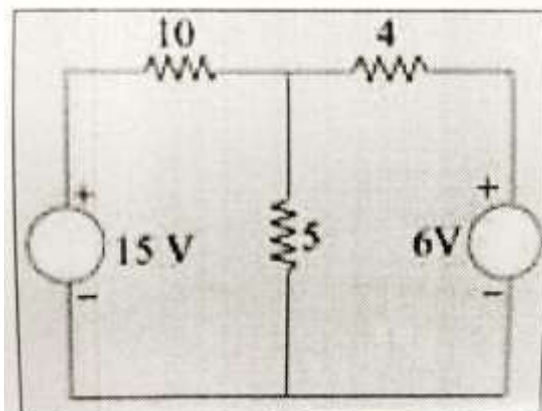
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06

Q.5 Answer the following.

- State Thevenin's theorem and its limitations. Apply this theorem to calculate the current through the 4Ω resistor of the circuit of following figure.

10



- With a neat diagram, explain the construction and working of 555 timer as monostable operation

06

Q.6 Answer the following.

- a) With a necessary equation and circuit explain emitter bias of transistor. **08**
- b) What is Op-Amp? Explain V-I converter and derive an expression for its output current in terms of input voltage. **08**

Q.7 Answer the following.

- a) What is FET? Explain it's static characteristic in detail. **08**
- b) Explain in detail Instrumentation amplifier. **08**

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M.Sc. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Environmental Science
Hydrology & Watershed Management (MSC20211)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

- Instructions:** 1) Question no. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
 2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7.
 3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions.

10

- 1) What is called for the collection of rainwater for use?
 - a) Rain collection
 - b) Rainwater harvesting
 - c) Rain digging
 - d) Rain water pumping
- 2) Cultivation of crops in regions with annual rainfall less than 750 mm is called as _____.
 - a) Rainfed farming
 - b) Dry farming
 - c) Dryland farming
 - d) Wet farming
- 3) Temporary moisture less condition in soil is called as _____.
 - a) Drought
 - b) Famine
 - c) Aridity
 - d) Dry spell
- 4) ICRI SAT was established in the year?
 - a) 1972
 - b) 1985
 - c) 1974
 - d) 1982
- 5) The kind of drought where crops are unable to absorb water from soil even when water is available, due to the high osmotic pressure of soil solution is referred as _____.
 - a) Atmospheric drought
 - b) Agricultural drought
 - c) Apparent drought
 - d) Physiological drought
- 6) In India nearly _____ m.ha of land is subjected to degradations.
 - a) 185
 - b) 145
 - c) 175
 - d) 165
- 7) Presence of deep cracks is seen in _____ soils.
 - a) Red
 - b) Sandy
 - c) Clay
 - d) Sandy loamy
- 8) Drought is a situation when the actual seasonal rainfall is deficient by more than twice the mean deviation given by _____.
 - a) Troll
 - b) Ramdas
 - c) Thornthwaite
 - d) Kanitkar
- 9) _____ type of drought is due to low air humidity and frequently accompanied by hot dry winds.
 - a) Permanent drought
 - b) Seasonal drought
 - c) Contingent drought
 - d) Meteorological drought

- 10) When plants show wilting symptoms during the hot part of the day when transpiration exceeds absorption temporarily for a short period called as _____.
a) Physiological drought b) Mid-day depression
c) Ultimate wilting point d) Atmospheric drought

B) Write Fill in the blanks.**06**

- 1) Dry farming areas are basically arid regions with a growing season (period of adequate soil moisture) _____.
- 2) Crop production in regions with annual rainfall more than 1150 mm is termed as _____.
- 3) More than one third of total geographical area in India receive rainfall _____.
- 4) Cultivation of crops in regions with annual rainfall more than 750 mm is termed as _____.
- 5) Collecting and storing water for subsequent use is known as _____.
- 6) A line joining the points of equal elevation is called _____.

Q.2 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Monsoon pattern
- b) Explain Weather
- c) What is Watershed development?
- d) Water Budget.

Q.3 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Explain design of water harvesting tanks and ponds.
- b) What is Land management and cultural practices on watershed hydrology?

Q.4 Answer the following.**16**

- a) How to evaluate and monitor the watershed programs?
- b) Explain Sediment yield estimation and measurement from a watershed and sediment yield models.

Q.5 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Define rainwater conservation technologies - in-situ and storage?
- b) Define water yield assessment and explain watershed characteristics physical and geomorphologic?

Q.6 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Define Hydrology. Explain "Hydrological Cycle" and its Components with Neat Sketch.
- b) Define the term "Infiltration". Describe the factors affecting for infiltration rates.

Q.7 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Explain in detail organic farming and organic fertilizers.
- b) Explain how people participation and NGOs are important for watershed management with case study.

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Regional Geography of India (MAG210)

Max. Marks: 80

प्र.1 अ) योग्य पर्याय निवडा.

10

- Page 1 of 4

- 9) भारतातील पहिली तेलविहीर —— येथे खोदण्यात आली.**
- अ) लुनेज ब) दिग्बोई
क) नहारकटीया ड) अंकलेश्वर
- 10) —— यांनी भारताचे 7 हवामानविषयक उपविभाग पाडलेले आहेत.**
- अ) स्टॅम्प ब) कोपेन
क) त्रिवार्था ड) थॉर्नथवेट

ब) रिकाम्या जागा भरा.

06

- 1) भारतीय हिमालयातील ——— हे सर्वात उंचीचे पर्वत शिखर आहे.
- 2) कृष्णा ही भारतातील ——— वाहिनी नदी आहे.
- 3) ——— हे भारतातील गव्हाचे सर्वात जास्त उत्पादन घेणारे राज्य आहे.
- 4) चंदन वृक्षांचे जंगल ——— राज्यात आढळते.
- 5) भारतास ——— कि. मी. लांबीची भू-सीमा लाभलेली आहे.
- 6) ——— राज्याचा भारतात भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफळात पहिला क्रमांक आहे.

प्र.2 खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.

16

- अ) भारताच्या स्थानाची थोडक्यात माहिती द्या.
ब) भारतातील गहू उत्पादनाचा थोडक्यात आढावा घ्या.
क) प्रदेशाची संकल्पना काय आहे.
ड) महाराष्ट्रातील साखर उद्योग

प्र.3 खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.

16

- अ) सुंदरबन त्रिभूज प्रदेशाचे थोडक्यात वर्गीकरण करा.
ब) भारतातील सुती कापड उद्योग

प्र.4 खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.

16

- अ) भारतातील मृदा प्रकाराचे वर्णन करा.
ब) भारतातील कालवा जलसिंचनाची माहिती विशद करा.

प्र.5 खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.

16

- अ) भारतातील लोहपोलाद उद्योगाचा थोडक्यात वृत्तांत लिहा.
ब) भारतातील कोपेनचे हवामान वर्गीकरण करा.

प्र.6 खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.

16

- अ) भारतातील कृषी हवामान विभागाचा थोडक्यात आढावा घ्या.
ब) भारतातील औद्योगिक प्रदेशाचे वर्णन करा.

प्र.7 खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.

16

- अ) भारतातील कोळशाचे वितरण आणि उत्पादन याचे तपशिलवार वर्णन करा.
ब) छत्तीसगड राज्याचा भौगोलिक वृत्तांत लिहा.

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M.A./M.Sc. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
GEOGRAPHY

Regional Geography of India (MAG210)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

- Instructions:** 1) Q.1 and Q.2 are compulsory.
 2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No 3 To Q. No 7.
 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose the Correct Alternative.

10

- 1) India is located in _____ hemisphere.
 - a) North and Eastern
 - b) South and Western
 - c) South and Eastern
 - d) None of these
- 2) Tisco steel plant is located in _____.
 - a) Jamshetrur
 - b) Bhilai
 - c) Raurkela
 - d) Bellari
- 3) _____ is the highest grade of coal.
 - a) Anthracite
 - b) Bituminous
 - c) Peet
 - d) Lignite
- 4) The first cotton textile industry was established India in _____.
 - a) Solapur
 - b) Nagpur
 - c) Mumbai
 - d) Pune
- 5) _____ industry is regarded as basic industry.
 - a) Cement
 - b) Iron and Steel
 - c) Sugar
 - d) Coal
- 6) The region delineated on the basic of population features are known as _____ region.
 - a) Historical
 - b) Demographic
 - c) Physical
 - d) None of these
- 7) India is the _____ largest country the world about area.
 - a) 8
 - b) 7
 - c) 9
 - d) 10
- 8) _____ regions are the moderate in size.
 - a) Micro
 - b) Meso
 - c) Macro
 - d) None of these
- 9) The first oil well in India was dugat _____.
 - a) Lunez
 - b) Digboi
 - c) Naharakatiya
 - d) Ankaleshwar
- 10) _____ sub-divided India into 7 climate divisions.
 - a) Stamp
 - b) Koppen
 - c) Trewartha
 - d) Thornthwait

B) Fill in the blanks.

- 1) _____ is the highest mountain peak in India Himalaya.
- 2) Krishna is the _____ flowing river in India.
- 3) _____ the largest wheat producing state of India.
- 4) Sandal wood forests are found in _____ state.
- 5) India has land frontier of about _____ km.
- 6) _____ state ranks first in geographical area in India.

Q.2 Answer the following Questions.**16**

- a) Comment on location of India in brief.
- b) Give an account of wheat production in India.
- c) What is the concept of region?
- d) Sugar industry in Maharashtra.

Q.3 Answer the following Questions.**16**

- a) Explain Sunderban Delta region in India.
- b) Cotton textile industry in India.

Q.4 Answer the following Question.**16**

- a) Explain the types of soils in India.
- b) Give an account of canals irrigation in India.

Q.5 Answer the following Question.**16**

- a) Give an account of Iron and steel industries in India in brief.
- b) Koppen's climatic classification of India.

Q.6 Answer the following Question.**16**

- a) Give a brief account of Agro-climatic regions of India.
- b) Describe Industrial regions of India.

Q.7 Answer the following Questions.**16**

- a) Describe in detail the distribution and production of coal in India.
- b) Write a geographical essay on Chhattisgarh state.

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Geography of Maharashtra (MAG211)

Max. Marks: 80

सूचना : 1) प्रश्न 1 व 2 आवश्यक आहेत.
2) सर्व प्रश्नास समान गुण.
3) आवश्यक तेथे सुबक आकृत्या काढा.
4) स्टेन्सिल वापरण्यास परवानगी आहे.
5) प्रश्न 3 ते 7 पैकी कोणतेही तीन सोडवा.

10

- 1) महाराष्ट्राच्या पश्चिम बाजूस ——— हि पर्वत रांग आहे.
अ) विन्ध्या ब) सह्याद्री
क) सातपुडा ड) हिमालय
- 2) ——— हि मृदा कापूस उत्पादनास उपयुक्त असते.
अ) तांबडी ब) रेगुर
क) काळी ड) वालुकामय
- 3) ——— शहराला महाराष्ट्राचे म्यानचेस्टर म्हणतात.
अ) मुंबई ब) सोलापूर
क) पुणे ड) इचलकरंजी
- 4) ——— हि महाराष्ट्रातील महत्वाची नदी आहे.
अ) गोदावरी ब) कोशी
क) गंगा ड) यमुना
- 5) छोटा नागपूर हे पठार ——— साठी प्रसिद्ध आहे.
अ) जलाशय ब) खनिजे
क) वनस्पती ड) यापैकी नाही
- 6) रत्नागिरीतील उंबरशेत या गावात ——— हे खनिज सापडते.
अ) म्याग्निज ब) लोह
क) बॉक्साईड ड) सोने
- 7) बॉम्बेयहाय प्रदेश ——— साठी प्रसिद्ध आहे.
अ) लोह ब) चुना
क) चांदी ड) खनिजतेल
- 8) म्याग्नेटाय्ट हा ——— प्रकारच्या खनिजाचा प्रकार आहे.
अ) लोह ब) म्याग्नेज
क) बॉक्साईड ड) यापैकी नाही

- 9) महाराष्ट्रात सर्वात जास्त कापड गिरण्या ——— शहरात आहेत.
अ) सोलापूर ब) पुणे
क) मुंबई ड) कोल्हापूर
- 10) नागपूर लिह्यात प्रामुख्याने ——— प्रकारचे पिक घेतले जाते.
अ) ऊस ब) तांदुळ
क) केळी ड) संत्री

ब) रिकाम्या जागा भरा.

06

- 1) ऊस हे ---- प्रकारचे पिक आहे.
- 2) ---- ला फळांचा राजा म्हणतात.
- 3) उजनी धरण ---- जिल्ह्यात आहे.
- 4) महाबळेश्वर ---- प्रकारच्या हवेचे शहर आहे.
- 5) मुंबई ते नागपूर शहरांना जोडणाऱ्या रस्त्यास ---- म्हणतात.
- 6) शेती मध्ये होणाऱ्या पर्यटनास ---- म्हणतात.

प्र.2 टिपा लिहा.

16

- अ) महाराष्ट्रातील हवामान
ब) ऊर्जा साधने
क) खाद्यान्न शेती
ड) औद्योगिक पर्यटन

प्र.3 खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.

16

- अ) महाराष्ट्रातील प्राकृतिक घटकांची चर्चा करा.
ब) महाराष्ट्रातील प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थळांची माहिती द्या.

प्र.4 खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.

16

- अ) महाराष्ट्रातील साखर उद्योगाविषयी चर्चा करा.
ब) महाराष्ट्रातील खनिज संपत्ती विषयी माहिती लिहा.

प्र.5 खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.

16

- अ) महाराष्ट्रातील हवामान व जलसंपत्ता स्पष्ट करा.
ब) महाराष्ट्रातील रस्ते वाहतुकीचा थोडक्यात आढावा द्या.

प्र.6 खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.

16

- अ) महाराष्ट्रातील जलसिंचनांच्या सुविधांची माहिती द्या.
ब) महाराष्ट्रातील कोळसा उत्पादनाचा आढावा घ्या.

प्र.7 खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.

16

- अ) महाराष्ट्रातील वस्त्रोद्योग विषय सविस्तर लिहा.
ब) पर्यटनाचे आर्थिक महत्त्व विशद करा.

**Seat
No.**

Max. Marks: 80

Page 3 of 4

B) Fill in the blanks.**06**

- 1) Sugarcane is a _____ crop.
- 2) _____ is called the king of fruits.
- 3) Ujani dam is located in _____ district.
- 4) Mahabaleshwar is a city of _____ air.
- 5) The road connecting the cities of Mumbai to Nagpur is called _____.
- 6) Tourism in agriculture is called _____.

Q.2 Write Notes.**16**

- a) Weather in Maharashtra
- b) Energy tools
- c) Food agriculture
- d) Industrial tourism

Q.3 Answer the following questions.**16**

- a) Discuss the natural elements of Maharashtra.
- b) Give information about major tourist places in Maharashtra.

Q.4 Answer the following Question.**16**

- a) Discuss about sugar industry in Maharashtra.
- b) Write information about mineral wealth of Maharashtra.

Q.5 Answer the following Question.**16**

- a) Explain the climate and water resources of Maharashtra.
- b) Give a brief overview of road transport in Maharashtra.

Q.6 Answer the following Question.**16**

- a) Give information about irrigation facilities in Maharashtra.
- b) Review coal production in Maharashtra.

Q.7 Answer the following Question.**16**

- a) Write in detail about textile industry in Maharashtra.
- b) Explain the economic importance of tourism

M.Sc. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
MATHEMATICS
Fundamentals in Mathematics (MSC15208)

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) Q. Nos. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7.
3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

10

- Every square matrix A can be written as _____.
a) $\frac{1}{2}(A + A')$ b) $\frac{1}{2}(A - A')$
c) $\frac{1}{2}(A + A') + \frac{1}{2}(A - A')$ d) $\frac{1}{2}(A + A') - \frac{1}{2}(A - A')$
- Which of the following is non-linear equation?
a) $x + y + z = 5$ b) $3x + 4y - 6z + 2w = 18$
c) $2x - 3y + 5z = 8$ d) $2x - 3y^2 + z = 10$
- If two matrices A and B of same order are obtained from each other by performing elementary row operations, then matrices A and B are called _____.
a) Row equivalent b) Column equivalent
c) Singular d) Non-singular
- If V has a basis of n elements, then every set of p vectors of V , with $p > n$, is _____.
a) Linearly Independent
b) Linearly Dependent
c) May be Linearly Dependent
d) None of these
- Every field is a vector space over its _____.
a) Super field b) Subfield
c) Ring d) Group
- A vector space $V(F)$ is said to be direct sum of it's subspaces W_1 and W_2 if _____.
a) $V = W_1 + W_2$ b) $W_1 \cap W_2 = \text{Zero space}$
c) Both a and b d) None of these
- Solution of simultaneous equations, $4x - 5y = 17$ and $x - 5y = 8$ is _____.
a) $x = 3, y = -1$ b) $x = 2, y = 3$
c) $x = 4, y = 1$ d) $x = 5, y = 4$
- Which of the following is not a vector space?
a) $C(R)$ b) $\{0\}(Q)$
c) $R(Q)$ d) $Q(C)$

- 9) A necessary condition for $T: U(F) \rightarrow V(F)$ to be one-one and onto is that _____.
 a) $\dim U \leq \dim V$ b) $\dim V \leq \dim U$
 c) $\dim U < \dim V$ d) $\dim U = \dim V$
- 10) Any homogeneous system of linear equation has _____ solution.
 a) at most one b) one
 c) at least one d) at most two

B) Fill in the blanks.**06**

- 1) The dimension of null space of T is called _____ of T .
- 2) Number of vectors in any basis of finite dimensional vector space is known as _____ of V .
- 3) If $T: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ is a linear transformation, then $T(x + y) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- 4) If any two rows of a determinant are identical then value of the determinant is _____.
- 5) If $T: U \rightarrow V$ be a linear map from a finite dimensional vector space U to a vector space V . Then $\dim R(T) + \dim N(T) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- 6) If A is a square matrix of order ' n ' and ' k ' is any number then $|k.A| = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

Q.2 Answer the following.**16**

- a) If matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ then find $A^2 - 3A - 13I$?
- b) Write a note on singular and non-singular transformation.
- c) Find value of α where $(3,1,\alpha)$ is Linear combination of $(1,0,1)$ and $(1,1,2)$.
- d) Show that the inverse of a matrix is unique.

Q.3 Answer the following.**08**

- a) If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$, and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ verify that $(AB)' = B'A'$, where A' and B' denote the transpose matrix of A and B respectively.

- b) Show that the subset $\{(a,b,c): a+b+c=0\}$ of $R^3(R)$ is a subspace of $R^3(R)$. **08**

Q.4 Answer the following.

- a) Show that the vectors $(1,1,-1), (2,-3,5), (0,1,4)$ of $R^3(R)$ are linearly independent. **08**

- b) Solve the system of equation by matrix method. **08**
 $5x + 7y + 2 = 0, 4x + 6y + 3 = 0.$

Q.5 Answer the following.

- a) Show that the mapping $T: R^2 \rightarrow R^3$ defined by $T(x,y) = (x+y, x-y, y)$ is linear. **06**

- b) Solve the system of equation by matrix method. **10**
 $x + 2y + 3z = 4, x + 4y + 9z = 6, x + y + z = 3$

Q.6 Answer the following.

- a) Show that $\{(1,1,1), (1,1,0), (1,0,0)\}$ is a basis of R^3 and then express $(2,-3,5)$ in terms of basis elements. **08**

- b) Express the following matrix as a sum of a symmetric and skew symmetric matrix. **08**

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 8 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 7 & 9 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Q.7 Answer the following.

a) Define the following terms:

08

- 1) Linear transformation
- 2) Null space of linear transformation
- 3) Range space of linear transformation
- 4) Identity transformation

b) Find the inverse of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$.

08

Seat No.	
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Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) Question no. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7.
3) Figure to right indicates full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative. Write the sentence again. 10

- 1) Websites that allow the user to search for data on keywords is _____.
a) Routers b) Chat engines
c) Web server d) Search engine
- 2) Good research journal must have _____.
a) Result factor b) Value factor
c) Impact factor d) Citation factor
- 3) While writing materials and methods of research paper _____ tense must be used.
a) Present b) Past
c) Future d) Continuous present
- 4) Scientific paper is organized in IMRAD method in which 'R' stands for _____.
a) Reference b) Result
c) Reinvestigation d) Review
- 5) Which is a statement or set of statements based on repeated experiments or observation?
a) Theory b) Hypothesis
c) Concept d) Scientific law
- 6) Which type of document can be submitted to a research journal for publication of research?
a) Conference report b) Project report
c) Research paper d) Review article
- 7) Which is the part of research design?
a) Environmentally controlled variables
b) Dependent and independent variables
c) Variables
d) Uncontrolled variables
- 8) In which part of research paper HPLC technician name should be included?
a) Results b) Acknowledgement
c) Reference d) Author's name

- 9) Which type of Intellectual property rights taken by cell phone companies?
 - a) Copyright
 - b) Patent
 - c) IC layout
 - d) Industrial design
- 10) Which section mentions chemicals used for the research in a report or paper?
 - a) Materials and methods
 - b) Introduction
 - c) Results and discussion
 - d) Conclusion

B) Write True or False.

06

- 1) Preparation of the final bibliography is a first step of research report writing.
- 2) Results are the part of main text of the research layout.
- 3) Materials and methods are a part of main text of the research layout.
- 4) Plagiarism is not a scientific misconduct.
- 5) Patent Cooperation Treaty is used for international patent application.
- 6) Book rights can be protected by the Trademark type of IPR.

Q.2 Answer the following.

16

- Write a short note on authorship format of the research paper.
- Write a short note on conclusion of the research paper.
- Explain briefly importance of punctuation in research paper.
- Write a short note on different types of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR).

Q.3 Answer the following.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------|
| a) | Explain in brief about first 5 steps of research process. | 10 |
| b) | Write a note on audio-visual aids used for presentations. | 06 |

Q.4 Answer the following.

- | | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|
| a) | Explain in brief about oral, poster and written presentations. | 10 |
| b) | Write a note on basic principles of experimental designs. | 06 |

Q.5 Answer the following.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------|
| a) | Write in brief about tenses used in various sections of research paper. | 10 |
| b) | Write a short note on ideal abstract of the research paper. | 06 |

Q.6 Answer the following.

- | | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|
| a) | Write in brief about layout of the project report. | 10 |
| b) | Write a short note on reference section of the research paper. | 06 |

Q.7 Answer the following.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------|
| a) | Write in brief about ideal 'Material and Methods' and 'Results and Discussion' of the research paper. | 10 |
| b) | Write a note on Patentable subject matter. | 06 |

Seat No.	
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Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) Q. Nos. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7
3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternative. 10

- 1) In _____ the work is carried out by using chemicals, drugs and water.

a) Mobile b) Web

c) Dry d) Wet
- 2) By _____ Genomic library can be prepared.

a) Shotgun experiment b) PCR technique

c) Colony hybridization d) Electrophoresis
- 3) When mean, median and mode lie in the centre of the curve, the distribution is known as _____.

a) Chi-square b) Normal

c) Right skewed d) Left skewed
- 4) Pharmacogenomics is the identification of drugs through _____ study.

a) Structure b) Morphology

c) Genomic d) Solubility
- 5) _____ is another name of biostatistics.

a) Biometry b) Bioinformatics

c) Biocounter d) Biotechnology
- 6) _____ is the deposition of CDNA into the inert structure.

a) Silencing b) Splicing

c) Microarray d) Mapping
- 7) Protein analysis system is _____.

a) In PASY b) ExPASY

c) PAS d) SAPy
- 8) PubMed is a _____ database.

a) Protein b) Nucleic acid

c) Analytical d) Literature
- 9) _____ is form of graphical presentation of data.

a) Bar diagram b) Pie diagram

c) Line diagram d) Histogram
- 10) _____ is first step in calculating median.

a) Arrange data b) Calculate range

c) Delete data d) Count the data

B) Give True or False.**06**

- 1) Cluster sampling is often used in marketing research.
- 2) The sum of the absolute deviation about mean is always positive.
- 3) Phylogenetic relationship can be shown by Histogram.
- 4) BLAST is an example of homology and similarity tool.
- 5) Mode is the average of set of values.
- 6) DDBI is a public database of Nucleotide sequences.

Q.2 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Give in detail applications of Bioinformatics in Drug discovery.
- b) Describe in brief Gene Bank.
- c) Describe the content formats of database entries.
- d) Describe the primary and secondary data. Attempt any three of the following.

Q.3 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Describe in detail tests for goodness of fit and standard error.
- b) Describe in detail PubMed.

Q.4 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Describe in detail Proteomics.
- b) Describe in detail role of NCBI.

Q.5 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Describe in detail Probability.
- b) Discuss in detail functional genomics.

Q.6 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Describe in detail correlation and regression.
- b) Describe in brief protein arrays.

Q.7 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Comment on sequence and structure databases.
- b) Discuss in brief Taxonomy and Phylogeny.

Seat No.	
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M.Sc. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
MICROBIOLOGY
Microbial Nanotechnology (MSC23211)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

- Instructions:** 1) Q. Nos. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
 2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7
 3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative.

10

- 1) Endoscopic imaging uses _____ sensors.
 - a) Thermal
 - b) Optic fibre
 - c) Pressure
 - d) Chemical
- 2) _____ converts biochemical events into measurable signals.
 - a) Amplifier
 - b) Opamp
 - c) Transducer
 - d) Rectifier
- 3) The biological response of the biosensor is determined by _____ membrane.
 - a) Physical
 - b) Chemical
 - c) Artificial
 - d) Bio catalytic
- 4) Nano membranes have a pore size of _____ nm.
 - a) 1-10
 - b) 50-75
 - c) 100-150
 - d) 175-200
- 5) _____ technique is used for making Bio chip.
 - a) Microlithography
 - b) Electroplating
 - c) Nanofabrication
 - d) Assembling
- 6) The compounds that lowers the surface tension of liquid are called _____.
 - a) Detergent
 - b) Surfactant
 - c) Soap
 - d) Wetting agent
- 7) Nano pores are made up of _____.
 - a) Carbon
 - b) Titanium
 - c) Silicon
 - d) Gold
- 8) _____ metal is used with nanoparticles for antibiotic delivery.
 - a) Zink
 - b) Gold
 - c) Titanium
 - d) Silver
- 9) Nucleic acid ligands that binds with high affinity to their target molecules and used in the detection of protein analysis are called _____.
 - a) Aptamers
 - b) Cofactor
 - c) Protomer
 - d) Peptomers
- 10) _____ nanomaterial is used in remediation of Waste.
 - a) Probe
 - b) TiO₂
 - c) Cellotape
 - d) Nanotubes

B)	State true or false.	06
	1) RNA probes are molecular beacons.	
	2) TEM is transmission electric microscope.	
	3) Nano silver can be used in medical sector.	
	4) The Fullerene are Carbon based carriers.	
	5) Microorganisms cannot synthesis nanoparticles.	
	6) Bucky balls are made up of Carbon.	
Q.2	Write Short Notes on.	16
	a) Characterisation of gold nanoparticles.	
	b) Nanowires.	
	c) Physical and chemical properties of Silver nanoparticles.	
	d) Uses of Nanoparticles in Drug targeting.	
Q.3	a) Comment on Concept and future Prospectus of Nano medicine.	08
	b) Discuss the uses of Nanotechnology in manipulation of cell and biomolecules.	08
Q.4	a) Describe in detail MRI.	08
	b) Explain in detail nanotechnology in protein detection.	08
Q.5	a) Give an account on Microarray.	08
	b) Describe in brief Chemical synthesis of Nanoparticles.	08
Q.6	a) Describe in detail nanotechnology in Waste management.	08
	b) Describe in detail X-ray Diffraction.	08
Q.7	a) Discuss in detail construction and working of Biosensors.	08
	b) Explain in detail health risk associated with nanoparticles.	08

Seat No.	
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M.Sc. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
PHYSICS ALL BRANCHES
Fundamentals of Electronics (MSC02210)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

- Instructions:** 1) Q. Nos. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
 2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7
 3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative.

10

- 1) The circuit in which current has a complete path to flow is called _____ circuit.
 - a) short
 - b) open
 - c) closed
 - d) open loop
- 2) Separation of charge creates _____.
 - a) Current
 - b) Voltage
 - c) Resistance
 - d) Friction
- 3) Inductor is _____ element.
 - a) Active
 - b) Passive
 - c) Linear
 - d) Polar
- 4) KCL is based on the fact that _____.
 - a) There is a possibility for a node to store energy.
 - b) There cannot be an accumulation of charge at a node.
 - c) Charge accumulation is possible at node
 - d) Charge accumulation may or may not be possible
- 5) A junction where two (or) more than two network elements meet is known as a _____.
 - a) Node
 - b) Branch
 - c) Loop
 - d) Mesh
- 6) Which of the following is not an expression power?
 - a) $P=VI$
 - b) $P=I^2R$
 - c) $P=V^2/R$
 - d) $P=I/R$
- 7) For maximum transfer of power, internal resistance of the source should be _____.
 - a) Equal to load resistance
 - b) Less than the load resistance
 - c) Greater than the load resistance
 - d) None of the above
- 8) A semiconductor is formed by _____ bonds.
 - a) Covalent
 - b) Electrovalent
 - c) Co-ordinate
 - d) None of the above
- 9) Op-Amp is _____ coupled voltage type of amplifier.
 - a) AC
 - b) DC
 - c) ADC
 - d) DAC

- 10) Astable Multivibrators has _____ Stable states.
- Zero
 - One
 - Two
 - Three

B) Write true or false.

06

- Reverse saturation current or diode current of Photodiode is directly proportional to the intensity of light.
- The feedback component in an op-amp integrator is a capacitor.
- The charge carriers in a junction field effect transistor (JFET) will flow from source to drain in a p-channel and from drain to source in an n-channel.
- The h parameters of a transistor changes when the operating point of the transistor changes.
- The output of an op-amp comparator will be zero when the input voltage exceeds the reference voltage.
- Energy is equal to power multiplied by voltage.

Q.2 Answer the following.

16

- Explain the ideal Characteristics of Op-amp.
- Explain the following network laws with suitable example.
 - KCL
 - KVL
- Describe briefly: LED.
- Write a note on Op-Amp regulator.

Q.3 Answer the following.

- Explain the operation of PN junction diode under forward and reverse bias condition.
- What is transistor? Explain its static characteristics.

08

08

Q.4 Answer the following.

- Explain how op-amp can be used as
 - Integrator
 - Differentiator
 - Comparator
- With a neat diagram, explain the working of solar cell.

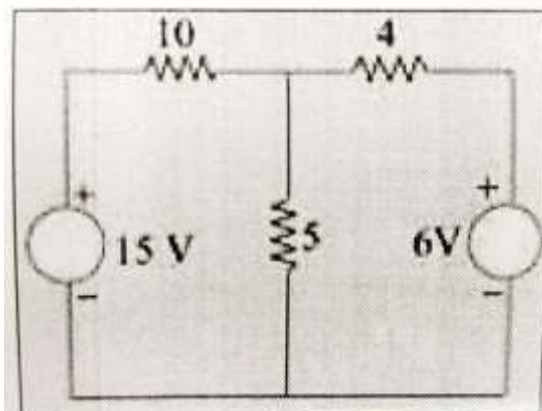
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06

Q.5 Answer the following.

- State Thevenin's theorem and its limitations. Apply this theorem to calculate the current through the 4Ω resistor of the circuit of following figure.

10



- With a neat diagram, explain the construction and working of 555 timer as monostable operation

06

Q.6 Answer the following.

- a) With a necessary equation and circuit explain emitter bias of transistor. **08**
- b) What is Op-Amp? Explain V-I converter and derive an expression for its output current in terms of input voltage. **08**

Q.7 Answer the following.

- a) What is FET? Explain its static characteristic in detail. **08**
- b) Explain in detail Instrumentation amplifier. **08**

Seat No.	
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M.Sc. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024

PHYSICS ALL BRANCHES

Conventional & Non Conventional Energy (MSC03211)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

- Instructions:** 1) Q. Nos. 1 and 2 are compulsory
 2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7
 3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative. 10

- 1) The Kinetic Energy of the wind is _____.
 - a) $E = \frac{1}{2}\rho u^2$
 - b) $E = \frac{1}{2}\rho u^3$
 - c) $E = \frac{1}{2}A\rho u^3$
 - d) None of these
- 2) Series and parallel combination of the solar cell is known as _____.
 - a) solar light
 - b) solar array
 - c) solar sight
 - d) solar eye
- 3) Beta- delayed neutrons allowed mechanical control of chain reaction by _____ and _____ of control rods.
 - a) insertion, withdrawal
 - b) neutron, proton
 - c) extraction, reactor
 - d) All of the above
- 4) The useful part of energy is called _____.
 - a) energy
 - b) anergy
 - c) waste
 - d) exergy
- 5) Fossil fuels are rich in carbon and _____.
 - a) nitrogen
 - b) hydrogen
 - c) methane
 - d) oxygen
- 6) The first steam engine is devised by _____.
 - a) Watt
 - b) Huygen
 - c) Hero
 - d) Savery
- 7) What are three relevant bands of solar radiation?
 - a) UV, infrared and far infrared
 - b) Ultrasonic, infrared and visible
 - c) UV, visible and infrared
 - d) UV, ultrasonic and near infrared
- 8) In Sunlight, photons at the red and blue ends of the visible spectrum are absorbed by _____ in leaves of plants.
 - a) triglycerides
 - b) chlorophyll pigments
 - c) carbohydrate
 - d) polysaccharides
- 9) On large scale combustion and gasification of Biomass is utilized for _____.
 - a) biogas and heat
 - b) heat and electricity
 - c) only heat
 - d) Both a) and b)

- 10) According to first law of thermodynamics: _____.
a) Energy exists in many forms
b) In an energy conversion process one form of energy is transformed to another
c) Energy cannot be created newly and cannot be destroyed
d) All of the above

B) State True or False.**06**

- 1) Nozzle pipes and nozzle needles are used in Pelton turbines. (True / False)
- 2) In hydroelectric power plants, medium head scheme is suitable for run of the river. (True/False)
- 3) The natural gas is not an example of renewable energy. (True/ False)
- 4) Energy gap is overlapped between valance band and conduction band in semiconductors. (True/ False)
- 5) The nuclear energy is measured as MeV. (True/ False)
- 6) On a global scale, the intensity of solar radiation is higher at poles. (True/False)

Q.2 Answer the following (Any Four)**16**

- a) Write a note on bio fuel.
- b) Write a note on solar spectrum.
- c) Distinguish between conventional and non-conventional energy sources.
- d) Explain chain reaction in brief.

Q.3 Answer the following.

- a) Explain reaction type and impulse type hydro-electric turbines.
- b) Write a note on types of coal.

10**06****Q.4 Answer the following.**

- a) Explain in detail different solar thermal collectors.
- b) Describe working of p-n junction solar cell.

10**06****Q.5 Answer the following.**

- a) Write a note on biomass energy production.
- b) Write a note on global wind pattern.

10**06****Q.6 Answer the following.**

- a) Explain binding energy and stability of nuclei.
- b) Describe environmental impact of nuclear power.

10**06****Q.7 Answer the following.**

- a) Write a note on brief history of energy technology.
- b) Write a note on modern wind turbines.

08**08**

Seat No.	
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M.Sc. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
STATISTICS
Statistical Methods (MSC16208)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

- Instructions:** 1) Q. Nos. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
 2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7.
 3) Figure to right indicate full marks.
 4) Use of calculator is allowed.

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative.

10

- 1) Let X_1, X_2, X_3 be a speed of train per unit time for T_1, T_2, T_3 duration of time respectively. Then we can compute average speed of train per unit time by using _____.
 a) Arithmetic Mean b) Geometric mean
 c) Harmonic mean d) Median
- 2) Let X is a random variable representing the number of heads obtained when an unbiased coin is tossed 4 times, then a maximum value taken by X is _____.
 a) 16 b) 4
 c) 3 d) 0
- 3) Quartile deviation (QD) is equal to _____.
 a) Interquartile range (IQR) b) Double the IQR
 c) Half the IQR d) None of these
- 4) If one regression coefficient is greater than 1, then other must be _____.
 a) Less than 1 b) Equal 1
 c) Greater than 1 d) Equal to -1
- 5) In a popular shopping center, the waiting time for an ABISA ATM machine is found to be uniformly distributed between 1 and 5 minutes. What is the probability of waiting between 2 and 4 minutes to use the ATM?
 a) 0.25 b) 0.50
 c) 0.75 d) 0.20
- 6) The mean of exponential distribution equals the mean of Poisson distribution only when the exponential distribution has a mean equal to _____.
 a) 1.0 b) 0.5
 c) 0.25 d) 2.0
- 7) For large samples, the test for comparing two population proportions is based on _____ distribution.
 a) Poisson b) Binomial
 c) Normal d) t
- 8) Which one of the following is the second kind error in testing of hypothesis?
 a) Accept H_0 b) Reject H_0
 c) Reject H_0 when H_0 is true d) Accept H_0 when H_0 is false

- 9) If there are zero differences in sign test, they may be _____.
 a) discarded
 b) treated half of them as positive
 c) treated half of them as negative
 d) All the above
- 10) To test the randomness of sample, appropriate test is _____.
 a) Sign
 b) Signed-rank
 c) Run
 d) Median

B) Fill in the blanks.**06**

- 1) If 25% of the items are less than 10 and 25% are more than 40, then quartile deviation is _____.
- 2) The correlation coefficient is the _____ mean of two regression coefficients.
- 3) If there are 10 symbols of two types, equal in number, the maximum possible number of runs is _____.
- 4) If the correlation coefficient between X and Y is 0.8 the correlation coefficient between $-X$ and $-Y$ is _____.
- 5) The degrees of freedom for a χ^2 statistic in case of contingency table of order 2×2 .
- 6) The number of runs in sequence $A B B A A A B B A A B B B A B$ are _____.

Q.2 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Define range as a measure of dispersion. State merits and demerits of range.
- b) The two regression coefficients b_{xy} and b_{yx} are $1/6$ and $3/2$ respectively. Find the correlation coefficient between X and Y and standard deviation of Y if standard deviation of X is 5.
- c) The following data pertaining to the number of members in a family. Find the median size of family.

Members (X)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Frequency (f)	1	3	5	6	10	13	9	5	3	2	2	1

- d) Discuss Wilcoxon's signed-rank test for a single sample.

Q.3 Answer the following.**08**

- a) What do you mean by measures of central tendency? Define.
 1) Arithmetic mean
 2) Geometric mean and
 3) Harmonic mean
- b) Following is the distribution of persons according to different income groups. Calculate the arithmetic mean.

08

Income (Rs.100)	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
No. of Persons	6	8	10	12	7	4	3

Q.4 Answer the following.

- a) What is kurtosis? Explain different type of kurtosis with suitable diagram. **08**
- b) Compute quartile deviation from the following data. **08**

C.I	4-8	8-12	12-16	16-20	20-24	24-28	28-32	32-36	36-40
f	6	10	18	30	15	12	10	6	2

Q.5 Answer the following.

- a) What is Correlation? Explain with suitable examples the difference between positive and negative correlation. Explain how scatter diagram is used to study correlation between two variables. **08**
- b) In an evaluation of answer script the following marks are awarded by the examiners. Compute Spearman's rank correlation coefficient. **08**

Examiner- 1	88	95	70	96	50	80	75	85
Examiner-2	84	90	88	55	48	85	82	72

Q.6 Answer the following.

- a) Define uniform distribution over the interval (a, b) . The radius X of a ball bearing has uniform distribution over the interval $(0, 1.5)$. Find **08**
- 1) $P(X > 0.5)$
 - 2) $P(X < 0.4)$
 - 3) $P(0.3 < X < 1.2)$
- b) In two factories A and B located in the same industrial area, the average daily wages (in Rs.) and the standard deviations are as follows **08**

Factory	Average	Standard deviation	No. of workers
A	34.5	5	476
B	28.2	4.5	524

- 1) Which factory A or B pays out a larger amount as daily wages?
- 2) Which factory A or B has greater variability in individual wages?

Q.7 Answer the following.

- a) What is run? Explain how the hypothesis of randomness of a sample of numerical observations may be tested based on number of runs. **08**
- b) Define a contingency table. A survey was conducted to investigate whether alcohol drinking and smoking are related. The following information was compiled for 600 persons. **08**

	Smoker	Non-smoker
Drinker	193	165
Non-Drinker	89	153

Using 5 % level of significance test the null hypothesis that alcohol drinking are smoking are not related. [The critical value χ^2_1 for $\alpha = 0.05$ is 3.841].

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M.Sc. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
ZOOLOGY
Computational Biology (MSC31210)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

- Instructions:** 1) Q. Nos. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
 2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7
 3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative.

10

- 1) _____ is the most repeated observation in the statistical data.
 - a) Mode
 - b) Mean
 - c) Median
 - d) All the above
- 2) The sum of observation divided by number of observations is defined as _____.
 - a) Median
 - b) Mode
 - c) Mean
 - d) All the above
- 3) The difference between largest observation and smallest observation is called _____.
 - a) Range
 - b) Q.D.
 - c) Coeff. Of Range
 - d) None of these
- 4) The correlation coefficient lies between _____.
 - a) 0 to 1
 - b) -1 to 1
 - c) 0 to ∞
 - d) $-\infty$ to ∞
- 5) If X and Y are independent then Correlation between X and Y is _____.
 - a) 0
 - b) 1
 - c) -1
 - d) All the above
- 6) If $P(A) = 0.2$ then $P(A^c)$ is _____.
 - a) 0.2
 - b) 0.8
 - c) 0.4
 - d) None of these
- 7) For Normal Distribution _____.
 - a) Mean = Median = Mode
 - b) Mean > Median > Mode
 - c) Mean < Median < Mode
 - d) All the above
- 8) Highly- ve correlation can be determined if value of r is _____.
 - a) -0.64
 - b) -0.42
 - c) -0.52
 - d) -0.99
- 9) _____ is defined as square root of the arithmetic mean of the squares of the deviation from the mean.
 - a) Correlation
 - b) Standard deviation
 - c) Z test
 - d) Dispersion
- 10) t' test is used for testing _____.
 - a) Sample mean
 - b) Population mean
 - c) Sample variance
 - d) Population variance

B) Write true or false.**06**

- 1) Mode is a mostly occurred value in the data.
- 2) The difference between the smallest and largest value is a range of the data.
- 3) When the two observations of the data move in opposite direction it is the examples of positive correlation.
- 4) +1 indicates the perfect negative correlation.
- 5) The standard deviation is a measure of central tendency.
- 6) In a binomial distribution, the successive trials are independents.

Q.2 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Find out the mode from the given data.
45, 44, 45, 43, 46, 45, 47, 48, 45, 46
- b) Define the perfect positive correlation with scattered diagram.
- c) Describe the range with its coefficients.
- d) Define the term arithmetic mean with formula for continuous series data.

Q.3 Answer the following.

- a) What are the different measures of central tendency? Give the merits of mean. **10**
- b) Write a note on quartile deviation. **06**

Q.4 Answer the following.

- a) Give an account of standard deviation of continuous series data from mean. **10**
- b) Describe the Karl Pearson coefficient of correlation. **06**

Q.5 Answer the following.

- a) Describe the term probability and state the properties of probability. **10**
- b) What is spearman rank correlation? State the merits of rank correlation. **06**

Q.6 Answer the following.

- a) Give an account on different measures of dispersion. **10**
- b) Explain the different types of hypothesis testing. **06**

Q.7 Answer the following.

- a) Describe the term correlation with different types of scattered diagram. **10**
- b) Describe the term Normal distribution and state its properties. **06**

**Seat
No.**

Research Methodology and Intellectual Property Right (MSC31211)

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

10

- 1) The empirical data that is collected from place of the origin for the first time is called as _____.
a) Primary b) Secondary
c) Quaternary d) Tertiary
- 2) Evaluation of scientific, academic or professional work by others working in the same field is called as _____ process.
a) Evaluation b) Examination
c) Assessment d) Peer Review
- 3) DST Stands for _____.
a) Department of Science & Telecommunication
b) Department of Science & Telemedicine
c) Department of Science & Technology
d) Department of Science & Tools
- 4) _____ application software is used for data entry, management, analysis, visualization & many other statistical functions.
a) MS-Word b) MS-Excel
c) MS-Publisher d) MS-Powerpoint
- 5) Row heading of a table is known as _____.
a) Data b) Columns
c) Stub d) Stum
- 6) A short summary of the technical report is called as _____.
a) Article b) Research abstract
c) Publication d) Guide
- 7) Last stage of research process is _____.
a) Research design b) Report of Thesis writing
c) Data analysis d) Review of literature
- 8) The rights given to persons over the creations of their minds such as inventions, literary and artistic works, and symbols, names and images used in commerce.
a) Intellectual Privacy Rights b) Intellectual Possessions Rights
c) Intellectual Property Rights d) Intellectual Proprietary Rights
- 9) _____ is a well known reference manager software.
a) GenBank b) NCBI
c) Mendeley d) BLAST

10) The _____ is a measure of the frequency with which the average article in a journal has been cited in a particular year.

- a) Impact factor (IF)
- b) Citation Index
- c) H-Index
- d) Google Index

B) Write true or false.

06

- 1) Rights of authors of literary and artistic works are protected by copyright.
- 2) The first step after the identification of a research problem is to write a thesis.
- 3) List of technical terms used in the thesis are called as glossary.
- 4) UGC stands for University Grants Committee.
- 5) Google Scholar provides a simple way to broadly search for scholarly literature.
- 6) P-value measure of strength of evidence the sample data provides against the null hypothesis.

Q.2 Answer the following.

16

- a) Peer Review process
- b) Bibliography and citation styles
- c) Collection of literature
- d) Short communication

Q.3 Answer the following.

a) Write an account on digital library.

10

b) Discuss tabulation of data & its significance.

06

Q.4 Answer the following.

a) Discuss impact factor and importance of the same in research publication with suitable examples.

08

b) Explain an account on the revocation of neem patent.

08

Q.5 Answer the following.

a) Give an account on patenting of biological material with examples.

10

b) Discuss data management and analysis using EXCEL application software.

06

Q.6 Answer the following.

a) Write an account on collection of literature with reference to Google Scholar, PubMed, Infilbnet.

10

b) Give a detailed account on the thesis structure and add a note on various referencing styles.

06

Q.7 Answer the following.

a) Discuss the preparation of research manuscript with various components and submission procedure.

08

b) Define Geographical Indications, trade secrets & layout designs and add a note on patenting procedure.

08

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M.A. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Financial Markets and Institutions (MA13209)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Choose the correct alternative.

16

- 1) _____ market provides the long term funds.
 - a) Money Market
 - b) Primary Market
 - c) Capital Market
 - d) Secondary Market
- 2) _____ helps to establish the link in between of savers and Investors in Market.
 - a) Marketing
 - b) Financial Market
 - c) Real Market
 - d) All the above
- 3) _____ is playing very important role as an intermediary between government and money market.
 - a) Reserve Bank of India
 - b) Commercial Bank
 - c) Cooperative bank
 - d) SEBI
- 4) NBFIs stands _____.
 - a) Non-Banking Financial Industries
 - b) Non-Banking Financial Institution
 - c) Non-Board Financial Industries
 - d) Non-Board Financial Institutions
- 5) Which is creating the credit?
 - a) Reserve Bank of India
 - b) Foreign Bank
 - c) Commercial Banks
 - d) Private Bank
- 6) _____ is a market for old issues.
 - a) Money Market
 - b) Primary Market
 - c) Secondary Market
 - d) All the Above
- 7) _____ is a process of admitting securities for trading on a recognised stock exchange.
 - a) Portfolio
 - b) Listing
 - c) Admission
 - d) Registration
- 8) _____ has statutory powers to regulate and promote the Indian Capital Market.
 - a) SEBI
 - b) RBI
 - c) Merchant Banks
 - d) All the Above
- 9) The Indian financial system can be classified into be _____.
 - a) Organized sector only
 - b) Unorganized sector only
 - c) Both (A) and (B)
 - d) None of (A) and (B)

- 10) The Component of Formal Financial system is _____.
a) Financial institution only b) Financial Market only
c) Financial instruments only d) All the above
- 11) _____ acts as intermediary in complex financial transactions such as merger and acquisitions.
a) Investment bank only b) Merchant bank only
c) Both (A) and (B) d) None of (A) and (B)
- 12) _____ is a market for short-terms.
a) Call Money Market b) Stock funds
c) Dividend stock d) Real estate
- 13) _____ is also known as discount market.
a) Treasury bill market b) The commercial bills market
c) Call money market d) None of theses
- 14) SEBI stands _____.
a) Security equity Board of India
b) Security Exchange Board of India
c) Security equality Board of India
d) Security Exchange Board of Investment
- 15) _____ Is major player of Indian Money Market?
a) Central Bank b) Co-operative banks
c) Commercial Banks d) All the above
- 16) RBI is the lender of last resort for _____.
a) Stock Market b) Central Government
c) Commercial Bank d) All the above

Q.2 Write Short Answer. (Any 4 out of 6)**16**

- 1) What is financial market?
- 2) What is monetary policy?
- 3) What is capital market?
- 4) What is merchant bank?
- 5) What is devaluation?
- 6) What is commercial paper?

Q.3 Write Short answers. (Any 2 out of 4)**16**

- 1) What is structure of financial system?
- 2) What is role of development banks?
- 3) What is role of insurance regulatory and development authority?
- 4) What is international liquidity?

Q.4 Write The Detail Answer (Any One)**16**

What are the functions of central bank?

OR

What is SEBI? Explain the functions of SEBI.

Q.5 Write the Detail Answer**16**

What is credit creation? Explain the various factors influencing the credit creation.

Seat No.	
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- 9) माळढोक पक्षी अभयारण्यक्षेत्र ——— जिल्ह्यात आहे.
 अ) कोल्हापूर ब) सोलापूर
 क) सातारा ड) सांगली
 - 10) एमटीडीसीचे मुख्यालय ——— येथे आहे.
 अ) पुणे ब) मुंबई
 क) नाशिक ड) औरंगाबाद
 - 11) मुंबईजवळील ——— लेणी हे पर्यटकांचे आकर्षण आहे.
 अ) कार्ले ब) एलिफंटा
 क) भेडसे ड) पांडवलेणी
 - 12) आयटीडीसी म्हणजे ———.
 अ) भारतीय पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ
 ब) आंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ
 क) पर्यटन विभागाचा परिचय
 ड) यापैकी नाही
 - 13) ——— हा छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांचे जन्मस्थळ आहे.
 अ) पन्हाळा किल्ला ब) रायगड किल्ला
 क) शिवनेरी किल्ला ड) सिंहगड किल्ला
 - 14) महाराष्ट्रातील कोणत्या ऐतिहासिक आणि पवित्र शहराला ‘दक्षिण काशी’ असेही म्हणतात?
 अ) सातारा ब) पंढरपूर
 क) नाशिक ड) वार्डे
 - 15) अजिंठा लेणी ——— जिल्ह्यामध्ये आहे.
 अ) पुणे ब) नाशिक
 क) औरंगाबाद ड) जळगाव
 - 16) राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय स्थापन वर्ष ———.
 अ) 15 ऑगस्ट 1949 ब) 26 जानेवारी 1950
 क) 26 जानेवारी 1951 ड) 15 ऑगस्ट 1947

प्र.2 थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही चार)

16

- अ) पर्यटनातील नवप्रवाह
- ब) पर्यटनाचे राजकीय महत्त्व
- क) पर्यटन संस्थांचे काम
- ड) रायगड किल्ला
- इ) पर्यटनाची व्याप्ती
- ई) I.T.D.C चे काम लिहा.

- प्र.3 खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे द्या. (कोणतेही दोन)** **16**
- अ) महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळाच्या कामाची चर्चा करा.
ब) भाजे लेणींचे महत्त्व समजावून सांगा.
क) पर्यटनाचे सामाजिक महत्त्व सांगा.
ड) कार्ले चैत्याची मुख्य वैशिष्ट्ये स्पष्ट करा.
- प्र.4 खालील प्रश्नांची तपशीलवार उत्तरे द्या. (कोणतेही एक)** **16**
- अ) महाराष्ट्रातील पर्यटनाची प्रमुख आकर्षणे कोणती आहेत?
किंवा
ब) तुम्ही भेट दिलेल्या पर्यटन स्थळ किंवा पुरातत्व स्थळाचा क्षेत्रभेट अहवाल लिहा.
- प्र.5 खालील प्रश्नाचे तपशीलवार उत्तर द्या.** **16**
- संग्रहालयाचे प्रकार आणि आधुनिक पर्यटनातील त्याचे महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा.

Seat No.	
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Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

16

- 1) Which caves are well known for their Indian-rock cut architecture?
a) Khajuraho b) Hampi
c) Ajanta d) Pitalkhora
- 2) UNESCO is _____.
a) United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
b) United Nations Environment, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
c) United Nations Educational, Social, and Cultural Organization
d) United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Civic Organization
- 3) The famous Ramlingappa Iamtare Museum is situated at _____.
a) Aurangabad b) Ter
c) Paithan d) None of these
- 4) Which of the following fort has a famous wall called 'Hirakani Buruj' and the imposing Maha Darwaja?
a) Raigad fort b) Shivaneri fort
c) Daulatabad fort d) Purandar fort
- 5) PATA means _____.
a) Pacific Asia Travel Association b) Pacific African Travel Association
c) Pacific African Travel Agency d) None of these
- 6) Which of the following temple is the example of Dravida style of architecture?
a) Sun temple b) Brihadisvara Temple
c) Dashavatara temple d) Khajuraho Temple
- 7) Following hill station is environmental precinct?
a) Junnar b) Matheran
c) Trambakeshwar d) Igatpuri
- 8) The sunrise sector with largest potential of creating employment in Maharashtra is _____.
a) Tourism b) Government job
c) Medical d) Banking
- 9) Maldhok bird sanctuary located at _____ District.
a) Kolhapur b) Solapur
c) Satara d) Sangali
- 10) The headquarters of MTDC is located at _____.
a) Pune b) Mumbai
c) Nasik d) Aurangabad

- 11) _____ Caves near Mumbai are a tourist attraction.
a) Karle
b) Elephanta
c) Bhendse
d) Pandavleni
- 12) ITDC Means _____.
a) Indian Tourism Development Corporation
b) International Tourism Development Corporation
c) Introduction of Tourism Department
d) None of these
- 13) _____ Is the birthplace of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj
a) Panhala fort
b) Raigad fort
c) Shivneri Fort
d) Sinhagad Fort
- 14) Which historic and holy city of Maharashtra is also known as ‘Dakshin Kashi’?
a) Satara
b) Pandarpur
c) Nashik
d) Wai
- 15) Ajanta cave situated in _____ District.
a) Pune
b) Nashik
c) Aurangabad
d) Jalgoan
- 16) National Museum established year _____.
a) 15 August 1949
b) 26 January 1950
c) 26 January 1951
d) 15 August 1947

Q.2 Write Short Answer. (Any Four)

16

- New trends in Tourism
- Political importance of tourism.
- Work of tourist agencies
- Raygadh Fort
- Scope of Tourism
- Write down work of I.T.D.C

Q.3 Answer the following Questions. (Any Two)

16

- Discuss the work of M.T.D.C.
- Explain the importance of bhaje caves.
- Describe the social importance of tourism.
- Explain the main features of Karie Chaitya.

Q.4 Answer the following Questions in Detail. (Any One)

16

- a)** What are the prime Tourism attractions of Maharashtra?
- OR**
- b)** Write a tour report you visited tourist place or archaeological site.

Q.5 Answer the following Question in Detail.

16

Explain the types of museum and its importance in modern tourism.

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

M.A. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Social Marketing (MA04208)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Multiple Choice questions:**16**

- 1) Which of the following is not considered part of marketing communication mix.
 - a) Advertising
 - b) Sales promotion
 - c) Personal selling
 - d) Pricing policy
- 2) DSA means _____.
 - a) Detective Service Agency
 - b) Direct Selling Agent
 - c) Direct Supplying Agent
 - d) Distribution & Sales Agency
- 3) State is one of _____ agencies of Social Marketing.
 - a) Government
 - b) None-government
 - c) International
 - d) Corporate
- 4) BAIF, Pune is a _____.
 - a) State
 - b) Corporate agencies
 - c) International agencies
 - d) NGO's
- 5) Which of the following does not include 4 Cs of social marketing?
 - a) Cause
 - b) Channel
 - c) Communication
 - d) Customer
- 6) Which of the following is not a criteria for segmenting social markets?
 - a) Demographics
 - b) Psychographics
 - c) Order size
 - d) Geographic
- 7) Social marketing is primarily concerned with _____.
 - a) Changing culture
 - b) Changing the status
 - c) Motivating volunteers
 - d) Influencing behavior
- 8) Social marketing is mainly concerned with _____.
 - a) Changing social status
 - b) Profit
 - c) Influencing behavior
 - d) All the above
- 9) What is the second step of marketing research process?
 - a) Develop research plan
 - b) Define the problem
 - c) Make the decision
 - d) Report writing
- 10) Robert F. Lauterborn has written a famous book entitled _____.
 - a) Marketing for non-profit organization
 - b) Integrating Marketing Communication
 - c) Social marketing
 - d) Marketing for Social Change

- 11) The information collected through observation method is a part of ____ data.
 - a) Primary
 - b) Quantitative
 - c) Market
 - d) Secondary
- 12) Providing social message at specific time to the target audience is a part of _____.
 - a) Segmentation
 - b) Positioning
 - c) Advertising
 - d) Marketing
- 13) Which of the following does not include four 'Ps' of Marketing?
 - a) Product
 - b) Purpose
 - c) Price
 - d) Promotion
- 14) Market is essentially a _____ institution.
 - a) Educational
 - b) Social
 - c) Special
 - d) None of these
- 15) What is the long form of IEC?
 - a) Information Education and Communication
 - b) Information Election and Communication
 - c) Information Education and Coordination
 - d) Identification Education and Communicaiton
- 16) Which of the following is not considered part of marketing communication mix?
 - a) Advertising
 - b) Sales promotion
 - c) Personal selling
 - d) Pricing policy

Q.2 Write Short Answers. (Any Four)

16

- 4 Cs
- Segmentation
- Meaning of social Marketing
- Target Group
- Strength of SWOT analysis
- Co-ordinating

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)

16

- What are the social aspects of market?
- What is meant by Strategy formation?
- What are the function of International donor agencies?
- How education plays an important role in social marketing?

Q.4 Answer the following question. (Any One)

16

- a) What is Ethnic and Social Packaging?
- b) Elucidate social aspects of market in detail.

Q.5 Answer the following question.

16

Explain the role of state in social marketing.

Seat No.	
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Set	P
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M.A. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024

MASS COMMUNICATION

Writing and Communication Skills (MA23208)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

- सूचना :** 1) सर्व प्रश्न अनिवार्य आहेत.
2) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

प्र.1 योग्य पर्याय निवडा.

16

- 1) चढत्या संवादाच्या प्रक्रियेत संदेश ----.
अ) खालून वरती वाहतो
ब) वरून खाली वाहतो
क) वरील सदस्यांमध्ये देवाण-घेवाण होते
ड) यापैकी नाही
- 2) नोकरीच्या अर्जासोबत ---- जोडतात.
अ) करिक्चलम वाईटी
ब) अजेंडा
क) मेमो
ड) यापैकी नाही
- 3) संवादात भावना म्हणजे ---- होय.
अ) संवादक
ब) संदेश
क) संदर्भ
ड) अडथळा
- 4) ---- हे संवादाचे माध्यम असू शकत नाही.
अ) लेखी
ब) बोलणे
क) चिन्हे
ड) यापैकी नाही
- 5) नोटीस बोर्ड हे ---- साठी उपयुक्त आहे.
अ) जनसंवाद
ब) उत्तरता संवाद
क) आत्मसंवाद
ड) यापैकी नाही
- 6) ---- हा विश्वसाचा प्रकार नाही.
अ) स्वतः
ब) अति
क) कमी
ड) यापैकी नाही
- 7) ध्यान हा ---- चा प्रकार आहे.
अ) आत्मसंवाद
ब) गट संवाद
क) जनसंवाद
ड) यापैकी नाही
- 8) संवादामध्ये देहबोली ही ----% इतकी असते.
अ) 7%
ब) 38%
क) 55%
ड) यापैकी नाही
- 9) वाचनाच्या प्रक्रियेत ---- टप्पे असतात.
अ) तीन
ब) पाच
क) दोन
ड) यापैकी नाही

- 10)** संवादातील अशाब्दिक संकेत म्हणजे ——— होय.
 अ) दृक संकेत ब) चित्र
 क) रंग ड) यापैकी सर्व

11) संदेशाचे शाब्दिकमधून अशाब्दिक संकेतांमध्ये हस्तांतरण करणे म्हणजे ——— होय.
 अ) वाहिनीकरण ब) मध्यस्थी
 क) सांकेतिकरण ड) निसंकेतिकरण

12) ——— व्यक्ती जनसंवादात सहभागी असतात.
 अ) अनगिनत ब) दोन
 क) शंभर ड) एक

13) नेटिकेट्स मध्ये ——— चा अंतर्भाव होतो.
 अ) संदेश देणे ब) खरेदी
 क) जाहिरात ड) यापैकी नाही

14) चर्चेमध्ये आपण ——— करणे आवश्यक आहे.
 अ) वाद ब) दुसऱ्यांच्या मतांचा आदर
 क) अनादर ड) यापैकी नाही

15) ——— हे पी.पी.टी. चे वैशिष्ट्य नाही.
 अ) स्मार्ट आर्ट ब) ट्रांझिशन
 क) विलप आर्ट ड) यापैकी नाही

16) ——— हे पारंपारिक कलेचा प्रकार आहे.
 अ) वारली चित्रे ब) लावणी
 क) ओवी ड) यापैकी सर्व

प्र.2 खालील प्रश्नांची संक्षिप्त उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही चार)

16

- 1) संवादाचे महत्व स्पष्ट करा.
- 2) मुलाखतीचे तंत्र यावरती संक्षिप्त टिप लिहा.
- 3) आत्मविश्वासावरती लिहा.
- 4) प्रभावी लेखनाचे घटक कोणते आहेत?
- 5) आत्मसंवाद यावरती लिहा.
- 6) वाणी उपचार पद्धती म्हणजे काय?

प्र.3 खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही दोन)

16

- 1) सकारात्मक विचारसारणी ही संकल्पना स्पष्ट करा.
- 2) पॉवर पॉइंट प्रेझेंटेशनची प्रमुख वैशिष्ट्ये कोणती आहेत?
- 3) वेळेचे व्यवस्थापन यावरती संक्षिप्त टिप लिहा.
- 4) संवादाची प्रक्रिया स्पष्ट करा.

प्र.4 खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही एका प्रश्नाचे उत्तर लिहा.

16

तणावाचे व्यवस्थापन कसे करावे?

किंवा

वाचन कौशल्यावर चर्चा करा.

प्र.5 संवाद म्हणजे काय? चांगल्या संवादासाठीचे 7 सी कोणते आहेत?

16

Seat No.	
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Set	P
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M.A. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024**MASS COMMUNICATION****Writing and Communication Skills (MA23208)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions.**16**

- 1) In upward communication messages _____.
a) Flow from the bottom to top
b) Flow from the top to bottom
c) Exchanges between top members
d) None of these
- 2) _____ attached with the application of job.
a) Curriculum Vitae
b) Agenda
c) Memo
d) None of these
- 3) Emotions is _____ in communication.
a) Sender
b) Message
c) Context
d) Barrier
- 4) _____ can not be the medium of communication.
a) Written
b) Spoken
c) Signs
d) None of these
- 5) Notice Board is useful in _____.
a) Mass communication
b) Downward communication
c) Intrapersonal communication
d) None of these
- 6) _____ is not the type of confidence.
a) Self
b) Over
c) Low
d) None of these
- 7) Meditation is type of _____.
a) Intrapersonal communication
b) Group Communication
c) Mass communication
d) None of these
- 8) In Communication process body language is of _____%.
a) 7%
b) 38%
c) 55%
d) None of these
- 9) _____ steps involve in the process of reading.
a) Three
b) Five
c) Two
d) None of these
- 10) The non verbal code for communication is _____.
a) Visual cue
b) Picture
c) Colour
d) All of these
- 11) Transferring messages into verbal in to non-verbal signs is referred to as _____.
a) Channelization
b) Mediation
c) Encoding
d) Decoding

Seat No.	
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Accompaniment with Light Music (Tabla/Pakhavaj) (MA21208)

Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

2) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

16

- 10) तबला वादयाचे खोड ——— पासून बनवतात.
 अ) धातुपासून ब) फायबरपासून
 क) लाकडी ड) मातीपासून
- 11) ज्या वादयामध्ये तारांचा वापर केला जातो अशा वादयांना ——— म्हणतात.
 अ) सुषीर वादये ब) तंतु वादये
 क) घन वादये ड) अवनदध वादये
- 12) ताल त्रिताल च्या मात्रा किती?
 अ) आठ ब) बारा
 क) सोळा ड) चौदा
- 13) पं. भातखंडे यांचे पुर्ण नाव?
 अ) विष्णु नारायण भातखंडे ब) विष्णु दिगंबर भातखंडे
 क) विष्णु वाल्मीकी भातखंडे ड) यापैकी नाही
- 14) ——— या गायनाच्या साथीसाठी मृदंगाचा वापर होतो.
 अ) ठुमरी ब) गजल
 क) धृपद ड) लावणी
- 15) ——— ही वस्तु तबल्याच्या रचनेत वापरली जात नाही.
 अ) वादी ब) गट्टे
 क) तार ड) खोड
- 16) ——— हा ताल सहा मात्रांचा आहे.
 अ) दादरा ब) केरवा
 क) भजनी ड) दिपचंदी

प्र.2 टिपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही चार)

16

- अ) उस्ताद झाकिर हुसैन
 ब) ताल-केरवा
 क) पं. किशन महाराज
 ड) ताल-तिनताल
 इ) उस्ताद अमिर हुसैन खाँ
 ई) ताल-धुमाळी

प्र.3 थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही दोन)

16

- अ) तबला या वादयाची उपयोगिता लिहा.
 ब) बाज म्हणजे काय? व त्याचे प्रकार लिहा.
 क) दादरा व केरवा या तालांचे महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा.
 ड) तबल्यातील दिल्ली घराणे याविषयी माहिती लिहा.

प्र.4 सविस्तर उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणताही एक)

16

- अ) तबल्याचे सचित्र वर्णन करा.
 ब) T भजन या गीत प्रकाराविषयी सविस्तर माहिती लिहा.

प्र.5 सविस्तर उत्तर लिहा.

16

भारतीय वादय वर्गीकरण या विषयी सविस्तर माहिती लिहा.

Seat No.	
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Essay Writing- (Tabla /Pakhavaj) (MA21209)

Max. Marks: 80

सूचना : 1) सर्व प्रश्न अनिवार्य आहेत.
2) उजवीकडील अंक पुर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

16

- 1) तबला वादनात एकूण ——— घराणी आहेत.
अ) 4 ब) 5
क) 6 ड) 7
 - 2) तबला वादनाचा क्रम हा ——— असतो.
अ) दृतकडून विलंबीत ब) विलंबीत कडून दृत
क) अ व ब दोन्ही ड) यापैकी नाही
 - 3) ——— हे पखवाज वादक आहेत.
अ) अहमदजान थिरकवा ब) पं. योगेश समसी
क) अनोखोलाल मिश्रा ड) पं. भवानी शंकर
 - 4) पं. बिरजू महाराज हे ——— या कलेशी संबंधित आहेत.
अ) तबला वादन ब) नृत्य
क) नाट्य ड) यापैकी नाही
 - 5) लयीचे एकूण ——— प्रकार आहेत.
अ) 2 ब) 3
क) 4 ड) 5
 - 6) ——— हे वाद्य धीरगंभीर व भारदस्त स्वभावाचे म्हणून ओळखले जाते.
अ) पखवाज ब) ढोल
क) ताशा ड) हे सर्व
 - 7) पं. भवानी शंकर यांचा जन्म ——— साली झाला.
अ) 1956 ब) 1957
क) 1958 ड) 1959
 - 8) पं. राम सहाय हे ——— वादक आहेत.
अ) तबला वादक ब) सनईवादक
क) संतर वादक ड) यापैकी नाही

- 9) पं. बिरजू महाराज यांचा जन्म ---- साली झाला.
 अ) 1938 ब) 1939
 क) 1940 ड) 1941
- 10) लावणी या प्रकारासाठी ---- या वाद्याचा वापर करतात.
 अ) ढोलक ब) ढोलकी
 क) संबळ ड) यापैकी नाही
- 11) भजन या गीत प्रकारासाठी ---- या तालाचा वापर करतात.
 अ) दादरा ब) केरवा
 क) भजनी ठेका ड) यापैकी नाही
- 12) ---- बनारस घराण्याचे संस्थापक होय.
 अ) अहमदजान थिरकवा ब) सिद्धार्थ खा
 क) मोदू खा ड) पं. राम साहाय
- 13) भगवान शंकर यांच्या हातातील वाद्य.
 अ) संबळ ब) पखवाज
 क) डमरू ड) यापैकी नाही
- 14) तबला वाद्याचा उगम ---- या वाद्यातून झाला.
 अ) संबळ ब) पखवाज
 क) डमरू ड) यापैकी नाही
- 15) तबला वाद्याला एकूण ---- गठ्ठे वापरतात.
 अ) 8 ब) 7
 क) 6 ड) 5
- 16) तबला पखवाज बनविण्यासाठी ---- चमडे वापरतात.
 अ) बकऱ्याचे ब) हरणाचे
 क) बैलाचे ड) यापैकी नाही

प्र.2 टिपा लिहा. (कोणतेही चार)

16

- अ) पं. भवानी शंकर यांचे संगीतातील योगदान.
 ब) तबला या वाद्याचे महत्व
 क) स्वतंत्र तबला वादन क्रम
 ड) आधुनिक काळात तबल्याचा वादनामध्ये झालेले बदल लिहा.
 इ) पं. रामसाहाय संगीतातील योगदान
 ई) पं. बिरजू महाराज यांचे संगीतातील योगदान.

प्र.3 खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही दोन)

- अ) तबला या वाद्याचे सचित्र वर्णन करा.
- ब) तबला वाद्याची चित्रपट संगीतातील उपयोगिता स्पष्ट करा.
- क) पं. तोफीक कुरेशी यांचे संगीतातील योगदान.
- ड) तबला व त्याचे लोकसंगीतातील महत्व व उपयोगिता लिहा.

प्र.4 खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही एक)

16

तुम्ही पाहिलेल्या तबला/पखवाज स्वतंत्र वादन कार्यक्रमाचे वर्णन लिहा.

किंवा

तबला या वाद्यातील वर्ण लिहून त्याचे वर्गीकरण लिहा.

प्र.5 खालील प्रश्नाचे उत्तर लिहा.

16

तबला वाद्याचे संगीतातील स्थान व महत्व यावर सविस्तर माहिती लिहा.

**Seat
No.**

M.A. (Pali) (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Boudhha Sanskar Path-Abhyas (MA17208)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

- सूचना : 1) सर्व प्रश्न अनिवार्य आहेत.
2) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

प्र.1 खाली दिलेल्या पर्यायांपैकी एक योग्य पर्याय निवडा.

16

- [illegible]

- 9) बुद्धगुण किती सांगितले आहेत?
 अ) आठ
 ब) नऊ
 क) दहा
 ड) अकरा
- 10) 'भग्ग' म्हणजे काय?
 अ) भाग
 ब) भेग
 क) नष्ट करणे
 ड) भोग
- 11) मुसावादा म्हणजे काय?
 अ) मूळवादा
 ब) असत्य बोलणे
 क) वादा वाद
 ड) छान बोलणे
- 12) धम्मगुण किती आहेत?
 अ) सहा
 ब) सात
 क) आठ
 ड) नऊ
- 13) उपासक उपोसथा मध्ये किती शीलाचे पालन करतो?
 अ) पाच
 ब) सहा
 क) सात
 ड) आठ
- 14) अतिता' चा अर्थ काय होतो?
 अ) अति
 ब) अमर्याद
 क) भूतकाळात
 ड) सध्या
- 15) 'बुद्धत्व' हे काय आहे?
 अ) नाव
 ब) ईश्वरप्राप्ती
 क) संन्यास
 ड) ज्ञानप्राप्ती अवस्था
- 16) 'वेरमणी' चा अर्थ काय होतो?
 अ) मनीवैर
 ब) मणी ओवणे
 क) अलिप्त रहाणे
 ड) वेगळेमणी

प्र.2 टिपा लिहा. (कोणतेही चार)

- अ) पंचशील
 ब) संस्कार
 क) तिसरण
 ड) अष्टांग मार्ग
 इ) बुद्धत्व
 ई) संघानुसति

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प्र.3 खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही दोन)

- अ) पालि उपोसथ अष्टशील अर्थासहित सांगा.
- ब) शील म्हणजे काय?
- क) बुद्धानुसती म्हणजे काय?
- ड) धम्मपालन गाथा पालित सांगा.

प्र.4 खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही एक)

16

धम्म म्हणजे काय सांगून याविषयी सविस्तर लिहा.

किंवा

गुहस्थी जीवनात तिसरण पंचशीलाचे महत्व स्पष्ट करा.

प्र.5 खालील प्रश्नाचे उत्तर लिहा.

16

बुद्ध म्हणजे काय सांगून बुद्ध संस्काराचे मानवी जीवनात महत्व स्पष्ट करा.

- 8) 'भोजपत्र' याचे दूसरे नाव हे आहे.
 अ) भूर्जपत्र ब) भूमी पत्र
 क) ताडपत्र ड) कोणतेही नाही
- 9) 'हस्तलिखित' याचा ——— अर्थ आहे.
 अ) भोजपत्र ब) बेलपत्र
 क) शासकीय लेख ड) हाताने लिहिलेली प्राचीन पत्रावरील लेख
- 10) ताडपत्र यांच्यावर ——— चा शाईचा वापर आढळतो.
 अ) काजळ ब) माती
 क) केसर ड) कोणतेही नाही
- 11) जास्त आर्द्रता, अंधकार आणि उबदारयुक्त वातावरणाने पांडुलिपि—हस्तलिखितामध्ये ——— होतात.
 अ) रंग ब) बुरशी व कीडे
 क) काळ पडणे ड) तुटणे
- 12) हस्तलिखितास ——— मध्ये गुंडाळून ठेवणे अधिक सुरक्षित मानले जाते.
 अ) प्लास्टिक ब) सूती कपडा
 क) मखमली कपड्या ड) कोणतेही नाही
- 13) पुरातन हस्तलिखितांचे वाचन हे ——— याचे प्रथम ध्येय आहे.
 अ) हस्तलिखित विज्ञान ब) लेखक
 क) पाठक ड) कोणतेही नाही
- 14) वारंवार हस्तलिखितास हाथ लावल्याने व उलटविल्याने पाने ——— असत.
 अ) तुटत ब) गळून जात
 क) हरवित ड) कोणतेही नाही
- 15) प्राचीनकाली पांढरा रंग ——— यास पासून बनविले जात असे.
 अ) काजळ ब) पुष्प
 क) लाकुड ड) शंख
- 16) लिप्यासन कोमल आणि ——— असते.
 अ) मुलायम ब) मृदु
 क) कठोर ड) तुटलेले

प्र.2 टिपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही चार)

- अ) प्रतिलिपिकरण
 ब) हस्तलिखिते यांच्या पाठांतराची कारणे
 क) हस्तलिखिते यांच्या प्रशस्ति
 ड) हस्तलिखिते यांच्यात असणारे विविध संवत्सर
 इ) प्राचीन लेखन साहित्य
 ई) हस्तलिखित संपादन सामग्री

- प्र.3 थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही दोन)** **16**
- अ) हस्तलिखित संशोधन विज्ञान म्हणजे काय?
ब) हस्तलिखित विशेषज्ञाकडून अपेक्षा कोणत्या असतात ते स्पष्ट करा.
क) हस्तलिखित संपादनात मुळ पाठाचा वापर का आवश्यक आहे ते स्पष्ट करा.
ड) पाठ संशोधनात शब्द आणि अर्थ यांचे महत्त्व
- प्र.4 दिर्घोत्तरी प्रश्न. (कोणताही एक)** **16**
- अ) हस्तलिखिते म्हणजे काय हे स्पष्ट करून त्याच्या रचनेविषयी आवश्यक लेखन सामग्री विषयक माहिती द्या.
ब) हस्तलिखित—प्राप्ति आणि संबंधित प्रयत्न त्यासाठी आवश्यक क्षेत्रे, माध्यमे याविषयी चर्चा करा.
- प्र.5 दिर्घोत्तरी प्रश्न.** **16**
- हस्तलिखिते म्हणजे काय हे स्पष्ट करून संशोधकास केले जाणारे कोणते प्रश्न आहेत?

Seat No.	
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Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

सूचना : 1) सर्व प्रश्न अनिवार्य आहेत.
2) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

16

- 1) मानवी विचार व्यक्त करण्याच्या साधनास काय म्हणतात?
अ) भाषा
ब) ध्वनी
क) हातवारे
ड) यापैकी नाही
 - 2) महाराष्ट्र राज्याची स्थापना किती साली झाली?
अ) 1959
ब) 1960
क) 1961
ड) 1947
 - 3) 'मराठी भाषेतील आद्यग्रंथ' कोणता?
अ) ज्ञानेश्वरी
ब) लिळाचरित्र
क) विवेकसिंधू
ड) भावार्थदीपिका
 - 4) मराठी भाषेच्या अस्तित्वाचा सर्वात जुना शिलालेख कोणता?
अ) श्रवण बेळगोळ
ब) कुडल
क) दिवे अगर
ड) अक्षी
 - 5) भाषेचे स्पष्टीकरण करणाऱ्या शास्त्रास काय म्हणतात?
अ) वितरण
ब) व्याकरण
क) विवेचन
ड) उपयोजन
 - 6) 'मराठी भाषा:उद्गम आणि विकास' या ग्रंथाचे लेखक कोण आहेत?
अ) मु. श्री. कानडे
ब) चिं. वि. वैद्य
क) कृ. पां. कुलकर्णी
ड) मो. के. दामले
 - 7) खालीलपैकी विशेषनाम असलेला शब्द कोणता?
अ) हिमालय
ब) गरिबी
क) पर्वत
ड) मुलगा
 - 8) मी, आम्ही, आपण, स्वतः ही कोणत्या सर्वनामाची उदाहरणे आहेत?
अ) संबंधी
ब) प्रथम पुरुषवाचक
क) दर्शक
ड) आत्मवाचक
 - 9) 'माझे पुस्तक' यातील विशेषणाचा प्रकार ओळखा.
अ) सार्वनामिक विशेषण
ब) आवृत्तीवाचक विशेषण
क) क्रमवाचक विशेषण
ड) गूण विशेषण

- 10) 'मी रस्त्यात पडलो' या वाक्यातील क्रियापदाचा प्रकार ओळखा?
 अ) सकर्मक ब) अकर्मक
 क) संयुक्त ड) शक्य क्रियापद
 - 11) पुढील शब्दांमधील अनेकवचनी शब्द ओळखा?
 अ) बत्तासे ब) केळे
 क) गाणे ड) मडके
 - 12) पुढील शब्दांमधील स्त्रीलिंगी शब्द ओळखा.
 अ) रुमाल ब) पागोटे
 क) पगडी ड) कंगवा
 - 13) 'महादेव' हा शब्द कोणत्या समासाचे उदाहरण आहे?
 अ) द्वंद्व ब) तत्पुरुष
 क) बहुव्रीही ड) अव्ययीभाव
 - 14) 'उथळ पाण्याला खळखळाट फार' या म्हणीचा खालीलपैकी कोणता अर्थ आहे?
 अ) ज्याच्या अंगी गुण थोडा तो फार बढाई मारतो
 ब) एकमेकींच्या अगदी विरुद्ध बाजू
 क) स्पष्ट असलेल्या गोष्टीला पुरावा नको
 ड) अंधरुण आपल्या उंचीइतके असावे
 - 15) 'सुसंगति सदा घडो, सुजनवाक्य कानी पडो' या वाक्यातील अलंकार कोणता?
 अ) उपमा ब) उत्प्रेक्षा
 क) यमक ड) श्लेष
 - 16) 'शिपायाकडून चोर पकडला गेला' या वाक्यातील प्रयोग ओळखा?
 अ) अकर्मक कर्तरी प्रयोग ब) सकर्मक कर्तरी प्रयोग
 क) कर्म भाव संकर प्रयोग ड) कर्मकर्तरी प्रयोग

प्र.2 थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही चार)

16

- अ) भाषा ही संकल्पना उलगडून दाखवा.
ब) भाषाभ्यासातील व्याकरणाचे महत्त्व थोडक्यात लिहा.
क) मराठी भाषेतील कोणत्याही पाच म्हणी व त्यांचे अर्थ लिहा.
ड) मराठी भाषेतील लिंग व वचनविचार या संकल्पना स्पष्ट करा.
इ) समास व त्याचे प्रकार उदाहरणांसह स्पष्ट करा.
ई) मराठी भाषेतील वृत्तांचा परिचय करून द्या.

प्र.3 खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही दोन)

16

- अ) मराठी भाषेची वाटचाल स्पष्ट करा.
- ब) व्याकरणाचे स्वरूप व विशेष लिहा.
- क) मराठी भाषेतील वाक्प्रचारांचे सौंदर्य सोदहरण लिहा.
- ड) मराठी भाषेतील अलंकारांचा परिचय करून द्या.

प्र.4 खालील प्रश्नाचे सविस्तर उत्तर लिहा. (कोणताही एक)

16

अ) मराठी शब्दजाती स्वरूप व प्रकार स्पष्ट करा.

ब) मराठी भाषा उत्पत्ती विचार स्पष्ट करा.

प्र.5 खालील प्रश्नाचे सविस्तर उत्तर लिहा.

16

मराठीतील विभक्तीचे स्वरूप सांगून त्याच्या प्रकार आणि वादस्थळांची चर्चा करा.

Seat No.	
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- 9) संसदीय राजभाषा समिति, 1957 में अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं और उच्चतर केंद्रीय सेवाओं में भर्ती के लिए परीक्षा माध्यम के रूप में अंग्रेजी के साथ वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में ——— को लागु करने पर बात की गई।
अ) मराठी ब) संस्कृत
क) हिंदी ड) उर्दू
- 10) राजभाषा विभाग अधीनस्थ कार्यालय ——— है।
अ) केंद्रीय हिंदी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान
ब) केंद्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो तथा संसदीय राजभाषा समिति सचिवालय
क) क्षेत्रीय कार्यान्वयन कार्यालय
ड) उक्त सभी
- 11) राजभाषा सचिव के पद पर ——— कार्यरत है।
अ) अनुराधा मित्रा ब) जी. एस. भारती
क) प्रविण कुमार ड) डॉ. सुनिल कुलकर्णी
- 12) हिंदी साहित्य सम्मेलन मद्रास का नाम में ——— को परिवर्तन किया गया।
अ) 1927 ब) 1930
क) 1940 ड) 1945
- 13) हिंदी विद्यापीठ ——— जगह पर है।
अ) सोलापुर ब) नागपुर
क) मुंबई ड) पुणे
- 14) राजभाषा भारती त्रैमासिक पत्रिका ——— की ओर से निकलती है।
अ) केंद्रीय हिंदी निदेशालय ब) राजभाषा विभाग
क) हिंदी प्रचार सभा ड) कलकत्ता साहित्य परिषद्
- 15) राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा उत्कृष्ट राजभाषा कार्यान्वय के लिए ——— पुरस्कार दिया जाता है।
अ) साहित्य अकादमी ब) राजभाषा गौरव
क) भारत भारती ड) खेलरत्न
- 16) देवनागरी लिपि का प्रयोग ——— भाषा में नहीं होता है।
अ) हिंदी ब) मराठी
क) कन्नड़ ड) नेपाली

प्र.2 निम्नलिखित में से किन्ही चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

16

- अ) राजभाषा किसे कहते हैं?
- ब) मातृभाषा से क्या तात्पर्य है?
- क) अनुच्छेद 344
- ड) संसदीय राजभाषा समिति, 1957
- इ) गृह मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत राजभाषा विभाग की स्थापना कब हुई?
- ई) राष्ट्रभाषा प्रचार समिति वर्धा का संक्षिप्त परिचय दीजिए।

- प्र.3 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।** **16**
- अ) हिंदी राष्ट्रभाषा के लिए उपयुक्त है स्पष्ट कीजिए।
 - ब) अष्टम अनुसूची की भाषाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।
 - क) संसदीय राजभाषा समिति, 1957 की जानकारी दीजिए।
 - ड) संपर्क भाषा के रूप में हिंदी के महत्त्व को आधारेखित लिखिए।
- प्र.4 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किसी एक प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखिए।** **16**
- अ) देवनागरी लिपि के वैज्ञानिकता पर प्रकाश डालिए।
 - ब) राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- प्र.5 राजभाषा हिंदी के विकास में संस्थागत योगदान को समझाइए।** **16**

- 9) 'गबन' उपन्यास पर बनी फिल्म के निर्देशक ---- है।
अ) कृष्णा चोपडा ब) श्याम बेनगेल
क) मोहन भागवत ड) सत्यजीत रे
- 10) ---- फिल्मों में परिवार से संबंधित विषय होता है।
अ) पारिवारिक ब) सामाजिक
क) धार्मिक ड) प्रेमप्रधान
- 11) सन 1955 में बनी 'देवदास' फिल्म का नायक ---- है।
अ) दिलीपकुमार ब) मनोजकुमार
क) देवानंद ड) प्राण
- 12) हिंदी सिनेमा को ---- नाम से भी जाना जाता है।
अ) बॉलीवूड ब) हॉलिवूड
क) सेयर बाजार ड) रोमांचकारी दुनिया
- 13) भारत में सर्वप्रथम सिनेमा को 7 जुलाई 1886 ---- में दिखाया गया है।
अ) कलकत्ता ब) पूणे
क) मुंबई ड) नागपूर
- 14) 'दे दे खुदा के नाम पर' यह गीत ---- फिल्म का है।
अ) इंद्रसभा ब) शोले बने अंगार
क) आलम मारा ड) सागर
- 15) 'हवा में उड़ता जाये मेरा लाल दुपट्टा' यह गीत ---- सिनेमा का है।
अ) किस्मत ब) कैदी
क) तीसरी कसम ड) बरसात
- 16) हिंदी का पहला मुख सिनेमा ---- है।
अ) प्यार के नाम ब) ताजमहल
क) लंकाधन ड) राजा हरिचंद्र

प्र.2 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

16

- अ) फिल्म निर्देशन पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।
- ब) सिनेमा का स्वरूप स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- क) हिंदी सिनेमा और दादासाहब फालके पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।
- ड) 'तिसरी कसम' फिल्म पर प्रकाश डालिए।
- इ) प्रथम सवाक हिंदी फिल्म का परिचय दीजिए।
- ई) 'कोरिओग्राफर' इस संकल्पना पर प्रकाश डालिए।

प्र.3 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के दीर्घोत्तरी उत्तर लिखिए।

16

- अ) सिनेमा की परिभाषा देकर सिनेमा के प्रकारों पर चर्चा कीजिए।
- ब) हिंदी रंगीन सिनेमा का विकास लिखिए।
- क) हिंदी साहित्यिक कृतियों पर बनी फिल्म का विवेचन कीजिए।
- ड) बासु भट्टाचार्य निर्देशित 'तीसरी कसम' इस फिल्म की विषयवस्तु पर प्रकाश डालिए।

- प्र.4** निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किसी एक प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखिए। **16**
हिंदी सिनेमा के उद्भव और विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए।
अथवा
'आषाढ का एक दिन' फिल्म के कथानक पर प्रकाश डालिए।
- प्र.5** सिनेमा का अर्थ बताते हुए सिनेमा निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का परिचय दीजिए। **16**

Seat No.	
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Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

सूचना : 1) सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
2) दाईं ओर लिखे अंक प्रश्न के गुण दर्शाते हैं।

प्र.1 निम्नलिखित वाक्यों के नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में उचित विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए।

16

- 1) माँ के पिता को ---- कहा जाता है।
अ) दादा
क) नाना
ब) मामा
ड) काका
- 2) उनचास अंक में ---- है।
अ) 39
क) 59
ब) 49
ड) 69
- 3) नवम्बर-दिसम्बर में ---- ऋतु होता है।
अ) ग्रीष्म
क) शरद
ब) बसंत
ड) हेमंत
- 4) मिट्टी के बर्तन बनानेवालों को ---- कहा जाता है।
अ) दर्जी
क) मोची
ब) कुम्हार
ड) नाई
- 5) दीर्घ स्वर ---- है।
अ) इ
क) आ
ब) अ
ड) उ
- 6) कण्ठ्य ध्वनियाँ ---- वर्ग की है।
अ) क
क) ट
ब) च
ड) प
- 7) संज्ञा ---- के भेद है।
अ) व्यक्तिवाचक
क) भाववाचक
ब) जातिवाचक
ड) सभी
- 8) पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम के ---- भेद है।
अ) चार
क) तीन
ब) पांच
ड) आठ

- 9) निम्न में से ——— अशुद्ध शब्द है।
 अ) आधार ब) अतिथि
 क) आध्यात्मिक ड) अनपढ़
- 10) निम्न में से ——— शुद्ध शब्द है।
 अ) परिक्षा ब) पोधा
 क) भाशा ड) भाषा
- 11) निम्न में से शुद्ध शब्द ——— है।
 अ) नीति ब) नीती
 क) निति ड) निती
- 12) निम्न वाक्यों में से शुद्ध वाक्य ———
 अ) श्याम ने मुझे आगरा दिखाई। ब) दस लड़की पढ़ रही हैं।
 क) गुफा में बड़ा अंधेरा है। ड) गुफा में घना अंधेरा है।
- 13) अंग्रेजी में संप्रेषण को ——— कहा जाता है।
 अ) Communication ब) Communis
 क) Comon ड) Community
- 14) संप्रेषण में जानकारी को ——— रूप में संप्रेषित किया जाता है।
 अ) मौखिक ब) लिखित
 क) संकेत ड) सभी
- 15) प्रत्यक्षदर्शी साक्षात्कार में संप्रेषण ——— होता है।
 अ) एक ओर से ब) दोनों ओर से
 क) चारों ओर से ड) सभी ओर से
- 16) ——— में संप्रेषण अधिक प्रभावी होता है।
 अ) व्यक्ति के साथ बातचीत ब) समूह चर्चा
 क) सभा ड) सम्मेलन

प्र.2 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

16

- अ) एक से दस अंकों के नाम देवनागरी हिंदी में लिखिए।
 ब) सात वारों के नाम हिंदी भाषा में लिखिए।
 क) 'स्वर' किसे कहते हैं? दीर्घ स्वर लिखिए।
 ड) 'लिंग' की परिभाषा देते हुए उसके प्रकार बताइए।
 इ) वाक्य किसे कहते हैं? रचना के आधार पर वाक्य के भेद बताइए।
 ई) 'साक्षात्कार' किसे कहते हैं? साक्षात्कार के लिए पर्यायी कौन-कौनसे हैं।

प्र.3 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

16

- अ) रिश्ते-नाते को उदाहरण के साथ समझाए।
 ब) संज्ञा किसे कहते हैं? संज्ञा के भेद बताइए।
 क) समूह चर्चा और सभा में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।
 ड) संप्रेषण की विशेषताओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

- प्र.4** निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किसी एक प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखिए। **16**
मुहावरों को परिभाषित करते हुए उसके दस उदाहरण दीजिए।
अथवा
'कारक' व्यवस्था पर प्रकाश डालिए।
- प्र.5** संप्रेषण के अर्थ, परिभाषाएं को देते हुए, संप्रेषण प्रक्रियाओं को समझाइए। **16**

Seat No.	
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Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

16

- Page 1 of 3

- 10) _____ is defined as any communication that occurs outside of the official channels of communication.
- a) Formal Communication
 - b) Informal Communication
 - c) Upward Communication
 - d) Downward Communication
- 11) Unclear ideas in the mind of the sender may create _____.
- a) An effective communication
 - b) Barriers to effective communication
 - c) Informal communication
 - d) Interactive communication
- 12) The role of creative writer is _____.
- a) To criticize
 - b) To analyse
 - c) To inform in a meaningful way that the reader will find enjoyable
 - d) All of the above
- 13) _____ is an unorganized, unofficial, and informal channel of communication in an organization.
- a) Formal communication
 - b) Downward communication
 - c) Grapevine communication
 - d) Upward communication
- 14) Which of the following is count as barrier in the process of communication?
- a) Lack of proper style and feedback
 - b) Noise
 - c) Lack of content
 - d) All of these
- 15) Communication which flows to the higher level of the organization is _____.
- a) Downward Communication
 - b) Straight Communication
 - c) Upward communication
 - d) None of the above
- 16) The process of communication basically consists of _____.
- a) Sender
 - b) Institute
 - c) Structure
 - d) All of these

Q.2 Answer the following questions in brief. (Any Four)**16**

- 1) Define the concept of 'Downward communication.'
- 2) Explain the process of communication.
- 3) Discuss the difference between verbal and non-verbal communication.
- 4) Explain the importance of effective communication in day today life.
- 5) What are the requirements to be good communicator?
- 6) Define the concept of formal communication.

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)**16**

- 1) Define the concept of SQ3R Technique.
- 2) Comment on importance of communication in day today life.
- 3) Explain importance of intensive reading.
- 4) What are the benefits of active listening?

- Q.4 Answer any one of the following.** **16**
Define the concept 'Creative Writing'.
OR
What are the requirements to be effective reader?
- Q.5** What is the role of body language in building interpersonal communication. **16**

- 12) They all gave evidence against one another.
a) Pronoun
b) Noun
c) Adverb
d) Adjective
- 13) Those books are yours.
a) Pronoun
b) Noun
c) Adverb
d) Adjective
- 14) I have been working as a lecturer since 1999.
a) Noun
b) Conjunction
c) Adverb
d) Preposition
- 15) Not _____ word was said. (Choose the correct article)
a) A
b) An
c) The
d) No article
- 16) _____ Virtue is its own reward. (Choose the correct article)
a) A
b) An
c) The
d) No article

Q.2 Write a critical appreciation of the following. (Any Four)

16

- a) My tongue, every atom of my blood, form'd from this soil, this air,
Born here of parents born here from parents the same, and their parents
the same,
I, now thirty-seven years old in perfect health begin,
Hoping to cease not till death.

Creeds and schools in abeyance,
Retiring back a while sufficed at what they are, but never forgotten,
I harbor for good or bad, I permit to speak at every hazard,
Nature without check with original energy-Walt Whitman

- b) Turning and turning in the widening gyre
The falcon cannot hear the falconer;
Things fall apart; the centre cannot hold;
Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world,
The blood-dimmed tide is loosed, and everywhere
The ceremony of innocence is drowned;
The best lack all conviction, while the worst
Are full of passionate intensity- W. B. Yeats

- c) You may write me down in history
With your bitter, twisted lies,
You may trod me in the very dirt
But still, like dust, I'll rise.
Does my sassiness upset you?
Why are you beset with gloom?
'Cause I walk like I've got oil wells
Pumping in my living room.-Maya Angelou

- d) My name is Ozymandias, King of Kings;
Look on my Works, ye Mighty, and despair!
Nothing beside remains. Round the decay
Of that colossal Wreck, boundless and bare
The lone and level sands stretch far away.” -P. B. Shelley
- e) Time is endless in thy hands, my lord.
There is none to count thy minutes.
Days and nights pass and ages bloom and fade like flowers.
Thou knowest how to wait.
Thy centuries follow each other perfecting a small wild flower.
We have no time to lose,
And having no time we must scramble for a chance.
We are too poor to be late. -Rabindranath Tagore
- f) It had metrics one side, inches the other.
You could see where it started and why it stopped, a foot along,
how it ruled the flighty pen,
which petered out sideways when you dreamt.
I could have learned a lot, understood latitude, or the border with Canada,
so stern compared to the South and its unruly river with two names.
But that first day, meandering home, I dropped it. -Daniel J. Langston

Q.3 Answer Any Two of the following.**16**

- 1) What is punctuation? Write a note on the principal stops.
- 2) Write in detail about rules of punctuation.
- 3) Write the punctuation rules of the following:
 - a) Dash and Hyphen
 - b) Comma
- 4) Write the punctuation rules of the following with examples.
 - a) Colon
 - b) Full Stop

Q.4 Answer Any One of the following.**a) Paraphrase the following.**

Mahatma Gandhi was deeply concerned with the welfare of the 'unprivileged' classes in India as well as in other countries. While striving to promote the good of all in a Sarvodayal society, he directed his first care and attention to the needs of the poorest and the lowliest. Ruskin's maxim of Unto This Last was a source of deep inspiration for his life and work. It was this human approach in his Autobiography or My Experiments with Truth which made Gandhiji an uncompromising crusader against racialism and colonialism. He gave us an unfailing 'talisman' for right action: "Whenever you are in doubt, or when the self becomes too much with you, apply the following test: Recall the face of the poorest and the weakest man whom you may have seen, and ask yourself if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him.... Then you will find your doubts and self-melting away."

Gandhiji was a firm believer in the democratic way of life. He maintained that true democracy could be evolved only through non-violence and spontaneous cooperation. "The spirit of democracy cannot be imposed from without; it has to come from within." He envisioned a 'world federation' raised on the foundations of integrity and mutual respect in international affairs. While he laboured ceaselessly for India's freedom and renaissance, he was averse to 'isolated independence'. He wanted each nation to imbibe the good qualities of others, without losing her own soul or genius. To quote his own classical expression, "I do not want my house to be walled in on all sides and my windows to be stuffed; I want the cultures of all the lands to be blown about my house as freely as possible; but I refuse to be blown off my feet by any."

OR

- b) **Write a precis of the passage in about one-third of its original length with a suitable title.**

Bahram's horror was not so much for the loss itself, as for the effect it would have on the Mistries, most of all on Shireenbai, who was a keen votary of signs and portents. Bahram's refusal to heed omens and oracles had long been a source of contention between them: she had never made any secret of her belief that it was largely responsible for the greatest of the many disappointments of their marriage: her lack of a son.

Shireenbai had grown up in a family of powerful, self-willed men, and even though they both doted on their two daughters, she had long wanted a boy of her own. To this end she had visited many magical wells, touched a great number of miraculous rocks, tied uncountable threads and sought the blessings of a legion of pirs, fakirs, swamis, sants and saints. That none of these missions had resulted in success seemed only to strengthen her belief in the potency of these intermediaries. She would often plead with Bahram to participate in her efforts to find a cure: but why? pantekain? why won't you come with me?

Once, many years ago, she had overcome his objections and taken him to visit one of her gurus: she had somehow got it into her head that this man would be able to remedy her failure to bear a male child and she had insisted that Bahram go with her to see him. After resisting for months Bahram had finally relented when she pointed out that her child-bearing years were almost at an end: in the hope of buying some peace at home, he had agreed to visit the miracle-monger. This master of fecundity turned out to be a hirsute, ash-covered sadhu who lived in the jungles of Borivli, two hours from the city: he had asked Bahram many questions and had taken extensive readings of his pulse; then after much cogitation and coaxing he had announced that the cause of the problem had been revealed to him- it lay not with Shireenbai but with him, Bahram. The masculine energies of Bahram's bodily fluids had become depleted, he said, because of his domestic circumstances: it could scarcely be otherwise with a ghar-jamai - a man who lived under the roof of his wife's family was bound to be weakened by his dependency on his in-laws. To make him strong enough to sire a male child would be no easy task, but could be achieved if he, Bahram, were willing to dose himself with potions, apply certain ointments, and of course, contribute very large sums of money to the sadhu's ashram.

Bahram had been uncharacteristically patient in enduring this performance, but at the end of it he let his annoyance show by asking: Are you sure you know what you are talking about?

The old man, whose cataract-clouded eyes contained a surprising glint of shrewdness, had smiled at him sweetly and answered: Why? Do you have any reason to think that your seed is capable of begetting a male child?
(504 words)

Q.5 Read the following passage and answer the questions below it.

My father was a tall, dark-skinned man with a straight and stately posture, which I like to think I inherited. He had a tuft of white hair just above his forehead, and as a boy, I would take white ash and rub it into my hair in imitation of him. My father had a stern manner and did not spare the rod when disciplining his children. He could be exceedingly stubborn, another trait that may unfortunately have been passed down from father to son.

My father has sometimes been referred to as the prime minister of Thembuland during the reigns of Dalindyebo, the father of Sabata, who ruled in the early 1900s, and that of his son, Jongintaba, who succeeded him. That is a misnomer in that no such title existed, but the role he played was not so different from what the designation implies. As a respected and valued counselor to both kings, he accompanied them on their travels and was usually to be found by their sides during important meetings with government officials. He was an acknowledged custodian of Xhosa history, and it was partially for that reason that he was valued as an adviser. My own interest in history had early roots and was encouraged by my father. Although my father could neither read nor write, he was reputed to be an excellent orator who captivated his audiences by entertaining them as well as teaching them.

In later years, I discovered that my father was not only an adviser to kings but a kingmaker. After the untimely death of Jongilizwe in the 1920s, his son Sabata, the infant of the Great Wife, was too young to ascend to the throne. A dispute arose as to which of Dalindyebo's three most senior sons from other mothers — Jongintaba, Dabulamanzi, and Melithafa — should be selected to succeed him. My father was consulted and recommended Jongintaba on the grounds that he was the best educated. Jongintaba, he argued, would not only be a fine custodian of the crown but an excellent mentor to the young prince. My father, and a few other influential chiefs, had the great respect for education that is often present in those who are uneducated. The recommendation was controversial, for Jongintaba's mother was from a lesser house, but my father's choice was ultimately accepted by both the Them bus and the British government. In time, Jongintaba would return the favor in a way that my father could not then imagine.

All told, my father had four wives, the third of whom, my mother, Nosekeni Fanny, the daughter of Nkedama from the amaMpemvu clan of the Xhosa, belonged to the Right Hand House. Each of these wives — the Great Wife, the Right Hand wife (my mother), the Left Hand wife, and the wife of the Iqadi or support house — had her own kraal. A kraal was a homestead and usually included a simple fenced-in enclosure for animals, fields for growing crops, and one or more thatched huts. The kraals of my father's wives were separated by many miles and he commuted among them. In these travels, my father sired thirteen children in all, four boys and nine girls. I am the eldest child of the Right Hand House, and the youngest of my father's four sons. I have three sisters, Baliwe, who was the oldest girl, Notancu, and Makhutswana. Although the eldest of my father's sons was Mlahlwa, my father's heir as chief was Daligqili, the son of the Great House, who died in the early 1930s. All of his sons, with the exception of myself, are now deceased, and each was my senior not only in age but in status.

- 1) Sketch the personality of the author's father.
- 2) Why was the author's father valued as an adviser?
- 3) Mention the names of the characters in the extract.
- 4) What information do you get about Jongintaba?
- 5) What impressions do you get about the author's father?
- 6) What was a kraal?
- 7) What information do you get about the author?
- 8) What is your view about the role of father in family?

Seat
No.

Set P

M.A. (Urdu) (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Inshaiya Nigari (MA08208)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the left indicate full marks.

16

سوال نمبر 1. صحیح متبادل کا انتخاب کر کے جوابی پرچے میں لکھیے۔

(1) ----- سرسید کا انشائیہ ہے

(A) ارہر کا کھیت۔

(B) گھاگ۔

(C) زبان گویا۔

(D) رسم و رواج۔

(2) کنہیا لال کپور کے انشائیہ کا نام بتائیے۔

(A) برج بانو۔

(B) ذرہ۔

(C) لالٹین۔

(D) جھنگر کا جنازہ۔

(3) ----- پطرس کا طنزیہ و مزاحیہ انشائیہ ہے۔

(A) لالہ خُود رو۔

(B) آگ۔

(C) سویرے جو کل آنکھ میری کھلی۔

(D) برف۔

(4) "آزادی رائے" کے انشا پرداز کون ہیں؟

(A) پطرس بخاری۔

(B) سرسید۔

(C) کنہیا لال کپور۔

(D) کوہ طور۔

(5) "غالب جدید شعراء کی محفل میں" کس نے لکھا؟

(A) کنہیا لال کپور۔

(B) حالی۔

(C) شبلی۔

(D) آزاد۔

(6) "سائیکل کی سواری" کس کا انشائیہ ہے؟

(A) خواجہ حسن نظامی۔

(B) سرشار۔

(C) شرر۔

(D) پطرس بخاری۔

7) سرسید کے انشائیے کا نام ----- ہے۔

- (A) لاہور کا جغرافیہ۔
(B) میں اور تو۔
(C) گزرا ہوا زمانہ۔
(D) صبح درختاں۔

8) کنہیا لال کپور نے کونسا انشائیہ لکھا؟

- (A) چینی شاعر۔
(B) بانیسکل۔
(C) آشیاں۔
(D) انداز گفتگو۔

9) پطرس بخاری کے انشائیے کا نام کیا ہے؟

- (A) تنکے کا سلوک۔
(B) وصال یار۔
(C) آواز غیب۔
(D) ہاسٹل میں پڑھنا۔

10) "امید کی خوشی" کس نے لکھا؟

- (A) ملار موزی۔
(B) سرسید۔
(C) آل احمد سرور۔
(D) خواجہ حیدر علی آتش۔

11) "کامریڈ شیخ چلی" کے انشاء پر اداز کا نام بتائیے۔

- (A) دلاور فگار۔
(B) راہی معصوم رضا۔
(C) ابنِ آدم۔
(D) کنہیا لال کپور۔

12) "میں ایک میاں ہوں" کے مصنف ----- ہیں۔

- (A) عصمت۔
(B) پطرس بخاری۔
(C) منٹو۔
(D) آغا حشر۔

13) انشائیہ کو ----- بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔

- (A) مضمون نویسی۔
(B) روداد نویسی۔
(C) نوحہ نگاری۔
(D) سراپہ نگاری۔

14) ----- لفظ انشاء سے مشتق ہے۔

- (A) مقالہ۔
(B) مضمون۔
(C) سفر نامہ۔
(D) انشائیہ۔

15) اردو انشائیہ ----- سے داخل ہوتا ہے۔

- (A) لاطینی ادب۔
(B) مشرقی ادب۔
(C) فرانسیسی ادب۔
(D) دیومالائی ادب۔

16) ----- کا صحیح ترجمہ مضمون نویسی ہوتا ہے۔

- (A) Essay
(B) Article
(C) Sketch
(D) Biography

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سوال نمبر 2. مختصر جواب لکھیے: (کوئی چار)

1) اردو انشائیہ نگاری سے کیا مراد ہے؟

2) چند شاہکار انشائیہ نگاروں کا تعارف لکھیے۔

3) سر سید کے چند شاہکار انشائیوں کے نام لکھیے۔

4) انشائیہ ہاسٹل میں پڑھنا، کا موضوع بیان کیجیے۔

5) انشائیہ کا مرید شیخ چلی کا مختصر خلاصہ بیان کیجیے۔

6) انشائیہ گزرا ہوا زمانہ کا مرکزی خیال بیان کیجیے۔

16

سوال نمبر 3. مندرجہ ذیل سوالات کے جوابات لکھیے۔ (کوئی دو)

1) پطرس کی انشائیہ پروازی کی خصوصیات بیان کیجیے۔

2) سر سید کی انشا پروازی کی خصوصیات بیان کیجیے۔

3) انشائیہ سائیکل کی سواری کا اجمالی جائزہ لیجیے۔

4) انشائیہ چینی شاعر کا اجمالی جائزہ لیجیے۔

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سوال نمبر 4. مفصل جواب لکھیے۔ (کوئی ایک)

1) کنہیا لال کپور کی انشائیہ نگاری کا تفصیلی جائزہ لیجیے۔

2) انشائیہ غالب جدید شعرا کی محفل میں کا تنقیدی جائزہ لیجیے۔

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سوال نمبر 5. انشائیہ کی تعریف، اہمیت و افادیت پر مفصل نوٹ لکھیے۔

Seat
No.

Set P

M.A. (Urdu) (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Fort William College (MA08209)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the left indicate full marks.

16

سوال نمبر 1. صحیح متبادل کا انتخاب کر کے جوابی پرچے میں لکھیے۔

(1) ----- ملاو اعظ حسین کاشفی کی روضۃ الشہداء کا ترجمہ اور خلاصہ ہے۔

(A) گل بکاوی۔

(B) گل صنوبر۔

(C) گل مغفرت۔

(D) گل تر۔

(2) ----- نے میرا فوس کو دو سو روپیے ماہوار پر تقرر کیا تھا؟

(A) کرنل اسکاوٹ۔

(B) جان گلکرسٹ۔

(C) کرنل ہارلینڈ۔

(D) لارڈ لزل۔

(3) حیدر بخش حیدری کہاں کے رہنے والے تھے؟

(A) اکبر آباد۔

(B) حیدر آباد۔

(C) مراد آباد۔

(D) شاجہاں آباد۔

(4) مرغوب القلوب ----- زبان کی تصنیف ہتپیش کا ترجمہ ہے؟

(A) ماگدھی۔

(B) شور سینی۔

(C) سنسکرت۔

(D) اپ بھرنش۔

(5) میر شیر علی افسوس کے والد کا نام کیا تھا؟

(A) سید جعفر حسین۔

(B) سید ظفر حسین۔

(C) سید مظفر حسین۔

(D) سید اسرار حسین۔

(6) نہال چند لاہوری ----- میں جا بسے۔

(A) لاہور۔

(B) کراچی۔

(C) ڈھاکا۔

(D) حیدر آباد۔

(7) فورٹ ولیم کالج ----- کے حکم سے 24 جنوری 1854ء کو بند کیا گیا۔

- (A) لارڈ ڈلہوزی۔
(B) مسٹر واکر۔
(C) جان گلکرسٹ۔
(D) پروفیسر آرنالڈ۔

(8) فورٹ ولیم کالج ----- صدی کا ادارہ تھا۔

- (A) سولہویں۔
(B) سترہویں۔
(C) اٹھارویں۔
(D) انیسویں۔

(9) مرزا علی لطف کی مثنوی کا نام کیا ہے؟

- (A) قصہ مہر افروز۔
(B) بوستان خیال۔
(C) یوسف زلیخا۔
(D) نیرنگ خیال۔

(10) جان گلکرسٹ ہندوستانی کے لیے ----- رسم الخط کا حامی تھا۔

- (A) عربی۔
(B) فارسی۔
(C) ہندی۔
(D) رومن۔

(11) اُردو فارسی شعبے کا پہلا نائب میر منشی ----- تھا۔

- (A) گجراتی ہندو۔
(B) راجستھانی ہندو۔
(C) بنگالی ہندو۔
(D) مہاراشٹرین ہندو۔

(12) گلکرسٹ کے انگلستان لوٹنے کے بعد شعبہ ہندوستانی کا دوسرا پروفیسر ----- کو مقرر کیا تھا۔

- (A) لارڈ ویلیزلی۔
(B) جیمس مونٹ۔
(C) پیٹر سن۔
(D) جیمس جونز۔

(13) میرامن کہاں کے رہنے والے تھے؟

- (A) ہاپڑ۔
(B) تونسہ۔
(C) دہلی۔
(D) لکھنؤ۔

(14) آرائش محفل ----- قصہ حاتم طائی سے ماخوذ ہے۔

- (A) سنسکرت۔
(B) فارسی۔
(C) اڑیہ۔
(D) ترکی۔

(15) فورولیم کالج کے شعبہ ہندوستانی کے پہلے میرمنشی۔۔۔۔۔ تھے۔

(A) مرزا کاظم علی جوان۔
(B) میر بہادر علی حسینی۔

(C) نہال چند لاہوری۔ (D) مرزا علی لطف۔

(16) فورٹ ولیم کالج کا مقصد۔۔۔۔۔ ملازمین کو ہندوستانی زبان سے واقف کرانا تھا۔

(A) انگریز۔ (B) عیسائی۔

(C) مسلمان۔ (D) ہندو۔

16

سوال نمبر 2. مختصر جواب لکھیے: (کوئی چار)

(1) میر بہادر علی کے نام سے فورٹ ولیم کالج میں کتنی کتابیں منسوب ہیں؟

(2) "گلشن ہند" کا تعارف۔

(3) مرزا علی لطف کا تعارف۔

(4) "گلزارِ ابراہیم" کا تعارف۔

(5) فورٹ ولیم کالج کے قیام کا مقصد بیان کیجیے۔

(6) فورٹ ولیم کالج کا قیام کب اور کیسے ہوا؟

16

سوال نمبر 3. مندرجہ ذیل سوالات کے جوابات لکھیے۔ (کوئی دو)

(1) سید حیدر بخش حیدری کے کارناموں کا اجمالی جائزہ لیجیے۔

(2) فورٹ ولیم کالج میں جان گلکرسٹ کا کیا مقام ہے؟

(3) میر شیر علی افسوس کے کارناموں کا اجمالی جائزہ لیجیے۔

(4) نہال چند لاہوری کے کارناموں کا اجمالی جائزہ لیجیے۔

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سوال نمبر 4. مفصل جواب لکھیے۔ (کوئی ایک)

(1) فورٹ ولیم کالج کے قیام کا پس منظر بیان اپنے الفاظ میں لکھیے۔

(2) فورٹ ولیم کالج کے شعبہ تصنیف و تالیف کا جائزہ لیجیے۔

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سوال نمبر 5. فورٹ ولیم کالج میں میرامن دہلوی پر مفصل نوٹ لکھیے۔

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M.A. (Urdu) (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Khaka Nigari (MA08210)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the left indicate full marks.

16

سوال نمبر 1. صحیح متبادل کا انتخاب کر کے جوابی پرچے میں لکھیے۔

(1) ----- میں خاکہ نگاری کے اولین اور ہلکے پھلکے نقوش ملتے ہیں۔

(A) تذکروں۔ (B) داستانوں۔

(C) رودادوں۔ (D) تقریظوں۔

(2) سب سے پہلے میر تقی میر کی ----- خاکہ نگاری کے چند پہلو نظر آتے ہیں۔

(A) نکات الشعراء۔ (B) آب حیات۔

(C) تذکرہ شعرائے اردو۔ (D) تذکرہ۔

(3) انگریزی میں آب حیات کا جواب جانسن کی لائف آف دی پوٹس (Life of the Poets) کی۔۔

----- جلدیں ہیں

(A) تین۔ (B) چار۔

(C) پانچ۔ (D) چھ۔

(4) تذکروں کے بعد انشاء اللہ انشاء کی تصنیف ----- میں کردار نگاری کی چند جھلکیاں نظر آتی ہیں۔

(A) سلک گوہر۔ (B) قواعد اردو۔

(C) دریائے لطافت۔ (D) اردو۔

(5) مرزا ہادی رسوا اور ----- نے محمد حسین آزاد کی رکھی ہوئی بنیادوں پر عمل کیا۔

(A) محمد حسین آزاد۔ (B) عبدالحلیم شرر۔

(C) عبدالحق۔ (D) حالی۔

(6) خواجہ حسن نظامی نے دلی کے اکثر بڑی شخصیتوں کی تصویر کشی کی ہے جنہیں وہ ----- کہا کرتے تھے۔

(A) قلمی چہرے۔ (B) نوے۔

(C) روزنامے۔ (D) رسالے۔

(7) محمد حسین آزاد کی مشہور تصنیف----- میں بھی خاکہ نگاری کی جھلکیاں نظر آتی ہیں۔

(A) آئین اکبری۔ (B) جہانگیر نامہ۔

(C) دربار اکبری۔ (D) بابر نامہ۔

(8) اردو میں خاکہ نگاری کا باقاعدہ آغاز----- صدی میں ہوئی۔

(A) اٹھارویں۔ (B) انیسویں۔

(C) بیسویں۔ (D) اکیسویں۔

(9) اردو کے پہلے خاکہ نگار----- ہیں۔

(A) عبدالحق۔ (B) مرزا ہادی رسوا۔

(C) فرحت اللہ بیگ۔ (D) رشید احمد صدیقی۔

(10)----- کا خاکہ "ایک وصیت کی تعمیل" مرزا فرحت اللہ کا دوسرا اہم خاکہ ہے۔

(A) شبلی۔ (B) نذیر احمد۔

(C) وحید الدین سلیم۔ (D) سرسید۔

(11)----- نے خاکہ کو ایک ادب کی صنف کی حیثیت سے نہیں برتا ہے۔

(A) تذکرہ نگاروں۔ (B) انشا پردازوں۔

(C) افسانہ نگاروں۔ (D) نقادوں۔

(12)----- کا "وضع داران لکھنو" کے نام سے اہم شخصیات پر مضامین کا مجموعہ شائع ہوا ہے۔

(A) شرر۔ (B) سرشار۔

(C) مرزا رسوا۔ (D) ذکا اللہ۔

(13) محمد حسین آزاد نے چند تمثلی----- لکھے ہیں ان میں بھی کہیں کہیں خاکے کی جھلکیاں نظر آتی ہیں۔

(A) انشائیے۔ (B) نوے۔

(C) روداد۔ (D) تقریظ۔

(14)----- کے خاکوں کو پروٹو ٹائپ (Prototype) خاکے کہا جاتا ہے۔

(A) مصحفی۔ (B) جرات۔

(C) رستمی۔ (D) انشاء۔

15) عبدالحلیم شرر کی تصنیف----- میں شخصی مرثعوں کے زیادہ واضح نمونے ملتے ہیں۔

(A) سیر رجال۔ (B) سیر نسواں۔

(C) سیر رجال و نسواں۔ (D) خاکے۔

16)----- میں محمد حسین آزاد نے زمانے کے اعتبار سے اردو شعرا کے طبقات متعین کیے ہیں۔

(A) دیوان ذوق۔ (B) آب حیات۔

(C) دربار اکبری۔ (D) نیرنگ خیال۔

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سوال نمبر 2. مختصر جواب لکھیے: (کوئی چار)

1) نور خان کے اخلاق و عادات پر اظہار خیال کیجیے۔

2) وحید الدین سلیم کی کنجوسی پر اظہار خیال کیجیے۔

3) رشید احمد صدیقی اور اقبال کی پہلی ملاقات کا منظر بیان کیجیے۔

4) فرحت اللہ اور وحید الدین سلیم کے تعلقات کیسے تھے؟

5) نذیر احمد فرحت اللہ بیگ کو بڑھانے کے لیے کیسے راضی ہوئے۔

6) نور خان کی عادت ضیافت پر اظہار خیال کیجیے۔

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سوال نمبر 3. مندرجہ ذیل سوالات کے جوابات لکھیے۔ (کوئی دو)

1) ایک وصیت کی تعمیل کا خلاصہ لکھیے۔

2) شمس العلماء ڈاکٹر بلگرامی مرحوم کا خلاصہ لکھیے۔

3) رشید احمد صدیقی کی خاکہ نگاری کی خصوصیات بیان کیجیے۔

4) خاکے کی اہمیت و افادیت بیان کیجیے۔

16

سوال نمبر 4. مفصل جواب لکھیے۔ (کوئی ایک)

1) فرحت اللہ بیگ کی خاکہ نگاری کا تنقیدی جائزہ لیجیے۔

2) نام دیو مال پر نقد تبصرہ کیجیے۔

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سوال نمبر 5. خاکے کی تعریف اور اجزائے ترکیبی بیان کیجیے۔

Seat No.	
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M.A. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
KANNADA

Vyavaharik Kannada (MA10210)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

ಪ್ರ.1 ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವಸ್ತುನಿಷ್ಠ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಯ್ದ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

16

- 1) ಹೊನ್ನು ಎಂದರೆ
 - 1) ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ
 - 2) ಸಂಪತ್ತು
 - 3) ಬಂಗಾರ
 - 4) ಯಾವುದೂಅಲ್ಲ
- 2) ಜನಪದ ಹಾಡುಗಳು ಈ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿವೆ.
 - 1) ತ್ರಿಪದಿ
 - 2) ಚೌಪದಿ
 - 3) ಪಟ್ಟದಿ
 - 4) ವಚನ
- 3) ಸರಕಾರಿ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೌರವ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯ
 - 1) ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ
 - 2) ನಿನ್ನ ಸೇವೆಯ
 - 3) ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾತ್ರವಾದ
 - 4) ನಿಮ್ಮ ನಂಬುಗೆಯ
- 4) ಚಾತುರ್ವರ್ಣ್ಯ ಎಂದರೆ
 - 1) ನಾಲ್ಕು ಬಣ್ಣಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ್ದು
 - 2) ಚತುರ ಜಾತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದು
 - 3) ನಾಲ್ಕು ಜಾತಿ (ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ, ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯ, ವೈಶ್ಯ, ಶೂದ್ರ)
 - 4) ಪ್ರಕಾಶಮಾನವಾದ ಬಣ್ಣ
- 5) ಒಂದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಪತ್ರದ ಲಕ್ಷಣವೆಂದರೆ
 - 1) ಅದಷ್ಟು ಉದ್ದವಾಗಿರುವುದು
 - 2) ಅದಷ್ಟು ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕುವುದು
 - 3) ಅಡಂಬರವಾಗಿರುವುದು
 - 4) ಸರಳವಾಗಿರುವುದು
- 6) ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿರಾಮ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಗಳ ಅಗತ್ಯ
 - 1) ಇದೆ
 - 2) ಇಲ್ಲ
 - 3) ತಕ್ಕಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ
 - 4) ಇರಬಹುದು
- 7) ಹೊಸಗನ್ನಡದ ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯ
 - 1) ಪರ್ವ
 - 2) ಗೀತಾಂಜಲಿ
 - 3) ಶ್ರೀರಾಮಶಯನದರ್ಶನಂ
 - 4) ಕೋಗಿಲೆ
- 8) ಕಡಿವಾಣಹಾಕು ಎಂದರೆ
 - 1) ಹತೋಟಿಮೀರು
 - 2) ಹತೋಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಡು
 - 3) ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಮೀರು
 - 4) ಹದ್ದುಮೀರು
- 9) ರಾವಣನ ಹೆಂಡತಿ
 - 1) ಮಂಡೋದರಿ
 - 2) ಮಂಥರೆ
 - 3) ಸೀತೆ
 - 4) ಶಬರಿ

- 10) ಕನ್ನಡದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕವಿ ಇವರು
 1) ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಶ್ರೀ 2) ಎಂ.ಆರ್.ಶ್ರೀ
 3) ಕುವೆಂಪು 4) ಬೇಂದ್ರೆ
- 11) ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊದಲ ಶಾಸನ
 1) ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿ 2) ಬಾದಾಮಿ
 3) ತಾಳಗುಂದ 4) ಗಂಗಾಧರಂ
- 12) 'ನುಡಿದರೆ ಮುತ್ತಿನ ಹಾರದಂತಿರಬೇಕು' ಎಂದವರು
 1) ಪ್ರಭುದೇವ 2) ಅಕ್ಕಮ್ಮ
 3) ದಾಸಿಮಯ್ಯ 4) ಬಸವಣ್ಣ
- 13) 'ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದ ಕಡಲೆ' ಇದರರ್ಥ
 1) ಕಠಿಣ ವಿಷಯ 2) ಕಠಿಣವಾದ ಕಡಲೆ
 3) ತಿಳಿಯದ ವಿಷಯ 4) ಬಿರುಸಾದ
- 14 'ನಾಕುತಂತಿ' ಬರೆದವರು
 1) ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಶ್ರೀ. 2) ಎಂ.ಆರ್.ಶ್ರೀ.
 3) ಕುವೆಂಪು 4) ಬೇಂದ್ರೆ
- 15 ಮೈಯೆಲ್ಲ ಕಣ್ಣಾಗಿರು ಎಂದರೆ
 1) ಮೈಮುರಿದು ದುಡಿ 2) ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದಿರು
 3) ತುಂಬಾ ಜಾಗರೂಕತೆಯಿಂದಿರು 4) ಸುಮ್ಮನಿರು
- 16 ಕವಿ ಪದದ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಲಿಂಗ ರೂಪ
 1) ಕವಯಿತ್ರಿ 2) ಕಾವ್ಯಗಾರ್ತಿ
 3) ವಿದೂಷಿ 4) ಹಾಡುಗಾರ್ತಿ

ಪ್ರ.2 ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ (ಬೇಕಾದ ನಾಲ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ)

16

- 1) ಗಾದೆಮಾತುಗಳು
- 2) ಸಂವಾದ
- 3) ಲೇಖನ
- 4) ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಪತ್ರ
- 5) ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗಳು
- 6) ಸೌಜನ್ಯ

ಪ್ರ.3 ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ (ಬೇಕಾದ ಎರಡಕ್ಕೆ) :

16

- 1) ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
- 2) ಪತ್ರವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಳಾಸದ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
- 3) ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ಲೇಖನ ಕುರಿತು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
- 4) ಪತ್ರವ್ಯವಹಾರದ ಶೈಲಿಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

ಪ್ರ.4 ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸವಿಸ್ತಾರ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ (ಬೇಕಾದ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ) :

16

- 1) ದೈನಂದಿನ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
- 2) ಪತ್ರವ್ಯವಹಾರದ ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

ಪ್ರ.5 ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೋದಾಹರಣದಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.

16

ಭಾಷೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿರಿ.

Seat No.	
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Max. Marks: 80

16

- Page 1 of 3

- 9) सौंदर्यलहरीचा पूर्वभाग ---- आहे.
 अ) गंगालहरी ब) करुणलहरी
 क) आनंदलहरी ड) गीतालहरी
- 10) त्रिपुरसुन्दरी म्हणजे ---- होय.
 अ) शक्ती ब) विश्वसुंदरी
 क) रमणी ड) नदी
- 11) पहिल्या श्लोकामध्ये ---- छंद आहे..
 अ) गायत्री ब) अनुष्टुभ
 क) जगती ड) त्रिष्टुभ
- 12) त्रिपुरसुन्दरीचे ---- हे विशेषण आहे.
 अ) हरमहिषी ब) धनदायी
 क) आत्मिया ड) वाग्मी
- 13) त्रिपुरसुंदरीच्या भुचक्रात ---- हे तत्व आहे.
 अ) बीज ब) अनाहत
 क) नाद ड) मन
- 14) आद्यशंकराचार्याचे गुरु ---- होय.
 अ) श्रीगौडपाद ब) वासुदेवानंदसरस्वती
 क) चाणक्य ड) श्रीरामदासस्वामी
- 15) आद्य शंकराचार्याचा तांत्रिक ग्रन्थ ---- होय.
 अ) सौंदर्यलहरी ब) अभिज्ञानशाकुंतलम्
 क) उत्तररामचरितम् ड) मेघदूतम्
- 16) ---- विरचित 'सौंदर्यलहरी'।
 अ) श्रीशंकरभगवत्पूज्यपाद ब) दीपशिखा
 क) तर्कतीर्थ ड) महाकवी

प्र.2 टिप्पणी लिखत. (केवल 4)

16

- अ) श्रीभगवत्पाद
 ब) त्रिपुरादेवि
 क) सौंदर्यलहरी
 ड) तांबुलपुरमुखी
 इ) श्रीविद्या
 ई) त्रिपुरसुंदरीचे तत्त्ववर्णन

प्र.3 ससंदर्भ उत्तर लिखत (केवल 2)

16

- अ) चिदानन्दाकारं शिवयुवतिभावेन बिभृषे।
 ब) शरण्ये लोकानां तव हि चरणावेव निपुणौ।
 क) भजन्ति त्वां धन्याः कतिचन चिदानन्दलहरीम्।
 ड) मुररिपुवराहस्य भवति।

प्र.4 सौंदर्यलहरीचे समीक्षण करा.

16

किंवा

तांत्रिकस्त्रोत्राचे वर्णन करा.

प्र.5 आद्य शंकराचार्याच्या कार्याचा मागोवा घ्या.

16

M.A. (Economics) (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Indian Economy (MA24206)

Max. Marks: 80

सूचना : 1) सर्व प्रश्न अनिवार्य आहेत.
2) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

16

- 1) भारतात ——— भांडवल बाजाराचे नियंत्रण करते.
अ) आर. बी. आय. ब) से. बी.
क) एस. बी. आय. ड) वरीलपैकी नाही
- 2) EXIM पॉलिसी ——— शी संबंधित आहे.
अ) निर्यात ब) आयात
क) दोन्ही अ आणि ब ड) पर्यटन
- 3) “विदेशी चलन व्यवस्थापन कायदा” ——— वर्षी लागू करण्यात आला.
अ) 1973 ब) 1999
क) 2001 ड) 2012
- 4) जागतिक व्यापार संघटना ——— या वर्षी अस्तित्वात आली.
अ) 1947 ब) 1991
क) 1995 ड) 2012
- 5) भारताने ——— देशाकडून नियोजनाचे तंत्र स्वीकारले.
अ) इंग्लंड ब) अमेरिका
क) जपान ड) रशिया
- 6) पहिले औद्योगिक धोरण ——— वर्षी जाहीर करण्यात आले.
अ) 1948 ब) 1956
क) 1977 ड) 1991
- 7) दुसरे औद्योगिक धोरण ——— वर्षी जाहीर करण्यात आले.
अ) 1948 ब) 1956
क) 1977 ड) 1991
- 8) नवीन औद्योगिक धोरण ——— वर्षी जाहीर करण्यात आले.
अ) 1948 ब) 1956
क) 1977 ड) 1991
- 9) नवीन आर्थिक धोरण ——— वर्षी जाहीर करण्यात आले.
अ) 1961 ब) 1971
क) 1981 ड) 1991

- 10) ——— हे नविन आर्थिक धोरणाचे वैशिष्ट्य आहे.
 अ) उदारीकरण
 ब) खाजगीकरण
 क) जागतिकीकरण
 ड) वरील सर्व
 - 11) प्रगत देशांतील श्रमिकांची तुलना करता भारतीय श्रमिकांची उत्पादकता खूपच ——— आहे.
 अ) कमी
 ब) जास्त
 क) समान
 ड) वरीलपैकी नाही
 - 12) लघु उद्योगांमुळे ——— घडून येते.
 अ) रोजगार निर्मिती
 ब) उद्योगांचे विकेंद्रीकरण
 क) उत्पन्नाचे समान वाटप
 ड) वरील सर्व
 - 13) “वित्तीय सुधारणा आणि अंदाजपत्रक व्यवस्थापन” बील ——— या वर्षी लागू करण्यात आले.
 अ) 2000
 ब) 2005
 क) 2010
 ड) 2012
 - 14) ——— हे वित्तीय धोरणाचे साधन आहे.
 अ) कर
 ब) सार्वजनिक खर्च
 क) अंदाजपत्रक
 ड) वरील सर्व
 - 15) मौद्रिक धोरणाची आखणी ——— करते.
 अ) एस. बी. आय.
 ब) सी. बी. आय.
 क) आर. बी. आय.
 ड) वरीलपैकी नाही
 - 16) भारतात ——— नाणेबाजाराचे नियंत्रण करते.
 अ) आर. बी. आय.
 ब) से. बी.
 क) एस. बी. आय.
 ड) वरीलपैकी नाही

प्र.2 खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही चार प्रश्नांची थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा.

16

- अ) EXIM धोरण म्हणजे काय?
- ब) लघु उद्योगांचे गुण सांगा.
- क) मौद्रिक धोरण म्हणजे काय?
- ड) नविन औद्योगिक धोरणाची वैशिष्ट्ये स्पष्ट करा.
- इ) व्यवहारतोल म्हणजे काय?
- ई) नाणेबाजार म्हणजे काय?

प्र.3 थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही दोन)

16

- अ) भारतातील सार्वजनिक उद्योगांची कामगिरी
ब) भारतातील आजारी उद्योग
क) निर्गुतवणूक धोरण
ड) भारतीय श्रमिकांची उत्पादकता

- प्र.4 दीर्घोत्तरी प्रश्न (कोणताही एक)** **16**
- अ) भारतातील विदेशी व्यापाराची रचना व दिशा स्पष्ट करा.
किंवा
- ब) भारतातील वित्तीय क्षेत्रातील सुधारणांचे मूल्यमापन करा.
- प्र.5 जागतिक व्यापार संघटना म्हणजे काय? जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेच्या भारतीय** **16**
- अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील परिणामांची चर्चा करा.

Seat No.	
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- 12) The Small scale industries lead to _____.
a) Employment generation b) Decentralization of industries
c) Equal distribution of income d) All the above
- 13) FRBM (Fiscal Reforms & Budget Management) Bill is introduced in _____.
a) 2000 b) 2005
c) 2010 d) 2012
- 14) _____ is the instrument of fiscal policy.
a) Tax b) Public expenditure
c) Budget d) All the above
- 15) Monetary policy is designed by _____.
a) SBI b) CBI
c) RBI d) None of these
- 16) _____ controls money market in India.
a) RBI b) SEBI
c) SBI d) None of the above

Q.2 Write Short Answers. (Any Four)**16**

- a) What is EXIM policy?
- b) State merits of small scale industries
- c) What is monetary policy?
- d) Explain characteristics of new industrial policy
- e) What is balance of payment?
- f) What is money market?

Q.3 Write Short Answers. (Any Two)**16**

- a) Performance of public sector enterprises in India
- b) Sick units in India
- c) Disinvestment policy
- d) Productivity of workers in India

Q.4 Broad answers question (Any One)**16**

- a) Explain the structure and direction of foreign trade in India.

OR

- b) Evaluate the financial sector reforms in India.

Q.5 What is WTO? Discuss its impact on Indian economy.**16**

Seat No.	
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- 9) IRDA चा कायदा ---- साली संमत झाला.
 अ) 1988 ब) 1999
 क) 1966 ड) 1977
- 10) व्यापारी पत्र ---- कडून वितरीत केली जातात.
 अ) आरबीआय ब) सहकारी बँक
 क) नाबार्ड ड) कंपनी
- 11) IDA ची स्थापना ---- साली झाली.
 अ) 1960 ब) 1990
 क) 1950 ड) 1991
- 12) दरवर्षी कंपनी आपल्या भागधारकांना नफ्याचा काही भाग वितरीत करते त्यास ---- म्हणतात.
 अ) लाभांश ब) भाग
 क) बॉण्ड ड) व्याजदर
- 13) भारतातील पहिला रोख बाजार ---- येथे सुरू झाला.
 अ) बेंगलोर ब) मुंबई
 क) कलकत्ता ड) दिल्ली
- 14) जागतिक बँकेची स्थापना ---- साली झाली.
 अ) 1944 ब) 1951
 क) 1991 ड) 2001
- 15) अशियन विकास बँक ---- साली स्थापन झाली.
 अ) 1960 ब) 1866
 क) 1969 ड) 1966
- 16) सोने व परकीय चलनाच्या तुलनेत चलनाचे मूल्य ---- करणे म्हणजे चलनाचे अवमुल्यन होय.
 अ) समान ब) वाढविणे
 क) शुन्य ड) कमी

प्र.2 खालीलपैकी प्रश्नांची थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही चार)

16

- अ) आंतरराष्ट्रीय रोखतेवर चर्चा करा.
 ब) तरता विनियम दर स्पष्ट करा.
 क) प्राथमिक भांडवल बाजारावर चर्चा करा.
 ड) पतनिर्मितीची प्रक्रिया स्पष्ट करा.
 इ) अल्पसूचना पैसा बाजारावर चर्चा करा.
 ई) एनबीएफसीची भुमिका सांगा?

प्र.3 खालीलपैकी प्रश्नांची थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही दोन)

16

- अ) आयएफसीची कार्ये
 ब) भांडवल बाजाराची भुमिका
 क) एनबीएफसीच्या नियंत्रणासाठी उपाय
 ड) सेबीची भुमिका

- प्र.4** खालीलपैकी प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणताही एक) **16**
आयआरडीएची वित्तीय बाजारातील भूमिका सांगा.
किंवा
आशियाई विकास बँकेची उद्दिष्टे आणि कार्ये यावर चर्चा करा.
- प्र.5** नाणेबाजार म्हणजे काय ते सांगून नाणेबाजाराची भूमिका स्पष्ट करा. **16**

Seat No.	
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M.A. (Economics) (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Financial Markets and Institutions (MA24207)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the options.

16

- 1) National Stock exchange was established in _____.
a) 1991 b) 1992
c) 1993 d) 1994
- 2) International Finance Corporation was established in _____.
a) 1955 b) 1956
c) 1957 d) 1958
- 3) The SEBI was established in the _____ year.
a) 1988 b) 1999
c) 1977 d) 1966
- 4) NBFCs were established under the _____.
a) Company Act 1956 b) Company Act 1991
c) RBI Act 1935 d) None of these
- 5) NBFCs engaged in providing _____.
a) Loans b) Shares
c) Stocks d) All of these
- 6) _____ plays an important role in International liquidity.
a) SDRS b) Euro- Dollar
c) Dollar d) Pound
- 7) The concept of SENSEX relate to _____ Market.
a) Commodity b) Money
c) Capital d) All of these
- 8) The period of call loan is _____ days.
a) 1 to 7 b) 1 to 30
c) 1 to 90 d) 1 to 365
- 9) IRDA Act passed in the _____ year.
a) 1988 b) 1999
c) 1966 d) 1977
- 10) Commercial papers issued by _____.
a) RBI b) Co-operative Banks
c) NABARD d) Company

- 11) IDA was established in the _____ year.
a) 1960
b) 1990
c) 1950
d) 1991
- 12) Every year companies distribute as small amount of profit to the share holders called as _____.
a) Dividends
b) Share
c) Bond
d) Rate of Interest
- 13) The First Stock Market in India is started at _____.
a) Bangalore
b) Mumbai
c) Calcutta
d) Delhi
- 14) World Bank established in the year _____.
a) 1944
b) 1951
c) 1991
d) 2001
- 15) Asian Development Bank was established in the _____ year.
a) 1960
b) 1866
c) 1969
d) 1966
- 16) Devaluation of Money means _____ the value of money in terms of gold and foreign currency.
a) To make equal
b) To Increase
c) To Keep zero
d) To Decrease

Q.2 Answer the following questions. (Any Four)

16

- Discuss on international liquidity.
- Explain the floating exchange rate.
- Discuss on Primary capital market.
- Explain the process of credit creation.
- Discuss on call money market.
- State the role of NBFCs.

Q.3 Write short answers. (Any Two)

16

- Function of IFC.
- Role of capital Market.
- Measures to control the NBFCs.
- Role of SEBI.

Q.4 Broad answers question. (Any One)

16

State the role of IRDA in Financial market.

OR

Discuss the objectives and functions of Asian Development Bank?

Q.5 What is Money Market? Explain the role of Money Market?

16

Set P

- 16

- 9) लॉर्ड कॉर्नवालीस यांनी ——— ही जमीन महसुल पद्धती सुरू केली.
अ) कायमधारा
ब) रयतवारी
क) महालवारी
ड) वतनदारी
- 10) ——— हे शहर भारताचे मंचेस्टर म्हणून ओळखले.
अ) मुंबई
ब) कोल्हापूर
क) पुणे
ड) सांगली
- 11) ब्रिटिशपूर्व काळात मलमली कपड्यासाठी ——— हे शहर प्रसिद्ध होते.
अ) पणजी
ब) ढाका
क) पुणे
ड) मुंबई
- 12) 1857 च्या उठावाला ——— यांनी पहिले स्वातंत्र्य समर असे म्हटले आहे.
अ) रवींद्रनाथ टागोर
ब) लोकहितवादी
क) लोकमान्य टिळक
ड) वि. दा. सावरकर
- 13) ——— येथील लष्करी छावणीमध्ये 1857 च्या उठावात पहिली ठिणगी पडली.
अ) दिल्ली
ब) बराकपूर
क) आग्रा
ड) चंद्रपूर
- 14) 1857 च्या उठावात पेशवे नानासाहेब यांनी ——— येथून इंग्रजांना विरोध केला.
अ) कानपूर
ब) झाँसी
क) अवध
ड) पाटना
- 15) मोगल बादशहा बहादूर शाह जफर याला इंग्रजांनी ——— येथे कैदेत पाठवले.
अ) दमण
ब) दिल्ली
क) अंदमान
ड) रंगून
- 16) राणीचा जाहीरनामा ——— साली प्रसिद्ध झाला.
अ) 1857
ब) 1858
क) 1859
ड) 1860

प्र.2 खालील प्रश्नांची थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही चार)

16

- 1) ब्रिटिश राजवटीत भारतातील स्त्रीयांच्या जीवनातील समस्या सांगा.
- 2) ब्राम्हो समाजाची कोणतेही चार तत्वे सांगा.
- 3) महालवारी जमीन महसूल पद्धतीची थोडक्यात माहिती लिहा.
- 4) ब्रिटिश राजवटीत भारतीय शेतीचे व्यापारीकरण होण्याची कारणे सांगा.
- 5) झाँशीची राणी लक्ष्मीबाई विषयी थोडक्यात माहिती सांगा.
- 6) 1857 च्या उठाव अपयशी का झाला?

प्र.3 टिपा लिहा. (कोणतेही दोन)

16

- 1) गव्हर्नर जनरल लॉर्ड विल्यम बेन्टींग च्या सामाजिक सुधारणा
- 2) जमीन महसूलाची रयतवारी पद्धती
- 3) मंगल पांडेचे हौतात्म्य
- 4) 1857 च्या उठावाचे ठळक परिणाम

- प्र.4** ब्रिटिश राजवटीतील सामाजिक सुधारणांचा आढावा घ्या. **16**
किंवा
ब्रिटिशांनी दळणवळण क्षेत्रात केलेल्या सुधारणांची विस्तृत माहिती लिहा.
- प्र.5** 1857 च्या उठावाची कारणे विस्तृतपणे लिहा. **16**

M.A. (History) (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
History of India (1757 A. D.-1857 A. D.) (MA01206)

Max. Marks: 80

- 11) _____ city was famous for muslim cloth in the pre-British period.
a) Panaji b) Dhaka
c) Pune d) Mumbai
- 12) The 1857 Revolt has been called the first Independence War by _____.
a) Rabindranath Tagore b) Lokhitwadi
c) Lokmanya Tilak d) V. D. Savarkar
- 13) The first spark of the 1857 Revolt in the military camp of _____.
a) Delhi b) Barakpur
c) Agra d) Chandrapur
- 14) In the 1857 Revolt, Peshwa Nanasaheb opposed the British from _____.
a) Kanpur b) Jhansi
c) Oudh d) Patna
- 15) Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar was sent to captivity by the British at _____.
a) Daman b) Delhi
c) Andaman d) Rangoon
- 16) The Queen's Manifesto was published in the year _____.
a) 1857 b) 1858
c) 1859 d) 1860

Q.2 Write Short Answers to Any Four of the following Questions.

16

- 1) State the problems in the life of women in India during the British rule.
- 2) State any four principles of Brahma Samaj.
- 3) Write a brief description of Mahalwari land revenue system.
- 4) State the reasons for commercialization of Indian agriculture during British rule.
- 5) Give brief information about Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi.
- 6) Why did the Revolt of 1857 fail?

Q.3 Write Short Notes. (Any Two)

16

- 1) Governor General Lord William Bentinck's Social Reforms
- 2) Rayatwari system of land revenue
- 3) Martyrdom of Mangal Pandey
- 4) The impacts of 1857 Revolt.

Q.4 Review the social reforms of the British rule.

16

OR

Write a detailed account of the improvements made by the British in the field of Communication.

Q.5 Write in detail the causes of the 1857 Revolt.

16

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- 16

- 9) कार्टर प्रशासनाने ए-7 बॉम्ब फेकी विमाने विकण्यास ---- राष्ट्रास मनाई केली.
 अ) इस्त्राइल ब) पाकिस्तान
 क) इराण ड) इराक
- 10) बांधकाम क्षेत्रात स्ट्रक्चरल स्टील फ्रेम (Structural steel frame) याचा स्विकार ---- यांनी केला.
 अ) विल्सन आणि रिचर्डसन ब) सॅलिवन आणि रिचर्डसन
 क) लायन आणि रिचर्डसन ड) लायन आणि सॅलिवन
- 11) रिगनच्या आर्थिक धोरणास ---- असे म्हणतात.
 अ) नवीन आर्थिक धोरण
 ब) दारिद्र्य विरुद्धची लढाई
 क) रेगनॉमिक्स
 ड) यापैकी नाही
- 12) सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने ---- साली स्त्रीवादयांची गर्भपाताची मागणी वैध ठरविली.
 अ) 1970 ब) 1972
 क) 1974 ड) 1978
- 13) जगण्याचा हक्क समर्थकांनी ---- चळवळीच्या मागण्याला विरोध केला.
 अ) स्त्रीवादी ब) कृष्णवर्णीय
 क) रेड इंडीयन ड) यापैकी नाही
- 14) इ. स. 1941 ला बँक व कारखानदारांच्या सहकार्यासाठी ---- अँक्ट पास करण्यात आला.
 अ) सोशल सिक्युरिटी ब) वॉर पॉवर
 क) फेअर लेबर स्टँडर्ड ड) नॅशनल डिफेन्स
- 15) जागतिक व्यापार व्यवहाराचे नियमन करण्यासाठी ---- संघटना स्थापन करण्यात आली.
 अ) आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणेनिधी ब) ग्लोबल इकॉनॉमी फंड
 क) जागतिक व्यापारी संघटन ड) जागतिक आर्थिक फोरम
- 16) "जागतिकीकरण" हा शब्द ---- यांनी लोकप्रिय बनवला.
 अ) पिटर सदरलँड ब) थिओडर लेवित
 क) रोन्लाड रॉबर्टसन ड) यापैकी नाही

प्र.2 खालील प्रश्नांची थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही चार)

16

- 1) वॉटरगेट घोटाळा याविषयी माहिती लिहा.
- 2) मॉटेगोमेरी चळवळीची चर्चा करा.
- 3) कन्टेनमेंट योजनेचा प्रणेता कोण? त्याचे कार्य स्पष्ट करा.
- 4) ब्लॅक पॅन्थर चळवळीच्या नेत्यांची नावे लिहा.
- 5) अमेरिकेतील प्राथमिक शिक्षण पद्धतीची थोडक्यात माहिती लिहा.
- 6) जागतिकीकरणाची व्याख्या आणि स्वरूप स्पष्ट करा.

- प्र.3** खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही दोन) **16**
- 1) रिचर्ड निकसन यांचे अंतर्गत धोरण
 - 2) बुश काळातील अमेरिका— भारत संबंध
 - 3) अमेरिका मोटार उद्योग
 - 4) सामाजिक सुरक्षा कायदा.
- प्र.4** राष्ट्राध्यक्ष रिगन यांच्या परराष्ट्रीय धोरणांचे मूल्यमापन करा. **16**
- किंवा**
- जागतिकीकरण अमेरिकेची भूमिका स्पष्ट करा.
- प्र.5** अमेरिकन समाजावरील स्त्री—मुक्ती चळवळीच्या परिणामाचे परिक्षण करा. **16**

Seat No.	
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Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

16

- 1) _____ was defended Nixon in Watergate court case.
a) Petrick Gray b) Mark Felt
c) Jessy Jackson d) None of these
- 2) In Foreign policy _____ was the powerful advisor of Nixon.
a) George Kennan b) Henry Kissinger
c) John foster d) Arthur Goldberg
- 3) _____ and _____ was signed the SALT – II treaty at Vienna in 1979 A.D.
a) Nixon, Brezhnev b) Carter, Brezhnev
c) Reagan Brezhnev d) Bush Brezhnev
- 4) _____ was laid down the idea of star war.
a) Bush George b) Carter Jimmie
c) Nixon Richard d) Reagan Ronald
- 5) The Gulf-war of Kuwait was fought in _____ period.
a) George Bush b) Ronald Reagan
c) Jimmie Carter d) Richard Nixon
- 6) _____ was called himself as the reborn christian.
a) Richard Nixon b) Jimmie carter
c) George Bush d) Ronald Reagan
- 7) _____ was opposed the reconstruction of west Germany.
a) England b) France
c) Russia d) None of these
- 8) The visit of Chinese vice-premier _____ in Jan. 1979 to the USA was a sign for the improvement of the Sino-USA relations.
a) Chau En Lai b) Huang Hua
c) Zhao Ziyang d) Deng Xiaoping
- 9) The carter administration refused to sell A-7 bomber fighters to _____.
a) Israel b) Pakistan
c) Iran d) Iraq
- 10) _____ was introduced structural steel frame in the construction.
a) Wilson & Richardson b) Salivan & Richardson
c) Lion & Richardson d) Lion & Salivan
- 11) The Economic policy of Reagan was called a _____.
a) New Economic policy b) War against poverty
c) Reagonomics d) None of these

- 12) The supreme court demand of the feminist abortion was declared as legal in _____ A.D.
 - a) 1970
 - b) 1972
 - c) 1974
 - d) 1978
- 13) "The right to Live" advocates opposed the demand of _____ movement.
 - a) Feminists
 - b) Black
 - c) Red Indians
 - d) None of these
- 14) _____ Act for the co-operation of Banks and Industrialists was passed in 1941 A. D.
 - a) Social Security
 - b) War Power
 - c) Fair Labour standard
 - d) National Defence
- 15) To control the world trade _____ organization is established.
 - a) International Monetary fund
 - b) Global Economic Fund
 - c) World Trade Organization
 - d) World Economic Forum
- 16) _____ is often credited with popularizing the word Globalization.
 - a) Peter Sutherland
 - b) Theodore Levitt
 - c) Ronald Robertson
 - d) None of these

Q.2 Write Short Answers. (Any Four)

16

- 1) Explain the Watergate confusion.
- 2) Discuss the Montegomeri movement.
- 3) Who was the pioneer of containment policy and explain the his work?
- 4) Write the leader names of Black panther movement.
- 5) Write short answer on primary education in America.
- 6) Explain the definition and nature of Globalization.

Q.3 Answer the following question. (Any Two)

16

- 1) Internal Policy of Richard Nixon.
- 2) America India relation in Bush period.
- 3) Automobile Industry in America.
- 4) Social security Act.

Q.4 Evaluate the foreign policy of president Reagan.

16

OR

Explain the role of America in Globalization.

Q.5 Examine an impact of Feminist movement on American society.

16

Seat No.	
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Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

सूचना : 1) सर्व प्रश्न अनिवार्य आहेत.
2) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

प्र.1 योग्य पर्याय निवडून वाक्य पुन्हा लिहा.

16

- 1) ——— मध्ये फ्रेंच राज्यक्रांती होऊन स्वातंत्र्य, समता व बंधुत्वाची घोषणा झाली.
अ) 1666 ब) 1680
क) 1789 ड) 1856
 - 2) 1949 च्या तिसऱ्या जिनिव्हा अधिवेशनातील कोणते कलम युद्धकैद्यांची व्याख्या करते?
अ) कलम 1 ब) कलम 2
क) कलम 3 ड) कलम 4
 - 3) आंतरराष्ट्रीय गुन्हेगार आंतरराष्ट्रीय फौजदारी न्यायालय (ICC) पुनर्विलोकन परिषद 2010 येथे आयोजित केली.
अ) परीस ब) कंपाला
क) हेग ड) रिओ दि जेनेरो
 - 4) मॅग्ना कार्टा ही हक्काची सनद ——— मध्ये मंजूर झाली.
अ) 1215 ब) 1666
क) 1789 ड) 1956
 - 5) भारतीय संविधानातील कलम 340 संबंधित आहे.
अ) निवडणूक आयोग ब) संघ लोकसेवा आयोग
क) मागासवर्ग आयोग ड) वित्त आयोग
 - 6) खालीलपैकी ——— हे आंतरराष्ट्रीय मानवी हक्क संघटना आहे.
अ) अँमनेस्टी इंटरनॅशनल ब) डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ.
क) आय.एल.ओ. ड) यापैकी नाही
 - 7) भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील खालीलपैकी कोणते कलम बालमजुरीवर बंदी घालते?
अ) कलम 24 ब) कलम 21
क) कलम 22 ड) कलम 25
 - 8) भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील कलम 17 कशाशी संबंधित आहे?
अ) अस्पृश्यता निर्मूलन ब) पदव्या रद्द करणे
क) स्वातंत्र्याचा अधिकार ड) धर्माचा अधिकार

- 9) रेड क्रॉसच्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय समितीचे संस्थापक कोण होते?
अ) हेन्री ड्युनंट ब) एफ.लिबर
क) रुसो ड) वरीलपैकी काहीही नाही
 - 10) संयुक्त राष्ट्राने मानवाधिकाराची सार्वत्रिक घोषणा कधी स्विकारली?
अ) 10 डिसेंबर 1946 ब) 10 डिसेंबर 1947
क) 10 डिसेंबर 1948 ड) 10 डिसेंबर 1949
 - 11) राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोगा (NHRC) चे मुख्यालय कोठे आहे?
अ) मुंबई ब) दिल्ली
क) चेन्नई ड) बंगलूर
 - 12) 'अल्पसंख्याकांचे भेदभाव प्रतिबंध आणि संरक्षण' या विषयावरील संयुक्त राष्ट्र उप-комमिशनची स्थापना 1947 मध्ये झाली.
अ) महासभा ब) सुरक्षा परिषद
क) मानवी हक्क आयोग ड) आंतरराष्ट्रीय न्यायालय
 - 13) राष्ट्रीय मानवी हक्क आयोगाच्या अध्यक्षांची नियुक्ती ——— द्वारे केली जाते?
अ) पंतप्रधान ब) राष्ट्रपती
क) उप-राष्ट्रपती ड) मंत्रिमंडळ
 - 14) भारतात शिक्षणाचा अधिकाराची हमी कोणत्या कलमात दिली आहे?
अ) 19 ब) 21
क) 21 अ ड) 14
 - 15) संयुक्त राष्‍ट्रसंघाचा मानवी हक्क आयोग ——— मध्ये स्थापन झाला.
अ) 1945 ब) 1946
क) 1947 ड) 1950
 - 16) महिला संरक्षणासाठी कौटुंबिक हिंसा अधिनियम 2005 द्वारे महिलांना पुढील हक्क प्राप्त झाला.
अ) सुरक्षित नौकरी ब) सुरक्षित आरोग्य
क) सुरक्षित ठेवी ड) सुरक्षित घर

प्र.2 टिपा लिहा (कोणत्याही चार)

- अ) मॅगना चार्टा म्हणजे काय?
- ब) विकास आणि निवारा हक्काची व्याख्या करा.
- क) घरगुती हिंसेचे कोणते विविध रूपे आहेत?
- ड) निर्वासित आणि स्थलांतरीत कामगारांचे हक्क स्पष्ट करा.
- इ) स्वयंनिर्णयाचा अधिकार स्पष्ट करा.
- ई) बालकामगार म्हणजे काय?

प्र.3 थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही दोन)

- अ) आंतरराष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार विधेयक स्पष्ट करा.
- ब) भारतातील दलित आणि आदिवासींच्या मानवी हक्कांचे प्रश्न स्पष्ट करा.
- क) अल्पसंख्याकांचे हक्क
- ड) आर्थिक, सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक अधिकार

- प्र.4 सविस्तर उत्तर लिहा. (कोणताही एक) 16
- अ) राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोगाचे संविधान अधिकार आणि कार्ये यांची चर्चा करा.
किंवा
- ब) U.N. चार्टर अंतर्गत प्रदान केलेल्या मानवाधिकार तरतुदी सांगा.
- प्र.5 मानवी हक्कांची व्याख्या करा. मानवी हक्कांची उत्पत्ती आणि विकास स्पष्ट करा. 16

Seat No.	
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- 10) When was the universal declaration of human rights adopted by UNO?
a) 10th December 1946 b) 10th December 1947
c) 10th December 1948 d) 10th December 1949
- 11) Where is the Headquarter of the NHRC (National Human Rights Commission)?
a) Mumbai b) Delhi
c) Chennai d) Bengaluru
- 12) The UN Sub-Commission on 'The Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities' was established in 1947 by _____.
a) General Assembly b) Security Council
c) Commission of Human Rights d) International Court of Justice
- 13) Appointment of Chairperson of National Human Rights Commission _____ is done by?
a) Prime Minister b) President
c) Vice President d) Cabinet
- 14) In which article 'Right to education' is guaranteed in India?
a) 19 b) 21
c) 21 A d) 14
- 15) In _____ United Nations Human Rights Commission was established.
a) 1945 b) 1946
c) 1947 d) 1950
- 16) For the Protection of women, the Domestic Violence Act 2005 gave women further rights.
a) Secure Job b) Secure Health
c) Secure deposit d) Secure home

Q.2 Write Short Answers. (Any Four)**16**

- a) What is Magna Carta?
- b) Define right to development and shelter.
- c) Which are the different forms of domestic violence?
- d) Explain the Rights of the Refugees and Migrant Workers.
- e) Explain the Rights to Self Determination.
- f) What is Child Labour?

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)**16**

- a) Explain International bill of human rights.
- b) Explain the human rights issues of Dalits and Adivasis in India.
- c) Rights of Minorities.
- d) Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One)**16**

- a) Discuss the Constitution Powers and Functions of National Human Rights Commission.

OR

- b) State the Human rights Provisions provided under the U.N. Charter.

Q.5 Define the human rights Explain the origin and development human rights**16**

M.A. (Political Science) (Sem - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Indian Administrative System (MA02207)

Max. Marks: 80

सूचना : 1) सर्व प्रश्न अनिवार्य आहेत.
2) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

16

- 1) 1935 चा भारत सरकार कायदा कोणती पास केला?
 अ) ब्रिटिश संसद ब) भारतीय संसद
 क) केरळ विधिमंडळ ड) यापैकी नाही
 - 2) कोणत्या कायदानुसार ब्रह्मदेश हा भारतापासून वेगळा करण्यात आला होता?
 अ) भारत सरकार कायदा 1935 ब) भारत सरकार कायदा 1909
 क) भारत सरकार कायदा 1919 ड) वरील पैकी सर्व
 - 3) खालीलपैकी कोणते भारतीय प्रशासन व्यवस्थेचे वैशिष्ट्ये नाही.
 अ) लोकशाहीत्मक विकेंद्रीकरण ब) कायद्याचे राज्य
 क) दुहेरी न्यायालयीन व्यवस्था ड) पंचायत राज्य
 - 4) ए. डी. गोरवाला आयोगाने प्रशासकीय सुधारणासंबंधी सरकारला सादर केलेल्या अहवालाचे शार्पक काय होते?
 अ) भारतीय प्रशासनापुढील आव्हाने ब) भारतीय प्रशासनाचे भवितव्य
 क) लोक प्रशासनावरील अहवाल ड) भारतीय प्रशासनाचे स्वरूप
 - 5) खालीलपैकी कोणते संसदीय शासन प्रकाराचे वैशिष्ट्ये नाही?
 अ) सामूहिक जबाबदारी
 ब) दोन कार्यकारी प्रमुख
 क) कायदेमंडळ व कार्यकारी मंडळ यातील सुसंवाद
 ड) मंत्री कार्यकारी प्रमुखाचे खाजगी सल्लागार असतात.
 - 6) खालीलपैकी कोणता प्रशासकीय सुधारणांचा उद्देश्य आहे?
 अ) प्रशासकीय कार्य पद्धतीतील दोष दूर करणे
 ब) प्रशासकीय कार्यक्षमतेत वाढ करणे
 क) शासन प्रशासन व जनता यांच्यात मजबूत संबंध प्रस्थापित करणे
 ड) वरील पैकी सर्व
 - 7) भारतीय प्रशासन हे ——— वर आधारलेले आहे.
 अ) अमेरिकन प्रारूप ब) ब्रिटिश प्रारूप
 क) हिंदी प्रारूप ड) फ्रेंच प्रारूप
 - 8) भारतातील ब्रिटिश प्रशासनाचा पाया ——— पासून घातला गेला.
 अ) रेग्युलेटिंग ॲक्ट 1773 ब) पीट्स चा भारत कायदा 1784
 क) भारत सरकार कायदा, 1858 ड) भारत परिषद कायदा, 1861

- 9) भारतीय प्रशासकीय व्यवस्थेचे पुनर्परिक्षण हे कोणी लिहिले आहे?
अ) ए. डी. गोरवाला
ब) पॉल. एच. ऑपलबी
क) डी. एम. गोरे
ड) यापैकी नाही
- 10) कोणत्या देशातील सनदी सेवक हे पूर्णपणे राजकीय निरपेक्षता बाळगतात?
अ) फ्रांस
ब) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका
क) ग्रेट ब्रिटेन
ड) भारत
- 11) इ. स. 1947 या वर्षी स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्त भारताकडे ——— आखिल भारतीय सेवा होत्या.
अ) तीन
ब) चार
क) दोन
ड) पाच
- 12) आखिल भारतीय सेवांचा जनक म्हणून खालीलपैकी कोणत्या भारतीयाला गौरविले जाते?
अ) पंडित जवहरलाल नेहरू
ब) सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल
क) डॉ. बी. आर. आंबेडकर
ड) गोविंद वल्लभ पंत
- 13) केंद्र राज्य संबंधाकरिता कोणत्या आयोगाची निर्मिती करण्यात आली आहे?
अ) सरकारिया आयोग
ब) मुदलियार आयोग
क) राम मनोहर आयोग
ड) रेड्डी आयोग
- 14) भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील कोणत्या कलामानुसार वित्त आयोगाची तरतूद करण्यात आली आहे?
अ) कलम 370
ब) कलम 240
क) कलम 242
ड) कलम 280
- 15) सद्य परिस्थितीत भारतातील केंद्रीय दक्षता आयोगाचे प्रमुख म्हणून कोणाची नियुक्ती करण्यात आली आहे?
अ) ए. एस. राजीव
ब) डी. के. मिश्रा
क) सदानंद दाते
ड) व्ही. के. शर्मा
- 16) नवीन आखिल भारतीय सेवांची निर्मिती ही खालीलपैकी कोणत्या संवैधानिक तरतूदी नुसार करण्यात आली आहे?
अ) कलम 311
ब) कलम 312
क) कलम 249
ड) कलम 356

प्र.2 खालील प्रश्नांची थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही चार)

16

- 1) इ. स. 1935 च्या कायद्याचे महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा.
- 2) बांधील नोकरशाही म्हणजे काय?
- 3) सामान्यतज्ञ या संकल्पनेचे वर्णन करा.
- 4) जबाबदारीचे महत्त्व सांगा.
- 5) भ्रष्टाचार म्हणजे काय? ते स्पष्ट करा.
- 6) लोकायक्तावर प्रकाश टाका.

- प्र.3** खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणत्याही दोन) **16**
- 1) प्रशासनातील विशेषतज्ञाची भूमिका स्पष्ट करा.
 - 2) तटस्थ नोकरशाहीच्या महत्वाचे वर्णन करा.
 - 3) प्रशासनावर नियंत्रणाची गरज का? त्याचे वर्णन करा.
 - 4) प्रशासकीय सुधारणा ही संकल्पना विशद करा.
- प्र.4** भारतीय प्रशासकीय व्यवस्थेच्या मुख्य वैशिष्ट्यांचे वर्णन करा. **16**
- किंवा**
- भारतीय प्रशासनातील अखिल भारतीय सेवांची भूमिका सविस्तररित्या स्पष्ट करा.
- प्र.5** भारतीय प्रशासकीय व्यवस्थेतील केंद्र-राज्य संबंध यावर एक निबंध लिहा. **16**

Seat No.	
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Set P

M.A. (Political Science) (Sem - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Indian Administrative System (MA02207)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the options. 16

- 1) Who passed the government of India Act. 1935.
 - a) British Parliament
 - b) Indian Parliament
 - c) Kerla Legislature
 - d) None of the above
- 2) Which act has separated Brahmadesh from India?
 - a) The Govt. Act. of India, 1935
 - b) The Govt. Act. of India. 1904
 - c) The Govt. Act. of India, 1919
 - d) All of the above
- 3) Which of the following is not the feature of India administration.
 - a) Democratic decenterlization
 - b) Rule of law
 - c) Double Judicary system
 - d) Panchayat Raj
- 4) What is the title of A.D. Gorwala report submitted to the central government regarding administrative reforms _____.
 - a) Challenges before Indian administration
 - b) Future of Indian administration
 - c) Report on Public administration
 - d) Nature of Indian administration.
- 5) Which among the following is not the feature of parliamentary form of government?
 - a) Collective responsibility
 - b) The executives
 - c) Co-ordination between legislature and executive
 - d) Ministers are the private adviser of executive
- 6) Which of the following is the purpose of administrative reforms?
 - a) To remove the faults with in administrative process.
 - b) To strength administrative efficiency
 - c) To establish sound relation between government administration and public
 - d) All of the above
- 7) Indian administration based on _____.
 - a) American pattern
 - b) British Pattern
 - c) Hindi Pattern
 - d) French pattern
- 8) The foundation of the British administration in India was laid by _____.
 - a) Regulating Act. of 1773
 - b) Pits India Act. 1784
 - c) Govt, of India Act. 1858
 - d) Indian Council Act, 1861
- 9) Who wrote Re-examination of India's administrative system?
 - a) A.D. Gorwala
 - b) Paul H. Appleby
 - c) D. M. Gore
 - d) None of the above

- 10) in which country do the civil servants maintain absolute political neutrality?
a) France
b) USA
c) UK
d) India
- 11) Independent India had _____ all India services in 1947.
a) Three
b) four
c) Two
d) Five
- 12) Who among the following Indians may rightly be acknowledged as the father of all India services?
a) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
d) Govind Vallabh Pant
- 13) Which commission was appointed for central-state relations?
a) Sarkaria commission
b) Mudaliyar Commission
c) Ram Manohar Commission
d) Reddy Commission
- 14) In which article of Indian constitution finance commission is provided?
a) Article 370
b) Article 240
c) Article 242
d) Article 280
- 15) Who is the current central vigilance commissioner of India?
a) A.S. Rajeev
b) D.K. Mishra
c) Sadanand Date
d) V. K. Sharma
- 16) Under which one of the following provisions of the constitution can a view All India Service be created?
a) Article 311
b) Article 312
c) Article 249
d) Article 356

Q.2 Write Short Answers. (Any Four)

16

- 1) Explain the importance of the Govt. Act. of India, 1935.
- 2) What is committed bureaucracy?
- 3) Describe the concept of Generalist.
- 4) State the importance of Accountability?
- 5) What is corruption? Explain it?
- 6) Focus on the Lokayukta.

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)

16

- 1) Explain the role of specialist in administration?
- 2) Describe the importance of neutral bureaucracy?
- 3) What is the need of control over administration? Explain it?
- 4) Elucidate the concept of administrative reforms?

Q.4 Describe the salient features of Indian Administrative system?

16

OR

Explain in detail the role of All India Services in Indian Administration.

Q.5 Write an essay on central state relationship in Indian administrative system.

16

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

M. Com. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Functional Areas of Management (4062-13)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Select the appropriate alternative from the given alternatives: 10

- 1) Management is the art of knowing what you want to do and then seeing that it is done in the best and the cheapest way, who said this?
 _____.
 a) Stanley Vance b) Lawrence appley
 c) Taylor d) Elton mayo
- 2) He Concept of scientific Management was given by _____.
 a) Fredrick Taylor b) Henry Fayol
 c) Eltion Mayo d) Peter Drucker
- 3) Man, machine, material, Information & capital are known as what in Production process?
 a) Input b) Output
 c) Process d) Transformation process
- 4) The operative functions of personnel management do not cover _____.
 a) Procurement function b) Development function
 c) Controlling function d) Maintenance function
- 5) The management of _____ resources is viewed as a system in which participants seek to attain both individuals and group goals.
 a) Human b) Strategic
 c) Capital d) Marketing
- 6) Which feature belongs to Management as a Science?
 a) Experimentation and Observation
 b) Personal Skills
 c) Practical Knowledge
 d) Perfection through practice
- 7) The main objective of _____ is to produce goods and services of right quality, quantity, the right time and right manufacturing costs.
 a) Inventory management b) Material management
 c) Production Management d) None of the above
- 8) Functions of Production management does not include: _____.
 a) Routing b) Inventory control
 c) Follow-up d) Inspection
- 9) Profession can be characterized as _____.
 a) Existence of knowledge b) Professional association
 c) Acquisition of knowledge d) All of the above

10) _____ means that a person should get orders and instructions from only one superior.

- a) Unity of direction b) Unity of command
- c) Unity of discipline d) Unity of remuneration

B) Fill in the blanks

06

- 1) In terms of financial incentives, Taylor applied the concept of _____ which gave high motivation to workers.
- 2) According to _____ principle, each group of activities with the same objective must have one head one plan.
- 3) Management is _____.
- 4) _____ oriented definition states that "Management is a process involving planning, organizing, staffing, directing, and controlling human efforts to achieve stated objectives in an organization.
- 5) The act of checking, regulating and verifying whether everything occurs in conformity with the plan that has been adopted is known as _____.
- 6) Functional areas of management mean the sum total of all those activities which are performed in an organisation to achieve the objectives of the _____.

Q.2 Answer the following.

16

- a) Importance of HRM
- b) Elements of Financial Management
- c) Working Capital Management
- d) The strategic role of production operation

Q.3 Answer the following.

16

- a) Explain Human Resources Information System in details.
- b) Explain Importance and functions of Marketing Management.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. (Long Answer)

16

- a) What is Human Resource Management? Describe Methods/Types of Training and Development.

OR

- b) Explain In details what are the objectives and functions of Production Management?

Q.5 Answer any one of the following. (Long Answer)

16

- a) What is financial Management? Explain sources of finance and funds.

OR

- b) What is marketing Management? Write the Difference between selling and Marketing.

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

M. Com. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Security Analysis and Portfolio Management (4062-14)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternatives given below. 10

- 1) The price earnings ratio of a stock reflects _____.
 - a) The growth of the company
 - b) The market mood for the companies stock
 - c) The earnings retained and invested in the company
 - d) The dividend paid out for the company s stock
- 2) In the bull market _____.
 - a) He stock prices are increasing
 - b) Each peak is higher than the previous peak.
 - c) Each bottom is higher than the previous bottom.
 - d) Both b) and c)
- 3) Capital Index bonds are linked with _____.
 - a) BSE Sensex
 - b) NSE Nifty
 - c) Consumer price index
 - d) BSE-100
- 4) The aggressive investor buys more of _____.
 - a) Money Market Instruments
 - b) Gold
 - c) Equity shares
 - d) Options and Futures
- 5) Stock exchange _____.
 - a) Helps in the fixation stock price
 - b) Ensure safe and fair dealings
 - c) Induces good performance by the company
 - d) All the above
- 6) The Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd was originally known as _____.
 - a) The Native share and Stock Brokers Association
 - b) The Native share and stock brokers union
 - c) The Native Stock Brokers Association
 - d) The Native share and stock brokers association of India
- 7) FII's are permitted _____.
 - a) To invest in the listed companies only
 - b) To invest in the listed and unlisted companies only
 - c) Not to invest in the debentures
 - d) To invest in shares of listed, unlisted companies and debentures
- 8) One of the following factors leads the activity stock market _____.
 - a) Money supply
 - b) Per capita income
 - c) Unemployment rate
 - d) Manufacturing and trade

- 9) Primary and secondary markets _____.
a) Compete with each others _____ b) Complement each other
c) Function independently _____ d) Control each other
- 10) SEBI has made it mandatory for the companies to disclose _____.
a) The early annual report
b) Monthly report and annual report
c) Quarterly report and annual report
d) Monthly review and annual report

B) Fill in the blanks.**06**

- 1) The highly liquid security is _____.
2) Investors invest more in stocks during their _____.
3) The aggressive investor buys more of _____.
4) Primary and secondary markets _____.
5) Standard deviation determine _____.
6) Although derivatives can be used as speculative instruments, businesses most often use them to _____.

Q.2 Answer the following.**16**

- a) List of various types of risk.
b) Define new issue market.
c) What is meant by financial risk?
d) What is coefficient of determination?

Q.3 Attempt the following.**16**

- a) What is Economic analysis? Explain Economic forecasting and stock exchange.
b) Explain the various forms of derivatives and their utility.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following.**16**

- a) What is portfolio management framework? Explain selection, evaluation and reason to hold portfolio.

OR

- b) Explain capital asset pricing model (CAPM) in details.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following.**16**

- a) Explain in details does theory and hoe it is used to determine the direction of stock market.

OR

- b) Explain in details the fundamental analysis and what is the utility of the study?

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M.B.A. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Digital Business (20407210)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the options.

16

- 1) What is Electronic Commerce (EC)?
 - a) Barter system
 - b) Traditional buying and selling
 - c) Commerce using electronic Network
 - d) None of this
- 2) The Internet of Things (IoT) refers to _____.
 - a) A network of disconnected smart devices
 - b) system for online transactions
 - c) A collection of mobile entertainment applications
 - d) A network of interconnected devices collecting and sharing data
- 3) C2B is known as _____.

a) Consumer-to-Buy	b) Consumer-to-Business
c) Consumer-to-Body	d) None of this
- 4) G2B is Known as _____.

a) Government-to-Buy	b) Government-to-Buying
c) Government-to-Business	d) None of this
- 5) Digital business Infrastructure refers to the combination of _____.

a) Hardware	b) Software
c) Servers	d) All of the above
- 6) Web 2.0 enable to user _____.

a) Reading Data	b) Open page
c) Editing the pages	d) All of the above
- 7) SEO is known as _____.

a) Search engine opening	b) Search engine optimization
c) Search engine object	d) None of this
- 8) G2C is known as _____.

a) Government to Citizen	b) Government to City
c) Government to Corporate	d) None of this
- 9) Smart homes utilize IoT technology for: _____.
 - a) Disabling remote control of appliances
 - b) Managing energy consumption and security systems
 - c) Eliminating the need for physical light switches
 - d) Restricting access to smart home features
- 10) E-Commerce means _____.

a) Engineering Commerce	b) Earning Commerce
c) Electronic commerce	d) None of these

- 11) X is example of _____ in web pages.
a) Web 2.0
b) Web 5.0
c) Web 4.0
d) None of these
- 12) E-Tailing is known _____.
a) Electronic Retailing
b) Electronic resource
c) Electronic tailing
d) None of these
- 13) G2E is known as _____.
a) Government to Employee
b) Government to Engineer
c) Government to Earning
d) None of these
- 14) Knowledge management (KM) focuses on: _____.
a) Creating new knowledge from scratch
b) Create, storing, and sharing existing knowledge
c) Replacing human expertise with technology
d) Restricting access to critical information
- 15) _____ digital business model involves trade and transaction dealings between business establishments.
a) B2C
b) C2B
c) B2B
d) P2P
- 16) M-commerce is known as _____.
a) Market commerce
b) Money commerce
c) Mobile commerce
d) None of these

Q.2 Answer the following (short answers / Short problem)

16

- a) Explain Mobile Payments.
- b) Explain E-Health in briefly.

Q.3 Answer the following (short answers / Short problem)

16

- a) Smart City, Smart Homes, Smart Gadgets
- b) Mobile Commerce

Q.4 Answer the following Long answers

16

- a)** Explain E-commerce and its types.

OR

- b)** Explain in brief the Internet of Things and Digital Currency.

Q.5 Answer the following (Long problem/Case Study)

16

Company: M/s Shah Beauty Boutique - a thriving online retailer specializing in organic cosmetics.

Challenge: M/s Shah Beauty Boutique has seen a steady decline in website traffic and conversion rates over the past quarter. Their social media engagement remains strong, but website clicks are down significantly.

Marketing Strategy: M/s Shah Beauty Boutique heavily relies on search engine optimization (SEO) and social media marketing to drive traffic to their website. They regularly post engaging content on Instagram and Facebook, showcasing their products and running targeted ad campaigns.

Information to Consider:

Analyze M/s Shah Beauty Boutique's website analytics.

Review recent SEO practices and keyword rankings.

Evaluate the performance of social media campaigns.

Research competitor marketing strategies.

Consider potential technical issues affecting the website.

Possible Causes:

Shifting consumer behavior: Trends in social media platforms or online shopping habits may have changed.

Ineffective SEO: Keywords may not be optimized for current search trends.

Uninspiring social media content: Content might not be engaging enough to drive click-through.

Technical website issues: Loading times or user experience issues might be deterring customers.

Increased competition: New competitors might be utilizing more effective marketing strategies.

Analyze the above case**Provide solutions****Provide best Alternative solution.**

Set No.	
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M.C.A. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Office Automation (MCA01209)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

- Instructions:** 1) Q. Nos. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
 2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7
 3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternative. 10

- 1) Microsoft word is _____ software.
 - a) System
 - b) Compiler
 - c) Application
 - d) Programming
- 2) Which is not in MS word?
 - a) Italic
 - b) Bold
 - c) Font
 - d) Magic tool
- 3) Which of the following is an example of page orientation?
 - a) Subscript
 - b) Portrait
 - c) Superscript
 - d) A4
- 4) Formatting is performed on _____.
 - a) Text
 - b) Table
 - c) Menu
 - d) Both (a) and (b)
- 5) Which of the following software is used for making resume?
 - a) MS Excel
 - b) MS Word
 - c) Dev C
 - d) Java
- 6) _____ is the collection of physical elements that constitutes a computer system.
 - a) Hardware
 - b) Software
 - c) MS-Excel
 - d) Utility
- 7) _____ is responsible for controlling, integrating, and managing the individual hardware components of a computer system.
 - a) Languages
 - b) Application software
 - c) System software
 - d) Packages
- 8) A formula in Excel always begins with an _____.
 - a) Colon
 - b) Equal sign
 - c) Comma
 - d) Space
- 9) In Excel, Columns are labelled as _____.
 - a) \$A\$1, \$A\$2, etc.
 - b) 1,2,3 etc
 - c) A1, A2, etc.
 - d) A, B, C, etc
- 10) Which of the following shortcut key is used to start the slideshow?
 - a) Using F5 key
 - b) Using F3 key
 - c) Using F1 key
 - d) Using F6 key

B) Write True / False.**06**

- 1) Physical components of system are known as Hardware.
- 2) Windows Operating System is an multitasking operating system.
- 3) The extension of MS-Word file is .xls
- 4) Microsoft Access is a Network Database Model.
- 5) Monitor is an output Device.
- 6) Power-Point Presentation is a Presentation Program.

Q.2 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Explain characteristics of Computer.
- b) What is My Computer on Desktop? Explain it.
- c) What is the use of status bar? Explain it.
- d) What is Software? Explain with example.

Q.3 Answer the following.**16**

- a) What is MS-Word? Explain Various facilities provided by MS-Word.
- b) What is the use of Cut, Copy, Paste option? Explain with example.

Q.4 Answer the following.**16**

- a) What is Header and Footer? Explain with example.
- b) Explain the procedure to create sections and sub-sections in a document.

Q.5 Answer the following.**16**

- a) What is Mail-merge? Explain the procedure of mail-merge with suitable example.
- b) Explain the procedure for adding borders to the specific text and page.

Q.6 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Explain the features of MS-Excel.
- b) What is function in MS-Excel? Explain the use of following functions with example.
 - i) MIN
 - ii) MAX
 - iii) AVG
 - iv) SUM

Q.7 Answer the following.**16**

- a) What is sorting in MS-Excel? Explain the importance of sorting with example.
- b) Explain the procedure for adding animation effects on slides in MS-Power point.

Seat No.	
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Max. Marks: 80

16

- Page 1 of 5

- 9) बहामनी सुलतान ——— बांधण्यासाठी विशेष प्रसिध्द आहेत.
 अ) गढी ब) वाडे
 क) किल्ले ड) तटबंदी
- 10) ——— च्या कबरीवर एकूण 52 प्रकारचे कोरीव शिल्प आहे.
 अ) हुमायून ब) शेरशाह
 क) बाबर ड) अकबर
- 11) ——— हा प्रख्यात गायक अकबराच्या दरबारात होत.
 अ) उग्रसेन ब) बैजू बावरा
 क) तानसेन ड) बिरबल
- 12) विजयनगर स्थापत्य कलेचा उत्कृष्ट नमुना म्हणून ——— या मंदिराकडे पाहिले जाते.
 अ) महाबलीपुरम ब) पुरी जगन्नाथ
 क) अंबाबाई ड) विह्वल
- 13) ——— च्या कबरेमध्ये बौध्द, हिंदू व मुस्लिम अशा तिन्ही शैलीचा सुंदर संगम झालेला आहे.
 अ) हुमायून ब) अकबर
 क) शहाजहान ड) शेरशाह
- 14) ——— या मोघल बादशाहाने चित्रकलेला राजाश्रय दिला.
 अ) जहांगीर ब) औरंगजेब
 क) हुमायून ड) मुराद
- 15) प्रतापगड किल्ला हा ——— प्रकारचा किल्ला आहे.
 अ) भुईकोट ब) गढी
 क) गिरिदुर्ग ड) जलदुर्ग
- 16) शिवकाळातील वाड्याचे बांधकाम हे ——— शैलीचे आहे.
 अ) गुलबर्गा ब) विजापुर
 क) मैसूर ड) बेळगाव

प्र.2 थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही चार)

16

- अ) इंडो मुस्लीम स्थापत्य शैली
 ब) संगमरवरी स्थापत्य
 क) लाल किल्ला
 ड) मराठेकालीन गढी
 इ) पहाडी चित्रशैली
 ई) तानसेन

प्र.3 लघुत्तरी उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही दोन)

16

- अ) विजयनगर काळातील स्थापत्य कला.
 ब) बीबी का मकबरा दख्खन स्थापत्यकलेचा नमुना
 क) बंगालची वास्तुशैली
 ड) बहामनी कालीन बीदर

- प्र.4 दीर्घोत्तरी प्रश्न. (कोणताही एक) 16
- अ) मुघलकालीन स्थापत्य कलेचा आढावा घ्या.
किंवा
- ब) मध्ययुगीन काळातील प्रांतीय स्थापत्यकलेचा आढावा घ्या.
- प्र.5 दखन कला व स्थापत्यकलेची ठकळ वैशिष्ट्ये स्पष्ट करा. 16

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**M.A. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
HISTORY (CAMPUS)**

History of Indian Art and Architecture 1200 to 1818 A.D (MAH221208)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Answer the following by choosing the correct option

16

- 1) Mughals are great _____ builders.
 - a) Chaitya
 - b) Vihara
 - c) Temple
 - d) Building
- 2) Architectural scholars like _____ called the medieval architectural style as "Indo-Muslim" Style.
 - a) Howell
 - b) Princip
 - c) Duff
 - d) Marshall
- 3) In the court of Allauddin Khilji _____ was a famous music expert.
 - a) Ibn Khaldun
 - b) Amir Khusro
 - c) Alberuni
 - d) Minhas Siraj
- 4) Ghiyasuddin built _____ city.
 - a) Nizamabad
 - b) Fatehpursikri
 - c) Allahabad
 - d) Tughlaqabad
- 5) _____ An important architecture of the Tughlaq period is the tomb of the saint Kabiruddin Awliya.
 - a) Ilbari
 - b) Red Dome
 - c) Marble
 - d) Molly
- 6) Built by the Vizier of Sikandar Lodi _____ basis structures, is an important structure of Syed-Lodi period.
 - a) Chishti Masjid
 - b) Mot Ki Masjid
 - c) Avaliya Dargah
 - d) Arama Key window
- 7) 'Kabul Bagh Masjid' in Panipat is a _____ period architecture.
 - a) Syed
 - b) Lodi
 - c) Babur
 - d) Akbar
- 8) Golghumat of Bijapur was built during _____.
 - a) Ramdevarai
 - b) Muhammad Adilshah
 - c) Mohammad Gawan
 - d) Malik Kafur
- 9) The Bahamani Sultans are particularly famous for building _____.
 - a) Forts
 - b) Castles
 - c) Forts
 - d) Fortifications
- 10) There are a total of 52 types of carvings on the grave of _____.
 - a) Humayun
 - b) Sher Shah
 - c) Babur
 - d) Akbar

- 11) _____ this famous singer was in the court of Akbar.

a) Urgasen	b) Baiju Bawra
c) Tansen	d) Birbal
- 12) _____ this temple is considered as a masterpiece of Vijayanagar architecture.

a) Mahabalipuram	b) Puri Jagannath
c) Ambabai	d) Vitthal
- 13) In the tomb of _____ there is a beautiful confluence of all the three styles of Buddhist, Hindu and Muslim.

a) Humayun	b) Akbar
c) Shah Jahan	d) Sher Shah
- 14) _____ this Mughal Emperor gave painting support.

a) Jahangir	b) Aurangzeb
c) Humayun	d) Murad
- 15) Pratapgad fort is _____ type of fort.

a) Bhuikot	b) Gadhi
c) Giridurg	d) Jaldurg
- 16) The construction of palaces during Chh. Shivaji Maharaj period is _____ style.

a) Gulbarga	b) Bijapur
c) Mysore	d) Belgaum

Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four)

16

- Indo Muslim architectural style
- Marble architecture
- Red Fort
- Maratha Gadhi
- Hill painting style
- Tansen

Q.3 Write short notes. (Any Two)

16

- a) Architecture of Vijayanagar period.
b) Bibi Ka Maqbara is a specimen of Deccan architecture
c) Architectural style of Bengal
d) Bahmani period Bidar

Q.4 Attempt any One of the following questions.

- a)** Review the architecture of Mughal period.
- OR**
- b)** Review the provincial architecture of the medieval period.

16

Q.5 Explain the silent feature of Deccan art and architecture.

16

- 9) संघ, रचना म्हणजे कौशल्य, क्षमता, अनुभव आणि व्यक्तिमत्व वैशिष्ट्यांसह कार्यसंघ सदस्यांच्या ——— चा संदर्भ आहे.
 अ) अभीवृत्ती
 क) योजना
 ब) प्रेरणा
 ड) गुणविशेषता
- 10) संघटनात्मक ओळख (OID) चे मूळ ——— सिध्दांतामध्ये आहे.
 अ) सामाजिक ओळख
 क) प्रेरणा
 ब) कार्य समाधान
 ड) वर्तन
- 11) जनरल ॲडॉप्शन सिंड्रोम (GAS) थिअरी स्ट्रेस रिसपॉन्सने त्याला ——— टप्प्यात विभागले.
 अ) पाच
 क) तीन
 ब) दोन
 ड) सहा
- 12) ——— वर्तणुकीची पध्दत हृदय आघातजन्य व्यक्तिमत्व म्हणूनही ओळखली जाते.
 अ) टाईप ब
 क) टाईप ओ
 ब) टाईप सी
 ड) टाईप अ
- 13) संघटनात्मक न्यायामध्ये ——— प्रकारचे न्याय सुचवले आहेत.
 अ) चार
 क) बारा
 ब) आठ
 ड) दहा
- 14) ——— प्रकारचा नेता अपमानास्पद वागतो.
 अ) करिश्माई
 क) प्रभावी
 ब) लोकशाही
 ड) रुळावरून घसरले
- 15) गरजा सिध्दांताची पदानुक्रम कोणी विकसित केली?
 अ) व्रूम
 क) स्किंनर
 ब) मस्लो
 ड) वेटलेस
- 16) ——— वचनबद्धता संघटनेशी भावनिकतेने जोडते.
 अ) सातत्य
 क) व्यावसायिक
 ब) भावनिक
 ड) यापैकी काहीही नाही

प्र.2 थोडक्यात टिपा लिहा. (कोणतेही चार)

16

- अ) व्यावसायिक बांधिलकी परिभाषित करा.
 ब) संघातील विविधता स्पष्ट करा.
 क) मास्लो कोणत्याही तीन गरजांबद्दल चर्चा करा.
 ड) करिष्माई नेत्याबद्दल चर्चा करा.
 इ) कामावरील तणावाचे वर्णन करा.
 ई) संघटनात्मक न्यायाचा संक्षिप्त परिचय

प्र.3 खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही दोन)

16

- अ) I-O मानसशास्त्रातील प्रेरणा सिध्दांताचा तपशीलवार इतिहास.
 ब) तणाव कमी करणे आणि व्यवस्थापित करणे यावर चर्चा करा.
 क) नेतृत्वाचे नकारात्मक परिणाम स्पष्ट करा.
 ड) संस्था आणि लोकांची चर्चा करा.

- प्र.4 खालील प्रश्नाचे सविस्तर उत्तर लिहा. (कोणताही एक) 16
- अ) कार्य समाधानाचा तपशीलवार अभ्यास आणि कार्य समाधानाचे मोजमाप.
ब) विविधतेचा अर्थ आणि गतिशीलता याबद्दल चर्चा करा.
- प्र.5 खालील प्रश्नाचे सविस्तर उत्तर लिहा. 16
- प्रेरणा परिभाषित करा आणि कार्य प्रेरणेसाठी आधुनिक सिद्धांतबद्दल चर्चा करा.

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M.A. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

Organization Psychology (MAAP01208)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

16

- 1) _____ theory of motivation claimed human behavior was involuntary and without conscious aware.
 - a) Person as Machine
 - b) Person as Scientist
 - c) Field theory
 - d) Social
- 2) Performance = (Motivation × ability) – situational constraints
Following formula developed by
 - a) Maslow
 - b) Lewin
 - c) Pritchard
 - d) Skinner
- 3) Personality Characteristics of neuroticism _____ correlated with performance motivation.
 - a) Neutral
 - b) Positive
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) Negative
- 4) Reinforcement theory proposes that behavior depends on _____ simple elements.
 - a) one
 - b) three
 - c) five
 - d) seven
- 5) Goal-setting theory was proposed by _____.
 - a) Vroom
 - b) Skinner
 - c) Locke
 - d) Maslow
- 6) Motivational trait questionnaire (MTQ) instrument developed by _____.
 - a) Vroom
 - b) Skinner
 - c) Kanfer
 - d) Bandura
- 7) According to Herzberg job dissatisfaction was the result of _____ characteristics.
 - a) intrinsic
 - b) extrinsic
 - c) health
 - d) none of these
- 8) Job descriptive index instrument used to measure _____.
 - a) work motivation
 - b) job satisfaction
 - c) self efficacy
 - d) work management
- 9) Team composition refers to the _____ of team members, including skills, abilities, experiences, and personality characteristics.
 - a) attitude
 - b) motivation
 - c) policy
 - d) attributes

- 10) Organizational identification (OID) has its roots in _____ theory.
a) Social identity
b) Job satisfaction
c) Motivation
d) Behavior
- 11) General adaptation syndrome (GAS) theory stress response divided it into _____ stages.
a) Five
b) Two
c) Three
d) Six
- 12) The _____ behavior pattern is also known as the coronary -prone personality.
a) type B
b) type C
c) type O
d) type A
- 13) In organizational justice _____ type of justice have been suggested.
a) four
b) eight
c) twelve
d) ten
- 14) _____ type of leader behaves abusively.
a) Charismatic
b) Democratic
c) Effective
d) Derailed
- 15) Who developed hierarchy of need theory?
a) Vroom
b) Maslow
c) Skinner
d) Veteles
- 16) _____ commitment an emotional attachment to an organization.
a) Continuance
b) Affective
c) Occupational
d) None of these

Q.2 Write Short Answer (Any Four)

16

- Define occupational commitment.
- Explain team diversity.
- Discuss Maslow any three needs.
- Discuss about charismatic leader.
- Describe stressors at work.
- Brief introduction of organizational justice.

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)

16

- a) Detail history of motivation theory in I-O psychology.
- b) Discuss reducing and managing stress.
- c) Explain negative leadership outcomes.
- d) Discuss organizations and people.

Q.4 Answer the following question in detail. (Any One)

16

- The detail study of job satisfaction and measurement of job satisfaction.
- Discuss about the meaning and dynamics of diversity.

Q.5 Answer the following question in detail.

16

Define motivation and discuss about modern approaches to work motivation.

Seat No.	
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Set P

M.A. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY
Sports Psychology (MAAP01209)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

- सूचना :** 1) सर्व प्रश्न अनिवार्य आहेत.
 2) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

प्र.1 रिकाम्या जागा भरा.

16

- 1) ——— खेळ आणि ऍथलेटिक कामगिरीचे मनोवैज्ञानिक पैलू समजून घेण्यावर आणि वर्धित करण्यावर लक्ष केंद्रित करते.
 अ) फॉरेन्सिक मानसशास्त्र ब) क्रीडा मानसशास्त्र
 क) विकासात्मक मानसशास्त्र ड) समुपदेशन मानसशास्त्र
- 2) ——— यांना क्रीडा मानसशास्त्राचे जनक मानले जाते.
 अ) कोलमन ग्रिफिथ ब) नॉर्मन ट्रिपलेट
 क) हॉवर्ड गार्डनर ड) जॉन वॉटसन
- 3) ——— मध्ये लवचिकता, आत्मविश्वास आणि दबावाखाली लक्ष केंद्रित करण्याची क्षमता सामाविष्ट आहे.
 अ) मानसिक तयारी ब) प्रेरणा
 क) टीम डायनॅमिक्स ड) मानसिक कणखरपणा
- 4) ——— चा संदर्भानुसार गुण वैशिष्ट्यचा संच, वर्तन, विचारांचा प्रघात च्या आधारे दोन व्यक्ती एकमेकांपेक्षा भिन्न असल्याचे स्पष्ट करता येते.
 अ) बुद्धिमत्ता ब) वृत्ती
 क) व्यक्तिमत्व ड) क्षमता
- 5) ——— हा प्रक्षेपण तंत्रांचा एक प्रकार आहे.
 अ) रोशच इंकब्लॉट टेस्ट ब) केस स्टडी
 क) स्व-निवेदन प्रश्नावली ड) मुलाखत
- 6) ——— मनाच्या तर्कशुद्ध आणि जागरूक भागाचे प्रतिनिधित्व करतो.
 अ) ईड ब) इगो
 क) सुपर इगो ड) लिबिडो
- 7) APA या शब्दाचा अर्थ ——— आहे.
 अ) ऑस्ट्रियन सायकोलॉजिकल असोसिएशन
 ब) एशियन सायकोलॉजिकल असोसिएशन
 क) अमेरिकन सायकोलॉजिकल असोसिएशन
 ड) अमेरिकन फिलॉसॉफिकल असोसिएशन
- 8) SMART हे क्रीडा मानसशास्त्राच्या ——— तत्त्वाशी संबंधित आहे.
 अ) मानसिक तयारी ब) वेळेचे व्यवस्थापन
 क) टीम डायनॅमिक्स ड) ध्येय सेटिंग

- 9) ——— मध्ये क्रीडापटू त्यांची कौशल्ये आणि कामगिरी वाढविण्यासाठी मानसिक प्रतिमेची शक्ती ओळखू लागतात.
 अ) व्हिज्युअलायझेशन ब) मानसिक कणखरपणा
 क) मानसिक तयारी ड) स्व-निरीक्षण
- 10) 1898 मध्ये ——— मानसशास्त्राज्ञांनी सायकलस्वारांच्या कामगिरीवर अभ्यास केला.
 अ) कोलमन ग्रिफिथ ब) नॉर्मन ट्रिपलेट
 क) रेमंड कॅटल ड) कार्ल रॉजर
- 11) ——— प्रेरणा आहे.
 अ) खेळात यश मिळवण्याची इच्छा
 ब) मनोवैज्ञानिक ड्राइव्ह जी वर्तनाला उर्जा देते आणि निर्देशित करते
 क) ऍथलेटिक कामगिरीसाठी आवश्यक शारीरिक श्रम
 ड) खेळांमध्ये सहभागासाठी मिळालेली बाह्य बक्षिसे
- 12) ——— हा प्रेरणेचा मानसशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोन नाही.
 अ) ड्राइव्ह कपात सिद्धांत ब) प्रोत्साहन सिद्धांत
 क) मास्लोची गरजांची पदानुक्रम ड) शारीरिक श्रम सिद्धांत
- 13) ——— सिद्धांत सूचित करतो की प्रेरणा मूलभूत जैविक गरजा पूर्ण करण्याच्या इच्छेतून निर्माण होते.
 अ) ड्राइव्ह कपात सिद्धांत ब) प्रोत्साहन सिद्धांत
 क) मास्लोची गरजांची पदानुक्रम ड) साध्य प्रेरणा सिद्धांत
- 14) ——— हा आत्मविश्वास आहे.
 अ) अपयशाची भीती
 ब) एखाद्याच्या क्षमता आणि योग्यतेवर विश्वास
 क) आव्हाने टाळणे
 ड) बाह्य प्रमाणीकरणावर अवलंबून राहणे
- 15) आत्मविश्वासाचा कामगिरीवर कसा प्रभाव पडतो?
 अ) यामुळे प्रेरणा पातळी कमी होते
 ब) त्याचा कामगिरीवर कोणताही परिणाम होत नाही
 क) हे प्रेरणा पातळी आणि कार्यप्रदर्शन वाढवते
 ड) ते प्रेरणेचा प्रकार ठरवते.
- 16) ——— हा आत्मविश्वासाचा घटक नाही.
 अ) सकारात्मक स्व-संवाद
 ब) अवास्तव ध्येये सेट करणे
 क) एखाद्याच्या क्षमतेवर विश्वास
 ड) अडथळ्यांचा सामना करताना लवचिकता

प्र.2 थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही चार)

16

- अ) क्रीडा मानसशास्त्रात मानसिक तयारी म्हणजे काय? थोडक्यात स्पष्ट करा.
 ब) क्रीडा मानसशास्त्रामध्ये संघ गतिशीलतेची भूमिका स्पष्ट करा.
 क) व्यक्तिमत्त्व म्हणजे काय? थोडक्यात स्पष्ट करा.
 ड) स्व-निरीक्षणाचे फायदे स्पष्ट करा.
 इ) खेळातील लोकांना प्रभावीपणे कसे प्रेरित करावे?
 ई) आत्मविश्वास म्हणजे काय? ते स्पष्ट करा.

- प्र.3 खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही दोन प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा. 16**
- अ) खेळ म्हणजे काय? क्रीडा मानसशास्त्रात कामगिरीचे विश्लेषण का महत्त्वाचे आहे ते स्पष्ट करा?
- ब) प्रोजेक्टिव्ह तंत्र म्हणजे काय? व्यक्तिमत्व मूल्यांकनाचे स्वरूप म्हणून प्रोजेक्टिव्ह तंत्रांचे प्रकार स्पष्ट करा.
- क) क्रीडा मानसशास्त्र परिभाषित करा आणि कार्यप्रदर्शनातील माध्यमांची भूमिका स्पष्ट करा.
- ड) प्रेरणा म्हणजे काय? खेळाडूंच्या प्रशिक्षणातील घटक स्पष्ट करा.
- प्र.4 खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही एका प्रश्नाचे उत्तर लिहा. 16**
- अ) क्रीडा मानसशास्त्र म्हणजे काय? खेळातील व्यायामाचे महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा.
- ब) प्रेरणेची व्याख्या करा आणि क्रीडा व्यक्तीमध्ये अचिव्हमेंट प्रेरणा आणि स्पर्धात्मकता कशी विकसित करावी हे स्पष्ट करा?
- प्र.5 खालील प्रश्नाचे सविस्तरपणे उत्तर लिहा. 16**
- आत्मविश्वास म्हणजे काय? आत्मविश्वासाचे मूल्यांकन कसे करायचे ते समजावून सांगा आणि आत्मविश्वास निर्माण करण्याच्या धोरणांचे स्पष्टीकरण करा.

Seat No.	
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Set **P****M.A. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024****APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY****Sports Psychology (MAAP01209)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Choose the Correct Answer.**16**

- 1) _____ focuses on understanding and enhancing the psychological aspects of games and athletic performance.
 - a) Forensic Psychology
 - b) Sport Psychology
 - c) Developmental Psychology
 - d) Counseling Psychology
- 2) _____ regarded as the father of sports psychology.
 - a) Coleman Griffith
 - b) Norman Triplett
 - c) Howard Gardner
 - d) John Watson
- 3) _____ involves resilience, confidence, and the ability to stay focused under pressure.
 - a) Mental Preparation
 - b) Motivation
 - c) Team Dynamics
 - d) Mental Toughness
- 4) _____ refers to the unique set of traits, behaviors, thoughts, and patterns that define an individual and distinguish them from others.
 - a) Intelligence
 - b) Attitude
 - c) Personality
 - d) Ability
- 5) _____ is a type of projective techniques.
 - a) Rorschach Inkblot Test
 - b) Case Study
 - c) Self Report Inventory
 - d) Interview
- 6) _____ represents the rational and conscious part of the mind.
 - a) ID
 - b) Ego
 - c) Superego
 - d) Libido
- 7) The word APA stands for _____.
 - a) Austrian Psychological Association
 - b) Asian Psychological Association
 - c) American Psychological Association
 - d) American Philosophical Association
- 8) The SMART is related _____ principle of sport psychology.
 - a) Mental Preparation
 - b) Time Management
 - c) Team Dynamics
 - d) Goal Setting
- 9) In _____ Athletes starts to recognize the power of mental imagery to enhance their skills and performance.
 - a) Visualization
 - b) Mental Toughness
 - c) Mental Preparation
 - d) Self – monitoring
- 10) In 1898 _____ psychologist conducted a study on cyclists' performance.
 - a) Coleman Griffith
 - b) Norman Triplett
 - c) Raymond Cattle
 - d) Carl Roger

- 11) _____ is motivation.
- The desire to achieve success in sports
 - The psychological drive that energizes and directs behavior
 - The physical exertion required for athletic performance
 - The external rewards received for participation in sports
- 12) _____ is NOT a psychological perspective on motivation.
- Drive reduction theory
 - Incentive theory
 - Maslow's hierarchy of needs
 - Physical exertion theory
- 13) _____ theory suggests that motivation arises from the desire to fulfill basic biological needs.
- Drive reduction theory
 - Incentive theory
 - Maslow's hierarchy of needs
 - Achievement motivation theory
- 14) _____ is self-confidence.
- The fear of failure
 - The belief in one's abilities and worth
 - The avoidance of challenges
 - The reliance on external validation
- 15) How does self-confidence influence performance?
- It decreases motivation levels
 - It has no impact on performance
 - It enhances motivation levels and performance
 - It determines the type of motivation
- 16) _____ is NOT a component of self confidence.
- Positive self-talk
 - Setting unrealistic goals
 - Confidence in one's abilities
 - Resilience in the face of setbacks

Q.2 Write Short Answer. (Any Four)**16**

- What is mental preparation in sport psychology? Explain in brief.
- Explain the role of dynamics in Sport Psychology.
- What is Personality? Explain in brief.
- Explain the benefits of self-observation.
- How to motivate sports people effectively?
- What is self Confidence? Explain it.

Q.3 Answer the following Questions. (Any Two)**16**

- What is sport? Explain why the performance analysis is important in sport psychology?
- What is projective technique? Explain the types of projective techniques as form of personality assessment.
- Define Sports Psychology and explain the role media in the performance.
- What is motivation? Explain the components of training of sports person.

Q.4 Answer the following Questions. (Any One)**16**

- What is sports Psychology? Explain the importance of exercise in sport.
- Define Motivation and explain how to develop an Achievement motivation and competitiveness in sports person?

Q.5 Answer the following Question in Details.**16**

What is self Confidence? Explain how to assess the self-confidence and strategies in Building Self-confidence.