FY BA/BCOM-II-ATKT-SEPT-2022-FOUNDATION COURSE

Time : 02 hrs 30 min   Max. Marks. 75

Note: 1) **ALL** questions are **COMPULSORY**.
        2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1   A)   **Choose the right alternative: (ANY EIGHT)**   [08]
1)   _____ refers to freedom to business enterprises from excessive government control.
      A)   Migration   B)   Liberalisation
      C)   Globalisation   D)   Privatisation

2)   UDHR stands for-_____.

      A)   United Declaration of Human Rights   B)   Universal Declaration of Human Rights
      C)   Universal Development of Human Rights   D)   Universal Development of Human Resources

3)   The _____ comprises of all of the water on or near the earth.

      A)   Lithosphere   B)   Biosphere
      C)   Hydrosphere   D)   Atmosphere

4)   The _____ are the small living beings such as bacteria, insects and fungi.

      A)   Primary Producer   B)   Consumers
      C)   Decomposers   D)   Terrestrials

5)   _____helps to develop the power of concentration.

      A)   Meditation   B)   Exercise
      C)   Time management   D)   Social support

6)   _____needs includes application and search for beauty and love for art and architect form.

      A)   Esteem   B)   Cognitive
      C)   Aesthetic   D)   Wide range

7)   The UDHR consists of _____articles.

      A)   10   B)   20
      C)   30   D)   40

8)   _____ means movement or shift of people from one place to another.

      A)   Migration   B)   Liberalisation
      C)   Globalisation   D)   Privatisation

9)   _____ is the deterioration of the environment through depletion of resources.

      A)   Ecology   B)   Ecosystem
      C)   Environmental Degradation   D)   Sustainable Development

(P.T.O)

10) Human rights have _____ application.

    A) Limited   B) Universal

    C) Maximum   D) Most

B) **State whether the following statements are true or false: (ANY SEVEN)**   [07]
1) Levitt introduced the concept of globalization.
2) IT has made communication simple and less expensive.
3) Freedom of speech and expression may also include defamation.
4) John Locke was recognized as the father of modern international law.
5) Natural environment provides renewable sources of energy.
6) Sustainable development has three components: environment, society and economy.
7) Basic human values help to improve standard of living in a society.
8) Regionalism is the only cause of aggression and violence.
9) Individual factors are the only causes of stress.
10) Causes of stress are not the same for every individual.

Q. 2   A)   Explain Globalisation and its Impact.   [15]

                                         OR

    B)   Define Migration. Explain the effects of Migration.   [15]

Q. 3   A)   Define Human Rights. What are the characteristics of Human Rights?   [15]

                                         OR

    B)   Explain the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.   [15]

Q. 4   A)   Explain the causes of Environment Degradation.   [15]

                                         OR

    B)   What is Sustainable Development? Explain the need for it.   [15]

Q. 5   A)   What is Stress? What are the different causes of stress?   [15]

                                         OR

    B)   **Write short notes on ANY THREE of the following:**   [15]
1) Liberalisation
2) Ecosystem
3) Types of Conflicts
4) Coping with stress
5) Freedom of Speech and Expression

FYBA-II-ATKT-SEPT-2022-COMM.SKILLS

Time : 02 hrs 30 min   Max. Marks. 80

Note : 1) **ALL** questions are **COMPULSORY**.
        2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1   **Write short notes on ANY FOUR of the following:**   [20]
    1) Appropriacy in the use of English
    2) Elevator Pitch
    3) Non Verbal Communication
    4) Types of Interviews
    5) Principles of Creative Writing
    6) ICT and the use of English

Q.2   **Read the passage given below and answer the Questions that follow:**
           On the day the stork chick died, Kalpana-di-my father's niece-visited us in the evening.
           By then the death had been forgotten and yo and jhi were laughing and joking with each
           other again. Viewed from afar, Kalpana-di led the sort of life any women would have
           envied-she had a good husband, family and plenty of money. Yet, by then, the bliss was
           souring, and she would visit us and share her troubles.
                   Kalpana-di had come to tell us that Suraj, her nineteen-year-old son was
           absconding. She needn't have told us. We already knew about it. In fact, the whole
           town did. Suraj and his friends had tried to stage a robbery and had failed. A day prior
           to the attempt, Kalpana-di told us, he had asked his father for some money which had
           been denied. Hence the robbery.
                   Kalpana-di's arrival especially with the news of her absconding son, made us
           feel strange. We knew Kalpana-di-and her husband as well-were not really endowed
           with the gift of social niceties. So there were very few people she could go to with news
           like this. And though it relieved us to see that she had actually made the effort to dress
           up, look good, get into her car and come to us to share with us a moment of sadness,
           instead of moping alone in some corner of her huge house, her repeatedly claiming that
           her son had 'run away' failed to fill us with any kind of pity. On the other hand, we
           started losing any sympathy that we might have had for her and her family.
                   'He's your son, Kalpana!' both yo and jhi wanted to tell her. And you tell us that
           you didn't know what he was up to? Didn't your resourceful husband even try to track
           him down? Or is there something you are hiding from us? In this entire world, it seems
           there was only one place you found to come and pretend that you are and worried: our
           house. Right?
                   I could feel the smouldering desire inside both yo and jhi to snap at Kalpana-
           di, to speak the harshest of words to her, to pounce upon her and tell her that she had
           been an irresponsible wife and a useless mother. Yet they somehow restrained
           themselves and kept on piling Kalpana-di with those kind words which were-they would
           tell each other later-as insincere as Kalpana-di's story.

    1) Where does Kalpana-di come for a visit?   [01]
    2) What impression do you form of Kalpana-di?   [02]
    3) What is the narrator's response to Kalpana-dis arrival? How is this depicted in the   [02]
        passage?
    4) Why does the narrator say…..'we started losing any sympathy that we might have had   [02]
        for her and her family?

                                                                                    (P.T.O)

5)	Do you think yo and jhi respect Kalpana-di? What makes you think so?	[02]
6)	Write in your own words what could have transpired between Suraj and his father before he staged a robbery?	[02]
7)	Comment on the social and cultural aspects of the community described in the passage.	[03]
8)	Point out the difference between 'run away' and 'abscond'.	[02]
9)	Find the autonyms of the following words from the passage:	[04]

    a) Succeeded
    b) Departure
    c) Revealing
    d) Sincere

Q.3		**Attempt ANY TWO of the following questions:**	[20]
	A)	The NSS Volunteers of your college want to stage a skit on International 'Yoga Day' to spread awareness about the relevance of yoga for mental and physical health. Draft a skit with a minimum of three characters.	
	B)	Prepare a draft of a mock interview to be conducted for a candidate who is expected to attend an interview with Hindustan Chemicals Limited for the post of a Sales executive. [A panel of four experts is expected to interview the candidate]	
	C)	Compose a Group Discussion on "Media and Politics".	

Q.4		**Draft a report on ANY ONE of the following:**	
	a)	Activity report on: Annual Day of your college to be submitted for the college magazine.	[08]
	b)	News Report on the traffic issues in your locality.	
	2)	Write a brief memoir narrating a remarkable experience you recently had. Remember to draw upon the five senses to make your writing more vivid.	[07]
	3)	Draft a speech for introduction of the Chief Guest of the Annual Sports Day at your college.	[05]

<div align="center">ભ**⁎**ૠ</div>

समय : 3 घंटे   कुल अंक : १००

सूचना :   १)   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य है.

प्र.१   **निम्नलिखित सन्दर्भ सहित व्याख्या लिखिए ।**   [२०]

अ)   " बार - बार आती है मुझको मधुर याद बचपन तेरी ।
        गया ले गया तू जीवन की सबसे मस्तखुशी मेरी ।"

अथवा

" सरसों के खेतों में उठी फूल
    बौरे आमों में उठे झूल
    बेलों में फूले नए फूल ।"

आ)   " ताऊजी ,हमें लेलगाडी ला दोगे ?"

अथवा

" तेरा घर -घाट कोई नहीं है , जो अपना बच्चा इसे दे दिया ? तू रहती कहाँ है ?

प्र.2   **निम्नलिखित दीर्घोत्तरी प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए ।**   [३०]

इ)   'माता - विमाता' कहानी का सारांश अपने शब्दों में लिखिए ।

अथवा

'दादी अम्मा' कहानी में चित्रित पारिवारिक परिवेश बताइए ।

ई)   हम जरुर जीतेंगे' कविता का सन्देश लिखिए ।

अथवा

'आया वसंत' कविता में चित्रित प्राकृतिक चित्रण ।

प्र.3   **निम्नलिखित टिप्पणियाँ लिखिए ।**   [१०]

क)   ताई कहानी में चित्रित रामेश्वरी ।

अथवा

भीष्म साहनी का परिचय ।

ख)   'अपने घर की तलाश' कविता का सारांश ।

अथवा

सुभद्रा कुमारी चौहान का परिचय ।

प्र.४   **निम्नलिखित एक वाक्य में उत्तर लिखिए ।**   [१०]

१)   'सजा' कहानी के कहानीकार का नाम क्या है ?

२)   धनंजय किस कहानी का पात्र है ?

३)   'वे तीन घर' कहानी किसकी है ?

४)   मेहरा किस कहानी की पात्र है ?

५)   'पाँचवा बेटा' कहानी की लेखिका कौन है ?

६)   'ताई' कहानी की ताई का नाम बताइए ।

७)   'हम जरुर जीतेंगे 'इस कविता के कवि का नाम बताइए ।

८)   'आया वसंत' कविता में कवि ने किस ऋतु का चित्रण किया है ?   **(P.T.O)**

९) सुशीला टांकभौरे की किस कविता में स्त्री की संवेदना चित्रित हुई है ?

१०) 'अपने घर की तलाश' कविता के कवि का नाम क्या है ?

प्र.५ **निम्नलिखित दो में से एक विषय पर निबंध लिखिए ।** [१०]

१) कोरोना महामारी

२) आधुनिक शिक्षा प्रणाली में संगणक का योगदान|

प्र.६ **निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर सुचना के अनुसार लिखिए ।** [१०]

अ) लिंग परिवर्तन कीजिये ।

१. अध्यापक   २. पंडित

आ) वचन परिवर्तन कीजिये ।

१. लड़का   २. पुस्तक

इ) वर्तनी की शुद्धता लिखिए ।

१. इस्टेशन   २. नारि

ई) काल पहचानिए ।

१. रामू आम खा रहा है ।

२. स्कूल की छुट्टी समय पर हुई थी ।

उ) मुहावरों का अर्थ बताकर वाक्य में प्रयोग कीजिये ।

१. झंडा गाड़ना

२. घी के दिये जलाना ।

आ) **निम्नलिखित विषय पर संवाद लेखन कीजिये ।** [१०]

१) 'मोबाईल के अच्छे और बुरे परिणाम' इस विषय पर दो मित्रों के संवाद लिखिए ।

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FYBA-II-ATKT-SEPT-2022-HISTORY-I

Time : 03 hrs   Max. Marks. 100

Note : 1) **ALL** questions are **COMPULSORY**.
           2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 **Attempt ANY TWO of the following:**

   A) Examine the role of Raja Ram Mohan Roy in the socio-religious reform movement. [10]

   B) Evaluate the importance of Aligarh movement. [10]

   C) Explain the impact of socio-religious reform movements were they successful? [10]

Q.2 **Attempt ANY TWO of the following:**

   A)   Sketch the development of education during the British rule. [10]

   B) Write a note on the newspapers of Maharashtra. [10]

   C) Examine the development of water and rail transport during the British rule. [10]

Q.3 **Attempt ANY TWO of the following:**

   A) Discuss any two types of revenue settlements introduced by the British. [10]

   B) Write a note on the Drain Theory. [10]

   C) Explain the commercialization of agriculture during the British rule. [10]

Q.4 **Attempt ANY TWO of the following:**

   A) Evaluate the role of women in the Indian national movement. [10]

   B) Narrate the status of women in the Indian society. [10]

   C) Discuss the important tribal revolts against the British. [10]

Q5 **Write Short Notes: (ANY TWO)**

   A) Dayanand Saraswati [10]

   B) Development of Communication [10]

   C) Deindustrialization [10]

   D) Peasants Movements in the British India [10]

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वेळः ३ तास   एकूण गूण : १००

सूचनाः   १)   **सर्व प्रश्न सोडविणे आवश्यक आहे.**

          ३)   उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

प्र.१   अ)   'काव्यबंध' या काव्यसंग्रहाची वैशिष्टये तुम्ही अभ्यासलेल्या कवितांच्या आधारे स्पष्ट करा.   (२०)

                              किंवा

         आ)   'निसर्ग जाणिवा' असलेल्या कवितांची चर्चा 'काव्यबंध' हया संग्रहच्या आधारे करा.   (२०)

प्र.२   अ)   तुम्ही अभ्यासलेल्या दलित कवितांचा परामर्श घ्या.   (२०)

                              किंवा

         आ)   'काव्यबंध' या काव्यसंग्रहातील स्त्रीजाणिवा असलेल्या कविता विशद करा.   (२०)

प्र.३   **पुढीलपैकी कोणत्याही दोन टिपा लिहा.**   (१०)

         १)   अरूण कोल्हटकरांच्या कवितेचे वेगळेपण

         २)   'स्वागत' या कवितेचे रसग्रहण करा.

         ३)   'तुकारामांचा अंत' या कवितेची वैशिष्टये

         ४)   'मायबोली' कविता स्पष्ट करा.

         ५)   कवी ए.के. शेख यांनी सांगितलेली बापाची महती स्पष्ट करा.

प्र.४   तुमच्या महाविद्यालयात मराठी प्रबोधनाच्यावतीने आयोजित केलेल्या सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमाच्या बैठकीचे   (१०)
        इतिवृत्त लिहा.

                              किंवा

        तुम्ही रहात असलेल्या सोसायटीच्या वार्षिक सर्वसाधारण सभेचे इतिवृत्त लिहा.   (१०)

प्र.५   पापडाची जाहिरात वर्तमानपत्रासाठी तयार करा.   (१०)

                              किंवा

         वृत्तनिवेदक या पदासाठी जाहिरात वर्तमानपत्रासाठी तयार करा.   (१०)

प्र.६   **पुढीलपैकी कोणत्याही उताऱ्याचे   आकलन करुन त्याखाली विचारलेल्या प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.**   (१०)

                    कीर्तन एक प्रबोधनात्मक लोककला

                              प्रा. गणेश वाघ

कीर्तन

         प्रदेश- भाषा-संप्रदाय - धार्मिक पार्श्वभूमीनुसार धार्मिक व आध्यात्मिक व्यक्तीच्या सहाय्याने
वेगवेगळ्या पद्धतीने सादर होणारी काव्यसंगितीच्या सभेतील श्रोत्यांना सहभागी करून घेत भक्तीरसाची
निर्मिती करणाऱ्या परंपरेस कीर्तन असे म्हणतात.

महाराष्ट्रात धार्मिक कार्याच्या निमिताने होणाऱ्या, नाट्य-अभिनय-नृत्य, काव्य संगीत-कथा निरूपण इत्यादींच्या सहाय्याने लोकरंजन करताना, श्रोत्यांना भक्तीरस निर्मिती प्रक्रियेत सहभागी करून घेत, आध्यात्मिक प्रबोधन साधणाऱ्या एकपात्री प्रयोगाच्या परंपरागत लोककलेस कीर्तन असे म्हणतात.

महाराष्ट्रात पूर्वीपार चालत आलेल्या कलापरंपरेत कीर्तनाची परंपरा खूप महत्वाची ठरते. कीर्तन शब्द संस्कृतात 'कीर्त' या धातुपासून उद्भवला आहे, ज्याचा अर्थ 'गाणे' असा होतो.

कीर्तनाचा इतिहास

नादरमुनींनी कीर्तनाला प्रारंभ केला. नारदमुनींनी ते महर्षी व्यासांस शिकविले. व्यास महर्षींनी शुक्रास शिकविले आणि पुढे त्याचा सर्वत्र प्रसार झाला अशी कीर्तन परंपरा सांगितली जाते.

वस्तुतः 'श्रीहरीकीर्तन' खेड्यापाड्यापर्यंत पोहोचले आहे. सर्व लोकांना ईश्वर भक्तीमध्ये रममाण करणे हा याचा उद्देश आहे. अनेक कीर्तनकारांनी व कीर्तनाने शिवाजीच्या काळात व ब्रिटिशांच्या काळात बरेच जनजागरण घडवून आणले.

कीर्तनाचे प्रकार

नारदीय कीर्तन आणि वैयासिक कीर्तन (महर्षी व्यासांनी सुरू केलेले) असे २ कीर्तन प्रकार होत. एक संगीत/ नाट्यमय आणि दुसरा गद्यात सांगितला जाणारा असे यातील फरक आहेत. भगवंताचे आणि योर विभूतीचे गुण गायन व पराक्रम प्रदर्शित करणारा हा प्राचीन कला प्रकार आहे. पुढील काळात नारदीय कीर्तनातून वारकरी, रामदासी, राष्ट्रीय कीर्तन असे वेगळे संप्रदाय निर्माण झाले. पुढे थोडे बदल, फरक झाले तरी त्याचा मूळ गाभा कायम राखून आहे. स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीतसुद्धा कीर्तनकारांनी समाजाच्या जागृतीचं उल्लेखनीय कार्य कलेले आहे.

कीर्तनाची अंगे

कीर्तनात मुख्य ५ भाग असतात. सुरवातीस नमन, पूर्वरंग (तत्त्वज्ञान व आध्यात्मिक चर्चा) नंतर मध्यंतरात नामजप आणि भक्तीगीत, नंतर पूर्वरंगाला साजेसे एखादे कथानक, म्हणजे उत्तररंग किंवा आख्यान आणि शेवटी भैरवी गायन आणि देवाकडे मागणे आणि आरती असते.

कीर्तन ही खरेतर मूलतः एक भक्ति आहे. श्रीमद भागवतात सांगितल्याप्रमाणे नवविधा भक्तिपैकी ही दुसरी भक्ति आहे. "श्रवण कीर्तन विष्णोः स्मरणं पादसेवनम्। अर्चनं वन्दनं दास्ये, सख्यं आत्मनिवेदनम्।" अशा ९ भक्तिपैकी कीर्तन हे एक पूर्वी प्रसार, प्रचार, लोकशिक्षण, आणि समाजप्रबोधनाचे उतम साधन होते. काळाच्या ओघात आणि प्रसार माध्यमांच्या प्रगतीमुळे आज कीर्तनाचे महत्त्व कमी झाले असले तरी आजही धार्मिक उत्सव आणि नित्य उपक्रमात आणि काही मंदिरात नियम म्हणून १२ महिने कीर्तनाचा प्रघात आहे.

कीर्तन आणि संगीत

पुढे कीर्तनाला संगीताची साथ लाभली, टाळ, मृदुंग, एकतारी **ही वाद्ये** साथीला घेत. हल्ली पेटी, तबला कधी बासरी अशी वाद्ये वापरली जातात.

कीर्तनकारांची परंपरा आणि संतांचे योगदान

मध्यंतरीच्या काळात मंदिरात होणारे कीर्तन वाळवंटात प्रथमच आणले ते संत नामदेवांनी. संत ज्ञानेश्वर, संत एकनाथ, संत तुकाराम, समर्थ रामदास हेही कीर्तन करीत. संत साहित्यामुळे कीर्तन समृद्ध झाले. आजही कीर्तनाला संत साहित्याचा भक्कम आधार असतो.

प्र.१. 'कीर्तन एक प्रबोधनात्मक लोककला' हा लेख कोणी लिहिला आहे?

प्र.२. कीर्तनाचे किती प्रकार आहेत? त्यांची नावे लिहा.

प्र.३. कीर्तनात किती मुख्य अंग असतात? स्पष्ट करा.

प्र.४. कीर्तनात किती वाद्य साथीला असतात.

प्र.५. कीर्तनाला कोणत्या साहित्याचा आधार असतो?

<div align="center">किंवा</div>

प्र.६   **२. ठाणे जिल्ह्यातील आदिवासी विधीनाट्य: बोहाडा**   (१०)

<div align="center">प्रा. राजु शनवार</div>

ठाणे जिल्ह्यात जव्हार, मोखाडा या तालुक्यात 'बोहाडा' करतात. हा बोहाडा आदिवासी समाजात कोकणा, वारली व क-ठाकर हा समाज करतो. 'बोहाडा या विधीनाट्याला चारशे ते पाचशे वर्षांची परंपरा आहे. बोहाडा म्हणजे बोहडणे अंधार दूर करणे, संपूर्ण गावाला फिरणे. गावातील मुख्य रस्त्यातून, बोळातून, गल्लीतून गावाच्या रचनेप्रमाणे अनेक देवीदेवतांची, शूर पुरुषांची, राक्षसांची सोंगे सूर सनई, संबळ या वाद्यांच्या तालावर नाचविली जातात. ही सोंगे बघण्यासाठी शेजारील गावातील अनेक लोक येतात.

आदिवासी जीवन हे अतिशय कष्टमय असते. सतत कष्ट करत राहणे हेच त्यांच दैनंदिन जीवन. अशा परिस्थितीत वर्षातून एखादा आनंदाचा दिवस त्यांच्या वाट्याला येती. बोहाडयामूळे आदिवासीना प्रत्यक्ष देव भेटल्याचा आनंद मिळतो. त्यामुळे सर्व आदिवासी या आनंदात सहभागी होतात. बोहाड्याला योगचे स्वरूप प्राप्त होते. खाऊ, खेळणी, काही सौदर्यप्रसाधने बोहाडयात मिळतात.

बोहाडयाला 'जगदंबा उत्सव' असेही म्हणतात. जगदंबेचा वार म्हणजे मंगळवार याच दिवशी देवीचं सोंग निघाले पाहिजे अशी परंपरा होती. पूर्वी बोहाडा सोमवारीच होत होता. जेणेकरून मंगळवारी सकाळी देवीचं सोग निघेल. परंतु अलिकडे जव्हार तालुक्यात मोखाडा या ठिकाणी एका ठराविक दिवशी बोहाडा व्हावा म्हणून काही दिवस निश्चित केले आहेत. उदा. मोखाड्याचा बोहाडा 'रंगपंचमी' ला होतो. तर जव्हार तालुक्यात गुढीपाडव्याला, तुळजापूर व कोगदे - हनुमान जयंतीला-पोयशेत व अक्षयतृतीयेला भरसटमेट इ. ठिकाणी बोहडे होतात. परंतु याव्यतिरिक्त अनेक गावामध्ये जे बोहडे होतात ते साधारण सोमवारीच असतात.

बोहाडयाकडे बघण्याचा दृष्टिकोन हा अनेकांचा वयोगटाप्रमाणे वेगवेगळा असतो. सोगे बघणे, खेळणे खरेदी करणे, खाऊ खाणे व नवीन कपडे परिधान करणे हा लहान मुलांचा दृष्टिकोन. तरुण मुले आपल्याला कुणी आयुष्याचा जोडीदार भेटेल आपल्या आयुष्याचा प्रश्न सुटेल, नवीन गाठी बांधल्या जातील हा दृष्टिकोन तरुण मुलांचा असतो. तसेच तरुण मुलांना सोंगे नाचविण्याचा व बघण्याचा आनंद असतो. तर प्रौढ लोकांना बोहाडा आला म्हणजे 'आपल्याला देव भेटेल. देवाला नवस घेऊन भावी आयुष्य आपलं सुखात जाईल. तर वयोवृद्ध माणसे मात्र पुढला बोहडा आपण कदाचित बघू शकणार नाही, तेव्हा आपण भावपूर्ण देवाचे दर्शन घेऊ, आपली मुलगी, नातवंडे व इतर पाहुणे यांना भेटू. वयोगटानुसार दृष्टिकोन काहीही असो परंतु बोहाड्याची आतुरता हो सगळ्या वयोगटातील माणसांना असते.

बोहाड्यात सोंगे नाचविणाऱ्यांचे पथ्य: बोहाड्याला अनेक वर्षांची परंपरा असल्याने अनेक देवदानवांचे, शूर पुरुषांचे मुखवटे हे परंपरेनुसार नाचविले जातात. सोंगे (मुखवटे) ही लाकडापासून कागदापासून व पत्र्यापासून बनविलेली असतात. काळाच्या ओघात मुखवटे बनविणारी माणसे खूप कमी आढळतात. बोहाड्यात सगळ्यात मोठं म्हणजे मानाचं सोंग म्हणजे 'खंडेराव व जगदंबा' ही सोगं मात्र एकाच कुळात परंपरेनुसार नाचविली जातात. पूर्वी वडील नाचवित होते आता मुलगा व पुढे त्याचा मुलगा अशी ही परंपरा असते. विशेषतः ही दोन सोंगे गावातील प्रतिष्ठित (पाटील, सरपंच) लोकांकडे असते.

देवाची सोगं नाचविणारी अस्सल भक्ती असणारी माणसं, होळीचा खांबापासून मांसाहार खात नाही. वाईट बोलत नाही, दारू पीत नाहीत. लग्न झाले असेल तर पत्नीपासून दूर राहतात, देवी नाचविणारे मंगळवारी देवीचा उपवास करतात. काही माणसं आपल्या सोंगाला रंग लागल्यापासून पथ्य पाळतात. आंघोळ करून देवाला नारळ फोडूनच देवाचे सोग तोंडावर बांधतात व नाचून झाल्यावर ते सोग व्यवस्थित कागदात बांधून परत पुढच्या बोहाड्यातच सुरक्षित बाहेर काढतात. काही लोक वर्षभर त्या सोंगाची पूजा करतात.

प्र. १. ठाणे जिल्ह्यात कोणत्या तालुक्यात 'बोहाडा'करतात?

प्र. २. बोहाड्याला कोणता उत्सव म्हणतात?

प्र. ३. देवीचे सोंग कधी घेतले जाते?

प्र. ४. सोंगे मुखवटे हे कशापासून बनविले जातात?

प्र. ५. बोहाड्यात सगळ्यात मोठं मानाचं सोंग कोणतं?

प्र.७ **पुढील उताऱ्याचा सारांश लिहा.** (१०)

५. स्फूर्ती

प्रतिभावंताच्या निर्मिती क्षणांची जी उत्कट स्थिती असते ती स्फूर्ती होय. लिहिल्याशिवाय राहवत नाही, अशी लेखकाच्या मनाची जी अवस्था होते, तिला स्फूर्ती म्हणता येईल. मनात असेल ते कागदावर उतरविण्याची अनिवार्य इच्छा लेखकाला होते आणि लगेचच सहज-सुंदर रचना होऊन जाते, ती स्फूर्त रचना होय, लेखकाला हव्या त्या-त्या वेळी साहित्य लिहिता येत नाही. सुप्त मनात अनुभवांची जोडणी तोडणी

होऊन नवीं रचना तयार होत असते. अशा रचना रसायनाचा सहजोद्रेक व्हावा लागतो. म्हणूनच वर्डस्वर्थ 'उत्कट भावनांचा सहजोद्रेक म्हणजे कविता' असे म्हणतो. आकाशात क्षणभरच वीज चमकते पण संपूर्ण आसमंत ती उजळून टाकते. त्याप्रमाणे लेखकाच्या सर्व मानसिक शक्ती त्या वेळी उत्कटतेने कार्यप्रवण होतात. 'अंतरीचे धावे स्वभावे बाहेरी' असे संत तुकाराम या क्षणाचे वर्णन करतात. कवीच्या अंतरंगातील भाव आणि विचार सहजपणे व्यक्त होतात. स्फूर्ती-स्फूर्ती म्हणतात ती हीच ! हाच स्फूर्तीचा आवेग होय. प्रतिभेचा सहज उत्कट विलास म्हणजे स्फूर्ती! हीच स्फूर्ती क्षणार्धात कवीचे अंतरंग प्रकाशमान करते. कवीच्या प्रतिभेला जागृत करण्याचे काम ती निष्ठेने करते. तिचा स्वभाव मात्र लहरी आहे. कवीला तिच्या कृपेची वाट पाहावी लागते. स्फूर्ती सहज उद्भवते. त्यामुळे ती प्रयत्नाने साध्य होत नाही. काही कवी स्फूर्तीचा हा आवेग ओसरल्यानंतर शांत मन:स्थितीत काव्यरचना करतात. प्रतिभा ही देवघरात **संथ** तेवणाऱ्या ज्योतीप्रमाणे कवीच्या मनात वास करीत असते. सातत्य **हा** तिचा गुणधर्म आहे. याउलट, स्फूर्ती ही आकाशात चमकणाऱ्या विजेप्रमाणे क्षणकाळच टिकते. अल्पकालत्व हा तिचा गुणधर्म आहे. प्रतिभावंताच्या नेहमी कामी येते ती प्रतिभा! या दमदार प्रतिभेपेक्षा स्फूर्तीचे महत्व कमी आहे. प्रतिभेहून तिला स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व नसते, म्हणून संस्कृत साहित्यज्ञांनी स्फूर्तींचा वेगळा उल्लेख केला नाही. असे असले तरीही काव्यनिर्मितीच्या प्रक्रियेत स्फूर्तीला महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे, हे कबूल केलेच पाहिजे. महाकाव्य असो अगर कादंबरी असो अशी दीर्घ रचना करण्यासाठी साहित्यिकाला स्फूर्तीच्या क्षणावर नेहमीच अवलंबून राहता येणार नाही. कारण स्फूर्ती खूप लहरी आहे. अशा लहरी आणि अनियमित स्फूर्तींची वाट पाहत राहिले तर वेळ खूपच जाईल. आधीच केव्हा तरी सुचलेल्या आराखड्यातून साहित्यकृती उभी करायची असेल तर प्रतिभेचा हमखास उपयोग होतो.

<center>किंवा</center>

४. अपूर्व वस्तुनिर्मितीक्षम प्रतिभा

प्रतिभा अपूर्व वस्तूची निर्मिती करते, असे अभिनव गुप्त म्हणतात. कोणत्याही प्रतिभेला पूर्णतः अपूर्व असे काही निर्माण करता येत नाही. प्रत्येक माणसाच्या मनावर लहानपणापासून हरघडी अगणित संस्कार आपोआप होत असतात. ते त्याच्या मनात खोल सुप्त स्वरूपात असतात. ते आवश्यक तेव्हा किंवा आपोआपच मनाच्या पृष्ठभागावर येतात. अनेक प्रसंग घटना त्याने पाहिलेल्या अनुभवलेल्या असतात. अनेक देखावे, अनेक व्यक्ती, अनेक वस्तू यांच्या सहवासात त्याने अनुभव घेतलेले असतात. अशा बाबींचे चित्रण साहित्यिक करू शकतो. पण त्याला अपूर्व वस्तुनिर्मिती करायची असेल तर त्या अनुभवांच्या तपशिलातून आवश्यक भाग त्याला काढून घ्यावा लागतो. त्यांची मांडणी, मिश्रण, एकत्रीकरण, संगती, संकलन अगर समन्वय वेगळ्या पद्धतीने करून तो नवीन साहित्यकृती निर्माण करतो. हेच नवनिर्मिती करणाऱ्या प्रतिभेचे कार्य आहे. साहित्यिकाने ते अनुभव पूर्वी घेतलेले असतात. पण त्यांची मांडणी आणि मिश्रण मात्र वेगळे असते. या अनुभवांना सत्याचे अधिष्ठान असते. तरीही नव्याने झालेली निर्मिती मात्र जशीच्या तशी पूर्वी अनुभवलेली नसते. या अवनि ती निर्मिती अपूर्व असते. आलेल्या अनुभवांतील निवडक अनुभव तो घेतो.

त्यातीलही योग्य भाग तो निवडतो. नको असलेला भाग वगळतो. त्या अनुभवांची जोडणी वेगळ्या क्रमाने करतो. त्यातून एक नवे अनुभवचित्र तो साकारतो. हीच त्याची अपूर्व नवनिर्मिती असते. अपूर्व म्हणजे पूर्वी नसलेली म्हणजेच पुनर्रचित ! अनुभवांची जुळणी कशी केली म्हणजे आकर्षक मांडणी होईल हे अर्थातच प्रतिभेचे कार्य होय.

४.२ प्रतिभेच्या विविध व्याख्या

प्रतिभा ही मानसिक शक्ती आहे. या शक्तीचे स्वरूप समजून घेण्यासाठी संस्कृत साहित्यज्ञांनी प्रतिभेच्या केलेल्या निरनिराळ्या व्याख्या **पाहाव्या लागतील.**

१. दण्डी

पूर्ववासनागुणानुबन्धि प्रतिधानम् - 'प्रतिभा **म्हणजे** पूर्वजन्मीच्या **वासनागुणांवर** अवलंबून **असणारे ज्ञान होय',** ही **दंडीची प्रतिभेची व्याख्या आहे.** ज्ञान म्हणजे मानसिक शक्ती असा अर्थ घेतला तर या मताचा अर्थ पुरेसा **स्पष्ट** होतो. त्याच्या**मते,** पूर्वजन्मीच्या संस्कारांचा तो परिणाम आहे. म्हणून तो **या जन्मी** माणसाला जन्मतः लाभणारा गुण आहे. पण दण्डी**ला** असेही वाटते की, एखाद्या**ला** दुदैवाने ही शक्ती ......

जन्मतः शक्ती जन्माबरोबर मिळाली नसली, तरी त्याने **वागदेवतेची प्रयत्नाने व ज्ञानपूर्वक** उपासना केली तरी **तरी ती** त्याच्यावर **प्रसन्न** होऊ शकेल. **थोडक्यात दंडीच्या** मते, प्रतिभा ही **शक्ती** माणसाला सामान्यपणे जन्मतः **मिळते.** **Poem are born not made** या इंग्रजी वचनाशी ही कल्पना **मिळतीजुळती** आहे **म्हणजेच** कवी हे जन्माने लागतात, त्यांना घडविता येत नाही.

२. मम्मट

'शक्तिः कवित्वीजरूपः संस्कारविशेषः यां विना काव्यं न प्रसेरत, प्रस्तृतं वा उपसनीयं भवेतं॥ प्रतिभाशक्ती म्हणजे कवीत्वबीजरुपी विशिष्ट संस्कार आहे. ही शक्ती नसल्यास काव्यच प्रस्तृत होणार नाही, किंवा झालेच तर ते उपसनीय होईल. ही मम्मटाची प्रतिभेची व्याख्या आहे. प्रमिभा ही कवित्वाच्या मुळाशी आणारी आवश्यक शक्ती आहे, हे यातून कळते. प्रतिभेशिवाय काव्य निर्माण होणार नाही असे मम्मटाचे मत आहे. प्रतिभेशिवाय केलेले काव्य उपहासास पात्र होईल असाही त्याचा अभिप्राय आहे. कवित्वाच्या मुळाशी असणारा संस्कार विशेष म्हणजे प्रतिभा होय, असे मम्मट म्हणतो.

३. वाग्भट आणि हेमचंद्र

'प्रतिभा नवनवोन्मेषशालिनी प्रज्ञा। . 'प्रतिभा म्हणजे नवनवीन उन्मेष धारण करणरी प्रज्ञा होय', ही वाग्भट आणि हेमचंद्र यांनी प्रमिभेची केलेली व्याख्या होय. साहित्यिक आपल्या साहित्यकृतीमध्ये एखादया प्रसंगाचे अगर व्यक्तीचे वर्णन करीत असतो. त्या वर्णनात नावीन्य आणणारी ही मानसिक

शक्ती आहे. म्हणजेच कवीला नवनवीन कल्पना सुचविणारी ही शक्ती आहे. तसेच विषय जरी जुना असला तरी नावीन्यपर्ण मांडणी सूचविते ती ही शक्ती!

४. जगन्नाथ पंडित

काव्यघटनानुकूल शब्दार्थोपस्थितिः. ' काव्यरचनेस अनुकूल असे शब्दार्थ योजण्याची उपस्थिती म्हणजे प्रतिभा होय' ही जगन्नाथ पंडिताची प्रतिभेची व्याख्या होय. अनेक उत्तमोत्तम कल्पना सुचविणारी ही शक्ती आहे. तसेच या कल्पना समर्पक व समर्थ शब्दांत मांडणारी ही शक्ती आहे. म्हणजेच कल्पनाप्रभुत्व आणि भाषाप्रभुत्व या दोनही गोष्टी सहजतेने साध्य करणारी ही मानसिक शक्ती आहे.

प्र.८ **पुढीलपैकी कोणत्याही एका विषयावर निबंध लिहा.**   (९०)

१. युवापिढीसमोरिल आव्हाने

२. मोबाईल - खरं जगणं विसरायला लावतोय का?

३. जग युध्दाच्या उंबरठयावर

४. पर्यावरण माझी जबाबदारी

७. मी मुख्यमंत्री झालो / झाले तर .....

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Time : 03 hrs   Max. Marks. 100

Note :   1) **ALL** questions are **COMPULSORY**.
         2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
         3) Draw neat diagrams and give examples wherever necessary.
         4) Use of simple calculator is allowed.

Q.1   **Attempt ANY TWO of the following: -**   [20]
A)   Analyse Cobb-Douglas production function.
B)   Discuss the law of variable proportions.
C)   Explain any three properties of isoquant with suitable diagrams.

Q.2   **Attempt ANY TWO of the following: -**   [20]
A)   Write a note on Money cost and Real cost.
B)   Given TFC is Rs. 100.Calculate TC, AC, AFC and MC

Output (Units)	1	2	3	4	5
TVC(Rs)	25	40	50	70	100

C)   Derive the long-run smooth envelop curve.

Q.3   **Attempt ANY TWO of the following: -**   [20]
A)   Explain the Ricardian theory of rent.
B)   Role of collective bargaining under perfect competition.
C)   Discuss Schumpeter's innovation theory of profit.

Q.4   **Attempt ANY TWO of the following: -**   [20]
A)   Explain the short -run equilibrium of a competitive firm with excess profit, normal profit and shut-down point.
B)   Describe the features of monopoly.
C)   **Read the paragraph below and answer the following questions: -**
     In the Mumbai market, there are different brands of toothpaste. Each brand differentiates itself in a variety of ways. Each producer attempts to acquire a large share of the market.
     i.   Identify the type of market form being described in the paragraph above.
     ii.   How are products differentiated?

Q.5   **Write short answers on ANY TWO of the following: -**   [20]
A)   Producer's equilibrium
B)   Concepts of AR, TR and MR
C)   Bilateral monopoly and wages
D)   Features of perfect competition

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FYBA-II-ATKT-SEPT-2022-PHILOSOPHY-I

Time : 03 hrs   Max. Marks. 100

Note: 1)   **ALL** questions are **COMPULSORY**.
        2)   Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1   **Attempt ANY TWO of the following:**   [20]
      A)   Give a detailed account of Epicurean theory of Hedonistic egoism.
      अ)   एपिक्युरियन थिअरी ऑफ हेडोनिस्टिक इगोइझमचे तपशीलवार वर्णन द्या.
      B)   Discuss Hobbes theory of Psychological Egoism.
      ब)   मानसशास्त्रीय अहंकाराच्या हॉब्ज सिद्धांतावर चर्चा करा.
      C)   Explain Ayn Rand's idea of Ethical Egoism.
      क)   ऐन रँडची नैतिक अहंकाराची कल्पना स्पष्ट करा.

Q.2   **Attempt ANY TWO of the following:**   [20]
      A)   Elaborate David Hume's idea on the origin of Morality.
      अ)   नैतिकतेच्या उत्पत्तीबद्दल डेव्हिड ह्यूमची कल्पना विस्तृत करा.
      B)   Explain Kant's concept of Categorical Imperatives.
      ब)   कांटच्या वर्गीय अनिवार्यतेची संकल्पना स्पष्ट करा.
      C)   Evaluate the utilitarian principle of 'Greatest Happiness for greatest Number'.
      क)   सर्वात मोठ्या संख्येसाठी सर्वात मोठा आनंद' या उपयुक्ततावादी तत्त्वाचे मूल्यमापन करा.

Q.3   **Attempt ANY TWO of the following:**   [20]
      A)   Bring out the chief tenets of Augustinian ethics.
      अ)   ऑगस्टिनियन नीतिमत्तेचे मुख्य सिद्धांत समोर आणा.
      B)   Elaborate on Carol Gilligan's ethics of Care.
      ब)   कॅरोल गिलिगनच्या काळजीच्या नैतिकतेवर विस्ताराने सांगा.
      C)   Give a critical appraisal of Sartre's existentialist ethics.
      क)   सार्त्रच्या अस्तित्ववादी नीतिमत्तेचे गंभीर मूल्यांकन करा.

Q.4   **Attempt ANY TWO of the following:**   [20]
      A)   Justify Retributive theory of Punishment.
      अ)   शिक्षेच्या प्रतिशोधात्मक सिद्धांताचे समर्थन करा.
      B)   Bring out the advantages of Reformative theory of Punishment.
      ब)   शिक्षेच्या सुधारात्मक सिद्धांताचे फायदे समोर आणा.
      C)   What are the arguments given against Capital Punishment? Explain.
      क)   फाशीच्या शिक्षेविरुद्ध कोणते युक्तिवाद दिले जातात? स्पष्ट करणे.

Q.5   **Attempt ANY TWO short notes.**   [20]
      A)   Difference between Psychological egoism and ethical egoism
      अ)   मानसशास्त्रीय अहंकार आणि नैतिक अहंकार यांच्यातील फरक
      B)   Universal law as a Categorical Imperative
      ब)   सार्वत्रिक कायदा एक श्रेणीबद्ध अनिवार्य म्हणून
      C)   Dread and Anxiety in Existentialism
      क)   अस्तित्ववादातील भीती आणि चिंता
      D)   Deterrent theory of Punishment
      ड)   शिक्षेचा प्रतिबंधक सिद्धांत

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FYBA-II-ATKT-SEPT-2022- POL SCIENCE-I

Time : 03 hrs   Max. Marks. 100

Note : 1) **ALL** questions are **COMPULSORY**.
            सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक आहेत.

        2) Attempt **ANY TWO** sub questions from each question.
            प्रत्येक प्रश्नातून **कोणतेही दोन** उपप्रश्न सोडवा.

        3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
            उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

Q.1   A) Discuss the demand of state autonomy.   [10]
       अ) राज्य स्वायत्ततेच्या मागणीची चर्चा करा.

       B) Explain the financial relations between the state and the centre.   [10]
       ब) राज्य आणि केंद्र यांच्यातील आर्थिक संबंध स्पष्ट करा.

       C) What are the causes of conflict between the centre and the states?   [10]
       क) केंद्र आणि राज्यांमधील संघर्षाची कारणे कोणती आहेत ?

Q.2   A) Write a note on Shiv Sena and Akali Dal.   [10]
       अ) शिवसेना आणि अकाली दलावर टीप लिहा.

       B) Explain the role and functions of a political party.   [10]
       ब) राजकीय पक्षाची भूमिका आणि कार्ये स्पष्ट करा.

       C) Write a detail note on the Bhartiya Janata party.   [10]
       क) भारतीय जनता पक्षावर सविस्तर टीप लिहा.

Q.3   A) Define Communalism. What are the causes and effects of communalism.   [10]
       अ) जातीयवादाची व्याख्या करा. जातीयवादाची कारणे आणि परिणाम कोणते आहेत?

       B) Explain the role of caste in Indian politics.   [10]
       ब) भारतीय राजकारणातील जातीची भूमिका स्पष्ट करा.

       C) Discuss the causes of low participation of women in Indian politics.   [10]
       क) भारतीय राजकारणात महिलांच्या अल्प सहभागाच्या कारणांची चर्चा करा.

Q.4   A) Discuss the origin and effects of naxalism.   [10]
       अ) नक्षलवादाची उत्पत्ती आणि परिणाम यांची चर्चा करा.

       B) Define terrorism. Explain the causes of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir. [10]
       ब) दहशतवादाची व्याख्या लिहा. जम्मू-काश्मीरमधील दहशतवादाची कारणे स्पष्ट करा.

       C) Explain the causes and effects of criminalization of politics in India. [10]
       क) भारतातील राजकारणाच्या गुन्हेगारीकरणाची कारणे आणि परिणाम स्पष्ट करा.

Q.5   A) Describe the provisions related to reservation in the constitution of India. [10]
       अ) भारताच्या संविधानातील आरक्षणाशी संबंधित तरतुदींचे वर्णन करा.

       B) Explain the problem of insurgency in north east India.   [10]
       ब) ईशान्य भारतातील बंडखोरीची समस्या स्पष्ट करा.

       C) Write a detailed note on the Indian National Congress.   [10]
       क) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेसवर तपशीलवार टीप लिहा.

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FYBA-II-ATKT-SEPT-2022-PSYCHOLOGY-I

Time: 03 hrs   Max. Marks: 100

Note: 1)   **ALL** questions are **COMPULSORY**.

सर्व प्रश्न अनिवार्य आहेत.

2)   All questions have internal options.

सर्व प्रश्नांना अंतर्गत पर्याय आहे.

3)   Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

आवश्यक तिथे सुबक आकृत्या काढा.

Q.1   **Answer ANY TWO out of the following three:**

A)   Describe how concepts and prototypes influence our thinking.   [10]

अ)   संकल्पना आणि आदर्श नमुना यांचा आपल्या विचारांवर होणारा परिणाम विशद करा.

B)   Explain any three theories of intelligence.   [10]

ब)   बुद्धिमत्तेचे कोणतेही तीन सिद्धांत स्पष्ट करा.

C)   Identify different elements and structure of language.   [10]

क)   भाषेची मूलतत्त्वे आणि रचना मांडा.

Q.2   **Answer ANY TWO out of the following three:**

A)   Define motivation and explain any three approaches to understanding motivation.   [10]

अ)   प्रेरणेची व्याख्या द्या आणि प्रेरणा समजून घेण्यासाठीचे कोणतेही तीन दृष्टिकोन सांगा.

B)   Explain the physical factors that influence hunger.   [10]

ब)   भुकेवर परिणाम करणारे शारीरिक घटक स्पष्ट करा.

C)   Describe the early theories of emotions.   [10]

क)   भावनांचे सुरुवातीचे सिद्धांत विशद करा.

Q.3   **Answer ANY TWO out of the following three:**

A)   Describe the structure of mind and divisions of personality given by Freud.   [10]

अ)   फ्राईडने दिलेली मनाची रचना आणि व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचे विभाग विशद करा.

B)   Write contribution of Allport and Cattel in trait theories.   [10]

ब)   ऑलपोर्ट आणि कॅटेल यांचे वैशिष्ट्य सिद्धांतातील योगदान लिहा.

C)   Identify the advantages and disadvantages using interviews, behavioural assessments, and personality inteventories to measure personality.   [10]

क)   व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचे मापन करण्यासाठी मुलाखत, वर्तनात्मक मूल्यांकन आणि व्यक्तिमत्त्व चाचण्या ह्या तिन्हींचे फायदे, तोटे, मांडा.

Q.4   **Answer ANY TWO out of the following three:**

A)   i) Calculate mean, median and mode of the following scores: [07]
          92,91,93,94,96,97,98,92,99,89,90

i)खाली दिलेल्या संख्यांची सरासरी मध्यमा व बहुलक काढा:

   ९२,९१,९३,९४,९६,९७,९८,९२,९९,८९,९०

ii) Define mean, median and mode.   [03]

ii) सरासरी माध्यमा व बहुलक यांच्या व्याख्या द्या.

B)   i) Make frequency distribution of the following scores: [06]
      30,31,35,36,38,37
      32,33,34,39,38,36
      34,35,36,31,32,38
      37,36,32,33,34,35
      39,31,33,34,38,32

i)खाली दिलेल्या संख्यांची वारंवारिता सारणी तयार करा:

३०,३१,३५,३६,३८,३७

३२,३३,३४,३९,३८,३६

३४,३५,३६,३१,३२,३८

३७,३६,३२,३३,३४,३५

३९,३१,३३,३४,३८,३२

ii) Explain why statistics are important to psychologists of the scores.   [04]

ii) मानसशास्त्रज्ञांसाठी संख्याशास्त्र महत्त्वाचे का आहे ते सांगा.

C)   Calculate the range standard deviation and Z score of   [10]
    76,70,71,72,78,79,80,82,75,76,74,73,77.

खालील संख्यांचे प्रमाणित विचलन व ७६ ह्या संख्येचे 'Z' मानक काढा

७६,७०,७१,७२,७८,७९,८०,८२,७५,७६,७४,७३,७७.

Q.5   **Write short notes ANY TWO:**   [20]
1) Problems with problem solving.

१) समस्या निवारण्या बद्दलच्या समस्या.

2) The behaviour of emotions: facial expression.

२) भावनांचे वर्तन: चेहऱ्यावरील हावभाव.

3) Bandura's reciprocal determinism and self-efficacy.

३) बँड्युरा यांनी दिलेली रेसिप्रोकल डिटरमीनीझम व सेल्फ एफिक्सिची संकल्पना.

4) Types of graphs that represent patterns in data.

४) आलेखांचे विविध नमुने.

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FYBA-II-ATKT-SEPT-2022-SOCIOLOGY-I

Time : 03 hrs   Max. Marks. 100

Note :   1) **ALL** questions are **COMPULSORY**
         2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1   **Answer ANY TWO from the following:**
      A)   Write a detailed note on the 'Relationship between Communication and Culture'.   [10]
      B)   Write a detailed note on 'Non Verbal Communication and Gender'.   [10]
      C)   Write a detailed note on 'Virtual Interactions'.   [10]

Q.2   **Answer ANY TWO from the following:**
      A)   Write a detailed note on the types of social stratification and discrimination with a special   [10]
           emphasis on 'Age' and 'Caste'.
      B)   What is meant by 'Social Mobility'? What is the difference between vertical and horizontal   [10]
           mobility?
      C)   Write a detailed note on 'Caste and Class'.   [10]

Q.3   **Answer ANY TWO from the following:**
      A)   What are 'functionalist theories'? Write a detailed note on Robert Merton's Strain Theory.   [10]
      B)   Write a detailed note on 'Conflict Theories'.   [10]
      C)   What is crime? Write a detailed note on 'Cyber Crime'.   [10]

Q.4   **Answer ANY TWO from the following:**
      A)   What is meant by 'Collective Behavior'? Write a detailed note with special emphasis on   [10]
           'Riots' and 'Mass Hysteria'.
      B)   What is meant by 'Value Added Theory?'   [10]
      C)   Write a detailed note on 'Types of Social Movements'.   [10]

Q.5   **Answer ANY TWO from the following:**
      A)   Erving Goffman's 'Dramaturgy'   [10]
      B)   'Comparative mobility studies' and 'downward mobility'   [10]
      C)   Emile Durkheim's 'Anomie'   [10]
      D)   Ethnomethodology   [10]

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Time : 03 hrs   Max. Marks. 100

Note: 1) **ALL** questions are **COMPULSORY**.
       2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) **Select the most appropriate option from the gives & rewrite the sentence:(ANY TEN)** [10]

1) Goods sent on consignment should be debited by consignor to:
    A) Consignment A/c   C) Consignees A/c
    B) Goods sent on consignment A/c   D) Consignors A/c

2) In the books of consignor the balance of the consignment stock account would be shown:
    A) As an asset in the balance sheet   C) On the debit side of trading account
    B) As liability in the balance sheet   D) On the debit side of consignment account

3) Account sales is submitted by:
    A) Consignor to consignee   C) Principal to his agent
    B) Consignee to consignor   D) Debtor to creditor

4) In Single entry mostly:
    A) Personal aspects of transactions are recorded   C) Real aspects of transactions are recorded
    B) Nominal aspects of transactions are recorded   D) Nominal and Real aspects of transactions are recorded

5) In single entry system, it is not possible to prepare:
    A) Receipts and payments A/c   C) Purchase Account
    B) Trial balance   D) Sales Account

6) In single entry two-fold aspect of transaction are not recorded, so it is:
    A) Complete and Scientific   C) Incomplete and Scientific
    B) Complete and Unscientific   D) Incomplete and Unscientific

7) Branch which does not maintain its own set of books is _____.
    A) Dependent branch   C) Foreign branch
    B) Independent branch   D) Local branch

8) Under branch accounts debtors system, goods sent to branch account is recorded on _____ of the Branch A/c.
    A) Debit side   C) Asset side
    B) Credit side   D) Liabilities side

9) Under stock & debtors system _____account is prepared by H.O to ascertain the Net Profit.
    A) Branch Adjustment A/c   C) Branch expenses A/c
    B) Branch stock A/c   D) Branch P&L A/c

10) Salvage refers to _____.
    A) Stock destroyed by fire   C) Opening Stock
    B) Stock saved from fire   D) Insurance claim

11) Fire Insurance provides cover for_____.
    A) Intangible Assets   C) Fictitious Assets
    B) Tangible Assets   D) All Losses

12) Stock for the purpose of claim should be _____.

    A)   at Marginal price   C)   At Cost
    B)   At market value   D)   Reasonable value

B) **Sate whether the following statements are true or False: - (ANY TEN)**   [10]
1) Purchase of Machinery should be debited to trading A/c.
2) Memorandum Trading A/c is always prepared for one year.
3) Insurance avoids loss due to fire.
4) Balance in goods sent to Branch A/c is transferred to debit of profit and loss A/c.
5) Depreciation on branch fixed assets is debited to branch A/c under Debtor System.
6) Under Stock and Debtor Method, Branch Stock A/c is opened in order to ascertain net profit or net loss of branch.
7) Consignee cannot return unsold goods to the consignor.
8) Balance in Consignment A/c show profit / loss on consignment.
9) Consignee will earn commission in consignment.
10) Under Single entry system, it is not possible to ascertain the net profit earned by business.
11) Single entry system follows the basic accounting principles of accrual.
12) Under Single entry system, entries are passed for all the transactions during a day.

Q.2   A)   **Mr. Hussain does not maintain proper books of Accounts. He produced following**   [20]
        information:

Particulars	Amt.
Receipts:	
Loan from bank	10,000
Cash sales	12,000
Debtors	30,000
Capital introduced	15,000
Payments:	
Cash purchases	9,000
Drawings	18,000
Salaries	9,000
Expenses	6,000
Creditors	12,500

Additional Data:-

Particulars	1-4-2017	31-3-2018
Bank Balance (O/D)	1,000	?
Debtors	800	6,800
Creditors	3,000	3,600
Stock	6,000	8,400
Plant & Machinery	20,000	20,000
Furniture	800	2,800
Land	10,000	10,000

Depreciate Plant @ 20% and furniture @10%.

Additional Furniture was purchased on 1-1-2018 on credit.

Prepare final Accounts.

OR

B) Aarya Ltd has a branch at Pune. Goods are invoiced to the branch at 20% profit on invoice price. Branch has been instructed to send cash daily to the head office. All expenses of the branch are paid by head office except petty expenses, which are met by the branch manager. From the following particulars prepare Branch A/c And Branch Debtor A/c in the books of Head office. The transactions for the year ended 31st March 2019 were as under: - [20]

Particulars	RS.	Rs.
Stock on 1st April 2018 (invoice Price)		42,000
Sundry Debtors on 1st April 2018		18,000
Petty Cash in hand on 1st April 2018		800
Furniture on 1st April 2018		4,000
Goods invoiced to branch (invoice Price)		1,60,000
Goods returned to Head office (invoice Price)		2,400
Goods Returned by debtors		1,000
Cash received from Debtors		62,000
Cash Sales		1,00,000
Credit Sales		64,000
Discount Allowed to Debtors		1,200
Expenses paid by Head Office :		
Rent	2,400	
Salary	4,800	
Stationary	8,000	15,200
Petty expenses paid by Branch Manager		600

on 31st March 2019 Furniture was Rs 3600 and stock at invoice price Rs. 30,000

Q.3   A)   M/s Shiv Ltd. Mumbai consigned to M/s Vishnu Bros. Pune, 10,000 boxes Costing Rs. 150 per box. M/s Shiv Ltd. paid Rs. 7,500 for railway freight, Rs. 4,500 for Insurance, and Rs. 3,000 for Sundry Expenses. [20]

On Receipt of consignment, M/s Vishnu Bros. accepted a bill for Rs. 4,50,000, which was discounted by consignor at the bank for Rs. 4,48,500, and discount was charged to consignment a/c.

M/s Vishnu Bros. sent an account sales which show as:
   1) Cash sales of 8,000 boxes @ 180 each.
   2) Expenses paid by M/s Vishnu Bros. were: Godown rent 4,500 and Selling expenses Rs. 10,500
   3) M/s Vishnu Bros. remitted the balance due by Bank Draft after deducting their Expenses and commission at 5% on gross sales and del- credere commission @ 2%.

Show consignment A/c and Consignee A/c in the books of consignor.

OR

B) The premises of Ali Ltd. Is lost by fire on 30st April 2019, his premises and stock were destroyed by fire. He closed his books every year on 31st March. From the following particulars calculate claim to be made by Trader:- [20]

Particulars	2016-17	Up to 30-4-2019
Opening stock	3,00,000	4,00,000
Purchase	8,00,000	60,000
Sales	12,00,000	1,20,000
Wages	2,00,000	20,000
Closing stock	4,00,000	?

Ali Ltd. have taken Fire insurance policy of Rs. 3,50,000 and there is an average clause in the policy. The salvaged goods amounted to Rs. 10,000

Find out the amount of claim to be submitted to the insurance company.

Q.4 A) Govind Trading Co. Mumbai, invoices goods to its Kanpur Branch at cost which sell on credit as well as for cash. From the following particulars: [20]

Prepare 1. Branch Stock A/c,

                2. Branch Profit & Loss A/c

                3. Branch Debtors A/c

Particulars	Rs.
Stock at Branch on 1-4-2018	15,120
Debtors on 1- 4-2018	26,000
Goods Sent to Branch	71,000
Goods returned by Customers	600
Total sales	93,520
Cash sales	33,500
Goods returned to Head Office	700
Stock at Branch on 31 -3-2019	13,900
Cash paid by customers	49,200
Discount Allowed to Debtors	2,720
Bad Debts	600
Rent, Rates and Taxes	1,800
Salaries and Wages	7,300

OR

B) On 31st July 2019, a fire occurred and partly damaged the stock goods of Pappu Traders, stock having a cost of Rs. 6000 being salvaged. The Insurance policy taken on stock for Rs.30000 [20]

The following particulars could be obtained from the books and record saved :-

Particulars	Rs.
Balance as per Balance sheet as on 1-4-2019	
Stock at cost	30,000
Debtors	7,500
Creditors	4,500
Transaction between 1-4-2019 to 31–7-2019	
Cash received from Debtors	60,000
Discount allowed	1,500
Goods returned by Debtors	600

Cash paid to creditors	1,11,000
Discount from Creditors	1,200
Goods returned to creditors	300
Cash sales	63,600
Goods distributed as free sample	1,500
Debtors on 31-7-2019	17,400
Creditors on 31-7-2019	9,000

All Sales are made at a profit of 20% on the Sales.

Draw up a statement of claim for loss of stock.

Q.5   A)

1) Explain the difference between Single Entry System and Double Entry System.   [10]

2) What is consignment? Explain Features of Consignment.   [10]

OR

B) **Write short notes on: - (ANY FOUR)**   [20]

1   Memorandum Debtors A/c

2   Del- creder commission

3   Goods sent to Branch

4   Stock Debtor Method

5   Average clause

6   Memorandum Trading A/c

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FYBCOM-II-ATKT-SEPT-2022-BUS.COMMUNICATION

Time : 03 hrs   Max. Marks. 100

Note: 1)   **ALL** questions are **COMPULSORY**.
        2)   Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1   **A)**   **Explain the following terms in Two-Three sentences: (ANY FIVE)**   [10]
   I)   Interview
   II)   Crisis Management
   III)   Report
   IV)   Meeting
   V)   Agenda
   VI)   Video conferencing
   VII)   Bulletin
   VIII)   Group Discussion

   B)   **Match the following:**   [05]

A)	Screening of applications	Cuttings of articles
B)	Resolution	Grant all claims made by customers
C)	Valedictory function	Enables short – listing of eligible candidate
D)	Press clippings	Formal expression of opinion by a group at a meeting
E)	The consumer is king policy	Concluding event at a conference

Q.2   **Write short notes on the following: (ANY FOUR)**   [20]
   I)   Appraisal Interview
   II)   Advantages of meetings
   III)   Preparations of the interviews
   IV)   Principles of group Dynamics
   V)   Types of meetings
   VI)   WASP

Q.3   **Answer the following questions: (ANY TWO)**   [20]
   A)   What is a committee? Write a detailed note on the different types of committees.
   B)   What do you understand by conferences? What are the modern methods of conducting a conference?
   C)   What is public relations? What method does the public relations department employee in order to create good internal public relations?

Q.4   **Draft the following letters: (ANY FOUR)**   [20]
   I)   Tropical Fruits Company, fruit exporting agents, placed an order with sunripe products for 5000 tins of mango pulp to be sent to a customer in Singapore. On receiving the consignment, they find that some tins are dented and some are punctured. Draft a letter of complaint on their behalf to the supplier.

   II)   Write a letter of inquiry to Benzer Apparels Ltd. enquiring about various women's wedding garments that you wish to stock in your shop.
   III)   Write a sales letter to promote the sale of a new brand of digital camera.

(P.T.O)

IV) You purchased a home theatre system of a popular brand from a reputed store. The system did not function properly since the time it was installed. You complained to the store authorities to which they responded by sending a technician who solved the problem. However, the problem recurred. You requested the store for a replacement which they refused to entertain. Write a letter to the Consumer Forum requesting them to help you get the home theatre system replaced.

V) You have been receiving irregular water supply in your residential area for the past two months. Draft an RTI query, addressed to the Municipal Corporation asking for reasons for the irregularity.

Q.5 A) A committee has been formed to investigate the possibilities of starting a health dispensary on the premises of the organization. Draft the committees report.   [10]

OR

B) Draft a solicited business proposal to Yashika Mall in Thane suggesting to them to include play zones for kids in order to increase footfall and thereby business activity in the mall.   [10]

Q.6 Draft the Notice and Agenda for the first board meeting of PNR Gold Traders. Also draft resolutions for the following items: [10]
  i) Adoption of common seal
  ii) Appointment of Bankers

Q.7 Summarize the following passage and give a suitable title: [05]

Organizations are trying to redefine their role and mission in society. Many organizations have found their purpose in society as a service to community and the effort is to provide an improved quality of service, irrespective of whether it is a manufacturing organization on a service organization. The emphasis is on a better understanding of people and their behaviour, and caring more for them and their needs.

Research studies emphasise the fact that what customers want is personalised service. The personal touch is considered a high priority for enhancing customer satisfaction. Several executives of America's largest companies have said, in a survey, that how much an airlines cares about its customers is as important to them as prompt baggage delivery and efficient check-in.

Several companies have started revamping their hiring and pay practices. They now try to compensate their employees on the basis of how well they have served their customers. They inspire their employees with 'service ethic' and they believe in the fact that contended employees make for better served customers. There appears to be a direct relation between customer retention and employee retention, Satisfied and well – served customers not only lead to higher profits but also to enhanced employee retention and lower costs of training since good employees stick around longer.

FYBCOM-II-ATKT-SEPT-2022-COMMERCE-II

Time : 03 hrs   Max. Marks. 100

Note : 1) **ALL** questions are **COMPULSORY**.
        2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1   **A)   Select the most appropriate word from the options given: (ANY TEN)**   [10]

A)   Services can not be separated from ……..

  A)   Customer   B)   Shareholders

  C)   Suppliers   D)   Service Provider

B)   ……….. Data refers to first hand information.

  A)   Primary   B)   Superficial

  C)   Secondary   D)   Supreme

C)   …………. services require highly skilled employees.

  A)   Painting   B)   Dry cleaning

  C)   Laundry   D)   IT

D)   Entry and exit of the mall should be ....

  A)   Same   B)   Connected

  C)   Separate   D)   Adjusted

E)   …………… retailing is also known as 'mom & pop' stores.

  A)   Organized   B)   Unorganized

  C)   Deluxe   D)   Supreme

F)   The rent of ………. Floor is highest in the mall.

  A)   Ground   B)   First

  C)   Second   D)   Third

G)   Non- store format includes ……………..

  A)   Mail order retailing   B)   Food court

  C)   Discount Store   D)   Ideal Store

H) Westside is owned by ……….

   A) Reliance   B) Kirloskar

   C) TATA   D) Adani

I) ERP refers to ………………..

   A) Enterprise Requirement Planning   B) Empower Resource Planning

   C) Enterprise Resource Planning   D) Empower Requirement Planning

J) E-commerce permits ………… reach.

   A) Local   B) National

   C) Domestic   D) Global

K) quiker.com is an example of …………… business.

   A) B2C   B) C2B

   C) C2C   D) B2B

I) The existence of E-Commerce everywhere at the same time is known as …………….

   A) Richness   B) Ubiquity

   C) Interactivity   D) Customization

B) State true or false : ANY TEN   [10]
A) Idea screening is required in service development cycle.
B) Services can be produced in anticipation of demand.
C) Services are generally tangible.
D) Chain stores are an example of organized retailing.
E) Mc Donalds is an example of retail franchising.
F) Signage includes logo.
G) BPO is ahead of KPO.
H) 100% FDI is allowed in banking sector.
I) ATM cards create inconvenience to consumers.
J) B2B transactions do not take place in India.
K) India is the largest internet user in the world.
I) e- commerce does not permit audience sizing.

Q.2   **Attempt ANY TWO:**   [15]
A) Explain the characteristics of Service sector.
B) Discuss the importance of Service sector.
C) Explain the various types of service expectation.

Q.3   **Attempt ANY TWO:**   [15]

    A)   What are the various types of retail store formats in India?

    B)   Discuss the major factors that contribute to the growth of organized retailing.

    C)   What are the arguments in favor of FDI in retail?

Q.4   **Attempt ANY TWO:**   [15]

    A)   Explain the concept of BPO.

    B)   Describe the features of internet banking.

    C)   Discuss the elements of logistics network.

Q.5   **Attempt ANY TWO:**   [15]

    A)   Explain the transition to e-commerce in India.

    B)   Discuss the functions of e commerce.

    C)   Write a note on B2B Concept.

Q.6   **Write short notes on ANY FOUR:**   [20]

    A)   Physical evidence

    B)   Store Planning

    C)   Enterprise Resource Planning

    D)   Credit cards

    E)   Features of ATM

    F)   Online marketing research

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FYBCOM-II-ATKT-SEPT-2022-BUS.ECONOMICS-II

Time : 03 hrs   Max. Marks. 100

Note :   1)   **ALL** questions are **COMPULSORY**.
2)   Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3)   All questions have internal choice.
4)   Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.
5)   Use of simple calculator is permitted.

Q.1   **A)   Select the correct option for the MCQs below: (ANY TEN)**   [10]
1)   Perfectly competitive firms face_____demand curves.
   A)   Horizontal   B)   Positively sloped
   C)   Vertical   D)   Downward sloping

2)   The firm can continue in business when:
   A)   AVC < MR   B)   AVC = AR
   C)   AFC > AR   D)   AVC > AR

3)   Economists call a market that has only one producer as_____.
   A)   Perfect competition   B)   Monopoly
   C)   Monopolistic competition   D)   Oligopoly

4)   Pricing decision under monopolistic competition is_____.
   A)   Independent   B)   Interdependent
   C)   Market determined   D)   Government controlled

5)   Oligopoly is a form of market in which there exits_____.
   A)   A single firm   B)   Large firms
   C)   Few firms   D)   Many firms

6)   Paul sweezy's model has a_____demand curve.
   A)   Vertical   B)   Horizontal
   C)   Diagonal   D)   Kinked

7)   Mark-up pricing is_____for a firm trying to enter a market.
   A)   Not suitable   B)   Suitable
   C)   Appropriate   D)   Eligible

8)   Under marginal cost pricing_____.
   A)   P = MC   B)   P = MR
   C)   P = AC   D)   P = AR

9)   _____degree of price discrimination is the mildest form of discrimination.
   A)   Zero   B)   First
   C)   Second   D)   Third

10) Payback period method of investment appraisal focuses on_____.
   A)   Rate of profit   B)   Rate of interest
   C)   Innovation   D)   Recovery of investment   **(P.T.O)**

11) A project is profitable if the IRR is_____.
   A) Greater than the market rate of interest   B) Less than the market rate of interest
   C) Equal to the market rate of interest   D) Zero

12) A project is profitable if its NPV is_____.
   A) Positive   B) Negative
   C) Zero   D) -1

Q.1 **B) State whether the following statements are True or False :(ANY TEN)**   [10]
   1) The necessary condition for profit maximization is that MC is equal to MR.

   2) The equilibrium price of the monopolist is mostly higher than that of the firm in perfect competition.

   3) The monopoly firm is a price maker.

   4) The demand curve for a firm in monopolistic competition is vertical.

   5) An oligopoly market has only one seller.

   6) Cartels control price and supply of products.

   7) Companies use transfer pricing to avoid taxes.

   8) Full cost pricing provides a guaranteed profit.

   9) Modern firms producing variety of products, can resort to multiple product pricing.

   10) Cost plus pricing is also known as full cost or mark-up pricing.

   11) Payback period method favours long term project.

   12) NPV is based on the principle of discounting.

Q.2 **Attempt A and B OR C and D:**
   A) Describe the features of perfect competition.   [08]

   B) Explain equilibrium of monopoly firm earning supernormal profit in the short run.   [07]
                                    OR
   C) Explain the equilibrium of the firm and industry in the long run under perfect competition.   [08]

   D) Read the paragraph below and answer the following questions :-   [07]
      More than 90% of personal computer users in the world use the windows operating system. Introduction of new variants of the software prevents entry of new providers. There are no close substitutes of windows operating system.
         (i)   Name the market structure described in the above paragraph.
         (ii) Describe the features of the market identified by you in question (i).

Q.3 **Attempt A and B OR C and D :**

A) Discuss the features of monopolistic competition. [08]

B) Analyse short run equilibrium of a firm in monopolistic competition. [07]

OR

C) Explain price rigidity under oligopoly market. [08]

D) Read the paragraph below and answer the questions. [07]
There are few sellers of flat screen desktops who are dominant firms in the city. The other sellers make their decisions on the basis of decisions taken by the dominant sellers. They resort to advertising and compete intensely.
   (i)   Name the market structure described in the paragraph above.
   (ii)   Describe the features of the market identified by you in question (i).

Q.4 **Attempt A and B OR C and D :**

A) Explain full cost pricing method. [08]

B) Write a note on marginal cost pricing. [07]

OR

C) Describe the conditions under which price discrimination is possible. [08]

D) (i) Write a short note on multiple product pricing. [03]
(ii) Assuming mark up of 14%, if AVC = Rs.65 and AFC = Rs.25, calculate the full cost price [04] of the product.

Q.5 **Attempt A and B OR C and D :**

A) What is capital budgeting? Explain its importance. [08]

B) Describe the steps in capital budgeting. [07]

OR

C) Write a note on net present value method. [08]

D) Calculate the payback period for each project and rank the projects from the information [07] given below :

Project	Initial Investment (Rs.)	Annual cash flow (Rs.)
A	30000	7500
B	20000	4000
C	15000	7500
D	10000	10000

Q.6 **Attempt A and B OR C :**

A) Explain the short run equilibrium of industry under perfect competition. [10]

B) Debate the role of advertising. [10]

OR

(P.T.O)

C)   **Write short notes on ANY FOUR:**   [20]
1)   Sources of monopoly power
2)   Product differentiation
3)   Distinguish between monopoly and perfect competition
4)   Types or bases of price discrimination.
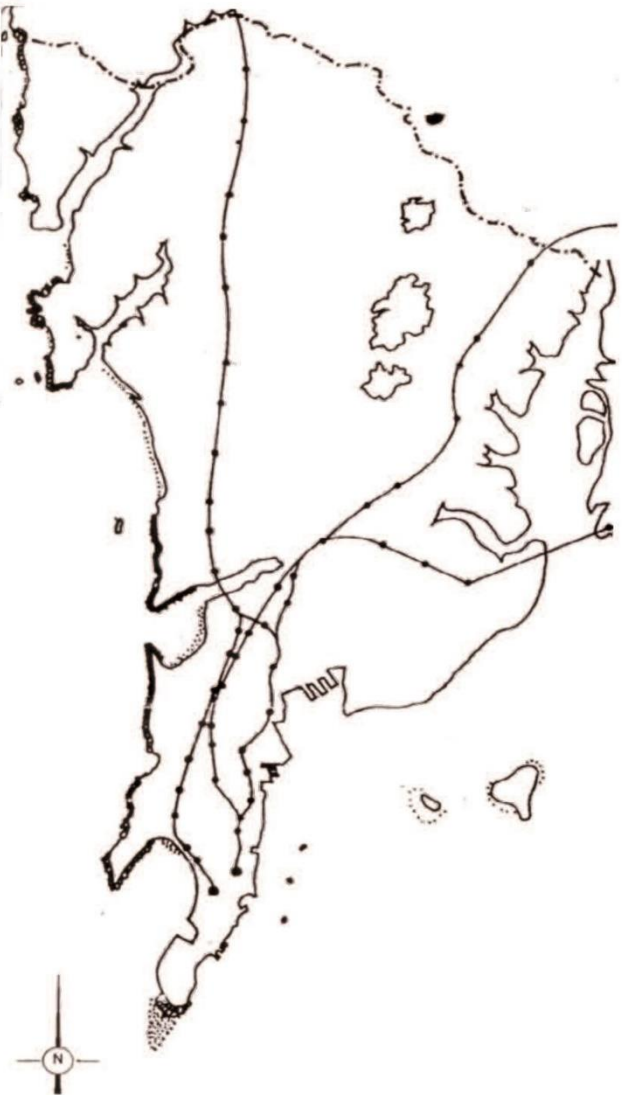5)   Transfer pricing
6)   IRR method

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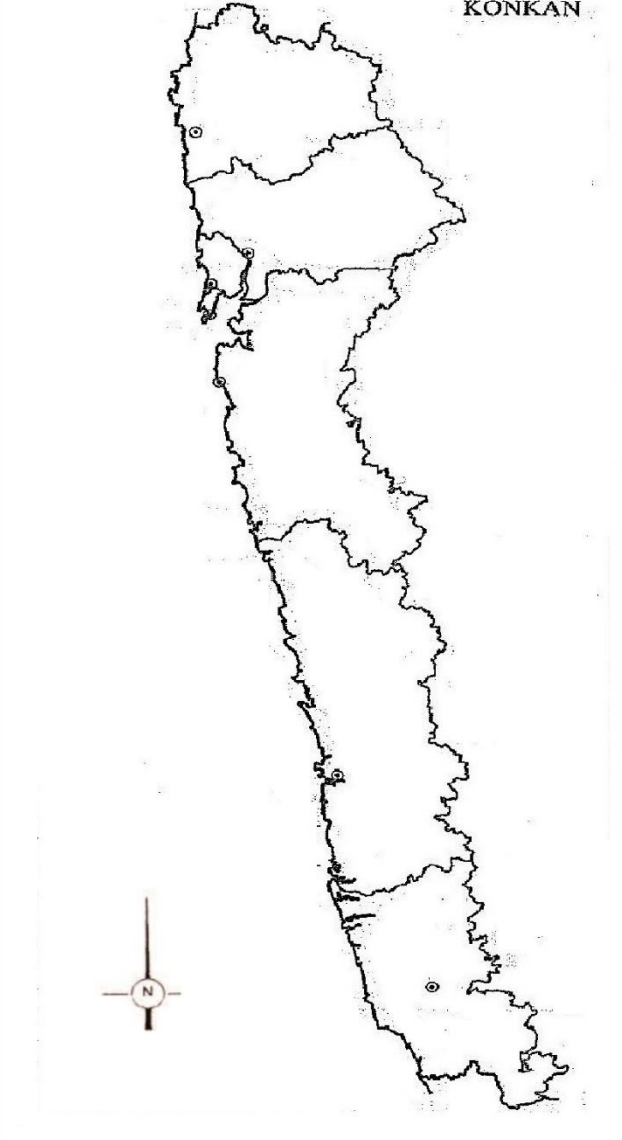
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GREATER MUMBAI

KONKAN

FYBCOM-II-ATKT-SEPT-2022-E.V.S.

Time : 03 hrs

Max. Marks. 100

Note :   1)   **ALL** questions are **COMPULSORY** and carry equal marks.
2)   Use of map stencils is permitted.
3)   Attach the given maps to your answer book.

Q.1   A)   On the outline map of MUMBAI supplied to you, mark and name the following: [10]

i)	A hill	vi)	Headquarters of Western Railway
ii)	A lake	vii)	A waste disposal site
iii)	A polluted river	viii)	A tourist spot
iv)	An air polluted area	ix)	An island
v)	A stadium	x)	A dock

B)   On the outline map of KONKAN supplied to you, mark and name the following: [10]

i)	Shade the Raigad district	vi)	A pilgrim center
ii)	A fort	vii)	An industrial region
iii)	A rice mill center	viii)	A flood prone area
iv)	A thermal power unit	ix)	An area subjected to earthquakes
v)	A creek	x)	A hot spring

Q.2   **Attempt ANY TWO from the following:**   [20]
A)   Discuss the various sources of solid waste.
B)   Account for the impact of solid waste disposal.
C)   Examine the role of citizens in waste management of urban areas.

Q.3   **Attempt ANY TWO from the following:**   [20]
A)   What are the effect of acid rain?
B)   Discuss the causes and effects of Desertification.
C)   Account for the reasons of hunger in the world.

Q.4   **Attempt ANY TWO from the following:**   [20]
A)   Describe the factors responsible for the development of tourism.
B)   Account for the negative aspects of tourism.
C)   Explain the Significance of Ecotourism.

Q.5   **Attempt ANY TWO from the following:**   [20]
A)   Briefly describe any one environmental movement in India.
B)   Describe the concepts of ISO 14000 and 16000.
C)   Account for the components of Geo-spatial Technology.

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FYBCOM-II-ATKT-SEPT-2022-MATHS & STATS

Time : 03 hrs   Max. Marks. 100

Note: 1) **ALL** questions are **COMPULSORY**.
        2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
        3) Use of simple calculator is allowed.
        4) All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION-I

Q.1   **Attempt ANY FOUR of the following:**   [20]

   A) Find derivatives of:

$$(i)\ y = (x^3 + e^x)(7x + 3) \qquad (ii)\ y = \frac{(5x^2 + 7)}{(3x - 2)}$$

   B) Cost function is given by $C = x^2 + 5x + 8$. Find average cost and marginal cost when $x = 5$.

   C) The total revenue function is given by $R = 4x^3 - 72x^2 + 420x + 5000$. Find x for which the revenue is maximum.

   D) The demand function is $D = \frac{p+3}{p-1}$ where **D**=demand and **P** = price. Find the elasticity of demand when the price is 5.

   E) i) Find break-even point. $D = 49 - 4p;\ S = 9p - 42;\ where\ D = total\ demand\ ;\ S = total\ supply\ and\ p = price$.

     ii) If marginal revenue, $MR = 30$ and elasticity with respect to price is 3. Find the price.

Q.2   **Attempt ANY FOUR of the following:**   [20]

   A) Calculate simple interest and compound interest on Rs. 10000 for 3 years at 5% rate of interest per annum.

   B) Find the present value of an immediate annuity of Rs.2000 p.a. for 3 years at the rate of 7% p.a. interest compounded annually.

   C) A loan of Rs. 60000 is to be repaid in 6 monthly, installments at the rate 12% p.a. compounded monthly. Find the EMI.

   D) A car was bought 3 years back at Rs.220000. Find its current price with 12% depreciation per annum.

   E) Mr. Khan borrowed Rs. 60000, partly at 9% p.a. and the remaining at 10% p.a. After 3 years, he returned the total amount, with a total simple interest of Rs. 16800. Find the amounts he borrowed at each of these rates.

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SECTION-II

Q.3   **Attempt ANY FOUR of the following:**   [20]

   A) Calculate Karl Pearson Coefficient of correlation for the following data:

x	14	6	12	10	8
y	12	9	10	8	6

   B) Write a note on scatter diagram.

   C) Calculate Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient for the following data:

X	60	65	40	52	40	55
Y	60	80	80	70	65	75

(P.T.O)

D) Regression equations of a bivariate data are 3x - 2y = 6 & 8x - 3y = 44. Hence find mean values of X & Y. Also find correlation coefficient.

E) For the following bivariate data

	x	y
Mean	64	42
SD	3.2	4.5

And correlation coefficient, r = 0.68. Find the regression equation of x on y & also estimate X when Y = 50.

Q.4 **Attempt ANY FOUR of the following:** [20]

A) Calculate cost of living index number using Family Budget method for the following data:

Group	Index Number	Weights
Food	300	45
Clothing	240	25
Fuel & Light	200	15
Rent	300	10
Miscellaneous	200	5

B) Calculate 3 yearly moving averages for the following data.

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Export	32	40	51	48	57	60	64	62

C) Calculate seasonal indices for the following data:

	Sales (lakh)			
	I	II	III	IV
2018	35	60	44	55
2019	42	72	58	63
2020	51	65	62	68
2021	50	80	60	71

D) Fit straight line trend using Least Square method. Hence estimate for the year 2021.

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Export	61	65	62	63	69

E) Calculate Laspeyer's & Paasche's index number for the following data.

Commodity	2018		2021	
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity
A	5	10	8	12
B	2	12	5	15
C	4	8	7	10
D	3	5	9	7

Q.5 **Attempt ANY FOUR of the following:** [20]

A) Five unbiased coins are tossed simultaneously. Hence find probability of getting (i) two heads (ii) 1 or 3 heads.

B)   A random variable, X follows Posisson distribution with parameter=2. Hence find probability of (i) x = 2 (ii) x < 1
(Given : e^{-2} = 0.1353)

C)   A random variable, X follows Normal distribution with mean = 20 & standard deviation = 5. Hence find probability of (i) x < 30 (ii) 15 < x < 20.
(Area under standard normal distribution from z= 0 to z= 2 is 0.4772 and Area under standard normal distribution from z= 0 to z= 1 is 0.3413)

D)   It is found that 1.5% of the products in a box of 200 units are defective. Hence find probability that there are only 2 defectives in a box.
(Given : $e^{-1.5}$ = 0.2231 , e^{-3} = 0.0498)

E)   Draw standard normal curve & state any three properties of it.

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