

QP Code : 04014

(2½ Hours)

[Total Marks : 75]

- N.B. :** (1) All questions are **compulsory**.
 (2) **Figures to the right indicate full marks**

1. (a) Choose the correct alternative (any eight) :-

(08)

- (i) _____ means the integration of national economy with the world economy.
 (Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation)
- (ii) Maximum number of farmers' suicides have occurred in the state of _____.
 (Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra)
- (iii) Right to Freedom is enumerated in Article _____ of Indian constitution.
 (17, 18, 19)
- (iv) _____ is the study of all living systems in relation to their environment.
 (Ecology, Biology, Physiology)
- (v) Human Rights are _____.
 (absolute, inalienable, revocable)
- (vi) The General Assembly adopted UDHR on 10th December, _____.
 (1945, 1948, 1950)
- (vii) Working with the farmers by corporate firms and sharing the profit is known as _____.
 (Contract farming, Corporate farming, Private farming)
- (viii) Acid Rain is one of the harmful effects of _____ pollution.
 (Air, Water, Noise)
- (xi) _____ is a term used to describe positive stress.
 (Eustress, Distress, Hyperstress)
- (x) Hassels of everyday life are _____ stressors.
 (Individual, Organisational, Background)

(b) State whether the following statements are **True** or **False** (any seven) :

(07)

- (i) Progressive elimination of government control over economic activities is known as liberalisation.
- (ii) Globalisation has resulted in increase of ratio of contractual workers to total workers.
- (iii) Article 22 of Indian constitution abolishes untouchability.
- (iv) Articles 3-16 of UDHR proclaim economic, social and cultural rights.
- (v) Prejudice leads to in formation of stereotypes.
- (vi) Freedom of speech and expression is an absolute right.
- (vii) Primary producers are small living beings such as bacteria, insects and fungi in the ecosystem.
- (viii) Public participation is one of the guiding principles of sustainable development.
- (ix) Lack of civic amenities is an individual stressor.
- (x) Choice between two negative alternatives is known as approach-approach conflict.

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2. Explain the benefits and limitations of economic liberalisation in India. (15)
- OR
2. 'Globalisation and privatisation have provided innumerable employment opportunities in India'. Discuss.
3. Define 'Human Rights' and discuss the origin and evolution of human rights from ancient to modern period. (15)
- OR
3. Discuss the characteristics of Fundamental Rights enshrined in our Constitution and examine the constitutional provisions which guarantee Right to Constitutional Remedies.
4. Examine the various factors responsible for environmental degradation. (15)
- OR
4. Explain the concept of socialization and examine how the agents of socialization play an important role in the development of individual.
5. Explain the various types of conflict and elaborate the strategies for coping with conflicts. (15)
- OR
5. Write short notes on (any three) :-
- Causes of Migration
 - Significance of UDHR
 - Components of sustainable development
 - Maslow's theory of self-actualization
 - Causes of Stress.

(मराठीरूपांतर)

(२^१/_३ तास)

(एकूण गुण : ७५)

- सूचना : (१) सर्व प्रश्न अनिवार्य आहेत.
- (२) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवतात.
- (३) आवश्यकता वाटल्यास इंग्रजी प्रश्नपत्रिका पहावी.

१. (अ) योग्य पर्याय लिहा (कोणतेही आठ) :- (८)
- जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेशी राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या होणाऱ्या एकत्रिकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेला ----- म्हणतात.
(उदारीकरण, खाजगीकरण, जागतिकीकरण)
 - शेतकऱ्यांच्या सर्वात जास्त आत्महत्या ----- या राज्यात झाल्या आहेत.
(मध्य प्रदेश, आंध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र)
 - भारतीय राज्यघटनेत स्वातंत्र्याचा हक्क कलम ----- मध्ये अनुस्यूत आहे.
(१७, १८, १९)
 - सर्व जीवांचा त्यांच्या पर्यावरणाशी असलेल्या संबंधाचा अभ्यास म्हणजे -----
(पर्यावरणशास्त्र, जीवशास्त्र, शरीरशास्त्र)

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