

Hindi A :

भक्तिकाल की सामाजिक परिपेक्ष्य को रेखांकित करते हुए गोस्वामी तुलसीदास के स्थान को रेखांकित करें, एवं राम-लक्ष्मण-परशुराम संवाद में वर्णित परशुराम के व्यक्तित्व का वर्णन अपने शब्दों में कीजिए। (500-700) शब्दों में)

अथवा

भक्तिकाल में व्याप्त रामभक्ति शाखा का वर्णन अपने शब्दों में करें एवं राम-लक्ष्मण-परशुराम संवाद का संक्षेप में वर्णन कीजिए (500-700 शब्दों में)

Hindi B :

आयुर्वेद विज्ञान का महत्व वर्तमान संदर्भ में ।

अथवा

कबीर की साखियों की प्रासंगिकता ?

Bengali :

নিম্নলিখিত যে কোন একটি বিষয় অবলম্বনে প্রকল্প রচনা করো।

১. দশম শ্রেণীর পাঠ্য "জ্ঞানচক্ষু" গল্পে আমরা পড়েছি যে তপন ছেলেবেলা থেকেই একাধিক গল্পের বই পড়েছে। গল্প পড়াও তপনের কাছে নেশার মতন। তেমনি তুমিও তোমার ছাত্রজীবনে একাধিক বাংলা গল্প পড়েছো ও উপভোগ করেছো। তোমার পড়া যেকোনো একটি বাংলা ছোট গল্প, যা তোমার ছেলেবেলায় তোমাকে বাংলা গল্প পড়ার প্রেরণা দিয়েছে, তার সম্পর্কে বিস্তারিত লেখো।

অথবা

২. দশম শ্রেণীর পাঠ্য "রাজকাহিনী" উপন্যাসের বিভিন্ন অধ্যায়ে তোমরা পড়ছো বিভিন্ন রাজপুত্র রাজাদের বীরত্ব ও গৌরবের ইতিহাস। প্রাচীন বাংলার তথা ভারতবর্ষের একজন বীর রাজপুত্র রাজার জীবন কাহিনীকে কেন্দ্র করে একটি প্রকল্প রচনা করো।

(উল্লেখযোগ্য বিষয় সমূহ শ্রেণিকক্ষে বিস্তারিতভাবে আলোচিত হবে।)

Nepali :

तल दिइएका कुनै एक विषयमा ५००-७०० शब्द भित्रमा आफ्नो विचार राख्नुहोस् -
कथाकार गुरुप्रसाद मैनालीको साहित्यिक परिचय दिँदै परालको आगो कथामा अशिक्षा, गरीबी,
समाज र संस्कृतिको चित्रण कसरी गरिएको छ, प्रकाश पार्नुहोस्।

अथवा

“मानिसले आफ्नो सुरक्षाको लागि आफू काँढादार भएर सधैं जागरूक भइरहनु पर्छ।” यस
भनाईलाई स्पष्ट पार्दै एउटा चाखलाग्दो लेख तयार पार्नुहोस्।

Mathematics :

ACTIVITY : To obtain the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial .

AIM : To draw the graph of the quadratic polynomial and observe the following :

1. Shape of the curve when the co-efficient of x^2 is positive .
2. Shape of the curve when the co-efficient of x^2 is negative .
3. Its numbers of zeroes.

MATERIALS REQUIRED :

A graph sheet, A4 sheet and maths kit.

PROCEDURE :

- Consider the quadratic polynomial of the form $ax^2 + bx + c$ where $a \neq 0$
- Draw the graph for both the parabolas one facing upward (when $a > 0$)
and one facing downward (when $a < 0$).
- Hence write the observation in the table provided below .

Serial no.	Polynomial	Shape of the curve	Direction of the parabola	Co-ordinate of the point of intersection with x-axis	Absicca of the co-ordinates	Number of zeroes

CONCLUSION :

Write what is your conclusion and understanding.

Social Science :

Consumer Rights

1. The consumer in the market place
2. Consumer movement
3. Consumer Right
4. Information about goods and services
5. Where should consumers go to get justice?
6. Learn to become a well informed consumer
7. Taking the Consumer Movement Forward

Consumer Rights

1. The consumer in the market place

Consumers participate in the market when they purchase goods and services that they need. However, rules and regulations are required for the protection of the consumers in the market place. Individual consumers often exploited or cheated in a various ways in the market place.

- a) Sometimes traders indulge in unfair trade practices such as when shopkeepers weigh less than what they should
- b) When traders add charges that were not mentioned before, or when adulterated/ defective goods are sold.

These happen especially when producers are powerful and goods are produced by large companies.

- a) They attract the consumer by false information through advertisement or by other media [Examples].

So, there is a need for rules and regulations to ensure protection for consumers.

2. Consumer movement

The consumer movement arose out of dissatisfaction of the consumers as many unfair practices were being indulged in by the sellers.

There was no legal system available to consumers to protect them from exploitation in the market place. For a long time it was presumed that it was the responsibility of consumers to be careful while buying a commodity or service.

It took many years for organizations in India and around the world, to create awareness amongst people.

In India, the consumers' movement as a 'social force' originated in 1960 with the necessity of protecting and promoting the interests of consumers against unethical and unfair trade practices.

- i) rampant food shortages
- ii) hoarding
- iii) black marketing
- iv) adulteration of food and edible oil

A major step taken in 1986 by the Indian government was the enactment of the **Consumer Protection Act, 1986, popularly known as COPRA.**

3. Consumer Right

Safety is everyone's right. [examples]

4. Information about goods and services

a) While buying any commodity, consumers should check the details given on the packing like, ingredients used, price, batch number, and date of manufacture, expiry date and the address of the manufacturer. It is because consumers have **the right to be informed** about the particulars of goods and services that they purchase.

Consumers can then complain and ask for compensation or replacement if the product proves to be defective in any manner.

In October 2005, the Government of India enacted a law, popularly known as RTI (Right to Information) Act, which ensures its citizens all the information about functions of government departments,

b) Any consumer who receives a service in whatever capacity, regardless of age gender and nature of service has **the right to choose** whether to continue to receive the service. [Examples].

5. Where should consumers go to get justice?

Consumers have the **right to seek redressal** against unfair trade practices and exploitation.

If any damage is done to a consumer, she has the right to get compensation depending on the degree of damage. There is a need to provide an easy and effective public system by which this can be done.

The consumer movement in India has led to the formation of various organizations locally known as consumer forums or consumer protection councils. They guide consumers on how to file cases in the consumer court. Under COPRA, three tier quasi judicial machinery at the district, state and national levels was set up for redressal of consumer disputes. The district level court deals with cases involving claims up to Rs 20 lakhs, the state level courts between Rs 20 lakhs and Rs 1 crore and the national level court deals with cases involving claims exceeding Rs 1 crore.

Thus the Act has enabled us as consumers to have **the right to represent** in the consumer courts.

6. Learn to become a well informed consumer

The enactment of COPRA has led to the setting up of separate departments for Consumer Affairs in central and state governments [examples ISI, Agmark]

7. Taking the Consumer Movement Forward

India has been observing **24 December as the National Consumers' day.**

It was on this day that the Indian Parliament enacted the Consumer Protection Act in 1986. India is one of the countries that have exclusive courts for consumer redressal.

Today there are more than 700 consumer groups in the country of which only about 20-25 are well organized and recognized for their work.

Critical analysis:

Consumer redressal process is becoming cumbersome, expensive and time consuming. Many a time consumers are required to engage lawyers.

Consumers' movements can be effective only with the consumers' active involvement.

NOTE: Students can add more points relevant to this topic.

Pictures, graphs, news paper cut out are needed.

Leaving contents, bibliography and certificates it should be 12-15 pages.