

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश



नवीन पाठ्यक्रम आधारित
ब्लूप्रिन्ट एवं आदर्श प्रश्न-पत्र

Class - XII

Special English

2008-2009

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

सर्वाधिकार सुरक्षित माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

1. The News Syllabus

English Special
Class XII
One paper

Time - 3:00 Hours

M. M . 100

Unitwise Weightage

S.N.	Unit	Topics	Marks
1.	Unit 1	Text and detailed study	30
2.	Unit 2	Grammar and Phonology	10
3.	Unit 3	Fiction	15
4.	Unit 4	Drama	15
5.	Unit 5	Reading : an unseen passage and poem	15
6.	Unit 6	Writing	15
		Total	100

1. **Texts for study** **30**
 - (a) Two passages followed by short answer type questions. (5+5)
 - (b) Two questions in about 75 words each. (6+6)
 - (c) Two short answer type questions to be answered in about 60 words each. (4+4)
2. **Grammar and Phonology** **10**
 - (a) Revision of functional grammar exercises prescribed in class 11th to test basic grammatical concepts.
 - (b) Phonology (syllable division, word stress, phonemic transcription, intonation.) **18 Periods**
3. **Fiction** **15**
 - (a) One out of two questions in about 150 words. (9) **54 Periods**
 - (b) Two out of three questions to be answered in about 60 words. (6)
4. **Drama** **15**
 - (a) One out of two questions in about 150 words. (9)

- (b) Two out of three short answer questions to be answered in about 60 words each. (6)

5. Reading an unseen passage and poem. 15

- (a) One literary or discursive passage of about 500-600 words followed by short questions. (10)

27 Periods

- (b) A poem of about 15 lines followed by short questions. (5)

6. Writing 15

- (a) One essay (200-250 words) - out of four or five topics (10)
- (b) To write a shorter composition such as an article, report, a statement of purpose (100-125 words). (5)

Prescribed Books :-

1. Text Book - A Voyage
2. Work Book - A Voyage

Compiled by M.P. Rajya Shiksha Kendra and Published by M.P. Text Book Corporation.

2. Blue Print of Question Paper

Exam : XII

Max. Marks: 100

Subject : Special English

Time : 3 Hours

Section / Areas of Learning	Unit wise Allotment of Marks	Number Of Questions Mark wise								Total Sub-Questions (Proposed)	Total Que.
		1 Mark	2 Marks	3 Marks	4 Marks	5 Marks	6 Marks	9 Marks	10 Marks		
Unit 1 : Text & Detailed Study	30										
(a) (i) Passage		3 obj.	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	04	
(ii) Passage		3 obj.	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	04	01
(b) Two question		-	-	-	-	-	02	-	-	02	01
(c) Two question		-	-	-	02	-	-	-	-	02	01
Unit2: Grammar & Phonology	10										
(a) Functional Grammar		5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	05	01
(b) Phonology		5 obj.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	05	01
Unit 3 : Fiction	15										
(a) One out of two question		-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	01
(b) Two out of three que.		-	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	02	01
Unit 4 : Drama	15										
(a) One out of two question		-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	01
(b) Two out of three question		-	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	02	01
Unit 5: Reading	15										
(a) Unseen Passage		4 obj.	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	05	01
(b) Unseen Poem		3 obj.	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	05	01
Unit 6 : Writing	15										
(a) Essay		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
(b) Short Compos.		-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	01

3. FORMAT OF QUESTION PAPER

Class : XII

Max. Marks : 100

Subject : Special English

Time - 3 Hours

Section /Area of learning	Marks allotted to unit	Main question No	Sub question No's	Type of question	Marks	Options
Unit 1 : Text & Detailed Study (a) (i) Passage (ii) Passage (b) Two ques. (c) Two ques.	30	01 02 03	A - (a) (b) (c) (d) B- (a) (b) (c) (d) (a) (b) (a) (b)	obj. vsa obj. vsa L.A. s.a.	03 02 = 05 03 02 = 05 12 08	No Options Two out of four Two out of four
Unit 2 : Grammar & Phonology (a) Functional Grammar (Do as Directed) (b) Phonology	10	04 05	(a) to (e) (a) to (e)	vsa obj.	05 05	Five out of seven No Options
Unit 3 : Fiction (a) One out of two question (b) Two out of three question	15	06 07	- (a) (b)	L.A. s.a.	09 06	One out of two Two out of three
Unit 4 : Drama (a) One out of two question (b) Two out of three question	15	08 09	- (a) (b)	L.A. s.a.	09 06	One out of two Two out of three
Unit 5 : Reading (a) Unseen Passage (b) Unseen Poem	15	10 11	(a) to (d) (e) (f) (g) (a) (b) (c) (d)	obj. vsa obj. vsa	04 06 = 10 03 02 = 05	No Options No Options
Unit 6: Writing (a) Essay (b) Short Compos.	15	12 13	- -	L.A. L.A.	10 05	One out of five One out of two

4. Model Question Paper

Class XII

Subject : English Special

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Note :

- (i) All question are compulsory.
- (ii) Read the instructions carefully before attempting them.
- (iii) Allotted marks are given with the questions.

Q.1. (a) Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Unfortunately, the dramatic change in our relationship to the earth since the industrial revolution, especially in this century, is now causing profound damage to the global water system. The health of our planet depends on our maintaining a complex balance of interrelated systems, so its not surprising that our alteration of the global atmosphere is changing the way water is transferred from the oceans to the land and back again. Warmer temperatures speed up both evaporation and precipitation, accelerating the entire cycle.

Questions:

- (i) What is causing damage to the global water system? **02**
- (ii) Give the noun form of the word - revolt. **01**
- (iii) Find the synonym of the word - imbalance. **01**
- (iv) Find out the word from the passage that has the same meaning as the words given below - 'very great'. **01**

(b) Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

When first my casement is wide open thrown,

At dawn, my eyes delighted on its rest:

Sometimes, and most in winter- on its crest,

A gray baboon sits statue - like alone

*Watching the sunrise; while on lower boughs,
His puny offspring leap about and play.
And far and near kokilas hail the day;
And to their pastures wend our sleepy cows.*

Questions:

- (i) What does the poetess see when she opens her casement at dawn ? **02**
- (ii) Find out the words from the passage which have the same meanings **02**
as the words given below:
 - (a) highest point of branches
 - (b) a short-tailed monkey
- (iii) Find the opposite of the word '**sunset**' from the extract and **01**
write.

Q.2. Answer any two of the following questions : 12

- (i) What should the youth do to become intellectually competent?
- (ii) Give the central idea of the poem 'On His Being Arrived at the Age of Twenty three'.
- (iii) Olga behaved with the beggar very badly, was his behaviors real?
Justify your answer.
- (iv) What light does the poem 'My Father Travels' throw on the decline of social value?

Q.3. Answer any two of the following questions : 08

- (i) On receiving the invitation to the ball, Mathilde wept, why?
- (ii) What is the message of the verse, 'Invocation'?
- (iii) Who did grandmother field love the best among the lamb brothers and why?
- (iv) The poet has achieved a bumper crop at the cost of considerable physical and mental exhaustion. Elaborate.

Q.4. Do as directed - (any five) 05

- (a) The teacher said to me, "Are you feeling well to day?"
(Change into indirect speech)

- (b) Compulsory education has been introduced in our country.
(Change the voice)
- (c) People living in glass houses should not throw stones at others.
(Change the sentence into relative clause)
- (d) He will be cured.
The doctor is hopeful.
(Combine the sentences to make a noun clause)
- (e) The question was so difficult that no one could answer it.
(use too to in place of so that and rewrite the sentence)
- (f) Unless you open the box, you cannot know what it contains.
(use If in place of unless and rewrite the sentence)
- (g) Truthfulness is the greatest virtue.
(Change into positive degree and rewrite)

Q.5. Choose the correct syllable structure of the words from the given alternatives: **05**

1. book
[ccvc, vc, cvcc, cvc]
2. spin
[vc, cvcc, ccvc, cvc]
3. air
[cv, cvc, v]
4. How many syllables are there in the word 'ear'?
(a) one syllable
(b) two syllables
(c) three syllables
5. How many syllables are there in the word 'study'?
(a) one syllable
(b) two syllables
(c) three syllables

Q.6. Answer any one of the following questions :

09

- (i) Write about the four persons who were Swami's friends.
- (ii) Why did Mani go to the school clerk's house? Do you approve of his behavior?

Q.7. Answer any two of the following questions : 06

- (i) How did Rajam bring about reconciliation between his fighting friends?
- (ii) Describe Swaminathan 's feeling when his friends called him tail and stopped talking to him.
- (iii) What did the Headmaster ask the students to do during the vacation?

Q.8. Answer any one of the following questions : 09

- (i) Justify the title of the play 'The Silver Box'.
- (ii) The play is an attack on the hypocrisy of the British higher class' Discuss.

Q.9. Answer any two of the following questions : 06

- (i) Write a note on the dramatic significance of the unknown lady-episode.
- (ii) What does Jones want to do with the money he has got? What does he want to do in his future life?
- (iii) What transpires between Roper and the Mr. Barthwick?

Q.10. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow :

1. India has a long history of conservation. Many communities of forest dwellers and fisher people follow tradition practices of maintaining closed seasons when no hunting or fishing is allowed, so that the natural wildlife population can recoup its numbers. Traditionally, hunting spoils were also shared within a community. Many species have been conserved through the centuries because of religion and social customs. These include animals like the king cobra and the langur monkey.
2. In federal times, kings and rulers maintained private hunting preserves. They protected certain forests and water bodies so that they could hunt for tiger. sambhar partridges, quail, duck and other species. The forests of Gir (Gujarat), Ranthambore (Rajasthan) and

Bandipur (Karnataka) and the water body created by the rulers of Bharatpur had their origin in hunting pressures. But the purpose was entertainment, not conservation and anything that interfered with the end was removed. So old trees with the nesting holes of woodpeckers and hornbills, for instance, used to be cut down.

3. The British realized the value of timber from the forests. Some forests were reserved for commercial use, so that the timber could be sent overseas to build ships and to be used in ammunition factories. Some forests were protected for the sake of soil conservation and maintaining the climate, But both in feudal and in colonial times, the local people were kept out of the wild areas and they could not understand why the areas that they had taken care of for centuries should be set apart to benefit others.
4. In recent times, national parks, sanctuaries and tiger reserves have been established on the principal that the conservation of large mammals and species at the top of a food web such as the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger and crocodile will help to maintain the entire web of living beings in the habitat. These protected areas have been successful in increasing the numbers of certain species, notably the tiger and Indian rhinoceros, which have been, saved from a position of near extinction. But smaller plants and animals have been virtually overlooked. The other problem is that these protected areas have become tourist resorts, but the local people, who were once the guardians of the forests and whose daily lives depend on forest resources, have been kept out.
5. Biosphere reserve is one of the steps taken for the protection and conservation of the great biological diversity of our land. Every plant and animal species would be protected so that this natural heritage can be transmitted to the future generation is all its vigor and glory. There are thirteen such zones to be reserved in Toto.

Questions :

- (a) What were the three ways in which wildlife was conserved in India 02
in the ancient times?
- (b) The modern wildlife sanctuaries and protected areas cannot be 02
called foolproof. Why?
- (c) What is the reason for having a biosphere reserve? 02
- (d) Find words from the passage whose opposite are given below: 04
- i) artificial - (para 1)
 - ii) decreasing - (para 4)
 - iii) public - (para 2)
 - iv) ancient - (para 4)

Q.11. Read the following poem and answer the questions given below :

No Men Are Foreign

*Remember no men are stranger,
No countries foreign;
Beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes
Like ours; the land our brother walk upon.
Is earth like this, in which we all shall lie.
They too, aware of sun and air and water.
Are fed by peaceful harmer; by war's long winter starv' d.
Their hands are ours and in their lines we read
A labor not different form our own.
Remember they have eyes like ours that wake
Or sleep and strength that can be won.
By love, In every land is common life that all can recognize and
understand.
Let us remember, whenever we are told.
To hate our brothers, it is ourselves.
That we shall dispossess, betray, condemn.
Remember, we who take arms against each other.*

*It is human earth that we defile,
Our hills of fire and dust outrage the innocence
of the air that is everywhere our own.
Remember, no men are foreign and no countries strange.*

Questions :

1. What is the central idea of the poem? State in brief? **02**
2. Give antonyms of the following : **03**
 - (a) hate
 - (b) foreign
 - (c) forget
- Q.12.** Write an essay on any one of the following. **10**
 - (a) PLANT MORE TREES - GO GREEN
 - (d) PATRIOTISM AND THE YOUTH
 - (c) QUALITIES REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE SUCCESS
 - (d) LITERACY- A NECESSITY
- Q.13.** There have been reports about children increasingly watching television **05**
as a result of the spurt in the number of channels, which are available at
the press of a button. This has resulted in a drop in their academic
performance. Also their physical development is not up to the required
level. You are Raj/Rina, student of class XII. Write a report for your
school magazine on the
ILL EFFECTS OF WATCHING TOO MUCH TELEVISION

OR

You are Geeta Patel a student of Class XII, you are not happy to read the
news of bride-burning case in the city of Indore. Write an article on the
'evil of dowry system.

5. Model Answer

Class - XII

Subject : English (Special)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

- Q.1. (a)** (i) The dramatic change in our relationship to the earth, since the industrial revolution causing damage to the global water system.
- (ii) revolution (iii) balance
- (iv) profound
- (b) Answers**
- (i) When she opens her window, she finds a gray baboon sitting like statue over the crest of the tree and tiny young ones on the lower branches of the 'casuarina tree'.
- (ii) (a) crest (b) baboon
- (iii) sunrise
- Q.2. (i)** This rapidly changing nuclear age requires our youth to be intellectually far more alert and competent. Therefore every student must aim at academic ability of highest order. In developing nation like ours, where large numbers are still unable to acquire even primary education, those under going higher education constitute a privileged elite. They must therefore, repay their debt to society by not wasting a single moment of academic life in futile or disruptive pursuits.
- (ii) The poem, 'On this Being Arrived at the Age of Twenty three' is a devotional sonnet, written in an autobiographical mode. It contains poets reflections on his late maturing, He blames time for stealing away his youth, without ripening his poetic talent. The poem is a striking example of the Renaissance ethos and Reformation zeal. The dominating passion of his life is to justify the ways of god to man and write in praise of God.
- (iii) Olga was the maidservant of skvortsov, the advocate. When skvortsov offered the job of wood chopping to Lushkov. He deputed Olga to keep an eye on him,. She felt irritated with Lushkov as he was drunkard. She abused him and talked to him in a rude manner. According to her, the sorrowful creature would have no gladness in the world. In reality she wanted to hurt him so that he could change himself. Olga shed many tears over him and chopped wood for him. He was moved by the behavior and gave up drinking.
- (iv) Dilip chitre is a prolific Indian writer.' My Father Travels' is a touching poem, highlighting the ironies of modern civilization. It captures the predicament of an aged man in a dehumanized urban world. The crumbling traditional value system and human relationship adds to his woes. The younger generation lack sincerity

and regards for their old generation. They imitate the fast changing life pattern where there is no place for the aged. This is the negative aspect of the modernization.

- Q.3.** (i) On receiving the invitation of the ball, Mathilde wept because she did not have gown to wear to the ball. She was unhappy with her social status. She did not want to expose herself poverty-stricken without clothes and jewellery in the party.
- (ii) The verse 'Invocation' has been taken from 'Hymns from the Vedas' a book of selected translations from Vedas by Dr. Abhinash Chandra Bose. It inculcates the ethics of collective living through mutual love and understanding. It has asked to concur with our own as well as strangers. The speaker invokes Gods to create unity of hearts between natives and strangers.
- (iii) Grandmother Field loved all her grand children. She always wished to have all grand children with her in great house in holidays. But she had special affection for John Lamb because he was very handsome and spirited young man. He used to mount on the most mettlesome horse and carry half over the country in the morning. He loved old great house and garden too. He was king to the rest of brothers.
- (iv) Robert Frost is a famous American poet. 'After Apple Picking' is a well-known poem on man's encounter with natural world, probing the dilemma of his existence. There is pressure of load of apple picking. He is overtired of the great harvest, he himself desired. It is also an anti-thesis of modern civilization, marked by the culture of excessive work for increasing material gain to no end.

Q.4. Do as directed :

- (a) The teacher asked me if I was feeling well that day.
- (b) Government has introduced compulsory education in our country.
- (c) People who are living in glass houses should not throw stones at others.
- (d) The doctor is hopeful that he will be cured.
- (e) The question was too difficult to answer it.
- (f) If you do not open the box, you cannot know what it contains.
- (g) No other virtue is as great as truthfulness.

- Q.5.**
- | | | |
|----|-------|---------------|
| 1. | Book | [cvc] |
| 2. | spin | [ccvc] |
| 3. | or | [v] |
| 4. | ear | one syllable |
| 5. | study | two syllables |

Q.6. Answer any one of the following questions :

- (i) The first person was somu, the monitor. He set about his business, whatever it was, with absolute confidence and calmness. No teacher even put to him a question in his class.

Then there was Mani, the Mighty Good-For-Nothing. He seldom brought any books to the class and never bothered about homework. No teacher ever tried to prod him. Swaminathan was proud of his friendship.

The other one was shankar, the most brilliant boy of the class. There was a belief among a section of the boys that if only he started cross-examining the teachers, the teachers would be nowhere. He has mastery over history and Geography. Grammar was child's play to him.

The Fourth friend was Samuel, known as the pea on account of his size. He was just ordinary, no outstanding virtue of muscle or intellect. He was an apprehensive, weak and nervous about things as Swaminathan was. The bond between them was laughter.

- (ii) School boys were under the impression that the school clerk knew all about the question papers and he could help them a lot. So one day, Mani visited him with a gift of brinjals. The clerk was pleased, welcomed Mani, and talked a great deal about various matters. When he did not come to the point, Mani asked him directly to tell him a few important questions. As he did not want to study unnecessary questions. The clerk denied having any knowledge of questions paper but he told him to prepare maps, to solve five problems everyday for maths, etc.

We do not approve Mani's behavior. Instead of preparing sincerely for the exam, he tried getting question paper. But after all Mani was a innocent child. He was soon convinced with the clerk's valuable advice and felt himself important after the meeting.

- Q.7.** (i) Rajam asked swaminathan and Mani to see him that afternoon. He was going to give them surprise. Both thought of all possible subjects that might surprise them and in the end gave up the attempt.

They reached Rajam's house and found their old friends, sitting there.

Rajam started to give a lecture on friendship. He said impressive things about friendship ' A friend in need is a friend indeed'. 'Union is strength'. He further said that it was written in veda that a person who fostered enmity should be given severe punishment by God.

Rajam, then invited everyone to come forward and to say that no longer they would be enemies. He declared attractive prizes for each one to make friendship. Thus he brought reconciliation between his fighting friends.

- (ii) There was a new arrival in the school, Rajam. He was the son of

police superintendent. Swaminathan was impressed with Rajam and his father's post. He was friendly with Rajam but his other friends were jealous of that. They started him calling 'tail' 'A long thing that attaches itself to an ass or a dog'. Swami's old friends started to neglect him. They did not talk to him and allow him to play with them. It was shocking to Swaminathan. It paralyzed all his mental process. What was wrong in liking and going about with Rajam? Why did it make them so angry? He had an irresistible desire to talk his old friends. He wanted his old friends to be friendly.

- (iii) The headmaster asked the students not to waste their time but read storybooks and keep glancing through the books prescribed for their next classes during the vacation. He also wished that most of them were going to be promoted.
- Q.8.** (i) Through the silver box John Galsworthy express the double standard of justice as applied to the upper and lower class of society. The playwright upholds the social cause of an egalitarian society where everybody irrespective of their social hierarchy enjoys equal rights and equal commitment. But ironically the talk of equal rights is simply farcical. Infact when the poor wake up to assert their rights the upper class not like this awakening. As it exposed in the IAT, Sc-I. Mrs. Barthwick does not like the idea of equality and resents her husband's views about equality and social reforms.
- The play also exposes the shortcoming of British judicial system where a poor man Mr. Johns get one month of rigorous punishment for stealing the silver box. John Barthwick, the son of an influential MP manages to escape Scot free inspite of stealing a lady's red silk purse.
- (ii) John Galsworthy was a social reformer. His famous play 'The silver Box' is an attack on the hypocrisy of the British higher class.
- The I ACT SC II introduces Mr. and Mrs. Barthwick whose conversation exposes the farcial nature of all the social reforms and social equality. Mrs. Barthwick does not like the idea of a labor man winning the Banside by election. She fears that the labour class would rise eventually and would pose a challenge to the authority of the higher class. Her statement 'Education is simply ruining the lower classes' is very shocking.
- As regards Mr. Barthwick he takes pride in declaring himself a LIBERAL. 'Towards the end' & 'The silver Box' episode exposes that all his talk of socialism is farcical. He leaves no stones unturned to get his son John Barthwick out of the clutches of law.
- Q.9.** (i) John Galsworthy introduces the 'unknown lady' in Act I Scene II, which serves a useful dramatic purpose. It throws light on jack's character, who is the son of a wealthy parliamentarian. Through this episode the play wright intends to show how the rich and powerful protect their respectability with their influence and money. The unknown lady informs the Barthwick that she enjoys a secret relationship with his son

who under the influence of drink took away her red purse, which contained all her money. In other words, he is as guilty as Jones.

- (ii) Jones has stolen a silk purse from Barthewick's house. It contains seven pounds. He says that he got it lying unclaimed on the road. Jones has no sense of guilt. He says that he will go to Canada to change his luck with the money. He will live a happy life with freedom there.
- (iii) Roper the advocate of Mr. Barthwick hired to save the reputation of the family. Barthwick tells Roper about the silver box which was not stolen by Mr. Jones but by her husband whom Jack allow to enter the house. Jones steals both the things the silver box and the purse. Mr. Barthwick was fearful that Jones may use the purse against his family and news appear in the papers. Roper advises Jack not to say anything in the court. Barthwick wants anything in the court. Barthwick wants the purse theft case is not referred in the court.

- Q.10 (a)** The three ways are,
1. Since ancient India the tribals have been maintaining closed seasons, to allow the natural wildlife population recoup its numbers.
 2. Religious, social customs revered certain species like cobra and langur, helping thus in conservation.
 3. The federal rulers and kings maintained private hunting preserves, which discouraged indiscriminate killings of wild life.
- (b) Smaller plants and animals have been overlooked. The local people who were once the guardians of the forests have been kept out.
- (c) Biosphere reserve is one of the steps taken for the protection and conservation of the great biological diversity of our land.
- (d) OPPOSITE:
- (a) artificial natural
 - (b) decreasing increasing
 - (c) public private
 - (d) ancient recent
1. The poet gives the message of universal, peace and brotherhood. We are all citizens of one world. Sons of the same soil. We must rise above the feeling of narrow mindedness and insular prejudices.
- Q.11**
2. **SYNONYMS**
- (a) hate - love
 - (b) foreign- native
 - (c) forget - remember.

- Q.12. (a) The plantation :**
- (a) Tree plantation - a major issue
 - (b) We should practice at individual level.

- (c) Preserve greenery - preserve eco balance
- (d) Ancient India - Lot of stress on tree plantation
- (e) Government endeavors - plant trees in parks, roadsides.
- (f) Van Mahotsava - to encourage tree plantation.
- (g) Plant more trees - save earth

(C) Qualities required for success:

- (a) Set your goal - always aim higher
- (b) Wings of fire - one must have develop drive to fly higher
- (c) work is worship - hard work, dedication, sincerity.
- (d) Knowledge - strive hard to gain knowledge.
- (e) Faith in goodness and virtue.

(b) PATRIOTISM AND YOUTH :

- (a) Take pride in being Indians.
- (b) Value the unity in diversity.
- (c) A feeling of patriotism must flow in our heart to hear the national anthem. Respect our national flag.
- (d) Feeling of patriotism promotes nation - building activities.
- (e) One must construct - must not destruct.
- (f) Get inspiration from - martyrs and freedom struggle.
- (g) Strive to build up the virtue and national character.
- (h) Adherence to moral values is recommended - for nation building.

(d) LITERACY A NECESSITY :

- (a) Education - key to rest out poverty over population, illiteracy, ignorance.
- (b) Aim - 100% literacy to make our nation strong.
- (c) National literacy Mission - aim - educate 80 million adults.
- (d) age group - 15-25 yrs.
- (e) targeted period - 8 yrs.
- (f) Involvement of the youth
- (g) Spare 2 hrs daily.
- (h) N.G.O. -- must get govt. support
- (i) adult education.
- (j) motivating children
- (k) Compulsory non-formal education

Q.13.

ILL EFFECTS OF TELEVISION

(Report by Raj / Rina)

15th Nov. 2008

When John L Baird invented television he could never have dreamt that his great invention would be misused thus.

It is a common phenomenon to see children and teenagers watching television excessively. Then as a result there is hardly any time left of either serious studies or any outdoor games. The number of channels

provide variety of entertainment. The youngster hardly knows where to draw a limit. In fact a teenager watching any educational programme is a rare sight.

Things have come to such a pass that when studies are neglected depression takes over and this leads to shaken self confidence.

The youngsters are reduced to just 'couch potatoes' risking their health and career.

OR

THE EVIL OF THE DOWRY SYSTEM

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Class - XII

The recent bride - burning case in the city of Indore has again proved that the evil of dowry system in our society has assumed alarming proportions. Even after 60 years of independence and so much development, we still are so backward that we are burning the young talented women just for the sake of money.

The dowry system is a stigma on our society. It is an insult to women. It is matter of shame for men. The greed for dowry has taken the lives of many innocent girls. They are tortured physically as well as mentally. This evil is spreading day by day in spite of the rules and regulation made by the govt.

We can't end it merely by shouting slogans. Women have to come forward. The parents should educate their girl child also so that she becomes economically self dependent. They should not marry their daughters to the dowry seekers. The girls should also stand up boldly against their greedy in laws. Men should also help the women in removing this dirty stigma. They should neither demand nor accept dowry. This evil can be ended only by exercising strong will power.
