

**B. PHARMACY 1<sup>ST</sup> YEAR 1<sup>ST</sup> SEM SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION 2017**

**HUMANITIES B**

**Time: Three Hours**

**Full Marks: 100**

**(50 marks for each part)**

**Use a separate answer-script for each part**

**PART-I**

**(ENGLISH)**

1. Answer **any one** of the following questions: (15 marks)
  - a) What role does Watson play in Arthur Conan Doyle's short story 'The Adventure of the Blue Carbuncle'?
  - b) Examine the role of fate in 'After Twenty Years'.
  - c) How does Mulk Raj Anand depict the friendship between the narrator and Chandu in 'The Barber's Trade Union'?
  
2. Answer **any one** of the following questions: (15 marks)
  - a) You have been appointed as a member of a committee that is looking into reports about poor food quality in the college hostel. Write a report addressed to the Principal stating the problem and the steps that can be taken to alleviate it.
  - b) A reputed NGO is looking for social science graduates to work on primary health care initiatives in villages around the district of Burdwan. Applicants who have worked in similar projects will be given preference. Please write to [primaryhealth@gmail.com](mailto:primaryhealth@gmail.com) with a CV and job application letter.
  
3. Make sentences with any five of the following words: (5x2=10 marks)  
Swarm, ruefully, conjecture, sinister, catastrophe, intricate, vicinity, rumour, dismally, endeavor
  
4. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (10 marks)

At the time Jane Austen's novels were published – between 1811 and 1818 – English literature was not part of any academic curriculum. In addition, fiction was under strenuous attack. Certain religious and political groups felt novels had the power to make so called immoral characters so interesting young readers would identify with them; these groups also considered novels to be of little practical use. Even Coleridge, certainly no

literary reactionary, spoke for many when he asserted that 'novel-reading occasions the destruction of the mind's power. These attitudes towards novels help explain why Austen received little attention from early nineteenth-century literary critics. (In any case, a novelist published anonymously, as Austen was, would not be likely to receive much critical attention). The literary response that was accorded her, however, was often as incisive as twentieth-century criticism. In his attack in 1816 on novelistic portrayals 'outside of ordinary experience,' for example, Scott made an insightful remark about the merits of Austen's fiction. Her novels, wrote Scott, 'present to the reader an accurate and exact picture of ordinary everyday people and places, reminiscent of seventeenth-century Flemish painting.' Scott did not use the word 'realistic' probably in judging novels. The critic Whately did not use the word realism either, but he expressed agreement with Scott's evaluation, and went on to suggest the possibilities for moral instruction in what we have called Austen's realistic method. 'Her characters,' wrote Whately, 'are persuasive agents for moral truth since they are ordinary persons so clearly evoked that we feel an interest in their fate as if it were our own.' Moral instruction, explained Whately, is more likely to be effective when conveyed through recognizably human and interesting characters than when imparted by a sermonizing narrator. Whately especially praised Austen's ability to create characters who 'mingle goodness and villainy, weakness and virtue, as in life they are always mingled.' Whately concluded his remarks by comparing Austen's art of characterization to Dickens' stating his preference for Austen and often anticipating the reservations of twentieth-century critics. An example of such a response was Lewes' complaint in 1859 that Austen's range of subjects and characters was too narrow. Praising her verisimilitude, Lewes added that nonetheless her focus was too often upon only the unlofty and the common place. (Twentieth-century Marxists, on the other hand, were to complain about what they saw as her exclusive emphasis on a lofty upper-middle class.) In any case, having been rescued by some literary critics from neglect and indeed gradually lionized by them, Austen steadily reached, by the mid-nineteenth century, the enviable pinnacle of being considered controversial.

- a) Give some of the reasons why Austen's novels received little attention from early nineteenth-century literary critics. (3)
- b) What comment did Scott make about Austen's work? (3)
- c) Why did Whately think that Austen's fictional characters were suited to give moral instruction? (3)
- d) Give the meanings of: lofty, lionized. (2)

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B.PHARMACY

1<sup>ST</sup> YEAR, 1<sup>ST</sup> SEMESTER

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM-2017

HUMANITIES B

SOCIOLOGY

**PART - II**

Full marks : 50

SECTION A

1. Short notes(attempt any four) 4x5=20
- a. Sociology
  - b. Foreign Direct Investment
  - c. Technology assessment
  - d. Development
  - e. Micro level analysis
  - f. Managers
  - g. Organization
  - h. Conflict perspective

SECTION B

Answer any two questions.

2. Compare two theoretical perspectives in sociology- symbolic interactionism and conflict perspective? 15
3. Write a note on any two dimensions of development. 15
4. How are managers important in any organization? 15
5. Discuss the importance of ICTs in medical facilities. 15