

B. Pharmacy First Year First Semester- 2019

Subject: Humanities B

Time: Three Hours

Full Marks: 100

(ENGLISH)

1. Answer **any two** of the following questions: (20X2=40 marks)
 - a. Is justice served at the end of Arthur Conan Doyle's 'The Adventure of the Blue Carbuncle'?
 - b. Is Jimmy a true friend to Bob? Discuss with respect to O Henry's 'After Twenty Years'.
 - c. How does Chandu subvert the norms of a casteist society?
2. Answer **any one** of the following questions: (20 marks)
 - a. You have recently joined a cycling group and have participated in a cycle rally to raise awareness about air pollution and road safety. Write a report to the Head of Department, talking about the various issues faced by cyclists in this city, and the need to promote cycling as a cleaner alternative to other forms of transport which cause emission.
 - b. A professional theatre group is looking for a manager. Applicant must possess a degree in management, and some experience/involvement with theatre. Write to theatre.group@gmail.com with an application letter and a CV.
3. Make sentences with **any ten** of the following words: (10x2=20)

antidote, sporadic, abscond, moribund, hospitable, reiterate, superimpose, treacherous, conspicuous, deviation, judicious, imbecile, glitch, compliment, vigorous.
4. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (20 marks)

India is facing its worst-ever water crisis, with some 600 million people facing acute water shortage, a government think-tank says. The Niti Aayog report, which draws on

data from 24 of India's 29 states, says the crisis is "only going to get worse" in the years ahead. It also warns that 21 cities are likely to run out of groundwater by 2020 despite increasing demand. This would also threaten food security as 80% of water is used in agriculture. Indian cities and towns regularly run out water in the summer because they lack the infrastructure to deliver piped water to every home. Rural areas are also badly affected by a lack of access to clean water. They cannot rely on groundwater due to erratic rains and the fact that the groundwater is increasingly used for farming when monsoon rains are delayed or insufficient.

Around 200,000 Indians die every year because they have no access to clean water, according to the report. Many end up relying on private water suppliers or tankers paid for by the government. Winding queues of people waiting to collect water from tankers or public taps is a common sight in Indian slums.

As cities and towns grow, the pressure on urban water resources is expected to increase – the report estimates that demand will be twice as much as available supply by 2030. Water scarcity would also account for a 6% loss in India's gross domestic product (GDP). Some Indian states, however, are doing a better job than others in managing their water. Gujarat in the west topped the report's rankings. It was closely followed by Madhya Pradesh in central India and Andhra Pradesh in the south. Fifteen of the 24 states scored better than they did the previous year, leading to one of the report's conclusions that "water management is improving across-the-board".

But what remains alarming is that the states that are ranked the lowest—such as Uttar Pradesh and Haryana in the north or Bihar and Jharkhand in the east—are also home to nearly half of India's population as well the bulk of its agricultural produce. But, the report said, policymakers face a difficult situation because there is not enough data available on how households and industries use and manage water.

- a. What are the major causes of the imminent water crisis in India? (8)
 - b. Outline some of the consequences we are facing and will face if this crisis is not addressed. (6)
 - c. What are the obstacles in the path of resolving this crisis? (6)
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