

## **CPF 2013 ENGLISH ANSWER KEYS**

**Q.4.**

### **EMERGENCE OF REGIONAL LANGUAGES-AN INTEGRAL PART OF INDIAN LITERATURE**

The need of the regional languages arose when the British and the nationalists realized that the importance of regional languages as a medium to reach the masses. While various movements were started to advocate the importance and use of Hindi language in order to promote Indian culture. Gandhiji came up with another form of Hindi language namely Hindustani that was a mix of both Hindi and Sanskrit. Although Hindi language was widespread but the other regional languages were not left behind. In 1954, the Sahitya Akademi was established by the Government that supported not only the Hindi language but all the other regional languages equally including Maithili, Dogri, Rajasthani and English. A state government initiative also helped to foster the regional literature by way of the state reorganization Act 1956. This way all the precious threads of literature were tied and united regional under the common bond Indian literature marking the uniqueness of Indian culture and tradition.

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**Q.5.(i).** Social inequality is bound with inheritance as one who is rich and wealth has not earned it on his own rather he has inherited this wealth from his father who was a successful fighter. They acquired this wealth due to military power.

**(ii).** The wealth acquired by sword consisted of land that is considered as the mark of the aristocrat that was acquired by killing the previous occupant and considered the most honorable source of wealth which is actually so inhumane and nothing but a disparaging action towards the mankind. Acquiring something at the cost of humanity can never be honorable.

**(iii).** The two legal sources of property are the aristocratic source, i.e., ownership of land; and the bourgeois source, i.e, the right to the produce of ones labor.

**(iv).** The writer distinguish the three orders of men as the land owner, the capitalist, and the proletarian. The capitalist in origin is merely a man whose savings have enabled him to buy the raw materials and the tools required in manufacturing. A land owner may employ business methods in developing a seaside resort which happens to be upon his property. A proletarian has money in the savings bank, or a house which he is buying on the installment plan, becomes certain extent a capitalist or a land-owner.

**(v).** A plutocrat is a person who rules by virtue of his or her wealth. In the modern world, the plutocrat still works but theoretically his income was derived solely from ownership of land and natural monopolies.

### **Q.6.**

**(i).** Gandhi's experience in South Africa was decisive in every sense in his life be it political, family, social, cultural or religious life. It was during his South African years that Gandhi became acquainted with some to brilliant writers who influenced him a lot. Gandhi had occasion to meet exponents of diverse religions who tried to convert him but it was Ragchandbhai who confirmed Gandhi in the faith of his fathers.

**(ii).** Gandhi's personal guru was Raychandbhai. He considered him "the best Indian of his time", and freely acknowledged his debt to the Jain. He

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considered him so because he had taught him that religion was essentially the control of one's own spirit, and liberation from any attachment or aversion to people or things.

**(iii).** He considered Ruskin, Thoreau, Carpenter, Tolstoy as best masters. In 1904 he read Ruskin's *Unto this Last*, a book identifying the individual good with the common good. In 1907, Gandhi read Thoreau's "On the Duty of Civil Disobedience," and was struck by its central theme: one's duty to refuse to obey a country's laws if one believes them to be unjust. He read a volume written by the idealistic socialist, Edward Carpenter: *Civilisation: Its cause and Cure* and found it "enlightening", excellent in its analysis of civilization. He read Tolstoy for the first time during the London years of his youth, when he greatly admired the author's ideas and work.

**(iv).** All the masters greatly influenced Gandhi. Gandhi was influenced by Ruskin's equal dignity and value to all types of work whether it be intellectual, or manual, noble or humble. He was influenced by Thoreau's belief fighting for what is unjust carpenter's simplicity towards life influenced him.

**(v).** Gandhi was so influenced by Tolstoy that he was led to agree more and more adamantly with the Russian's distillation of Christianity- and of every religious faith- to the commandment to love one's neighbor; the aspiration toward a profound moral rebirth of man; a highly critical attitude toward progress, science, luxury, and wealth, as well as toward the city, a place of alienation and destruction of man's deepest values.

### **Q.7. (A)**

**(i).** Neither of them partook in this function.

**(ii).** No sooner did the bell ring, than the train started.

**(iii).** Tell

**(iv).** Unless it stops raining, we cannot play.

**(v).** The cattle damaged not only the fence but also the crop.

**(vi).** He shouted to let him go.

**(vii).** Let the order be given.

**(viii).** He worked hard yet he did not succeed.

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**(ix).** What a brave girl she is.

**(x).** He is not stronger than his brother.

**(B).**

**(i).** We should do away with social evils.

**(ii).** For an Honourable person it is difficult to put up with the naughty behavior of the Directors.

**(iii).** I turned down the request of my friend to attend a late night party.

**(iv).** We cannot do without fan in summer.

**(v).** You must have true friends to fall back upon them in need.

**(C).**

**(i).** During

**(ii).** For

**(iii).** From

**(iv).** To

**(v).** in