

BISHOP SCOTT BOYS' SCHOOL

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STUDY COURSE MATERIAL

ENGLISH

SESSION-2020-21

CLASS- VIII

TOPIC: Google's first day, Tense, Informal letter

DAY-1

Hard words

1. Greeted
2. Secretary
3. Immunization
4. Clutching
5. Sneakers
6. Elementary
7. Pronounce
8. Accent
9. Preference
10. Accustomed

Word meaning

1. Clutching - Holding Tightly
2. Bilingual - able to use two different languages
3. windbreaker – a thin Coat which can resist cold wind and light rain
4. penmanship -handwriting

5. clogs- shoe with thick wooden soles
6. pressing the issue -insisting that something be done

Understanding the Text

A. Answer these questions.

1. Which sentence in para 1 shows that, in Gogol's mind, a new name is a new person, different from him?

He is afraid to be Nikhil—someone he doesn't know and who doesn't know him.

2. Gogol's parents try to remove the boy's fears by-

a. teaching him something

B. making a promise

what do they teach and promise him?

a. Gogol's parents teach him that every Bengali person has two names, each. All of their Bengali friends in America, as well as their relatives in Calcutta have one good name and one nickname. It is an intrinsic part of being Bengali.

b. They also promise him to call Gogol, no matter what happens.

3. What shows that the principal at first thinks the boy is just nervous and tries to win his confidence?

The principal bends down so that her face is in the same level with the boy's and puts a hand

on his shoulder before asking him how old he is. This gesture shows the principal's compassion

towards Gogol.

4. How does Ashoke try to show the principal that Gogol is bilingual? what does he, in doing that, reveal to the principal?

In order to show to the principal that Gogol knows English, Ashoke addresses his son in careful, accented English but he calls his son by his nickname, by mistake. This revealed that his son had two names, a fact which was by far not known to the principal.

5. When does Gogol begin to speak to the principal - after his father has left or before? what do you think that shows?

Gogol who is otherwise quiet upon being introduced to the principal begins talking after his father leaves. He confides in Mrs Lapidus, the principal, that his parents want him to have another name at school. He preferred being called Gogol, a name with which he identified himself. This shows that Gogol does not trust his father to retain his nickname as the official one. This also shows how badly he wanted to be called Gogol.

6. Can you guess from para 35 what little Gogol found specially interesting in school?

In school, it seems that Gogol found the art classes to be specifically interesting. These were his favourite hours of the week. He carved his name with paper clips into the bottoms of clay bowls and cups. He stuck uncooked pasta on cardboards. Below his paintings, he never forgot to leave his signature in fat brush strokes.

B. Think and answer

1. Mrs Lapidus nods. "The reason being"?

a. The nod means she accepts. what does she accept?

Mrs Lapidus, the school principal, nodded when Ashoke expressed his wish that his son be addressed as Nikhil, instead of Gogol in school. Mrs Lapidus accepted Ashoke's wish.

b. She then asks for the reason . Reason for what?

She wanted to know the reason for Ashoke's wish of his son Gogol being called by the name, Nikhil when clearly it seems that his son prefers the name, Gogol.

c. Is Ashok able to explain the reason? what does he say and what effect does it have on Mrs lapidus?

On being asked for a reason, Ashoke says that it is simply his and his wife's wish. Mrs Lapidus

does not quite follow Ashoke and wonders if Nikhil is a nickname or a middle name for his son.

When Ashoke firmly clarifies that it is neither his nickname nor does he have a middle name,

Mrs Lapidus wonders why the boy doesn't respond on being called Nikhil.

2. "Then it's settled. can you write your name on this piece of paper"?

what do you think Mrs Lapidus decides when she is unable to understand what a good name is and the boy's father is unable to explain it to her ?

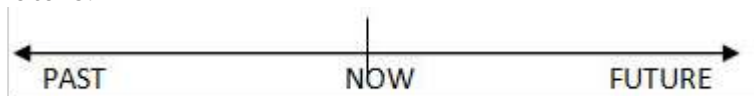
choose the correct answer.

b. She decides to find out what name the boy himself wishes to have.

DAY-2

TENSE

Tenses play a crucial role in the English language. It denotes the time an action takes place, whether sometime in the past, in the present or will take some time in the future.



The table below gives a glimpse of the way tenses are used using the verb 'play'

	Past	Present	Future
Simple	Played (verb+ed)	Plays (verb+s)	will/shall play (will/shall+verb)
Perfect	had played (had+past participle)	has/have played (has/have+past participle)	will/shall have played(will/shall+participle)
Continuous	was/were playing(was/were+verb+ing)	is/am/are playing(is/am/are+verb+ing)	will/shall be playing(will/shall be+verb+ing)
Perfect	had been playing (had	has/have been	will/shall have be

Continuous	been+verb+ing)	playing(has/have been+verb+ing)	playing(will/shall been+verb+ing
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Present Tense-

Indicates an action that is generally true or habitual. That is, it took place in the past , continue to take place in the present, and will take place in the future. This tense is used to denote

-a habitual action- for instance, "He walk to school."

-general truths- for instance, "The sun rises in the east", "Honesty is the best policy."

-a future event that is part of a fixed timetable- for instance, "The match starts at 9 o' clock."

Note

a. The form of **Simple Present Tense** is- verb (infinitive without 'to' and agreeable with the subject)

2) Present Perfect Tense-

Indicates an action that has been completed sometime before the present moment, with a result that affects the present situation.

For example, "He has finished the work."

"He has slept."

Note

a. The form of **Present Perfect Tense** is- has/have + verb (past participle form or 3rd form of the verb)

3) Present Continuous Tense-

Indicates an action that is taking place at the moment of speaking.

For example, "She is walking."

"I am studying."

Note

a. the form of **Present Continuous Tense** is- is/am/are + verb + ing

4) Present Perfect Continuous Tense-

Indicates an action that started in the past and is continuing at the present time.

For example, "He has been sleeping for an hour."

Note

a. The form of **Present Perfect Continuous Tense** is- has/have + been + verb + ing

DAY-3

PAST TENSE

1) Simple Past Tense-

Indicates an action took place before the present moment and that has no real connection with the present time.

For example, "He danced in the function." (The action took place in the past, is finished and is completely unrelated to the present)

"He flew to London yesterday."

Note

a. **The verb** 'flew' is an irregular verb which does not take 'ed' in the past tense like regular verbs.

b. The form of **Simple Past Tense** is - verb + ed

2) Past Perfect Tense-

Indicates an action in the past that had been completed before another time or event in the past.

For example, "He had exercised before it started to rain."

"He had slept before I came back from the market."

Note

a. The form of **Past Perfect Tense** is- had + verb (past participle form or the 3rd form of the verb)

3) Past Continuous Tense-

Indicates an action going on at some time in the past or an action in the past that is longer in duration than another action in the past.

For example, "It was getting darker."

"The light went out while they were reading."

Note

a. The form of **Past Continuous Tense** is- was/were + verb + ing

4) Past Perfect Continuous Tense-

Indicates an action in the past that took place before another time or event in the past and continued during the second event/time point in the past.

For example, "At that time, he had been writing a novel for two months."

"He had been exercising when I called."

Note

a. The form of **Past Perfect Continuous Tense** is- had + been + verb + ing

FUTURE TENSE

1) Simple Future Tense-

Indicates an action that will take place after the present time and that has no real connection with the present time.

For example, "She will visit her ailing grandmother soon."

"He will walk home."

Note

a. the form of **Simple Future Tense** is- will/shall + verb

2) Future Perfect Tense-

Indicates an action in the future that will have been completed before another time or event in the future.

For example, "By the time we arrive, he will have studied."

Note

a. The form of **Future Perfect Tense** is- will/shall have + verb (past participle form or 3rd form of the verb)

3) Future Continuous Tense-

Indicates an action in the future that is longer in duration than another action in the future.

For example, "He will be walking when it starts to rain."

Note

a. The form of **Future Continuous Tense** is-will/shall be + verb + ing

4) Future Perfect Continuous Tense-

Indicates an action in the future that will have been continuing until another time or event in the future.

For example, "He will have been exercising an hour at 2:00."

Note

a. The form of **Future Perfect Continuous Tense** is- will/shall have been + verb + ing

DAY-4

Q1. Choose the correct verb from those in brackets:

- a. The earth ____ round the sun. (move, moves, moved)
- b. My friends ____ the film yesterday. (see, saw, have seen)
- c. It started to rain while we ____ tennis. (are playing, had played, were playing)
- d. I ____ English for five years. (have been studying, study, am studying)
- e. The train ____ before we reach the station. (arrives, will have arrived, had arrived)
- f. Don't disturb me. I ____ my work. (do, did, am doing)
- g. Fortune ____ the brave. (is favouring, will favour, favours)
- h. I ____ the letter before you arrived. (had written, wrote, will write)
- i. He ____ us next week. (will have met, will have been meeting, will be meeting)
- j. Perhaps we ____ Delhi next month. (visit, will visit, visited)

Q2. Complete the dialogue.

Rashid: Rahul! Your friend Manas has sent you a postcard. It's from Kerala. It ____ (look) nice.

Rahul: I bet it does!

Rashid: He ____ (write) that it's very hot there. There ____ (be) a lot of tourists. The hotels ____ (be) full. He ____ (say) the restaurants ____ (be) always full!

Rahul: Yes. I'm sure it is. The papers ____ (say) that the temperature there is 30C.

Rashid: Then he ____ (write) that he has learnt a bit of Malayalam, and that he ____ (get on) well with the people there, especially the women!

Rashid: Look, didn't the newspaper ____ (say) that there's another strike in Kerala.

Rahul: Yes, it did Manas won't mind having to stay in Kerala longer!

DAY-5

Informal letter

What is an Informal letter?

An informal letter, also referred to as a friendly letter, is a personal letter written to friends or relatives. It is written in personal fashion. You can write it to anyone with whom you have a non-professional relationship, although this doesn't exclude business partners or workers whom you're friendly with either.

There are fewer formatting rules for informal letters than there are for business or formal letters. The letter can be used for some reasons like conveying message, news, giving advice, congratulate recipient, request information, asking questions, etc. It is a personal letter, written to whom you are familiar with, like friends, siblings, parents or any other closed one. While writing an informal letter, one can afford to be friendly, and make use of personal or emotional tone.

Difference between Formal letter and Informal letter

The formal letter is written for business or professional purposes with a specific objective in mind. It uses simple language, which is easy to read and interpret. On the contrary, informal letters are written to friends and relatives for personal communication and require a casual or an emotional tone.

The size of a formal letter should be concise; that does not include irrelevant matter. In contrast, the informal letter can be lengthier.

Formal letters are used for writing letters to business contacts, i.e. partners, suppliers, customers, clients, etc. , college or institute, employer, professionals, etc. As against this, we write informal letters to friends, relatives, acquaintance, etc.

Format of Informal letter

There is no set format when writing an informal letter. But there is a general pattern, some conventions that people usually follow.

Address

The first thing to write is your address, i.e. the address of the writer (basically, the sender's address). We usually write the address on the left-hand side of the page at the very top. The address should be accurate and complete.

Date

Next just below the address we write the date. This allows the reader to have a reference as to when the informal letter was written.

Greeting

Now since you know the person you are writing to, the greeting can be informal as well. If it is a friend or someone close to your age you can greet them by their first name, like "Dear Bobby". If you are writing to your relative like your mother/father/aunt/uncle etc, you may greet them as such, for example, "Dear Mom" and if you are writing to an elder person, someone you respect greatly you can address them as Mr or Mrs.

Introductory Paragraph

Now we begin writing the actual letter. The introductory paragraph sets the tone for the whole letter. You might begin by asking the recipient about their well being. Or you may say that you hope the letter finds them in good health and great spirits. The opening of informal letters should be casual and comforting. It must not be formal and direct as in business letters.

Body of the Letter

The letter overall should maintain a friendly tone but you have to adjust the language and the wordings according to who you are writing to. With a friend, you can afford to be very casual and flippant even but if you are writing to an elder relative, you must be extremely respectful and considerate.

Conclusion

In the conclusive paragraph sum up the reason for writing the letter, i.e. summarize the letter. Say a meaningful and affectionate goodbye to the reader and do not forget to invite the reader to write back or reply to your letter. It shows an intention to keep the conversation going.

Signature

There is no one way to sign off informal letters. Since they do not follow a strict format, you may sign off as you please. Some commonly used phrases are

1. Lots of Love
2. Best Wishes,
3. Kind Regards,

4. Kindly,

Pick the one that best suits the occasion and then simply sign your name below the greeting.

Question 1: Write a letter to your friend congratulating him/her on his/her success in class 12 board exam.

B-32, sector-11
Rohini,
New Delhi-110034

18th August , 2020

Dear Manoj,

My happiness knew no bounds when I got to know that you have topped your school and achieved your dream. I felt so pleased that I wish I were there to congratulate you personally.

The result has proved that hard work, determination and perseverance bring good results. You were so laborious and passionate about it. I know you were very nervous too, but I was always very confident that you would come out with flying colours. I apologise that I couldn't even attend the celebration party despite my wishes.

Hope to see you soon. Please be encouraged and continue your hard work. Your future is very bright. My parents and elder sister have sent lots of love and heartiest congratulations.

With lots of love and best wishes.

Yours lovingly ,

Sonu

Question 2: You are Abhinav. Write a letter to your friend describing your boarding school in about 120-150 words.

Study- Materials-10

विषय - हिंदी व्याकरण

SESSION-2020-21

CLASS- ८

TOPIC ; पाठ -5,6,7- (लिंग , वचन , कारक)

DAY-1

लिंग

संज्ञा शब्द के जिस रूप से यह ज्ञात हो कि वह पुरुष जाति का है या स्त्री जाति का, उसे लिंग कहते हैं।
'लिंग' का अर्थ है- चिह्न।

लिंग संज्ञा का वह लक्षण है जो संज्ञा के पुरुषवाची या स्त्रीवाची होने का बोध कराता है।

लिंग के भेद

हिंदी भाषा में लिंग के दो भेद होते हैं

1. पुल्लिंग
2. स्त्रीलिंग

1. **पुल्लिंग** – जो शब्द पुरुष जाति का बोध कराते हैं, वे पुल्लिंग कहलाते हैं; जैसे-घोड़ा, हाथी, कुत्ता, आयुष आदि।

2. **स्त्रीलिंग** – जो शब्द स्त्री जाति का बोध कराते हैं, वे स्त्रीलिंग हैं; जैसे-घोड़ी, हथिनी, गायिका, आदि।

लिंग की पहचान

सजीव वस्तुओं के लिंग की पहचान आसान है लेकिन निर्जीव वस्तुओं को व्यवहार और परंपरा के आधार पर स्त्रीलिंग या पुल्लिंग माना जाता है। ऐसे शब्दों का लिंग जानने के लिए उन शब्दों के साथ वाक्यों में जो क्रिया हो रही है या उनमें आए विशेषण शब्दों पर ध्यान दें, तो लिंग की पहचान आसान हो जाती है।

लिंग शब्दों की पहचान

प्राणीवाचक संज्ञा शब्द स्त्री-पुरुष या नर-मादा दोनों का बोध कराते हैं। कुछ शब्द सदा पुल्लिंग या सदैव स्त्रीलिंग रूप में ही प्रयोग किए जाते हैं।

सदैव पुल्लिंग शब्द

1. बिच्छू, खरगोश, कौआ, खटमल, तोता, भेड़िया, मच्छर, गैंडा, उल्लू, बाज, चीता, भालू, कछुआ, गीदड़ आदि।
 2. कुछ समुदायवाचक संज्ञाएँ पुल्लिंग होती हैं तो कुछ स्त्रीलिंग, जैसे परिवार, दल, समाज, झुंड, जत्था, वर्ग, लोग, गुलदस्ता, समूह, संघ, कुटुंब आदि।
 3. पर्वत, सागर, देश, पेड़, महीने, धातु, तारे-ग्रह (नक्षत्र), रत्न, शरीर के अंग आदि नाम प्रायः पुल्लिंग में होते हैं।
 4. पर्वतों के नाम – हिमालय, विंध्याचल, आल्प्स, एंडिज आदि।
 5. सागरों के नाम – प्रशांत महासागर, हिंद महासागर, अरब सागर आदि।
 6. देशों के नाम – अमरीका, इंग्लैंड, भारत, फ्रांस, रूस, चीन, जापान, इटली आदि।
 7. पेड़ों के नाम – चीड़, चिनार, जामुन, बरगद, नीम, पीपल, आम, अमरूद आदि। अपवाद-इमली, नारंगी स्त्रीलिंग।
 8. धातुओं के नाम – पीतल, ताँबा, कांस्य, लोहा, सोना आदि। (अपवाद-चाँदी – स्त्रीलिंग)
 9. नक्षत्रों के नाम – बुध, शुक्र, मंगल, चंद्र, सूर्य, पृथ्वी आदि। (अपवाद-स्त्रीलिंग)
 10. रत्नों के नाम – हीरा, पन्ना, मूंगा, पुखराज आदि।
 11. शरीर के अंग – मुँह, हाथ, कान, गला, पैर, पेट, अँगूठा, बाल आदि।
 12. दिनों के नाम – सोमवार, मंगलवार, बुधवार, गुरुवार आदि।
 13. कुछ प्राणियों के नाम जैसे – गिलहरी, तितली, दीमक, मक्खी, मैना, छिपकली, चील, कोयल, मकड़ी, लोमड़ी, मछली, जें आदि।
- वर्णमाला के कुछ अक्षर जैसे-अ, आ, उ, ऊ, क, ख, ग, घ, त, प, र, हे, आ पुल्लिंग में होते हैं।

स्त्रीलिंग शब्द बनाने का नियम

नदी, भाषा, लिपि, तिथि, बोली, बरतन, आदि के नाम स्त्रीलिंग होते हैं; जैसे

नदियों के नाम – गंगा, सरस्वती, यमुना, कावेरी आदि।

भाषाओं के नाम – हिंदी, संस्कृत, मराठी, गुजराती, तमिल, अंग्रेजी, जर्मन आदि।

लिपियों के नाम – देवनागरी, रोमन, गुरुमुखी आदि।

तिथियों के नाम – पूर्णिमा, एकादशी, अमावस्या आदि।

बोलियों के नाम – देवनागरी, रोमन, गुरुमुखी आदि।

कुछ बरतनों के नाम – कटोरी, थाली, चम्मच, कलछी, छलनी आदि।

शरीर के कुछ अंगों के नाम – गरदन, कमर, जीभ, उँगली, छाती, आँख आदि।

इसके अतिरिक्त जिन शब्दों के अंत में आई, ता, नी, आवट, आहट, ई, री, आस, इया, इमा आदि प्रत्यय जुड़े होते हैं, वे भी स्त्रीलिंग में होते हैं; जैसे

आई – लड़ाई, धुलाई, कड़ाई, मिठाई, चिकनाई आदि।

ता – निकटता, सुंदरता, मधुरता, एकता, मनुष्यता आदि।

नी – जापानी, चटनी, छलनी, कथनी, करनी आदि।

आवट – बनावट, सजावट, लिखावट, थकावट आदि।

आहट – घबराहट, सरसराहट, मुसकराहट आदि।

ई – खिड़की, लकड़ी, गरमी, सरदी, मज़दूरी आदि।

आस – भड़ास, प्यास आदि।

इया – चिड़िया, गुड़िया, पुड़िया, बुढ़िया, लुटिया आदि।

इमा – लालिमा, गरिमा, कालिमा, महिमा आदि।

सदैव ये शब्द स्त्रीलिंग होते हैं – गिलहरी, तितली, दीमक, मकखी, मैना, छिपकली, चील, कोयल, मकड़ी, लोमड़ी, मछली, जू आदि। संस्कृत के कुछ ऐसे शब्द जो आकारांत होते हैं, वे भी स्त्रीलिंग में होते हैं; जैसे- क्रिया, कृपा, घृणा, सुता, छात्रा आदि।

पद सूचक शब्द न तो स्त्रीलिंग होते हैं न पुल्लिंग। इन्हें उभयलिंगी कहते हैं। ये दोनों के लिए प्रयोग किए जाते हैं; जैसे-पार्षद, सचिव, गवर्नर, राजदूत, मुख्यमंत्री, प्रधानमंत्री, राष्ट्रपति, डॉक्टर, मैनेजर आदि।

DAY-2

पुल्लिंग से स्त्रीलिंग बनाने के नियम

शब्दों के अंत 'आ' जोड़कर

आस – भड़ास, प्यास आदि।

इया – चिड़िया, गुड़िया, पुड़िया, बुढ़िया, लुटिया आदि।

इमा – लालिमा, गरिमा, कालिमा, महिमा आदि।

सदैव ये शब्द स्त्रीलिंग होते हैं – गिलहरी, तितली, दीमक, मकखी, मैना, छिपकली, चील, कोयल, मकड़ी, लोमड़ी, मछली, जू आदि। संस्कृत के कुछ ऐसे शब्द जो आकारांत होते हैं, वे भी स्त्रीलिंग में होते हैं; जैसे- क्रिया, कृपा, घृणा, सुता, छात्रा आदि।

पद सूचक शब्द न तो स्त्रीलिंग होते हैं न पुल्लिंग। इन्हें उभयलिंगी कहते हैं। ये दोनों के लिए प्रयोग किए जाते हैं; जैसे-पार्षद, सचिव, गवर्नर, राजदूत, मुख्यमंत्री, प्रधानमंत्री, राष्ट्रपति, डॉक्टर, मैनेजर आदि।

पुल्लिंग से स्त्रीलिंग बनाने के नियम

शब्दों के अंत 'आ' जोड़कर

छात्र छात्रा

शिष्य शिष्या

शब्दों के अंत में 'ई' जोड़कर

पुत्र पुत्री

नर नारी।

शब्दों के अंत में 'इया' जोड़कर

बेटा बेटिया

चिड़ा चिड़िया

लौटा लुटिया

बूढ़ा बुढ़िया

बछड़ा बछिया

कुत्ता कुतिया

नौकर नौकरानी

सेठ सेठानी

इंदू इंद्राणी

शब्दों के अंत में 'इन' जोड़कर

माली मालिन

पापी पापिन

बादय बाधिन

शब्दों के अंत में 'नी' जोड़कर

ऊँट ऊँटनी

मोर मोरनी

जाट जाटनी

शब्दों के अंत में आनी, आणी जोड़कर

नौकर नौकरानी

सेठ सेठानी

शब्दों के अंत में इको जोड़कर

गायक गायिका

लेखक लेखिका

सेवक सेविका

शिक्षक शिक्षिका
बालक बालिका
पुस्तक पुस्तिका

शब्दों के अंत में वान-मान को क्रमशः वती-मती में बदलकर

ज्ञानवान ज्ञानवती
धनवान धनवती
पुत्रवान पुत्रवती
सत्यवान सत्यवती
रूपवान रूपवती
श्रीमान श्रीमती

इंपुल्लिंग शब्दों के उलटे अर्थ वाले

मर्द औरत
भाई भाभी/बहन
वर वधू
राजा रानी
कवि कवयित्री
पिता माता
मियाँ बीवी
बैल गाय
युवक युवती
सास ससुर
पति पत्नी
विधुर विधवा
साधु साध्वी

DAY-3

वचन

शब्द के जिस रूप से उसके एक या अनेक होने का पता चलता है, उसे वचन कहते हैं।

वचन के भेद – 'वचन' का अर्थ संख्या से है। इस आधार पर वचन के दो भेद होते हैं

1. एकवचन
2. बहुवचन

1. **एकवचन** – शब्द के जिस रूप से एक ही प्राणी अथवा वस्तु का बोध होता है, वह एकवचन कहलाता है; जैसे- पुस्तक, लड़की, चिड़िया, बस आदि।
2. **बहुवचन** – शब्द के जिस रूप से एक से अधिक प्राणियों अथवा वस्तुओं का बोध होता है, वह बहुवचन कहलाता है; जैसे कुरसियाँ, मालाएँ, पक्षीवृंद, पुस्तकें आदि।

वचन की पहचान

वचन की पहचान मुख्यतः दो प्रकार से होती है।

1. संज्ञा, सर्वनाम, शब्दों के द्वारा

1. **संज्ञा, सर्वनाम शब्दों के द्वारा** – जब संज्ञा या सर्वनाम शब्द एक अथवा अनेक का बोध कराते हैं; जैसे उन्होंने मैच जीत लिया।

ओजस्व खेल रहा है।

हम कल खूब खेले।

हमने खाना खा लिया

वचन परिवर्तन के नियम

1. 'अ' के स्थान पर 'एँ' लगाकर

आँख आँखें

बहन बहनें

सुचना सुचनाएँ

रात रातें

2. 'आ' के स्थान पर 'ए' लगाकर

पंखा पंखे

घोड़ा घोड़े

ठेला ठेले

2. 'आ' के स्थान पर 'ए' लगाकर

पंखा पंखे

घोड़ा घोड़े

ठेला ठेले

3. 'आ' के स्थान पर 'एँ' लगाकर

बाला बालाएँ

कन्या कन्याएँ

कथा कथाएँ

4. इ-ई के स्थान पर इयाँ करके

तिथि तिथियाँ

कापी कापियाँ

रोटी रोटियाँ

नीति नितियाँ

मक्खी मक्खियाँ

5. 'या' के स्थान पर याँ करके

चिड़िया चिड़ियाँ

कुतिया कुतियाँ

6. उ, ऊ के स्थान पर उँ करके

बहू बहूँ

वस्तु वस्तुँ

7. गण, वृंद, जन, वर्ग, दल आदि।

छात्र छात्रगण

गुरु गुरुजन

शिक्षक शिक्षकवृंद

टिड्डी टिड्डीदल

8. संबोधन कारक में 'ओ' लगाकर

बहन बहनो

भाई भाईयो

वचन बदलने के कुछ अन्य नियम

1. अपने से बड़ों के प्रति आदर या सम्मान प्रकट करने के लिए एकवचन के स्थान पर बहुवचन का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे

- माता जी आराम कर रही हैं।
- सुभाष चंद्र बोस सच्चे देशभक्त थे।

2. गर्व के लिए – कभी-कभी अधिकार या गर्व के भाव प्रदर्शित करने के लिए एकवचन के स्थान पर बहुवचन आता है।

जैसे –

- अरे! समझते क्या हो? हम भी किसी से कम नहीं।
- हमने तुम्हें बार-बार समझाया था कि मेहनत करो।

3. पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम 'तू' एकवचन है, परंतु शिष्टता को ध्यान में रखते हुए हिंदी भाषा में 'तू' के स्थान 'तुम' अथवा 'आप' का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे
बेटा, आपके पिता जी का नाम क्या है?

4. हस्ताक्षर, प्राण, दर्शन, होश, लोग आदि शब्द प्रायः बहुवचन रूप में ही प्रयुक्त होते हैं; जैसे

- उसके प्राण निकल गए।
- आपके दर्शन दुर्लभ हैं।
- आपने हस्ताक्षर कर दिए।

5. कभी-कभी संज्ञा शब्दों के वचन को प्रभाव सर्वनाम, विशेषण, क्रिया तथा क्रियाविशेषण पर भी पड़ता है।
जैसे- सर्वनाम पर
जैसे-

- मेरा बेटा पास हो गया। (एकवचन)
- मेरे बेटे पास हो गए। (बहुवचन)

क्रिया-विशेषण पर-

- बच्चा भागता हुआ आया। (एकवचन)
- बच्चे भागते हुए आए। (बहुवचन)

6. आकाश, पानी, वर्षा, जनता, प्रजा, सत्य आदि शब्दों का प्रयोग सदैव एक वचन में होता है; जैसे

- पानी भर गया है।
- सदा सत्य बोलो।

7. कुछ संबंधसूचक संज्ञाएँ दोनों वचनों में समान रहती हैं; जैसे-नाना, नानी, चाचा, दादा, मामा, पापा, बाबा, काका आदि।

तुम्हें अपना काम स्वयं करना चाहिए।

DAY-4

कारक

संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के जिस रूप से उसका संबंध वाक्य की क्रिया से जाना जाए, उसे कारक कहते हैं। कारक को प्रकट करने के लिए जिन चिहनों का प्रयोग किया जाता है, उसे कारक की विभक्तियाँ या परसर्ग पर' का अर्थ है- बाद। कारक चिह्न संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के बाद लगते हैं; जैसे

1. मनोज ने सेब खाया।
2. पेड़ से पत्ते गिर रहे हैं।
3. शिक्षक छात्रों को पढ़ा रहे हैं।
4. पिता जी बच्चों के लिए फल लाए।
5. तोता डाल पर बैठा है।

इन वाक्यों में आए ने, को, से, के लिए तथा पर परसर्ग संज्ञा तथा क्रिया के संबंध को प्रकट कर रहे हैं। यदि हम वाक्यों से इन कारक चिहनों को हटाकर पढ़ें तो हमें वाक्य में प्रयुक्त संज्ञा तथा क्रिया शब्दों को आपस में संबंध समझ में नहीं आएगा और वाक्यों का अर्थ स्पष्ट नहीं होगा। अतः वाक्यों का अर्थ समझने के लिए इन कारक चिहनों का प्रयोग आवश्यक है।

कारक के भेद

कारक के निम्नलिखित आठ भेद हैं

कारक	विभक्ति चिह्न	लक्षण
1. कर्ता कारक	ने	क्रिया करने वाला
2. कर्म कारक	को	जिस पर क्रिया पड़े।
3. करण कारक	से (के द्वारा)	जिस साधन से क्रिया की जाए।
4. संप्रदान कारक	को, के लिए	जिसके लिए क्रिया हो।
5. अपादान कारक	से (पृथकता का भाव)	जहाँ अलक होने का भाव हो
6. संबंध कारक	का, की, के, /रा, री, रे	जिससे संज्ञा का अन्य पदों से संबंध ज्ञात हो
7. अधिकरण कारक	में, पर	क्रिया होने का आधार या स्थान

ऊपर लिखे आठों कारकों में से केवल छह कारक ही वाक्य में प्रयुक्त संज्ञा या सर्वनाम का संबंध उस वाक्य की क्रिया बताते हैं। संबंध कारक तथा संबोधक कारक यह संबंध नहीं बताते। संबंध कारक वाक्य में प्रयुक्त दो संज्ञाओं का संबंध बताता है; जैसे—

(i) ये कोमल के खिलौने हैं।

(ii) वह अंशु का घर है।

1. कर्ता कारक – कर्ता का अर्थ है—काम करने वाला।

संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के जिस रूप से क्रिया करने वाले का बोध हो, उसे कर्ता कारक कहते हैं; जैसे
ओजस्व ने पाठ पढ़ा।

पिता जी ने खाना खाया।

2. कर्म कारक – संज्ञा या सर्वनाम द्वारा दी गई क्रिया का फल या प्रभाव जिस पर पड़ता है, उसे कर्म कारक कहते हैं। जैसे—

- माँ ने बालक को सुलाया।
- अध्यापक ने छात्रों को पढ़ाया।

3. करण कारक – जिसकी सहायता से कोई कार्य हो वह संज्ञा या सर्वनाम शब्द, करण कारक कहलाता है; जैसे

- कंस कृष्ण के द्वारा मारा गया।
- बढ़ई ने आरी से लकड़ी काटी।

4. संप्रदान कारक – ‘संप्रदान’ का शाब्दिक अर्थ है—देना। जिसके लिए कोई कार्य किया जाए या जिसे कुछ दिया जाए, वह संज्ञा या सर्वनाम पद संप्रदान कारक होता है। जैसे—

- आयुष ने रोहन को पुस्तक दी।
- महिला ने भूखे को भोजन दिया।

5. अपादान कारक – संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के जिस रूप से अलग होने का भाव प्रकट हो, वहाँ अपादान कारक होता है। इसका ‘परसर्ग’ से होता है। जैसे—

- चिड़िया पेड़ से उड़ गई।
- पहाड़ों पे झरना बहा।

6. संबंध कारक – संज्ञा के जिस रूप से किसी वस्तु का दूसरी वस्तु से संबंध प्रकट हो, उसे संबंध कारक कहते हैं। जैसे-

- यह मेरा कंप्यूटर है।
- वह नेहा का घर है।

7. अधिकरण कारक – संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के जिस रूप से क्रिया के आधार या उसके होने के स्थान का या समय का बोध होता है; उसे अधिकरण कारक कहते हैं। जैसे-

- डाल पर तोता बैठा है।
- बच्चे कक्षा में बैठे हैं।

8. संबोधन कारक – शब्द के जिस रूप में किसी को बुलाने या पुकारने का भाव प्रकट हो, उसे संबोधन कारक कहते हैं। संबोधन का अर्थ पुकारना। जैसे-

- अरे बबीत! इधर आओ।
- हे ईश्वर ! सबकी रक्षा करो।

कर्मकारक और संप्रदान कारक में अंतर

दोनों कारकों में 'को' परसर्ग का प्रयोग किया है, लेकिन दोनों में अंतर है; जैसे-

1. मैंने नेहा को पुस्तक दी (संप्रदान कारक)
2. मैं रजत को समझाऊँगा। (कर्म कारक)

पहले वाक्य में देने का भाव है, अतः संप्रदान कारक है।

दूसरे वाक्य में 'समझाने' क्रिया का फल रजत पर पड़ रहा है।

करण कारक और अपादान कारक में अंतर

इन दोनों कारकों का परसर्ग से है, फिर भी दोनों में अंतर है; जैसे

1. वह कलम से लिखती है।
2. गंगा हिमालय से निकलती है।

पहले वाक्य में लिखने की क्रिया कलम से हो रही है यानी कलम लिखने की क्रिया का साधन है। अतः 'करण कारक है। दूसरे वाक्य में पृथक होने का भाव है। अतः अधिकरण कारक है।

DAY-5

प्रश्न-१ निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये।

(क) लिंग की परिभाषा बताते हुए ----भेदों को स्पष्ट कीजिये।

(ख) सदा स्त्रीलिंग रहने वाले और सदा पुल्लिंग रहने वाले पांच-पांच शब्द लिखिए।

(ग) अप्राणिवाचक संज्ञाओं के लिंग की पहचान कैसे की जाती है।

(घ) लिंग परिवर्तन का क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है ?

प्रश्न-२

(क) वचन से आप क्या समझते हैं ?

(ख) वचन के भेदों को उदाहरण के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिये।

(ग) क्या वचन बदलने का प्रभाव संज्ञा अथवा क्रिया पर पड़ता है ?

(घ) 'ऊकारांत' शब्दों के बहुवचन बनाते समय क्या परिवर्तन आता है ?

प्रश्न-३

(क) कारक किए कहते हैं ?

(ख) कारक के भेदों के नाम परसर्ग सहित लिखिए।

(ग) कर्म कारक और सम्प्रदान कारक में अंतर बताये।

(घ) कर्ता और कर्म कारकों के परसर्ग रहित प्रयोग के उदाहरण दीजिये।

STUDY COURSE MATERIAL SOCIAL SCIENCE SESSION 2020-21 CLASS -VIII

TOPIC- THE UNION EXECUTIVE

DAY-1.

People involved in execution of plans involving development of a state with well regulated policies are called **Executives**.

Characteristics of Executives.

- Plans of welfare oriented are implemented by the executives.
- They are the major think tanks involved in dissemination of strategies for development of a nation.
- The executives work under a federal structure where supervision and monitoring of the tasks under implementation is in continuous.
- The success of an executive depends on how far the impactful the undertaken task has been in the areas of dis-enfranchisement.

Executives are of two kinds- (a) Permanent Executives (b) Temporary Executives.



PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA



**Jawaharlal
Nehru**

Aug 15, 1947-
May 27, 1964



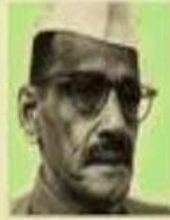
**Gulzari Lal
Nanda***

May 27-Jun 9,
1964



**Lal Bahadur
Shastri**

Jun 9, 1964-
Jan 11, 1966



**Gulzari Lal
Nanda***

Jan 11-Jan 24,
1966



**Indira
Gandhi**

Jan 24, 1966-
Mar 24, 1977



**Morarji
Desai**

Mar 24, 1977-
July 28, 1979



**Charan
Singh**

July 28, 1979-
Jan 14, 1980



**Indira
Gandhi**

Jan 14, 1980-
Oct 31, 1984



**Rajiv
Gandhi**

Oct 31, 1984-
Dec 2, 1989



**Vishwanath
Pratap Singh**

Dec 2, 1989-
Nov 10, 1990



**Chandra
Shekhar**

Nov 10, 1990-
June 21, 1991



**P. V.
Narasimha Rao**

June 21, 1991-
May 16, 1996



**Atal Bihari
Vajpayee**

May 16-June 1,
1996



**H. D. Deve
Gowda**

June 1, 1996-
Apr 21, 1997



**Inder Kumar
Gujral**

Apr 21, 1997-
Mar 19, 1998



**Atal Bihari
Vajpayee**

Mar 19, 1998 -
May 22, 2004



**Manmohan
Singh**

May 22, 2004-
May 26, 2014



**Narendra
Modi**

Sworn in on
May 26, 2014

(*Gulzari Lal Nanda was interim PM on both occasions)

PERMANENT EXECUTIVES

- Called as Beurreaucrats
- Responsible for administration of the District
- Holds position owing to self credibility thereafter having passed UPSC exams
- Stays in job for a long tenure till retirement
- the think tank behind implementation of the Government policies and programs
- Reports to the Temporary executives over any issue or contingency plan.

TEMPORARY EXECUTIVES

- Also called as Political executives.
- Majorly elected as people's representative.
- Usually for a short term period say 5 years.
- the think tank behind formulation of policy and programs.
- Constitutionally holding an eminent position thereafter being elected as representative of the constituency after having won the election.
- Functions indirectly as representative of the constitution duly elected under direct elections.

LEADS TO
SMOOTH
GOVERNANCE.

PARLIAMENTARY FORM OF GOVERNMENT	PRESIDENTIAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT
The Prime minister is the head of the government while the President is the nominal executive head of the state.	The President is the head of the government with real powers.
The legislature and the executive are closely interrelated and co-joint while delegating task, on the other hand judiciary is a separate entity with complete separation of powers.	The legislature, executive and judiciary powers are in separation of one another.
Both the prime minister and President enact as Executives of separate nature.	The President is the sole executive in the Presidential form of the government. He is both the head of the state and the head of the government.
The President is the titular head only responsible as a symbolic head.	The President is not the titular head but real head.
The judiciary structure enacts more as Advisory Jurisdiction body.	The judiciary has rampant powers and can even strike off the laws of the President and scarp it totally.
The prime minister is responsible to the house of Legislature- LOK SABHA & RAJYA SABHA.	The President is not responsible to the nation legislature whether to the house of Senate or even to the House of representatives as in case of USA.
The prime minister chooses cabinet ministers as his council of Ministers and are elected representatives having won recent Lok Sabha elections.	The President chooses his secretaries of the state by his self choice and can remove them at his own discretion.
The prime minister has elected tenure of 5 years. E.g. india	The President has elected tenure of 4 years. E.g. USA
The prime minister Is answerable to Parliament and when so ever required has to address the assembly based on queries.	The President Is not answerable to Parliament and when so ever required can have his sole press conference at self for answer of queries as and when required..
When no one gets majority the President has the discretion to choose the Prime Minister.	When no party gets majority the party representative possessing the maximum representation in the house of representatives is chosen the President.
The leader of the house as a ruling party must have won the election as Member of parliament representing Lok Sabha.	The President even if has a total count of vote lesser to that of the other party representative may be chosen as the President. In order to win the election the total states having won numerically is as well summated.
The parliamentary form of government has multi party system and hence the concept of coalition government is highly considerable.	The Presidential form of government has two party system and hence no concept of coalition form of government.
The closest associates to PM called as Cabinet ministers owe collective responsibility to the people and parliament.	The closest associates to President called as State Secretaries owe collective responsibility only to its people.
In parliamentary form of government, Lok Sabha is the powerful body vis a vis to Rajya Sabha.	In Presidential form of Government the Senate house is more powerful body vis a vis House of Representatives.

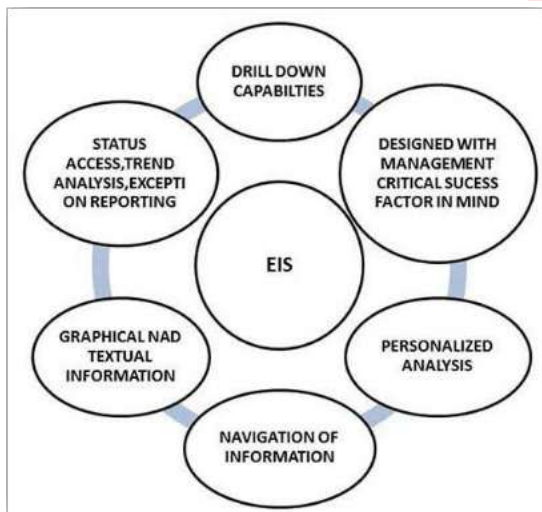
Difference between Money Bills and Non Money Bills.

Money Bills	Non money Bills
Money bills originate in the Lok Sabha only	Non Money Bills or Ordinary bills originate in Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha, either of the house
Money bills revolves around tax imposition or something to do with revenue generation or budgetary provisions.	They are non financial in nature and pertains to laws of generalized nature only to avail welfare measures as far as people concerned.
Money bills if passed in the Lok Sabha can forego to the house of Rajya Sabha for advisory note or recommendations if any with in a time gap of 14 days only to be returned once again back to lower house.	Non money Bills can be retained by the Rajya Sabha for a maximum tenure of 6 months, once again to be returned back with suggestions and recommendations.
Money bills are given higher priority compared to the other form of bills.	Lower priority.

No scope of joint sitting	Scope of joint sitting if any deadlock over its validation factor.
The money bills can either be accepted or rejected with no scope for sending it back for re-consideration.	The ordinary bills can be sent for re-consideration at least once by the President to the parliamentarians with an advisory note.
Requires the approval of the speaker when sent to the Rajya Sabha.	Does not require any form of approval for sending further to the Rajya Sabha on part of the speaker.

DAY-2 .

PRESIDENT **POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.**



- The President appoints the recently elected government. The formal invitation to form government at the centre is a part and parcel of the President's responsibility.
- If none party gets any majority seats to form a stable government yet at his own discretion can allow a group of coalitions to form government at the centre.
- Much of the most important positions are appointed duly by him- they being UPSC Chairman and other dignitary officers; Attorney General of India; Governors, Council of Ministers; Election Commissioner; beaureacrats etc. In their appointments confirmation is only abided if President has duly signed their appointment letters.

➤ The President receives all dignitaries and ambassadors of other nations when on visit to the nation.

- He is the caretaker of the constitution.
- The President can seek the advise of prime minister in few of the necessary and pivotal appointments or related to any matter that circumscribes to emergency measures in the country.
- The President can summon both the houses for a joint meeting if required under emergency situations.
- Before the tenure of the Central government including PM and his council of ministers ends, can call a joint session and declare the dissolution of house- symbolically delivering a message for fresh elections to elect the new government post count of voting .
- The President can prorogue the house temporarily if a session tenure ends as pre determined. The government is still in existence and the suspension of parliamentary proceedings is temporary till the next dates are ascertained latter.
- The President ca issue an ordinance to the ruling party if in haste or emergency intend to pass a law. The ordinance issued has a maximum validity of 6 week. With in this tenure the utilization of the Ordinance is must so as pre supposed laws are passed with no hurdles.
- VETO SUSPENSION – The President can return back Non money bills to the parliamentarians for re-consideration if any change duly desired. As far as Money bills or bills requiring amendment to the constitution are considered they can be either rejected or accepted with no scope of return back. Money bills revolves around tax imposition or something to do with revenue generation or budgetary provisions and hence meet exigency needs.
- When ever there is a deadlock over a non money bill due to some disputes he can call for a joint session to break the ice and get the deadlock resolved.
- Pocket veto- a situation under which the President can hold over a non money bill or ordinary bill up to a period of say 6 months at maximum to himself studying and scrutinizing the facts in detail is said to be Pocket veto or ABSOLUTE POWER.

- The President can reject an ordinance if unconstitutional or against the general norms.
- The council of Ministers are though highly responsible to the prime minister but at times have to convene information to the President as desired over any form of validation or explanation of law du framed by the department.
- The President can appoint maximum of 2 Anglo Indians as MPs to Lok Sabha while can appoint any 12 members of his choice in the Rajya Sabha particularly eminent people of high credibility from across the streams or spheres of professionalism.

Judiciary powers

- The President can utilize its judicial powers as detailed under roles and responsibilities of the President with in the Constitution.
- Can pardon any citizen who has been sentenced to death or put to life imprisonment by the court . the decisions circumscribing can be altered under special provision or case to case.
- Can pardon someone punished by ,military or army if the grievance reported to him.
- Can pardon someone if imposed penalty or punishment by the central law-
- The President can consult CJI of supreme court for constitutional validity of a law.

Miscellaneous Powers

- The President is the chief commander of all the three levels of military force.
- The President does sign over all international treaties or covenants if duly agreed between two nations.
- The President has the right to absolve the government if No confidence motion is passed with two third of the parliamentarians in support of it.
- The President can impose – state emergency under article 356; national emergency under Article 352 and financial emergency under article 380. Under these tenure of emergencies all fundamental rights are abrogated except for right to life and liberty,

DAY-3

POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT

- The President can make use of contingency fund as available for emergency measures with in the nation.
- The parliament once a year do undergo internal audit as far as summative income and expenditures accountability is concerned – the whole audit presentation is canvassed and deeply studied by President so as transparency in affairs of the parliament is duly maintained.
- The Finance committee recommendations to the functioning of the Parliament is as well surpassed to him with approval for future reinforcements if any on his part.

DISCRETIONARY POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

- The word discretion denotes – a person who is constitutionally allowed to take certain discretions at his own or self will without any involvement of second or third entity.
- If none party gets any majority seats to form a stable government yet at his own discretion can allow a group of coalitions to form government at the centre. His call for government formation be concatenating few coalition members shall be aggressively at his self discretion of some one being responsive, elegant and stable likely to fall ambit into the wishes and aspirations of the people.

- VETO SUSPENSION – The President can return back Non money bills to the parliamentarians for re-consideration if any change duly desired. As far as Money bills or bills requiring amendment to the constitution are considered they can be either rejected or accepted with no scope of return back. Money bills revolves around tax imposition or something to do with revenue generation or budgetary provisions and hence meet exigency needs.
- The council of Ministers are though highly solely responsible to the prime minister as far as its jobs and responsibilities are concerned but at times may require to convene or furnish information to the President as desired by him over any form of validation or explanation of law duly framed by its department or portfolio.

CONDITIONS REQUIRING FULFILMENT TO BE PRESIDENT OF INDIA.

- In order to be the president the following conditions ought be fulfilled.
- Must be a citizen of India.
- Must be above 35 years of age.
- Must be likely in position or posses credibility to be a member of Lok Sabha.
- Must not hold any office of profit.

The only manner by which a President can be removed is Impeachment- when two third of the parliamentarians pass a legislation against the President on grounds of his conduct that has been abysmally below expectation and retrogressive.

PRIME MINISTER

POWERS OF THE PRIME MINISTER

- The prime minister is the head of the government.
- The prime minister represents self as the head of the ruling party in governance. He is the leader of the ruling party in Lok Sabha. The prime minister chooses the ministers of his choice . the choice of a cabinet minister is basically on his credibility and potentiality. The prime minister at his own discretion makes a choice of the 3 range of ministers as deputed – Cabinet ministers- the most senior and superior lobby of ministers; deputy ministers (independent) and ministers of state as assistants to the cabinet ministers in devolution of plans related to their departments.
- The prime minister is a big influencer and initial activator while introducing bills and money bills in the parliament.
- Policies, programs and strategies involving peoples welfare are being formulated by him and represented in constituencies fo peoples welfare.
- When ever any query or issue of national concern demands the prime minister addressal he has to be there in the parliament rendering information as and when required.
- The prime minister and council of ministers owes collective responsibility to the parliament and people.
- The PM appraisals the performance of each minister and portfolio and if any one not within the expectation limits is bound to be replaced.
- The order and stability in the nation is much out of a proper direction and aggrandize plans for betterment of the PM.

- Prime minister is the nurturer and progress or of international relations with diplomats around the nation.
- Prime minister is the medium of interaction between two portfolios or distinct departmental ministries when and where required for devolution of functional.
- The prime minister can be a source of advise to President when were there are discussions required in specific appointments or anything governing national interest.
- The prime minister addresses the joint meeting session of all his ministers including cabinet ministers, deputy ministers and state ministers.
- The prime minister and its ministers address the nation while promulgation of annual budget.
- Policies of annual incomes and expenditures are highlighted in the annual budgets.
- Purchase of any arms and ammunitions are focused into the nation priority as a part of defense ministry measuring support of the prime minister.
- Addressal to calamities and disasters are in constant touch of the Prime minister with appropriate utilization of contingency fund.
- The prime minister is a linkage of interrelationships between the Parliament and the President and also between the council of ministers and the President.

DAY-4.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

CABINET MINISTERS	MINISTERS OF STATE	DEPUTY MINISTERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The most superior ministers. •The ministers with highest order portfolios. •The ministers with th most credibility and ability to handle the most critical portfolios of the nations. • They are the most trusted lobby members in proximity to the Prime minister. •E.g. Finance Minister, Ministry of railway etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Minsters of state independent in chargei and the whole sole governance at the state level rests upon them. •they are secondary to cabinet ministers and responsible to jobs and reponsibilities not as major and pivotal as Cabinet ministers. •e.g. Ministry of State for public Affairs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Deputy Ministers are assistants to Cabinet ministers. •They look into areas of governance under specified Cabinet Minsiters. •E.g. Ministry of Finance at state level assisting the Union minister of Finance.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

- The Vice President is the ex office officer of the Rajya Sabha and in instance of President having resigned or dead the Vice President officiates the responsibilities.
- The Vice President must be liable to fulfill all the obligations required to be the member of Rajya Sabha.
- The Vice President must be an Indian, above 35 years of age and capable of being a member of Rajya Sabha if ever allowed.

- The Vice President is elected by proportionate representation method with one transferable vote.
- The Vice President is constitutionally allotted the position for a fixed tenure of 5 years.
- The process of impeachment is applied while removal of the Vice President.
- The Vice President conducts the daily proceedings of the Rajya Sabha.
- While resigning the Vice President can hand over his resignation to the President.

DAY-5.

Union Public Service commission.

- UPSC as a statutory body.
- Is a independent statutory body comprising of 9 to 11 members inclusive of Chairman with in the domain of the interview panel board for selecting the best of most credible future bureaucrats comprising of IAS, IPS and IRS officers.
- The appointments are governed by President as being the final signatory authority.
- The members are a part of Union public service commission- a statutory regulating body for filling in vacancies of the country's top administrative posts.

Indian Administrative Service	Indian Police Service	Indian Revenue Service
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually the top Rankers of the UPSC Exam. • The high profile administrative post initiates the posting from the rank of District Magistrate - one who is basically responsible for maintenance of law and order in its district. • Reports to the CMO • Monthly and weekly meet with the Chief minister calls for a plan and startegy involving the law and order governace in the district. • Any policies and programs if implemented is usually under the supervision of the DM. • Diaster management related relief startegies are usually conducted by him. • Muncipal and Panchayat electios are conducted under his supervision. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually the mid level rankers choose for the IPS cadre job. • The initial posting initiates with Superintendent of Police. • the job basically to maintain law and order. • keep an effort to lower the crime rate. • Initiate welfare measures which definitely improve the living staus of prisoners with in the jail. • the DM in tandem with SP officer keeps a control over nuisance in the district. • initiate welfare measures amidst the police depatment so as to boost the morale and inner state of positive motivation with in one self. • apply tactics to ensure that police personnels are enthusiastic of their jobs. • Frame training progs to uplift the morale of the police personnels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • usually the choice availed by the lowest rankers in the UPSC exam. • The job entails around Income tax departments offices in each state • Looks into issues of money laundering. • High profile cheating and forgery cases circumsscribing tax payment is cared by department.

Questions

1. What are portfolios? Mention as many portfolios as possible with the names of Union Executive head.
2. What is collective Responsibility?



STUDY COURSE MATERIAL

SANSKRIT

SESSION-2020-21

CLASS-VIII

TOPIC: पाठ –10 मातृ–पितृभक्तः श्रवणकुमारः / अव्ययानि / सन्धिः

संस्कृत कल्पः

DAY-1

___ पाठ –10 मातृ–पितृभक्तः श्रवणकुमारः (चित्रकथा)

भावार्थ–

पौत्रः पितामही च निद्रायाः पूर्वं वार्तालापं कुरुतः ।

अहं न स्वपिमि । माम् एकां कथां श्रावय ।

हठं मा कुरु! सुष्ठु , एकां लघुकथां श्रावयामि ।

अर्थ– पोता और दादी सोने से पहले बात करती है ।

पौत्र– मैं नहीं सोता हूँ । मुझे एक कहानी सुनाओ ।

दादी– जिद मत करो! अच्छा, एक छोटी कहानी सुनाती हूँ ।

पुरा एकस्मिन् नगरे वृद्धदम्पतिः स्वपुत्रेण सह वसति स्म । तौ अन्धौ आस्ताम् ।

पुत्रस्य नाम किम् आसीत् ? श्रवणकुमारः ।

अर्थ–दादी– पहले एक नगर में बूढ़े दम्पती अपने पुत्र के साथ रहते थे । वे दोनों अन्धे थे ।

पौत्र – पुत्र का नाम क्या था ?

दादी – श्रवणकुमार ।

पितामही वार्ता अग्रे नयति – श्रवणकुमारः आज्ञाकारी पुत्रः आसीत् । सः नित्यं पितरौ नमति स्म ।

पितृभ्यां नमः ।

आयुष्मान् भव ।

यशस्वी भव ।

अर्थ–दादी बात आगे ले जाती है– श्रवणकुमार आज्ञाकारी पुत्र था । वह रोज माता – पिता को प्रणाम करता था ।

श्रवणकुमार– माता–पिता को प्रणाम ।

माता – आयुष्मान् बनो ।

पिता – यशस्वी बनो ।

किमपि वाञ्छथः? परं किम्?

आवां तीर्थाटनं कर्तुम् इच्छावः । न , न , परं.....

परम् आवां तु किमपि द्रष्टुं न समर्थौ ।

इदं किमर्थं वदसि माते ? अहं युवां तीर्थाटनाय नेष्यामि ।

अर्थ— तुमदोनों कुछ चाहते हो? परंतु क्या ?

पिता— हमदोनों तीर्थयात्रा करना चाहते हैं। नहीं, नहीं, लेकिन.....

माता— लेकिन हमदोनों तो कुछ भी देखने में समर्थ नहीं हैं।

श्रवण — यह क्या बोलती हो माते? मैं तुमदोनों को यात्रा के लिए ले जाऊँगा।

रात्रि: अभवत् ।

मया आश्वासनं तु दत्तम्, परम् अहं कथं तौ नेष्यामि? तौ तु अन्धौ....

अर्थ—रात हुई ।

श्रवण — मेरे द्वारा आश्वासन तो दिया गया, लेकिन मैं कैसे उनदोनों को ले जाऊँगा? वे दोनों तो अन्धे.....

प्रातःकाले सः हाटके शाकविक्रेतां पश्यति, यः बृहदतुलायां शाकानि चिक्रीणाति ।

शाकानि , शाकानि आनयामि , आलुकम् आनयामि , पलाण्डुम् आनयामि.....

मया अवगच्छम्। अहमपि विशालां तुलां रचयिष्यामि तस्मिन् च पितरौ प्रस्थाप्य तीर्थाटनाय नेष्यामि ।

अर्थ—(सुबह में वह बाजार में सब्जीविक्रेता को देखता है , जो बड़ी तराजू पर सब्जी बेचता है ।

सब्जीविक्रेता— सब्जी , साग , आलू , प्याज लाता हूँ.....

श्रवण — मुझसे जाना गया। मैं भी बड़ी तराजू बनाऊँगा और उसमें माता — पिता को बैठाकर तीर्थयात्रा के लिए ले जाऊँगा।

सः तथैव अकरोत् ।

भो तात्! त्वम् अत्र तिष्ठ ।

भो पुत्र ! कथम् आवयोः भारम् उत्थाय आवां नेष्यसि ?

मा चिन्तय ! वयं मार्गे स्थाने स्थाने विश्रामं करिष्यामः ।

अर्थ—(वह वैसा ही किया)

श्रवण — हे पिताजी ! आप यहाँ बैठें ।

पिता — हे पुत्र! तुम कैसे हमदोनों के भार को उठाकर ले जाओगे?

श्रवण — चिन्ता मत करो। हमलोग रास्ते में स्थान — स्थान पर आराम करेंगे।

मार्गे पितरौ वृक्षस्य अधः तिष्ठतः ।

भो पितरौ , जलं पिबतं फलानि च खादतम्। किञ्चिद् विश्रामं कृत्वा पुनः प्रस्थानं करिष्यामः ।

अर्थ—(रास्ते में माता — पिता को पेड़ के नीचे ठहराते हैं।)

श्रवण — हे माँ — पिताजी ! पानी पीओ और फल खाओ। कुछ आराम करके फिर प्रस्थान करेंगे।

पितामही ! तदा किम् अभवत्?

भो चपल! अनेन प्रकारेण श्रवणकुमारः पितरौ तुलायां प्रस्थाप्य स्थानात् स्थानम् अनयत् , तयोः तीर्थाटनस्य इच्छाम् अपूरयत् आशीर्वादं च अलभत् ।

पितामही! अहमपि स्वपित्रोः सेवां करिष्यामि ।

अर्थ—पौत्र— दादी तब क्या हुआ?

दादी — हे चपल ! इस प्रकार श्रवणकुमार माता—पिता को तराजू पर बैठाकर एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान ले गए, उनदोनों के तीर्थयात्रा की इच्छा को पूरा किए और आशीर्वाद पाए।

पौत्र — दादी ! मैं भी अपने सेवा करूँगा ।

आम्! पितरौ तु अस्माकं जन्मदातारौ पालकौ च। तौ तु सेवनीयौ एव।

यदि कोऽपि पित्रोः सेवां न कुर्यात्, तर्हि किम्?

अर्थ—दादी — हाँ! माता — पिता तो हमारे जन्मदाता और पालन करते हैं। वे दोनों तो सेवा करने योग्य ही हैं।

पौत्र — यदि कोई भी माता — पिता की सेवा नहीं करे तो क्या?

तात! त्वं किमर्थं एवं वदसि? त्वं तु श्रेष्ठ पुत्रः असि। तथापि सर्वोच्चन्यायालयेन एतादृशानां जनानां कृते आदेशं पारितं यत् सन्तानेभ्यः पितृसेवा अनिवार्या। यः अस्य आदेशस्य पालनं न करिष्यति सः दण्डं लप्स्यते।

अर्थ— पुत्र! तुम किसलिए ऐसा बोलते हो? तुम तो श्रेष्ठ पिता के श्रेष्ठ पुत्र हो। फिर भी सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के द्वारा ऐसे लोगों के लिए आदेश पारित किया गया कि संतानों के लिए माता — पिता की सेवा अनिवार्य है। जो इस आदेश का पालन नहीं करेगा वह दण्ड पाएगा।

DAY-2

शब्दार्थः—

पुरा — प्राचीन काल में
दम्पतिः — पति — पत्नी
आयुष्मान् — दीर्घायु
हाटके — बाजार में
शाकविक्रेता — सब्जी बेचनेवाला
बृहदतुलायाम् — बड़ी तराजू पर
विक्रीणाति — बेचता है
पलाण्डुम् — प्याज
लप्स्यते — प्राप्त करेगा

अभ्यासकार्यम्—

मौखिकम्

2. क कः प्रश्नं करोति ? उ 0 — पौत्रः ।
- ख श्रवणकुमारः कीदृशः आसीत् ? उ 0 — आज्ञाकारी ।
- ग — शाकविक्रेता कानि विक्रीणाति ? उ 0 — शाकानि ।
- घ — मार्गे पितरौ कुत्र तिष्ठतः ? उ 0 — वृक्षस्य अधः ।
- ङ — कौ अस्माकं जन्मदातारौ ? उ 0 — पितरौ ।
- च — केन आदेशं पारितम् ? उ 0 — सर्वोच्चन्यायालयेन ।

लिखत—

1. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत—
(क) नगरे कः वसति स्म ?
उत्तर— नगरे वृद्धदम्पतिः स्वपुत्रेण सह वसति स्म ।
(ख) श्रवणः कथं पितरौ नेष्यति ?
उत्तर— श्रवणः तुलायाम् प्रस्थाप्य पितरौ नेष्यति ।

(ग) श्रवणः कस्याः निर्माणम् अकरोत् ?

उत्तर— श्रवणः तुलायाः निर्माणम् अकरोत् ।

(घ) जनानां कृते किम् आदेशं पारितम् ?

उत्तर— जनानां कृते आदेशं पारितम् यत् सन्तानेभ्यः पितृसेवा अनिवार्या ।

(ङ) पौत्रः किं कर्तुम् इच्छति ?

उत्तर— पौत्रः स्वपित्रोः सेवां कर्तुम् इच्छति ।

2. कथानककमानुसारेण लिखत ।

उ० — ङ , ख , घ , ग , क ।

3. स्थूलपदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत—

क — पौत्रः कथां श्रोतुम् इच्छति । उ०— कां ?

ख —आवां तीर्थाटनम् करिष्यावः । उ०—कौ ?

ग — माम् एकां कथां श्रावय । उ०— काम् ?

घ — ते मार्गं विश्रामं करिष्यन्ति । उ०— कुत्र ?

ङ— तौ जलं पीत्वा फलानि अखादताम् । उ० — कानि ?

भाषिक कार्यम्—

1 लकार परिवर्तनं कुरुत ।

(क) आवाम् कथं एवं करिष्यावः । (लङ्लकारः)

उ०— आवाम् कथं एवं अकुर्वाव ।

ख पितामही वार्ता अग्रे नयति । (लोट्लकारः)

उ०— पितामही वार्ता अग्रे नयतु ।

ग अहं कृष्णः अस्मि । (विधिलिङ्लकारः)

उ०— अहं कृष्णः स्याम् ।

घ त्वम् अत्र तिष्ठ । (लृट्लकारः)

उ०— त्वम् अत्र स्थाष्यसि ।

ङ पितरौ नदीतीरे जलं पिबतः । (लङ्लकारः)

उ०— पितरौ नदीतीरे जलं अपिबताम् ।

2 शब्दार्थमेलनं कुरुत—

शब्दः

अर्थः

क हाटके

बाजार में

ख तीर्थाटनम्

तीर्थयात्रा

ग सर्वोच्च

सबसे ऊँचा

घ दम्पतिः

पति — पत्नी

ङ आयुष्मान्

दीर्घायु

भाषिक कार्यम्—

1 लकार परिवर्तनं कुरुत ।

(क) आवाम् कथं एवं करिष्यावः । (लङ्लकारः)

- उ०- आवाम् कथं एवं अकुर्वाव ।
 ख पितामही वार्ता अग्रे नयति ।(लोट्लकारः)
 उ०- पितामही वार्ता अग्रे नयतु ।
 ग अहं कृष्णः अस्मि ।(विधिलिङ्लकारः)
 उ०- अहं कृष्णः स्याम् ।
 घ त्वम् अत्र तिष्ठ । (लृट्लकारः)
 उ०- त्वम् अत्र स्थाष्यसि ।
 ङ पितरौ नदीतीरे जलं पिबतः । (लङ्लकारः)
 उ०- पितरौ नदीतीरे जलं अपिबताम् ।

2 शब्दार्थमेलनं कुरुत-

शब्दः अर्थः

क	हाटके	बाजार में
ख	तीर्थाटनम्	तीर्थयात्रा
ग	सर्वोच्च	सबसे ऊँचा
घ	दम्पतिः	पति - पत्नी
ङ	आयुष्मान्	दीर्घायु

3. प्रकृति - प्रत्यय - विभागं कुरुत ।

- क उत्थाय - उत्+स्था+ल्यप्
 ख कृतः - कृ + क्त
 ग परिश्रम्य- परि + श्रम् + ल्यप्
 घ द्रष्टुम् - दृश् + तुमुन्
 ङ अवतीर्य - अव + तृ + ल्यप्
 च कथनीयः - कथ् + अनीयर्

DAY-3

पाठ - 10 सन्धिः

दो वर्णों या अक्षरों के मेल से जो वर्ण परिवर्तन होता है उसे सन्धि कहते हैं। जैसे -
 विद्या+ आलयः-विद्यालयः

सन्धि के 3 भेद हैं - 1. स्वर सन्धि 2. व्यंजन सन्धि 3. विसर्ग सन्धि

1. स्वर सन्धि- दो स्वरों के मेल से होनेवाले वर्ण परिवर्तन को स्वर सन्धि कहते हैं। जैसे-
 रमा + ईशः - रमेशः

2. व्यंजन सन्धि- किसी व्यंजन के साथ स्वर या व्यंजन के मेल को व्यंजन सन्धि कहते हैं। जैसे-
 जगत् + ईशः - जगदीशः

3. विसर्ग सन्धि- विसर्ग के साथ स्वर या व्यंजन के मेल से होनेवाले वर्ण परिवर्तन को विसर्ग सन्धि कहते हैं। जैसे - नमः + ते- नमस्ते

स्वर सन्धि के मुख्य 5 भेद हैं -

क दीर्घ ख गुण ग वृद्धि घ यण् ङ अयादि

क दीर्घ - यदि पहले शब्द अ/आ, इ/ई, उ/ऊ, ऋ/ॠ के बाद उसी के समान वर्ण आए तो क्रमशः आ,ई, ऊ, ॠ होता है। जैसे- दया+ आनन्द-दयानन्दः, रवि+ इन्द्रः-रवीन्द्रः ।

ख गुण - यदि अ/आ के बाद इ/ई, उ/ऊ, ऋ/ॠ, लृ आए तो क्रमशः ए,ओ,अर् और अल् होता है। जैसे - महा + ईशः- महेशः, महा+ऋषिः-महर्षिः, सूर्य + उदयः- सूर्योदयः

ग वृद्धि— यदि अ/आ के बाद ए/ऐ आने पर ऐ तथा ओ/औ आने पर औ आदेश होता है। अकारान्त / आकारान्त उपसर्ग के बाद ऋ/ॠ होने पर आर् आदेश होता है। जैसे—
 एक + एकम् — एकैकम्, महा + औषधम्— महौषधम् ।
 घ यण् — यदि इ/ई, उ/ऊ, ऋ/ॠ, लृ के बाद असमान स्वर आए तो क्रमशः य्, व्, र्, ल् आदेश होता है। जैसे — यदि + अपि — यद्यपि, सु+आगतम्, लृ+आकृति—लाकृति ।
 ङ अयादि— यदि ए/ऐ, ओ/औ के बाद कोई असमान स्वर आए तो क्रमशः ए को अय् , ऐ को आय्, ओ को अव् और औ को आव् आदेश होता है। जैसे—
 ने+अनम्—नयनम्, गै+अकः—गायकः, पो+अनः—पवनः ।

अभ्यास कार्यम् —

मौखिक कार्यम् —

1. सन्धेः कति भेदाः? उ० — सन्धेः त्रयः भेदाः ।
2. व्यंजन—सन्धिः कदा भवति? उ०— व्यंजन वर्ण के बाद स्वर या व्यंजन के मेल से होने वाला परिवर्तन व्यंजन सन्धि होता है।
3. गुण सन्धेः पंच उदाहरणानि वदत। उ० — नरेशः, महेशः, महर्षिः, सूर्योदयः, तवल्कारः ।
4. प्रत्येकम् इति पदं कस्य सन्धेः उदाहरणम्? उ०— प्रति + एकम् ।
5. सन्धियुक्तं पदं वदत— महा + औषधम् । उ०— महौषधम् ।
6. नायिका इत्यत्र अयादि—सन्धिः उत यण् सन्धिः? उ० — अयादि सन्धिः ।

लेखनम् —

1. क उत्तर— अभय+अरण्यम् ख. महा+उदयः ग. तथा+एव घ. गुरु+आज्ञा ङ. ने+अनम्
2. क उत्तर— रामाश्रयः ख. हिमेशः ग. तथैव घ. स्वागतम् ङ. गायकः च. रवीन्द्रः छ. सूर्योदयः ज. महौषधम् झ. यद्यपि ञ. भवनम् ।
3. उत्तर— क. महा+ आनन्दः, ख. पर+उपकारः, ग. महा + औषधिः घ. देवी + आगमनम् ङ. नौ+इकः च. भानु + उदयः छ. देव+ईशः ज. सदा + एव झ. प्रति + एकम् ञ. उपरि+ उक्तम् ।
4. क. देवानन्दः ख. नद्याकृतिः ग. गायिका घ. वनोत्सवः ङ. तथैव

DAY-4

पाठ —7 अव्ययानि

भाषा के सौंदर्य की दृष्टि से अव्ययों का बहुत महत्व है और इसका अधिक प्रयोग संस्कृत में देखने को मिलता है। अव्यय पद में किसी तरह का कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता ।

परिभाषा — जो तीनों लिंगों , सभी विभक्तियों और वचनों में समान रहता है, अर्थात् कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता उसे अव्यय कहते हैं । जैसे— अतः , च , अपि , एव आदि ।

वाक्य को जोड़ने के लिए , निषेध करने के लिए , काल, स्थान, दिशा आदि बताने के लिए अव्ययों का प्रयोग होता है ।

कुछ अव्ययों के प्रयोग—

अव्यय अर्थ

यावत्— जब तक यावत् परीक्षाकालः नायाति तावत् परिश्रमं कुरु ।

तावत्— तब तक	यावत् सूर्यः उदेति तावत् अन्धकारः न विलीयते ।
यद्यपि— यद्यपि/हालाँकि	यद्यपि सफलता सन्दिग्धा तथापि धैर्यं मा त्यज ।
तथापि— तथापि/फिर भी	यद्यपि बहुनाधीतं तथापि पठ पुत्र व्याकरणम् ।
यदि— यदि	यदि सफलताम् इच्छसि, तर्हि परिश्रमं कुरु ।
तर्हि— तो	यदि तत्र गमिष्यसि, तर्हि प्रसन्नः भविष्यसि ।
अग्रतः— आगे से	अग्रतः सकलं शास्त्रं, पृष्ठतः सकलं जगत् ।
पृष्ठतः— पीछे से	अग्रतः सकलं शास्त्रं, पृष्ठतः सकलं जगत् ।
परन्तु— लेकिन	कार्यं कठिनम् अस्ति, परन्तु निरन्तरं प्रयासेन कर्तुं शक्यते ।
प्रायः— अक्सर	प्रायः जनाः अलसाः भवन्ति ।
सहसा— अचानक	सहसा विचित्रः ध्वनिः श्रुतः ।
दूरम्— दूर	ग्रामात् दूरं नगरम् अस्ति ।
अन्तिकम्/निकटे—पास	नगरात् निकटे एकं चलचित्रगृहम् अस्ति ।
मृषा/मिथ्या—झूठ	सः सर्वदा मिथ्या /मृषा वदति ।
कमशः— कमशः	कमशः बालकाः कक्षायां प्राविशन् ।
अग्रे— आगे	नेता अग्रे चलति ।
पुनः पुनः/मुहुर्मुहुः— बार-बार	सः पुनः पुनः/मुहुर्मुहुः परिश्रमं करोति ।
तूष्णीम्— चुपचाप	कक्षायां तूष्णीं तिष्ठ ।
सम्यक्— ठीक से	सम्यक् वर्णितं त्वया ।
प्रभृति— के बाद	अद्य प्रभृति अहं मिथ्याभाषणं न करिष्यामि ।
वृथा— बेकार/व्यर्थ	सः वृथा वदति ।
पुरा— प्राचीन काल में/पहले	पुरा रामः राजा आसीत् ।
अधुना— अब	अधुना शयनकालः अस्ति ।
इदानीम्—अब	इदानीं संस्कृतं पठामः ।
सम्प्रति—अब	सम्प्रति वार्ताः श्रूयन्ताम् ।
साम्प्रतम्—अब	इदं पुस्तकम् अहं साम्प्रतम् एव पश्यामि ।
पृथक्— दूसरा	ईश्वरात् पृथक् कः रक्षकः ।
इतस्ततः— इधर—उधर	किमर्थम् इतस्ततः भ्रमसि ?
अन्तः— अंदर	गृहस्य अन्तः वस्तूनि सन्ति ।
बहिः— बाहर	गृहात् बहिः अवकरक्षेपणं मा कुरु ।
उपरि— ऊपर	वृक्षस्य उपरि खगाः सन्ति ।
अधः— नीचे	सः पर्वतात् अधः पतितः ।
एवम्— ऐसा	एवं मा कुरु ।

अव्ययों को निम्न प्रकार से वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है—

कालबोधक अव्यय—

यदा, तदा, सर्वदा, कदा, प्रातः, सायम्, नित्यम्, सदा

स्थानबोधक अव्यय—

अत्र, तत्र, कुत्र, अधः, उपरि, अन्तः, बहिः, सर्वत्र

दिशाबोधक अव्यय—

इतः, ततः, कुतः, अग्रे, पृष्ठतः

वर्तमानकालिक अव्यय—

अधुना, इदानीम्, सम्प्रति, साम्प्रतम्, अद्य

भविष्यत्कालिक अव्यय—

श्वः, परश्वः

भूतकालिक अव्यय—

ह्यः, परह्यः, पुरा

समानार्थक अव्यय—

अधुना / इदानीम् / सम्प्रति / साम्प्रतम्,
मृषा / मिथ्या, मुहुर्मुहुः / वारम्वारम् / पुनः पुनः,
सम्यक् / साधु / समीचीनम्, झटिति / सहसा
निकटम् / अन्तिकम् / समीपम् / निकषा

प्रश्नवाचक अव्यय—

कथम्, किमर्थम्, कुत्र, कदा, कति, कुतः

युग्म अव्यय—

यथा—तथा, यावत्—तावत्, यदि—तर्हि, यत्र—तत्र, यदा—कदा, यद्यपि—तथापि

निषेधात्मक अव्यय—

न , मा

संयोजक अव्यय— च

DAY-5

अभ्यास कार्यम् —

मौखिक कार्यम् —

1. अन्तः, इत्यस्य विलोमपदं किम् ? उत्तर — बहिः
2. तत्क्षणं, इति अर्थे किं अव्ययपदं प्रयुज्यते ? उ० — शीघ्रम्
3. सामान्यतः, इत्यस्य समानार्थकम् अव्ययं वदत ? उ० — साम्प्रतम्
4. सत्यम्, इत्यस्य किं विपरीतार्थकम् अव्ययपदम् ? उ० — मृषा

लेखनम् —

1. (इतस्ततः , वृथा , अधुना , वारम्वारम् , तूष्णीम् , पुरा)

क. रमेशः वारम्वारम् प्रयत्नं करोति ।

ख. समुद्रेषु वृष्टिः वृथा ।

ग. कक्षायां तूष्णीम् स्थातव्यम् ।

घ. पुरा राजतन्त्र—शासनम् आसीत् ।

ङ. कुक्कुराः इतस्ततः भ्रमन्ति ।

च. त्वम् अधुना किं करोषि ?

2. विलोम पदं मेलयत —

क. उपरि — अधः

ख. अन्तः — बहिः

ग. ह्यः — श्वः

घ. प्रातः — सायम्

ङ. दूरम् — निकषा

3. क. वानरः मुहुर्मुहुः मक्षिकां दूरीकरोति । उ० - वारम्वारम्
 ख. त्वं किमर्थं मृषा वदसि ? उ० - मिथ्या
 ग. आकाशे झटिति मेघः समायातः । उ० - सहसा
 घ. ज्ञानेन सदृशं किमपि नास्ति । उ० - समम्
 ङ. ग्रामस्य समीपं नदी वहति । उ० - निकषा
4. युग्म अव्ययपदों से वाक्य पूरे कीजिए -
 क. यथा भूमिः भवति तथा अंकुरः भवति ।
 ख. यदा मेघः गर्जति तदा वृष्टिः भवति ।
 ग. यत्र जनाः श्रमं कुर्वन्ति तत्र सुखिनः भवन्ति ।
 घ. यावत् शिक्षकः आयाति तावत् अभ्यासं कुरु ।
 ङ. यदि खादितुम् इच्छसि तर्हि पाककार्यं कुरु ।

शब्दरूपम्—

		(अस्मद्)	
विभक्ति	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा	अहम्	आवाम्	वयम्
द्वितीया	माम्, मा	आवाम्, नौ	अस्मान्, नः
तृतीया	मया	आवाभ्याम्	अस्माभिः
चतुर्थी	मह्यम्, मे	आवाभ्याम्, नौ	अस्मभ्यम्, नः
पंचमी	मत्	आवाभ्याम्	अस्मत्
षष्ठी	मम, मे	आवयोः, नौ	अस्माकम्, नः
सप्तमी	मयि	आवयोः	अस्मासु

धातु रूप —(पठ्, लट् लकार)

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमपुरुष	पठति	पठतः	पठन्ति
मध्यमपुरुष	पठसि	पठथः	पठथ
उत्तमपुरुष	पठामि	पठावः	पठामः

(पठ्, लङ् लकार)

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमपुरुष	अपठत्	अपठताम्	अपठन्
मध्यमपुरुष	अपठः	अपठतम्	अपठत
उत्तमपुरुष	अपठम्	अपठाव	अपठाम

(पठ्, लृट् लकार)

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमपुरुष	पठिष्यति	पठिष्यतः	पठिष्यन्ति
मध्यमपुरुष	पठिष्यसि	पठिष्यथः	पठिष्यथ
उत्तमपुरुष	पठिष्यामि	पठिष्यावः	पठिष्यामः

(पठ्, लोट् लकार)

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमपुरुष	पठतु	पठताम्	पठन्तु
मध्यमपुरुष	पठ	पठतम्	पठत
उत्तमपुरुष	पठानि	पठाव	पठाम

(पठ्, विधिलिङ् लकार)

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमपुरुष	पठेत्	पठेताम्	पठेयुः
मध्यमपुरुष	पठेः	पठेतम्	पठेत
उत्तमपुरुष	पठेयम्	पठेव	पठेम

(गम्, लट् लकार)

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमपुरुष	गच्छति	गच्छतः	गच्छन्ति
मध्यमपुरुष	गच्छसि	गच्छथः	गच्छथ
उत्तमपुरुष	गच्छामि	गच्छावः	गच्छामः

(गम्, लङ् लकार)

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमपुरुष	अगच्छत्	अगच्छताम्	अगच्छन्
मध्यमपुरुष	अगच्छः	अगच्छतम्	अगच्छत
उत्तमपुरुष	अगच्छम्	अगच्छाव	अगच्छाम

(गम्, लृट् लकार)

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमपुरुष	गमिष्यति	गमिष्यतः	गमिष्यन्ति
मध्यमपुरुष	गमिष्यसि	गमिष्यथः	गमिष्यथ
उत्तमपुरुष	गमिष्यामि	गमिष्यावः	गमिष्यामः

(गम्, लोट् लकार)

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमपुरुष	गच्छतु	गच्छताम्	गच्छन्तु
मध्यमपुरुष	गच्छ	गच्छतम्	गच्छत
उत्तमपुरुष	गच्छानि	गच्छाव	गच्छाम

(गम्, विधिलिङ् लकार)

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमपुरुष	गच्छेत्	गच्छेताम्	गच्छेयुः
मध्यमपुरुष	गच्छेः	गच्छेतम्	गच्छेत
उत्तमपुरुष	गच्छेयम्	गच्छेव	गच्छेम

(दृश्, लट् लकार)

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमपुरुष	पश्यति	पश्यतः	पश्यन्ति
मध्यमपुरुष	पश्यसि	पश्यथः	पश्यथ
उत्तमपुरुष	पश्यामि	पश्यावः	पश्यामः

(दृश्, लङ् लकार)

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमपुरुष	अपश्यत्	अपश्यताम्	अपश्यन्
मध्यमपुरुष	अपश्यः	अपश्यतम्	अपश्यत
उत्तमपुरुष	अपश्यम्	अपश्याव	अपश्याम

(दृश्, लृट् लकार)

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमपुरुष	द्रक्ष्यति	द्रक्ष्यतः	द्रक्ष्यन्ति
मध्यमपुरुष	द्रक्ष्यसि	द्रक्ष्यथः	द्रक्ष्यथ
उत्तमपुरुष	द्रक्ष्यामि	द्रक्ष्यावः	द्रक्ष्यामः

(दृश्, लोट् लकार)

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमपुरुष	पश्यतु	पश्यताम्	पश्यन्तु

मध्यमपुरुष
उत्तमपुरुष

पश्य
पश्यानि

पश्यतम्
पश्याव

पश्यत
पश्याम

(दृश्, विधिलिङ् लकार)

पुरुष
प्रथमपुरुष
मध्यमपुरुष
उत्तमपुरुष

एकवचन
पश्येत्
पश्येः
पश्येयम्

द्विवचन
पश्येताम्
पश्येतम्
पश्येव

बहुवचन
पश्येयुः
पश्येत
पश्येम

गृहकार्य— शब्दरूप और धातुरूप याद करें ।