

Roll No.

Total No. of Pages : 04

Total No. of Questions : 09

B.Voc.(Child Caregiver) (Sem.-1)

COMMUNICATION

Subject Code : BTHU-103-18

M.Code : 77346

Date of Examination : 19-01-23

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 60

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

- 1. SECTION-A is COMPULSORY consisting of TEN questions carrying TWO marks each.**
- 2. SECTION-B contains FIVE questions carrying FIVE marks each and students have to attempt any FOUR questions.**
- 3. SECTION-C contains THREE questions carrying TEN marks each and students have to attempt any TWO questions.**

SECTION-A

1. Write briefly :

- Documentation
- Kinesics
- Communication Process
- Feedback
- Reporting
- Group Communication
- Diagonal Communication
- Body Language
- Personal Barriers
- Inter-personal Communication.

SECTION-B

2. What do you mean by Non-verbal Communication? Discuss any four type of non-verbal communication.
3. Discuss the importance of Documentation.
4. Write a report on tree plantation drive organised in your locality.
5. **Read the following paragraph and answer the questions given below:**

Born of Jan 12,1863 in an affluent Bengali family, Narendra Natha Datta was a precocious child who was what we call nowadays, an all-rounder, excelling in music, studies and athletics. His father Vishwanatha Datta was a well-known attorney. However, he took the spiritual route instead and introduced Hinduism to the world in 1893 when he spoke at the World's Parliament of Religion (probably, one of the most epic things any Indian has done abroad!). The historic speech was given on September 11, 1893 by Swami Vivekananda. Here's the full text of his opening and closing address: Sisters and Brothers of America, It fills my heart with joy unspeakable to rise in response to die warm and cordial welcome which you have given us. I thank you in the name of the most ancient order of monks in the world; I thank you in the name of the mother of religions, and I thank you in the name of millions and millions of Hindu people of all classes and sects. My thanks, also, to some of the speakers on this platform who, referring to the delegates from the Orient, have told you that these men from far-off nations may well claim the honour of bearing to different lands the idea of toleration. I am proud to belong to a religion which has taught the world both tolerance and universal acceptance. We believe not only in universal toleration, but we accept all religions as true. I am proud to belong to a nation which has sheltered the persecuted and the refugees of all religions and all nations of the earth. I am proud to tell you that we have gathered in our bosom the purest remnant of the Israelites, who came to Southern India and took refuge with us in the very year in which their holy temple was shattered to pieces by Roman tyranny. I am proud to belong to the religion which has sheltered and is still fostering the remnant of the grand Zoroastrian nation. I will quote to you, brethren, a few lines from a hymn which I remember to have repeated from my earliest boyhood, which is every day repeated by millions of human beings: "*As the different streams having their sources in different paths which men take through different tendencies, various though they appear, crooked or straight, all lead to Thee.*" The present convention, which is one of the most august assemblies ever held, is in itself a vindication, a declaration to the world of the wonderful doctrine preached in the Gita: "*Whosoever comes to me, through whatsoever form, I reach him; all men are struggling through paths which in the end lead to me.*" Sectarianism, bigotry, and its horrible descendant, fanaticism, have long possessed this beautiful earth.

Questions :

1. What was Vishwanatha Datta's profession?
2. Who spoke at the World's Parliament of Religion?
3. Give the opposite of the word "Occident" from the second passage of the speech.
4. In the phrase: "all lead to Thee", to whom does the word 'Thee' refer?
5. In the phrase: "I am proud to belong to a nation" - what nation is the speaker referring to?
6. **Translate the following passage into English :**

ਕੁਝ ਸਮਾਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਭਾਰਤ ਦਾ ਵਿਦਿਅਕ ਢਾਂਚਾ ਸਿਰਫ ਬੁੱਧੀ ਦੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਤੇ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਦੇਂਦਾ ਸੀ? ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਘੋਟਾ ਲਾ ਕੇ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ ਵਿਚ ਸਫਲਤਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਦੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਸਨ। ਅਜੋਕਾ ਵਿਦਿਅਕ-ਢਾਂਚਾ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਖੋਂ ਉਹਲੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ। ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਗਵਾਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਵੱਡੇ-ਵੱਡੇ ਯੋਧੇ ਚੰਗੇ ਸਾਹਿਤਕਾਰ ਵੀ ਸਨ। ਭਗਵਾਨ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਗੀਤਾ ਦੀ ਫਿਲਾਸਫੀ ਰਚੀ, ਬੜੇ ਮਹਾਨ ਯੋਧਾ ਵੀ ਸਨ। ਦਸਮ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਦੇ ਰਚਣਹਾਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਇਕ ਨਿਰਭੈ ਯੋਧਾ ਸਨ। ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਇਹ ਸਿੱਧ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਰੀਰਕ ਤਾਕਤ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਦਿਮਾਗ ਵਿਕਸਤ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

OR

Paraphrase the given passage: (for International Students)

The historic speech given on September 11, 1893 by Swami Vivekananda: Sisters and Brothers of America, it fills my heart with joy unspeakable to rise in response to the warm and cordial welcome which you have given us. I thank you in the name of the most ancient order of monks in the world; I thank you in the name of the mother of religions, and I thank you in the name of millions and millions of Hindu people of all classes and sects. My thanks, also, to some of the speakers on this platform who, referring to the delegates from the Orient, have told you that these men from far-off nations may well claim the honour of bearing to different lands the idea of toleration. I am proud to belong to a religion which has taught the world both tolerance and universal acceptance. We believe not only in universal toleration, but we accept all religions as true. I am proud to belong to a nation which has sheltered the persecuted and the refugees of all religions and all nations of the earth. I am proud to tell you that we have gathered in our bosom the purest remnant of the Israelites, who came to Southern India and took refuge with us in the very year in which their holy temple was shattered to pieces by Roman tyranny. I am proud to belong to the religion which has sheltered and is still fostering the remnant of the grand Zoroastrian nation.

SECTION-C

7. What do you understand by Communication? Explain in detail the essential principles of communication.
8. What do you mean by barriers to communication? Discuss the commonly found barriers and suggest strategies to remove these barriers.

9. Analyse the following paragraph:

Nothing means simply by virtue of existing. People, animals and objects obviously exist as material forms subject, in various degrees, to change. However, it is not their sheer physical existence that endows them with meaning. In order to carry certain meanings, people, animals and objects have to be invested with symbolic significance. Societies and cultures only ever make sense of the world (albeit tentatively and provisionally) by translating both their animate and their inanimate inhabitants into symbolic entities. The symbols employed are diverse and their import varies from one society to another, one culture to another. Such symbols include words, visual images and the codes and conventions that shape the value systems and patterns of behaviour of particular communities. It is at the point where people, animals and objects are related to the symbols which a community has been trained to recognize that they become meaningful, or significant.