2021
ECONOMICS
Full Marks – 80
Time – 3 Hours

General Instructions:
(i) All questions are compulsory.
(ii) Marks allotted to each question are indicated against it.
(iii) Please write down the serial number of the question before attempting it.

SECTION – A
MACRO ECONOMICS (40 marks)

1. State whether the following statements are True or False:
   
   \[4 \times 1 = 4\]
   
   (a) There is no aggregation in microeconomics.
   (b) Plant and machinery are examples of capital goods.
   (c) Value of Output = Sales + Intermediate consumption.
   (d) We have deficit budget when government expenditure is more than government budget.

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer from the options given:
   
   \[4 \times 1 = 4\]
   
   (a) ______ working in foreign embassy in India is an example of normal resident of a country.
       (Indian/American)
   (b) ______ refers to money by order / authority of the government. (Fiduciary money / Fiat money)
   (c) The minimum percentage of a bank’s total deposits required to be kept with the central bank is known as ______. (cash reserve ratio / bank rate)
   (d) When government meets its budgetary deficit by borrowing from RBI, it is called ______. (devaluation of fund/deficit financing)

3. What is meant by a normal resident of a country?
   
   2

P.T.O.
4. What is meant by double counting? Mention the two methods used to avoid the problem of double counting.

5. What are taxes? Name the two types of taxes.

6. Write any two objectives of government budget.

7. What is macroeconomics? Give any three points of differences between macroeconomics and microeconomics.

8. (a) Explain any four primary and secondary functions of money.

     OR

(b) Explain any four functions of central bank.

9. Explain the relationship between marginal propensity to consume (MPC) and investment multiplier (K) with the help of an illustration.

10. On the basis of the following data about an economy which consists of two firms, calculate:

    (a) Value-added by firm A and B.

    (b) Gross value added or gross domestic product at factor cost.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Rs. (in lakh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Sales of firm A</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Purchases from firm B by firm A</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Purchases from firm A by firm B</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Sales by firm B</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Closing stock of firm A</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Closing stock of firm B</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vii) Opening stock of firm A</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(viii) Opening stock of firm B</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ix) Indirect taxes paid by both firms.</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HSS/019

2

Contd.
11. (a) Define aggregate demand (AD). Write its measurement and describe the components of aggregate demand. 1+1+4=6

OR

(b) What is consumption expenditure? Explain consumption function with the help of schedule and diagram. 1+5=6

SECTION - B

INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (40 marks)

12. State whether the following statements are True or False: 4×1=4

(a) Economic development may cause a change in the outlook of the people.

(b) Inward-looking trade strategy places greater reliance on export promotion than import substitution.

(c) Brain-drain encourages the process of human capital formation in the domestic economy.

(d) Global exposure to the economy has been far wider in China than in India.

13. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer from the options given: 4×1=4

(a) Green Revolution started in India in the year _____ (1977-78 / 1967-68)

(b) ____ poverty refers to poverty in relation to different classes, regions or countries. (Absolute / Relative)

(c) ____ unemployment occurs due to change in technology or change in demand. (Structural / Frictional)

(d) ____ urbanisation causes environment degradation. (Decreasing / Increasing)

14. Write any two limitations of real per capita income as an index of economic development. 2

15. Mention any four long-term objectives/goals of planning in India. ½×4=2

16. ‘A sound mind in a sound body’. Elaborate this statement in the context of human capital formation. 2
17. Mention any two drawbacks of inward-looking trade strategy.  

18. Explain any four main features of Indian agriculture.  

19. Explain any four failures of Indian planning.  

20. (a) Define poverty. Mention any three main causes of poverty.  

   OR 

   (b) What is organic farming? Mention any three advantages of organic farming.  

21. What is the full form of LPG? Describe any five positive impacts of the LPG policies.  

22. (a) What steps have been initiated by the government to improve agricultural market system in India?  

   OR 

   (b) Define environment. Give any two points of significance of environment. Suggest three measures that need to be taken to protect or save environment.
2021
EDUCATION
Full Marks – 80
Time – 3 Hours

General Instructions :
(i) All questions are compulsory.
(ii) Marks allotted to each question are indicated against it.
(iii) Please write down the number of the question before attempting it.

1. Choose the correct answer from the choices provided under each of the following :

(a) The word ‘Logos’ means –
   (i) thinking of
   (ii) it matters
   (iii) to talk about
   (iv) soul

(b) Gestalt means –
   (i) natural stimulus
   (ii) whole or total pattern
   (iii) learning by making trial
   (iv) None of these

(c) The relationship between Psychology and Education is –
   (i) intimate
   (ii) significant
   (iii) insignificant
   (iv) not relevant

(d) Learning is the process which –
   (i) cannot be explained
   (ii) is continuous
   (iii) never occurs in animals
   (iv) stops after sometime

(e) The motivating forces that impels us to attend to an object is –
   (i) attention
   (ii) interest
   (iii) aptitude
   (iv) emotion

(f) The use of MNEMONICS such as ‘VIBGYOR’ helps in –
   (i) easy remembering
   (ii) easy forgetting
   (iii) examination
   (iv) All of these

P.T.O.
(g) A person who is submissive and self centered—
(i) extrovert  (ii) introvert
(iii) ambivert (iv) None of these

(h) To guide means—
(i) to show the way (ii) to indicate
(iii) to point out (iv) All of these

2. State whether the following statements are True or False:

(a) Conditioning is a form of associative learning.
(b) Interest is the basis of securing attention of the pupils.
(c) Intelligence is influenced by hereditary factors alone.
(d) Counselling is one of the technique of guidance.

3. Fill in the blanks:

(a) __________ stops as soon as an individual attains the level of maturity. (Development/ Growth)
(b) Intelligence quotient is synonymous with __________ (mental age / intelligence).
(c) Mental hygiene is a means to secure __________ (physical health / mental health).
(d) When forgetting is __________, learning is slow. (slow/rapid)

4. Explain the term ‘Growth’.

5. What is heredity?

6. What is forgetting?

7. Define the term ‘Adjustment’.

8. What is counselling?

9. Explain social environment.

10. Explain the changing concept of psychology.

11. Discuss the relationship between psychology and education.

12. “Both heredity and environment interact to form an individual’s personality”. Explain this statement.
13. Explain any four characteristics of attention.  
14. Discuss the various factors which affect memory.  
15. Briefly explain educational and vocational guidance.  
16. What is development? Differentiate between growth and development.  
18. (a) What is personality? Briefly discuss the personality of extroverts, introverts and ambiverts.  

OR  
(b) What is Intelligence? Explain Spearman's Two factor theory and Multi factor theory of Intelligence.  
19. What is mental health? Enlist and briefly explain the characteristics of a mentally healthy person.
General Instructions:
(i) The paper is divided into three sections: A, B & C. All the sections are compulsory.
(ii) Separate instructions are given with each section and question wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them.
(iii) Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.
(iv) Marks for each question are indicated against it.

SECTION – A : Reading (15 marks)

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The word 'depressed' in common usage means sad, frustrated, fed up, bored or pessimistic. The mood of a depressed person is much lower at his or her worst moments than the mood of a normal person at his or her worst. Depression is a state of mind. It is specifically a mental disorder characterised by a lowering of the individuals' vitality, his mood, desires, hopes, aspirations and of his self-esteem.

Depression arising out of environmental factors is called reactive depression whereas depression arising out of some biochemical changes in the brain is called endogenous depression. If depression is mild or moderate and if the individual is in touch with his surroundings, it is known as neurotic depression. If the individual is severely disturbed and is not able to comprehend what is happening around, he can be said to be in a state of psychotic depression.

Old age is one of the stages of human development where a person attains wisdom, maturity, social and economic stability with social recognition and emotional fulfilment. Generally, societies show a great respect and consideration for the aged. In ancient times, old people were considered as the guiding stars in Indian families, since they were symbols of tradition, respect, wisdom and experience. In primitive, ancient and medieval cultures, old persons had a recognised social role. They were of a great value because they could impart knowledge and skill to youngsters. The old people were considered as repositories of wisdom and tradition and were not perceived as problems.
At present, social structures and values are undergoing transformation from traditional to modern. There is a rapid stride in urbanization and industrialization leading to the breaking up of joint families and property. This has ultimately weakened the traditional families, social position and status of the aged in the family. From time to time, changes in the institutions of marriage and family have diminished the control of parents over their children. It has increased the freedom of children and they view the aged as a useless and non-productive entity. Modernisation has eventually led to the degradation of their status and authority. Consequently, the integrity of the family and the existence of the elderly as an integral part of the family are being uprooted. The importance of their functional positions thus decline and consequently their authority and much of the respect and prestige that they enjoyed earlier get faded. These changes generally bring about depression in older people.

As the old age advances, events at home may also contribute more to their problems. The 'empty nest' feeling arising as a result of the grown-up children leaving the home, daughters departing as a result of wedlock and sons leaving station in pursuit of higher education or jobs may make the aged more lonely.

The loneliness also arises out of premature loss of spouse. This would deprive the person of a long-standing emotional bond that had provided plenty of emotional succour and security. The loss, wherever it might occur in the later years, may leave the individual terribly lonely and at the mercy of sons and daughters-in-law. Added to these, the increasing gap and interactional stress and strain in the family may leave the elderly without peace of mind. The elderly as a result of these developments feel marginalized, alienated and left out of the mainstream. The foregoing are the common problems faced by most of the elderly. These either directly or indirectly lead to a state of depression and make aging for many an unwanted and unpleasant event to be abhorred.

Usually, the mild depression which is caused due to environmental factors is temporary. The person reconciles within a short time and tries to forget the loss. Kind words and timely support of friends, relatives and members of the family help one recover from depression.

A. Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions:

(a) What are the causes for the disintegration of the joint family system?
(b) How does one recover from mild depression?

B. Select the appropriate answer from the given options:

(a) Reactive depression arises out of:
(i) environmental factors
(ii) biochemical changes in the brain
(iii) emotional factors
(iv) disintegration of joint family system

Contd.
(b) The status of the old people in ancient time was—
   (i) not recognised by society
   (ii) valued and recognised by society
   (iii) valued and recognised by the old people
   (iv) not recognised by the youth

C. Choose the correct word from the given options which conveys similar meaning to the following:

(a) To feel that they do not belong to a group.
   (i) abhorred
   (ii) alienated
   (iii) diminished
   (iv) uprooted

(b) A husband or wife.
   (i) daughter-in-law
   (ii) elderly
   (iii) spouse
   (iv) youngsters

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Consumerism is economically manifested in the chronic purchasing of new goods and services, with little attention to their true need, durability and product origin or the environmental consequences of manufacture and disposal. Consumerism is driven by huge sums spent on advertising designed to create both a desire to follow trends, and the resultant personal self-reward system based on acquisition. Materialism is one of the end results of consumerism.

Consumerism interferes with the workings of society by replacing the normal commonsense desire for an adequate supply of life's necessities, community life, a stable family and healthy relationships with an artificial ongoing and insatiable quest for things and the money to buy them with little regard for the true utility of what is bought. An intended consequence of this, promoted by those who profit from consumerism, is to accelerate the discarding of the old, either because of lack of durability or a change in fashion.

It is often stated that the economy would improve if people just bought more things, bought more cars and spend more money. Financial resources better spent on social capital such as education, nutrition, housing etc. are spent on products of dubious value and little social return. In addition, the purchaser is robbed by the high prices of new things, the cost of the credit to buy them, and the less obvious expenses such as, in the case of automobiles, increased registration, fees, insurance, repair and maintenance costs.
Many consumers run out of rooms in their homes to store the things that they buy. A rapidly growing industry in America is that of self-storage. Thousands of acres of land, good farmland, are paved over every year to build these cities of orphaned and unwanted things so as to give people more room to house the new things that they are persuaded to buy. If these stored products were so essential in the first place, why do they need to be warehoused? An over-abundance of things lessen the value of what people possess.

Malls have replaced parks, churches and community gatherings for many who no longer even take the trouble to meet their neighbours or care to know their names. People move frequently as though neighbourhoods and cities were products to be tried out like brands of deodorant. Consumerism sets each person against themselves in an endless quest for the attainment of material things or the imaginary world conjured up and made possible by things yet to be purchased. Weight training, diet centers, cosmetic surgery, permanent eye make-up, liposuction, collagen injections, these are some examples of people turning themselves into human consumer goods more suited for the 'marketplace' than living in a healthy balanced society.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the passage make notes on it using recognisable abbreviations wherever necessary. Supply a suitable title to it.
(b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words.

SECTION - B : Writing (25 marks)

3. You are Mawia of Chanmari, Lunglei. You want to sell your computer set as you are shifting to another place for work. Draft a suitable advertisement to be published in a daily newspaper in not more than 50 words.

4. As the Secretary of the Student Council, Z.S. Memorial Higher Secondary School, Lunglei, write a notice in not more than 50 words asking the students of your school to donate old clothes, books and bags for the underprivileged children. Sign yourself as Mawizuali.

5. (a) You are Lianmawia/Lianmawii of Y-02, Chaltlang, Aizawl. You have seen an advertisement in 'Vanglaini' inviting applications for the post of English Lecturer in Fairdale Higher Secondary School, Kawnpui, Mizoram. Write a letter in response to the advertisement. Also give your detailed bio-data.

OR
(b) You are James, H/No-007, Dawrpui, Aizawl. Recently you bought a mobile phone from "The Phone Shop", Bazar Bungkawn, Aizawl. The mobile phone developed a problem within a week of purchase. Write a letter to the manager of the shop giving details about the nature of the problem and asking him to either rectify the defect or to replace the phone.

6. (a) You have recently attended a symposium on the topic 'Effect of Pollution on Quality Life'. As the Editor of your school magazine, write a report on the event for your school magazine. You are Lalhlima, Holy Heart Higher Secondary School, Kolasib.

(Word limit - 120 words)

OR

(b) The Cancer Society of Mizoram recently organised a 'No Tobacco' workshop in your school in order to create awareness regarding the harmfulness of tobacco products among school children. Write a report on the same to be published in the newspaper in about 120 words.

SECTION - C: Literature (40 marks)

7. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

I. Life is what it is about;
I want no truck with death.
If we were not so single-minded
about keeping our lives moving,
and for once could do nothing,
perhaps a huge silence
might interrupt this sadness

(a) 'Keeping Quiet' is written in blank verse by –

(i) Stephen Spender
(ii) Pablo Neruda
(iii) Louis Fischer
(iv) John Keats

HSS/001

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P.T.O.
(b) 'Keeping Quiet' is a simple poem about—
   (i) greed
   (ii) not speaking in any language
   (iii) self introspection
   (iv) relaxing

(c) Man is 'single-minded' about—
   (i) being a better human being
   (ii) his own selfish motives
   (iii) helping his brothers
   (iv) total inactivity

(d) The 'sadness' refers to—
   (i) man not understanding his fellow man
   (ii) man not working
   (iii) the killing of whales
   (iv) man not keeping quiet

OR

II. Driving from my parent’s home to Cochin last Friday morning, 4×1=4
   I saw my mother, beside me, doze, open mouthed,
   her face ashen like that of a corpse and
   realised with pain that she was as old as she looked
   but soon put that thought away...

(a) The name of the poem and the poet is—
   (i) My Mother at Sixty Six – Kamala Das
   (ii) A Thing of Beauty – John Keats
   (iii) Keeping Quiet – Pablo Neruda
   (iv) An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum – Stephen Spender

(b) The poet was going—
   (i) for a ride
   (ii) to visit her friend
   (iii) to Cochin Airport
   (iv) to her parents' house
(c) The poet's mother looked -
   (i) young and sweet
   (ii) pale as death
   (iii) active and lively
   (iv) worried and sick

(d) The poet realized that -
   (i) her mother will live long enough
   (ii) her mother will survive her pain
   (iii) her mother won't mind her driving
   (iv) her mother won't live long

8. Answer the following questions in about 30 words:
   (a) What is the theme of the poem 'An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum'?
   (b) What does a thing of beauty do for us?
   (c) How, according to the poet, Pablo Neruda, can the earth teach us?

9. Answer the following questions in about 30 words:
   (a) What is ironical about Saheb's name?
   (b) When did Douglas' aversion to water begin?
   (c) What did Franz wonder about when he entered the class that day?
   (d) Why did Gandhi chide the lawyers of Muzaffarpur?

10. Choose the correct answer from the given options:
    (a) Douglas received training from the instructor for -
        (i) six months
        (ii) seven months
        (iii) five months
        (iv) nine months
    (b) Franz saw a crowd in front of the -
        (i) saar
        (ii) school
        (iii) garden
        (iv) bulletin-board

11. Answer any one of the following questions in about 100 - 120 words each:
    (a) What was the sense of panic that gripped William Douglas? How did he overcome it?
    (b) What are the instances in 'The Rattrap' that show that the character of the ironmaster is different from that of his daughter in many ways?
12. Answer the following questions in about 30 words:
   (a) What advice did Annan give Bama? Why was it so important?
   (b) Why did Roger Skunk's mommy not like her son smelling of roses?

13. Choose the correct answer from the given options:
   (a) In Zitkala's tribe, short hair was worn by –
       (i) mourners  (ii) warriors
       (iii) the elderly (iv) palefaces
   (b) The name of the narrator's friend in 'The Third Level' was –
       (i) Sam Warner  (ii) Sam Weiner
       (iii) John Warner  (iv) John Weiner
   (c) In 'The Enemy', the servants had cleaned the guest room and burned sulphur –
       (i) to get rid of any bacteria
       (ii) to get the white man's smell out of it
       (iii) to make the room smell nice
       (iv) because it was a tradition
   (d) Roger Skunk had only ________ pennies when he first met the wizard.
       (i) two  (ii) five
       (iii) three  (iv) four
   (e) Among the things that Mr. Lamb did to understand and appreciate the world around him, which is not one of them?
       (i) listening  (ii) waiting
       (iii) reading  (iv) thinking
   (f) The General did not take action on Sadao for harbouring the white man because Sadao –
       (i) was sentimental  (ii) was a good friend
       (iii) was indispensible to him  (iv) was a patriot

14. Answer any one of the following questions in about 100-120 words:
   (a) Describe the Grand Central station at 'The Third Level'.
   (b) How does Jo show her independent thinking in the story 'Should Wizard Hit Mommy'?
2021
GEOGRAPHY
(Theory)
Full Marks – 70
Time – 3 Hours

General Instructions:
(i) All questions are compulsory.
(ii) Please write down the number of the question before attempting it.
(iii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.
(iv) Attach the map with the answer script.

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives given below: 5\times 1 = 5
   (a) The basic minerals used in generating nuclear energy are –
      (i) Aluminium and Tungsten
      (ii) Uranium and Thorium
      (iii) Copper and Iron ore
      (iv) Nickel and Cobalt
   (b) Urban place with more than one lakh of population –
      (i) Town
      (ii) Suburb
      (iii) City
      (iv) Megalopolis
   (c) The population belonging to the category of Scheduled Tribe as recorded in the 1991 census of India was –
      (i) 67.67 million
      (ii) 67.77 million
      (iii) 67.78 million
      (iv) 67.75 million
   (d) An effective method of checking soil erosion in desert region is –
      (i) Terracing
      (ii) Contour ploughing
      (iii) Crop rotation
      (iv) Plantation of trees
   (e) The headquarters of North Eastern Railway Zone –
      (i) Gorakhpur
      (ii) Guwahati
      (iii) Kolkata
      (iv) Bilaspur

2. State whether the following sentences are True or False: 5\times 1 = 5
   (a) The idea of Possibilism was put forward by Aristotle.
   (b) Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years that a new born baby is expected to live.
(c) Quinine is a medicine for curing malaria which is made from Cinchona.
(d) Transportation is the life blood of economy because it links production with distribution.
(e) Ananda Bazar Patrika is the oldest existing newspaper in India.

3. Match Column A with Column B:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Seasonal migration of nomads with their animals</td>
<td>(i) Settlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Cluster of houses</td>
<td>(ii) National Highway No. 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Connects Varanasi with Kanyakumari</td>
<td>(iii) Eutrophication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Rise in the concentration of organic and inorganic matters in water</td>
<td>(iv) Transhumance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Explain in brief the traditional approaches to the study of Human Geography.  
5. Compare between Computer networking and Internet.  
6. What are the two migration trends in India?  
7. Differentiate between main worker and marginal worker.  
8. Define any two measures of fertility.  
9. Point out any two factors responsible for increase in world’s population.  
10. ‘Air transport is the fastest means of transport’. Mention three physical factors affecting the development of air transport.  
11. Define three factors determining the types of rural settlement.  
12. What are the three crop seasons in India?  
13. Classify industry into three categories according to its size.  
14. Determine any three geographical conditions for the successful cultivation of rice.  
15. What is Environmental pollution? What are the two sources of air pollution?  
16. ‘Water transport is not developed in Mizoram’. Give four reasons in support of this statement.  
17. What problems are faced in rural settlements in developing countries?  
18. What techniques and methods are necessary to harvest rain water?  
19. What are the different gauges of Indian railways?
20. What are the various characteristics of commercial animal grazing?

21. On the given outline map of the world, locate and label the following:
   (a) Railway line runs from St. Petersburg in the west and Vladivostok in the east.
   (b) The longest man-made canal in the world.

22. On the given map of India, locate and label the following:
   (a) The state with highest sex ratio in 2001 census.
   (b) First modern oil refinery set up in India.
   (c) National Highway No. 1.
2021
HISTORY
Full Marks – 80
Time – 3 Hours

General Instructions:
(i) All questions are compulsory.
(ii) Marks allotted to each question are indicated against it.
(iii) Attach the map with the answer script.
(iv) Please write down the number of the question before attempting it.

1. Choose the correct answer from the options given below: 10 \times 1 = 10

(a) People living in the forest were termed as –
   (i) Nishadas
   (ii) Suvamakara
   (iii) Varik
   (iv) Shrenis

(b) The study of Coin is called –
   (i) Epigraphy
   (ii) Numismatics
   (iii) Pictography
   (iv) Palaeography

(c) The first gold coins were issued by –
   (i) Satavahanas
   (ii) Kushanas
   (iii) Indo-Greek
   (iv) Guptas

(d) According to the Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras, there are –
   (i) Five Varnas
   (ii) Three Varnas
   (iii) Four Varnas
   (iv) Six Varnas

(e) The author of Ain-i-Akbari –
   (i) Al-Biruni
   (ii) Abu’l Fazl
   (iii) Colonel Colin Mackenzie
   (iv) Ibn Battuta

(f) By 1832, a large area of land was demarcated as Damin-i-koh for –
   (i) The Ryots
   (ii) The Paharias
   (iii) The Santhals
   (iv) Zamindars

P.T.O.
(g) A sufi who claim proximity to Allah—
(i) Qual
(ii) Zikr
(iii) Auqa’f
(iv) Wali

(h) The muslim holy month of prayer and fasting is—
(i) Id-ul-Zuha
(ii) Ramzan
(iii) Id-e-Milad
(iv) Muharram

(i) Quit India Movement was launched in—
(i) July 1942
(ii) August 1942
(iii) July 1932
(iv) August 1932

(j) An event which brought about the calling off of the Non-cooperation Movement—
(i) Chauri Chaura incident
(ii) Rowlatt Satyagraha
(iii) Dandi March
(iv) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer from the brackets:
   \[6 \times 1 = 6\]
   (a) _______ was called the Father of Indian archaeology. (Alexander Cunningham / John Marshall)
   (b) Palaeography means _______. (styles of writing / study of inscription)
   (c) Pilgrimage to the tombs of Sufi Saints is called _______. (Daragah / Ziyarat)
   (d) The Zamindar held extensive personal land termed Milliyat, meaning _______. (field / property)
   (e) A form of tribute collected by the Mughal state was called _______. (Zabt / Peshkash)
   (f) Mahatma Gandhi’s journal is called _______. (A Bunch of old letters / Harijans)

3. Answer the following in two or more sentences:
   \[8 \times 2 = 16\]
   (a) Differentiate between Endogamy and Exogamy.
   (b) What was the most distinctive feature of the Harrapan cities?
   (c) Define Janapada.
   (d) What is meant by the term Jajmani system?
   (e) What were the differences between the Alvars and Nayanars?
   (f) What is Sharia?
   (g) What was the Bell of Arms?
   (h) What was the Rowlatt Act?
4. (a) Explain why Patriliny may have been particularly important among elite families.  

OR

(b) How do archaeologists trace socio-economic differences in Harrapan Society? What are the differences that they notice?  

1 1/2 + 1 1/2 = 3

5. (a) Discuss the major beliefs and practices that characterized Sufism.  

OR

(b) How were the water requirements of Vijayanagara met?  

3

6. (a) Examine the evidence that suggests that land revenue was important for the Mughal fiscal system.  

OR

(b) Discuss whether the term royal centre is an appropriate description for the part of the city for which it is used.  

3

7. (a) To what extent do you think the architecture of mosques in the sub continent reflected a combination of universal ideas and local traditions?  

OR

(b) Examine how and why rulers tried to establish connections with the traditions of the Nayanars and Sufis.  

1 1/2 + 1 1/2 = 3

8. (a) Why were the Jotedars a powerful figure in many areas of rural Bengal?  

OR

(b) Discuss the evidence that indicate planning and co-ordination on the parts of the rebels.  

3

9. (a) How did Mahatma Gandhi seek to identify with the common people?  

OR

(b) Why was Charkha chosen as a symbol of nationalism?  

3

10. (a) Describe some of the distinctive features of Mohenjodaro.  

OR

(b) Discuss how archaeologists reconstruct the past.  

5

11. (a) Discuss the main features of the Mauryan administration. Which of these elements are evident in the Asokan inscription?  

3 + 2 = 5

OR

HSS/012

3

P.T.O.
12. (a) What were the advantages and disadvantages of enclosing agricultural land within the fortified area of the city?

(b) Examine the role played by Zamindars in Mughal India.

OR

13. (a) How did the Paharias respond to the coming of outsiders?

(b) Why was the revolt particularly widespread in Awadh? What prompted the peasants, Taluqdars and Zamindars to join the revolt?

14. (a) What steps did the British take to quell the uprising?

(b) In what way did Mahatma Gandhi transform the nature of the National Movement?

15. (a) On the given outline map of India, locate any five Minor Rock Edicts of Asokan inscription.

(b) On the given outline map of India, locate any five places where Indian National Congress session was held during 1915-1930.
2021
HINDI
Full Marks – 80
Time – 3 Hours

Figures in the margin indicate marks.

General Instructions:
(i) All questions are compulsory.
(ii) Write your answers neatly and legibly.
(iii) While attempting a question, write the question number as given in the question paper.

खण्ड — 'क'

1. मनलिखित काव्य-पंक्तियों को ध्यान से पढ़ें और पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:
   रोटी उसकी, जिसका अनाज, जिसकी जमीन, जिसका श्रम है;
   अब मौन उलट सकता स्वतंत्रता का सुखित, सीधा क्रम है।
   आज़ाद है अधिकार परिधान का पुनः फल पाने का,
   आज़ाद है अधिकार शोषणों की धड़ियों उड़ने का।
   गौरव की पात्रा नई सीख, पिछलमों की आवाज़ बदल,
   हिमद्रो बाघों को खोल गरहड़, उड़ने का अब अंदाज़ बदल।
   स्वाधीन मनुज की इच्छा के आगे पहाड़ हिल सकते हैं;
   रोटी क्या? ये अंबरजाले सोरे लिंगार मिल सकते हैं।

(क) सबे अर्थों में रोटी पर किसका अधिकार है?
(ख) आज़ाद क्या आवश्यक है?

1

1

P.T.O.
(१) गोरख की भाषा क्या बदल देती है?

(२) कबी व्यक्ति को कैसा जीवन जीने का संदेश देता है?

(३) आज़ाद व्यक्ति क्या कर सकता है?

2. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और पृष्ठों के उत्तर दीजिएः

आजकल विचारकों का ध्यान इस सवाल की ओर बढ़ा बढ़ा जाता है कि आज से सी-पचास वर्ष बाद भारत का रूप क्या होने वाला है। क्या वह ऐसा भारत होगा, जिसे विवेकानंद और गांधी पहचान सकेंगे अथवा बदलकर वह पूरा का पूरा अमेरिका और यूरोप बन जाएगा? पिछले सी-डेस सी वर्षों से भारत आधुनिकता की ओर बढ़ता जा रहा है लेकिन समझा यह जाता है कि भारत अब भी आधुनिक देश नहीं है। वह मध्यकालीनता से आज़ाद है। स्वतंत्रता के बाद से आधुनिकता का प्रसन्न अन्तर्गत प्रखर हो रहा है, क्योंकि विचार यह मानते हैं कि हमने अगर आधुनिकता का बलता शिक्षा के साथ नहीं किया, तो हमारा अंतिमपुरूष हो जाएगा। अतः यह प्रश्न विचारणीय है कि आधुनिक बनने पर भारत का कौन-सा रूप बनने वाला है और कौन मिट जाने वाला है?

(४) प्रस्तुत गद्यांश के लिए उपयुक्त शीर्षक दीजिएः

(५) आधुनिकता की ओर बढ़ते भारत को अभी भी क्या समझा जाता है?

(६) सी-पचास वर्ष बाद भारत का कैसा रूप होने वाला है और क्यों?

(७) भारत की स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत के समय कौन-सा प्रसन्न महत्वपूर्ण है और क्यों?

हृदय ‘ख’

3. निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक पर निबंध लिखिएः

(५) कोरोना-19 (कोरोना वायरस)
(६) इंटरनेट-लाख और हानियाँ
(७) स्वास्थ्य ही सच्चा धन है
(८) नारी शिक्षा
4. निर्देश में कोविड-19 के कारण दिन-प्रतिदिन व्यवहार में आते वाली बस्तुओं की कीमत बढ़ रही है। इस विषय पर परिभाषित लिखिए।

5. अपने विद्यालय के ‘शिक्षक दिवस’ समारोह पर एक प्रतिबद्ध शैली की जिए।

6. मोबाइल की सुविधा और असुविधा को रेखांकित करते हुए एक फीचर लिखिए।

7. निम्नलिखित पद्धति से संबंधित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

   (अ) कविता एक खेल है बच्चों को बचाने
      बाहर भीतर
      यह पर, यह पर
      सब पर एक कर देंगे के नाम
      बचा ही जाने।

   (ब) इस काल्याण के कवि तथा कविता का नाम लिखिए।

   (ब) बच्चों के खेलों और कविता रचनायों में क्या समानता है ?

   (ब) बच्चा खेल-खेल में कौन-सा महत्वपूर्ण काम कर देता है?

   (ब) कविता को खेल क्यों कहा गया है ?

   (ब) इस पद्धति का संदेश स्पष्ट कीजिए।

अवधि

(आ) हम दूरदर्शन पर बोलोगे
   हम समर्थ शहीद
   हम एक दुर्भाग को दाएँगे
   एक बंद कमरे में
   उससे पूछो तो आप क्या अपाहिज हैं?
   तो आप क्यों अपाहिज हैं?
   आपका अपाहिजवान तो दुख देता होगा?
   देता है?

(कृपया दिखाओ इसे बड़ा बड़ा)
   हो तो बताए आपका दुख क्या है जस्ती बताए वह दुख बताए
   बता नहीं पाएगा
(क) इस पदांश के कवि तथा कविता का नाम लिखिए।

(ख) समर्थ परिवार लोग दुर्बल को दूरदर्शन पर क्यों लाते हैं?

(ग) अपाहिज से पृथ्वी गए प्रश्नों से उसपर क्या असर होता है?

(घ) प्रस्तुतकर्ता दूरदर्शन पर अपाहिज से जल्दी-जल्दी दुर्बल प्रति करने के लिए क्यों कहता है?

(ड) इस कविता में किस पर व्यंग्य किया गया है?

8. निम्नलिखित पदांश से सी-दर्शबोध संबंधित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(अ) हो जाए न पथ में रात कहीं,

मंजिल भी तो है दूर नहीं

यह सोच धका दिन का पंधर भी जल्दी-जल्दी चलता है!

दिन जल्दी-जल्दी ठहरता है!

(क) इस पदांश में किस चीज की व्यग्धता का चित्रण किया गया है?

(ख) भाषा की निश्चेता लिखिए।

(ग) जल्दी-जल्दी में कौन-सा अलंकार है?

(घ) भाषा-सी-दर्श स्पष्ट कीजिए।

अध्याय

(आ) दूसरे लोग फल,

रस अतीतकिक,

अमृत धाराएं, फूलतियों

रौपाई क्षण की,

कतरे अनंतता की

लहर रहने से जरा भी नहीं कम होती।

रस का अक्षय पात सदा का छोटा में खेत चीजेना।
9. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किसी से के उत्तर दीजिए : 2×2=4

(क) कवि ने कविता की तुलना किससे की है?

(ख) कविता में प्रमुख भाषा की विशेषता बताइए।

(ग) ‘रस’ शब्द में कौन-सा अर्थकार है?

(घ) भाव-सौंदर्य स्मृति कीजिए।

10. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़ें और पहुँचे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(अ) बाजार आमंत्रित करता है कि आओ मुझे लूटो और लूटो। सब भूल जाओ, मुझे देखो। मेरा रूप और किस्से के लिए है? मैं तुम्हारे लिए हूँ। नहीं कुछ चाहते हैं, तो भी तुम बन जाएं। अजी आओ भी। इस आमंत्रण में यह खूब है कि आपका नहीं है। आपके हिस्से करना जरूरी है। लेकिन कैसे बाजार का आमंत्रण मुझे होता है और उससे चाह जाती है। चाह अभाव आवश्यक। चैक बाजार में खड़े रहकर आदमी की लगने लगता है कि उसके अपने पास काफी नहीं है और चाहिए, और चाहिए। मेरा पहुंचा कितना परिवर्तित है और यहाँ कितना अनुभवित है ओह।

(ब) पाठ का नाम लिखिए।

(ब) बाजार के आमंत्रण के स्वरूप को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(ग) बाजार के आमंत्रण की म्या विशेषता होती है?

(घ) ऊँचे बाजार का आमंत्रण कैसा होता है?

(ङ) इस प्रकार के आमंत्रण से आदमी क्या महसूल करने लगता है?
अध्याय 1

(आ) एक-एक बार मुझे मालूम होता है कि यह सीता एक अद्भुत अवधुत है। दुख हो या सुख, वह हर नहीं मानता। न उठाहों का लेना, न मालों का देना। जब घरी और आसमान जलते रहते हैं, तब भी वह हजार जांचे कहाँ से आपना रस खाँचते रहते हैं। भौंज में आड़ों गाय मस्त रहते हैं। एक बस्तिशाली ने मुझे बताया है कि यह उस श्रेष्ठी का पेड़ है जो बायुमंडल से आपना रस खाँचता है। जब रस खाँचता होगा, नहीं तो भयाकर लू के समय इलावे कोमल बुध और ऐसे छुकमा केसर को बैठे उग उठकर था। अवधुतों के मूढ़ से ही संसार की सबसे सांस रचनाएं निकलती हैं। कबीर बहुत कुछ इस सीता के समान ही थे, मस्त और बेमलावा, पर सरस और मदर। कालीदास भी जरा अनासक्त योगी रहे होंगे। सीता के पूड़ल फूड़काना डांड़ा मस्ती से ही उपाज सकते हैं और 'भेंडू' का काफ़ उसी प्रकार के अनासक्त अनावृत तुल्य हद देण में उमड़ सकता है। जो कबीर अनासक्त नहीं रह सका, जो फकड़ नहीं बन सका, जो किए-कराए का लेखा-जोका मिलाने में उलझ गया, वह भी क्या कबीर है?

(क) लेखक सीता की तुलना अवधुत से क्यों करता है?
(ख) सीता जीवन-रस कहाँ से खाँचता है?
(ग) कबीर को सीता के समान क्यों कहा गया है?
(घ) लेखक सच्चा कबीर किसे मानता है?
(ड) सीता के पूड़ल के लिए कौन-सा पुन होना चाहिए?

11. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं चार घटनाओं के उत्तर दीजिए:

(क) भक्ति अपना वास्तविक नाम लोगों से क्या चुप्पित थी?
(ख) भक्ति के आ जाने से महादेवी अधिक देशती कैसे हो गई?
(ग) लुधन पहलवान ने ऐसा क्यों कहा होगा कि मेरा गुरु कोई पहलवान नहीं, वहीं ठोल है?
(घ) लुधन सिंह को पहलवान बनने की प्रेमण कैसे मिली?
(ड) चाली सबसे ज्यादा स्थरभर कब हुसैता है?

HSS/002 6 Contd.
12. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

(क) यदि पिता की मृत्यु हो तो उसकी लेखक से दोस्ती क्यों और कैसे बनी?

(ख) मुख्य-ख़ाबा की सम्भावना सफाई और स्वच्छता के प्रति साधन थी - सिद्ध कीजिए।

(ग) किस घटना के कारण ऐसे को लगा कि उसकी पूरी दुनिया उल्ट-पुल्ट गई है और क्यों?

13. (क) 'जूश' कहानी के माध्यम से लेखक ने क्या सीख दी है?

अध्ययन

(ख) 'डाकरी के पते' के आधार पर महिलाओं के बारे में ऐसे फ्रेंक के विचारों पर प्रकाश डालिए।
2021
HOME SCIENCE
(Theory)
Full Marks – 70
Time – 3 Hours

General Instructions:
(i) All questions are compulsory. Marks are indicated against each question.
(ii) Answers should be brief and to the point.
(iii) Write down the number of the question before attempting it.

1. Choose the correct answer: 5×1=5
   (a) It is the number of moles of solute per litre of the solution –
      (i) Valency   (ii) Molecularity   (iii) Molarity   (iv) Normality
   (b) It produces secretion containing Lysozyme –
      (i) Skin   (ii) Tear Glands   (iii) Saliva   (iv) Urine
   (c) The sum total of money income, real income and psychic income –
      (i) Individual Income   (ii) Group Income
      (iii) Annual Income   (iv) Family Income
   (d) It determines the type of fabric purchased to deal with the climatic conditions –
      (i) Purpose   (ii) Time   (iii) Season   (iv) Cost
   (e) It refers to a feeling of movement –
      (i) Emphasis   (ii) Rhythm   (iii) Harmony   (iv) Proportion

2. State whether the following statements are True or False: 5×1=5
   (a) Nursery school is a safe place where small children can be left and looked after while
       the parents are working.
   (b) Shopping is easier and quicker when done in the afternoon.

P.T.O.
(c) The process of introducing supplementary foods to the infants is called weaning.

(d) Maintaining household account facilitates skill development.

(e) The compound which contain only carbon and hydrogen are called hydrocarbons.

3. Fill in the blanks:

(a) The total food and water consumed by an individual in accordance with the recommended dietary allowances is called ______ (diet modification/weaning/diet)

(b) Integrated Child Development Scheme was launched in ______ (1985/1995/1975)

(c) Being non-polar, ______ are insoluble in water but soluble in benzene, ether, etc. (Akenes/Alkanes/Alkynes)

(d) A ______ is something that has enormous appeal specially with adolescents and is short lived. (style/fad/fashion)

4. What is the source of organic compounds?

5. Write the target group of ICDS.

6. Explain any two rights of consumers.

7. Write the composition of ORS given by WHO.


9. Write the reaction between acid and base.

10. Write any six qualities of safe drinking water.

11. Give the reasons why a family needs to supplement its income.


13. Elaborate six precautions to be taken to prevent Diphtheria from spreading.
14. Write *any three* importance of consumer education.

15. Write the classification of hydrocarbons.

16. Peter is 9 years old and suffering from fever. Suggest *any six* important points that his mother has to consider while serving food for her son.

17. Write *six* factors affecting the selection of design.

18. What are the causes of socio emotional disadvantages amongst children?

19. Explain in brief *any five* principles of meal planning.

20. Explain in brief, the salient features of Consumer Protection Act (COPRA), 1986.

21. Explain briefly *any five* factors affecting the selection of clothing.
2021
MIZO
Full Marks - 80
Time - 3 Hours

Hriat turte:
(i) Zawhna zawng zawng hi chhan ngei ngei tur a ni.
(ii) Zawhna tin mark pu zai chu a zawnah tarlai zel a ni.
(iii) Chhan dawnin zawhna nambar ziah zel tur a ni.

THEN KHATNA: HLA

1. A dik ber thlang chhuak rawh:
   4×1=4
   (a) _______ duh lawm lai chń chu lung kan rual ngei ang a (Hrai / Lung / Tuai)
   (b) Chung muvanlai _______ tawng lo nen. (kawplai / di / hrai)
   (c) Chhun nipui sen sa hmuai a, Thlir chang thinlai _______. (hnemtu / tihlimtu / tihniimtu)
   (d) Zorama leng chti tin hnam tin, _______ hraichawi kan ni. (Chhinlung / Zofa / Pi pute)

2. Hausiampa’n, ‘Hawilo pár an khol e zing phalab’ a tih hi eng tihna nge ?
   2

3. ‘Phengpeunnem’ tih hla phuahlu hian eng a thlirin nge ‘hringnun hi ka ṭahpui thin’ a tih ?
   2

4. ‘Kar a hla’ phuahla Lahnminzhang nga a ngaizawng ngaia a lunglen dan tlangpui in zirlai
   behchhanin han ziak teh.
   4

5. ‘Pi pu chhuahlang hu’i’ tih hla ațang hian kan pi leh pute’n lungdawha an thil dah hrang hrangte
   leh lungdawh an hman ațangkainate han sawi teh.
   2+4=6

P.T.O.
THEN NHINHNA : THU

6. A dik ber hmaung a kar awte dah khat rawh :  
   
   (a) Mizo zinga hla phuah thiam mimal hming kan hriat hmasak ber chu ______ a ni.  
       (Laltheri / Lalvunga / Lianchja / Pi Hmuaki)
   
   (b) In zirlai buin thinrimma hnh dan tha ber a tih chu ______ a ni. (ngawih reng / ring theih  
       tawpa zai / innghaihlawn leh mi ngaibdam)
   
   (c) Dam chhungh mi hmuak apiang i,______ ni se. (thu / ta / tirh)
   
   (d) Vanneihna kailawn pawimawh tak pakha tchu ______ a ni. (rinawmna / taihmakna /  
       dawhttheihna / huaisenna)

7. Heng zawhnate hi chhang rawh :  
   
   (a) Dr. C. Lalhrekina' n 'Mipui thinrim pungkhawm zingah brian an inzep ve thin' a tih kha  
       eng nge ?
   
   (b) Khawvela hming inkawp fu em em mai, pakhat sawi chuan a dang nirua lo lang lo thei  
       lo thin pahnih sawi rawh.

8. C. Lalsiaruthanga' n hnam pawi a khawih ngei ang a tih kha eng nge ni ?

9. Mizo thawntlu a thangin pi leh pute thil rgbaibden, an thlis dan leh an suangtuthnate sawi rawh.

THEN THUMNA : LEMCHAN

10. A dik ber thlang chhuak rawh :  
    
    (a) Thingsei a thanga Lahniangi te va pemna khua chu ______ a ni. (Mauhuang / Neihbawi /  
        Hmuifang)
    
    (b) 'Nui huinhnun zawk zawng kan la awm chek ang' tih thu sawitu chu______ a ni.  
        (Thangzawra / Chawnghrima / Thangzuala)

HSS/003  2  Contd.
11.  Thangzawra'n vai run a châk chhan sawi la, silai neih belh a duh chhan sawi hauk rawh.

12.  'Ka pâ... vanduainha hi a bân a sei mang e aw'. He thu hi tu sawi nge? Eng vangin nge hetia a sawi?

13.  Thangzawra leh Laihniangi te inkara hmangaihna thawnthu ngaihnawm, Chawnghrima a lo lan avâng a lungchhiat thlak tak ni si kha ngaihnawm takin han sawi teh.

**THEN LINA : GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION**

14.  A dik zawk thlang chhuak rawh:
    (a)  Zawhte a rûm (ngal ngal / ngul ngul) mai.
    (b)  A hmâi ava bawl nasa (tak tak / tek tek) ve.

15.  A hnuaiâ Tawng Upe gûng hian a thu awmzc milpui thlang chhuak rawh:
    (a)  A tak tak ni lo, a behbawn.
        (a kahna tawk a âña / a phaw vuak / chhimbu dawi / mi inang sa inang)
    (b)  Nei ãeh; chang tawk; mahni chauha chang bik.
        (Lersia se chi âña / phung sa serh sem âng / mi sa hmim tipuar / pusum tel)

16.  'Kaihza veng' tih hi a awmzïa hrihïfiah la, a tisih turin thu phuah rawh.


18.  A hnuaiâ thupui i duh ber hmangin Essay thumal 250 velin han ziaq teh:
    (a)  Hripui kara Zounun zemawi
    (b)  Ram leh hnam humhalh
    (c)  Kan ramin kan mualphopui
19. A dik ber thlang chhuak rawh:
(a) Sava chi khat, a hram chu pi leh puten chhiatna thientu nia an ngaih chu ______.
(Chhimbuk / Awingek / Tuiu / Chingpirinu)
(b) Hranchhuana ipte hrui kha eng mei nge?
(Ngau / Keite / Zawng / Hauhuk)

20. Chawngmawii’n Siaia a ngaihzawn der chhan kha sawi rawh. 2

21. Khuai lui kha eng lui nge an tih bawk kha? Lui pawimawh tak a nilna chhan han sawi teh. 1+1=2

22. Hranchhuana te in ațanga Chawngmawii thil hawn hlut dan kha sawi rawh. 2

23. Khuai ur nan Aidu ro hman a ṭhatna leh Tum hnah era rawh a ṭhat loh dan kha han sawi teh. 2

24. Siaia’n Hranchhuana laka tlawn hlis hliaha a inhriatna chhan kha sawi rawh. 4
2021
NEPALI
Full Marks – 80
Time – 3 Hours

Figures in the margin indicate marks.

General Instructions:
(i) All questions are compulsory.
(ii) Write your answers neatly and legibly.
(iii) While attempting a question, write the question number as given in the question paper.

खण्ड - 'क' (पठन : 10 अंक)

1. तल दिइएको गद्याङ्क पढ्दै सोपिएका प्रमाणमधौला उत्तर सत्ता भाषामा लेखः

साहित्य सत्ताको वर्तमान समयमा नयाँ गर्ने अथवा जनाउने गर्ने लाग्ने मा यो मन्त्र प्रमाणमधौला भएको थियो, आफ्नो त्यो नस्ली हाम्रो प्रस्तावको कारणहरू र त्यसलाई कायम गर्नु पर्छ। अधिक यो मन्त्र स्वदेशी प्रस्तावको मात्र गर्नु पर्छ यस्तो भनि सर्व स्थापना हाम्रो प्रमाण गर्नु हुने अनि स्वातन्त्र्य सर्व स्थापना हाम्रो प्रकरण गर्नु हुने। आफ्नो यहाँ प्रस्तावको यस्ता खण्ड भनिएका यो स्वातन्त्र्य निर्माण भएको यो स्वातन्त्र्य सुधी जीवनको एउटै साधन बनाउँछ।

स्वदेशमा तथा प्रस्तावको बिद्रोहमा मात्र हाम्रो किने प्रयास गर्न धार्मिक भएको नै रहन्छ अथवा हाम्रो त्यसलाई नै दिइएको यो फैसला अथवा अधिकारी र यसलाई गर्ने अलग अन्य जल्दी जताउँछ। यसैलाई हाम्रो मानिसहरू र यसलाई लागि उदाहरण स्वदेशमा नै प्रतिक्षाण गर्न सक्छ। त्यसलाई रावण, जब वैदिक भएका मानिसहरूको दल्ली, त्यसलाई नै नयाँ समय गर्नु हुन अनि यसलाई दल्ली, त्यसलाई नै नयाँ समय गर्नु हुन। उदाहरण स्वदेशमा त्यसलाई नै प्रतिक्षाण गर्न सक्छ।

(क) गद्याङ्कले कसै मन्त्र दिइएको भनिएको छ?
(ख) देशको विकास को निपट्ने कुन क्षेत्र सर्वसम्म त्यसलाई नै प्रतिक्षाण गर्नु हुनेछ?
(ग) प्रागतिशील गृहरूले लक्षणका हो?
(घ) गद्याङ्कले एउटैको मन्त्र अहिले को निपट्ने कुन प्रयोगमा लाग्नु पर्ने को छ?

P.T.O.
(ह) के गनाले देशको पैसा देशमें रहने है?
(व) निम्नलिखित अर्थ प्रकार अथवा शब्द गतिशब्दांत खोजें लेख:
(i) कामका लगाएँ
(ii) बाटोमा
(स) यह गतिशब्दात सुहाइदो शिर्क दें

खण्ड - 'ख' (व्याकरण और रचना: 25 अंक)

2. (क) समझ तिमी राखेंगी है। तिमी मित्र गोपाल गुहाणे बसपाली बी ए को परीक्षामा मित्रीहास युनिमलर्ट्यीडेखी प्रथम श्लेषोमा उत्तीर्ण भक्तिमा खुशी जनाउँदै उटा बघाई -पत्र लेख।

अध्या
(ख) समझ तिमी छात्रावासमा बसेर स्कूलमा पढ़ौँ चै। छात्रावासमा बारेमा बताउँदै तिमी पितालाई उटा व्यस्तित पत्र लेख।

3. कुनै एक विषयमा लगभग 250 शब्द को निबन्ध रचना गरँ
(क) परिणामका चमत्कार
(ख) नथलु पद्धति
(ग) पुस्तकालय

4. खाली झूठ मेरे उपनाथ हुए गरँ: (कुनै दुःख)
(क) जुन गोल्का सिग हेतु त्यसका नाम
(ख) पाँचे ऑला
(ग) नवा जोगीसमा बाल्तो

5. कुनै दुःख शब्दहुन्नो दूःख -दूःख रस्तो पर्यायवाची शब्द लेख:
(क) मूर्ख
(ख) मूर्ख
(ग) हस्त

6. कुनै दुःख शब्द -समूहको सार्थक लेख:
(क) शृंगारका नाम तुसा सिक्की हाँ खाँदी अभिव्यक्तिको खाने कुना
(ख) कामका लघुमा
(ग) दिनको एक भाग
(घ) पत्रका बसने प्राणी

HSS/010 2 Contd.
7. तलका कुनै दुः अनेकार्थक शब्दहरू का बेला-बेला अर्थ निस्कने गरी तिनीहरूलाई चलाए दुहे-दुहा पटा वाक्य रचना गरो ।
(क) मान
(ख) हाल
(ग) द्वारा

8. कुनै दुहे वित्तार्थक शब्दहरू का बेला-बेला अर्थ गुरुअन सतितहरूलो प्रयोगदाय वाक्य रचना गरो ।
(क) दाम, दाम
(ख) जाति, जाति
(ग) खालि, खालि

9. कुनै दुहे वाचारको अर्थ खोल तिनीहरूलाई चलाए वाक्य रचना गरो ।
(क) हाल लामो गर्नु
(ख) मुख भाटु
(ग) पोल खोलिनु
(घ) डान पनु हतामा हुन

खण्ड – 'ग' (सहित्य : 45 अंक)

10. ‘भिक्षारी’ कवितामा भिक्षारीले के के पुकार गरेको छ ।
1

11. हिंजोआ चबाउँछ लाई के गर्न गरी लागिरिछेको हो ।
1

12. जानकीको चारले शिकारीसिंह कस्तो बिनती गरेको छ ।
1

13. मेरा बानथव बालू र आमा, बस्ताद जनका एक कुलामा
कोसिंह गोम्भौ भन्नो ताप, गर्दै पिंजराबाट खिलाम ।
यो पसि कुन बिधाताबाट तलाशको हो र यसको रचनाकार को हुन ।
1

14. कबिले पिखारीबारे कस्ता-कस्ता कल्पना गरेका हुन ।
2

15. पिंजराको सुगा बमामा भएको भए के गर्न दियो ।
2

16. किन जानकीको चारले शिकारीसिंह उसलाई मुक गरिदिने आधू हर्देछ ।
2

17. कुनै एकको समस्या व्याख्या गर ।
(क) गो कस्तो हो ? कस्ते आयो ? बैसिक पिंजरामा के खायो ।
(ख) यो सब बुधने कोही हुन, हाय ! यसले मन रहेदैन ।

HSS/010

3

P.T.O.
(क) को होला थो, कसरक छोटा, कसरक बारू गर्षिः ?
कुन आमाले काख लिदामा बल्जे ल्गाका टुह दीम ?
कुन आमाले नजर खुलासे नूँभे ध्यानरको नजरस्वीप ?
किन मुझायो, किन बीलायो, किन मझुर्दे यो जीवनदीप ?

18. संक्षेपमा उत्तर देनुहोस्

(क) कुनै पनि बोलीते भाषाको दर्जा पाउँँ तलीहुँमा के के हुनुराउँछ ?
(ख) ‘स्वास्थ्यलाई मात्र धपाहरूलाई अब एकैले मौज गरे, बस !’
बो स्वास्थ्य पहाउने मान्त्री को हो ?
(ग) नेवारी भाषाले पहाडीले अचार नपाएको कामजो लेखः
(घ) खस भाषा कसरी नेपाली राजभाषा बन्न पुरुषो ?
(ङ) फड्के बाला र नौमती बालाको अन्तर छ?
(च) स्वास्थ्य भनेको के हो ?

19. “गोविंदली है खिंडी, चामे पिलिमा गुल्दी ओखाएर गुल्दी।”
गोविंदली रोक्ने कारण लेखः

20. सन् 1828 ति नेपाल राजभाषा बन्द बोलिका के का बोली बोलिने ?

21. नेपाली समाजमा पुरुषको कसरी स्थान ?

22. स्वास्थ्य प्रचारको कसरी स्थान ?

23. “त्यसौ त उसी रात्रो लाख नाइ। तर रात्री लागी कागदको मानेन्सित बिहे हुने र ?”
यो बालक कसरी, कुन प्रसारको भनेको हो ?

24. “को मेरो शानु हुस्ला?”
कसरी सोचने व्यक्ति को हुन ? उनले किन भस्ती सोचेका हुन ?

25. गोविंदलीको बिरत-बिरत ‘परालको आगो’ कथाको आधारमा गर।
2021
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
Full Marks – 80
Time – 3 Hours

General Instructions:
(i) All questions are compulsory.
(ii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.
(iii) Please write down the number of the question before attempting it.

1. Choose the correct answer:

(a) The British government assumed sovereignty over India by enacting the ‘Queen Proclamation Act’ of –

(i) 1773
(ii) 1833
(iii) 1858
(iv) 1919

(b) The Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee was –

(i) Jawaharlal Nehru
(ii) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(iii) Rajendra Prasad
(iv) K.M. Munshi

(c) The word ‘Dyarchy’ means –

(i) Double citizenship
(ii) Rule of Law
(iii) People’s government
(iv) Dual government

(d) The Executive Powers of the Union Government are vested in the –

(i) President
(ii) Prime Minister
(iii) Union Cabinet
(iv) Chief Justice of India

(e) The ______ is the leader of the Union Council of Ministers.

(i) Vice President
(ii) Prime Minister
(iii) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(iv) President

P.T.O.
(f) This fundamental right can be suspended during National emergency—
   (i) Right to Equality  (ii) Right to Freedom
   (iii) Freedom of Speech and Expression  (iv) Right to Constitutional Remedies

(g) State Council of Ministers are appointed by the—
   (i) Governor  (ii) Chief Minister
   (iii) President of India  (iv) State High Court

(h) The administrative head of the state Secretariat is—
   (i) Chief Minister  (ii) Chief Secretary
   (iii) Deputy Commissioner  (iv) Director

(i) Article _______ says, “There shall be the Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advice the Governor...”

   (i) 160  (ii) 161
   (iii) 162  (iv) 163

(j) The East India Company introduced District administration in—

   (i) 1857  (ii) 1772
   (iii) 1872  (iv) 1995

(k) The Deputy Commissioner is the Magistrate of the_______ in his district.

   (i) First Class  (ii) Second Class
   (iii) Third Class  (iv) Fourth Class

(l) The urban local self government found in Alzawl city is—

   (i) Municipal Council  (ii) Town Area Committee
   (iii) Municipal Corporation  (iv) Cantonment Board

(m) _______ was authorised by the Constitution to create All India Services.

   (i) Supreme Court  (ii) U.P.S.C.
   (iii) Lok Sabha  (iv) Rajya Sabha

(n) Under RTI, the P.I.O. should give information to the applicants within—

   (i) 30 days  (ii) 40 days
   (iii) 45 days  (iv) 60 days
(o) The Election Commission of India was established in —
   (i) 1947  (ii) 1950
   (iii) 1956  (iv) 1964

(p) The term of State Public Service Commission is —
   (i) 4 years  (ii) 5 years
   (iii) 6 years  (iv) 7 years

2. What is meant by ‘Socialism’?

3. Why is the President of India referred to as the ‘Nominal Head’?

4. What are the necessary qualifications to be a Governor?

5. What does the Chief Minister do as the Chairman of the State Cabinet?

6. State any two functions of the State Secretariat.

7. What is the Tribe Advisory Council?

8. In how many groups are the Central Services organised?

9. What is Lok Adalat?

10. Briefly explain any four characteristics of Sovereignty.

11. Mention any four functions of the Cabinet Secretary.

12. Highlight the executive powers and functions of the Deputy Commissioner.

13. State the reasons why civil servants are known as the backbone of the government.

14. Highlight the roles of the State Public Service Commission.

15. (a) Describe the features of Indian administration between 1858 – 1919.

   OR

   (b) What is Judiciary? Explain the importance of Judiciary.

HSS/026 3 P.T.O.
16. (a) Discuss the relationship between Minister and Secretary in the government.

OR

(b) Describe the functions of the Prime Minister as the political chief and the real executive.

17. (a) Discuss the legislative powers and functions of the Governor.

OR

(b) What are the functions of the Chief Secretary in the State Administration?

18. (a) Explain local self government. Discuss the importance of local self government in Indian context.

OR

(b) Highlight the comparison of the 5th and 6th Schedule of the Indian Constitution.
2021
POLITICAL SCIENCE
Full Marks – 80
Time – 3 Hours

General Instructions:
(i) All questions are compulsory.
(ii) Marks allotted to each question are indicated against it.
(iii) Please write down the number of the question before attempting it.

1. Choose the correct answer:  \(4 \times 1 = 4\)

(a) The U.N. agency concerned with the safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology is:
   (i) The UN Committee on Disarmament
   (ii) International Atomic Energy Agency
   (iii) UN International Safeguard Committee
   (iv) None of the above

(b) Which among the following statements about hegemony is incorrect?
   (i) The word implies the leadership or predominance of one state
   (ii) It was used to denote the predominance of Athens in the ancient Greece
   (iii) The country having hegemonic position will possess unchallenged military power
   (iv) Hegemonic position is fixed. Once a hegemon, always a hegemon

(c) Which among the following statements that describe the nature of Soviet economy is wrong?
   (i) Socialism was the dominant ideology
   (ii) State ownership / control existed over the factors of production
   (iii) People enjoyed economic freedom
   (iv) Every aspect of the economy was planned and controlled by the State

P.T.O.
(d) Who among the following adopted an 'Open door' policy?
   (i) China
   (ii) E.U.
   (iii) Japan
   (iv) U.S.A.

2. Fill in the blanks:
   (a) The Soviet political system was based on ________ ideology. (Capitalist / Socialist / Feudalist / Democratic)
   (b) The first General Elections in 1952 involved simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and _________. (The President of India / State Assemblies / Rajya Sabha / The Prime Minister)
   (c) One of the guiding principles of the ideology of the Swatantra Party was _________. (working class interests/protection of princely states / economy free from state control / autonomy of states within the Union)
   (d) The highest functionary of the UN is called _________. (The President / Secretary General / The Chairman / Security Council)

3. Write True or False against each of these statements:
   (a) Non-alignment allowed India to gain assistance both from the USA and USSR.
   (b) The Cold War has affected the relationship between India and Pakistan.
   (c) Humanitarian policies are implemented by the main organs and specialised agencies spread across the globe.
   (d) Only the permanent members of the Security Council possess the veto power.

4. Match the following:
   (a) Mapping of boundaries on grounds of different languages
      (i) Bihar Movement
   (b) Asoka Mehta
      (ii) Nagaland / Mizoram
   (c) Total Revolution
      (iii) Pakistan and Bangladesh
   (d) Secessionist demands on account of Tribal identity
      (iv) Praja Socialist Party
5. Mention _any two_ features that distinguish the Soviet economy from that of a capitalist country like the U.S.A. 

6. Write _one_ pillar and _one_ objective of the ASEAN Community.

7. Bring out _two_ major differences between the challenge of nation building for eastern and western regions of the country at the time of independence.

8. What would you consider as the main differences between Mexico and India under one party domination?

9. Mention _two_ reasons used by Nehru for keeping India Secular.

10. Write _two_ reasons which led to the mid-term elections in 1980.

11. "NAM was considered a third option by Third World countries". Do you think this option benefitted their growth during the peak of the Cold War?

12. What are the constraints on American hegemony today? Which _one_ of these do you expect to get more importance in the future?

13. What are the _four_ functions of the Security Council?

14. Identify _any two_ aspects of India’s Foreign policy that you would like to retain and _two_ that you would like to change, if you were to become a decision maker.

15. Write short notes on 'Consensus in Foreign policy matters'.

16. (a) What do you think about the statement that NAM has become irrelevant today? Give reasons to support your opinion.

   **OR**

   (b) Write an essay for and against the following proposition: "With the disintegration of the Second World, India should change its foreign policy and focus more on friendship with the US rather than with traditional friends like Russia."

17. (a) "If big and resourceful states cannot resist the U.S. hegemony, it is unrealistic to expect much smaller and weaker non-state actors to offer any resistance." Examine the proposition and give your opinion.

   **OR**

   (b) How did the European countries resolve their post-Second World War problems? Briefly outline the attempts that led to the formation of the European Union.
18. (a) If Bharatiya Jana Sangh or the Communist Party of India had formed the government after the first election, in which respects would the policies of the government have been different? Specify three differences each for both the parties. 

**OR**

(b) Did the prevalence of a 'one party dominance system' adversely affect the democratic nature of Indian politics?

19. (a) What reasons did the government give for declaring a National Emergency in 1975?

**OR**

(b) The Assam movement was a combination of cultural pride and economic backwardness. Explain.
2021
PSYCHOLOGY
(Theory)
Full Marks – 70
Time – 3 Hours

General Instructions:
(i) All questions are compulsory.
(ii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.
(iii) Please write down the number of the question before attempting it.

PART – A

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct alternatives from the given options: 7×1=7
   (a) ______ assessment is objective, standardised and organised. (Formal / Informal)
   (b) ______ is exceptional general ability shown in superior performance in a wide variety of areas. (Giftedness / Talents)
   (c) ______ refers to our ability to organise and monitor our own behaviour. (Self-esteem / Self-regulation)
   (d) The reaction to external stressors is called ______. (eustress / strain)
   (e) The most popular therapy presently is the ______ therapy. (Cognitive behaviour / Gestalt)
   (f) In Client-Centered Therapy, the therapist shows ______. (empathy/freedom)
   (g) ______ is the collection of people who have assembled for a special purpose. (Team/ Audience)

P.T.O.
2. State whether the following statements are True or False:
   
   (a) Attitude refers to an individual's underlying potential for acquiring skills.
   (b) Internal pressure he brought about from people who make excessive demands on us.
   (c) Coping is a dynamic situation-specific reaction to stress.
   (d) People in catatonic stupor remain motionless and silent for long stretches of time.
   (e) Gestalt therapy means treatment for the soul.
   (f) Cohesiveness refers to togetherness, binding or mutual attraction among group.
   (g) The most critical competencies that a counsellor needs to have is authenticity.

PART - B

3. Define emotional intelligence.
4. Differentiate between personal identity and social identity.
5. What is alcohol abuse and dependence?
6. What is psychotherapy?
7. Differentiate between team and crowd.
8. Define skill.

PART - C

9. Explain any three types of Multiple Intelligence described by Howard Gardner.
10. How does Freud explain the structure of personality?
11. Describe the General Adaptation Syndrome.
12. Explain the three stages of interview format.

PART - D

13. What is mental retardation? Write down the three basic features of mentally retarded. 1+3=4
14. Define coping. Explain the three coping strategies given by Endler and Parker. 1+3=4
15. Write in detail the four types of somatoform disorders.

16. If psychotherapy helps in treating psychological distress, give any four factors that contribute to healing.

17. Explain the four important elements of group structure.

**PART – E**

18. Explain the Rorschach Inkblot Test and the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT).

19. Define anxiety. Discuss the major anxiety disorders and their symptoms.
2021
SOCIOLGY
Full Marks - 80
Time - 3 Hours

General Instructions:
(i) All questions are compulsory.
(ii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.
(iii) Please write down the number of the question before attempting it.

1. Choose the correct answer from the options given below: 6x1=6

   (a) Demography is the systematic study of –
       (i) Nationalism
       (ii) Population
       (iii) Stratification
       (iv) Integration.

   (b) The term status symbol was coined by –
       (i) Max Weber
       (ii) Emile Durkheim
       (iii) Karl Marx
       (iv) Herbert Spencer

   (c) Tea Industry began in India in –
       (i) 1890
       (ii) 1850
       (iii) 1851
       (iv) 1940

   (d) What was the name of an organisation which Hindu Community in Bengal formed?
       (i) Arya Sabha
       (ii) Dharma Sabha
       (iii) Brahma Samaj
       (iv) Arya Samaj

   (e) TNCs stands for –
       (i) Tele Network Corporations
       (ii) Transnational Corporations
       (iii) Times National Corporations
       (iv) Tata National Corporations

P.T.O.
(f) The first modern Industries in India were—
   (i) Sugar, cotton and coal mines         (ii) Cotton, jute, coal mines and railways
   (iii) Cotton, jute, petrol and diesel    (iv) Cotton, coal mines and petrol

2. State whether the following statements are True or False: 5×1=5
   (a) NASDAQ is the name of a major electronic stock exchange based in New York.
   (b) Prejudices are often grounded in stereotypes.
   (c) A modern and prosperous India, as visualised by Mahatma Gandhi, was to be built on steel plants or dams and power stations.
   (d) Jotiba Phule was the one who opened the first school for women in Pune.
   (e) Old technologies speeded up various forms of communication.

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer from the options given below: 5×1=5
   (a) The American census of ______ was the first modern census.
      (i) 1710         (ii) 1791
      (iii) 1709        (iv) 1790
   (b) ______ refer to pre-conceived opinions or attitude held by members of one group towards another.
      (i) Prejudices  (ii) Stereotypes
      (iii) Discrimination (iv) Exclusion
   (c) In the ______, India will be witnessing fast pace of urbanisation.
      (i) 19th Century (ii) 16th Century
      (iii) 18th Century (iv) 21st Century
   (d) Agricultural land is the single most important resource and form of property in ______ society.
      (i) town         (ii) urban
      (iii) rural       (iv) city

HSS/013
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Contd.
(e) The basic task of a _____ is to control workers and get more work out of them.

(i) president  (ii) manager  (iii) boss  (iv) leader

4. What are Preventive Checks?

5. What is jajmani System?

6. 'Discrimination refers to actual behaviour towards another group or individual.' Explain.

7. What is social exclusion?

8. Define the term Agrarian structure.

9. Who were Mistris?

10. What is Corporate culture?

11. Answer any two from the following questions:

(a) What is meant by 'birth rate' and 'death rate'? Explain why the birth rate is relatively slow to fall while the death rate declines much faster.

(b) What is the role of the ideas of separation and hierarchy in the caste system?

(c) Explain the basic argument of the theory of demographic transition. Why is the transition period associated with 'population explosion'?

(d) In what ways can changes in social structure lead to changes in family structure?

12. Industrialisation and Urbanisation are linked processes. Explain.

13. Write a critical essay on Sanskritisation.


15. Explain how globalisation has affected our culture.

16. Environment movements often also contain economic and identity issues. Explain.

17. Write short notes on Tribal Movement.

HSS/013

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P.T.O.
18. (a) What changes did colonialism bring about in the caste system?  

OR

(b) Elucidate some of the features that the caste system imposes.

19. (a) How have caste and kin networks contributed to the success of a business?  

OR

(b) In what ways did the Indian economy change after the coming of colonialism?

20. (a) Write an essay on the features of Social Stratification.

OR

(b) How are the Other Backward Castes different from the Dalits (or Scheduled Castes)?