

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* : 4×1=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 : 4×1=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

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4. What is meant by double counting ? Mention the *two* methods used to avoid the problem of double counting. 2
5. What are taxes? Name the *two* types of taxes. $1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=2$
6. Write *any two* objectives of government budget. $1+1=2$
7. What is macroeconomics ? Give *any three* points of differences between macroeconomics and microeconomics. $1+3=4$
8. (a) Explain *any four* primary and secondary functions of money. 4

OR

- (b) Explain *any four* functions of central bank. 4
9. Explain the relationship between marginal propensity to consume (MPC) and investment multiplier (K) with the help of an illustration. $3+1=4$
10. On the basis of the following data about an economy which consists of two firms, calculate: $3+3=6$
- (a) Value-added by firm A and B.
- (b) Gross value added or gross domestic product at factor cost.

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

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. 1+1=2
18. Explain *any four* main features of Indian agriculture. 4
19. Explain *any four* failures of Indian planning. 4
20. (a) Define poverty. Mention *any three* main causes of poverty. 1+3=4

OR

- (b) What is organic farming? Mention *any three* advantages of organic farming. 1+3=4
21. What is the full form of LPG? Describe *any five* positive impacts of the LPG policies. 1+5=6
22. (a) What steps have been initiated by the government to improve agricultural market system in India? 6

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. 1+2+3=6

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 :

8×1=8

- (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

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- (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* :

4×1=4

- (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 :

4×1=4

- (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'. 2
5. What is heredity? 2
6. What is forgetting? 2
7. Define the term 'Adjustment'. 2
8. What is counselling? 2
9. Explain social environment. 2
10. Explain the changing concept of psychology. 4
11. Discuss the relationship between psychology and education. 4
12. "Both heredity and environment interact to form an individual's personality". Explain this statement. 4

13. Explain *any four* characteristics of attention. 4
14. Discuss the various factors which affect memory. 4
15. Briefly explain educational and vocational guidance. 4
16. What is development? Differentiate between growth and development. 2+5=7
17. Define learning. Explain learning by conditioning with the help of an experiment. 2+5=7
18. (a) What is personality ? Briefly discuss the personality of extroverts, introverts and ambiverts. 2+5=7

OR

- (b) What is Intelligence ? Explain Spearman's Two factor theory and Multi factor theory of Intelligence. 2+5=7
19. What is mental health ? Enlist and briefly explain the characteristics of a mentally healthy person . 2+5=7

2021

ENGLISH

(CORE)

Full Marks – 80

Time – 3 Hours

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.

P.T.O.

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 : $2 \times 2 = 4$
- (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 : $2 \times 1 = 2$
- (a) Reactive depression arises out of –
 - (i) environmental factors
 - (ii) biochemical changes in the brain
 - (iii) emotional factors
 - (iv) disintegration of joint family system

- (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 :

2×1=2

- (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 common-sense 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 farm land, 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. 4
- (b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words. 3

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. 5
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
5. (a) You are Lianmawia / Lianmawii of Y-02, Chaltlang, Aizawl. You have seen an advertisement in 'Vanglaini' inviting applications for the post of English⁴Lecturer in Fairdale Higher Secondary School, Kawnpui, Mizoram. Write a letter in response to the advertisement. Also give your detailed bio-data. 10

OR

- (b) You are James, H/No-007, Dawrpui, Aizawl. Recently you bought a mobile phone from 'The Phone Shop', Bazar Bungawn, 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. 10
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. 5
(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. 5

SECTION – C : Literature (40 marks)

7. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow : 4×1=4

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

- (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,
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...

4×1=4

- (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 : 3×2=6
- (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 : 4×2=8
- (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 Muzzafarpur ?
10. Choose the correct answer from the given options : 2×1=2
- (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 : 5
- (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
 (ii) 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 indispensable 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'.

OR

(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 : 5×1=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* : 5×1=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.

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- (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 :

4×1=4

- | <i>A</i> | <i>B</i> | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|
| (a) Seasonal migration of nomads with their animals | (i) Settlement | |
| (b) Cluster of houses | (ii) National Highway No. 7 | |
| (c) Connects Varanasi with Kanyakumari | (iii) Eutrophication | |
| (d) Rise in the concentration of organic and inorganic matters in water | (iv) Transhumance | |
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4. Explain in brief the traditional approaches to the study of Human Geography. 2
5. Compare between Computer networking and Internet. 2
6. What are the *two* migration trends in India ? 2
7. Differentiate between main worker and marginal worker. 2
8. Define *any two* measures of fertility. 2
9. Point out *any two* factors responsible for increase in world's population. 2
10. 'Air transport is the fastest means of transport'. Mention *three* physical factors affecting the development of air transport. 3
11. Define *three* factors determining the types of rural settlement. 3
12. What are the *three* crop seasons in India ? 3
13. Classify industry into *three* categories according to its size. 3
14. Determine *any three* geographical conditions for the successful cultivation of rice. 3
15. What is Environmental pollution ? What are the *two* sources of air pollution ? 3
16. 'Water transport is not developed in Mizoram'. Give *four* reasons in support of this statement. 4
17. What problems are faced in rural settlements in developing countries ? 4
18. What techniques and methods are necessary to harvest rain water ? 4
19. What are the different gauges of Indian railways ? 4

20. What are the various characteristics of commercial animal grazing? 5
21. On the given outline map of the world, locate and label the following : 1+1=2
- (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 : 1+1+1=3
- (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 :

10×1=10

- (a) People living in the forest were termed as –
 - (i) Nishadas
 - (ii) Suvarnakara
 - (iii) Vanik
 - (iv) Shrenis
- (b) The study of Coin is called –
 - (i) Epigraphy
 - (ii) Numismatics
 - (iii) Pictography
 - (iv) Palacography
- (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

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- (g) A sufi who claim proximity to Allah –
- (i) Qual (ii) Zikr
(iii) Auqaf (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 : 6×1=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 Milkiyat, 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 : 8×2=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 Patriliney may have been particularly important among elite families. 3

OR

- (b) How do archaeologists trace socio-economic differences in Harrapan Society ? What are the differences that they notice ? $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3$

5. (a) Discuss the major beliefs and practices that characterized Sufism. 3

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. 3

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 ? 3

OR

- (b) Examine how and why rulers tried to establish connections with the traditions of the Nayanars and Sufis. $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3$

8. (a) Why were the Jotedars a powerful figure in many areas of rural Bengal ? 3

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 ? 3

OR

- (b) Why was Charkha chosen as a symbol of Nationalism ? 3

10. (a) Describe some of the distinctive features of Mohenjodaro. 5

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

(b) How important were gender differences in early societies ? Give reasons for your answer. 2+3=5

12. (a) What were the advantages and disadvantages of enclosing agricultural land within the fortified area of the city ? 5

OR

(b) Examine the role played by Zamindars in Mughal India. 5

13. (a) How did the Paharias respond to the coming of outsiders ? 5

OR

(b) Why was the revolt particularly widespread in Awadh ? What prompted the peasants, Taluqdars and Zamindars to join the revolt ? 2½+2½=5

14. (a) What steps did the British take to quell the uprising ? 5

OR

(b) In what way did Mahatma Gandhi transform the nature of the National Movement ? 5

15. (a) On the given outline map of India, locate *any five* Minor Rock Edicts of Asokan inscription. 5

OR

(b) On the given outline map of India, locate *any five* places where Indian National Congress session was held during 1915-1930. 5

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. निम्नलिखित काव्य-पंक्तियों को ध्यान से पढ़िए और पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

रोटी उसकी, जिसका अनाज, जिसकी ज़मीन, जिनका श्रम है;

अब कौन उलट सकता स्वतंत्रता का सुसिद्ध, सीधा क्रम है ।

आजादी है अधिकार परिश्रम का पुनीत फल पाने का,

आजादी है अधिकार शोषणों की धजियाँ उड़ाने का ।

गौरव की भाषा नई सीख, भिखमंगो की आवाज़ बदल,

सिमटी बाँहो को खोल गरुड़, उड़ने का अब अंदाज़ बदल ।

स्वाधीन मनुज की इच्छा के आगे पहाड़ हिल सकते हैं;

रोटी क्या ? ये अंबरवाले सोर सिंगार मिल सकते हैं ।

(क) सच्चे अर्थों में रोटी पर किसका अधिकार है ?

1

(ख) आजादी क्यों आवश्यक है ?

1

P.T.O.

- (ग) गौरव की भाषा क्या बदल देती है ? 1
- (घ) कवि व्यक्ति को कैसा जीवन जीने का संदेश देता है ? 1
- (ङ) आज़ाद व्यक्ति क्या कर सकता है ? 2

2. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

आजकल विचारकों का ध्यान इस सवाल की ओर बार-बार जाता है कि आज से सौ-पचास वर्ष बाद भारत का रूप क्या होने वाला है। क्या वह ऐसा भारत होगा, जिसे विवेकानंद और गाँधी पहचान सकेंगे अथवा बदलकर वह पूरा का पूरा अमेरिका और यूरोप बन जाएगा ? पिछले सौ-डेढ़ सौ 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 आच्छन्न है। स्वतंत्रता के बाद से आधुनिकता का प्रश्न अत्यंत प्रखर हो रहा है, क्योंकि चिंतक यह मानते हैं कि हमने अगर आधुनिकता का चरण शीघ्रता के साथ नहीं किया, तो हमारा अंधकारपूर्ण हो जाएगा। अतएव यह प्रश्न विचारणीय है कि आधुनिक बनने पर भारत का कौन-सा रूप बचने वाला है और कौन मिट जाने वाला है।

- (क) प्रस्तुत गद्यांश के लिए उपयुक्त शीर्षक दीजिए। 1
- (ख) आधुनिकता की ओर बढ़ते भारत को अभी भी क्या समझा जाता है ? 1
- (ग) सौ-पचास वर्ष बाद भारत का कैसा रूप होने वाला है और क्यों ? 2
- (घ) भारत की स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत के सम्मुख कौन-सा प्रश्न महत्त्वपूर्ण है और क्यों ? 2

खण्ड - 'ख'

3. निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक पर निबंध लिखिए : 8

- (क) कोविड-19 (कोरोना वायरस)
- (ख) इंटरनेट-लाभ और हानियाँ
- (ग) स्वास्थ्य ही सच्चा धन है
- (घ) नारी शिक्षा

4. मिज़ोरम में कोविड-19 के कारण दिन-प्रतिदिन व्यवहार में आने वाली वस्तुओं की कीमत बढ़ रही है। इस विषय पर एक रिपोर्ट लिखिए। 5
5. अपने विद्यालय के 'शिक्षक दिवस' समारोह पर एक प्रतिवेदन तैयार कीजिए। 5
6. मोबाइल की सुविधा और असुविधा को रेखांकित करते हुए एक फीचर लिखिए। 5

खण्ड - 'ग'

7. निम्नलिखित पद्यांश से संबंधित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

(अ) कविता एक खेल है बच्चों को बहाने

बाहर भीतर

यह घर, वह घर

सब घर एक कर देने के माने

बच्चा ही जाने।

(क) इस काव्यांश के कवि तथा कविता का नाम लिखिए। 1

(ख) बच्चों के खेलों और कविता रचने में क्या समानता है? 1

(ग) बच्चा खेल-खेल में कौन-सा महत्वपूर्ण काम कर देता है? 1

(घ) कविता को खेल क्यों कहा गया है? 2

(ङ) इस पद्यांश का संदेश स्पष्ट कीजिए। 3

अथवा

(आ) हम दूरदर्शन पर बोलेंगे

हम समर्थ शक्तिवान

हम एक दुर्बल को लाएँगे

एक बंद कमरे में

उससे पूछेंगे तो आप क्या अपाहिज हैं?

तो आप क्यों अपाहिज हैं?

आपका अपाहिजपन तो दुख देता होगा

देता है?

(कैमरा दिखाओ इसे बड़ा बड़ा)

हाँ तो बताइए आपका दुख क्या है जल्दी बताइए वह दुख बताइए

बता नहीं पाएगा

- (क) इस पद्यांश के कवि तथा कविता का नाम लिखिए । 1
- (ख) समर्थ शक्तिवान लोग दुर्बल को दूरदर्शन पर क्यों लाते है ? 1
- (ग) अपाहिज से पूछे गए प्रश्नों से उसपर क्या असर होता है ? 1
- (घ) प्रस्तुतकर्ता दूरदर्शन पर अपाहिज से जल्दी-जल्दी दुख प्रकट करने के लिए क्यों कहता है ? 2
- (ङ) इस कविता में किस पर व्यंग्य किया गया है ? 3

8. निम्नलिखित पद्यांश से सौन्दर्यबोध संबंधित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

(अ) हो जाए न पथ में रात कहीं,

मंजिल भी तो है दूर नहीं

यह सोच थका दिन का पंथी भी जल्दी-जल्दी चलता है !

दिन जल्दी-जल्दी ढलता है !

(क) इस पद्यांश में किस चीज़ की व्यग्रता का चित्रण किया गया है ? 1

(ख) भाषा की विशेषता लिखिए । 1

(ग) जल्दी-जल्दी में कौन-सा अलंकार है ? 1

(घ) भाव-सौन्दर्य स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2

अथवा

(आ) झूमने लगे फल,

रस अलौकिक,

अमृत धाराएँ फूटतीं

रोपाई क्षण की,

कटाई अनंतता की

लूटते रहने से जरा भी नहीं कम होती ।

रस का अक्षय पात्र सदा का छोटा मेरा खेत चौकोना ।

- (क) कवि ने कविता की तुलना किससे की है ? 1
- (ख) कविता में प्रयुक्त भाषा की विशेषता बताइए । 1
- (ग) 'रस' शब्द में कौन-सा अलंकार है ? 1
- (घ) भाव-सौन्दर्य स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2

9. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो के उत्तर दीजिए : 2×2=4

- (क) जन्म से ही वे अपने साथ लाते हैं कपास-कपास के बारे में सोचें कि कपास से बच्चों का क्या संबंध बन सकता है ?
- (ख) 'सहर्ष स्वीकार है' नामक कविता में कवि को अपने जीवन में सब कुछ सहर्ष क्यों स्वीकार है ?
- (ग) अस्थिर सुख पर दुख की छाया पंक्ति में दुख की छाया किसे कहा गया है और क्यों ?

10. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़िए और पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

(अ) बाज़ार आमंत्रित करता है कि आओ मुझे लूटो और लूटो । सब भूल जाओ, मुझे देखो । मेरा रूप और किसके लिए है ? मैं तुम्हारे लिए हूँ । नहीं कुछ चाहते हो, तो भी क्या हरज़ है । अजी आओ भी । इस आमंत्रण में यह खूबी है कि आग्रह नहीं है । आग्रह तिरस्कार जगाता है । लेकिन ऊँचे बाज़ार का आमंत्रण मूक होता है और उससे चाह जगती है । चाह मतलब अभाव । चैक बाज़ार में खड़े होकर आदमी को लगने लगता है कि उसके अपने पास काफ़ी नहीं है और चाहिए, और चाहिए । मेरा यहाँ कितना परिमित है और यहाँ कितना अतुलित है ओह !

- (क) पाठ तथा लेखक का नाम लिखिए । 1
- (ख) बाज़ार के आमंत्रण के स्वरूप को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1
- (ग) बाज़ार के आमंत्रण की क्या विशेषता होती है ? 1
- (घ) ऊँचे बाज़ार का आमंत्रण कैसा होता है ? 1
- (ङ) इस प्रकार के आमंत्रण से आदमी क्या महसूस करने लगता है ? 2

अथवा

(आ) एक-एक बार मुझे मालूम होता है कि यह शिरीष एक अदभुत अवधूत है। दुःख हो या सुख, वह हार नहीं मानता। न ऊधो का लेना, न माधो का देना। जब धरती और आसमान जलते रहते हैं, तब भी यह हज़रत जाने कहीं से अपना रस खींचते रहते हैं। मौज में आठों याम मस्त रहते हैं। एक वनस्पतिशास्त्री ने मुझे बताया है कि यह उस श्रेणी का पेड़ है जो वायुमंडल से अपना रस खींचता है। ज़रूर खींचता होगा। नहीं तो भयंकर लू के समय इतने कोमल तंतुजाल और ऐसे सुकुमार केसर को कैसे उगा सकता था? अवधूतों के मुहँ से ही संसार की सबसे सरस रचनाएँ निकलती हैं। कबीर बहुत कुछ इस शिरीष के समान ही थे, मस्त और बेपरवा, पर सरस और मादक। कालीदास भी ज़रूर अनासक्त योगी रहे होंगे। शिरीष के फूल फकड़ाना डाना मस्ती से ही उपाज सकते हैं और 'मेघदूत' का काव्य उसी प्रकार के अनासक्त अनाविल उन्मुक्त हृदय में उमड़ सकता है। जो कवि अनासक्त नहीं रह सका, जो फकड़ नहीं बन सका, जो किए-कराए का लेखा-जोखा मिलाने में उलझ गया, वह भी क्या कवि है?

- | | |
|---|---|
| (क) लेखक शिरीष की तुलना अवधूत से क्यों करता है ? | 1 |
| (ख) शिरीष जीवन-रस कहीं से खींचता है ? | 1 |
| (ग) कबीर को शिरीष के समान क्यों कहा गया है ? | 1 |
| (घ) लेखक सच्चा कवि किसे मानता है ? | 1 |
| (ङ) शिरीष के फूलों के लिए कौन-सा गुण होना चाहिए ? | 2 |

11. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए : 4×3=12

- (क) भक्तिन अपना वास्तविक नाम लोगों से क्यों छुपाती थी ?
- (ख) भक्तिन के आ जाने से महादेवी अधिक देहाती कैसे हो गई ?
- (ग) लुट्टन पहलवान ने ऐसा क्यों कहा होगा कि मेरा गुरु कोई पहलवान नहीं, यही ढोल है ?
- (घ) लुट्टन सिंह को पहलवान बनने की प्रेरणा कैसे मिली ?
- (ङ) चालीं सबसे ज्यादा स्वयं पर कब हँसता है ?

12. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

(क) वसंत पाटील कौन था ? उसकी लेखक से दोस्ती क्यों और कैसे बनी ?

(ख) मुअनजो-दड़ो की सभ्यता सफाई और स्वच्छता के प्रति सावधान थी - सिद्ध कीजिए ।

(ग) किस घटना के कारण ऐन को लगा कि उसकी पूरी दुनिया उलट-पुलट गई है और क्यों ?

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

4

अथवा

(ख) 'डायरी के पन्ने' के आधार पर महिलाओं के बारे में ऐन फ्रेंक के विचारों पर प्रकाश डालिए ।

4

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: 4×1=4

- (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 _____. (1985/1895/1975)
- (c) Being non-polar, _____ are insoluble in water but soluble in benzene, ether, etc. (Alkenes/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 ? 2
5. Write the target group of ICDS. 2
6. Explain *any two* rights of consumers. 2
7. Write the composition of ORS given by WHO. 2
8. Suggest *two* ways to prevent yourself from COVID-19. 2
9. Write the reaction between acid and base. 2
10. Write *any six* qualities of safe drinking water. 3
11. Give the reasons why a family needs to supplement its income. 3
12. Give *six* advantages of using nylon fabric for making clothes. 3
13. Elaborate *six* precautions to be taken to prevent Diptheria from spreading. 3

14. Write *any three* importance of consumer education. 3
 15. Write the classification of hydrocarbons. 3
 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. 3
 17. Write *six* factors affecting the selection of design. 3
 18. What are the causes of socio emotional disadvantages amongst children ? 5
 19. Explain in brief *any five* principles of meal planning. 5
 20. Explain in brief, the salient features of Consumer Protection Act (COPRA), 1986. 5
 21. Explain briefly *any five* factors affecting the selection of clothing. 5
-

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 put zat chu a zawnah tarlan 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 chhan chu lung kan rual ngei ang a. (Hrai / Lung / Tuai)
 - (b) Chung muvanlai _____ tawng lo nen. (kawplai / di / hrai)
 - (c) Chhun nipui sen sa hnuaiah, Thlir chang thinlai _____. (hnemtu / tihlimtu / tihnimtu)
 - (d) Zorama leng chi tin hnam tin, _____ hraichawi kan ni. (Chhinlung / Zofa / Pi pute)
2. Hausiampa'n, 'Hawilo par an khâl e zing phûlah' a tih hi eng tihna nge? 2
3. 'Phengphe nunnem' tih hla phuahtu hian eng a thlirin nge 'hringnun hi ka tahpui thin' a tih? 2
4. 'Kar a hla' phuahtu Lalhmingthanga kha a ngaihawng ngaia a lunglen dan tlangpui in zirlai behchhanin han ziah teh. 4
5. 'Pi pu chhuahtlang hlui' tih hla atang hian kan pi leh pute'n lungdawha an thil dah hrang hrangte leh lungdawn an hman atangkainate han sawi teh. 2+4=6

P.T.O.

THEN HNIHNA : THU

6. A dik ber hmangin a kar awlte dah khat rawh : 4×1=4
- (a) Mizo zinga hla phuah thiam mimal hming kan hriat hmasak ber chu _____ a ni.
(Laltheri / Lalvunga / Lianchja / Pi Hmuaki)
- (b) In zirlai buin thinrimna hneh dan tha ber a tih chu _____ a ni. (ngawih reng / ring theih tawpa zai / inngaihtlawm leh mi ngaihdam)
- (c) Dam chhung mi hmuak apiang i _____ ni se. (thu / ta / tirh)
- (d) Vanneihna kailawn pawimawh tak pakhat chu _____ a ni. (rinawmna / taihmakna / dawhtheihna / huaisenna)
7. Heng zawhnate hi chhang rawh : 2×2=4
- (a) Dr. C. Lalhrekima'n 'Mipui thinrim pungkawm zingah hian an inzep ve thin' a tih kha eng nge ?
- (b) Khawvela hming inkawp fuh em em mai, pakhat sawi chuan a dang rilrua lo lang lo thei lo thin pahnih sawi rawh.
8. C. Lalsiamthanga'n hnam pawia khawih ngei ang a tih kha eng nge ni ? 4
9. Mizo thawnthu atangin pi leh pute thil ngaihdan, an thlir dan leh an suangtuahnate sawi rawh. 6

THEN THUMNA : LEMCHAN

10. A dik ber thlang chhuak rawh : 2×1=2
- (a) Thingsei atanga Lalhniangi te va pemna khua chu _____ a ni. (Maubuang / Neihbawi / Hmuifang)
- (b) 'Nui hnuhnung zawk zawng kan la awm chek ang' tih thu sawitu chu _____ a ni.
(Thangzawra / Chawnghrima / Thangzuala)

11. Thangzawra'n vai run a châk chhan sawi la, silai neih belh a duh chhan sawi bawh rawh. 1+1=2
12. 'Ka pa... vanduaina hi a bân a sei mang e aw'. He thu hi tu sawi nge ? Eng vangin nge hetia a sawi ? 1+3=4
13. Thangzawra leh Lalhniangi te inkara hmangaihna thawntu ngaihnaawm, Chawngghrima a lo lan avanga lungchhiat thlak tak ni si kha ngaihnaawm takin han sawi teh. 6

THEN LINA : GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION

14. A dik zawk thlang chhuak rawh : 2×1=2
- (a) Zawhte a rûm (ngal ngal / ngul ngul) mai.
- (b) A hmai ava bawl nasa (tak tak / tek tuk) ve.
15. A hnuaia Tawng Upate zingah hian a thu awmze mipui thlang chhuak rawh : 2×1=2
- (a) A tak tak ni lo, a behbawm.
(a kahna tawh a tha / a phaw vuak / chhimbu dawi / mi inang sa inang)
- (b) Nei teuh ; chang tawh ; mahni chauha chang bik.
(Lersia se chi tha ang / phung sa serh sem ang / mi sa hmim tipuar / pusum tel)
16. 'Kaihza veng' tih hi a awmzia hrilhfiah la, a tifah turin thu phuah rawh. 1+1=2
17. Lalmuanpuia, Zonuam veng i ni a. Misualin i dawr an rawk chungchangah Vaivakawn Police Station-a theh luh tur First Information Report (FIR) han ziaq teh. 4
18. A hnuaia thupui i duh ber hmangin Essay thumal 250 velin han ziaq teh : 6
- (a) Hripui kara Zonun zemawi
- (b) Ram leh hnam humhalh
- (c) Kan ramin kan mualphopui

THEN NGANA : RAPID READER

19. A dik ber thlang chhuak rawh : 2×1=2
- (a) Sava chi khat, a hram chu pi leh puten chhiatna thlentu nia an ngaih chu _____ .
(Chhimbuk /Awingek /Tuitu /Chingpirinu)
- (b) Hrangchhuana iptu hrui kha eng mei nge?
(Ngau / Keite /Zawng /Hauhuk)
20. Chawngmawii'n Siaia a ngaih zawn der chhan kha sawi rawh. 2
21. Khuai lui kha eng lui nge an tih baw kha? Lui pawimawh tak a nihna chhan han sawi teh. 1+1=2
22. Hrangchhuana te in atanga Chawngmawii thil hawn hlut dan kha sawi rawh. 2
23. Khuai ur nan Aidu ro hman a thatna leh Tum hnah erawh a that loh dan kha han sawi teh. 2
24. Siaia'n Hrangchhuana laka tlawm hliah 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 गद्यांश पढेर सोधिएका प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर सरल भाषामा लेख :

साठी सत्तरी वर्षअघि गान्धीजीले फुकेको मन्त्रले जुन काम गर्यो अथवा जति मात्रामा यो मन्त्र प्रभावशाली भएको थियो, आज त्यो मन्त्र हामी प्रत्येकले लिनुपरेको छ, त्यसलाई कार्यान्वित गर्नु परेको छ । अघि यो मन्त्र स्वदेशी वस्तु मात्र प्रयोग गर्नलाई अनि स्वाधीनता हासिल गर्नलाई फुकेको थियो। आज यो मन्त्र फुकिंदै छ स्वाधीनतालाई दिगो बनाउन स्वाधीनतालाई सार्थक बनाउन, हजारौं संतहरूको त्याग र बलिदानले निर्माण भएको यो स्वाधीनता सुखी जीवनको एउटै साधन बनाउन ।

स्वदेशमा तयार भएका वस्तुहरू मात्र हामिले किनेर प्रयोग गर्न थाल्यौं भने देशको पैसा देशभित्र नै रहन्छ अथवा हामीभित्रमा नै घुमिरहन्छ । यो पैसा अन्तर्गत कहीं जाँदैन । यसो हुँदा हाम्रै मानिसले यो पैसाको लाभ उठाउन सक्छन अनि यो पैसा स्वदेशमा नै घुमिरहने हुनाले साँचे धन अथवा किसिम-किसिमका वस्तुहरू उपजाउने वा तयार गर्ने अक्सर मात्र होइन, तर प्रेरणा पनि हाम्रै मानिहरूले पाउँछन् । जब देशमा उत्पादन प्रचुर हुन्छ अथवा मानिसहरूकोमा पैसा प्रशस्त हुन्छ, त्यति बेला हामी देख्छौं देशमा कुनै कुराको खाँचो नभएको अर्को शब्दमा भनु भने देश प्रगतिको पथमा दौडिएको अनि सबै कुराहरूले सम्पन्न भएको कारण उन्नति भनेको यही हो । प्रगतिशील राष्ट्रहरूका लक्षण यही हुन । आर्थिक क्षेत्रमा आत्म-निर्भरता आएपछि मात्र कुनै राष्ट्रले अन्य क्षेत्रमा प्रगति गर्नसक्छ वा विकास गर्ने समय र प्रयोजनीय सामग्रीहरू जुटाउनसक्छ ।

- | | |
|--|---|
| (क) गान्धीजीले कस्तो मन्त्र फुकेको भनिएको छ ? | 1 |
| (ख) देशको विकासको निम्ति कुन क्षेत्र सबैभन्दा महत्त्वपूर्ण छ ? | 1 |
| (ग) प्रगतिशील राष्ट्रहरूको लक्षण के हो ? | 1 |
| (घ) गान्धीले दिनुभएको मन्त्र अहिले के को निम्ति उपयोगमा ल्याउन परेको छ ? | 2 |

P.T.O.

- (ङ) के गर्नाले देशको पैसा देशमै रहन्छ ? 2
- (च) निम्नलिखित अर्थ भएको शब्द गद्यांशबाट खोजेर लेख : 1+1=2
- (i) काममा लगाएको
- (ii) बाटोमा
- (छ) यस गद्यांशलाई सुहाउँदो शिर्षक देउ । 1

खण्ड – 'ख' (व्याकरण औ रचना : 25 अंक)

2. (क) सम्झ तिमि राकेश हौ । तिम्रो मित्र गोपाल गुरुडले यसपाली बी ए को परीक्षामा मिजौराम युनिभर्सिटीदेखी प्रथम श्रेणीमा उत्तीर्ण भएकोमा खुशी जनाउँदै एउटा बधाई-पत्र लेख । 5
- अथवा
- (ख) सम्झ तिमि छात्रवासमा बसेर स्कूलमा पढ्दैछौ । छात्रवासको बारेमा बताउँदै तिम्रो पितालाई एउटा व्यक्तिगत पत्र लेख । 5
3. कुनै एक विषयमा लगभग 250 शब्द को निबन्ध रचना गर : 8
- (क) विज्ञानको चमत्कार
- (ख) नशालु पदार्थ
- (ग) पुस्तकालय
4. खाली ठाँउ भरेर उखानहरू पूरा गर : (कुनै दुइ) 2×1=2
- (क) जुन गोरुको सिंग छैन त्यसकै नाम _____ ।
- (ख) पाँचै औंला _____ हुँदैन ।
- (ग) नयाँ जोगीको बाक्लो _____ ।
5. कुनै दुइ शब्दहरूको दुइ-दुइवटा पर्यायवाची शब्द लेख : 2×1=2
- (क) मूर्ख
- (ख) सूर्य
- (ग) हस्त
6. कुनै दुइ शब्द-समूहको सारशब्द लेख : 2×1=2
- (क) बाँसका नरम टुसा सिन्की झैं खाँदी अमिल्याएको खाने कुरा
- (ख) काममा लाग्ने
- (ग) दिनको एक भाग
- (घ) पानीमा बस्ने प्राणी

7. तलका कुनै दुइ अनेकार्थक शब्दहरूका बेग्ला-बेग्लै अर्थ निस्कने गरी तिनीहरूलाई चलाएर दुइ-दुइवटा वाक्य रचना गर : 2×1=2
- (क) मान
(ख) हाल
(ग) दर्शन
8. कुनै दुइ भिन्नार्थक शब्दहरूका बेग्ला-बेग्लै अर्थ बुझाउन तिनीहरूको प्रयोगद्वारा वाक्य रचना गर : 2×1=2
- (क) दाम, डाम
(ख) जाति, जाती
(ग) खालि, खाली
9. कुनै दुइ वाग्धारको अर्थ खोल्न तिनीहरूलाई चलाएर वाक्य रचना गर : 2×1=2
- (क) हात लामो गर्नु
(ख) मुख बार्नु
(ग) पोल खोलिनु
(घ) डाडु पन्यु हातमा हुनु

खण्ड – 'ग' (साहित्य : 45 अंक)

10. 'भिखारी' कवितामा भिखारीले के के पुकारा गरेको छ ? 1
11. हिजोआज 'बहादुर' लाई के गर्न कर लागिरहेछ ? 1
12. जाबीको चराले शिकारीसित कस्तो बिन्ती गरेको छ ? 1
13. मेरा बान्धव बाबू र आमा, बस्छन वनका एक कुनामा
कोसित पोखुँ मनको ताप, गर्दै पिंजराबाट विलाप ।
यो पंक्ति कुन कविताबाट लिइएको हो र यसको रचनाकार को हुन ? 1
14. कविले भिखारीबारे कस्ता-कस्ता कल्पना गरेका छन ? 2
15. पिंजराको सुगा बनमा भएको भए के गर्ने थियो ? 2
16. किन जावीको चराले शिकारीसित उसलाई मुक्त गरिदिने आग्रह गर्दछ ? 2
17. कुनै एको सप्रसंग व्याख्या गर : 5
- (क) यो कस्तो हो ? कसरी आयो ? बसिकन पिंजरामा के खायो ।
यो सब बुझ्ने कोही छैन, हाय ! यसैले मन रहँदैन ॥

- (ख) को होला यो, कसको छोरो, कसको बाबु गरीब ?
 कुन आमाले काख लिंदामा बल्थे टुगाका दुइ दीप ?
 कुन आशाले नजर खुलायो सूर्य चन्द्रको नजरसमीप ?
 किन मुरझायो, किन बौलायो, किन मधुरो यो जीवनदीप ?

6×1=6

18. संक्षेपमा उत्तर देउ :

- (क) कुनै पनि बोलीले भाषाको दर्जा पाउन तिनीहरूमा के के हुनुपर्छ ?
 (ख) 'स्वास्नीलाई माइत धपाइहालिस अब एकलै मौज गर, बस ।'
 यो स्वास्नी धपाउने मान्छे को हो ?
 (ग) नेवारी भाषाले फष्टाउने अबसर नपाएको कारण लेख ।
 (घ) खस भाषा कसरी नेपालको राजभाषा बन्न पुग्यो ?
 (ङ) पञ्चै बाजा र नौमती बाजामा के अन्तर छ ?
 (च) स्वाध्याय भनेको के हो ?

19. 'गौथली रुँदै थिई, चामे पिढीमा गुन्दी ओइयाएर सुत्यो'।

गौथली रोएको कारण लेख ।

20. सन 1828 तिर नेपाल राज्यभित्र कति थरीका के के बोली बोलीन्थे ?

21. झ्याउरे बाँचिरहुनुमा क-कस्को भूमिका छ ?

22. नेपाली समाजमा गुन्दुकको कस्तो स्थान छ ?

23. "त्यसो त उही राम्रो लाग्छ नाई । तर राम्रो लागेर कागतको मान्छेसित बिहे हुन्छ र ?"

यो वाक्य कसले, कुन प्रसंगमा भनेको हो ?

24. "को मेरो शत्रु हुनसक्छ ?"

यस्तो सोचने व्यक्ति को हुन ? उनले किन यसरी सोचेका हुन ?

25. गौथलीको चरित्र-चित्रण '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 :

16×1=16

- (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 to 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 Aizawl 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'? | 2 |
| 3. Why is the President of India referred to as the 'Nominal Head'? | 2 |
| 4. What are the necessary qualifications to be a Governor? | 2 |
| 5. What does the Chief Minister do as the Chairman of the State Cabinet? | 2 |
| 6. State <i>any two</i> functions of the State Secretariat. | 2 |
| 7. What is the Tribe Advisory Council? | 2 |
| 8. In how many groups are the Central Services organised? | 2 |
| 9. What is Lok Adalat? | 2 |
| 10. Briefly explain <i>any four</i> characteristics of Sovereignty. | 4 |
| 11. Mention <i>any four</i> functions of the Cabinet Secretary. | 4 |
| 12. Highlight the executive powers and functions of the Deputy Commissioner. | 4 |
| 13. State the reasons why civil servants are known as the backbone of the government. | 4 |
| 14. Highlight the roles of the State Public Service Commission. | 4 |
| 15. (a) Describe the features of Indian administration between 1858 –1919. | 7 |

OR

- | | |
|---|-------|
| (b) What is Judiciary? Explain the importance of Judiciary. | 1+6=7 |
|---|-------|

16. (a) Discuss the relationship between Minister and Secretary in the government. 7

OR

- (b) Describe the functions of the Prime Minister as the political chief and the real executive. 7

17. (a) Discuss the legislative powers and functions of the Governor. 7

OR

- (b) What are the functions of the Chief Secretary in the State Administration? 7

18. (a) Explain local self government. Discuss the importance of local self government in Indian context. 1+6=7

OR

- (b) Highlight the comparison of the 5th and 6th Schedule of the Indian Constitution. 7

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 :

4×1=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 :

4×1=4

- (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 :

4×1=4

- (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 :

4×1=4

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| (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. 1+1=2
6. Write *one* pillar and *one* objective of the ASEAN Community. 1+1=2
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. 1+1=2
8. What would you consider as the main differences between Mexico and India under one party domination? 2
9. Mention *two* reasons used by Nehru for keeping India Secular. 1+1=2
10. Write *two* reasons which led to the mid-term elections in 1980. 1+1=2
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? 4
12. What are the constraints on American hegemony today? Which *one* of these do you expect to get more importance in the future? 3+1=4
13. What are the *four* functions of the Security Council? 1+1+1+1=4
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. 2+2=4
15. Write short notes on 'Consensus in foreign policy matters'. 4
16. (a) What do you think about the statement that NAM has become irrelevant today? Give reasons to support your opinion. 4+4=8

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." 4+4=8
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. 4+4=8

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. 4+4=8

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. 3+5=8

OR

- (b) Did the prevalence of a 'one party dominance system' adversely affect the democratic nature of Indian politics? 8
19. (a) What reasons did the government give for declaring a National Emergency in 1975? 8

OR

- (b) The Assam movement was a combination of cultural pride and economic backwardness. Explain. 8

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 be 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. 2
4. Differentiate between personal identity and social identity. 2
5. What is alcohol abuse and dependence? 2
6. What is psychotherapy? 2
7. Differentiate between team and crowd. 2
8. Define skill. 2

PART – C

9. Explain *any three* types of Multiple Intelligence described by Howard Gardner. 3
10. How does Freud explain the structure of personality? 3
11. Describe the General Adaptation Syndrome. 3
12. Explain the *three* stages of interview format. 3

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. 4
16. If psychotherapy helps in treating psychological distress, give *any four* factors that contribute to healing. 4
17. Explain the *four* important elements of group structure. 4

PART – E

18. Explain the Rorschach Inkblot Test and the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT). 6
19. Define anxiety. Discuss the major anxiety disorders and their symptoms. 1+5=6

2021

SOCIOLOGY

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 :

6×1=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) Brahmo 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 station.
- (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

(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 ? 2
5. What is Rajmani System ? 2
6. 'Discrimination refers to actual behaviour towards another group or individual.' Explain. 2
7. What is social exclusion ? 2
8. Define the term Agrarian structure. 2
9. Who were Mistris ? 2
10. What is Corporate culture? 2
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. 4
 - (b) What is the role of the ideas of separation and hierarchy in the caste system ? 4
 - (c) Explain the basic argument of the theory of demographic transition. Why is the transition period associated with 'population explosion'? 4
 - (d) In what ways can changes in social structure lead to changes in family structure? 4
12. Industrialisation and Urbanisation are linked processes. Explain. 4
13. Write a critical essay on Sanskritisation. 4
14. Examine the impact of Green Revolution in Indian Society. 4
15. Explain how globalisation has affected our culture. 4
16. Environment movements often also contain economic and identity issues. Explain. 4
17. Write short notes on Tribal Movement. 4

18. (a) What changes did colonialism bring about in the caste system ? 6

OR

(b) Elucidate some of the features that the caste system imposes. 6

19. (a) How have caste and kin networks contributed to the success of a business ? 6

OR

(b) In what ways did the Indian economy change after the coming of colonialism ? 6

20. (a) Write an essay on the features of Social Stratification. 6

OR

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

6