

2022

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

MACROECONOMICS (40 marks)

1. State whether the following statements are *True* or *False* : 4×1=4
 - (a) A flow is a quantity measured over a specified period of time.
 - (b) Net Indirect Tax = Indirect Tax – Subsidies
 - (c) RBI issues currency on the basis of minimum reserve system.
 - (d) Fiscal policy is concerned with public revenue, public expenditure and government budget.

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer from the options given : 4×1=4
 - (a) _____ is concerned with economy as a whole . (Microeconomics / Macroeconomics)
 - (b) Operating surplus includes rent, interest and _____. (wage / profit)
 - (c) Money is supplied by _____. (Commercial bank / Central bank)
 - (d) _____ receipts tend to reduce liability of the government. (Revenue / Capital)

P.T.O.

3. Mention any *two* instruments of fiscal policy. 2
4. State *any two* precautions to be taken while calculating national income by income method. 2
5. Explain *two* objectives of fiscal policy. 2
6. What is mixed income? 2
7. What is propensity to save? Distinguish between APS and MPS. 2+1+1=4
8. (a) State the difference between Central Bank and Commercial Bank. 4

OR

- (b) Explain the main function of Commercial Bank. 4
9. Explain the circular flow model in a 2-sector economy with financial system. 4
10. (a) Explain the concept of investment multiplier. Also state the relationship between multiplier and MPC. 3+3=6

OR

- (b) Explain the concept of consumption function with the help of a diagram. 6
11. From the following data, calculate GDP at both (a) market price and (b) factor cost : 3+3=6

| <u>Items</u> | <u>Rs. (in Crore)</u> |
|---|-----------------------|
| (i) Gross Investment | 90 |
| (ii) Net exports | 10 |
| (iii) Net indirect tax | 5 |
| (iv) Depreciation | 15 |
| (v) Net factor income from abroad | (-5) |
| (vi) Private consumption expenditure | 350 |
| (vii) Government purchase of goods and services | 100 |

SECTION – B

INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (40 marks)

12. State whether the following statements are *True* or *False* : 4×1=4
- Per capita income is the average income earned by the people of the country.
 - Composition of trade refers to items of exports and imports.
 - Anybody seeking work but not getting work is unemployed.
 - Degradation of land means gain of fertility of the land.
13. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer from the options given : 4×1=4
- Pollution Control Board was set up in _____. (1974 / 1984)
 - _____ capital refers to the stock of produced means of production. (Physical / Financial)
 - A 20 Point Programme was launched with a view to eradicate _____. (unemployment / poverty)
 - Organic farming is _____ farming. (sustainable / unsustainable)
14. What is capitalism ? • 2
15. Give a brief demographic profile of India and China. 2
16. 'Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy'. Substantiate this statement. 2
17. Explain the achievement of agrarian reforms in India. 2
18. Briefly analyse the major changes in the direction of India's foreign trade since independence. 4
19. Explain the main features of sustainable economic development. 4

20. (a) Explain *any four* long term goals of planning in India.

4

OR

(b) Explain *any four* achievement of the Indian Plans.

4

21. Discuss the industrial sector reforms taken under the policy of liberalisation.

6

22. (a) Write the concept of 'Rural Development'. Explain the key issues of action plans for rural development.

1+5=6

OR

(b) What is human capital ? Discuss the principal problems faced in the process of capital formation in India.

2+4=6

2022
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 'Psyche' means –
 - (i) to talk about
 - (ii) it matters
 - (iii) thinking of
 - (iv) soul
- (b) Conditioning means _____ of the natural response.
 - (i) changing
 - (ii) replacing
 - (iii) modification
 - (iv) none of these
- (c) Behind any act of attention, there is a –
 - (i) hindrance
 - (ii) deterrent
 - (iii) motive
 - (iv) thoughtlessness
- (d) Which of the following is not among the remedies of forgetfulness ?
 - (i) revision
 - (ii) motivation
 - (iii) let the child have no fear
 - (iv) lapse of time
- (e) The theory of intelligence forwarded in 1904 was –
 - (i) Uni-factor theory
 - (ii) Spearman's two factor theory
 - (iii) Multi- factor theory
 - (iv) Group- factor theory

P.T.O.

- (f) Mental hygiene is the science which consists of measures to reduce the incidence of –
- (i) Mental retardation (ii) Healthy mind
(iii) Mental illness (iv) Mental health
- (g) 'Counselling is a relationship of mutual respect'. This is the view of –
- (i) Arthur Jones (ii) Carl Rogers
(iii) Ruthstrang (iv) Cattle
- (h) We learn by trial and error when –
- (i) there is a strong motive
(ii) the goal is clear
(iii) the problem cannot be easily solved
(iv) All the above conditions are fulfilled

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

- (a) Psychology is the science of behaviour.
(b) Conditioning is a form of associative learning.
(c) Chronological Age is an index of intelligence rank.
(d) Attention is a selective process.

3. Fill in the blanks : 4×1=4

- (a) The word 'adolescence' in Latin verb 'adolescere' means _____. (to grow/to develop)
(b) When forgetting is _____, learning is slow. (slow / rapid)
(c) According to _____, 'Personality is the entire organisation of a human being at any stage of his development'. (H.C. Warren / E.W.Burgess)
(d) _____ implies a relationship between two individuals in which one gives a certain kind of assistance to the other. (Guidance / Counselling)

4. What is Development? 2
5. What is Physical Environment? 2
6. What are the *two* main aspects of heredity? 2
7. Define Memory. 2

8. Explain the concept of Mental Health. 2
9. What is Eclectic Counselling? 2
10. Explain *any four* nature of Educational Psychology. 4
11. What are the relationships between Psychology and Education ? 4
12. Describe the relative importance of heredity and environment. 4
13. Discuss the relationship between Interest and Attention. 4
14. Briefly explain the causes of forgetting. 4
15. Explain Educational guidance and Personal guidance. 4
16. (a) Enumerate and explain the special characteristics of adolescence period. 7

OR

- (b) What is growth ? Write the differences between growth and development. 2+5=7
17. What is learning ? Explain with an experimental evidence, the theory of learning by trial and error. 2+5=7
18. Explain the concept of I.Q. Explain Spearman's two factor theory of Intelligence. 2+5=7
19. Explain the major characteristics of a mentally healthy individual. 7

2022
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 :

Punctuality is a necessary habit in all public affairs of a civilised society. Without it, nothing could ever be brought to a conclusion, everything would be in a state of chaos. Only in a sparsely populated rural community, is it possible to disregard it. In ordinary living, there can be some tolerance of punctuality. The intellectual who is working on some abstruse problem has everything coordinated and organised for the matter in hand. He is therefore, forgiven, if late for the dinner party.

But people are often reproached for the unpunctuality when their only fault is cutting things fine. It is hard for energetic, quick - minded people to waste time, so they are often tempted to finish a job before sitting out to keep an appointment. If no accidents occur on the way, like punctured tyres, diversion of traffic, sudden descent of fog, they will be on time. They are often more industrious useful citizens than those who are always late. The over punctual can as much be a trial to others as the unpunctual. The guest who arrives half an hour too soon is the greatest nuisance. Some friends of my family had this irritating habit. The only thing to do was to ask them to come half an hour later than the other guests. Then they arrived just when we wanted them.

P.T.O.

If you are catching a train, it is always better to be comfortably early than even a fraction of a minute too late. Although being early may mean wasting a little time, this will be less than if you miss the train and have to wait an hour or so for the next one. Also, you avoid the frustration of arriving at the very moment when the train is drawing out of the station and being unable to get on it. An even harder situation is to be on the platform in good time for a train and to still see it go off without you. Such an experience befell a certain young girl the first time she was travelling alone.

She entered the station twenty minutes before the train was due, since her parents had impressed upon her that it would be unforgivable to miss and cause the friends with which she was going to stay to make two journeys to meet her. She gave her luggage to a porter and showed him her ticket. To her horror, he said that she was two hours too soon. She felt in the handbag for the piece of paper on which her father had written down the details of the journey and gave it to the porter. He agreed that a train did come into the station at the time on the paper and that it did stop, but only to take on water, not passengers. The girl asked to see a timetable, feeling sure that her father could not have made a mistake. The porter went to fetch one and arrived back with the station master, who produced it with a flourish and pointed out a microscopic '0' beside the time of the arrival of the train at his station. This little 0 indicated that the train only stopped for water. Just at that moment, the train came into the station. The girl with tears streaming down her face, begged to be allowed to slip into the guards van. But the station master was adamant: rules could not be broken. And she had to watch that train disappear towards her destination while she was left behind.

- A. Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions briefly : $2 \times 2 = 4$
- (a) Why is punctuality necessary in a civilised society ?
 - (b) The over-punctual can be as much a trial to others as the un-punctual. Why ?
- B. Select the appropriate answer from the given options : $2 \times 1 = 2$
- (a) Reason why punctuality is necessary in a society –
 - (i) for emotional reasons
 - (ii) for environmental factors
 - (iii) to avoid chaos
 - (iv) to avoid suffocation

(b) Pick out the odd word from the following words :

- (i) energetic
- (ii) quick-minded
- (iii) irritating
- (iv) industrious

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

2×1=2

(a) thinly

- (i) comfortably
- (ii) horribly
- (iii) ordinarily
- (iv) sparsely

(b) hard working

- (i) frustrating
- (ii) unpunctuality
- (iii) chivalrous
- (iv) industrious

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

Conversation is indeed the most easily teachable of all arts. All you need to do in order to become a good conversationalist is to find a subject that interests you and your listeners. There are, for example, numberless hobbies to talk about. But the important things are that you must talk about other fellow's hobbies rather than your own. Therein lies the secret of your popularity. Talk to your friends about the things than interest them, and you will get a reputation for good fellowship, charming wit and a brilliant mind. There is nothing that pleases people so much as your interest in their interests.

It is just as important to know what subjects to avoid as subject to select for good conversation. If you don't want to be set as a wet blanket or a bore, be careful to avoid certain unpleasant

topics. Avoid talking about yourself; unless you are asked to do so. People are interested in their own problems, and not in yours. Sickness or death bores everybody. The only one who willingly listens to such talk is the doctor, but he gets paid for it.

To be a good conversationalist, you must know not only what to say but how to say it. Be civil and modest. Don't overemphasize your own importance. Be mentally quick and witty, but don't hurt others with your wit. Finally try to avoid mannerism in your conversation.

- (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 Zara of Ramhlun South, Aizawl. You want to rent out your newly constructed flat in the heart of the city. Prepare an advertisement in not more than 50 words for publication in a newspaper giving location of the building, nature of accomodation, rent expected, etc. 5
4. You are a student of Class XII, studying at St. Mary's H.S.S. You have lost your Titan wristwatch somewhere in the school premises. Draft a notice in not more than 50 words to be placed on your school notice board. 5
5. (a) You are Lali/Lala of A-17, Chaltlang Lily Veng, Aizawl. You are disturbed by the way people throw their garbage and rubbish in polythene bags by the roadside in your locality. Write a letter to the Editor of 'Mizoram Daily' to create awareness about the harmful effects of polythene bags and also suggest measures to clear garbage. 10

OR

- (b) You are James/ Mary. You have seen an advertisement for the post of Education teacher in ABC Public School, Mamit. Write a letter in response to the advertisement applying for the post. Give your detailed bio-data also. 10
6. (a) You are Lalrinmawia / Lalrinmawii of Aizawl Public School. You have witnessed a road accident near your school. Write a report in not more than 120 words to be published in your school news-letter. 5

OR

- (b) You are Lalthazuala/Lalthazuali of Aizawl Public School. As a representative of your school, you have attended a campaign on 'Say No to Polythene Bags'. Write a report in not more than 120 words. 5

SECTION – C : Literature (40 marks)

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

4×1=4

I. And show the children to green fields, and make their world

Run azure on gold sands, and let their tongues

Run naked into books the white and green leaves open

History theirs whose language is the sun.

(a) * The title of the poem is –

- (i) A Roadside Stand
- (ii) A Thing of Beauty
- (iii) Keeping Quiet
- (iv) An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum

(b) The 'Children' here refers to –

- (i) The children who were running out of their homes joyously
- (ii) The children who had everything in their lives
- (iii) The children who go to school in a slum
- (iv) The children who are retarded

(c) The white leaves refer to –

- (i) the leaves of books
- (ii) the leaves of plants
- (iii) the tender leaves of trees
- (iv) the leaves of new season

(d) The poet wants to take the children to a place –

- (i) where they can play in a safe environment
- (ii) where they can enjoy a good meal
- (iii) where they can play in open fields and golden sands
- (iv) where they can play without worries

OR

II. A thing of beauty is a joy forever

Its loveliness increases, it will never

Pass into nothingness; but will keep

A bower quiet for us, and a sleep

Full of sweet dreams, and health and quiet breathing

4×1=4

- (a) The name of the poet is --
- (i) Pablo Neruda
 - (ii) Kamala Das
 - (iii) John Keats
 - (iv) Stephen Spender
- (b) A thing of beauty never passes into --
- (i) something
 - (ii) imagination
 - (iii) nothingness
 - (iv) dreams
- (c) A thing of beauty can be measured by --
- (i) its colour
 - (ii) its fragrance
 - (iii) its appearance
 - (iv) its performance
- (d) Pick out what is not true about 'a thing of beauty' --
- (i) its a joy forever
 - (ii) provides us peace of mind
 - (iii) increases its loneliness
 - (iv) it befools us

8. Answer the following questions in about 30 words : 3×2=6

- (a) Why has the poet brought in the image of merry children 'spilling out of their homes' in the poem 'My Mother at Sixty-Six'?
- (b) What idea does Pablo Neruda want to convey in his poem 'Keeping Quiet'?
- (c) How does the poet describe the faces of the children in the classroom?

9. Answer the following questions in about 30 words : 4×2=8

- (a) Why did the ironmaster speak kindly to the peddler and invite him home?
- (b) How did Franz's feeling about M. Hamel and school change?
- (c) Why did Gandhiji go to Lucknow in 1916? Who met him there and why?
- (d) How did Douglas' misadventure affect him?

10. Choose the correct answer from the given options :

- (a) Mukesh's father was born in a family of bangle makers, but his first profession was a –
 (i) carpenter (ii) teacher
 (iii) tailor (iv) plumber
- (b) The name of the ironmaster's daughter was –
 (i) Mary Jones (ii) Emily Dickinson
 (iii) Selma Lagerlof (iv) Edla Willmansson

11. Answer *any one* of the following questions in about 100 – 120 words each : 5

- (a) What forces conspire to keep the workers in the bangle industry of Firozabad in poverty ?
 (b) Why do you think Gandhi considered the Champaran episode to be a turning point in his life ?

12. Answer the following questions in about 30 words : 2×2=4

- (a) What does Zitkala Sa remember about her first day in the land of apples?
 (b) Who was Sam in the lesson, 'The Third Level'?

13. Choose the correct answer from the given options : 6×1=6

- (a) Why did Mother Skunk want her son to retain his identity ?
 (i) She disliked the wizard
 (ii) She did not like roses
 (iii) She wanted her son to be accepted as he was
 (iv) All of these
- (b) What did Charley find in his stamp collection?
 (i) Old addresses (ii) Hairstyles
 (iii) Old letters (iv) First day cover
- (c) The chief concern for Sadao's father was –
 (i) Sadao's wedding (ii) Sadao's education
 (iii) Sadao's migration (iv) Sadao's treatment

- (d) Which words of Annan made a deep impression on Bama ?
- (i) To leave their house to have better education
 - (ii) They were not supposed to touch the upper caste people
 - (iii) She should never bow low before the upper caste
 - (iv) To study hard and progress, to rise above all shackles of indignity
- (e) Derry entered Mr. Lamb's garden by –
- (i) climbing over the wall
 - (ii) climbing through the window
 - (iii) walking in through the open gate
 - (iv) walking in stealthily
- (f) Jo wanted the _____ in the story the next day.
- (i) skunk to smell of roses (ii) skunk mommy to relent
 - (iii) wizard to hit mommy (iv) animals to love skunk

14. Answer *any one* of the following questions in about 100–120 words :

- (a) There are moments in life when we have to make hard choices between our roles as private individuals and as citizens with a sense of national loyalty. Discuss with reference to the story "The Enemy". 5

OR

- (b) Will Derry get back to his old seclusion or will Mr. Lamb's brief association affect a change in the kind of life he will lead in the future ? 5

2022

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.

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives given below : 5×1=5
- (a) Who among these scholars supported the philosophy of 'possibilism' ?
 - (i) Carl Ritter
 - (ii) Lucian Febvre
 - (iii) Immanuel Kant
 - (iv) HJ Mackinder
 - (b) More than _____ of the world's population is confined to the Northern Hemisphere.
 - (i) Ninety percent
 - (ii) Seventy percent
 - (iii) Eighty percent
 - (iv) Sixty percent
 - (c) Which of the following is not a plantation crop ?
 - (i) Coffee
 - (ii) Tea
 - (iii) Wheat
 - (iv) Rubber
 - (d) Bauxite is the ore of –
 - (i) Copper
 - (ii) Iron
 - (iii) Uranium
 - (iv) Aluminium
 - (e) _____ plays an important role in rapid economic growth of a nation.
 - (i) Airways
 - (ii) Agriculture
 - (iii) Irrigation
 - (iv) Transport

P.T.O.

2. State whether the following statements are *True* or *False* : 5×1=5
- A distinguishing feature of the Indian house type is the courtyard or Uthan.
 - The British added a number of new elements to the traditional townscapes.
 - The word "Development" may be defined as "means of attaining given ends".
 - India is primarily an agricultural country where 75% of the total work force is engaged in this sector.
 - The term 'Manufacture' literally means 'to make by hand.'
3. Match Column *A* with Column *B* : 4×1=4
- | <i>A</i> | <i>B</i> |
|---|-------------------------------|
| (a) Electronic media, press and print media | (i) Green house effect |
| (b) Maintaining quality of life, natural resources and environment for both present and future generation | (ii) Mass communication |
| (c) Increasing integration between different economies of the world | (iii) Sustainable development |
| (d) Reduction in precipitation due to rise in global temperatures | (iv) Globalisation |
4. Write the definitions of Human Geography given by Jean Brunches and Friedrich Ratzel. 1+1=2
5. Mention the *two* aims or types of gathering activities. Explain them. 1+1=2
6. What are the main characteristics of urban settlements ? 2
7. Distinguish between intra-state migration and inter-state migration. 2
8. Distinguish between rural and urban settlements on the basis of primary function. 2
9. Differentiate between a 'Harbour' and a 'Port'. 2
10. Describe the geographical conditions necessary for the cultivation of cotton. 3
11. What are the different characteristics of shifting cultivation ? 3
12. Write the *three* points regarding the problems of human development in developing countries with reference to rural settlement. 3

13. Provide any *three* concrete reasons why sex ratio is low in India. 3
14. How does forest perform protective as well as productive functions? 3
15. Write any *three* measures to control water pollution. 3
16. Which factors affect population distribution and density as a whole? 4
17. Describe *any four* significance of road transport. 4
18. Point out the factors that have contributed to the development of Delhi and the adjoining Industrial region. 4
19. Give a brief note on the nature of Indian imports. 4
20. Write in brief *any three* advantages and *two* disadvantages of pipeline transport. 3+2=5
21. On the given outline map of the world, locate and label the following : 1+1=2
- (a) A canal which connect Atlantic ocean with Pacific ocean.
- (b) The largest producer of mineral oil in the world.
22. On the given map of India, locate and label the following : 1+1+1=3
- (a) The longest National Highway.
- (b) State with the highest growth rate of population.
- (c) The second leading producer of Golden Fibre crop.

2022
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) Which archaeologists reconstruct the dietary practices of Harappa from the remains of charred grains and seeds found in Harappan sites ?
 - (i) Archaeo-Zoologists
 - (ii) Archaeo-Ethnographers
 - (iii) Archaeo-Botanists
 - (iv) Archaeo-Linguistics
 - (b) The first coins to bear the names and images of rulers were issued by –
 - (i) Mauryans
 - (ii) Shakas
 - (iii) Mongol
 - (iv) Indo - Greeks
 - (c) The 'Prayaga Prashasti' or the Allahabad Pillar Inscription was an eulogy written in Sanskrit about –
 - (i) Chandragupta
 - (ii) Asoka
 - (iii) Samudragupta
 - (iv) Skandagupta
 - (d) An important religious duty of a father was to perform –
 - (i) Kanyadana
 - (ii) Gotra
 - (iii) Stridhana
 - (iv) Sacrifices
 - (e) A major feature of the Chishti tradition was –
 - (i) Austerity
 - (ii) Chastity
 - (iii) Simplicity
 - (iv) Flexibility
 - (f) Vijayanagara literally means –
 - (i) Pink City
 - (ii) Abode of the Gods
 - (iii) City of Victory
 - (iv) Golden temple

P.T.O.

- (g) Italian traveller who gave graphic account of flow of silver to India was –
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (i) Giovanni Careri | (ii) Nicolo Conti |
| (iii) Marco Polo | (iv) Nicolo Manucci |
- (h) The class of rich peasants in Dinajpur district of North Bengal were known as –
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (i) Zamindars | (ii) Jotedars |
| (iii) Sahukars | (iv) Taluqdars |
- (i) The British established a law to abolish 'Sati' system in –
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (i) 1833 | (ii) 1829 |
| (iii) 1853 | (iv) 1827 |
- (j) Gandhi's political mentor was –
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| (i) Bal Gangadhar Tilak | (ii) Vallabhnbhai Patel |
| (iii) Bipin Chandra Pal | (iv) Gopal Krishna Gokhale |

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer from the brackets :

6×1=6

- (a) A great ancient work dealing with art of governance composed by Kautilya was _____.
(Harshacharita / Arthashastra)
- (b) _____ refers to something that is meant for purposes of instruction. (Narrative / Didactic)
- (c) The Vijayanagara kings use the title _____. (Hindu Maharaj / Hindu Suratrana)
- (d) The capture of wild elephants was declared a royal monopoly by _____. (Mughal kings / Ahom kings)
- (e) The plough represents the Santhals, the hoe represents _____. (the Peasants / the Paharias)
- (f) After the failure of the Cripps Mission, Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch _____.
(Civil Disobedience Movement / Quit India Movement)

3. Answer the following in *two* or *three* sentences :

8×2=16

- (a) What were the causes that may have been responsible for the decline of the Harappan Civilization?
- (b) What does "Piyadassi" mean? Whom does it refer to?
- (c) What were the duties of the Chandalas as laid down by the Manusmriti?
- (d) Who was Basavanna?

- (e) What were the contributions of Krishnadeva Raya?
 (f) Give *any two* functions of the village Panchayat during the Mughal period.
 (g) What is meant by the Sunset law?
 (h) What was the Khilafat movement of 1919-1920?
4. (a) List the materials used to make beads in the Harappan civilisation. Briefly describe the process by which *any one* kind of bead was made. 1+2=3

OR

- (b) How do historians reconstruct the lives of ordinary people. 3
5. (a) Explain with examples what historians mean by the integration of cults. 3

OR

- (b) Describe the major teachings of Baba Guru Nanak and the ways in which these have been transmitted. 2+1=3
6. (a) 'Strain began to show within the imperial structure following Krishnadeva Raya's death in 1529'. Critically examine the statement. 3

OR

- (b) What were the methods used to study the ruins of Hampi over the last two centuries, i.e. 19th and 20th centuries? 3
7. (a) To what extent is it possible to characterise agricultural production in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries as subsistence agriculture? 3

OR

- (b) Analyse with examples the significance of monetary transactions during the Mughal period. 3
8. (a) How did the American Civil War affect the lives of the ryots in India? 3

OR

- (b) To what extent does religious beliefs shaped the events of the Revolt of 1857? 3
9. (a) What were the measures taken to ensure unity among the rebels? 3

OR

- (b) How was Mahatma Gandhi perceived by the peasants? 3
10. (a) Discuss how archaeologists reconstruct the past. 5

OR

- (b) Discuss the functions that may have been performed by rulers in Harappan society. 5

11. (a) To what extent were agricultural practices transformed during the 6th Century BCE to 6th Century CE. 5

OR

- (b) Discuss whether the Mahabharata could have been the work of a single author. 5
12. (a) What are the architectural traditions that inspired the architects of Vijayanagara? How did they transform these traditions? 2+3=5

OR

- (b) How were the lives of the forest dwellers transformed in the sixteenth and seventeenth century? 5
13. (a) In what way was the livelihood of the Paharias different from that of the Santhals? 5

OR

- (b) What did the rebels of the Revolt of 1857 want? To what extent did the vision of different social groups differ? 2+3=5
14. (a) Analyse the circumstances favouring the adoption of Non-Cooperation Movement by Mahatma Gandhi. 5

OR

- (b) How was Non-Cooperation a form of protest? 5
15. (a) On the given outline map of India, locate *any five* cities expanded by the Mughal rulers. 5

OR

- (b) On the given outline map of India, locate *any five* places where major Rock Edicts of Asokan inscription were erected. 5

2022

HINDI

Full Marks – 80

Time – 3 Hours

General Instructions :

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Figures in the margin indicate marks.
- (iii) Write your answers neatly and legibly.
- (iv) 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 :

हवा हूँ, हवा मैं बसती हवा हूँ ।

सुनो बात मेरी – अनोखी हवा हूँ ।

बड़ी बावली हूँ, बड़ी मस्तमौला ।

नहीं कुछ फिकर है, बड़ी ही निडर हूँ ।

जिधर चाहती हूँ उधर घुमती हूँ ।

मुसाफिर अजब हूँ । न घर-बार मेरा ।

न उद्देश्य मेरा, न इच्छा किसी की,

न आशा किसी की, न प्रेमी न दुश्मन,

जिधर चाहती हूँ, उधर घूमती हूँ ।

हवा हूँ, हवा मैं बसती हवा हूँ ।

P.T.O.

- (क) कवि ने अनोखी हवा किसे कहा है ? 1
- (ख) यह हवा अनोखी क्यों है ? 1
- (ग) 'बावली' और 'मस्तमौला' का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1
- (घ) 'मुसाफिर अजब हूँ' से क्या अभिप्राय है ? 1
- (ङ) हवा कहाँ घूमती है ? 1
- (च) इस कविता का शीर्षक लिखिए । 1

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

मनोरंजन का जीवन में विशेष महत्व है । दिन भर की दिनचर्या से थकामांदा मनुष्य रात को आराम का साधन खोजता है । यह साधन है - मनोरंजन । मनोरंजन मानव-जीवन में संजीवनी-बूटी का काम करता है । यह मनुष्य के थके हारे शरीर को आराम की सुविधा प्रदान करता है । यदि आज के मानव के पास मनोरंजन के साधन न होते तो उसका जीवन नीरस बन कर रह जाता । यह नीरसता मानव-जीवन को चक्की की तरह पीस डालती और मानव संघर्ष तथा परिश्रम करने के योग्य भी न रह पाता ।

- (क) मनोरंजन क्या है ? 2
- (ख) यदि मनुष्य के पास मनोरंजन के साधन न होते तो उसका जीवन कैसा होता ? 2
- (ग) नीरस मानव जीवन का सबसे बड़ा नुकसान क्या होता है ? 2

खण्ड - 'ख'

3. निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक पर निबंध लिखिए : 8
- (क) जीवन में खेलों का महत्व
- (ख) कम्प्यूटर - आज की आवश्यकता
- (ग) मंहगाई समस्या
- (घ) ऑनलाइन क्लास के फायदे और नुकसान

4. सड़को पर दिन-प्रतिदिन होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं के कारणों पर एक रिपोर्ट तैयार कीजिए । 5
5. 'मेरे विद्यालय का पुस्तकालय' विषय पर एक प्रतिवेदन तैयार कीजिए । 5
6. 'भीड़ भरी बस के अनुभव' विषय पर एक फीचर तैयार कीजिए । 5

खण्ड - 'ग'

7. निम्नलिखित पद्यांश से संबंधित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

(अ) मैं जन-जीवन का भार लिए फिरता हूँ,

फिर भी जीवन में प्यार लिए फिरता हूँ,

कर दिया किसी ने झंकृत जिनको छूकर

मैं साँसों के दो तार लिए फिरता हूँ ।

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

(ख) जन-जीवन के भार से कवि का क्या आशय है ? 1

(ग) 'फिर भी' के द्वारा कवि क्या कहना चाहता है ? 1

(घ) कवि क्या चाहता है ? वह किसलिए अधीर है ? 2

(ङ) कवि की मनोदशा पर टिप्पणी कीजिए । 3

अथवा

(आ) 'पतंगों के साथ-साथ वे भी उड़ रहे हैं

अपने रंघों के सहारे

अगर वे कभी गिरते हैं छतों के खतरनाक किनारों से

और बच जाते हैं तब तो

और भी निडर होकर सुनहले सूरज के सामने आते हैं

पृथ्वी और भी तेज घूमती हुई आती है

उअन्के बेचैन पैरों के पास ।'

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

(ख) कौन है जो पतंगों के सहारे उड़ रहे हैं और कैसे उड़ रहे हैं ? 1

- (ग) गिरकर बचने पर बच्चों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है ? 1
- (घ) सुनहले सूरज के सामने आने का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2
- (ङ) पृथ्वी बच्चों के बेचैन पैरों के पास किस प्रकार घूमती हुई आती है ? 3
8. निम्नलिखित पद्यांश से सौन्दर्यबोध संबंधित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :
- (अ) जाने क्या रिश्ता है, जाने क्या नाता है
जितना भी उँड़ेलता हूँ भर-भर फिर आता है
दिल में क्या झरना है ?
मीठे पानी का सोता है
भीतर वह, ऊपर तुम
मुस्काता चाँद ज्यों धरती पर रात-भर
मुझ पर त्यों तुम्हारा ही खिलता वह चेहर है ।
- (क) यह पद्यांश किस शैली में लिखि गई है ? 1
- (ख) भाषा की विशेषता लिखिए । 1
- (ग) 'भर-भर फिर' में कौन सा अलंकार है ? 1
- (घ) भाव-सौन्दर्य स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2

अथवा

- (आ) नभ में पाँती-बँधे बगुलों के पंख,
चुराए लिए जाती वे मेरी आँखें ।
कजरारे बादलों की छाई नभ छाया,
तैरती साँस की सतेज स्वेत काया ।
हौले हौले जाती मुझे बाँध निज माया से ।
उसे कोई तनिक रोक रखो ।
वह तो चुराए लिए जाती मेरी आँखें
नभ में पाँती-बँधी बगुलों की पाँखें ।

- (क) काव्यांश की भाषा पर टिप्पणी कीजिए । 1
- (ख) काव्यांश से मानवीकरण का एक उदाहरण छाँटकर लिखिए । 1
- (ग) काव्यांश में प्रयोग एक मुहावरा छाँटकर लिखिए । 1
- (घ) काव्यांश में चित्रित प्रकृति-सौंदर्य का चित्रण अपने शब्दों में कीजिए । 2
9. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो के उत्तर दीजिए : 2×2=4
- (क) कविता और बच्चे को समानांतर रखने के क्या कारण हो सकते हैं ?
- (ख) कैमरे में बंद अपाहिज करुणा के मुखौटे में छिपी क्रूरता की कविता हैं - क्यों ?
- (ग) बादलों के आगमन से प्रकृति में होने वाले किन-किन परिवर्तनों को कविता रेखांकित करती है ?
10. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़िए और पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :
- (अ) भक्तिन का दुर्भाग्य भी उससे कम हठी नहीं था, इसी से किशोरी से युवती होते ही बड़ी लड़की भी विधवा हो गई । भइयहू से पार ना पा सकने वाले जेठों और काकी को परास्त करने के लिए कटिबद्ध जिठौतों ने आशा की एक किरण देख पाई । विधवा बहिन के गठ-बंधन के लिए बड़ा जिठौत अपने तीतर लड़ाने वाले ससले को बुला लाया, क्योंकि उसका हो जाने पर सब कुछ उन्हीं के अधिकार में रहता । भक्तिन की लड़की भी माँ से कम समझदार नहीं थी, इसी से उसने वर को ना-पसंद कर दिया । बाहर के बहनोई का आना चचेरे भाइयों के लिए सुविधाजनक नहीं था, अतः यह प्रस्ताव जहाँ-का-तहाँ रह गया । तब वे दोनो माँ-बेटी खूब मन लगाकर अपनी संपत्ति की देख-भाल करने लगी और 'मान न मान में तेरा मेहमान' की कहावत चरितार्थ करने वाले वर के समर्थक उसे किसी-न किसी प्रकार पति की पदवी पर अभिषिक्त करने का उपाय सोचने लगे ।
- (क) भक्तिन का दुर्भाग्य किससे अधिक हठी था और क्यों ? 1
- (ख) जेठ भइयहू से पार क्यों नहीं पा रहे थी ? वे क्या चाहते थे ? 1
- (ग) भक्तिन के जिठौतों को आशा की कौन-सी किरण दिखाई दे रही थी ? 1
- (घ) बड़ा जिठौत अपने साले को अपने घर किसलिए बुला लाया ? 1
- (ङ) भक्तिन की लड़की ने क्या समझदारी दिखाई ? 2

अथवा

(आ) अपने जीवन के अधिकांश हिस्सों में हम चाली के टिली ही होते हैं जिसके रोमांस हमेशा पंचर होते रहते हैं। हमारे महानतम क्षणों में कोई भी हमें चिढ़ाकर या लात मारकर भाग सकता है। अपने चरमतम शूवीर क्षणों में हम क्लैव्य और पलायन के शिकार हो सकते हैं। कभी-कभार लाचार होते हुए जीत भी सकते हैं। मूलतः हम सब चाली हैं क्योंकि हम सुपरमैन नहीं हो सकते। सत्ता, शक्ति, बुद्धिमत्ता, प्रेम और पैसे के चरमोत्कर्षों में जब हम आईना देखते हैं तो चेहरा चाली-चाली हो जाता है।

- (क) चाली के टिली होने का क्या आशय है ? 1
- (ख) चाली के चरित्रों के साथ प्रायः कैसी घटनाएँ घटित होती हैं ? 1
- (ग) 'चेहरा चाली-चाली हो जाता है' का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए। 1
- (घ) चाली अपने चरित्रों के माध्यम से क्या कहना चाहते हैं ? 1
- (ङ) सुपरमैन और चाली के व्यक्तित्व में क्या आंतर है ? 2

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

- (क) बाजार का जादू चढ़ने और उतरने पर मनुष्य पर क्या-क्या असर पड़ता है ?
- (ख) गाँव में महामारी फैलने और अपने बेटों के देहांत के बावजूद लुट्टन पहलवान ढोल क्यों बजाता रहा ?
- (ग) 'बाजारूपन' से क्या तात्पर्य है ?
- (घ) लेखक ने शिरिश को कालजयी अवधूत (संन्यासी) की तरह क्यों माना है ?
- (ङ) हृदय की कोमलता को बचाने के लिए व्यवहार की कठोरता भी कभी-कभी ज़रूरी हो जाती है - 'शिरिश के फूल' पाठ के आधार पर स्पष्ट करें।

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

(क) 'जूझ' कहानी में चित्रित ग्रामीण जीवन का संक्षिप्त वर्णन अपने शब्दों में लिखिए ।

(ख) मुअनजो-दड़ो के आदिम शहर की आज क्या दशा है ?

(ग) ऐन फ्रैंक कौन थी ? उसकी डायरी क्यों प्रसिद्ध है ?

13. (क) सिन्धु घाटी सभ्यता की कला का वर्णन कीजिए ।

4

अथवा

(ख) ऐन फ्रैंक ने अपनी डायरी 'किट्टी' को संबोधित चिट्ठी के रूप में क्यों लिखी होगी ?

4

2022
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) Family which consists of grandparents and their children –
 - (i) Nuclear family
 - (ii) Joint family
 - (iii) Extended family
 - (iv) Single parent family
- (b) The income that is subjective and intangible in nature –
 - (i) Money income
 - (ii) Real Direct Income
 - (iii) Real Indirect Income
 - (iv) Psychic Income
- (c) These lines create the illusion of height in a dress –
 - (i) Cross lines
 - (ii) Diagonal lines
 - (iii) Horizontal lines
 - (iv) Vertical lines
- (d) Diet ideal for convalescents period –
 - (i) Soft diet
 - (ii) Normal diet
 - (iii) Liquid diet
 - (iv) Semi-liquid diet
- (e) It is shoulder to shoulder measurement –
 - (i) Cross - back
 - (ii) Height
 - (iii) Bust
 - (iv) Hip

P.T.O.

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

- (a) Red, blue and yellow are secondary colours.
- (b) The hormones that we release when we become angry are cortisone and adrenaline.
- (c) Career means doing a job that gives more money and authority besides satisfaction.
- (d) Steaming and boiling and pressure-cooking are ideal for fried foods and milk.
- (e) Physical reactions are responses such as an increased heart rate, blood pressure and tightening muscles.

3. Give one word :

4×1=4

(a) The pH value of water is –

- (i) 5
- (ii) 6
- (iii) 7
- (iv) 8

(b) Basic minimum requirement that must be fulfilled in order to survive –

- (i) Needs
- (ii) Desires
- (iii) Wants
- (iv) Demands

(c) Soaps that gives fragrance to the washed clothes –

- (i) Starch
- (ii) Salt
- (iii) Resin
- (iv) Perfume

(d) Standard mark which indicates that the product is environment friendly –

- (i) Agmark
- (ii) Woolmark
- (iii) Ecomark
- (iv) Silkmark

4. What do you understand by water quality ?

2

5. Jenny, your class-mate has been experiencing sadness, loss of energy, moodiness, self-reproach and suicidal tendency for past few days due to COVID-19. Suggest *four* ways of helping her to overcome this situation.

2

6. What are the properties of a good soap ?

2

7. Your brother is going to purchase fruit juice. Elaborate *four* instructions you will give him to select a good quality fruit juice. 2
8. List *any four* symptoms commonly seen in a hypertensive person. 2
9. You are using a chemical to remove stains from your dress. What important precautions would you keep in mind while using it on the fabric. 2
10. Explain *any three* needs of adolescents. 3
11. Elaborate *any three* consumer aids available for the consumers. 3
12. Discuss in brief the *three* types of food consistency diets. 3
13. Explain *any three* factors affecting clothing colours and personality. 3
14. How does regular exercise help in anger management? 3
15. Ruati is not able to digest her food properly. She is also having constipation. What dietary modifications should be made in her diet to overcome her digestive issues? 3
16. Give *three* advantages of household records. 3
17. What are the different Household Water Treatment (HWT) methods that help to reduce microbial pathogens? 3
18. Explain in brief *any five* factors affecting meal planning. 5
19. Give an account of *any five* problems faced by consumers. 5
20. Write in brief the responsibilities of adulthood. 5
21. Explain briefly *any five* factors affecting the selection of apparel. 5

2022

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. Kualkhung chhunga thute hi a dik ber thlang chhuak la, a kar awlte hi dah khat rawh : $4 \times 1 = 4$
 - (a) Sem sem dam dam _____ hawihhâwm tlawmngaihna nê. (ei bil thi thi / lian tê thlei lo / aia upa zah)
 - (b) _____ lailen thuanglam zawhna. (Sirvate / Savate / Thuvate)
 - (c) An sulhnu lei _____ hian. (awmharah / khawharah / hrehawmah)
 - (d) Zan khua tlaia run sang _____. (belin / kaiin / mawiin)
2. Hausiampa Zai-a, "Duh leh mual lianpui chu tul rawh se" tih hi eng nge a awmzia? 2
3. Phungruai an tin ang a tih hla phuahtuin, 'Lung kan ruai ngei ang a' a tih kha tute nge ni sawi la. Engti turin nge an inlungruai ang sawi bawh rawh. 2
4. Phengphe nunnem tih hla phuahtu hian theih nise engtia awm nge a duh sawi la, eng vangin nge hringnun hi a tahpui thin sawi bawh rawh. 2+2=4
5. I tan ka ding zel ang tih hla phuahtu T. Zorampela'n 'Ka tan chunnu' a tih hi eng nge sawi la. Mizorama chengte dinchhuah nana thil pawimawh a sawi hrang hrangte kha a hla thu tlawhchhanin han ziaak teh. 1+5=6

P.T.O.

THEN HNIHNA : THU

6. A dik ber thlang chhuak rawh : 4×1=4
- (a) R.L. Thanmawia'n zirlai tam takin an tlakchham nia a sawi chu –
(Dawhtheihna / Hmangaihna / Ngilneihna)
- (b) British-in Mizoram a awp kum chu –
(1880 / 1890 / 1900)
- (c) Mizo Tawnga Bible bu kim kan neih kum chu –
(1957 / 1958 / 1959)
- (d) H. Lallungmuana'n khawhar aia tuar har a tih chu –
(sum tlakchham / riltam / khawsik)
7. I thinrim elo ? tih ziaktuin thinrimna hneh dan tha ber a tih kha eng nge ? Han sawi zau teh. 4
8. C. Lalsiamthanga'n literature tehfung dik tak a tih kha eng nge ni ? 2
9. Mizo AAWB kan neih tan kum sawi la, min siamsaktu Missionary-te hming kha sawi bawkw rawh. 1+1=2
10. 'Ka han chhut ka han chhut hian, pawl ber maia ka hriat tak chu kan nun khuarei an chang tur hi a ni'. C. Thumluaia'n kan nun khuarei an chang tur pawl a tih dan kim takin han sawi teh. 6

THEN THUMNA : LEMCHAN

11. A dik ber thlang chhuak rawh : 2×1=2
- (a) Thangzawra'n nang zawngin min lainat e', a tih kha tu nge?
(Lalhniangi / Khuaia / Anu)
- (b) Thangzawra'n 'phivawkw rimchhe pahnih' a tihte kha tute nge ?
(Chawnghrima leh Kanglova / Thanghrima leh Kanglova / Khuaia leh Kanglova)
12. Kalkhama'n pui tham deuh hleka vai run a tum chhan kha eng nge ni ? 2
13. Lalhniangi pain a fanu man atana a ngen kha sawi la, a ngen chhan chiang takin han sawi bawkw teh. 1+3=4
14. Lalhniangi leh Thangzawra te inneih theih lohna tura Chawnghrima hma lak dante kha han sawi teh. 6

THEN LINA : GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION

15. A hnuaia rinte hi eng adverb nge an nih ? 1+1=2
- (a) A zuang thoh thoh mai.
(Adjectival Adverb / Double Adverb / Emphatic Adverb)
- (b) Tlan vak vak suh.
(Adjectival Adverb / Double Adverb / Emphatic Adverb)
16. A hnuaia tawng upa hi hrilhfiash la, a tifiash turin thu phuah rawh : 1+1=2
Rotekawla se pa ang
17. A dik zawk thlang chhuak rawh : 2×1=2
- (a) Chhungkhat laina hnai nei lo hi (Zuntei nu siam ang / vanlaia tla ang) an ti.
- (b) Mumanga thil hmuh a taka lo thleng dik leh hi (kelchal mang man / zawng mang chhia ang) an ti.
18. Lalenga, Bawngkawn, Aizawl i ni a. In bialtu SDO, Power & Electricity Department, Bawngkawn hnenah in electric bill dik lo chungchang sawiselna (complaint) han ziaak teh. 4
19. A hnuaia thupui i duh ber hmang hian thumal 250 velin Essay ziaak rawh : 6
- (a) COVID-19 leh Mizote
- (b) Zirlaite leh Mobile Phone
- (c) Nungcha Humhalh

THEN NGANA : RAPID READER

20. A dik ber thlang chhuak rawh : 2×1=2
- (a) 'E Chawngpuii pa zah ngai, zah ngai, a tawk e, a tawk e' ti tu chu _____ a ni.
(Hrangmuana / Kapzawna / Aitama)
- (b) Zawlbuka riak tlangval mutthilh hnua Hrangchhuana tui petu chu _____ a ni.
(Kaphunga / Kapzawna / Hrangmuana)

21. "A hun thlen hma chuan kan sawi tak leh kan sawi zel turte pawh a hretu pathum chauh kan ni tlat reng tur a ni." He thu hi tu sawi nge? A hun lo thleng tur chu eng nge ni? 1+1=2
22. Tlangchhina'n Hrangtinluaia kha hmeifa a tih mai theihna chhan han sawi teh. 2
23. Khaw thenawm invelh tawn nan fei pawh a ban a la sei lutuk fih hi eng nge a awmzia? 2
24. Chawngmawii leh Hrangchhuana te inhmangaihna thuk takin a thlen leh a rahchhuah pahnih te kha han sawi teh. 2
25. Chawngmawii te khua leh Hrangchhuana te khua an tuathu chhiat chhan kha tawi fel takin han sawi teh. 4

2022
NEPALI
Full Marks – 80
Time – 3 Hours

General Instructions :

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Figures in the margin indicate marks.
- (iii) Write your answers neatly and legibly.
- (iv) While attempting a question, write the question number as given in the question paper.

खण्ड – 'क' (पठन : 10 अंक)

1. तलको दिइको गद्यांश पढेर सोधिएका प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर सरल भाषामा लेख :

भारतवर्षमा आज बोलिने, लेखिने नयाँ भारतीय आर्य भाषाहरू (हिन्दी, बांग्ला, असमी, पंजाबी, कश्मीरी आदि) को जन्म संस्कृत भाषाबाट भएको हो । नेपाली भाषाको जन्म पनि संस्कृत भाषाबाट नै भएको हो । तर भव्य भारतीय आर्य भाषाहरूको जन्म सोझै संस्कृतबाट भएको भने होइन । संस्कृतबाट पछि सात प्राकृत भाषा भए, शौरसेनी, मागधी आदि । सात प्राकृतबाट पछि उसरी नै सात अपभ्रंश भाषाहरू भए । प्राकृत र अपभ्रंश भाषाहरूलाई मध्य भारतीय भाषा भनिन्छ ।

प्राध्यापक टुच्चीको अनुसन्धान अनुसार बाह्रौँ शताब्दीसम्ममा खसहरूले पश्चिम नेपालमा आक्रमण गरी खसान राज्य बसाइसकेका थिए भनि सेन्जामा आफ्नो राजधानी स्थापित गरेका थिए । सेन्जाका एक खस राजा पुण्यमल्लको ताम्रपत्र सन् 1337 को पाइएको छ । नेपाली भाषाको अहिलेसम्म पाइएको सबभन्दा पुरानो लिखित प्रमाण यही हो । राजा पुण्यमल्लले आफ्नो छोरालाई पढाउने जयाकर पण्डितलाई पाँच गाउँ विर्तादिदा यो ताम्रपत्र गोल्लहण जोइसीलाई लेख्न लाएका थिए । यी खसहरूले खस प्राकृत भाषा बोल्थे भनेर ग्रीयसन र मुनीति कुमार चटर्जीले अनुमान गरे अनि नेपाली भाषाको जन्म खस प्राकृतबाट भएको हुनुपर्छ भन्ने उनीहरूको भनाई छ ।

- | | |
|--|---|
| (क) भारतवर्षमा बोलिने भाषाहरूको मूल श्रोत कुन भाषा हो ? | 1 |
| (ख) नव्य (नया) भारतीय भाषाहरू के के हुन ? | 1 |
| (ग) संस्कृतका प्राकृत र अपभ्रंश भाषाहरूको अर्को नाउँ के हो ? | 1 |

P.T.O.

- (घ) खसहरूको राज्यको राजधानीको नाउं के थियो ? 1
- (ङ) नेपाली भाषामा लेखिएको सबैभन्दा पुरानो ताम्रपत्र कुन हो ? 1
- (च) खसहरूले कहिले नेपालमा राज्य बसाएका थिए ? 1
- (छ) के नव्य भारतीय आर्य भाषाहरूको जन्म सोझै संस्कृतबाट भएको हो ? यदि होइन भने यी भाषाहरूको जन्म कसरी भयो ? 1+1=2
- (ज) खस भाषाको ताम्रपत्र कहिले, किन लेखिएको थियो ? 2

खण्ड - 'ख' (व्याकरण और रचना : 25 अंक)

2. (क) छात्रावासमा बस्ने आफ्नो भाईलाई दशैको बिदामा घर नआएको कारण सोध्दैउटा व्यक्तिगत पत्र लेख । 5
अथवा
- (ख) मान कि तिमी कम्प्यूटर नेटवर्क, आइजोलको मालिक मदन हो । तलका चिजहरु क्यापिटल कागो द्वारा झट्टै पठाइदिने आग्रह गर्दै अनि सो चिजहरूको लागि रु 5,00,000.00 उनीहरूको बैंक खातामा हालिदिएको जनाउँदै विक्रय प्रबन्धक कम्प्यूटर हाउस, चांदनीचोक, दिल्लीलाई व्यापारीक पत्र लेख । 5
3. कुनै एक विषयमा लगभग 250 शब्दको निबन्ध रचना गर : 8
- (क) कोविट-19 महामारी
- (ख) मोबाइल फोन - लाभ र हानी
- (ग) टोकियो ओलम्पिक -2020
4. खाली ठाँउ भरेर उखान पूरा गर : (कुनै दुई) 1+1=2
- (क) आफ्नो _____ जगन्नाथ ।
- (ख) तै रानी मै रानी कसले _____ कुवाको पानी ।
- (ग) कि रोइस _____ आफ्नै ढगले ।
5. कुनै दुई शब्दहरूले दुई-दुईवटा पर्यायवाची शब्द लेख : 1+1=2
- (क) फूल
- (ख) पानी
- (ग) घर

6. कुनै दुई शब्द-समूहको सार शब्द लेख : 1+1=2
- (क) जो मासु खान्छ
(ख) जो कहिल्यै मर्दैन
(ग) जसले ईश्वर मान्छ
7. तलका कुनै दुई अनेकार्थक शब्दहरूको बेग्ला-बेग्लै अर्थ निस्कने गरी तिनीहरूलाई चलाएर दुई-दुईवटा वाक्य रचना गर : 1+1=2
- (क) हार
(ख) तान
(ग) वर
8. कुनै दुई भिन्नार्थक शब्दहरूका बेग्ला-बेग्लै अर्थ बुझाउन तिनीहरूको प्रयोगद्वारा वाक्य रचना गर : 1+1=2
- (क) दियो, दीयो
(ख) चिन, चीन
(ग) फुल, फूल
9. कुनै दुई वाग्धाराको अर्थ खोल्न तिनीहरूलाई चलाएर वाक्य रचना गर : 1+1=2
- (क) मुख लाग्नु
(ख) नाक राख्नु
(ग) मन मार्नु

खण्ड - 'ग' (साहित्य : 45 अंक)

10. बहादुर हिजो-आज के गर्न बाध्य छन् ? 1
11. सुगा के मा थुनिएको छ ? 1
12. उकन गरी-पत्थर जालमाहाँ फसाई
अब तिमि नसताऊ दुखिनी पन्छिलाई
गरुँ कति भन तिप्रो जाबिमा अश्रुपात
गरदछु शत बिन्ती छाडिघौ हे निषाद ।
उक्त पद्यांश कुन कविताबाट लिइएको हो ? 1
13. भिखारी कविता का कवि को हुन ? 1
14. 'हामी बहादुर' कवितामा युवाहरूलाई कस्ता चुनौती दिएका छन् ? 2

15. जाबीको चराले शिकारीसित कस्ता बिन्तीहरु पोखेका छन् ? 2
16. कविले भिखारीबारे कस्ता कल्पना गरेका छन् ? 2
17. कुनै एक प्रश्नको उत्तर देऊ : 5
- (क) पिंजराको सुगाले कस्ता दुःख भोगि रहेको छ ?
- (ख) हामी बहादुर कवितामा कवि ले बहादुर गौर्खाली को कस्तो अवस्था दर्शाउनु भएको छ ?
18. संक्षेपमा उत्तर देउ : 6×1=6
- (क) चामे गुन्डी ओछ्याएर कता सुत्यो ?
- (ख) स्वाध्याय निबन्धको लेखक को हुन ?
- (ग) ऐटन साहेबका नेपाली गुरु को थिए ?
- (घ) नौमती बाजा निबन्ध अनुसार प्रत्येक नेपाली को कर्तव्य र दायित्व के हो ?
- (ङ) हाम्रो मातृभाषा के हो ?
- (च) मानिसको जीवनलाई रसीलो बनाउने के हो ?
19. सन 1828 तिर नेपाल राज्यभित्र कति थरीका के के बोली बोलीनथे ? 2
20. "तपाईं लाई कसैमाथि शङ्का हुन्छ ?" 1+1=2
- यो कसले, कसलाई भनेको हो ?
21. स्वाध्याय भनेको के हो ? 2
22. इयाउरे छन्दबारे लेख । 3
23. कसरी खस भाषा नेपालको राजभाषा बन्यो ? 4
24. 'बादल जतिसुकै कालो होस् त्यसको भित्री चाँदी जस्तो सेतो हुन्छ ।' यो कथनको भाव स्पष्ट गर । 4
25. कृष्णरायको चरित्र चित्रण गर । 7

2022

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 Parliament created the Secretary of State for India by the Government of India Act of –

- (i) 1858
- (ii) 1950
- (iii) 1935
- (iv) 1919

(b) Which one of the following feature is not appropriate to India ?

- (i) Socialist State
- (ii) Presidential Government
- (iii) Parliamentary Democracy
- (iv) Union of States

(c) The Constitution which is the Supreme law of the land is preserved by –

- (i) The Parliament
- (ii) The Cabinet
- (iii) Constituent Assembly
- (iv) Supreme Court

(d) Who among the following is/are not appointed by the President ?

- (i) Governors of the State
- (ii) Judges of the Supreme Court
- (iii) Vice President
- (iv) Judges of the High Court

(e) The President can send his resignation to the –

- (i) Prime Minister
- (ii) Chief Justice of India
- (iii) Union Home Minister
- (iv) Vice President

P.T.O.

- (f) The administrative head of the Cabinet Secretariat is –
- (i) Prime Minister (ii) Cabinet Secretary
(iii) President (iv) Vice President
- (g) The real Executive head of the State Administration is –
- (i) Governor
(ii) Chief Minister
(iii) Chief Secretary
(iv) Speaker of State Legislative Assembly
- (h) Which Article of the Indian Constitution talks about the Governor's power to grant pardon ?
- (i) Article 155 (ii) Article 161
(iii) Article 175 (iv) Article 191
- (i) Who chairs the meeting of the State Council of Ministers?
- (i) Cabinet Minister (ii) Governor
(iii) Chief Minister (iv) Chief Secretary
- (j) The Chairman of Municipal Corporation is –
- (i) Mayor (ii) Councillor
(iii) MLA (iv) Deputy Commissioner
- (k) The minimum age to be a member of the District Council is –
- (i) 25 years (ii) 30 years
(iii) 35 years (iv) 45 years
- (l) Which of the following is not a feature of local self government ?
- (i) Democratic (ii) Grassroot development
(iii) Participation of local people (iv) Unresponsiveness
- (m) Lok Ayukta is a _____ model of Ombudsman.
- (i) British (ii) German
(iii) Swedish (iv) Russian

(n) Members of the Union Public Service Commission shall hold office for a term of 6 years or till the age of _____ whichever is earlier.

- (i) 58 years (ii) 60 years
(iii) 65 years (iv) 62 years

(o) In Mizoram, combined competitive examination for MCS, MPS, MF&AS and MIS was conducted since –

- (i) 2013 (ii) 2007
(iii) 2009 (iv) 2012

(p) Chief Information Commissioner and other Information Commissioners shall hold office for a term of –

- (i) 4 years (ii) 5 years
(iii) 6 years (iv) 3 years

2. State the nature of India as a Republican State. 2
3. Mention *any two* important functions of Cabinet Secretary. 2
4. How is the Chief Minister of a State appointed? 2
5. What is the organisation of the State Secretariat? 2
6. What are the legal immunities enjoyed by the Governor of a State? 2
7. What is meant by Local Self-Government? 2
8. How would you clarify All India Service? 2
9. Define the 'Right to Information Act.' 2
10. What are the characteristic features of Indian Secularism under the Constitution? 4
11. What are the main role of the Prime Minister's Office (PMO)? 4
12. Discuss the role of Civil Services in Indian administration. 4
13. Elaborate on the importance of Lok Adalat as People's Court. 4
14. Briefly discuss *two* types of local self government in India. 2+2=4

15. (a) Briefly describe the political condition of India right after her independence from the British. 7

OR

- (b) Explain different kinds of sovereignty. 7

16. (a) Explain the Chief Minister's relationship with his Council of Ministers. 7

OR

- (b) Highlight the roles and importance of the Chief Secretary in the State administration. 7

17. (a) Briefly discuss different functions of the President of India. 7

OR

- (b) Explain the organisation of the Cabinet Secretariat. Mention the roles played by the Cabinet Secretariat. 2+5=7

18. (a) Elaborate the Judicial powers and functions of the Deputy Commissioner. 7

OR

- (b) Discuss the powers and functions of District Councils under Sixth Schedule of Indian Constitution. 7

2022

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) Which among the following statements does not reflect the objectives of NAM ?
 - (i) Enabling newly decolonised countries to pursue independent policies
 - (ii) No to joining any military alliances
 - (iii) Following a policy of neutrality on global issues
 - (iv) Focus on elimination of global economic inequalities
- (b) Which among the following statements is wrong with regard to 'Operation Iraqi Freedom' ?
 - (i) More than forty countries joined in the US led coalition of the 'willing to invade Iraq'
 - (ii) The reason given for invading Iraq was to prevent it from developing weapons of mass destruction
 - (iii) The action was taken with the prior approval of the UN
 - (iv) The US led coalition did not face major resistance from the Iraqi forces
- (c) WTO is serving as the successor of which of the following organisations ?
 - (i) General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs
 - (ii) General Arrangement on Trade and Tariffs
 - (iii) World Health Organisation
 - (iv) UN Development Programme

P.T.O.

(d) Find the odd one out in the context of the Proclamation of Emergency –

- (i) The call for Total Revolution
- (ii) The Railway Strike of 1974
- (iii) The Naxalite Movement
- (iv) The Allahabad High Court Verdict

2. Fill in the blanks :

4×1=4

- (a) _____ is an organisation of ASEAN that deals with security. (WTO/ARF/NAM)
- (b) The highest functionary of the UN is called _____. (Secretary-General / Security Council / General Assembly)
- (c) The party that won the second largest number of the Lok Sabha seats in the first election was the _____. (Praja Socialist Party / Bharatiya Jana Sangh / Communist Party of India)
- (d) _____ was the first Prime Minister of India. (Mahatma Gandhi / Indira Gandhi / Jawaharlal Nehru)

3. Match the following :

4×1=4

A

B

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| (a) World Health Organisation | (i) Led to the establishment of NAM |
| (b) Demarcating boundaries on religious grounds | (ii) Bharatiya Jana Sangh |
| (c) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee | (iii) Providing good health for all |
| (d) Bandung Conference | (iv) India and Pakistan |

4. Write *True* or *False* against each of the following statements :

4×1=4

- (a) Superpowers assist all the member countries to develop their own nuclear weapons.
- (b) Partition of India was the outcome of Two Nation theory.
- (c) The members of the General Assembly are automatically the members of all other principal organs and specialised agencies of the UN.
- (d) The National Emergency of 1975 led to the suspension of all Fundamental Rights.

5. Why did the Superpowers have military alliances with smaller countries ? Give *two* reasons. 1+1=2
6. How does geographical proximity influence the formation of regional organisations ? 2
7. What was the task of the States Reorganisation Commission? What was its most salient recommendations? 1+1=2
8. If Bharatiya Jana Sangh or the Communist Party of India had formed the government after the first election, in what respect would the policies of the government have been different? Specify *two* differences each from both the parties. 1+1=2
9. Bring out *two* differences between Socialist Party and Communist Party. 1+1=2
10. Why did the Anandpur Sahib Resolution became controversial ? 2
11. What were the factors that forced Gorbachev to initiate the reforms in the USSR ? 4
12. Give an example of *any two* of the three kinds of hegemony that you have studied. 4
13. What makes the UN an indispensable organisation ? 4
14. Write a short note on India's Nuclear Policy. 4
15. India's foreign policy was built around the principles of peace and cooperation. But India fought three wars in a space of ten years between 1962 and 1971. Would you say that this was a failure of the foreign policy ? Or would you say that this was a result of international situation ? 4
16. (a) What was India's Foreign Policy towards the US and USSR during the Cold War era? Do you think that this policy helped India's interests? 8

OR

- (b) What was Shock Therapy? Was this the best way to make a transition from Communism to Capitalism? 2+6=8
17. (a) From the *three* extracts in the chapter regarding the Lok Sabha debate on the Indo-US deal. Develop *any one* of these into a full speech defending a certain position on Indo US relations. 8

OR

- (b) Identify the contentious issues between China and India. How could these be resolved for greater cooperation? Give your suggestions. 8

18. (a) It is said that the nation is to a large extent an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations and imaginations. Identify the features that make India a nation. 4+4=8

OR

- (b) In what sense was the Congress an ideological coalition? Mention the various ideological currents present within the Congress. 8
19. (a) In what way did the imposition of Emergency affect the party system in India? Elaborate your answer with examples. 8

OR

- (b) Regional demands from different parts of India exemplify the principle of unity with diversity. Give reasons. 8
-

2022

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) The two-factor theory of intelligence was proposed by _____. (Spearman / Thurstone)
 - (b) The concept of IQ was devised by _____. (Stern / Binet)
 - (c) A person who believes that he has the ability or behaviour required by a particular situation demonstrates high _____. (self-control / self-efficacy)
 - (d) The state of physical, emotional and psychological exhaustion is known as _____. (trauma / burnout)
 - (e) There are frequent episodes of out-of-control eating in _____. (binge eating / anorexia nervosa)
 - (f) The Rational Emotive Therapy (RET) was formulated by _____. (Beck / Ellis)
 - (g) When groups work together to achieve shared goals, we refer to it as _____. (competition / cooperation)

P.T.O.

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

- (a) Creativity tests mostly involve convergent thinking.
- (b) Hardiness consists of commitment, control and challenge.
- (c) Blaming friends for poor performance in an examination is an example of problem-focused coping.
- (d) Psychotherapy is a voluntary relationship between the client and the therapist.
- (e) Sympathy means understanding things from the other person's perspective.
- (f) The term 'outgroup' refers to one's own group.
- (g) In participant observation, the observer becomes an active member of the setting where the observation takes place.

PART – B

- 3. Differentiate between talent and giftedness. 2
- 4. Define self. 2
- 5. Explain auditory hallucinations. 2
- 6. Suggest *any two* techniques to rehabilitate the mentally ill. 2
- 7. Define group. 2
- 8. List out *any two* advantages of observation. 2

PART – C

- 9. Explain verbal, non-verbal and performance tests of intelligence. 3
- 10. Discuss Allport's trait theory of personality. 3
- 11. Discuss *any three* factors that lead to positive health and well-being. 3
- 12. Explain *any three* important characteristics of an effective counsellor. 3

PART – D

- 13. Define Intelligence. Describe the PASS model of intelligence. 1+3=4
- 14. Describe the *four* effects of stress on psychological functioning and health. 4

15. What are dissociative disorders? Explain the *three* types of dissociative disorders. 1+3=4
16. Which therapy encourages the clients to seek personal growth and actualise their potential? Write about Carl Roger's therapy which is based on this principle. 4
17. Tuckman suggested that groups pass through five developmental sequences. Explain the first *four* stages. 4

PART – E

18. Define personality. Discuss the *five* behavioural analysis methods used in personality assessment. 1+5=6
19. Describe *any three* psychological models which provide explanation of mental disorders. 6

2022

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) In India, regular ten yearly Census have been conducted since –

- (i) 1880
- (ii) 1881
- (iii) 1818
- (iv) 1820

(b) An epidemic that affects a very wide area –

- (i) cholera
- (ii) tuberculosis
- (iii) corona
- (iv) pandemic

(c) A National Planning Committee with Jawaharlal Nehru as its Chairman was set up in –

- (i) 1938
- (ii) 1939
- (iii) 1940
- (iv) 1949

(d) In 1864, Keshab Chandra Sen of Bengal visited –

- (i) Madras
- (ii) Bombay
- (iii) Calcutta
- (iv) Delhi

(e) When people do not enjoy work, that situation is called alienation by –

- (i) Max Weber
- (ii) Adam Smith
- (iii) Emile Durkheim
- (iv) Karl Marx

P.T.O.

- (f) WTO stands for –
- (i) World Trading Organisation
 - (ii) World Trade Organisation
 - (iii) World Trade Organ
 - (iv) World Trading Organ

2. State whether the following statements are *True* or *False* : 5×1=5

- (a) Jati is the word most commonly used to refer to the institution of caste.
- (b) The traditional business communities in India include 'vaisyas'.
- (c) Liberalization refers to the emergence of machine production.
- (d) The resolution condemning polygamy caused considerable debate in the Muslim press.
- (e) Frederick Winslow Taylor invented a new system in the 1890's which is called 'Scientific Management'.

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer from the options given below : 5×1=5

- (a) A _____ family structure exists where the men exercise authority and dominance.
- (i) matriarchal
 - (ii) patriarchal
 - (iii) matriloal
 - (iv) patriloal
- (b) The term _____ was coined by Max Weber.
- (i) invisible hand
 - (ii) untouchability
 - (iii) status symbol
 - (iv) alienation
- (c) Colonialism also led to a considerable _____ of people.
- (i) movement
 - (ii) poverty
 - (iii) stagnation
 - (iv) suffering
- (d) The _____ reached remote corners of present day Nagaland, Mizoram and Maghalaya.
- (i) Ramakrishna Mission
 - (ii) Arya Samaj movement
 - (iii) Christian missionaries
 - (iv) Brahmo Samaj movement

(e) The sociologist, _____ argues that the use of machinery actually deskills workers.

(i) Harry Merton

(ii) Harry Braverman

(iii) Harry Parson

(iv) Harry Ford

4. What is check positive ? 2
5. What is marketisation ? 2
6. Define Stratification. 2
7. How would you define Tribe ? 2
8. Why are Land Reforms necessary in India ? 2
9. Differentiate between strike and lock out. 2
10. What is Glocalisation ? 2
11. Answer *any two* from the following questions :
- (a) The age structure of the population is relevant for economic development and growth. Why ? 4
- (b) What in your opinion could be some of the implications of a declining sex ratio ? 4
- (c) Explain untouchability. 4
- (d) How would you distinguish prejudice from other kinds of opinion or belief ? 4
12. How has colonialism impacted our lives ? 4
13. Write a critical essay on rites and secularisation. 4
14. What measures do you think the government has taken or should take to protect the rights of landless agricultural labourers and migrant workers ? 4
15. What are the distinctive features of a globalised economy ? 4
16. Distinguish between Peasants and New Farmers movement. 4
17. Write a short note on women's movement. 4

18. (a) In what sense has caste become relatively invisible for the urban upper caste. 6

OR

(b) What changes did colonialism bring about in the caste system? 6

19. (a) In what ways is a market, such as a weekly village market, a social institution? 6

OR

(b) Explain the meaning of 'commoditisation' with the help of examples. 6

20. (a) Describe some of the policies designed to address caste inequality. 6

OR

(b) Discuss the major issues of concern to Adivasis today. 6