

Total No. of Printed Pages—4

1 SEM TDC PSCN (CBCS) DSC 1

2021

(Held in January/February, 2022)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Discipline Specific Course)

Paper : DSC-1

(Introduction to Political Theory)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. তলত দিয়াবোৰৰ নিৰ্দেশানুযায়ী উত্তৰ দিয়া : 1×8=8

Answer the following as directed :

(a) প্রত্যক্ষ গণতন্ত্রৰ এজন প্ৰবক্তাৰ নাম উল্লেখ কৰা।

Name one proponent of direct democracy.

(b) 'Citizen' শব্দটো লেটিন ভাষাৰ কোনটো শব্দৰ পৰা উৎপত্তি হৈছে?

From which Latin word is the term 'citizen' derived?

22P/174

(Turn Over)

- (c) 'অবাধ নীতি'ৰ মূল পৃষ্ঠপোষক কোন?
Who is the main proponent of 'laissez-faire principle'?
- (d) মানৱ অধিকাৰৰ সাৰ্বজনীন ঘোষণাপত্ৰখন কোন চনত গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছিল?
In which year was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted?
- (e) *Justice as Fairness* নামৰ গ্ৰন্থখনৰ লেখক কোন?
Who wrote the book, *Justice as Fairness*?
- (f) ভাৰতবৰ্ষ এখন কল্যাণকামী ৰাষ্ট্ৰ। (হয়/নহয় লিখা)
India is a welfare State. (Write Yes/No)
- (g) "অধিকাৰ হ'ল সমাজজীৱনৰ সেইবিলাক চৰ্ত, যাৰ অবিহনে মানুহে সাধাৰণভাৱে ব্যক্তিত্বৰ পূৰ্ণ বিকাশ সাধন কৰিব নোৱাৰে।" কথাৰ কোনে কৈছিল?
"Rights are those conditions of social life without which no man can seek in general, to be himself at his best." Who said this?
- (h) 'সমানতাবাদ' মানে কি?
What is 'egalitarianism'?

2. উত্তৰ দিয়া/চমু টোকা লিখা : 4×4=16

Answer/Write short notes on :

- (a) ৰাজনীতি অধ্যয়নৰ আধুনিক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী
Modern view of studying politics

- (b) প্ৰত্যক্ষ গণতন্ত্ৰ
Direct democracy
- (c) ৰাষ্ট্ৰ আৰু নাগৰিক সমাজৰ চাৰিটা প্ৰভেদ উল্লেখ কৰা।
Mention four differences between State and Civil society.
- (d) স্বাধীনতা ৰক্ষাৰ চাৰিটা উপায় উল্লেখ কৰা।
Mention four measures to safeguard liberty.

3. ৰাজনৈতিক তত্ত্ব বুলিলে কি বুজা? ৰাজনৈতিক তত্ত্বৰ প্ৰকৃতি আৰু গুৰুত্ব সম্পৰ্কে বহুলাই আলোচনা কৰা। 3+9=12

What do you mean by political theory? Explain in detail about its nature and significance.

অথবা / Or

গণতন্ত্ৰৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া। গণতন্ত্ৰৰ সুবিধা আৰু অসুবিধাসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা। 4+8=12

Define Democracy. Discuss the merits and demerits of democracy.

4. গণতন্ত্ৰৰ বহুত্ববাদী তত্ত্বটোৰ ব্যাখ্যা আগবঢ়োৱা। 11
Explain the Pluralist theory of democracy.

অথবা / Or

স্বতন্ত্ৰতাৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া। নকাৰাত্মক স্বাধীনতা আৰু সকাৰাত্মক স্বাধীনতাৰ তুলনা আগবঢ়োৱা।

Define Freedom. Compare between negative freedom and positive freedom.

5. জন বলছে আগবঢ়োৱা ন্যায়ৰ অৱধাৰণাটো আলোচনা কৰা। 11
Discuss the concept of justice put forward by John Rawls.

অথবা / Or

নাগৰিকৰ অসামৰিক, অৰ্থনৈতিক আৰু ৰাজনৈতিক অধিকাৰসমূহৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।

Discuss about civil, economic and political rights of the citizens.

6. নাগৰিকত্বৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া। আদৰ্শ নাগৰিক এজনৰ গুণাবলী আলোচনা কৰা। 11
Define Citizenship. Discuss the qualities of an ideal citizen.

অথবা / Or

উদাৰবাদী ৰাষ্ট্ৰ বুলিলে কি বুজা? ইয়াৰ মূল উপাদানসমূহৰ ব্যাখ্যা আগবঢ়োৱা।

What do you mean by Liberal State? Explain its main elements.

7. “গণতন্ত্ৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক বিকাশৰ পৰিপন্থী নহয়।” উক্তিটো যুক্তি সহকাৰে ব্যাখ্যা কৰা। 11
“Democracy and economic growth are not compatible.” Explain the statement with arguments.

অথবা / Or

ৰাজনৈতিক তত্ত্বৰ অৱক্ষয় আৰু পুনৰুত্থান সম্বন্ধে আলোচনা কৰা।

Discuss the decline and revival of political theory.

Total No. of Printed Pages—7

1 SEM TDC ENGG (CBCS) 1

2021

(Held in January/February, 2022)

GENERAL ENGLISH

Paper : ENGG-1

(Writing Skills)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

UNIT—I

1. Answer any *one* of the following questions : 10

(a) Write a diary entry describing your favourite season of the year. Give reasons for your liking of the season.

(b) Write a diary entry on your daily routine during lockdown.

UNIT—II

2. Answer any *one* of the following questions : 10

- (a) Write a paragraph about the career you are considering. Explain why you are choosing that career path, and how you plan to accomplish your goals.
- (b) Write a paragraph on the topic 'Empowerment of Women in India'.

UNIT—III

3. Answer any *one* of the following questions : 10

- (a) What is note-making? What are the different methods of note-making? Discuss in detail.
- (b) Write a summary of the following :

Poverty, like malaria, is pandemic in many developing countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Why are most of these countries so economically backward and so slow to develop even many years after they have freed themselves from colonial rule?

Many theories have been put forward to explain this peculiar plight of developing countries in Africa. One common theory is that dark-skinned people living in Africa and elsewhere have been eternally cursed to be poor.

This theory is sometimes referred to as the curse myth—a theory that has no shred of scientific evidence to support it. Perhaps it has been concocted by the fair-skinned race to enhance their feeling of superiority and to justify their treatment of black-skinned people.

Apartheid South Africa, for instance, used to defend the treatment the Dutch settlers gave to the indigenous African people on the crude assumption that black people had been, by the design of nature, condemned forever to be the hewers of wood and drawers of water.

The curse myth apart, there is another theory, dubbed the torrid-zone dwellers' theory, which claims that people who live in the tropics are always being adversely affected by the heat of the sun. The propounders claim that the tropical climate is so enervating that the brains of the dwellers in the heat zone are enfeebled and are, in consequence, rendered incapable of deep sustained thinking. They further claim that the chronic poverty in the developing countries derives from the people's inertia, lack of effort and inventiveness.

Strangely enough, this theory is sometimes expressed in a more

palatable version—that nature is so generous to tropical-zone dwellers that, by virtue of the kind climate, there is hardly any need for the people to worry about how to get food, provide themselves with decent clothing, and seek permanent and comfortable shelter. As nature provides the people with these three basic necessities of life, the theorists claim that the people need not make any effort. Furthermore, tropical vegetation is so luxuriant that natural food such as pawpaw and banana grow without human prompting in and around people's dwelling places. In fact, they also claim that there is no need for planning and foresight for people living in the ever warm and generous climate.

These specious theories, unfortunately, do not help solve the problems of Africa's chronic poverty. What, then, are the real remedies? What would be done to remove the real obstacles in the way of development in Africa?

The real obstacles are, in fact within Africans themselves; these are embedded in their nature, attitudes and mindset. Some of the internal obstacles are technological ignorance, slavish attachment to retrogressive ideas, beliefs and practices.

These obstacles to development and wealth in Africa apart, there are some other hindrances—the dearth of selfless and committed leaders with clear vision and the courage to pursue and achieve them. Until these obstacles to development and wealth are clearly identified and dealt with, chronic poverty and underdevelopment may persist in this great but dormant continent.

UNIT—IV

4. Answer any *one* of the following questions : 10
- (a) Discuss in detail the different parts of a business letter.
 - (b) Write a letter to the Editor of a local newspaper complaining about irregular electricity supply in your area.

UNIT—V

5. Answer any *one* of the following questions : 10
- (a) What are the contents of a CV? Discuss in detail.
 - (b) Prepare a resume to be submitted for the post of a Deputy Manager in a reputed company, mentioning your personal details, qualifications and experience.

UNIT—VI

6. Answer any *one* of the following questions : 10

- (a) Write a review of a book that you have read recently, mentioning what you liked about it and what you did not.
- (b) Write a review of a movie that you have watched recently, mentioning the following points :
- Did you learn anything from the movie? If you did, what was it?
 - What is the message of the movie? Do you agree or disagree with it?
 - What did you like best about the movie? Why?
 - What did you like least about the movie? Why?

UNIT—VII

7. Answer in short any *four* of the following questions : 5×4=20

- (a) What is diary entry? What are the features of a good diary entry?
- (b) What is a paragraph? What are the different types of paragraphs?

- (c) Write a short note on the importance of summary writing.
- (d) Discuss some of the benefits of note-taking.
- (e) What are the different parts of an informal letter?
- (f) What is a resume? What are the points to be included in a resume?
- (g) Write a short note on the importance of movie review.

Total No. of Printed Pages—4

1 SEM TDC HISN (CBCS) DSC 1

2021

(Held in January/February, 2022)

HISTORY

(Discipline Specific Course)

Paper : DSC-1

(**History of Ancient India**)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. এটা শব্দ বা এটা বাক্যত তলৰ প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া : 1×8=8

Answer the following questions in *one* word
or in *one* sentence :

(a) লোথাল ক'ত অৱস্থিত?

Where is Lothal located?

(b) আটাইতকৈ পুৰণি বেদৰ নাম লিখা।

Write the name of the oldest Veda.

(c) নন্দবংশৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠাতা কোন আছিল?

Who was the founder of the Nanda
Dynasty?

22P/71

(Turn Over)

- (d) বৌদ্ধ ধর্মগ্রন্থখনৰ নাম কি?
What is the religious scripture of Buddhism?
- (e) 'অর্থশাস্ত্ৰ'ৰ লেখকজন কোন আছিল?
Who was the author of Arthashastra?
- (f) মৌৰ্যবংশৰ শেষৰজন শাসকৰ নাম কি আছিল?
Who was the last ruler of the Maurya Dynasty?
- (g) 'শক সত্ৰপ' শব্দ দুটা ক'ৰ পৰা অনা হৈছে?
Where from the words 'Saka Satraps' have been derived?
- (h) কোনজন চোল বজাই দক্ষিণ-পূব এছিয়াৰ শৈলেন্দ্ৰ সাম্ৰাজ্য জয় কৰিছিল?
Name the Chola King who conquered Sailendra Empire of South-East Asia.
2. তলত দিয়াবোৰৰ চমু টোকা লিখা (যি কোনো তিনিটা) : $4 \times 3 = 12$
Write short notes on the following (any three) :
- (a) মহেঞ্জোদাৰোৰ বৃহৎ স্নানাগাৰ
Great Bath of Mohenjo-daro
- (b) মহাজনপদৰ সময়ত মহিলাৰ অৱস্থা
The position of Women during Mahajanapadas
- (c) অশোকৰ ধৰ্ম
Ashokan Dhamma

- (d) ৰুদ্ৰদমন
Rudradaman
- (e) পল্লৱকলা
Pallava Art
3. সিন্ধু উপত্যকা সভ্যতাৰ প্রধান বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ কি আছিল? 12
What were the main features of Indus Valley Civilization?
অথবা / Or
পৰৱৰ্তী বৈদিকযুগৰ সামাজিক আৰু ৰাজনৈতিক অৱস্থাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।
Discuss the socio-political conditions of the Later Vedic period.
4. মহাজনপদৰ উত্থান সম্পৰ্কে চমুকৈ লিখা। 12
Write briefly on the emergence of Mahajanapadas.
অথবা / Or
জৈনধৰ্মৰ মূল শিক্ষাসমূহ কি আছিল?
What were the main teachings of Jainism?
5. মৌৰ্য শাসন ব্যৱস্থাৰ মূল বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা। 12
Discuss the main features of the Mauryan administration.
অথবা / Or
মৌৰ্যবংশৰ পতনৰ কাৰণসমূহ কি আছিল?
What were the causes of the downfall of the Mauryan Empire?

6. ভাৰতীয় ইতিহাসত সমুদ্রগুপ্তৰ স্থান নিৰূপণ কৰা। 12
Define the place of Samudragupta in the history of India.

অথবা / Or

পালসকলৰ উত্থান আৰু পতনৰ কাৰণসমূহ কি আছিল?
What were the causes of the rise and fall of the Palas?

7. সংগম যুগৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থাৰ বিষয়ে চমুকৈ লিখা। 12
Write briefly about the economic condition of the Sangam Age.

অথবা / Or

সাতবাহনসকলৰ উত্থান আৰু পতনৰ কাৰণসমূহ কি আছিল?
What were the causes of the rise and fall of the Satavahanas?

Total No. of Printed Pages—4

1 SEM TDC GEHS (CBCS) GE 1

2021

(Held in January/February, 2022)

HISTORY

(Generic Elective)

Paper : GE-1

(History of Assam : 1228-1826)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. তলৰ প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ এটা শব্দত বা এটা বাক্যত উত্তৰ দিয়া : $1 \times 8 = 8$

Answer the following questions in *one* word
or in *one* sentence each :

(a) কোনজন আহোম ৰজাক দিহিংগিয়া ৰজা নামেৰেও জনা
যায়?

Which Ahom king was also known as
Dihingia Raja?

(b) 'বৰফুকন' পদবী কোনজন আহোম ৰজাই সৃষ্টি কৰিছিল?

Who was the Ahom king to create the
post of the Borphukan?

22P/63

(Turn Over)

- (c) চুতীয়া ৰাজ্য শাসন কৰিবৰ বাবে নিয়োগ কৰা বিষয়াজনৰ নাম লিখা।
Name the officer who was appointed to rule the Chutiya territory.
- (d) গৌৰীনাথ সিংহই বংপুৰৰ পৰা কোন ঠাইলৈ ৰাজধানী স্থানান্তৰ কৰিছিল?
To which place did Gaurinath Singha transfer his capital from Rangpur?
- (e) আহোম আৰু মোগলৰ মাজত হোৱা শেষ যুদ্ধখনৰ নাম লিখা।
Name the last battle fought between the Ahoms and the Mughals.
- (f) ৰুদ্ৰসিংহৰ ৰাজসভাত থকা প্ৰখ্যাত কবিজনৰ নাম লিখা।
Name the famous poet in the Court of Rudra Singha.
- (g) আহোম যুগত নিৰ্মাণ কৰা অসমৰ আটাইতকৈ ওখ দৌলটো কি?
Which is the highest temple of Assam constructed during the Ahom rule?
- (h) মায়ামৰা সত্ৰ কোনে প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিছিল?
Who founded the Mayamara Satra?
2. তলত দিয়াবোৰৰ যি কোনো তিনিটাৰ চমু টোকা লিখা : $4 \times 3 = 12$
Write short notes on any three of the following :
- (a) শিঙৰী ঘৰত উঠা উৎসৱ.
Singari Gharat Utha Utsav

- (b) ইটখুলিৰ ৰণ
Battle of Itakhuli
- (c) মূলা গাভৰু
Mula Gabharu
- (d) ডেবেৰা বৰবৰুৱা
Debera Barbarua
- (e) পাত্ৰ-মন্ত্ৰী
Patra Mantri
3. মধ্যযুগৰ অসম বুৰঞ্জী অধ্যয়নৰ সমল হিচাপে বিদেশী লেখকসকলৰ টোকাসমূহৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা। 12
Discuss the accounts of the foreign writers as the source for the study of history of medieval Assam.
- অথবা / Or
- ত্ৰয়োদশ শতিকাৰ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ উপত্যকাৰ ৰাজনৈতিক অৱস্থাৰ ওপৰত আলোকপাত কৰা।
Throw light on the political condition of the Brahmaputra Valley in the 13th century.
4. ১৬ শতিকাৰ আহোম-কোচ সংঘৰ্ষৰ এটি বিৱৰণ দিয়া। 12
Account for the Ahom-Koch conflict of 16th century.
- অথবা / Or
- প্ৰতাপসিংহ স্বৰ্গদেউৰ দিনত হোৱা প্ৰশাসনিক কাৰ্যকলাপৰ এটি আভাস দিয়া।
Write about the administrative developments took place during the reign of Swargadeo Pratap Singha.

5. “১৬৭০ খ্রীষ্টাব্দৰ পৰা ১৬৮১ খ্রীষ্টাব্দ লৈকে এই সময়চোৱাক অসম বুৰঞ্জীত এক অস্থিৰ ৰাজনৈতিক অৱস্থাৰ যুগ বুলিব পাৰি।” ব্যাখ্যা কৰা। 12

“The period from 1670 AD to 1681 AD may be considered as a period of political instability in the history of Assam.” Discuss.

অথবা / Or

মীৰজুমলাৰ অসম আক্ৰমণৰ কাৰণ আৰু ফলাফলসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।

Discuss the causes and results of Mir Jumla's invasion of Assam.

6. “ৰুদ্ৰসিংহ আহোমসকলৰ শ্রেষ্ঠ ৰজা আছিল।” যুক্তিসহ আলোচনা কৰা। 12

“Rudra Singha was the greatest Ahom king.” Justify the statement.

অথবা / Or

প্ৰথম মোৰামৰীয়া বিদ্ৰোহৰ কাৰণসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।

Discuss the causes of the first Moamoria Rebellion.

7. প্ৰতিবেশী পৰ্বতীয়া জনজাতিসকলৰ লগত আহোম ৰজাসকলৰ সম্পৰ্কৰ এটি আলোচনা কৰা। 12

Discuss about the relation of the Ahom kings with the neighbouring hill tribes.

অথবা / Or

অসমৰ জাতীয় জীৱন আৰু সংস্কৃতিত মহাপুৰুষ শঙ্কৰদেৱৰ অৱদানসমূহৰ বিষয়ে লিখা।

Discuss about the contribution of Mahapurush Sankardeva to the life and culture of Assam.

Total No. of Printed Pages—4

1 SEM TDC EDNN (CBCS) DSC 1

2021

(Held in January/February, 2022)

EDUCATION

(Discipline Specific Course)

Paper : DSC-1

(Philosophical Foundations of Education)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. তলৰ প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া : 1×8=8

Answer the following questions :

(a) “মানুহৰ অন্তৰ্নিহিত পূৰ্ণতাৰ প্ৰস্ফুটিকৰণেই শিক্ষা।”
কথাষাৰ কোনে কৈছিল?

“Education is the manifestation of
perfection already in man.” Who said
this?

22P/69

(Turn Over)

- (b) “দর্শন হৈছে জ্ঞান সম্বন্ধীয় মতবাদ বা বিজ্ঞান।” কথাষাৰ কোনে কৈছিল?
“Philosophy is the doctrine or science of knowledge.” Who said this?
- (c) ভাৰতীয় দৰ্শনৰ উৎপত্তিস্থল কি?
What is the source of Indian philosophy?
- (d) ৰাজযোগ কি?
What is Raja Yoga?
- (e) পাশ্চাত্য দৰ্শনৰ এটা মূল বৈশিষ্ট্য উল্লেখ কৰা।
Mention one basic feature of Western philosophy.
- (f) *Emile* নামৰ কিতাপখন কোনে লিখিছিল?
Who wrote the book, *Emile*?
- (g) ‘Curriculum’ শব্দটোৰ মূল শব্দ কি আছিল?
What is the origin word of ‘curriculum’?
- (h) “শিক্ষা হৈছে এক ত্ৰি-পাক্ষিক প্ৰক্ৰিয়া।” কথাষাৰ কোনে কৈছিল?
“Education is a tri-polar process.” Who said this?

2. চমু টোকা লিখা : 4×5=20
Write short notes on :
(a) অগতানুগতিক শিক্ষা
Non-formal education
(b) শিক্ষা দৰ্শনৰ চাৰিটা প্ৰকৃতি
Four natures of philosophy of education
(c) বেদান্ত দৰ্শন
Vedanta philosophy
(d) ৰুছ’ৰ নেতিবাচক শিক্ষা
Negative education of Rousseau
(e) সহ-পাঠ্যক্ৰমিক কাৰ্য্যবলী
Co-curricular activities
3. শিক্ষাৰ ব্যক্তিবাদী লক্ষ্যৰ বিষয়ে চমুকৈ লিখা। শিক্ষাৰ ব্যক্তিবাদী আৰু সমাজবাদী লক্ষ্যৰ সম্পৰ্ক আলোচনা কৰা। 4+6=10
Write in brief about individualistic aim of education. Discuss the relation between socialistic and individualistic aim of education.
4. ‘দৰ্শন’ শব্দটোৰ অৰ্থ কি? দৰ্শন আৰু পাঠ্যক্ৰম আৰু শিক্ষাদান প্ৰণালীৰ মাজৰ সম্বন্ধৰ বিষয়ে লিখা। 3+4+4=11
What is the meaning of the word ‘philosophy’? Write the relations of philosophy and curriculum and teaching method.

5. ভাৰতীয় দৰ্শনৰ অষ্টাংগ যোগৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা। 11

Discuss about the Eightfold Yoga in Indian philosophy.

অথবা / Or

সাম্প্ৰতিক ভাৰতীয় শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থাত যোগ দৰ্শনৰ প্ৰভাৱৰ লিখা।

Write the impacts of Yoga philosophy in the present system of education in India.

6. আদৰ্শবাদ কি? আদৰ্শবাদৰ মূল নীতি বা বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা। 2+8=10

What is idealism? Discuss the basic principles or features of idealism.

অথবা / Or

প্ৰয়োগবাদ কি? বৰ্তমান ভাৰতীয় শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থাত প্ৰয়োগবাদৰ প্ৰভাৱৰ বিষয়ে লিখা। 2+8=10

What is pragmatism? Write about the impact of pragmatism in the present system of Indian education.

7. পাঠ্যসূচী বুলিলে কি বুজা? পাঠ্যক্ৰম সংৰচনাৰ নীতিসমূহ লিখা। 4+6=10

What do you mean by syllabus? Write the principles of curriculum construction.

Total No. of Printed Pages—8

1 SEM TDC GEED (CBCS) GE 1 (A/B)

2021

(Held in January/February, 2022)

EDUCATION

(Generic Elective)

Paper : GE-1

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

Paper : GE-1 (A)

(Guidance and Counselling)

1. তলৰ প্রশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া : 1×8=8

Answer the following questions :

(a) নির্দেশনাৰ এটা নীতি উল্লেখ কৰা।

Mention one principle of guidance.

(b) পৰামৰ্শদানৰ এটা উপাদান লিখা।

Write one element of counselling.

(c) প্রতিমানীকৃত আহিলা এটা উল্লেখ কৰা।

Mention one standardised tool.

22P/168

(Turn Over)

- (d) সাক্ষাৎকাৰৰ দুটা প্ৰকাৰ কি কি?
What are the two types of interview?
- (e) “শৈক্ষিক নিৰ্দেশনা হৈছে এজন ব্যক্তিৰ বৌদ্ধিক বিকাশত সহায় কৰা এক সচেতন প্ৰচেষ্টা।” কথাষাৰ কোনে কৈছিল?
“Educational guidance is a conscious effort to assist in the intellectual growth of an individual.” Who said this?
- (f) অতি শ্ৰেষ্ঠ বুদ্ধিসম্পন্ন শিশুৰ বুদ্ধিমাত্ৰা কিমান?
What is the IQ level of very superior child?
- (g) এজন ভাল পৰামৰ্শদাতাৰ এটা গুণ উল্লেখ কৰা।
Mention one quality of a good counsellor.
- (h) নিৰ্দেশনা আৰু পৰামৰ্শদানৰ বাবে প্ৰয়োজনীয় তথ্য কি?
What is the essential information for guidance and counselling?
2. চমু টোকা লিখা : 4×5=20
Write short notes on :
- (a) নিৰ্দেশনাৰ আৱশ্যকতা
Necessities of guidance
- (b) উদাৰ পৰামৰ্শদানৰ বৈশিষ্ট্য
Characteristics of eclectic counselling

- (c) চিহ্নাংকন সূচী
Checklist
- (d) প্ৰতিভাসম্পন্ন শিশুৰ বৈশিষ্ট্য
Characteristics of gifted children
- (e) প্ৰাথমিক পৰ্যায়ত পৰামৰ্শদান প্ৰক্ৰিয়াত পৰামৰ্শদাতাৰ ভূমিকা
The role of counsellor in counselling process at elementary level
3. নিৰ্দেশনা মানে কি? নিৰ্দেশনাৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ বৰ্ণনা কৰা। 3+8=11
What is guidance? Describe the characteristics of guidance.
4. পৰামৰ্শদান মানে কি? পৰামৰ্শদানৰ নীতিসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা। 3+8=11
What is counselling? Discuss about the principles of counselling.
5. নিৰ্দেশনাৰ আহিলা আৰু কৌশলৰ ধাৰণাৰ বিষয়ে লিখা। ব্যক্তিগত পৰামৰ্শদানৰ সুবিধা আৰু অসুবিধাসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা। 3+4+4=11
Write the concept of tools and techniques of guidance. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of individual counselling.
- অথবা / Or
- মনোবৈজ্ঞানিক অভীক্ষা মানে কি? মনোবৈজ্ঞানিক অভীক্ষাৰ বিভিন্ন প্ৰকাৰসমূহ চমুকৈ বৰ্ণনা কৰা। 2+9=11
What is psychological test? Describe briefly different types of psychological test.

6. শৈক্ষিক নির্দেশনা বুলিলে কি বুজা? শৈক্ষিক নির্দেশনার তিনিটা উদ্দেশ্য উল্লেখ কৰা। শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰাথমিক আৰু মাধ্যমিক স্তৰৰ শৈক্ষিক নির্দেশনাৰ বিষয়ে লিখা। $2+3+6=11$

What do you mean by educational guidance? Mention three objectives of educational guidance. Discuss about the educational guidance in elementary and secondary levels of education.

7. তলত দিয়াবোৰৰ ওপৰত লিখা : $4+4=8$

Write on the following :

- (a) নির্দেশনা আৰু পৰামৰ্শদানত শিক্ষকৰ ভূমিকা
Role of teacher in guidance and counselling
- (b) নির্দেশনা আৰু পৰামৰ্শদানত অভিভাৱকৰ ভূমিকা।
Role of parents in guidance and counselling

Paper : GE-1 (B)

(Value Education)

1. তলৰ প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ লিখা/খালী ঠাই পূৰ কৰা : $1 \times 8 = 8$
Answer the following questions/Fill in the blanks :

- (a) আভ্যন্তৰীণ মূল্যবোধৰ এটা উদাহৰণ দিয়া।
Give one example of internal value.
- (b) মূল্যবোধৰ যি কোনো দুটা প্ৰকাৰ উল্লেখ কৰা।
Mention any two types of value.
- (c) মূল্যবোধ শিক্ষাৰ যি কোনো এটা পদ্ধতিৰ নাম লিখা।
Name any one method of value education.
- (d) শান্তিনিকেতন ক'ত অৱস্থিত?
Where is Shantiniketan situated?
- (e) অধ্যৱসায় মানে কি?
What is perseverance?
- (f) _____ নামদনিক শিক্ষাৰ পৃষ্ঠপোষকতা কৰিছিল।
_____ had propagated aesthetic education.
- (g) _____ নামৰ পুথিখন অৰবিন্দই ৰচনা কৰিছিল।
The book _____ is written by Aurobindo.
- (h) ঐক্যৰ প্ৰকাৰ দুটা হৈছে _____ আৰু _____।
The two types of integrity are _____ and _____.

(6)

2. তলত দিয়াবোৰৰ চমু টোকা লিখা :

4×5=20

Write short notes on the following :

(a) সহজাত মূল্যবোধ

Intrinsic value

(b) মূল্যবোধ শিক্ষাৰ লক্ষ্য আৰু উদ্দেশ্য

Aims and objectives of value education

(c) মহাত্মা গান্ধীৰ নৈতিক শিক্ষা

Moral education of Mahatma Gandhi

(d) শান্তিশিক্ষাৰ সংযোগ সাধনৰ প্ৰধান মাধ্যম হিচাপে শিক্ষাদানৰ পদ্ধতি

Teaching method as the major media for integration of peace education

(e) চাপমুক্ত জীৱন

Stress-free living

3. মূল্যবোধ কি? মূল্যবোধৰ গঠনত অভিভাৱক আৰু শিক্ষকৰ ভূমিকা আলোচনা কৰা।

2+4+4=10

What is value? Discuss the parents' and teacher's role in the formation of value.

4. সংজ্ঞানাত্মক, অনুভূতিমূলক আৰু সংক্ৰিয়াত্মক দিশে শিশুৰ মূল্যবোধত কেনেদৰে সহায় কৰে? আলোচনা পদ্ধতিক মূল্যবোধৰ শিক্ষাৰ এটা পদ্ধতি হিচাপে ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

6+5=11

How do cognitive, affective and psychomotor domain help in developing values in children? Explain discussion technique as a method of value education.

(7)

অথবা / Or

মূল্যবোধ শিক্ষা কি? বৰ্তমানৰ পৃথিৱীখনত মূল্যবোধ শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা আলোচনা কৰা। মূল্যবোধ শিক্ষাৰ বিকাশত বিদ্যালয়ৰ ভূমিকা সম্পৰ্কে লিখা।

1+5+5=11

What is value education? Explain why it is important to have value education in today's world. Write on the role of school in promoting value education.

5. শান্তিশিক্ষাৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া। ইয়াৰ লক্ষ্যসমূহ কি কি? সমস্যা সমাধান পদ্ধতিক শান্তিশিক্ষাৰ শিক্ষণ প্ৰণালী হিচাপে আলোচনা কৰা।

2+4+5=11

Define peace education. What are its objectives? Explain problem solving as pedagogy of peace education.

অথবা / Or

শ্ৰেণীকোঠাৰ ব্যৱস্থাপনাত শান্তিশিক্ষাৰ সংযোগ সাধনৰ বাবে হিচাপে আলোচনা কৰা। শান্তিশিক্ষা প্ৰদানৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অধ্যক্ষৰ ভূমিকাৰ ওপৰত চমুকৈ লিখা।

5+6=11

Explain classroom management as media for integrating peace education. Write in short on the role of Principal in imparting peace education.

6. ঠাণ্ডাচক চিন্তা মানে কি? ইতিবাচক চিন্তাৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তাবোধ কি কি? ইতিবাচক চিন্তা কেনেদৰে বৃদ্ধি কৰিব পাৰি, আলোচনা কৰা।

1+4+5=10

What is positive thinking? What are the importances of positive thinking? Explain how positive thinking can be developed.

7. অৰবিন্দৰ আধ্যাত্মিক শিক্ষাই এজন ব্যক্তিৰ জীৱনদৰ্শনত কেনেদৰে প্ৰভাৱ পেলায়? বৰ্তমানৰ সময়ত আধ্যাত্মিকতা শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰাসংগিকতা ব্যাখ্যা কৰা। 5+5=10

How does Aurobindo's spiritual values influence the philosophy of life? Explain the significance of spiritual values in the context of present time.

অথবা / Or

- মহাত্মা গান্ধী আৰু ৰবীন্দ্ৰনাথ ঠাকুৰৰ দাৰ্শনিক চিন্তাধাৰাৰ তুলনামূলক বিশ্লেষণ আগবঢ়োৱা। 10

Make a comparative analysis of philosophical thinking of Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore.

Total No. of Printed Pages—4

1 SEM TDC GEEC (CBCS) GE 1

2021

(Held in January/February, 2022)

ECONOMICS

(Generic Elective)

Paper : GE-1

(**Introductory Microeconomics**)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. তলত দিয়া প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ লিখা / শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাছি
উলিওৱা : 1×8=8

Answer the following questions/Choose the
correct answer :

- (a) অৰ্থবিজ্ঞানত দুস্প্ৰাপ্যতা বুলিলে কি বুজা?
What do you mean by scarcity in
economics?
- (b) 'মুক্ত বজাৰ' কি?
What is 'free market'?
- (c) বাজেট প্ৰতিবন্ধক সংজ্ঞা দিয়া।
Give the definition of budget constraint.
- (d) চাহিদা ৰেখা কি?
What is demand curve?

- (e) বাজেট ৰেখা কি?
What is budget line?
- (f) নিৰপেক্ষ ৰেখাডাল উত্তল কিয়?
Why is indifference curve convex?
- (g) হ্রস্বকালীন বুলিলে কি বুজা?
What do you mean by short run?
- (h) যেতিয়া মজুৰিৰ হাৰ বৃদ্ধি হয়, শ্ৰমিকৰ যোগান
When the wage rate rises, the supply of labour
- (i) বৃদ্ধি পায়
expands
- (ii) হ্রাস পায়
contracts
- (iii) স্থিৰ থাকে
remains constant
- (iv) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
None of the above

2. তলত দিয়াবোৰৰ যি কোনো চাৰিটাৰ চমু টোকা লিখা
(প্ৰতিটো 150 শব্দৰ ভিতৰত) : 5×4=20

Write short notes on any four of the following (within 150 words each) :

- (a) দুস্প্ৰাপ্যতা আৰু পছন্দ / Scarcity and choice
- (b) দৰ স্থিতিস্থাপকতা / Price elasticity
- (c) অৱসৰ আৰু উপভোগৰ মাজত পছন্দ / Choice between leisure and consumption
- (d) হ্রস্বকালীন গড় ব্যয় / Short-run average cost
- (e) শ্ৰমিকৰ প্ৰান্তিক উৎপাদনশীলতা / Marginal productivity of labour

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ লিখা (প্ৰতিটো 500 শব্দৰ ভিতৰত) :

Answer the following questions (within 500 words each) :

3. (a) ব্যক্তিগত অৰ্থবিজ্ঞানৰ সংজ্ঞা লিখা। ব্যক্তিগত অৰ্থবিজ্ঞান অধ্যয়নৰ উপকাৰিতা ব্যাখ্যা কৰা। 2+9=11
Define microeconomics. Explain the usefulness of studying microeconomics.

অথবা / Or

- (b) অৰ্থনৈতিক আৰ্হি বুলিলে কি বুজা? ব্যক্তিগত অৰ্থনৈতিক আৰ্হিৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা ব্যাখ্যা কৰা। 2+9=11
What is meant by economic models? Explain the importance of microeconomic models.

4. (a) বজাৰ চাহিদা বুলিলে কি বুজা? বজাৰ চাহিদাৰ ওপৰত চাহিদা আৰু যোগান পৰিৱৰ্তনৰ প্ৰভাৱ বৰ্ণনা কৰা। 2+8=10
What do you mean by market demand? Explain the impact of change of demand and supply on market demand.

অথবা / Or

- (b) উপভোক্তাৰ উদ্বৃত্ত বুলিলে কি বুজা? উপভোক্তাৰ উদ্বৃত্ত চিত্ৰৰ সহায়ত বৰ্ণনা কৰা। 2+8=10
What do you mean by consumer's surplus? Explain the consumer's surplus with the help of diagram.

5. (a) নিৰপেক্ষ ৰেখাৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ কি কি? নিৰপেক্ষ ৰেখাৰ সহায়ত এজন উপভোক্তাই কেনেকৈ ভাৰসমতাত উপনীত হ'ব পাৰে, বৰ্ণনা কৰা। 5+5=10
What are the properties of indifference curve? Explain how a consumer attains equilibrium with the help of indifference curve.

অথবা / Or

- (b) দ্রব্যৰ দৰ পৰিণামক আয় পৰিণাম আৰু প্ৰতিকল্পনৰ পৰিণামত কিদৰে বিভাজন কৰা হয় এটি উপযুক্ত চিত্ৰৰ সহায়ত ব্যাখ্যা কৰা। 10

Explain how price effect of a commodity is decomposed into income effect and substitution effect with the help of a suitable diagram.

6. (a) উৎপাদন প্ৰতিষ্ঠান এখনৰ ভাৰসাম্য নিৰ্ধাৰণত প্ৰান্তিক আয় আৰু প্ৰান্তিক ব্যয় ৰেখাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ সম্পৰ্কে বৰ্ণনা কৰা। 10
- Explain the application of marginal revenue and marginal cost curves in determining the equilibrium of a firm.

অথবা / Or

- (b) হ্ৰস্বকালীন গড় ব্যয় ৰেখাৰ আকৃতি কিয় 'U'ৰ দৰে হয়? গড় ব্যয়, গড় পৰিৱৰ্তনশীল ব্যয় আৰু গড় স্থিৰ ব্যয়ৰ মাজৰ সম্পৰ্ক বৰ্ণনা কৰা। 3+7=10

Why is short-run average cost curve 'U' shaped? Explain the relationship among average cost, average variable cost and average fixed cost.

7. (a) উৎপাদনৰ উপাদানসমূহ কি কি? প্ৰতিযোগিতামূলক প্ৰতিষ্ঠানত উপাদানৰ চাহিদা ৰেখা বৰ্ণনা কৰা। 4+7=11
- What are the factors of production? Explain the factor demand curve for a competitive firm.

অথবা / Or

- (b) নিয়োগ বজাৰত মুনাফা সৰ্বাধিকৰণৰ চৰ্তসমূহ বৰ্ণনা কৰা। 11
- Explain the profit maximization conditions in input market.

Total No. of Printed Pages—11

1 SEM TDC GEPS (CBCS) GE 1 (A/B)

2021

(Held in January/February, 2022)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Generic Elective)

Paper : GE-1

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

Paper : GE-1 (A)

(Nationalism in India)

1. তলত দিয়া প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া : 1×8=8

Answer the following questions :

(a) 'কেশৰী' নামৰ বাতৰি-কাকতখনৰ সম্পাদক কোন
আছিল?

Who was the Editor of the newspaper
'Kesari'?

- (b) সতীদাহ প্রথা কোন চনত বিলোপ কৰা হৈছিল?
In which year was the 'Sati' system abolished?
- (c) ভাৰতীয় জাতীয় কংগ্ৰেছৰ প্ৰথমগৰাকী মহিলা সভানেত্ৰী কোন আছিল?
Who was the first woman President of the Indian National Congress?
- (d) চাইমন কমিছন কোন চনত ভাৰতলৈ আহিছিল?
In which year did the Simon Commission come to India?
- (e) সৰ্বভাৰতীয় হৰিজন সমাজ কোনে প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিছিল?
Who established the All India Harijan Samaj?
- (f) কোন চনত মুছলিম লীগ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা হৈছিল?
In which year was the Muslim League established?
- (g) ফৰাছী বিপ্লৱৰ মূলমন্ত্ৰ কি আছিল?
What was the main motto of the French Revolution?
- (h) জ্যোতিবা ফুলেই প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা অনুষ্ঠানটোৰ নাম কি আছিল?
Name the institution established by Jyotiba Phule.

2. তলত দিয়াবোৰৰ ওপৰত লিখা (প্ৰতিটো ১৫০ শব্দৰ ভিতৰত) :
4×4=16

Write on the following (within 150 words each) :

- (a) জাতীয়তাবাদৰ নিম্নবৰ্গীয় দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী
Subaltern approach of Nationalism
- (b) ব্ৰিটিছ শাসনত আদিবাসী আন্দোলন
Tribal Movement in British India
- (c) প্ৰাৰ্থনা সমাজ
Prarthana Samaj
- (d) ভাৰত ত্যাগ আন্দোলন
Quit India Movement

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ লিখা (প্ৰতিটো ৫০০ শব্দৰ ভিতৰত) :

Answer the following questions (within 500 words each) :

3. ভাৰতবৰ্ষত গঢ়ি উঠা জাতীয়তাবাদৰ মূল কাৰণসমূহৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।
12
- Discuss the main causes of the growth of nationalism in India.

(4)

অথবা / Or

জাতীয়তাবাদৰ সাম্ৰাজ্যবাদী দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীটোৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।

Discuss the imperialist approach of nationalism.

4. ভাৰতবৰ্ষত সংস্কাৰবাদী আন্দোলন গঢ়ি উঠাৰ কাৰণসমূহৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা। 11

Discuss the factors to the growth of Reformist movement in India.

অথবা / Or

ভাৰতবৰ্ষত জাতীয়তাবাদৰ উদাৰনৈতিক সাংবিধানিকতাবাদী স্তৰৰ ব্যাখ্যা আগবঢ়োৱা।

Explain the moderate constitutionalist phase of Indian nationalism.

5. ভাৰতৰ স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনত চৰমপন্থী আন্দোলনসমূহৰ পৰ্যায় বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা। 11

Discuss the radical phase of India's freedom struggle.

অথবা / Or

ভাৰতৰ স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনত মহিলাসকলৰ অংশগ্ৰহণ আৰু ভূমিকাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।

Discuss about the participation and role of women in the freedom struggle of India.

22P/164

(Continued)

(5)

6. সামাজিক আন্দোলন বুলিলে কি বুজা? সামাজিক আন্দোলন হিচাপে কৃষক আন্দোলনৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা। 4+7=11

What do you mean by social movement?
Discuss the peasant movement as a social movement.

অথবা / Or

- সাম্প্ৰদায়িকতাবাদ কি? ভাৰতবৰ্ষত সাম্প্ৰদায়িকতাবাদৰ উৎপত্তিৰ মূল কাৰণসমূহ বৰ্ণনা কৰা। 3+8=11

What is communalism? Explain the main causes behind the growth of communalism in India.

7. 'দ্বি-জাতি তত্ত্ব'ৰ বিষয়ে লিখা। ভাৰত বিভাজনত ইয়াৰ ভূমিকাৰ সমালোচনাত্মক ব্যাখ্যা আগবঢ়োৱা। 4+7=11

Write about the 'two-nation theory'.
Critically explain its role in the Partition of India.

অথবা / Or

- ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ সামাজিক আৰু ৰাজনৈতিক পৰিবেশত ইংৰাজ ঔপনিৱেশিক শাসনৰ প্ৰভাৱৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা। 11

Discuss the impact of British colonial rule on social and political environment in India.

22P/164

(Turn Over)

Paper : GE-1 (B)
(Contemporary Political Economy)

1. তলত দিয়াবোৰৰ উত্তৰ লিখা/শুদ্ধ বিকল্পটো বাছি উলিওৱা :
1×8=8

Answer the following/Choose the correct option :

- (a) পৰম্পৰাগত উদাৰতাবাদৰ পিতৃ কোন?
Who is regarded as the father of classical liberalism?
- (b) কোনজন ব্যক্তি 'ঐতিহাসিক বস্তুবাদ'ৰ লগত জড়িত?
Who is associated with 'historical materialism'?
(Karl Marx/J. S. Mill/Thomas Hobbes/
Immanuel Kant)
- (c) 'বিশ্ব গাঁও'ৰ ধাৰণাটো কোনে আগবঢ়াইছিল?
Who coined the term 'global village'?
(T. H. Marshall/Anthony Giddens/
Marshall McLuhan/Indira Gandhi)
- (d) কোনজন ব্যক্তিয়ে বৃহৎ নদীবান্ধসমূহক 'আধুনিক ভাৰতৰ মন্দিৰ' আখ্যা দিছিল?
Who said that big dams are the 'temple of modern India'?

- (e) কোনটো ঘটনা ইউৰোপত সামন্তবাদৰ অৱসানৰ লগত জড়িত?

Which incident marked the end of feudalism in Europe?

(American Revolution/French Revolution/Glorious Revolution)

- (f) উদাৰতাবাদী নারীবাদৰ এগৰাকী প্ৰবক্তাৰ নাম উল্লেখ কৰা।

Mention the name of one liberal feminist.

- (g) "এগৰাকী মহিলাৰ জন্ম নহয়, তেওঁক সমাজে সৃষ্টি কৰে।" উক্তিটো কাৰ?

"A woman is not born but made."
Whose statement is this?

(Betty Friedan/Simoné de Beauvoir/
J. S. Mill/Mary Wollstonecraft)

- (h) বিশ্ব বেংক কেতিয়া গঠন কৰা হৈছিল?

In which year was World Bank established?

(1944/1945/1946)

2. তলত দিয়াবোৰৰ ওপৰত লিখা (প্রতিটো ১৫০ শব্দৰ ভিতৰত) :

4×4=16

Write on the following (**within 150 words** each) :

- (a) অৰ্থনৈতিক বিকাশ সম্পর্কীয় গান্ধীবাদী ধাৰণা
Gandhian approach to economic development
- (b) বহুজাতিক কোম্পানী
Multinational corporations
- (c) সংস্কৃতি, সংবাদমাধ্যম আৰু ৰাজনৈতিক অৰ্থনীতি
Culture, media and political economy
- (d) লিংগ বৈষম্য
Gender discrimination

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ লিখা (প্রতিটো ৫০০ শব্দৰ ভিতৰত) :

Answer the following questions (**within 500 words** each) :

3. নব্য-উদাৰতাবাদ মানে কি বুজা? একবিংশ শতিকাত নব্য-উদাৰতাবাদে সন্মুখীন হোৱা মুখ্য প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহ সমালোচনাত্মকভাৱে আলোচনা কৰা। 4+7=11

What do you mean by New-Liberalism? Critically discuss the major challenges faced by neo-liberalism in the twenty-first century.

22P/164

(Continued)

অথবা / Or

কাৰ্ল মাৰ্ক্সৰ শ্ৰেণী সংগ্ৰামৰ তত্ত্বটো সমালোচনাত্মকভাৱে আলোচনা কৰা। 11

Critically discuss Karl Marx's theory of class struggle.

4. ইউৰোপত সামন্তবাদী সমাজ ব্যৱস্থা পুঁজিবাদী সমাজ ব্যৱস্থালৈ পৰিৱৰ্তিত হোৱাৰ বিভিন্ন কাৰকসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা। 12

Discuss the factors which led to the transition from feudalism to capitalism in Europe.

অথবা / Or

বেচৰকাৰী সংগঠন মানে কি বুজা? বেচৰকাৰী সংগঠনসমূহৰ বিভিন্ন কাৰ্যকলাপৰ সমালোচনাত্মক আলোচনা কৰা। 4+8=12

What do you mean by NGOs? Critically discuss various activities of NGOs.

5. উত্তৰ-পূব ভাৰতৰ বৃহৎ নদীবান্ধৰ উন্নয়নৰ সপক্ষে আৰু বিপক্ষে থকা যুক্তিসমূহৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা। 11

Discuss the arguments for and against the development of large dams in the North-East India.

22P/164

(Turn Over)

(10)

অথবা / Or

ৰাজনৈতিক সংস্কৃতিৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া। ৰাজনৈতিক সংস্কৃতিৰ গঠনৰ
বিভিন্ন কাৰকসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা। 4+7=11

Define political culture. Discuss the factors
that mould political culture.

6. 'উচ্ছেদ' মানে কি বুজা? ভাৰতত বিকাশ-কেন্দ্ৰীক উচ্ছেদৰ
বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা। 4+7=11

What do you understand by the term
'displacement'? Discuss about the develop-
ment-induced displacement in India.

অথবা / Or

বৈদেশিক বিনিয়োগ মানে কি বুজা? আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় মুদ্রা
নিধিৰ গঠন, উদ্দেশ্য আৰু কাৰ্যসমূহৰ বিষয়ে সমালোচনাত্মক
আলোচনা কৰা। 4+7=11

What is foreign investment? Critically
discuss the organization, objectives and
functions of International Monetary Fund.

7. ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ সাৰ্বভৌমত্বৰ ওপৰত বিশ্বায়নৰ প্ৰভাৱ আলোচনা কৰা। 11

Discuss the impact of globalization over
State sovereignty.

22P/164

(Continued)

(11)

অথবা / Or

প্ৰব্ৰজন মানে কি? বিশ্বত প্ৰব্ৰজনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত থকা মুখ্য
সমস্যাসমূহৰ বিষয়ে ব্যাখ্যা আগবঢ়োৱা। 4+7=11

What is migration? Explain the major
problems of migration in the world.

22P-20*/164 1 SEM TDC GEPS (CBCS) GE 1 (A/B)

Total No. of Printed Pages—11

1 SEM TDC ENGG (CBCS) AECC 1

2021

(Held in January/February, 2022)

ENGLISH

Paper : AECC-1

(English Communication)

Full Marks : 40

Pass Marks : 16

Time : 2 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

UNIT—I

(Communication : Theory and Types)

1. (a) What is a communication model?
Explain David Berlo's model of
communication. 2+3=5

Or

- (b) What is the difference between formal
and informal communication? 5

(2)

2. (a) List out any four barriers to communication and state how they can be overcome. 2+3=5

Or

- (b) Write an illustrative note on postures, gestures, attire and appearance as facets of body language. 5

UNIT—II

(Speaking Skills)

3. (a) What are the guidelines to be followed in appearing in an interview? 5

Or

- (b) You are Ritu, preparing for the Assam Public Service Commission examination. Write dialogues between you and your friend Ranjan on your preparation for the ensuing APSC examination. 5

4. (a) "Group Discussion (GD) is one of the best tools to select the prospective candidates in a comparative and competitive environment." Discuss Group Discussion in the light of the given statement. 5

(3)

Or

- (b) Prepare a public speech in about 100–150 words on any one of the following : 5

(i) Google can replace a teacher's role in modern age

(ii) Spirit of sportsmanship

UNIT—III

(Reading and Understanding)

5. (a) What are the aims and objectives of close reading? 5

Or

- (b) Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Mahatma Gandhi has laid great stress on Satyagraha in his thoughts. Satyagraha means pursuance of truth. It means striving for truth even by undergoing physical pain. Gandhi

relied on the methods of non-violence to strive for truth. Thus it was agreeable to him to suffer physical hardship for the sake of truth. He used to accept Satyagraha not simply as a means but as a principle by itself. He himself had written that Satyagraha is a spiritual principle based on love for mankind. There is no feeling of hatred towards the opponents in it. He used to regard Satyagraha as the most potent force. In 'Hind Swaraj' he wrote, "Passive resistance (Satyagraha) is an all-sided sword, it can be used anyhow. It blesses him who uses it and him against whom it is used without drawing a drop of blood. It produces for reaching results. It never rusts and cannot be stolen."

Gandhi considered four conditions to be necessary for a Satyagrahi. He stated, "After a great deal of experience

it seems to me that those who want to become passive resisters for the service of the country have to (1) observe perfect chastity, (2) adopt poverty, (3) follow truth and (4) cultivate fearlessness." Gandhi used to give enough stress on morality. In his view, truth was the essence of morality.

Gandhi laid great stress on non-violence along with truth. He used to consider non-violence as a symbol of strength rather than of cowardice. On 11 August, 1946 he wrote in 'Young India', "Even if non-violence means taking hardship consciously in a constructive manner, nevertheless this principle does not support surrendering oneself before the tormentor. On the contrary, it encourages one to face a tormentor with full soul force." Elsewhere he said, "I believe that non-violence has the

power to solve all problems. At the same time I have this faith that if any country in the world can find a solution to all problems through non-violence, it is only India.”

Questions :

- (i) What is Satyagraha? 1
- (ii) What did Gandhi write about Satyagraha in 'Hind Swaraj'? 1
- (iii) What, according to Gandhi, are the four conditions necessary for the success of Satyagraha? 2
- (iv) In which country can one find a solution to all problems through non-violence? 1

6. Answer any one of the following questions :

- (a) What are the differences and similarities between summarizing and paraphrasing? 5

- (b) Write a summary of the following passage : 5

With the advancement in technology, the internet has become a very important, rather, an indispensable part of our lives. It is the latest means to communicate and reach out to people as we eat, sleep and live in the virtual space today. Observe people in a public space and you see most of them with their heads bent over a phone, an I-pad or a laptop, fingers swiftly moving on the keyboard. No longer it is merely restricted to increasing one's social contacts by way of communicating with friends or colleagues. More and more people are using it in their academic pursuits, to engage in business, to advertise, to help find a partner for marriage, to find the placements one dreamt of and for umpteen other purposes.

- (c) Define translation. State two advantages and disadvantages of translation. 5

Or

What are source language and target language? Provide some examples of functional translation. 5

UNIT—IV

(Writing Skills)

7. (a) Why is documenting necessary? Discuss the methods of documenting. 2+3=5

Or

- (b) Prepare a report on the observation of Prize Distribution Ceremony of your college held at the end of the college week. (Do not mention the name of your college.) 5
8. (a) Make notes from the following passage using headings, sub-headings and recognizable abbreviations : 5
- Sex ratio in India always remains a skewed proposition. Almost all states of

India suffer from an imbalanced sex ratio grossly in favour of males. The national sex ratio according to 2011 Census is 940, that is, 940 women for every 1000 men. But even the sex ratio of some of our neighbouring Asian countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh and China is also equally disturbing. The People's Republic of China has a sex ratio of only 926, even worse than India; Bangladesh has a sex ratio of 978, slightly better than India. Pakistan has a sex ratio of 943, almost equal to India. However, some developed countries have a better sex ratio than their Asian counterparts—the USA has a healthy sex ratio of 1025, Brazil has an even better sex ratio of 1042, Russian Federation has a sex ratio which can be considered best in comparison to America and Brazil, it is 1167 women for every 1000 men. But

why in Asian countries, especially in India, the sex ratio is consistently going down in favour of men when it should have been balanced or in favour of women? The reason is not far to find; there is a history of cultural and social bias against women in India. In India and its neighbourhood, male child is always considered to be more valuable and an asset for the household whereas a girl child is considered a liability because of age-old socio-cultural attitude. So most expecting mothers want to have a male child rather than a female one. As a result of this lopsided attitude, in most cases, they go for a sex determination test and terminate the child if it is found to be a girl. This practice of pre-birth sex determination test has been declared illegal yet this heinous crime continues clandestinely as in most cases, it is patronized by a section of the unscrupulous medical practitioners.

Or

- (b) You are a resident of Dibrugarh town. You have observed the reckless motor-bike riding of underage youths on the streets. Write a letter to the Superintendent of Police (Traffic) to take necessary measures to curb this menace. (Do not mention the name of your college or your name anywhere in the letter.)

5

Total No. of Printed Pages—7

1 SEM TDC ENGG (CBCS) 1

2021

(Held in January/February, 2022)

GENERAL ENGLISH

Paper : ENGG-1

(**Writing Skills**)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

UNIT—I

1. Answer any one of the following questions : 10

(a) Write a diary entry describing your favourite season of the year. Give reasons for your liking of the season.

(b) Write a diary entry on your daily routine during lockdown.

UNIT—II

2. Answer any *one* of the following questions : 10

- (a) Write a paragraph about the career you are considering. Explain why you are choosing that career path, and how you plan to accomplish your goals.
- (b) Write a paragraph on the topic 'Empowerment of Women in India'.

UNIT—III

3. Answer any *one* of the following questions : 10

- (a) What is note-making? What are the different methods of note-making? Discuss in detail.
- (b) Write a summary of the following :

Poverty, like malaria, is pandemic in many developing countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Why are most of these countries so economically backward and so slow to develop even many years after they have freed themselves from colonial rule?

Many theories have been put forward to explain this peculiar plight of developing countries in Africa. One common theory is that dark-skinned people living in Africa and elsewhere have been eternally cursed to be poor.

This theory is sometimes referred to as the curse myth—a theory that has no shred of scientific evidence to support it. Perhaps it has been concocted by the fair-skinned race to enhance their feeling of superiority and to justify their treatment of black-skinned people.

Apartheid South Africa, for instance, used to defend the treatment the Dutch settlers gave to the indigenous African people on the crude assumption that black people had been, by the design of nature, condemned forever to be the hewers of wood and drawers of water.

The curse myth apart, there is another theory, dubbed the torrid-zone dwellers' theory, which claims that people who live in the tropics are always being adversely affected by the heat of the sun. The propounders claim that the tropical climate is so enervating that the brains of the dwellers in the heat zone are enfeebled and are, in consequence, rendered incapable of deep sustained thinking. They further claim that the chronic poverty in the developing countries derives from the people's inertia, lack of effort and inventiveness.

Strangely enough, this theory is sometimes expressed in a more

palatable version—that nature is so generous to tropical-zone dwellers that, by virtue of the kind climate, there is hardly any need for the people to worry about how to get food, provide themselves with decent clothing, and seek permanent and comfortable shelter. As nature provides the people with these three basic necessities of life, the theorists claim that the people need not make any effort. Furthermore, tropical vegetation is so luxuriant that natural food such as pawpaw and banana grow without human prompting in and around people's dwelling places. In fact, they also claim that there is no need for planning and foresight for people living in the ever warm and generous climate.

These specious theories, unfortunately, do not help solve the problems of Africa's chronic poverty. What, then, are the real remedies? What would be done to remove the real obstacles in the way of development in Africa?

The real obstacles are, in fact within Africans themselves; these are embedded in their nature, attitudes and mindset. Some of the internal obstacles are technological ignorance, slavish attachment to retrogressive ideas, beliefs and practices.

These obstacles to development and wealth in Africa apart, there are some other hindrances—the dearth of selfless and committed leaders with clear vision and the courage to pursue and achieve them. Until these obstacles to development and wealth are clearly identified and dealt with, chronic poverty and underdevelopment may persist in this great but dormant continent.

UNIT—IV

4. Answer any *one* of the following questions : 10
- (a) Discuss in detail the different parts of a business letter.
 - (b) Write a letter to the Editor of a local newspaper complaining about irregular electricity supply in your area.

UNIT—V

5. Answer any *one* of the following questions : 10
- (a) What are the contents of a CV? Discuss in detail.
 - (b) Prepare a resume to be submitted for the post of a Deputy Manager in a reputed company, mentioning your personal details, qualifications and experience.

UNIT—VI

6. Answer any *one* of the following questions : 10

- (a) Write a review of a book that you have read recently, mentioning what you liked about it and what you did not.
- (b) Write a review of a movie that you have watched recently, mentioning the following points :
- Did you learn anything from the movie? If you did, what was it?
 - What is the message of the movie? Do you agree or disagree with it?
 - What did you like best about the movie? Why?
 - What did you like least about the movie? Why?

UNIT—VII

7. Answer in short any *four* of the following questions : 5×4=20

- (a) What is diary entry? What are the features of a good diary entry?
- (b) What is a paragraph? What are the different types of paragraphs?

- (c) Write a short note on the importance of summary writing.
- (d) Discuss some of the benefits of note-taking.
- (e) What are the different parts of an informal letter?
- (f) What is a resume? What are the points to be included in a resume?
- (g) Write a short note on the importance of movie review.

★ ★ ★