

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Section "A" : (Long Answer Questions)

2×15=30

Answer any TWO questions, but the question no. 2 is compulsory.

1. "Artificial intelligence will either create new opportunities or take away existing jobs". Write an essay arguing for your position on this issue.
2. Apply four levels of reading to the story *The Little Match Girl* by Hans Christian Andersen.

Most terribly cold it was; it snowed, and was nearly quite dark, and evening-- the last evening of the year. In this cold and darkness there went along the street a poor little girl, bareheaded, and with naked feet. When she left home she had slippers on, it is true; but what was the good of that? They were very large slippers, which her mother had hitherto worn; so large were they; and the poor little thing lost them as she scuffled away across the street, because of two carriages that rolled by dreadfully fast.

One slipper was nowhere to be found; the other had been laid hold of by an urchin, and off he ran with it; he thought it would do capital for a cradle when he some day or other should have children himself. So the little maiden walked on with her tiny naked feet, that were quite red and blue from cold. She carried a quantity of matches in an old apron, and she

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what was still more capital to behold was, the goose hopped down from the dish, reeled about on the floor with knife and fork in its breast, till it came up to the poor little girl; when--the match went out and nothing but the thick, cold, damp wall was left behind. She lighted another match. Now there she was sitting under the most magnificent Christmas tree: it was still larger, and more decorated than the one which she had seen through the glass door in the rich merchant's house.

Thousands of lights were burning on the green branches, and gaily-colored pictures, such as she had seen in the shop-windows, looked down upon her. The little maiden stretched out her hands towards them when--the match went out. The lights of the Christmas tree rose higher and higher, she saw them now as stars in heaven; one fell down and formed a long trail of fire.

"Someone is just dead!" said the little girl; for her old grandmother, the only person who had loved her, and who was now no more, had told her, that when a star falls, a soul ascends to God.

She drew another match against the wall: it was again light, and in the lustre there stood the old grandmother, so bright and radiant, so mild, and with such an expression of love.

"Grandmother!" cried the little one. "Oh, take me with you! You go away when the match burns out; you vanish like the warm stove, like the delicious roast goose, and like the magnificent Christmas tree!" And she rubbed the whole bundle of matches quickly against the wall, for she wanted to be quite sure of keeping her grandmother near her. And the matches gave such a brilliant light that it was brighter than at noon-day: never formerly had the grandmother been so beautiful and so tall. She took the little maiden, on her arm, and both flew in brightness and in joy so high, so very high, and then above was neither cold, nor hunger, nor anxiety--they were with God.

But in the corner, at the cold hour of dawn, sat the poor girl, with rosy cheeks and with a smiling mouth, leaning against the wall--frozen to death on the last evening of the old year. Stiff and stark sat the child there with

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held a bundle of them in her hand. Nobody had bought anything of her whole livelong day; no one had given her a single farthing.

She crept along trembling with cold and hunger--a very picture of sorrow, the poor little thing!

The flakes of snow covered her long fair hair, which fell in beautiful curls around her neck; but of that, of course, she never once now thought. From all the windows the candles were gleaming, and it smelt so deliciously of roast goose, for you know it was New Year's Eve; yes, of that she thought.

In a corner formed by two houses, of which one advanced more than the other, she seated herself down and cowered together. Her little feet she had drawn close up to her, but she grew colder and colder, and to go home she did not venture, for she had not sold any matches and could not bring a farthing of money: from her father she would certainly get blows, and at home it was cold too, for above her she had only the roof, through which the wind whistled, even though the largest cracks were stopped up with straw and rags.

Her little hands were almost numbed with cold. Oh! a match might afford her a world of comfort, if she only dared take a single one out of the bundle, draw it against the wall, and warm her fingers by it. She drew one out. "Rischt!" how it blazed, how it burnt! It was a warm, bright flame, like a candle, as she held her hands over it: it was a wonderful light. It seemed really to the little maiden as though she were sitting before a large iron stove, with burnished brass feet and a brass ornament at top. The fire burned with such blessed influence; it warmed so delightfully. The little girl had already stretched out her feet to warm them too; but--the small flame went out, the stove vanished: she had only the remains of the burnt-out match in her hand.

She rubbed another against the wall: it burned brightly, and where the light fell on the wall, there the wall became transparent like a veil, so that she could see into the room. On the table was spread a snow-white tablecloth; upon it was a splendid porcelain service, and the roast goose was steaming famously with its stuffing of apple and dried plums. And

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her matches, of which one bundle had been burnt. "She wanted to warm herself," people said. No one had the slightest suspicion of what beautiful things she had seen; no one even dreamed of the splendor in which, with her grandmother she had entered on the joys of a new year.

3. What is proofreading? Discuss at least three ways of proofreading an essay with examples:

Section "B" : (Short Answer Questions)

4×10=40

Answer any FOUR questions, but the question no. 5 is compulsory.

4. Make notes of the following passage by using heading and sub-headings:

English has emerged as one of the most influential languages in the modern, globalized world. It is often described as a "global language" because it is widely spoken, read, and understood across continents. Beyond simple communication, English has become a critical tool in education, technology, business, media, and cultural exchange. Its role today is not just practical but strategic, shaping how individuals and nations interact in the 21st century.

One of the primary reasons for the importance of English is its centrality in education. Many of the world's leading universities, research publications, and scientific journals use English as their primary medium. Scholars who are proficient in English can access vast amounts of knowledge, ranging from classical studies to cutting-edge research, which might otherwise remain inaccessible. English proficiency enables students to apply for international scholarships, pursue higher studies abroad, and engage in academic discussions on a global scale. Conversely, students who lack English skills often face barriers in accessing global knowledge and participating in international academic forums.

English is equally significant in the realms of technology and the internet. Most software programs, websites, and online platforms operate primarily in English. While technological tools are increasingly available in multiple languages, English continues to dominate digital communication,

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programming, and online learning. Individuals who understand English can navigate the internet more effectively, acquire new skills through online courses, and connect with professionals worldwide. In the era of digital globalization, English proficiency is therefore not merely an advantage but often a necessity for participation in global information networks.

In business, English acts as a unifying medium across cultures. International trade, tourism, aviation, multinational corporations, and diplomatic exchanges rely heavily on English for clear and efficient communication. Professionals who are fluent in English have better chances of securing high-paying jobs, promotions, and international postings. For countries like Nepal, India, and others, English functions as a strategic tool for economic competitiveness, allowing businesses to negotiate, collaborate, and expand in international markets. Its role in commerce highlights how language skills can directly influence economic development and global integration.

The cultural dimension of English is equally noteworthy. The language provides access to the rich heritage of literature, art, and media created over centuries. The works of Shakespeare, Charles Dickens, George Orwell, and contemporary authors are part of a global literary canon that has shaped ideas, ethics, and social consciousness worldwide. Modern films, music, and digital content in English continue to influence cultures globally. By learning English, individuals not only improve professional prospects but also gain exposure to diverse worldviews, artistic expressions, and philosophical ideas, enriching their personal and intellectual lives.

However, the importance of English must be balanced with the preservation of local languages. Every language carries unique cultural values, traditions, and social identities. Overemphasis on English at the expense of mother tongues can lead to cultural erosion and the loss of indigenous knowledge. A balanced approach is therefore crucial: while English connects people globally, local languages sustain community identity and cultural continuity. Multilingual competence allows individuals to participate in global communication while remaining rooted in their own culture.

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However, critics present equally strong arguments against the death penalty. One of the most serious concerns is the possibility of wrongful convictions. Mistakes in investigations, unreliable witnesses, or biased legal systems can lead to innocent individuals being executed, an error that can never be corrected. Human rights activists argue that every person, regardless of their crime, has the right to life, and the state should not take that away. They also highlight that the death penalty is applied unequally: in some countries, marginalized or economically weaker groups are more likely to face execution than the wealthy or politically powerful. This raises questions about justice and equality under the law.

Globally, the use of capital punishment varies widely. Some countries, such as China, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the United States, continue to carry out executions regularly. In contrast, most European nations, Canada, Australia, and South Africa have abolished it completely, replacing it with life imprisonment. The United Nations and international human rights groups have consistently advocated for abolition, considering it a violation of human dignity. Statistics also suggest a steady decline in executions worldwide, as more nations adopt alternative punishments. Still, cultural, political, and security-related factors keep capital punishment alive in many regions.

The debate also extends to economics and efficiency. Proponents sometimes claim that executing criminals reduces the financial burden of keeping them in prison for life. Yet, studies in several countries—particularly the United States—have shown that the legal process surrounding death penalty cases is often more complex, lengthy, and expensive than cases of life imprisonment. Appeals, retrials, and special security arrangements raise costs significantly, weakening the argument that execution is cheaper. In this sense, the financial justification for capital punishment appears less convincing than it might initially seem.

Finally, cultural and religious values shape attitudes toward the death penalty. In some societies, it is seen as a rightful act of retribution that upholds justice and social order. In others, values of forgiveness, mercy, and rehabilitation outweigh the desire for retribution. For example, certain religious traditions emphasize the sanctity of life and advocate for

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English has become a key language in almost every domain of modern life, including education, technology, business, and culture. Its significance continues to grow in the interconnected 21st-century world, enabling people to access knowledge, connect internationally, and participate in the global economy. At the same time, the preservation and promotion of local languages are equally important to maintain cultural diversity and social identity. Striking a balance between English proficiency and mother tongue awareness ensures that individuals and societies can navigate globalization effectively without losing their cultural roots.

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions given under it:

Capital punishment, often referred to as the death penalty, has long been one of the most controversial issues in law, politics, and morality. It is the practice where the state executes an individual as punishment for committing certain crimes, usually murder, terrorism, or crimes considered particularly severe. Supporters argue that it provides justice to victims and acts as a deterrent against future crimes, while opponents insist that it violates human rights and often fails to meet standards of fairness. The debate is ongoing because capital punishment touches not only the legal system but also moral values, social psychology, and cultural traditions.

Supporters of capital punishment often justify it through the principle of deterrence. The fear of losing one's life, they argue, discourages potential criminals from committing violent acts. In addition, they believe that it ensures justice is served—particularly in cases of heinous crimes where life imprisonment may seem too lenient. Many families of victims also express that executions bring a sense of closure, believing that justice is incomplete if the offender continues to live. In societies where violent crime is high, some governments defend capital punishment as a necessary tool to maintain law and order.

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compassion even toward wrongdoers. This makes the issue deeply complex: it cannot be analyzed only through legal and economic terms but must also consider cultural, moral, and philosophical dimensions. Ultimately, capital punishment remains a divisive issue that reflects each society's balance between justice, morality, and human rights.

- What is capital punishment and for what types of crimes is it in practice?
- Why do some people support capital punishment? Mention two reasons.
- What are two main arguments against the death penalty?
- Which countries have abolished capital punishment, and which still practice it?
- How do cultural or religious values affect people's views on capital punishment?

6. Answer the following questions brief::

- What dominant impression does Heather Rogers try to create in her description of "The Hidden Life of Garbage"? Is she successful? (2)
- According to Daniel Engber, what is the public's attitude toward taxing junk food and soda? How does he support this generalization? (4)
- What is Sandra Cisneros's thesis in "Only Daughters"? What incidents and details support this thesis? (4)

7. "Marriage Is a Private Affair" is a story about the clash between tradition and modernity in Nigeria. Elucidate the statement by bringing references from the story.

8. Give the meaning of any five of the following words and then use each of them in sentences of your own.

Dignity, Compassion, Identity, Betrayal, Justice, Faith, Survival

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Tribhuvan University

2081 (Partial)

Bachelor Level 4 Yrs. Prog. / Humanities / I Year

Full Marks: 70

RDS- 421 : Theories of Development

Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt any TWO questions from Group A and FOUR from Group B.

Group "A": Long Questions

2×15=30

1. Critically discuss the concept of development by differentiating between rural development and community development.
2. Discuss the key development thoughts of Adam Smith. How do his ideas contribute to the foundation of classical economic theory?
3. Compare and contrast the approaches of Women in Development (WID), Women and Development (WAD). Explain them.

Group "B" Short Questions

4×10=40

4. How does feminist theories challenge traditional development paradigms? Discuss it.
5. Explain key development measures: GDP and HDI?
6. Explain the main critiques of Keynesian economics?
7. Discuss the key critiques of the modernization approach to development?
8. How does structural Marxism interpret development as social transformation? Write your argument.
9. Analyze the role of structural functionalism in explaining development.

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Tribhuvan University

2081 (Partial)

Bachelor Level 4 Yrs. Prog. / Humanities / I Year

Full Marks: 70

RDS. 422 : Basic Research Methods

Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Group "A" : (Long Questions)

Answer any TWO.

2×15=30

1. What are the key characteristics of good research? Explain briefly.
2. Compare and contrast the quantitative and qualitative research. How do ethnographic design differ from case study design?
3. Discuss the different types of probability sampling and write the advantages and limitations of each sampling method?

Group "B" : (Short Questions)

Answer Any FOUR

4×10=40

4. Discuss the application of focus group discussions (FGDs) in qualitative data collection.
5. Explain the advantages and limitations of using a questionnaire for data collection?
6. Discuss the key steps in conducting a thematic analysis of qualitative data?
7. Explain the importance of using the APA format in research report writing.
8. Discuss the role of statistics in rural development research.
9. What is the difference between dependent, independent, and intervening variables?

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Tribhuvan University

2081 (Partial)

Bachelor Level 4 Yrs. Prog. / Humanities / I Year

Dynamics of Nepali Society

Full Marks: 70

Sociology (So.422) :

Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt any TWO questions from Group A and FOUR from Group B.

Group "A" (Long Answer Questions)

2×15=30

1. Define the concept of federalism. Discuss the prospect and challenges of federal government in Nepal.
2. Define mode of production and describe the principle features of the capitalist mode of production.
3. Discuss the impact of globalization on diversity and national integration in Nepal.

Group "B" (Short Answer Questions)

4×10=40

4. Define poverty and discuss the challenges of poverty in Nepal with example.
5. Education is a major source of social mobility in contemporary Nepalese society." Explain.
6. Define urbanization and discuss the environmental impacts of urbanization in Nepal.
7. What is social demography? Evaluate the current population trends of Nepal.
8. What is social stratification? Analyze the changing dynamics of inter-caste relations in Nepal with examples.
9. Write short notes on any TWO of the following :
 - a) Development planning in Nepal
 - b) Process of nation-building
 - c) Social inclusion and exclusion

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Tribhuvan University

2081 (Partial)

Bachelor Level **4 Yrs. Prog.** / Humanities / I Year

Introduction to Mass Media and Communications

JMC. 421

Full Marks: 70

Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt any TWO questions from Group A and FOUR from Group B.

Group "A"

Long Answer Question

2×15=30

1. Discuss the impact of digital media on traditional journalism.
2. Explain the origin and evolution of mass media, focusing on Nepal's context.
3. Analyze the relationship between media, culture, and society.

Group "B"

Short Answer Questions

4×10=40

4. Define mass communication and highlight its significance.
5. How does media help in democratic participation?
6. What is the key distinction between public, private, and cooperative spheres? Explain.
7. What are the characteristics of social media?
8. Explain the concept of media literacy with examples.
9. How has commercialization affected journalism?

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Tribhuvan University

2081 (Partial)

Bachelor Level 4 Yrs. Prog. / Humanities / I Year

Introduction to Social Work

Full Marks: 70

Social Work (SW. 421) :

Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt any TWO questions from Group A and FOUR from Group B.

Group "A" (Long Answer Questions)

2×15=30

1. Explain how social work practice evolved historically in Nepal and what recommendations can be proposed for its future development?
2. Illustrate the empowering process for social work practice with substantive example.
3. Briefly describe ethical principle for social work. Critically analyse existing ethical framework in social work in addressing needs of diverse communities in Nepal.

Group "B" (Short Answer Questions)

4×10=40

4. Explain the role of social work in health care and mental health.
5. What do you understand by mezzo and macro levels of intervention? Explain with a suitable example.
6. Describe the social service delivery system, including social service settings, sources of funding and key service delivery issues.
7. Explain social action as a method of social work in addressing social inequalities in Nepal. Illustrate your answer with relevant examples.
8. How can the ecosystem perspective be applied in social work practice to understand individual and community issues in Nepal?
9. Write short notes on (Any TWO)
 - a) Target agent system
 - b) Social work with youth
 - c) Mission of social work

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Tribhuvan University

2081 (Partial)

Bachelor Level 4 Yrs. Prog. / Humanities / I Year

Introduction to Social Work

Full Marks: 70

Social Work (SW. 421) :

Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt any TWO questions from Group A and FOUR from Group B.

Group "A" (Long Answer Questions)

2×15=30

1. Explain how social work practice evolved historically in Nepal and what recommendations can be proposed for its future development?
2. Illustrate the empowering process for social work practice with substantive example.
3. Briefly describe ethical principle for social work. Critically analyse existing ethical framework in social work in addressing needs of diverse communities in Nepal.

Group "B" (Short Answer Questions)

4×10=40

4. Explain the role of social work in health care and mental health.
5. What do you understand by mezzo and macro levels of intervention? Explain with a suitable example.
6. Describe the social service delivery system, including social service settings, sources of funding and key service delivery issues.
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8. How can the ecosystem perspective be applied in social work practice to understand individual and community issues in Nepal?
9. Write short notes on (Any TWO)
 - a) Target agent system
 - b) Social work with youth
 - c) Mission of social work

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Tribhuvan University

2081 (Partial)

Bachelor Level **4 Yrs. Prog.** / Humanities / I Year

Full Marks: 70

Pop. 422 : Population and Health

Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Group "A" : (Long Questions)

2×15=30

● Attempt any TWO questions.

1. What is epidemiology? Define the major terms : epidemic, endemic, sporadic, and pandemic.
2. Discuss population policy and its various types.
3. Define public health and write the public health delivery system in Nepal.

Group "B" : (Short Questions)

4×10=40

Attempt any FOUR questions.

4. Briefly describe how natural disasters affect the health?
5. Describe briefly the elements of total sanitation.
6. Briefly describe the coping strategies of people with disabilities.
7. Discuss the major health problems in adolescent and explain any one.
8. Explain the elements of the environment.
9. Briefly describe the temporary methods of family planning.

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Tribhuvan University

2081 (Partial)

Bachelor Level **4 Yrs. Prog.** / Humanities / I Year

Microeconomics

Economics (Eco. 421)

Full Marks: 70

Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt any TWO questions from Group A and FOUR from Group B.

Group "A" (Long Answer Question)

2×15=30

1. Explain the law of demand and discuss the factors that determine the demand for a product. Illustrate the shift in the demand curve graphically.
2. How does a consumer attain equilibrium under indifference curve approach? Also derive the price consumption curve (PCC).
3. Discuss the concept of price discrimination in a monopoly. Briefly explain the different degrees of price discrimination under a monopoly.

Group "B" (Short Answer Question)

4×10=40

1. Differentiate between microeconomics and macroeconomics.
5. Examine the relationship between AR and MR under imperfect competition.
6. How can the short-run supply curve of a firm be derived in a perfectly competitive market?
7. Derive the demand curve for a single variable input and multiple variable inputs in a competitive market.
8. What is the marginal productivity theory of wages? Discuss the causes of wage differentials.
9. Using graphical representation, discuss efficiency in production and consumption.

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Tribhuvan University

2081 (Partial)

Bachelor Level **4 Yrs. Prog.** / Humanities / I Year

Mathematics and Statistics for Economics

Economics (Eco. 422)

Full Marks: 70

Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt any TWO questions from Group A and FOUR from Group B.

Group "A" (Long Answer Question)

2×15=30

1. Solve the following equations system using matrix method :

$$2x + y + 2z = 8; 2x - 4y + z = -4 \text{ and } x + y - z = 2$$

2. Fit the straight line trend to the data given below by least squares method and also estimate the value of Y for the year 2024.

Year:	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Y:	60	80	90	120	140	170	200

3. Let the utility function of a consumer be $U = q_1 q_2$, where q_1 and q_2 are two commodities. If the prices of these commodities be Rs. 1. And Rs. 3 respectively and consumer has only Rs. 30 to spent, then find the values of q_1 and q_2 that will maximize utility.

Group "B" (Short Answer Question)

4×10=40

4. Proved that
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a-b & b-c & c-a \\ b+c & c+a & a+b \end{vmatrix} = a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc$$

5. Solve the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dt} + 10y = 20$. Examine whether following has a convergent time path?

6. A problem on statistics for economics is given to three students A, B and C whose chances of solving it are $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ respectively.

What is the probability that the problem will be solved?

7. What are the different tests of skewness? Also explain the various measures of skewness.
8. Define seasonal fluctuation in economic time-series. Discuss the various uses of seasonal index in time series analysis.
9. Define index numbers. Explain the properties of good index number.

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