

Tribhuvan University

2083 (Regular)

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

Reading and Writing in English

Comp. Eng. (401)

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.

Group A: Long Answer Questions [2×15=30]

Attempt any TWO questions but question no. 2 is compulsory.

1. Write an essay titled "I Want a Husband." Taking an ironic stance, use society's notions of the ideal husband to help you shape your definition.
2. Apply four levels of reading to Lucy Corin's short story "Miracles" given below.

WE WATCHED OUR FATHER take the jar out to the patio on the day we had been waiting for since he put the spider into it with its egg sac. It was a black widow spider which we knew never to touch in the garden and to know by the red bow on its belly. We'd been living in the country since our stark raving mad mother started calling the apartment from her orbit. Our father lay down near the jar, on his side. He was always showing us stuff around the farm. He was growing a beard, always tired and patient. There was a barn with a horse in it we were taking care of. He said a lot about learning to take care of others as a part of growing up, and we watched him with eyes too big for our heads. We gathered around the jar and put our noses to it in turn, looking for the movement he said to look for in the egg sac, how you could see it was time by shadows crossing. We were getting a little bored when the babies started to come out, just like he said. They were

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displace information as the most valuable currency in the age of the internet. More than 50 years later, these predictions seem almost prophetic. The attention economy is no longer just a theory. It's the operating system of our digital era.

As the name implies, the attention economy thrives on attention. Wherever your attention goes—as clicks, likes, shares, views, etc.—is where the money flows. The principle is simple: if advertisers, businesses, content creators, data brokers and digital platforms have your attention, they have your wallet. Capturing the attention of more than 5 billion people online is a lucrative industry, with global net advertising revenue reaching US\$83 billion in 2023 and growing. Businesses and data brokers collect data about consumer behavior for targeted advertising; digital platforms personalize content and maximize user engagement; while marketers pay for ad space and access to users' attention on these platforms.

In this neck-to-neck competition for our limited attention, companies deploy finely tuned strategies to keep us locked in cycles of consumption—to maximize profits. Social media platforms like Facebook and TikTok aren't free—they're ad networks designed to maximize our screen time to sell more targeted ads. YouTube's Autoplay function encourages binge-watching by automatically playing videos tailored to users' interests. Push notifications are precisely timed to interrupt and pull us back into app engagement, restarting the attention cycle. AI-powered recommendations, curated content and personalized digital services may have enriched our lives—but there are heavy costs lurking beneath these digital conveniences. The gains of commodifying attention come with the losses of fragmenting ourselves in the process.

Beyond fuelling an addiction to dopamine-rich distractions, the attention economy is silently eroding the original beliefs,

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smaller than anything, and the big mother spider, you couldn't tell if she was paying attention. The babies were spreading out over the inside of the jar, the miracle of life. They were making their ways to the air holes punched in the lid. Our father just watched and commented for our benefit. He put a stick to an air hole and we watched babies crawl up it. Spiders crawl their whole lives. We watched, but some of our attention wandered. We were new to the countryside, new life surrounding us. I remember a lot of things from that place besides this. After the apocalypse, a brother of mine said, "Do you remember if you were nervous with all those poison spiders radiating from the jar? Do you remember that we didn't have any insect spray because we'd just moved out there but he had a can of hairspray and that's what he sprayed on them, just as they were getting away? Why did we have hairspray? Was it hers?"

3. Define editing. Shed light on the significance of editing for grammar, punctuation and style/ word choice with examples.

Group B: Short Questions [4×10=40]

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

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

The attention economy is a marketplace where attention has become a finite, monetizable resource—a scarce commodity that can be bought and sold. In a digital universe saturated with zettabytes of information, every single click, like, share and view is valuable. This idea has been around awhile. Nobel Laureate economist and psychologist Herbert A. Simon, who coined the term in 1971, observed that "a wealth of information creates a poverty of attention". Two decades later, Michael Goldhaber expounded upon Simon's idea—predicting that attention would

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experiences and values that shape our perspectives and behaviors as individuals. Our digital feeds are eclectic collages where the profound and trivial collide in the same space. A single scroll presents breaking political news, a motivational post, the latest viral TikTok dance and a funny cat meme all with the same weight. This constant juxtaposition of themes without context wears away at our ability to deeply process information and discern its importance within a meaningful frame.

Simultaneously, hyper-personalization is isolating us in unique digital bubbles. Algorithmically tailored content means that everyone is scrolling through entirely different worlds. Twenty years ago, people bonded over the same books, TV shows and music. Today, a husband and wife under one roof can inhabit two different realities shaped by their feeds. This collapse of shared experiences—the foundation of meaningful relationships—creates a subtle but powerful disconnection. We are not just distracted; we are isolated. This monotonous exposure to highly customized content also keeps us locked in an echo chamber of our own interests and perceptions, suppressing opportunities for growth.

Additionally, our dependence on the devices and platforms that allow us to participate in the attention economy scientifically alters our brain chemistry in ways that can lead to other *mental health and well-being*. Issues such as anxiety, impaired memory and the inability to focus and engage in deep work. Constant scrolling desensitizes the pleasure of frequent dopamine rushes, numbing us to our physical reality. The exploitation of human attention as an economic resource, the violation of our privacy (by 3rd-parties using our data without our consent) and risks of authoritarian and surveillance regimes under large entities with access to our data are also significant *ethical and socio-political issues* of this attention economy.

P.T.O.

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Recognizing how the attention economy actually displaces our attention is crucial to reclaim our autonomy and individuality in an increasingly metaphysical world. In this information overloaded digital age, intentional engagement—becoming more conscious of what we give our limited attention to—is paramount to remain grounded and in control of our lives and relationships. *Bridging the digital divide* by asking colleagues, family and friends what recently caught their attention online can be an effective way to reintroduce a shared context and reconnect fragmented worlds. *Being fully present* in the moment—whether that's during a meeting, a family dinner or an outing with friends—is also a practical way to ground yourself in the here and now. Most importantly, *being intentional* about what we choose to focus on transforms attention from a passive, exploitable commodity into an active tool for purposeful engagement that actually enriches our lives.

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

When Edward Bulwer-Lytton wrote "The pen is mightier than the sword," he wasn't lying. True to the proverb, writing finds its place within almost every field, even in the present age. To this day, writing holds significance as an effective form of communication in various aspects of our lives, including personal, professional, leisure, and essentially all other areas. While it may be argued that good writing skills are the most necessary for English and Creative Writing majors who intend to pursue writing careers, written communication forms an integral part of most professional positions you might pursue after graduation. This article will focus on the importance of writing in the realm of academia and in the professional spheres.

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When it comes to writing in the work environment, any career coach can confirm that writing is an essential skill that finds use in nearly every professional field. For this reason, it is important for individuals to acquire and hone their writing skills as they make the transition from university to the workforce. While the prospect of effective writing may seem daunting to many, there are several ways in which you can improve your proficiency in writing. A major way to develop your writing skills is by reading more. Intuitively, this makes a lot of sense. As children, we learn to read first and then we learn to write — beyond this, reading and writing are closely tied to each other on a cognitive level.

Questions:

- Edward Bulwer-Lytton wrote, "The pen is mightier than the sword." Is this proverb still relevant even today? Why? Why not?
 - How does written communication form an integral part of most jobs you might pursue after graduation?
 - Paraphrase the following expression of Dr. Barbara Sarnecka: "Professional researchers are, by definition, professional writers."
 - What is public writing? How can it help improve our writing skills?
 - How does reading improve our writing significantly?
6. Answer the following questions briefly and to the point:
- According to Halperin, what factors make internships attractive to college students and recent graduates? [2]
 - Although Cisneros uses many Spanish words in her essay, in most cases, she defines or explains these words. What does this decision tell you about her purpose and her audience? [4]

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Imagine being hired for a lucrative position at a reputable company, but not having the foundational skills, like the ability to write a simple business email. Moreover, imagine having the academic merit to win a scholarship to a good university, but you don't get in because your personal statement was poorly written. These two scenarios share a common theme — the importance of writing as a communication tool. When writing a letter to a loved one, sending a business email to a client, or even submitting a term paper, you are essentially conveying many things at once: an emotion, a message, and your understanding of a topic or concept. How effectively you can communicate non-verbally all comes down to your skill with the pen.

In an article written for *Psychology Today*, Dr. Barbara Sarnecka confirms that in order to build a career in research, adequate writing skills are a must. "Professional researchers are, by definition, professional writers," she writes. However, the definition of "good writing" is subjective. Given the lack of structure and instruction regarding what constitutes good research writing, Dr. Sarnecka expresses the need for proper writing programs designed to help graduate-level students with academic writing, as nobody is born a writer. In another article, Dr. Jonathan Wai states that practicing "public writing" is an effective way for people to improve their writing skills. Public writing involves writing for members of the general public, which is quite different from writing for academic audiences. Dr. Wai states that the feedback you receive from your reading audience can go a long way in terms of helping you hone your skills as a writer — so, it is important to keep a wide array of audiences. This also highlights the importance of tailoring your writing style to suit the needs and intellect of the target audiences. This might apply to writing in academics, in research, in business, creative writing, or just writing for fun.

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- c. Is Jhumpa Lahiri's essay "Rice" simply about rice — more specifically pulao — or is it also about something else? Explain. [4]

7. Are people discriminated on the basis of class / gender / race / caste / colour in your society? Write an essay reflecting on any one type of discrimination.
8. Give the meanings of any FIVE of the following words and then use each of them in sentences of your own (in the same sense of meaning you have given):
panacea, oracle, stalk, resurgence, discretion, adjacent, niche.

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Tribhuvan University

2083 (Regular)

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. Describe the assumptions of feminist theories regarding development and critically discuss their major criticism with suitable examples.
(विकाससम्बन्धी नारीवादी सिद्धान्तहरूका आधारभूत मान्यताहरू वर्णन गर्नुहोस् र तिनका प्रमुख आलोचनाहरूलाई उपयुक्त उदाहरणसहित समालोचनात्मक रूपमा चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।)
2. Explain the basic propositions of dependency theory in relation to development and discuss its limitations.
(विकाससँग सम्बन्धित आश्रित सिद्धान्त (Dependency theory) का मूल प्रस्तावहरू व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् र यसको सीमाहरू चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।)
3. Justify the Structural Functionalist Theory in the Nepalese context and highlights its drawbacks.
(संरचनात्मक कार्यात्मकतावादी सिद्धान्तलाई नेपाली सन्दर्भमा औचित्यपूर्ण रूपमा व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् र यसको कमजोरीहरू उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।)

Group "B" Short Questions

4×10=40

4. Justify the relevance of development economics in the field of development management.
(विकास व्यवस्थापनको क्षेत्रमा विकास अर्थशास्त्रको सान्दर्भिकता औचित्यसहित स्पष्ट गर्नुहोस् ।)

P.T.O.

5. Describe the prominent ideas of Keynesian economics about development.
(विकाससम्बन्धी केन्सियन अर्थशास्त्रका प्रमुख विचारहरु वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।)
6. Describe Adam Smith's views on development.
(विकाससम्बन्धी एडम स्मिथका विचारहरु वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।)
7. Compare Classical Economics and Neo-Classical Economics.
(शास्त्रीय अर्थशास्त्र र नव-शास्त्रीय अर्थशास्त्र बीच तुलना गर्नुहोस् ।)
8. Explain the importance of rural development in the Nepalese context.
(नेपाली सन्दर्भमा ग्रामीण विकासको महत्त्व व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)
9. Write short notes (Any TWO):
(कुनै दुईको छोटो टिप्पणी लेख्नुहोस्)
 - a. Feminism (नारीवाद)
 - b. Mode of Production (उत्पादन विधि)
 - c. Social Transformation (सामाजिक रूपान्तरण)

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Tribhuvan University

2083 (Regular)

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)

2×15=30

Answer any TWO.

1. Define scientific research. Explain the steps of social science research.
(बैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धानलाई परिभाषित गर्नुहोस् । सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसन्धानका चरणहरू व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)
2. Define research proposal. What are the key steps in research proposal preparation? Discuss in brief..
(अनुसन्धान प्रस्ताव (Research Proposal) लाई परिभाषित गर्नुहोस् । अनुसन्धान प्रस्ताव तयार गर्ने प्रमुख चरणहरू के -के हुन्? संक्षेपमा छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।)
3. What do you mean by measurement scales? Briefly explain various types of measurement scales used in research.
(मापन मापदण्ड (Measurement Scales) भन्नाले के बुझिन्छ ? अनुसन्धानमा प्रयोग हुने विभिन्न प्रकारका मापन मापदण्डहरूको संक्षिप्त व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)

Group "B" : (Short Questions)

4×10=40

Answer Any FOUR

4. Define research design. Explain essential elements of good research design.
(अनुसन्धान रूपरेखा (Research Design) लाई परिभाषित गर्नुहोस् । राम्रो अनुसन्धान रूपरेखाका आवश्यक तत्वहरू व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)

P.T.O.

5. What is the importance of ethical consideration in social science research? Explain.

(सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसन्धानमा नैतिक पक्षहरुको महत्व के हो ? व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)

6. Differentiate between RRA (Rapid Rural Appraisal) and PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal).

(द्रुत ग्रामिण लेखाजोखा र सहभागितामूलक ग्रामिण लेखाजोखा बीच फरक छुट्याउनुहोस् ।)

7. Explain the key advantages and limitations of descriptive research design.

(वर्णनात्मक अनुसन्धान रूपरेखा (Descriptive Research Design) का मुख्य फाइदा र सीमाहरु व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)

8. Calculate the mean and median from the following data:

(निम्न तथ्याङ्कबाट औसत (Mean) र माध्यिकत (Median) गणना गर्नुहोस् ।)

Wages value	20 -30	30 - 40	40- 50	50 - 60	60 - 70
No. of Workers	10	5	8	6	3

9. What is probability sampling? Discuss its types.

(सम्भाव्यता नमूना छनोट (Probability Sampling) भनेको के हो ? यसका प्रकारहरु छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।)

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Tribhuvan University

2083 (Regular)

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

Introduction to Sociology

Full Marks: 70

Sociology (So.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 Question)

2×15=30

1. What is sociology of knowledge? Describe the key concept of sociology of knowledge as explained by Berger and Luckman with examples.

(ज्ञानको समाजशास्त्र भनेको के हो ? वर्जर र लुकम्यानले वर्णन गरेको ज्ञानको समाजशास्त्रको मुख्य अवधारणाहरु उदाहरणसहित छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।)

2. Define social stratification and discuss the concept of social stratification theory as described by Max Weber.

(सामाजिक स्तरीकरणको परिभाषा दिदै म्याक्स वेबरले व्याख्या गरेको सामाजिक स्तरीकरणको सिद्धान्तको मुख्य अवधारणाहरुको बारेमा छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।)

3. Discuss the major contributions of Karl Marx in sociology with examples.

(समाजशास्त्रमा कार्ल मार्क्सका योगदान उदाहरणसहित छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।)

Group "B" (Short Answer Question)

4×10=40

4. How do functionalist and Marxist perspective explain power and politic in society?

(समाजमा शक्ति र राजनीतिलाई प्रकार्यात्मक र मार्क्सवादी दृष्टिकोणले कसरी व्याख्या गर्छन ।)

P.T.O.

5. Briefly clarify the concept of change, development and progress with examples.
(सामाजिक परिवर्तन, विकास र प्रगतिको अवधारणालाई छोटकरीमा प्रष्ट पार्नुहोस् ।)
6. Define social research and describe its processes with examples
(सामाजिक अनुसन्धानको परिभाषा दिंदै यसका प्रक्रियाहरू उदाहरणसहित लेख्नुहोस् ।)
7. Why is social interaction important in contemporary society? Explain.
(वर्तमान समाजमा सामाजिक अन्तर्क्रिया किन महत्वपूर्ण छ ? वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।)
8. Define family and discuss its importance with examples.
(परिवारको परिभाषा दिंदै यसको महत्वको वारेमा उदाहरणसहित लेख्नुहोस् ।)
9. What are the causes of divorce in Nepal and what preventive measures can be taken to reduce it?
(नेपालमा सम्बन्धविच्छेदका कारणहरू के के हुन र यसलाई कम गर्न के कस्ता रोकथामका उपायहरू अपनाउन सकिन्छ ? लेख्नुहोस् ।)

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Tribhuvan University

2083 (Regular)

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 Question)

2×15=30

1. What are globalization? Highlight the pros and cons of globalization from social stand point with reference to Nepal.
(विश्वव्यापीकरण भनेको के हो ? नेपालको सन्दर्भमा सामाजिक दृष्टिकोणबाट विश्वव्यापीकरणका प्रमुख फाइदा तथा बेफाइदाहरू उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।)
2. Discuss the trends of internal and international migration in Nepal.
(नेपालमा आन्तरिक तथा अन्तराष्ट्रिय बसाइँसराइको प्रवृत्तिबारे छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।)
3. Discuss the prospect and challenges of federal government in Nepal.
(नेपालमा संघीय सरकारको सम्भावना तथा चुनौतीहरूबारे छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।)

Group "B" (Short Answer Question)

4×10=40

4. Discuss urbanization from sociological perspectives and describe the process of urbanization in Nepal.
(सहरीकरणलाई समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोणबाट छलफल गर्नुहोस् र नेपालमा सहरीकरणको प्रक्रियाबारे वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।)

P.T.O.

5. Define sociology of health and discuss the current health situation of Nepal.
(स्वास्थ्यको समाजशास्त्रको परिभाषा दिनुहोस् र नेपालको वर्तमान स्वास्थ्य अवस्थाबारे छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।)
6. Describe the concept of access to education and identify the contemporary issues in education.
(शिक्षामा पहुँचको अवधारणा वर्णन गर्नुहोस् र शिक्षाका समकालीन मुद्दाहरू पहिचान गर्नुहोस् ।)
7. Define the concept of poverty and discuss the present poverty situation in Nepal.
(गरिबीको अवधारणा परिभाषित गर्नुहोस् र नेपालमा वर्तमान गरिबीको अवस्थाबारे छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।)
8. Discuss social inclusion and exclusion in the context of Nepali society.
(नेपाली समाजको सन्दर्भमा सामाजिक समावेशीकरण र वहिष्करणको बारेमा छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।)
9. Write a short notes on any TWO.
(कुनै दुईको छोटो टिप्पणी लेख्नुहोस्)
 - a. Nationalism (राष्ट्रवाद)
 - b. Constitutions of Nepal (नेपालका संविधानहरू)
 - c. Caste and ethnic groups (जाति र जनजातीय समूहहरू)

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Tribhuvan University

2083 (Regular)

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

Political Science (PS. 421) : Political Theory

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. Differentiate between traditional and modern approaches to the study of political science.
(राजनैतीशास्त्रका प्राचिन तथा आधुनिक अध्ययन पद्धतीका भिन्नताहरुको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)
2. Discuss about the structural functional Analysis.
(संरचनागत.-कार्यात्मक विश्लेषण पद्धतीबारे छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।)
3. Define political parties and describe their functions.
(राजनैतिक दलको परिभाषा दिदै तिनका मुख्य कार्यहरु लेख्नुहोस् ।)

Group "B" (Short Answer Question)

4×10=40

4. Describe the various types of political culture as defined by Sidney Verba.
(सिड्नी भर्वाले परिभाषित गरेका राजनैतिक संस्कारका प्रकारहरु वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।)
5. Differentiate between direct and indirect democracy.
(प्रत्यक्ष र अप्रत्यक्ष प्रजातन्त्रका भिन्नताहरु देखाउनुहोस् ।)

P.T.O.

6. Define the concept of state and explain its essential elements.
(राज्यलाई परिभाषित गर्दै यस्का अत्यावश्यक तत्वहरूको वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।)
7. What is system theory? Describe input-output relation.
(प्रणाली सिद्धान्त भनेको के हो ? आगत -निर्गत विचको संबन्ध लेख्नुहोस् ।)
8. Differentiate between first past the pole and proportional electoral system.
(प्रथम हुनेले जित्ने र समानुपातिक निर्वाचन प्रणालीका भिन्नताहरू केलाउनुहोस् ।)
9. Write short notes on any two: (कुनै दुईको छोटो टिप्पणी लेख्नुहोस्)
- a. Idealist approach (आदर्शवादी पद्धती)
 - b. Welfare state (कल्याणकारी राज्य)
 - c. Nation (राष्ट्र)

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Tribhuvan University

2083 (Regular)

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

Political Science (PS. 422) : Political Thought

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 Platonic concept of ideal state.
(प्लेटोका आदर्श राज्यका विचारहरूको वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।)
2. Explain the theory of liberalism as opined by John Lock.
(जोहन लकको उदारवादको सिद्धान्तलाई व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)
3. Summarize Buddha's ideas on peace. How do his teaching propose to resolve conflict and promote harmony with in individuals and society? Assess it.
(बुद्धले दिएको शान्तिको अवधारणाको सार प्रस्तुत गर्नुहोस् । उनको शिक्षाले कसरी व्यक्ति र समाजमा सामान्यता कायम गरी द्वन्द्व समाधानको बाटो देखाउँछ ? मूल्याङ्कन गर्नुहोस् ।)

Group "B" (Short Answer Question)

4×10=40

4. Discuss Gandhi's principle of non-violence and its role in political resistance
(गान्धीको अहिंसाका सिद्धान्त र राजनीतिक प्रतिरोधमा यसको भूमिका बारे चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।)

P.T.O.

5. Describe Karl Marx's theory of surplus value.
(कार्ल मार्क्सको अतिरिक्त मूल्य सिद्धान्तको वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।)
6. Write a note on strength and weakness of capitalism.
(पुँजीवादका सबल र दुर्बल पक्षको चित्रण गर्नुहोस् ।)
7. Explain John Locke's concept of individual theory and natural rights.
(जोन लकको व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता र प्राकृतिक अधिकार सम्बन्धि अवधारणाको वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।)
8. What are the strengths and limitations of John Austin's legal theory of sovereignty in the context of modern democratic states? Explain with proper examples.
(आधुनिक प्रजातान्त्रिक राज्यको सन्दर्भमा जॉन अष्टिनको कानुनी सार्वभौमिकताको सिद्धान्तका सबल र दुर्बल पक्षहरू के के छन् ? उपयुक्त उदाहरणसहित व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)
9. Critically examine the relationship between the Church and contemporary political theory.
(चर्च र समकालीन राजनीतिक सिद्धान्तबीचको सम्बन्धको आलोचनात्मक समीक्षा गर्नुहोस् ।)

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Tribhuvan University

2083 (Regular)

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. Explain the role of media in shaping public opinion in Nepal.
(नेपालमा जनमत निर्माण गर्न मिडियाको भूमिका सम्बन्धमा व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)
2. Describe Lasswell's model of communication and its relevance in the digital age.
(लासवेलको सञ्चारसम्बन्धी मोडलको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् र डिजिटल युगमा यसको सान्दर्भिकता बताउनुहोस् ।)
3. How do you define media literacy? Discuss its importance in the Nepali society.
(मिडिया-साक्षरतालाई कसरी परिभाषित गर्नुहन्छ ? नेपाली समाजमा यसको महत्वका सम्बन्धमा चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।)

Group "B"

Short Answer Questions

4×10=40

4. Define public communication and highlight its importance.
(सार्वजनिक सञ्चारलाई परिभाषित गर्दै यसको महत्व माथि प्रकाश पार्नुहोस् ।)

P.T.O.

5. How does social media influence traditional media?
(सामाजिक सञ्जालले परम्परागत मिडियालाई कसरी प्रभावित गर्छ ?)
6. Explain the relationship between media and democracy.
(मिडिया र प्रजातन्त्रबीचको सम्बन्ध व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)
7. What are the major challenges in journalism today?
(आजको पत्रकारितामा मुख्य चुनौतीहरू के के छन् ?)
8. How does digital media contribute to citizen journalism?
(डिजिटल मिडियाले नागरिक पत्रकारितामा कसरी योगदान गर्दछ ।)

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Tribhuvan University

2083 (Regular)

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

Full Marks: 70

JMC. 422 : Principles and Practices of Journalism

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 ethical responsibilities of journalists. Explain based on the Journalist code of conduct.
(पत्रकारहरूको नैतिक जिम्मेवारीहरू के के हुन् ? पत्रकार आचारसंहिताका आधारमा व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)
2. Discuss the significance of practical work in a classroom as a newsroom for aspiring journalists.
(नवोदित पत्रकारहरूका लागि कक्षा कोठालाई समाचार कक्ष बनाएर गरिने व्यावहारिक शिक्षण महत्वका सम्बन्धमा चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।)
3. Discuss the significance of media literacy in combating misinformation.
(मिथ्या सूचनासँग लड्न मिडिया साक्षरताको महत्वको वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।)

Group "B"

Short Answer Questions

4×10=40

4. What are the key features of news writing for broadcast media in Nepal, such as Nepal Television?
(नेपाल टेलिभिजनजस्ता प्रसारण मिडियाका समाचार लेखनका मुख्य विशेषता के के हुन् ?)

P.T.O.

5. Explain the concept of global journalism with examples like coverage of the Olympics.
(ओलम्पिकको कभरेजस्ता उदाहरणसहित विश्वव्यापी पत्रकारिताको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ?)
6. How does the cultivation of news sources contribute to investigative journalism?
(समाचार स्रोतहरु जुटाउने कार्य अनुसन्धानात्मक पत्रकारितामा कसरी योगदान गर्छ ?)
7. What are the challenges of news editing in the digital age for Nepali media?
(डिजिटल युगमा नेपालको मिडियाका लागि समाचार सम्पादनका चुनौतिहरु के के हुन् ?)
8. Describe the role of photo-journalism in modern media.
(आधुनिक मिडियामा फोटो-पत्रकारिताको भूमिका बताउनुहोस् ।)
9. How can layout and design improve the visual appeal of online news portals?
(लेआउट र डिजाइनले अनलाइन समाचार पोर्टलहरुको सादृश्य आकर्षणलाई कसरी राम्रो बनाउन सक्छ ?)

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Tribhuvan University

2083 (Regular)

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. Define income effect. Explain positive and negative income effect with suitable figure.

(आय प्रभाव परिभाषित गर्नुहोस् । सकारात्मक र नकारात्मक आयको प्रभाव उपयुक्त चित्र सहित व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)

2. Derive TR, AR and MR under perfect competition market and explain their relationship.

(आम्दानीको परिभाषा दिनुहोस् । पूर्ण प्रतिस्पर्धा बजार अर्न्तर्गत TR, AR र MR रेखाको व्युत्पत्ति गर्नुहोस् र उनीहरू बीचको एक आपसको सम्बन्ध व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)

3. "Rate of interest is determined by the demand for and the supply of money. :Discuss on the basis of Liquidity Preference Theory of interest.

(“ब्याज दर मुद्राको माग र आपूर्तिले निर्धारण गरिन्छ । ” व्याजको तरलता प्राथमिकता सिद्धान्तको आधारमा छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।)

Group "B" (Short Answer Question)

4×10=40

4. Define micro economics. Explain micro dynamics with the help of figure.

(सूक्ष्म अर्थशास्त्रको परिभाषा दिनुहोस् । रेखाचित्रको सहायताले सूक्ष्म गतिशीलताको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)

P.T.O.

5. What is price elasticity of demand? How it is measured?
(मागको मूल्य लोच भनेको के हो ? यसलाई कसरी मापन गरिन्छ ?)
6. Illustrate the equilibrium of consumer through indifference curve.
(तटस्थवक्रको सहायताबाट उपभोक्ताको सन्तुलनको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)
7. Explain the law decreasing returns to scale. What are its' causes?
(उत्पादनको घट्दो स्तर प्रतिफल नियमको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् । यसका कारणहरु के हुन् ।)
8. Derive short-run supply curve under perfect competition market.
(पूर्णप्रतिस्पर्धा बजार अन्तर्गत अल्पकालीन आपूर्ति वक्रको व्युत्पत्ति देखाउनुहोस् ।)
9. What are the effects of minimum wage laws on employment in the perfectly competitive input market? Explain.
(न्यूनतम ज्याला सम्बन्धि कानुनले पूर्ण प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक श्रमबजारमा रोजगारीमा के असरहरु पार्दछ ? व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)

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Tribhuvan University

2083 (Regular)

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. Use Cramer's rule to solve the following equations system:
(तल दिइएको समिकरणहरूलाई क्रेमरको नियम प्रयोग गरि हल गर्नुहोस् :)
 $2x + y - z = 9$; $3x + y + z = 4$ and $x + 2y + z = 4$

2. If the demand function facing a monopolist is given by $P = 11 - Q$ and the total cost is shown in the table below :
(यदि एकाधिकारीको माग सकिरण $P = 11 - Q$ छ र कुल लागत तालिकामा तल दिइएको अनुसार छ भने :

Q	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
TC (Rs.)	9	14	15	18	24	32	42

- a) Using TR - TC approach, find the monopolist's best level of output.
(कुल आय - कुल खर्च (TR - TC) को प्रयोग गरि एकाधिकारीको उत्पादनको अधिकतम स्तर पत्ता लागउनुहोस् ।)
- b) Show the solution geometrically.
(उत्तरलाई रेखाचित्रको सहायताले पनि देखाउनुहोस् ।)
3. Fit the regression line of Y on X by least squares method for the following data. Also compute standard error of estimate of the regression line Y on X.
(लिष्ट स्वचायर विधिको प्रयोग गरि X मा आधारित भइ Y को रिग्रेसन लाइन देखाउनुहोस् । साथै स्ट्याण्डर्ड इरर पनि पनि गणना गर्नुहोस् ।)
 $\sum X = 56$; $\sum Y = 40$; $\sum X^2 = 524$; $\sum Y^2 = 256$; $\sum XY = 364$, $n = 8$.

P.T.O.

4. Solve the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dt} + 5y = 10$. Examine whether following has a convergent time path?
(डिफरेसियल समीकरण $\frac{dy}{dt} + 5y = 10$ हल गर्नुहोस् । उक्त टाइम पाथ कन्भर्जेन्ट छ कि छैन जाँच गर्नुहोस् ।)
5. A brother and sister appear in an interview for two vacancies in the same post. The probability of brother's selection is $\frac{1}{7}$ and sister's selection is $\frac{1}{5}$. What is the probability that only one will be selected?
(एउटै पदमा दुईवटा रिक्त पदका लागि भाइ र बहिनी अन्तरवार्ताको सामना गर्दछन् । जस्मा भाइको छनोटको सम्भावना $\frac{1}{7}$ र बहिनीको छनोट $\frac{1}{5}$ छ । एक जना मात्र छनोट हुने सम्भावना कति हुन्छ पत्ता लगाउनुहोस् ?)
6. Calculate standard deviation and coefficient of variation from the following data .
(निम्न डेटाबाट स्ट्याण्डर्ड डेभियसन र भेरियन्सको गणना गर्नुहोस् ।)
- | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Income in Rs. | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 |
| No. of Workers | 26 | 29 | 40 | 35 | 26 | 18 | 14 | 12 |
7. What is time series? Explain the components of time series.
(समय श्रृंखला के हो ? समय श्रृंखलाका घटकहरू व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)
8. Define price index numbers. What are the problems in constructing price index?
(मूल्य सूचकांकलाई परिभाषित गर्नुहोस् । मूल्य सूचकाङ्क निर्माणमा कस्ता समस्या छन् ?)
9. Explain the use of computer on data tabulation and graphic presentation.
(तथ्यांकको तालिकीकरण र ग्राफिक प्रस्तुतीकरणमा कम्प्युटरको प्रयोगको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)

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Tribhuvan University

2083 (Regular)

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 Question)

2×15=30

1. Social work is both a profession and a practice-based discipline. Elaborate this statement by explaining the concept of social work as a profession, including its values, knowledge base and skills.
(सामाजिक कार्य एक पेशा र अभ्यासमा आधारित विषय हो । पेशाको रूपमा सामाजिक कार्यको अवधारणा, यसको मूल्य, ज्ञानको आधार र सीपहरू सहित व्याख्या गरेर यस कथनलाई विस्तृत रूपमा व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)
2. Trace out the evolution of social work practice in the United Kingdom and Nepal.
(बेलायत र नेपालमा सामाजिक कार्य अभ्यासको विकास बारे चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।)
3. Explain in details about the problem solving process in social work practice along with the tools and techniques used in information collection.
(जानकारी सङ्कलनमा प्रयोग हुने उपकरणहरूसँगै सामाजिक कार्य अभ्यासमा समस्या समाधान प्रक्रियाको बारेमा विस्तृत रूपमा व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)

P.T.O.

Group "B" (Short Answer Question)

4×10=40

4. Discuss the scope of social work practice in Nepali context.
(नेपाली सन्दर्भमा सामाजिक कार्य अभ्यासको क्षेत्रको बारेमा छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।)
5. Differentiate between micro, mezzo and macro levels of intervention.
(हस्तक्षेपको सूक्ष्म, मेजो र म्याक्रो स्तरहरू बीच भिन्नता छुट्याउनुहोस् ॥)
6. Differentiate between voluntary social work and professional social work in Nepal.
(नेपालमा स्वैच्छिक सामाजिक कार्य र व्यावसायिक सामाजिक कार्य बीचको भिन्नता छुट्याउनुहोस् ।)
7. What is code of ethics? State its importance in social work practice profession
(नैतिकता संहिता भनेको के हो ? सामाजिक कार्य अभ्यास पेशामा यसको महत्व बताउनुहोस् ।)
8. Discuss social work and role of social worker in public domain.
(सार्वजनिक डोमेनमा सामाजिक कार्य र सामाजिक कार्यहरूको भूमिकाको वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।)
9. Write short notes (any TWO):
(कुनै दुईको छोटो टिप्पणी लेख्नुहोस्)
 - a. Service delivery system (सेवा वितरण प्रणाली)
 - b. Social work with youth (युवाहरूसँग सामाजिक कार्य)
 - c. Mission of social work (सामाजिक कार्यको मिशन)

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Tribhuvan University

2083 (Regular)

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

Full Marks: 70

Social Work (SW. 422) : Basic Sociology for Social Work 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. What is sociology? Explain the major sociological perspectives.
(सामाजशास्त्र भनेको के हो ? मुख्य समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोणहरूको वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।)
2. Define culture and society. Discuss the role of culture in the process of child socialization.
(संस्कृति र समाजलाई परिभाषित गर्नुहोस् । बालबालिका को सामाजिकरणमा संस्कृतिको भुमिकाबारे छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।)
3. What is social institution? Discuss contribution of any three primary institutions with example.
(सामाजिक संस्था भनेको के हो ? कुनै तीनवटा प्राथमिक संस्थाको बारेमा उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।)

Group "B" (Short Answer Question)

4×10=40

4. Explain disability. Describe the features of sociology of disability.
(अपाङ्गताको बारेमा वर्णन गर्नुहोस् । अपाङ्गताको समाजशास्त्रको विशेषताहरूको वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।)
5. What is caste? Distinguish caste with class and gender.
(जात के हो ? वर्ग र लैङ्गीकता सँग जातको फरक छुट्याउनुहोस् ।)
6. Define norms and values. Discuss their importance in society.
(मुल्य र मान्यतालाई परिभाषित गर्नुहोस् । समाजमा यिनीहरूको महत्त्वमाथि छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।)

P.T.O.

7. What are the major areas of sociological contributes to social work? Discuss with examples.
(समाजशास्त्रले सामाजिक कार्यका कुन कुन क्षेत्रमा योगदान पुऱ्याउन सक्छ ? उदाहरणसहित उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।)
8. What is functionalism? Discuss its importance in social work.
(प्रकार्यवाद के हो ? सामाजिक कार्यमा यसको महत्व उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।)
9. Write short notes (any two) (कुनै दुईलाई छोटकरीमा लेख्नुहोस्)
- a. August Comte (अगष्ट कम्त)
 - b. Social stratification (सामाजिक स्तरीकरण)
 - c. The study of daily life (दैनिक जीवनको अध्ययन)

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Tribhuvan University

2083(Regular)

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

Full Marks: 70

नेपाली ४२१ : आधुनिक नेपाली कथा, उपन्यास र नाटक

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.

१. कुनै दुई प्रश्नको विवेचनात्मक उत्तर दिनुहोस् :

२×१५=३०

- क) आधुनिक नेपाली उपन्यासका प्रमुख मोड तथा धाराका प्रवृत्तिको विवेचना गर्नुहोस् ।
- ख) भीमनिधि तिवारीका नाट्यप्रवृत्तिको चर्चा गर्दै 'साँढे' लघुनाटकको संरचनाको समीक्षा गर्नुहोस् ।
- ग) 'अनिदो पहाडसँगै' उपन्यासका आधारमा पारिजातका औपन्यासिक प्रवृत्तिको समीक्षा गर्नुहोस् ।

२. कुनै तीन प्रश्नको सङ्क्षिप्त उत्तर दिनुहोस् :

३×१०=३०

- क) गोपालप्रसाद रिमालको 'मसान' नाटकमा नारी विद्रोहलाई कसरी प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ?
- ख) भवानी भिक्षुको 'सावित्रीको बाख्रो' कथामा सावित्रीको कस्तो मानसिक अवस्थाको चित्रण गरिएको छ ?
- ग) मनु ब्राजाकीको 'माच्यो च्वाङ्वा माच्यो' कथामा केकस्तो दृष्टिबिन्दुको प्रयोग गरिएको छ ?
- घ) रमेश विकलको 'फुटपाथ मिनिस्टर्स' कथाको केन्द्रीय कथ्य के हो ?
- ङ) माधव घिमिरेको 'अश्वत्थामा' गीतिनाटकको अङ्कदृश्य विधान केकस्तो छ ?

३. तलका दुवै प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस् :

५+५=१०

- क) तलको गद्यांशको प्रसङ्ग उल्लेख गर्दै त्यसका मुख्य भाव, विचार र भाषाशैलीको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् :
संसारमा कसैले सपनामा कल्पना नगरेको कुरो भयो । लडाईले हाहाकार,

क्रमश

अनिकाल, भोक, अत्याचार, रोग, देशान्तर मृत्यु जम्मै सोहोरेर फेरि संसारका अधिल्लिर राखिदियो । मानव जातिको संसारमा एक दिन फेरि यस्तो दुर्दशा भयो ।
(‘मुलुक बाहिर’ उपन्यासबाट)

ख) तलको गद्यांश पढी सोधिएका प्रश्नको अतिसङ्क्षिप्त उत्तर दिनुहोस् :

तर विधवामा उत्साह थिएन । आफ्नो उमेर ढल्किसकेको थियो । उनले तिनै गहना र रुपियाँको आकर्षणले कुनै युवकलाई तानेर आफ्नो बनाउने इच्छा गरेकी थिइन् । आफ्नो सानै उमेरदेखिको सपनालाई - आफ्नो सानो घर, छोराछोरी सफल बनाउने इच्छा गरेकी थिइन् । सब तासको घरभैँ भताभुङ्ग भयो । उनले पनि देखासिकी गरेर उत्साहहीन दृष्टिले दक्षिणतिरको मैदानलाई हेरिन् ।

प्रश्नहरू:

अ) विधवाको सानै देखिको सपना के थियो ?

आ) विधवाको युवकलाई आफ्नो बनाउने मुख्य आकर्षण के थियो ।

इ) विधवाले उत्साहहीन दृष्टिले दक्षिणतिरको मैदानलाई किन हेरेकी हो ?

ई) ‘तासको घरभैँ भताभुङ्ग भयो’ भन्नुको तात्पर्य के हो ?

उ) माथिको कथनमा प्रस्तुत भाषाशैली केकस्तो छ ?

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Tribhuvan University

2083 (Regular)

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

Full Marks: 70

नेपाली ४२२ : आधुनिक नेपाली कविता - काव्य

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.

१. कुनै दुई प्रश्नको विवेचनात्मक उत्तर दिनुहोस् : २×१५=३०

- क) आधुनिक नेपाली कविताको विकासप्रक्रियाका चरणगत प्रवृत्तिहरूको विवेचना गर्नुहोस् ।
- ख) खण्डकाव्यकार बालकृष्ण समका प्रवृत्तिहरूको चर्चा गर्दै आधुनिक नेपाली खण्डकाव्यको विकासमा उनले पुऱ्याएको योगदानको मूल्याङ्कन गर्नुहोस् ।
- ग) महाकाव्य तत्त्वका आधारमा 'मकवान्नी बाला' महाकाव्यको समीक्षा गर्नुहोस् ।

२. तलका कुनै तीन प्रश्नको सङ्क्षिप्त उत्तर दिनुहोस् : ३×१०=३०

- क) खण्डकाव्यका तत्त्व के के हुन् ?
- ख) कवि वानीरा गिरीका प्रवृत्ति के कस्ता छन् ?
- ग) 'ज्वालामुखीको शिखा' कविताको मूल भाव के हो ?
- घ) धनश्याम कँडेल कस्ता खण्डकाव्यकार हुन् ?
- ङ) 'सुलोचना' महाकाव्यमा के कस्तो कथानक योजना पाइन्छ ?

३. तलका दुवै प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस् : ५+५=१०

- ख) तलको पद्यांशको सन्दर्भ उल्लेख गर्दै त्यसका भाव, विचार र भाषाशैलीको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्

क्रमश

को त्यो पथमा आइरहेको ?
आकृति हो तर रूपविहीन
भाषा हो तर भावविहीन
मान्छे हो तर आस्थाहीन
चारैतिरको बन्द विचार
यो मेरो प्रतिविम्ब हिँडेको ?

(‘मेरो प्रतिविम्ब’ कविताबाट)

ख) तलको पद्यांश पढी अन्त्यमा सोधिएका प्रश्नको अतिसङ्क्षिप्त उत्तर दिनुहोस् :

विपनाको हराएको मणि नै सपना न हो ।
पृथ्वी पनि त निद्रा जस्ता गहिरा समुद्रको पानीमा
स्वर्गको दौलत चन्द्रमा र तारा पाउँछिन् ।
मेरो राजा ।
मेरा परेला निद्राले भारी हुँदै आए ,
तिमी आज सपनामा आए ।

प्रश्नहरू :

अ) सपना के हो ?

आ) स्वर्गका दौलत के के हुन् ?

इ) यहाँ ‘म’ र ‘तिमी’ ले कसकसलाई सङ्केत गरेका छन् ?

ई) माथिको पद्यांशको मूल भाव के हो ?

उ) माथिको पद्यांशमा के कस्ता भाषाशैलीगत वैशिष्ट्य पाइन्छन् ?

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