

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Social Policy and Social Welfare Administration

Social Work (SW. 410, Elective-2)

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 Question)

Attempt any TWO Questions

2×15=30

1. Critically analyze the effectiveness of child protection and welfare policy of Nepal with suitable examples.
2. Define and distinguish social problems with social issues. Point out the contribution of social policies to solve the problems of society.
3. Discuss the procedure of policy formulation and evaluate the challenges encounter during policy formulation process.

Group "B" (Short Answer Question)

Attempt any FOUR Questions

4×10=40

4. What is policy output analysis? Explain its significance in assessing effectiveness of policies?
5. What are the indigenous social welfare practices in Nepal.
6. What are the major characteristics of welfare states?
7. Define governance and discuss why good governance is important.
8. Briefly discuss Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems theory and interventions.
9. Write short notes (any TWO)
 - i. Project management
 - ii. Appreciative inquiry
 - iii. Cognitive-behavioral therapy

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Tribhuvan University

2082

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

General Psychology

Full Marks: 70

Psychology (Psy. 410, Elective-2)

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 questions from Group "B".

Group "A" (Long Answer Question)

2×15=30

1. What are four main goals of psychology? Write meaning, scope and fields of psychology and give their description.
2. Explain the causes and consequences of stress? Illustrate different coping styles.
3. Distinguish the objective and projective methods of personality assessment. Describe one test from each method.

Group "B" (Short Answer Question)

4×10=40

4. Introduce sensory processes. Discuss about vision and hearing.
5. Describe insight learning. Distinguish classical conditioning and operant conditioning.
6. Discuss two contemporary models of memory. Why do we forget things?
7. Describe steps in problem solving. Also elaborate the role of heart and mental set in problem solving. ?
8. Why is motivational cycle important? Are motivation and emotion related?
9. - Describe the nature and determinants of human development.

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Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Reading and Writing across the Disciplines Full Marks: 70

Com. English - 403

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. In her essay "Mother Tongue," Amy Tan explores the multifaceted nature of language and its profound impact on identity, perception, and societal judgment. Synthesizing Tan's personal experiences with broader discussions about linguistic diversity in multilingual communities, analyze how societal attitudes towards different forms of language can create barriers and shape an individual's sense of self-worth and belonging.
2. Explain the concept of synthesis writing in detail, highlighting its purpose in academic and analytical writing. Then, distinguish between explanatory synthesis and argument synthesis, in terms of their goals, tone, and structure.
3. Both Eric Schlosser and Malcolm Gladwell, in their respective essays "Why McDonald's Fries Taste So Good" and "The Naked Face," deal with subjects that are so familiar as to be overlooked: Schlosser with the taste of food and Gladwell with the expression of emotions on a person's face. How does each writer create interest in audience such a commonplace topic? What are the similarities and differences in their methods.

Group B: Medium-Length Questions

Answer any FOUR:

4×10=40

4. Read the following excerpt and write its summary based on note-making.

When I was attending kindergarten in a Korean elementary school, two kids would be sent down to the principal's office every day. It would happen like clockwork. Eat lunch. Listen to two kids screech their heads out. Watch them exit the classroom with their heads bowed. Clean up and transition to fifth period.

Their only only crime? Not finishing their plates. The meals that the school provided for everyone were a predictable formula: rice, soup, and three different side dishes. Those two kids refused to polish off their lunches, so the teacher sent them, bawling, down to the principal's office every day. She excluded them from birthday celebrations and shamed them in front of their peers for being unhealthy and wasteful. ...

During my family's second stint in Korea, during which I attended second and third grade, my new teachers employed various tactics to get their students to eat, with both consequences for disobedience and praise for compliance. I choked down my food to receive "points" to benefit the common good of my classroom and crumbled quickly to my classmates' judgmental comments. Since my family had lived in Canada for a few years, my taste buds were unaccustomed to the sharp tastes and foreign textures. Yet my case is a drop in a sea of other stories. Food aversion can transcend simple unfamiliarity or hesitance: autism spectrum disorder, ADHD, eating disorders, physical problems like food intolerances and allergies can contribute to the issue, but are still largely dismissed.

I likely would have grown into those dishes if not for my negative experiences, but now I have a deep discomfort with unfamiliar Korean foods. Adults in my life still carry extreme food aversions from their childhoods. Perhaps all that food I gagged down was healthy for me, but is it truly beneficial in the long run if I never consume those foods again?

It is no secret that an enormous food waste problem exists. According to the UN, *half* of fruits and vegetables produced are wasted each year worldwide. One third of *all* food is lost or wasted—roughly 1.3 billion metric tons. Yet globally, 820 million people still remain hungry.

My teachers used these troubling statistics to guilt us. How dare we waste our meals when children our age are starving halfway across the world? How overprivileged, wicked, troublesome children we must be; to waste food when that last spoonful could go to a malnourished child

P.T.O.

in a refugee camp!

But is pressuring kids to eat cafeteria food really going to help world hunger? .

5. Write a critique of the following text:

Social media has dramatically transformed how people interact, communicate, and consume information in the 21st century. Platforms such as Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, and TikTok have created virtual spaces where individuals can share their thoughts, showcase their lives, and connect with others globally in real time. This connectivity has fostered new forms of community, enabled the rapid spread of information, and amplified voices that have traditionally been marginalized in mainstream media. Social movements, awareness campaigns, and grassroots activism have all found strength through social media, proving its power as a tool for both personal expression and collective action.

However, the impact of social media is not entirely positive. One of the most pressing concerns is its effect on mental health. Numerous studies have linked heavy social media usage to increased levels of anxiety, depression, and loneliness, especially among teenagers and young adults. The pressure to present a perfect life online, combined with the addictive nature of likes, shares, and follows, can contribute to low self-esteem and a distorted sense of reality. Moreover, the curated content that dominates these platforms often promotes unrealistic beauty standards, materialism, and a constant comparison culture.

Another major issue is the spread of misinformation. Social media platforms are designed to prioritize engagement, often pushing sensational or polarizing content over factual, nuanced information. This has led to the rapid spread of conspiracy theories, fake news, and political propaganda, influencing public opinion and even election outcomes. The algorithms that determine what users see can create

echo chambers where individuals are repeatedly exposed to content that reinforces their existing beliefs, making it harder to engage with differing perspectives.

Privacy and data security are also growing concerns. Users often share personal information without fully understanding how it is collected, used, or sold. The commodification of user data by tech companies raises ethical questions about surveillance and consent.

While social media continues to evolve, its influence on individual behavior and society at large is undeniable. It holds tremendous potential for good, but that potential must be balanced with responsibility. Critical media literacy, transparent algorithms, and stronger regulation may be necessary steps toward ensuring that social media serves as a force for connection and education rather than division and distortion.

6. In "Nonverbal Courtship Patterns in Women: Context and Consequences," Monica M. Moore explores the role of nonverbal communication in courtship and examines the broader social and psychological consequences of these patterns for women in different contexts. What insights does this provide into the dynamics of courtship and gender roles? Explain.
7. In what ways does William L. Laurence's choice of perspective, as a member of the flight crew, influence the way the bombing is portrayed in "Atomic Bombing of Nagasaki Told by Flight Member?" How does this technique affect the credibility and emotional weight of the account?
8. Examine how N. Scott Momaday, in "The Way to Rainy Mountain," blends personal memory, myth, and history to explore Native American identity and the connection to the land.

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Tribhuvan University

2082

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

(Public Finance)

Economics (Eco. 425)

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 public finance. What are the role of public finance in developing country? Explain.
2. Explain the pricing principles of public enterprises.
3. Define public expenditure. What are the causes of growth in public expenditure? Explain.

Group "B" (Short Answer Question)

4×10=40

4. Briefly explain the objectives of fiscal policy in developing country like Nepal.
5. What is budget ? Explain the process of budget formulation?
6. What are the effect of taxation on consumption and production? Explain.
7. What is market failure? Explain the role of government to correct the market failure.
8. How do you define indirect tax? Briefly explain the merits and demerits of indirect tax?
9. Write short notes on any TWO :
 - a) Characteristics of public goods
 - b) Importance of foreign
 - c) Problems of federal finance adjustment.

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Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Full Marks: 70

RDS. 425 : Governance and 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"

2×15=30

Answer any TWO questions.

1. Define federalism. Explain strength and weakness of federalism in Nepalese context.
2. What is democracy? How does democracy ensure the peoples participation and individual freedom? Explain.
3. How can decentralization contribute to strengthen the grassroots democracy and better public service delivery? Explain.

Group "B"

4×10=40

Answer Any FOUR questions.

4. What is governance? Explain the role of good governance in development.
5. Describe the composition and functions of rural municipality according to local government operation Act 2074 B.S.
6. Explain the role of bureacury in pubic service delivery of Nepal with their weakness.
7. What is constitutional organs? Elucidate the role of election commission for better democracy.
8. Write short notes on any TWO:
 - a) CIAA
 - b) Public hearing
 - c) Political party

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Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Social Work (SW. 425 A, B)

Time: 2 hrs.

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

SW 425- 'A' (Community Organization)

Full Mark : 50

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

Group "A"

2×15=30

1. Define community discuss the features and components of community through the lens of social work.
2. Describe the ecological perspective and resilience perspective of community organization with some relevant examples.
3. What are the fundamental processes of Community Organization? Describe with some examples.

Group "B"

4×5=20

4. Discuss the importance of community organization with some examples.
5. Describe the history of community organization of Nepal.
6. What are the key skills of efficient community organizer? Discuss.
7. Introduce community service training centres with their programs practical in Nepal.
8. Discuss the concept of Participatory Rural Appraisal and Rural Rapid Appraisal techniques.
9. Write short notes on :
 - a) Community Health Centre
 - b) Local Development Model

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

Group "A"

2×15=30

1. Define development, and describe the indicators of development in relation with social work.
2. Describe the historical development of federalism in the context of global history.
3. What is governance? Explain and discuss the dimensions of governance in relation with social work.

Group "B"

4×5=20

4. Discuss the various types of government according to Aristotle.
5. Analyse the notion and structures of provincial government in Nepal.
6. Illustrate the merits and demerits of federal system of Nepal.
7. State the contributions of Malla dynasty in the development of art and architecture in Nepal.
8. Point out the areas of social work intervention for development of our country.
9. Write short notes on:
 - a) Plato's ideal State
 - b) Manusmriti

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Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Social Diversity and Inequality

Full Marks: 70

Sociology (So.425)

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 questions from Group "B".

Group "A" (Long Answer Question)

2×15=30

1. Discuss the class-based social stratification and inequality in Nepal.
2. What is social diversity? Discuss gender and language-based social diversity with examples.
3. Distinguish between social diversity and social inequality with examples.

Group "B" (Short Answer Question)

4×10=40

4. What is the significance of social diversity?
5. Briefly explain the livelihood practices in Nepal.
6. What are the key features of the caste system in Nepal? Explain with examples.
7. Discuss the major characteristics of Dalit non-Dalit social relations in Nepal.
8. Critically examine the impact of migration on the caste-based social relations in modern Nepali society.
9. Write short notes on any TWO
 - a. Ethnicity
 - b. Social change
 - c. Labor migration

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Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Public Administration

Political Science (PS. 425)

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. Establish the relationship between politics and Public Administration.
2. Differentiate between public and private administration with suitable examples.
3. Explain about various types of budget.
4. Write short notes on any TWO:
 - a) Composition of the 'Planning Commission of Nepal'
 - b) POSDCORB
 - c) Decentralization

Group "B" (Short Answer Question)

4×10=40

5. What do you mean by development administration? Explain its features.
6. Examine about the prismatic theory of Administration.
7. Define the concept of 'Good Governance and explain its elements.
8. Define and explain about Human Relation Approach in public administration.
9. Write about the composition and functions of Public Service Commission of Nepal.
10. What is meant by planning? Describe its process.

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Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Development Practices

RDS- 410, Elective- 1

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 question from Group B.

Group "A"

2×15=30

Answer any TWO questions.

1. Define rural livelihood approach. Briefly explain major principles of sustainable rural livelihood approach.
2. Define NGO led development strategy. Critically assess the significance of the development strategy in the context of rural development in Nepal.
3. Highlight the problems and prospects of renewable energy resources development in Nepal.

Group "B"

4×10=40

Answer any FOUR questions.

4. Briefly evaluate Integrated Rural Development Programmes (IRDP) of Nepal.
5. What is Chukha project in Bhutan? What lesson can Nepal learn from the project to modernize hydroelectricity development policy in Nepal? Explain in brief.
6. Define social services. Briefly explain major challenges of health sector development in rural context of Nepal.
7. What are cooperatives? Briefly explain their contributions in mobilizing local resources of rural Nepal.
8. Write short notes on any TWO :
 - a) Dubly Green Revolution
 - b) Small Farmer Development Programme (SFDP)
 - c) Green Development in China

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Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Government and Election in Nepal

Full Marks: 70

Political Science (PS. 410, Elective-1)

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 A and FOUR questions from Group B.

Group "A" (Long Answer Question)

2×15=30

1. Explain the importance of political science. Describe the relationship between political science and economics with examples.
2. What is a state? Describe its relationship to the government.
3. What is an election system? Describe the types of proportional representative election systems.
4. Illustrate the constitutional provisions and rules of the election commission of Nepal.

Group "B" (Short Answer Question)

4×10=40

5. What do you mean by election constituency and explain the major pass of delineating the constituency.
6. What are the characteristics of parliamentary forms of government? Explain.
7. Discuss the two-round system of election.
8. What are voter education and polling booths in an election system?
9. What is electoral corruption? Suggest the way of controlling it.
10. Write short notes on any TWO:
 - a. Counting and result declaration
 - b. Composition of election commission of Nepal
 - c. Check and balance

□

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Development Practices

RDS- 410, Elective- 2

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 questions from Group B.

Group "A"

2×15=30

Answer any TWO.

1. Define Doubly Green Revolution. How is this revolution relevant in addressing rural poverty and hunger? Explain in brief.
2. Define market led development strategy. Critically assess its strengths and weaknesses in development process of Nepal.
3. Elaborate the role of energy and technology in rural transformation process of Nepal.

Group "B"

4×10=40

Answer any FOUR

4. Briefly assess the strengths and weaknesses of community forestry programme of Nepal in alleviating rural poverty.
5. What is Amul Dairy of India? What lessons can Nepal learn from Amul modes of dairy development in transformation and modernization of dairy sector of rural Nepal? Explain brief.
6. Reflect the status and major challenges of educational sector development in Nepal.
7. Highlight the significance of public private partnership in agriculture and infrastructure development in Nepal.
8. Write short notes on any TWO:
 - a) Right based approach
 - b) Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP)
 - c) Social security fund

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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 THREE from Group B.

Group "A"

Long Answer Question

2×16=32

1. What are the qualities of a good reporter? How does a good source make a good reporter?
2. How has social media acted as a catalyst in disseminating disinformation?
3. Why is mass communication considered the most powerful form of communication in addressing a society?

Group "B"

Short Answer Questions

3×6=18

4. Describe the importance of data presentation in print media.
5. Do you agree the podcasts have changed the radio market? Present your argument.
6. Describe the newsroom process?
7. Are you satisfied with the contents of major Nepali mass media in terms of balance and credibility?
8. Write short note (Any Two):
 - a) Dateline
 - b) Anchor News
 - c) Breaking News

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

(घ) आधुनिक नेपाली कविताको उत्तरवर्ती चरण

१. आधुनिक नेपाली कविताको उत्तरवर्ती चरणका प्रगतिवादी कवि र तिनका प्रवृत्तिको चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।

अथवा १५

सरुभक्तका काव्यप्रवृत्तिहरूको चर्चा उनको 'कापुरुष' काव्यमा अभिव्यक्त मूभावको समीक्षा गर्नुहोस् ।

२. मनु मञ्जिलको 'ल्याम्प पोस्ट' कवितामा के भन्न खोजिएको छ ?

अथवा १०

रमेश श्रेष्ठका काव्यप्रवृत्ति के के हुन् ?

३. तलका दुवै प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस् : ५+५

क) तलको कवितांश पढी सोधिएका प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस् :

म जलिरहेको देश हेर्छु

प्रवास गइरहेको पानी हेर्छु

हिमाल चढिरहेको महङ्गी हेर्छु

सलाई कोर्छु सुस्केराहरूमा

अब म आगोको ढुकुटी फोर्छु

प्रश्नहरू :

अ) माथिको कवितांश कसको कविताबाट लिइएको हो ?

आ) 'हिमाल चढिरहेको महङ्गी हेर्छु' पङ्क्तिले के कुराको सङ्केत गरेको छ ?

इ) यस कवितांशको समाख्याता को हो ?

(१)

ई) यस कवितामा केकस्तो लयविधान पाइन्छ ?

उ) यस कविताशमा केकस्तो भाषाशैलीगत विशेषता पाइन्छ ?

ख) तल दिइएको उद्धरणको प्रसङ्ग उल्लेख गर्दै भाव-सन्दर्भ, उक्ति ढाँचा लयविधान बिम्बालङ्कार योजना, भाषाशैली तथा अन्य कलात्मक विशेषताबारे व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।

तिमी जतिसुकै पीडाले चिच्याऊ

ईश्वरका विरुद्ध उभिएर सडकमा

अथवा आनन्दले विभोर भएर

जीवनको प्रशंसामा जतिसुकै गीतहरू गाऊ

त्यसको केही मूल्य छैन

('सर्पहरू गीत सुन्दैनन्' कविताबाट)

□

(ङ) आधुनिक नेपाली आख्यानको उत्तरवर्ती चरण

१. आधुनिक नेपाली कथाको उत्तरवर्ती चरण (२०३६ पछि) का मूल प्रवृत्तिको विवेचना गर्नुहोस् । १५

अथवा

पारिजातका औपन्यासिक प्रवृत्तिहरू देखाउँदै 'उसले रोजेको बाटो' उपन्यासको शीर्षक सार्थकता देखाउनुहोस् ।

२. प्रदीप नेपालको 'रमन क्रिस्तान भयो' कथाको मूल कथ्य के हो ? १०

अथवा

इन्दिरा प्रसाईको 'विहेको वाजा' कथाले कुन सामाजिकको सन्दर्भलाई देखाउन खोजेको छ ?

३. तलका दुवै प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस् : ५+५

क) तलको उपन्यासांश पढी सोधिएका प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर दिनुहोस् :

घरीघरी उसको छाती फराकिलो भएर आइरहन्छ कसलाई हिकाऊ,

कसलाई पिट जस्तो । आफूलार्य अस्वाभाविक पाइरहन्छ ऊ । मालिकसँग

जम्काभेट हुँदा उसलाई मालिकको अनुहारमा थुकिदिऊ जस्तो लाग्छ,

असह्य घृणा हुन्छ । ऊ त मालिकलाई मान्छे जस्तै देख्दैन, ब्याँसो जस्तो

देख्छ । यो होटल अब उसलाई अजीर्ण हुन्छ ।

(२)

प्रश्नहरू :

- अ) प्रस्तुत अंश कसको कुन उपन्यासबाट लिइएको हो ?
आ) उपन्यासांशमा प्रयुक्त 'आफूलाई अस्वाभाकि पाइरहन्छ ऊ' भन्नाको तात्पर्य के हो ?
इ) यस उपन्यासांशमा 'उसको' (ज्ञाने) को कस्तो मानसिक अवस्थाको चित्रण छ ?
ई) यहाँ 'ऊ त मालिकलाई मान्छे जस्तै देख्दैन, ब्वाँसो जस्तो देख्छ' भनेर केलाई सङ्केत गरिएको छ ?
उ) यस उपन्यासांशमा कस्तो भाषाशैलीको प्रयोग गरिएको छ ?
- ख) तलका गद्यांशको सप्रसङ्ग व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् :
मुलुकमा चलिरहेको अर्कै खालको हावामा व्याप्त थियो । त्यो हावाले आमूल परीवर्तन आउने सङ्केत दिँदै थियो । पुरानो ढाँचा सबै बदलिने आशा थियो
मान्छेहरूमा ।

('सत्ताच्युत' कथाबाट)

□

(च) आधुनिक नेपाली नाटकको उत्तरवर्ती चरण

१. आधुनिक नेपाली नाटकको उत्तरवर्ती चरणका (२०३६ पछि) को यथार्थवादी धारका नाट्यप्रवृत्तिहरूको विवेचना गर्नुहोस् ।
अथवा १५
आधुनिक नेपाली गीतिनाटकको उत्तरवर्ती चरण (२०३६ पछि) का निर्धारित गीतिनाटककारहरूको प्रवृत्तिगत विशेषताहरू केलाउनुहोस् ।
२. 'निर्वासित मनहरू' नाटकको मुख्य सन्देशमाथि प्रकाश पार्नुहोस् ।
अथवा १०
सरभक्तको 'मलामी' नाटकका विशिष्ट पक्ष केके हुन् ?
३. तलका दुवै प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस् : ५+५
क) तलको उद्धरण पढी अन्त्यमा सोधिएका प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस् :
आइमाइ : के तिमी आफूलाई पागल भउको छैन भन्थान्छौ ?
लोग्नेमान्छे : नाम नहुनु केही नहुनु हो भने नारी, म पागल भएको छु ।
शान्ति नहुनु केही नहुनु हो भने नारी, म पागल भएको छु । मसित जे

(३)

छैन, त्यो मनु मेरो दोष हो भने नारी, म पागल मात्र होइन, वीलाहा भएको छु ।

प्रश्नहरू :

- अ) प्रस्तुत नाट्यांश कुन नाटकबाट उद्धृत गरिएको हो ?
आ) यस नाट्यांशका पात्रहरूले कुन विषयमा संवाद गर्दछन् ?
इ) यस नाट्यांशको परिवेश कस्तो छ ?
ई) यहाँ 'म पागल भएको छु' भन्ने सन्दर्भले के कुराको सङ्केत गरेको छ ?
उ) यस नाट्यांशमा पात्रहरूको कार्यव्यापार कस्तो छ ?
- ख) तल दिइएको उद्धरणको प्रसङ्ग निर्देश गर्दै त्यसमा पाइने विषयवस्तु, भावविचार, नाटकीयता भाषाशैलीगत वैशिष्ट्य आदिको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् :
आज तँ निकै रोमान्टिक मुडमा छस् । एउटा ववलगमको भरमा केटी फकाउने मुद्रामा छस्, रागात्मक वासना बाँसुरीको एउटै धुनमा पनि उब्जन सक्छ, तर बैसको व्यवसायभै तन्द्रामा बल्किने विद्रोहको काम छैन ।

('सिंहासन' नाटकबाट)

□

(छ) आधुनिक नेपाली निबन्ध र अन्य साहित्यको उत्तरवर्ती चरण

१. आधुनिक नेपाली संस्मरणको उत्तरवर्ती चरणका प्रवृत्तिहरूको विवेचना गर्नुहोस् ।
अथवा १५
निबन्धकार श्रीधर खनालका प्रवृत्तिहरूको चर्चा गर्दै उनको 'तपाईं भयभीत हुनुहुन्छ' निबन्धमा अभिव्यक्त केन्द्रीय भावको समीक्षा गर्नुहोस् ।
२. भीष्म उप्रेतीको 'आकाश खस्यो भने के हुन्छ ?' निबन्धको मूल भाव के हो ?
अथवा १०
दैनिकी लेखकका रूपमा विश्वेश्वरप्रसाद कोइरालाका प्रवृत्ति केकस्ता छन् ?

(४)

क्रमश

३. तलका दुवै प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस् :

५+५

क) तलको गद्यांश पढी सोधिएका प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस् :

“अखबारका के कुरा गर्नुहुन्छ?” पुतलीले पर्खेता फरफराउन थाल्यो, “भ्रष्टाचार स्रष्टाचारका नराम्रा खबरहरू मात्र छाप्छन् ।” (उसको भ्रष्टाचारको केसका सम्बन्धमा अखबारहरूमा निकै निस्किएको थियो ।) उसको शरीरमा भुस पलाउन थाल्यो । ऊ भुसिल्कीरामा बदलियो । मैले हेर्दाहेर्दै । (यो त उक्दम उल्टो भयो । भुसिल्कीरा केही दिनपश्चात् पुतलीमा फेरिन्छ । तर यहाँ भुसलाई भाँगलभुँगल पारेर भन्यो, “अखबारमा आए पनि नआएपनि मलाई केही हुनेछैन । मेरो विरोधमा जति लेखोस् । मलाई के हुन्छ ? सम्बन्धित मन्त्रीज्यू को पनि गतिलो आश्वासन पाइसकेको छु । मलाई केही हुँदैन ।”

प्रश्नहरू :

- अ) यो गद्यांश कसको कुन रचनाबाट लिइएको हो ?
आ) यस गद्यांशमा अखबारको केकस्तो महत्त्व दर्साइएको छ ?
इ) यस गद्यांशको मूल भाव के हो ?
ई) यस गद्यांशमा कुन दृष्टिविन्दुको प्रयोग गरिएको छ ?
उ) यस गद्यांशमा केकस्ता भाषाशैलीगत विशेषता पाइन्छन् ?

ख) तलका गद्यांशको भाव र भाषाशैलीगत विशेषता केलाउँदै सप्रसङ्ग व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् :

भावीले मानिसको ललाटमा लेखेको मेटेर मेटिन् भन्छन् मानिसहरू । अरूले लेखिदिएको भाग्यको भरोसा छैन मलाई । म मेरै लेखनीले मेटाउन कोसिस गर्दै छु अरूले लेखिदिएको भाग्य ।

(‘बाह्रखरीको बोटमुनि’ निबन्धबाट)

□

(ज) **नेपाली बालसाहित्यको अध्ययन**

१. नेपाली बालनाटकको विकासप्रक्रियामा देखापरेका प्रमुख प्रवृत्तिहरूको विवेचना गर्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

१५

काव्यतत्त्वका आधारमा कृष्णप्रसाद पुराजुलीको ‘जूनतारा’ काव्यको समीक्षा गर्नुहोस् ।

(५)

२. बालकथाकार कल्पना प्रधानका प्रवृत्तिहरू केकस्ता छन् ?

अथवा

१०

रमेश श्रेष्ठको ‘मैले बिसन नसकेको साथी’ संस्मरणको केन्द्रीय भाव के हो ?

३. तलका दुवै प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस् :

५+५

क) तल दिइएको गद्यांश पढी सोधिएका प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस्:

सुजी - “यो रुघा लागेको जस्तो देखिनुको मलतव भाइरस पसेको पक्का हुनु हो । एड्सको भाइरस शरीरमा पस्नेबित्तिकै सो व्यक्तिलाई रुघा लागेको जस्तो लक्षण देखिन्छ । तर केही दिनमा नै त्यो लक्षण हराउँछ । त्यसपछि ५ वर्षसम्म कुनै लक्षण देखिँदैन । ५ देखि १० वर्षभित्र यसका विभिन्न लक्षण देखिन्छन्, जस्तै - विनाकारण वजन घट्ने, धेरै दिनसम्म ज्वरो आउने, धेरै दिन भाडा लागिरहने, बढी पसिना आउने आदि हुन्छ । भाइरस पसेर यस्तो पूरा लक्षण देखिसकेपछिको स्थितिलाई मात्र एड्स भएको भनिन्छ । त्योभन्दा अगाडिको स्थितिलाई एचआइभी पोजिटिभ मात्र भनिन्छ ।”

प्रश्नहरू :

- अ) यस गद्यांशको मुख्य विषयवस्तु के हो ?
आ) एड्सको प्रारम्भिक लक्षण के हो ?
इ) एड्सका मुख्य लक्षणहरू केके हुन् ?
ई) यस गद्यांशको समाख्याता को हो ?
उ) यस गद्यांशमा केकस्ताभाषाशैलीगत विशेषता पाइन्छन् ?

ख) तल दिइएको उद्धरणको भाव, भाषाशैली तथा अन्य कलात्मक विशेषताबारे सप्रसङ्ग व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।

दुनियाँ सब चार्दछ धाउँछ रे
र हिमाल उँचा फलकाउँछ रे
जलविन्दु सुशीतल ल्याउँछ रे
सब उन्नत भल्ल तुल्याउँछ रे

(‘सुनको विहान’ कविताबाट)

□

(६)