

1.12.22

[This question paper contains 20 printed pages.]

Your Roll No.....

Sr. No. of Question Paper : 284-A

C

Unique Paper Code : 52411101

Name of the Paper : Financial Accounting

Name of the Course : B.Com.

Semester : I

Duration : Part A – 2 hours 30 minutes

Maximum Marks : Part A : 55

Part A and Part B – 3 hours

Part B : 20

#### Instructions for Candidates

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. This question paper has **two parts**. **Part A** is compulsory for all examinees. **Part B** is meant for those examinees who have not opted for computerised accounts. **Parts A and B are to be answered on the same answer sheet.** For candidates who have opted for computerised accounts, the paper is of 2 hours and 30 minutes, and for candidates who have not opted for computerised accounts, the paper is of 3 hours. If the Dissolution of partnership firm is attempted, mention PART A + PART B at the top of the answer sheet. And in case TALLY is attempted, mention PART A on top of the answer sheet.
3. Attempt **all** questions.
4. Show your working notes clearly.
5. Use of a simple calculator is allowed.
6. Answers may be written either in English or Hindi; but the same medium should be used throughout the paper.

छात्रों के लिए निर्देश

1. इस प्रश्न-पत्र के मिलते ही ऊपर दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखिए ।
2. इस प्रश्न पत्र के दो भाग हैं। पार्ट ए सभी परीक्षार्थियों के लिए अनिवार्य है। भाग बी उन परीक्षार्थियों के लिए है जिन्होंने कम्प्यूटरीकृत खातों का विकल्प नहीं चुना है। भाग ए और बी के उत्तर एक ही उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर देने हैं। जिन उम्मीदवारों ने कम्प्यूटरीकृत खातों का विकल्प चुना है, उनके लिए पेपर 2 घंटे 30 मिनट का है, और जिन उम्मीदवारों ने कम्प्यूटरीकृत खातों का विकल्प नहीं चुना है, उनके लिए पेपर 3 घंटे का है। यदि साझेदारी फर्म के विघटन का प्रयास किया जाता है, तो उत्तर पत्रक के शीर्ष पर भाग ए + भाग बी का उल्लेख करें। और यदि TALLY का प्रयास किया गया है, तो उत्तर पत्रक के शीर्ष पर भाग ए का उल्लेख करें।
3. सभी प्रश्न कीजिए ।
4. अपने वर्किंग नोट्स को स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाएं ।
5. साधारण कैलकुलेटर के उपयोग की अनुमति है ।
6. इस प्रश्न-पत्र का उत्तर अंग्रेजी या हिंदी किसी एक भाषा में दीजिए, लेकिन सभी उत्तरों का माध्यम एक ही होना चाहिए ।

**PART A**

1. Explain revenue recognition concept. (3)

**Or**

Write Short note on IFRS. (3)

2. Following are the balances from the books of accounts of Ms Viva as at 31.3.2021

	₹		₹
Purchases	6,20,000	Sales	8,30,000
Cash in hand	4,200	Cash at Bank	24,000
Stock (1-4-2020)	1,00,000	Capital	5,77,200
Drawings	8,000	Salaries	64,000
Postage and Telephone	23,000	Salesman's Commission	70,000
Insurance	18,000	Advertising	34,000
Furniture	44,000	Printing and Stationery	6,000
Motor Car	96,000	Bad Debts	4,000
Discount allowed	8,000	General Expenses	60,000
Carriage Inwards	20,000	Carriage Outwards	44,000
Wages	40,000	Creditors	80,000
Debtors	2,00,000		

Prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31.3.2021 and Balance Sheet as on that date after taking into consideration the following adjustments :

- (i) Closing stock as on 31 March 2021 ₹1,45,000
- (ii) Ms Viva has withdrawn goods worth ₹5,000 during the year.
- (iii) Purchases include purchase of Furniture worth ₹10,000.
- (iv) Debtors include ₹5,000 bad debt
- (v) Creditors include a balance of ₹4,000 to the credit of Mr B to whom Ms Viva paid ₹1,000 only as full settlement of claim.
- (vi) Sales include goods worth ₹15,000 sent to Ram and Company on approval and remaining unsold till 31 march 2021, the cost of the goods was ₹10,000.
- (vii) Provision for Bad debt is to be created at 5% on debtors.
- (viii) Depreciate Furniture by 15%, Motor Car by 20%.
- (ix) Salesman is entitled Commission @10% on total sales. (13)

Or

(a) From the following particulars, Prepare Income and Expenditure Account

	₹
(i) Salary paid, including ₹3,000 on account of Previous year	28,000
∴ (ii) Salary Outstanding at the end of the year	1,000
(iii) Entertainment Expenses	3,000
(iv) Tournament Expenses	12,000
(v) Meeting Expenses	18,000
(vi) Travelling Expenses	6,000
(vii) Rent	10,000
(viii) Postage and telephone	15,000
(ix) Printing and Stationery	4,000
(x) Prize Fund	20,000
(xi) Expenses in Prize Distribution	14,000
(xii) Subscription received	4,00,000
(xiii) Subscription still to be paid in current year	20,000
(xiv) Subscription for the next year	0,000
(xv) Subscription due of last year	80,000
(xvi) Purchase of books and periodicals including ₹19,000 for books	29,000
	(5)

(b) From the following Trial Balance and additional information, Prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet as on 31.3.2021

	Dr	Cr
Capital and Drawings	50,000	4,00,000
Opening Stock	75,000	
Purchases and Sales	4,30,000	7,60,000
Debtors and Creditors	1,20,000	75,000
Returns	16,000	20,000
Discounts	32,000	18,000
Salaries	1,00,000	
Loan		3,00,000
Furniture	3,50,000	
Advertisement	1,00,000	
Cash in hand	3,00,000	
	15,73,000	15,73,000

**Other information :**

- (i) Closing Stock ₹1,70,000
- (ii) Salaries outstanding ₹12,000 and paid in advance ₹10,000
- (iii) Advertisement to be written off in 5 years
- (iv) Depreciate Furniture @10%
- (v) Create Provisions for doubtful @ 5% on Debtors and 2% for discount on Debtors (8)

3. (a) The book value of Plant (P1) as on 1st April 2019 in the books of Hira Ltd showing a debit balance of ₹2, 00,000. The new Plant (P2) was purchased for ₹1,00,000 on 1st January 2020 and another Plant (P3) for ₹5,00,000 on 1st October 0220. On 1st July 2021, Plant (P1) was sold for ₹1,72,000. Hira Ltd provide depreciation with Straight Line Method @10% per annum on 31st March every year. During 2021, the management decided to change the method of providing depreciation from Straight Line Method @10% to Diminishing Balance @30% per annum. Prepare Plant Account for three year ending 31.3.2022 as per Accounting Standard (AS) 10 Property Plant and Equipment. (7)

(b) From the following data, calculate closing inventory as per FIFO and weighted Average Cost Method of inventory valuation.

March 1: Stock in hand 500 units @ ₹ 9 each

Purchases:

March 3 500 units @ ₹ 11 each

March 10 1,000 units @ ₹ 12 each

March 18 600 units @ ₹ 10 each

March 24 500 units @ ₹ 12 each

March 30 400 units @ ₹ 13 each

Issues:

March 2 400 units

March 9 500 units

March 16 900 units

March 23 500 units

March 31 600 units

(6)

Or

(a) On 1st April 2018 a new plant was purchased for ₹80,000 and a further sum of ₹4,000 was spent on its installation. On 1 October 2020 another plant was acquired for ₹50,000. Due to an accident on 31 January 2021, the first Plant was totally destroyed and was sold for ₹2,000 only. On 21.4.2021 a second plant was purchased for ₹60,000 and a further sum of ₹10,000 was spent for bringing the same to use. Depreciation is provided @10% Straight Line Method every year on 31 March. It is the practice to provide depreciation for full year for the acquisitions made during the year and ignore depreciation on any item sold or disposed off during the year. Required: (i) Plant Account (ii) Provision for Depreciation account upto 31.3.2022.

(7)

(b) From the following data, calculate the value of closing inventory according LIFO Method using (i) Periodical inventory system and (ii) Perpetual inventory system.

March 1: Stock in hand 400 units @ ₹ 7.50 each

Purchases:

March 5	600 units @ ₹ 8 each
March 15	500 units @ ₹ 9 each
March 25	400 units @ ₹ 8.50 each
March 30	300 units @ ₹ 9.50 each

Issues:

March 03	300 units	
March 10	500 units	
March 17	400 units	
March 26	500 units	
March 31	200 units	(6)

4. (a) Anju purchased from the vendor two machines of ₹ 10,500 each on hire purchase system. The payment was to be made ₹ 6,000 down and the remainder in three equal instalments of rupees 5000 each together with interest at 5% per annum. Anju right off depreciation at 10% per annum on written down value method. Anju could not pay her second instalment and it was agreed that the vendor would have one machine with the purchaser adjusting the value of another against amount due creating the machine at 20% depreciation on diminishing balance mattered. Show accounts in the books of Anju. (10)

(b) Differentiate between operating and finance lease. (3)

Or

(a) A limited company which sells a patent product on higher purchase terms has the following transactions for the year ended 31st March 2021. The gross profit is 25% on selling price.

1 April 2020	Stock out on hire purchase price	2,40,000
	Stock on hand (in the shop)	30,000
	Instalments due (customers are still paying)	18,000
31 March 2021	Stock in hand (in the shop)	42,000
	Cash received in instalments during the year	4,80,000
	Instalment due	30,000
	Stock out on hire purchase price	2,76,000

Prepare necessary Ledger accounts under stock and debtor system.

(10)

(b) Explain finance lease.

(3)

5. ESS Kay Ltd has a head office in Mumbai. It supplies goods to its Nagpur branch at 25% profit on cost price. Accounts are kept at head office from where all expenses (except petty expenses) are paid. Such petty expenses are paid by the branches which are allowed to maintain petty cash balance of ₹2500 on imprest system. From the following information Prepare Branch Account for the year ended 31 March 2021 :

Particulars

₹

Balance is on 1st April 2020

Building	95,000
Debtors	18,700
Stock in hand at branch at sale price	42,000
Furniture and fixtures at branch	37,500

Transactions for the year during 2020- 21 were as follows

Bad debts to be written off	1,350
Got sent to branch at invoice price	2,15,000
Good returned by branch to head office	5,000
Cash sales at branch	1,95,000
Credit sales at branch	65,000
Discount to debtors	1,200
Cash received from customers	55,000
Goods transfer to Delhi branch (at invoice price)	22,000
Goods in transit	15,000
Payment made by head office during 2020-21	
Rent for one year	2,400
Salaries	2,500
Insurance For the year	1,800
Petty expenses	1,200
Balances on 31st March	
Stock at cost price ( to head office)	40,000

Provide depreciation on furniture at 20% per annum and 10% per annum on building. (13)

Or

(a) A limited has its branches at Delhi and Agra. Goods are invoiced to branches at cost plus 50%. Branches remit all cash received to the head office and all expenses are met by head office. From the following particulars of the Delhi branch prepare (i) branch stock account (ii) branch debtors account (iii) branch adjustment account and (iv) branch profit and loss account

Stock on 1st April 2021 (invoice price)	37,200
Debtors on first April 2021	27,200

Goods sent to branch (cost price)	1,36,000
Cash sales	1,00,040
Credit sales	1,24,000
Cash collected from debtors	1,21,600
Goods returned by branch to head office	6,000
Goods returned by debtors	4,800
Goods transferred from Agra to Delhi	8,400
Shortage of stock	1,800
Discount allowed to Debtors	800
Expenses at Branch	21,600

(b) What do you mean by Departmental Accounting? State its advantages (8)  
 (5)

### PART B

6. (a) What is Gradual Distribution of cash? (5)

(b) A, B, C were partners sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. On 31 March 2021 their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Sundry Creditors	3,00,000	Cash at Bank	95,000
Bills Payable	50,000	Stock	1,55,000
A's loan	60,000	Sundry Debtors	3,20,000
Reserve Fund	1,20,000	Furniture	50,000
Profit and Loss A/C	60,000	Plant	2,10,000
Capital A/Cs:		A's Drawing	40,000
A	2,00,000	B's Drawings	10,000
B	1,50,000	C's Capital	60,000
	9,40,000		9,40,000

The Firm was dissolved on that date, Assets realised as follows:

Stock- ₹1,22,000, Debtors- ₹3,01,000 and Furniture realised ₹42,000. Plant

was taken over by A at ₹1,80,000, A contingent liability for bill discounted is settled at ₹6,000. Realisation expenses amounted to ₹6,000. C is insolvent and only ₹19,000 could be recovered from his private estate.

Prepare necessary Ledger Accounts to close the books of the firm by applying Garner VS Murray. (15)

Or

- (a) Explain the rule of Garner VS Murray (5)
- (b) A, B and C were Partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio 4:3:1.

Their Balance Sheet as on 31 March, 2021 was as follows :

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Capital Accounts		Building	6,00,000
A	7,00,000	Plant	2,00,000
B	3,00,000	Stock	5,50,000
C	5,00,000	Debtors	6,00,000
Loan from A	1,00,000		
Bank Loan (Secured)	87,500		
Creditors	2,62,500		
	19,50,000		19,50,000

They decided to dissolve the business on 31 March 2021. The assets were gradually realised and net amount were distributed immediately as given below :

	₹		₹
May 20, 2021	2,20,000	Expenses Paid	20,000
July 30, 2021	1,68,000	Expenses Paid	18,000
September 20, 2021	3,80,000	Expenses Paid	30,000
November 15, 2021	4,50,000	Expenses Paid	50,000
December 30, 2021	7,20,000	Expenses Paid	70,000

Show the distribution of Cash as per Maximum Possible Loss Method.

(15)

## भाग A

1. राजस्व मान्यता अवधारणा की व्याख्या करें।

(3)

या

IFRS पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

(3)

2. 31.3.2021 तक सुश्री विवा के खातों की बुकों से निम्नलिखित शेष हैं :

	₹		₹
Purchases	6,20,000	Sales	8,30,000
Cash in hand	4,200	Cash at Bank	24,000
Stock (1-4-2020)	1,00,000	Capital	5,77,200
Drawings	8,000	Salaries	64,000
Postage and Telephone	23,000	Salesman's Commission	70,000
Insurance	18,000	Advertising	34,000
Furniture	44,000	Printing and Stationery	6,000
Motor Car	96,000	Bad Debts	4,000
Discount allowed	8,000	General Expenses	60,000
Carriage Inwards	20,000	Carriage Outwards	44,000
Wages	40,000	Creditors	80,000
Debtors	2,00,000		

31.3.2021 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए व्यापार और लाभ और हानि खाता तैयार कीजिए और उस तिथि के अनुसार निम्नलिखित समायोजनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए बैलेंस शीट तैयार कीजिए :

(i) 31 मार्च 2021 को अंतिम स्टॉक ₹1,45,000

(ii) सुश्री चिरायु ने वर्ष के दौरान ₹5,000 मूल्य का माल निकाला है।

(iii) खरीद में ₹10,000 मूल्य के फर्नीचर की खरीद शामिल है।

(iv) देनदारों में ₹5,000 अशोध्य ऋण शामिल हैं

(v) लेनदारों में श्री B के क्रेडिट में ₹4,000 की शेष राशि शामिल है, जिसे सुश्री विवा ने दावे के पूर्ण निपटान के रूप में ₹1,000 का भुगतान किया।

(vi) बिन्नी में राम एंड कंपनी को अनुमोदन पर भेजा गया ₹15,000 का माल शामिल है और 31 मार्च 2021 तक बिना बिके, माल की कीमत ₹10,000 थी।

(vii) देनदारों पर 5% की दर से अशोध्य ऋण का प्रावधान किया जाना है।

(viii) फर्नीचर पर 15%, मोटर कार पर 20% मूल्यहास।

(ix) सेल्समैन कुल बिक्री पर 10% कमीशन का हकदार है।

(13)

या

(अ) निम्नलिखित विवरणों से, आय और व्यय खाता तैयार कीजिए।

₹

(i) Salary paid, including ₹3,000 on account of Previous year	28,000
(ii) Salary Outstanding at the end of the year	1,000
(iii) Entertainment Expenses	3,000
(iv) Tournament Expenses	12,000
(v) Meeting Expenses	18,000
(vi) Travelling Expenses	6,000
(vii) Rent	10,000
(viii) Postage and telephone	15,000
(ix) Printing and Stationery	4,000
(x) Prize Fund	20,000
(xi) Expenses in Prize Distribution	14,000
(xii) Subscription received	4,00,000
(xiii) Subscription still to be paid in current year	20,000
(xiv) Subscription for the next year	0,000
(xv) Subscription due of last year	80,000
(xvi) Purchase of books and periodicals including ₹19,000 for books	29,000
	(5)

(ब) निम्नलिखित ट्रायल बैलेंस और अतिरिक्त जानकारी से, 31.3.2021 तक ट्रेडिंग और प्रॉफिट एंड लॉस अकाउंट और बैलेंस शीट तैयार कीजिए।

	Dr	Cr
Capital and Drawings	50,000	4,00,000
Opening Stock	75,000	
Purchases and Sales	4,30,000	7,60,000
Debtors and Creditors	1,20,000	75,000
Returns	16,000	20,000
Discounts	32,000	18,000
Salaries	1,00,000	
Loan		3,00,000
Furniture	3,50,000	
Advertisement	1,00,000	
Cash in hand	3,00,000	
	15,73,000	15,73,000

अन्य सूचना :

- (i) अंतिम स्टॉक ₹1,70,000
- (ii) ₹12,000 का बकाया वेतन और ₹10,000 का अग्रिम भुगतान
- (iii) विज्ञापन को 5 साल में बट्टे खाते में डालना
- (iv) फर्नीचर का मूल्यहास @ 10%
- (v) संदिग्धों के लिए देनदारों पर 5% की दर से और देनदारों पर छूट के लिए 2% की दर से प्रावधान करें।

3. (अ) 1 अप्रैल 2019 को हीरा लिमिटेड की बुकों में प्लांट (P1) की बुक वैल्यू ₹2,00,000 का डेबिट बैलेंस दिखा रहा है। नया प्लांट (P2) 1 जनवरी 2020 को ₹1,00,000 में खरीदा गया और दूसरा प्लांट (P3) 1 अक्टूबर 0220 को ₹5,00,000 में खरीदा गया। 1 जुलाई 2021 को प्लांट (P1) ₹1,72,000 में बेचा गया। हीरा लिमिटेड हर साल 31 मार्च को सीधी रेखा पद्धति के साथ 10% प्रति वर्ष की दर से मूल्यहास प्रदान करती है। 2021 के दौरान, प्रबंधन ने सीधी रेखा पद्धति @ 10% से हासमान शेष @ 30% प्रति वर्ष करने के लिए मूल्यहास प्रदान करने की विधि को बदलने का निर्णय लिया। लेखा मानक (एस) 10 संपत्ति संयंत्र और उपकरण के अनुसार 31.3.2022 को समाप्त तीन साल के लिए संयंत्र खाता तैयार करें। (7)

(ब) निम्नलिखित डेटा से, फीफो और इन्वेंट्री वैल्यूएशन की भारित औसत लागत विधि के अनुसार क्लोजिंग इन्वेंट्री की गणना कीजिए।

March 1: Stock in hand 500 units @? 9 each

Purchases:

March 3 500 units @ ₹11 each

March 10 1,000 units @? 12 each

March 18 600 units @? 10 each

March 24 500 units @? 12 each

March 30 400 units @? 13 each

Issues:

March 2 400 units

March 9 500 units

March 16 900 units

March 23 500 units

March 31 600 units

(6)

या

(अ) 1 अप्रैल 2018 को एक नया संयंत्र ₹80,000 में खरीदा गया था और इसकी स्थापना पर ₹4,000 की अतिरिक्त राशि खर्च की गई थी। 1 अक्टूबर 2020 को ₹50,000 में एक और संयंत्र का अधिग्रहण किया गया। 31 जनवरी 2021 को एक दुर्घटना के कारण, पहला संयंत्र पूरी तरह से नष्ट हो गया और केवल ₹2,000 में बेचा गया। 21.4.2021 को एक दूसरा संयंत्र ₹60,000 में खरीदा गया और उसे उपयोग में लाने के लिए ₹10,000 की अतिरिक्त राशि खर्च की गई। हर साल 31 मार्च को 10% सीधी रेखा विधि से मूल्यहास प्रदान किया जाता है। वर्ष के दौरान किए गए अधिग्रहणों के लिए पूरे वर्ष के लिए मूल्यहास प्रदान करने की प्रथा है और वर्ष के दौरान बेची गई या निपटाई गई किसी भी वस्तु पर मूल्यहास को अनदेखा कर दिया जाता है। आपको: (i) संयंत्र खाता (ii) 31.3.2022 तक मूल्यहास खाते के लिए प्रावधान करना है। (7)

(ब) निम्नलिखित डेटा से, (i) आवधिक इन्वेंट्री सिस्टम और (ii) परपेचुअल इन्वेंट्री सिस्टम का उपयोग करके LIFO विधि के अनुसार क्लोजिंग इन्वेंट्री के मूल्य की गणना करें।

1 मार्च : हाथ में स्टॉक 400 यूनिट @ ₹7.50 प्रत्येक

Purchases:

March 5	600 units @? 8 each
March 15	500 units @? 9 each
March 25	400 units @? 8.50 each
March 30	300 units @? 9.50 each

Issues:

March 03	300 units
March 10	500 units
March 17	400 units
March 26	500 units
March 31	200 units

(6)

4. (अ) अंजू ने किराया खरीद प्रणाली पर विक्रेता से ₹10,500 प्रत्येक की दो मशीनें खरीदीं। ₹6,000 की डाउन पेमेंट करनी था और शेष राशि ₹5000 प्रत्येक की तीन समान किस्तों में 5% प्रति वर्ष की दर से ब्याज के साथ देने थी। अंजू हासित मूल्य पद्धति पर 10% प्रति वर्ष की दर से मूल्यहास को राइट ऑफ करें। अंजू अपनी दूसरी किस्त का भुगतान नहीं कर सकी और यह तय हुआ कि विक्रेता के पास एक मशीन होगी और क्रेता देय राशि के लिए दूसरी मशीन के मूल्य का समायोजन करेगा और मशीन को हासमान शेष पर 20% मूल्यहास पर बनाया जाएगा। अंजू की बुकों में इस हिसाब को दर्शाएं। (10)

(ख) ऑपरेटिंग और फाइनेंस लीज के बीच अंतर कीजिए। (3)

या

(अ) एक सीमित कंपनी जो उच्च खरीद शर्तों पर एक पेटेंट उत्पाद बेचती है, 31 मार्च 2021 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए उसके निम्नलिखित लेनदेन हैं। बिक्री मूल्य पर सकल लाभ 25% है।

1 April 2020	Stock out on hire purchase price	2,40,000
	Stock on hand (in the shop)	30,000
	Instalments due (customers are still paying)	18,000
31 March 2021	Stock in hand (in the shop)	42,000
	Cash received in instalments during the year	4,80,000
	Instalment due	30,000
	Stock out on hire purchase price	2,76,000

Prepare necessary Ledger accounts under stock and debtor system.

(10)

(b) वित्तीय पट्टे की व्याख्या कीजिए। (3)

5. ESS Kay Limited का मुख्यालय मुंबई में है। यह लागत मूल्य पर 25% लाभ पर अपनी नागपुर शाखा को माल की आपूर्ति करती है। खाते प्रधान कार्यालय में रखे जाते हैं जहाँ से सभी खर्चों (छोटे खर्चों को छोड़कर) का भुगतान किया जाता है। इस तरह के छोटे खर्चों का भुगतान शाखाओं द्वारा किया जाता है जिन्हें अग्रदाय प्रणाली पर ₹2500 का पेटीएम कैश बैलेंस बनाए रखने की अनुमति है। निम्नलिखित जानकारी से 31 मार्च 2021 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए शाखा खाता तैयार कीजिए :

Particulars	₹
Balance is on 1st April 2020	
Building	95,000
Debtors	18,700
Stock in hand at branch at sale price	42,000
Furniture and fixtures at branch	37,500
Transactions for the year during 2020- 21 were as follows	
Bad debts to be written off	1,350
Got sent to branch at invoice price	2,15,000
Good returned by branch to head office	5,000

Cash sales at branch	1,95,000
Credit sales at branch	65,000
Discount to debtors	1,200
Cash received from customers	55,000
Goods transfer to Delhi branch (at invoice price)	22,000
Goods in transit	15,000
Payment made by head office during 2020-21	
Rent for one year	2,400
Salaries	2,500
Insurance For the year	1,800
Petty expenses	1,200
Balances on 31st March	
Stock at cost price ( to head office)	40,000

Provide depreciation on furniture at 20% per annum and 10% per annum on building. (13)

### या

(अ) ए लिमिटेड की शाखाएं दिल्ली और आगरा में हैं। शाखाओं को लागत से अधिक 50% पर माल का चालान किया जाता है। शाखाएं प्राप्त सभी नकदी प्रधान कार्यालय को भेजती हैं और सभी खर्च प्रधान कार्यालय द्वारा वहन किए जाते हैं। दिल्ली शाखा के निम्नलिखित विवरणों से तैयार कीजिए (i) शाखा स्टॉक खाता (ii) शाखा देनदार खाता (iii) शाखा समायोजन खाता और (iv) शाखा लाभ और हानि खाता

Stock on 1st April 2021 (invoice price)	37,200
Debtors on first April 2021	27,200
Goods sent to branch (cost price)	1,36,000
Cash sales	1,00,040

Credit sales	1,24,000
Cash collected from debtors	1,21,600
Goods returned by branch to head office	6,000
Goods returned by debtors	4,800
Goods transferred from Agra to Delhi	8,400
Shortage of stock	1,800
Discount allowed to Debtors	800
Expenses at Branch	21,600
	(8)

(ब) विभागीय लेखा से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके लाभ बताइये। (5)

### भाग B

6. (अ) नकदी का क्रमिक वितरण क्या है? (5)

(ब) ए, बी, सी 3: 2: 1 के अनुपात में लाभ और हानि साझा करने वाले भागीदार थे। 31 मार्च 2021 को उनकी बैलेंस शीट इस प्रकार थी :

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Sundry Creditors	3,00,000	Cash at Bank	95,000
Bills Payable	50,000	Stock	1,55,000
A's loan	60,000	Sundry Debtors	3,20,000
Reserve Fund	1,20,000	Furniture	50,000
Profit and Loss A/C	60,000	Plant	2,10,000
Capital A/Cs:		A's Drawing	40,000
A	2,00,000	B's Drawings	10,000
B	1,50,000	C's Capital	60,000
	9,40,000		9,40,000

फर्म को उस तारीख को भंग कर दिया गया था, संपत्तियों को निम्नानुसार वसूल किया गया था :

स्टॉक - ₹1,22,000, देनदार - ₹3,01,000 तथा फर्नीचर से ₹42,000 वसूल हुए। ए द्वारा ₹1,80,000 पर संयंत्र का अधिग्रहण किया गया, बिल में छूट के लिए एक आकस्मिक देयता ₹6,000

पर तथ की गई। वसूली व्यय की राशि ₹6,000 थी। C दिवालिया है और उसकी निजी संपत्ति से केवल 19,000 वसूल किए जा सकते हैं।

गार्नर वी.एस. मुरे को लागू करके फर्म की बुकों को बंद करने के लिए आवश्यक लेजर खाते तैयार कीजिए। (15)

या

(अ) गार्नर वी.एस. मुरे के नियम की व्याख्या कीजिए। (5)

(ब) ए, बी और सी 4: 3: 1 के अनुपात में लाभ और हानि साझा करने वाले भागीदार थे।

31 मार्च, 2021 को उनकी बैलेंस शीट इस प्रकार थी :

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Capital Accounts		Building	6,00,000
A	7,00,000	Plant	2,00,000
B	3,00,000	Stock	5,50,000
C	5,00,000	Debtors	6,00,000
Loan from A	1,00,000		
Bank Loan (Secured)	87,500		
Creditors	2,62,500		
	19,50,000		19,50,000

उन्होंने 31 मार्च 2021 को व्यवसाय को भंग करने का फैसला किया। संपत्ति धीरे-धीरे वसूल की गई और शुद्ध राशि तुरंत वितरित की गई जैसा कि नीचे दिया गया है :

	₹		₹
May 20, 2021	2,20,000	Expenses Paid	20,000
July 30, 2021	1,68,000	Expenses Paid	18,000
September 20, 2021	3,80,000	Expenses Paid	30,000
November 15, 2021	4,50,000	Expenses Paid	50,000
December 30, 2021	7,20,000	Expenses Paid	70,000

अधिकतम संभावित हानि विधि के अनुसार रोकड़ का वितरण दर्शाइए। (15)

(1000)

[This question paper contains 8 printed pages.]

Your Roll No.....

Sr. No. of Question Paper : 289-A

C

Unique Paper Code : 52411102

Name of the Paper : Business Organisation & Management

Name of the Course : B.Com. (Prog.) CBCS

Semester : I

Duration : 3 Hours Maximum Marks : 75

**Instructions for Candidates**

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. Attempt all five questions.
3. All questions carry equal marks.
4. Answers may be written either in English or Hindi; but the same medium should be used throughout the paper.

**छात्रों के लिए निर्देश**

1. इस प्रश्न-पत्र के भिलते ही ऊपर दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखिए।

P.T.O.

2. सभी पाँच प्रश्न कीजिए ।

3. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं ।

4. इस प्रश्न-पत्र का उत्तर अंग्रेजी या हिंदी किसी एक भाषा में दीजिए, लेकिन सभी उत्तरों का माध्यम एक ही होना चाहिए ।

(a) What role is played by modern organisations in our lives? Discuss. (8)

(b) What is an 'one-person company (OPC)? What are its features and benefits? (7)

**OR**

(a) Explain the concept of 'brick and click' business. Explain advantages of online business. (8)

(b) What are the problems of small-scale sector? Discuss the steps taken by the government to solve these problems. (7)

1. (a) What is meant by social responsibility of business? Explain the social responsibility of business towards consumers and investors. (7)

(b) Define business ethics and explain its significance. (7)

3. (a) What is planning? Explain the various steps in the planning process. (8)

(b) "SWOT analysis provides the necessary backdrop for Strategic Planning". Explain. (7)

**OR**

(a) What are the various stages in the process of decision-making? Discuss with the help of an example. (8)

(b) Distinguish between project structure and matrix structure. What are the merits and demerits of project structure? (7)

2. (a) Explain the term 'business environment' and discuss the impact of the economic environment of a business. (8)

(b) What is meant by social responsibility of business? Explain the social responsibility of business towards consumers and investors. (7)

**OR**

4. (a) Explain Herzberg's two factor theory and differentiate it from Maslow's theory of motivation. (8)

(b) Define leadership. Explain various styles of leadership. (7)

OR

(a) Explain the main barriers to communication in an organisation and suggest measures to remove them. (8)

(b) Discuss the concept and process of control. State the requirement of an effective control system. (7)

5. Write short notes on any three of the following: (5×3)

(a) Critical path method

(b) Work from home

(c) Freelancing

(d) Workforce Diversity

(e) Limited liability partnership

1. (अ) हमारे जीवन में आधुनिक संगठनों द्वारा क्या भूमिका निभाई जाती है? चर्चा कीजिए। (8)

(ब) एक 'एक व्यक्ति वाली कंपनी (ओमीरी) क्या होती है? इसकी विशेषताएं और लाभ क्या हैं? (7)

या

(अ) 'ब्रिक एंड विल्स्क' व्यवसाय की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। ऑनलाइन बिज़नेस के फायदे बताएं। (8)

(ब) लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र की क्या समस्याएँ हैं? इन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए। (7)

2. (अ) 'व्यावसायिक वातावरण' शब्द की व्याख्या कीजिए और व्यवसाय के आधिक वातावरण के प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (8)

(ब) व्यवसाय के सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व का क्या अर्थ है? उपभोक्ताओं और निवेशकों के प्रति व्यवसाय के सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। (7)

या

(अ) किसी परियोजना के व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन का उद्देश्य क्या है? ऐसे

अध्ययन में किन पहलुओं पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए?

(8)

(ब) व्यावसायिक नैतिकता को परिभ्राषित कीजिए तथा इसके महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए।

(7)

3. (अ) नियोजन क्या है? नियोजन प्रक्रिया के विभिन्न चरणों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

(8)

(ब) "SWOT विश्लेषण रणनीतिक योजना के लिए आवश्यक

(7)

पृष्ठभूमि प्रदान करता है"। व्याख्या कीजिए।

(7)

या

(अ) किसी संगठन में संचार की मुख्य बाधाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए

और उन्हें दूर करने के उपाय सुझाएं।

(8)

(ब) नियंत्रण की अवधारणा और प्रक्रिया पर चर्चा कीजिए। प्रभावी नियंत्रण प्रणाली की आवश्यकता बताइये।

(7)

या

(अ) निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया में विभिन्न चरण क्या हैं? उदाहरण की

(8)

सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए।

(क) क्रिटिकल पाथ मेथड

(ख) वर्क फ्रॉम होम

(ब) परियोजना संरचना और ऐटिक्स संरचना के बीच अंतर कीजिए।

परियोजना संरचना के गुण और तोष क्या हैं?

(7)

4. (अ) हर्जेबर्ग के द्वि-कारक सिद्धांत की व्याख्या कीजिए और मास्तो के अभिप्रेण के सिद्धांत से इसका विभेद कीजिए।

(8)

(ब) नेटून को परिभ्राषित कीजिए। नेटून की विभिन्न शैलियों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

(7)

289-A

8

(ग) फ्रीलासिंग

(घ) कार्यबल विविधता

(ङ) सीमित देयता भागीदारी

(5×3)

(500)

[This question paper contains 12 printed pages.]

**Your Roll No.....**

**Sr. No. of Question Paper : 296 C**

**Unique Paper Code : 52031104**

**Name of the Paper : English Language Through Literature**

**Name of the Course : B. Com Prog**

**Semester : I**

**Duration : 3 Hours Maximum Marks : 75**

**Instructions for Candidates**

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. This paper contains 3 unseen passages and questions based on them.
3. The questions are in two parts, A and B, both of which are compulsory. Students will attempt any THREE of the questions from each part.
4. Answers for Part A are to be written in 250-300 words and for Part B in 350-500 words.

## Passage 1 (617 words)

We sit in the last row but one, bumped about, but free of stares. The bus rolls out of the drab grid of the city, and we are soon in open countryside, with fields of sunflowers as far as the eye can see, their heads all facing us. Where there is no water, the land reverts to desert. While still on level ground we see in the distance the tall range of the Mount Bogda, abrupt like a shining prism laid horizontally on the desert surface. It is over 5,000 metres high, and the peaks are under permanent snow, in powerful contrast to the flat desert all around. Heaven Lake lies part of the way up this range, about 2,000 metres above sea-level, at the foot of one of the higher snow-peaks.

As the bus climbs, the sky, brilliant before, grows overcast. I have brought nothing warm to wear: it is all down at the hotel in Urumqi. Rain begins to fall. The man behind me is eating overpoweringly smelly goats' cheese. The bus window leaks inhospitably but reveals a beautiful view. We have passed quickly from

desert through arable land to pasture, and the ground is now green with grass, the slopes dark with pine. A few cattle drink at a clear stream flowing past moss-covered stones; it is a Constable landscape. The stream changes into a white torrent, and as we climb higher I wish more and more that I had brought with me something warmer than the pair of shorts that have served me so well in the desert. The stream (which, we are told, rises in Heaven Lake) disappears, and we continue our slow ascent. About noon, we arrive at Heaven Lake, and look for a place to stay at the foot, which is the resort area. We get a room in a small cottage, and I am happy to note that there are thick quilts on the beds.

Standing outside the cottage we survey our surroundings. Heaven Lake is long, sardine-shaped and fed by snowmelt from a stream at its head. The lake is an intense blue, surrounded on all sides by green mountain walls, dotted with distant sheep. At the head of the lake, beyond the delta of the inflowing stream, is a massive snow-capped peak which

dominates the vista; it is part of a series of peaks that culminate, a little out of view, in Mount Bogda itself.

For those who live in the resort there is a small mess-hall by the shore. We eat here sometimes, and sometimes buy food from the vendors outside, who sell kabab and *naan* until the last buses leave. The kababs, cooked on skewers over charcoal braziers, are particularly good; highly spiced and well-done.

Horses' milk is available too from the local Kazakh herdsmen, but I decline this. I am so affected by the cold that Mr. Cao, the relaxed young man who runs the mess, lends me a spare pair of trousers, several sizes too large but more than comfortable. Once I am warm again, I feel a pre-dinner spurt of energy - dinner will be long in coming - and I ask him whether the lake is good for swimming in.

"Swimming?" Mr. Cao says. "You aren't thinking of swimming, are you?"

"I thought I might," I confess. "What's the water like?"

He doesn't answer me immediately, turning instead to examine some receipts with exaggerated interests.

I look at the water again, inviting and smooth, just begging a body to slice through it, to luxuriate in its clear depths. I untie my shoelaces. This little mess will serve as a changing room; after all, I have just changed into a pair of trousers here.

## 2. Passage 2

It takes much time to kill a tree,

Not a simple jab of the knife

Will do it. It has grown

Slowly consuming the earth,

Rising out of it, feeding

Upon its crust, absorbing

Years of sunlight, air, water,

And out of its leprous hide

Sprouting leaves.

## 3. Passage 3 (644 words)

So hack and chop

But this alone won't do it

Not so much pain will do it.

The bleeding bark will heal

And from close to the ground

Will rise curled green twigs,

Miniature boughs

Which if unchecked will expand again

To former size.

No,

The root is to be pulled out —

Out of the anchoring earth;

It is to be roped, tied,

And pulled out — snapped out

Or pulled out entirely, Out from the earth-cave

Outside, a mare neighed. Guleri recognised the neighing and ran out of the house. The mare was from her parents' village. She put her head against its neck as if it were the door of her father's house.

Guleri's parents lived in Chamba. A few miles from her husband's village which was on high ground, the road curved and descended steeply down-hill. From this point one could see Chamba lying a long way away at one's feet. Whenever Guleri was homesick she would take her husband, Manek and go up to this point. She would see the homes of Chamba twinkling in the sunlight and would come back with her heart aglow with pride.

Once every year, after the harvest had been gathered in, Guleri was allowed to spend a few days with her parents. They sent a man to bring her back to Chamba. Two of her friends too, who were also married to boys outside Chamba, came home at the same time of the year. The girls looked forward to this annual

meeting, when they spent many hours every day talking about their experiences, their joys and sorrows. They went about the streets together. Then there was the harvest festival. The girls would have new dresses made for occasion. They would have their duppattas dyed, starched and sprinkled with mica. They would buy glass bangles and silver ear-rings.

Guleri always counted the days to the harvest. When autumn breezes cleared the skies of the monsoon clouds she thought of little besides her home in Chamba. She went about her daily chores—fed the cattle, cooked food for her husband's parents and then sat back to work out how long it would be before someone would come for her from her parent's village.

And now, once again, it was time for her annual visit.

She caressed the mare joyfully, greeted her father's servant Natu, and made ready to leave next day.

Guleri did not have to put her excitement into words, the expression on her face was enough. Her husband, Manak, pulled at his hookah and closed his eyes. It

seemed like either as if he did not like the tobacco, or that he could not bear to face his wife.

"You will come to the fair at Chamba, won't you? Come even if it is only for the day", she pleaded.

Manak put aside his *chillum* but did not reply.

"Why don't you answer me?" asked Guleri in little temper. "Shall I tell you something?"

"I know what you are going to say: 'I only go to my parents once a year!' well, you have never been stopped before."

"Then why do you want to stop me this year?" she demanded. "Just this time", pleaded Manak. "Your mother has not said anything. Why do you stand in my way?" Guleri was childishly stubborn.

"My mother..." Manak did not finish his sentence.

On the long-awaited morning, Guleri was ready long before dawn. She had no children and therefore no problem of either having to leave them with her husband's parents or taking them with her. Natu

saddled the mare as she took leave of Manak's parents. They patted her head and blessed her.

"I will come with you for a part of the way", said Manak.

Guleri was happy as they set out. Under her dupatta she hid Manak's flute.

After the village of Khajiar, the road descended steeply to Chamba. There Guleri took out the flute from beneath her dupatta and gave it to Manak. She took Manak's hand in hers and said, "Come now, play your flute!" But Manak, lost in his thoughts, paid no heed. "Why don't you play your flute?" asked Guleri, coaxingly. Manak looked at her sadly. Then, putting the flute to his lips, he blew a strange anguished wail of sound.

#### QUESTIONS PART A

Answer any 3 of the following : (3×10=30)

Question 1 is based on Passage 1;

Question 2 and 3 are based on Passage 2;

Question 4 and 5 are based on Passage 3;

1. Discuss the narrative technique of Passage 1. What is the perspective from which it is written? (10)

2. Do you think that the poet is describing the tree as a living organism? Give reasons for your answer. (10)

3. Do you think that the poet is using an optimistic or pessimistic tone in Passage 2? Give reasons for your answer. (10)

4. What kind of relationship do you think Manek and Guleri have as shown in Passage 3? Give reasons for your answer. (10)

5. Based on the conversation between Manek and Guleri write a detailed character sketch of Manek in about 250-300 words. (10)

#### PART B

Answer any 3 of the following : (3×15=45)

Question 1 is based on Passage 1;

Question 2 and 3 are based on Passage 2;

Question 4 and 5 are based on Passage 3;

Question 8 is based on Passage 2;

Questions 9 and 10 are based on Passage 3;

6. Write notes on Passage 1 using headings and sub-headings as well as recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. (15)
7. Imagine you are the narrator of passage 1. Write a letter to your friend sharing your experiences in the mountains in about 350 - 500 words. (15)
8. Paraphrase the full poem from Passage 2 in 350-500 words. (15)
9. Imagine you are Guleri in Passage 3. Write a diary entry, in 350 - 500 words, penning your thoughts on Manck's behaviour while you were leaving for your parents' home. (15)
10. Continue the plot (in 350 - 500 words) in Passage 3 by writing 10 turns of dialogue between the two lovers. (15)

(6000)

[This question paper contains 8 printed pages.]

Your Roll No.....

Sr. No. of Question Paper : 1998 C

Unique Paper Code : 72182801

Name of the Paper : Environmental Science

Name of the Course : Ability Enhancement  
Compulsory Course-I  
(AECC-I)

Semester : I

Duration : 3 Hours Maximum Marks : 5

#### Instructions for Candidates

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. Attempt **any five** questions.
3. **All questions** carry equal marks
4. Answer either in English or Hindi. The same medium should be used throughout the paper.

#### छात्रों के लिए निर्देश

1. इस प्रश्न-पत्र के मिलते ही ऊपर दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखिए।

किन्हीं पांच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।

उत्तर अपेंगी या हिस्से में लिखे जा सकते हैं, लेकिन पूरे पेपर में एक ही माध्यम का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए।

(क) सही या गलत लिखें:

- प्रदूषण को जैव विविधता के लिए खतरा नहीं माना जाता
- सतत विकास के लिए जैव विविधता आवश्यक है
- मरुस्थल उच्च उत्पादकता प्रदर्शित करते हैं
- शुष्क क्षेत्रों में कम नापमान और उच्च वर्षा दर्ज होती है
- यमुना नदी विविधता पार्क, हिल्ली एक बनायी रखायी का एक उदाहरण है

(ब) Define the following with example (any five)

- Deserts show high productivity
- Pollution is considered not considered a threat to biodiversity
- Biodiversity is essential for sustainable development
- Wrote whether True or False  $(1 \times 5 = 5)$ 
  - Pollution is considered not considered a threat to biodiversity
- Write whether True or False  $(1 \times 5 = 5)$ 
  - Deserts show high productivity
  - Arid regions are characterized by low temperatures and high rainfall
  - Yamuna Biodiversity Park, Delhi is an example of a botanic garden
  - Flagship species
  - IUCN
  - Environmental chemicals

(v) Natural resources

(vi) Carbon footprint

निम्नलिखित को परिभाषित करें (कोई पांच)

(i) उग्राकाटिबंधीय रैनफोरेस्ट

(ii) लैगेशिप प्रजातियाँ

(iii) आई यू सी एन

(iv) पर्यावरणीय रसायन

(v) ग्राहकीय संक्षण

(vi) दावेंग पटियां

1. Differentiate between the following (Attempt any three): (5x3=15)

(i) Wildlife Protection Act and Environmental Protection Act

(ii) Marshes and Floodplains

(iii) Renewable Energy and Biofuel

(iv) Food chain and Ecosystem

(v) Regulating Services and Supporting Services

निम्नलिखित में अंतर कीजिए (कोई तीन):

(i) चम्पडीच संक्षण अधिनियम और पर्यावरण संक्षण अधिनियम

(ii) दलदल और बाढ़ के मैदान

(iii) अक्षय ऊर्जा और जैव ईधन

(iv) खाद्य शुरंगला और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र

(v) विनियमन सेवाओं और सहायक सेवाओं का विनियमन

3. Write short notes on any three of the following: (5x3=15)

(i) Cultural services from ecosystems

(ii) Transboundary pollution and international law or policy

(iii) Clean energy

(iv) Hazardous waste

(v) Bioremediation

मिन्मलिकित में से किन्हीं तीन पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

(i) पारिस्थितिक तंत्र से सांस्कृतिक सेवाएं

(ii) सीमा पर प्रदूषण और अंतराष्ट्रीय कानून या नीति

(iii) स्वच्छ ऊर्जा

(iv) स्वतंत्राक अपशिष्ट

(v) जैविक उपचार

5. Explore the factors contributing to the rising number of flooding incidents in different Indian states. Further, consider disaster management's role in reducing the effects of floods (15)

विभिन्न भारतीय राज्यों में बाढ़ की घटनाओं की बढ़ती संरक्षा में अभियान करने वाले कारकों का अन्वेषण करें। इसके अलावा, बाढ़ के प्रभावों को कम करने में आपदा प्रबंधन की भूमिका पर विचार करें।

6. Elaborate upon the recent initiative undertaken by Govt. of India to protect environment and biodiversity.

(15)

भारत सरकार द्वारा पर्यावरण और जैव विविधता की रक्षा के लिए हाल ही में की गई पहल पर विस्तार से बताएं।

7. Nuclear energy has potential to revolutionize the energy sector in India. Comment. Also, suggest some measures to increase safety to environment and humans while adopting it as the sole source of energy. (15)

4. What do you mean by the management of solid waste? Describe the necessary measures for the appropriate management and disposal of urban and industrial waste.

परमाणु ऊर्जा में भारत में ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में क्रांति लाने की क्षमता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसे ऊर्जा के एकगात्र स्रोत के रूप में अपनाते हुए पर्यावरण और मनुष्यों के लिए सुरक्षा बढ़ाने के कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

8. “Humans and wildlife can coexist if we adopt our ancient philosophy of dealing with environment.” Justify the statement using suitable examples. (15)

“मनुष्य और वन्यजीव सह-अस्तित्व में रह सकते हैं यदि हम पर्यावरण से निपटने के अपने प्राचीन दर्शन को अपनाते हैं।” उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए।

Evening 1/12/2022

[This question paper contains 4 printed pages.]

Your Roll No.....

Sr. No. of Question Paper : 3082

C

Unique Paper Code : 62051102

Name of the Paper : Hindi - A

Name of the Course : BA (Programme) - CBCS

Semester : I

समय : 3 घण्टे

पूर्णक : 75

छात्रों के लिए निर्देश

1. इस प्रश्न-पत्र के मिलते ही ऊपर दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखिए।
2. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

1. सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिये : (10 + 10 + 10 = 30)

(क) जप तप दीर्घे थोथरा, तीरथ ब्रत बेसास।

सूर्वे सेबल सेविय, यों जग चल्या निरास॥

जाँनि बूझि साच्यहिं तजै, करैं झूठ सूं नेह।

ताको संगति राम जी, सुपिनैं ही जिनि देह॥

अथवा

P.T.O.

2.

አስተያየት ተስተካክል-አስተያየት ተስተካክል ተስተካክል-አስተያየት ተስተካክል  
አስተያየት ተስተካክል-አስተያየት ተስተካክል-አስተያየት ተስተካክል-አስተያየት

አስተያየት

አስተያየት የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ

አስተያየት የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ

አስተያየት የዕለታዊ

አስተያየት የዕለታዊ

አስተያየት የዕለታዊ

(፲፭) የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ

የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ  
የዕለታዊ, የዕለታዊ, የዕለታዊ, የዕለታዊ, የዕለታዊ, የዕለታዊ

የዕለታዊ, የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ, የዕለታዊ, የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ

የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ

30

2

3082

3.

አስተያየት የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ  
አስተያየት የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ  
አስተያየት የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ  
አስተያየት የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ የዕለታዊ

አስተያየት

አስተያየት

አስተያየት

አስተያየት

አስተያየት

(ग) तुंग हिमालय के कन्धों पर

छोटी बड़ी कई झीलें हैं

उनके श्यामल नील सलिल में

समतल देशों से आ आकर

आवास की ऊस से आकुल

तिक्त मधुर विष तंतुः खोजते

हंसों को तिरते देखा है।

अथवा

कला और क्या है सिवाए इस देह मन आत्मा के

बाकी समाज है

जिसको हम जानकर समझकर

बतातें हैं औरों को, वे हमें बतातें हैं।

निम्न में से किसी एक कवि का साहित्यिक परिचय लिखिए : (10)

(क) भूषण

(ख) जयशंकर प्रसाद

कबीर के दोहों के आधार पर उनकी निर्णुण चेतना को विवेचित

कीजिये।

(10)

(0001)

## ହୋଇ ପାଇବୁକ୍ (h)

ହୃଦୟ ପାତା ପ୍ରକାଶନ ପରିଷଦ୍ୟ (ପ୍ରକାଶକ)

ମାନ୍ଦିରରେ ଯାଏ କେବେ ? (୯)

፩፻፭፭ የፌ. በፌ. በፌ. በፌ. በፌ. በፌ. (፩)

5. **ቀብናዊ ቤት የኩል ቤት ተከራካሪ ቤትናዎች ተከራካሪ :**  $(5 + 5 + 5 = 15)$

184

4. የቅርቡ የዕለታዊ ማረጋገጫ, ችልግር የዕለታዊ ማረጋገጫ? , የቅርቡ የዕለታዊ ማረጋገጫ । (10)

1144

[This question paper contains 4 printed pages.]

Your Roll No.....

Sr. No. of Question Paper : 3083

C

Unique Paper Code : 62051103

Name of the Paper : Hindi 'B'

Name of the Course : B.A. (Prog.)

Semester : I

Duration : 3 Hours Maximum Marks : 75

### छात्रों के लिए निर्देश

1. इस प्रश्न-पत्र के मिलते ही ऊपर दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखिए।
2. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

1. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन अवतरणों की सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिए :  
( $10 + 10 + 10 = 30$ )

(क) कस्तूरी कुड़लि बसै, भृग ढूँढ़े बन याहि।

ऐसे घट-घट राम हैं, दुनिया देरवैं नाहि॥

अथवा

P.T.O.

उतरि ठाढ़ भर सुरसरि रेता । सीय रामु गुह लखन समेता ॥  
 केवट उतरि दंडवत कीन्हा । प्रभु सकुच एहि नहिं कछु दीन्हा ॥  
 पिय हिय की सिय जाननिहारी । मनि मुदरी मन मुदित उतारी ॥  
 कहेउ कृपाल लेहि उतराई । केवट चरन गहे अकुलाई ॥

(ख) या अनुरागी चित्त की गति समुद्देश नहिं कोइ ।

ज्यौं-ज्याँ बूड़ै स्याम रंग, त्यौं त्यौं उज्जलु होई ॥

#### अथवा

एक अचंभो भयो घनआनंद हैं नित ही पल-पाट उधारे ।  
 टरें टरें नहीं तारे कहूँ सु लगे मनमोहन-मोह के तारे ॥

(ग) चढ़ रही थी धूप;  
 गर्मियों के दिन,  
 दिवा का तमतमाता रूप;  
 उठी झुल्लसाती हुई लू  
 रई ज्यों जलती हुई भू  
 गर्द चिनगीं छा गई  
 प्रायः हुई दुपहर -  
 वह तोड़ती पत्थर।

## अथवा

दीप-शिरवा है अन्धकार की

घनी घटा की उजियाली ।

ऊषा है यह कमल-भूंग की

है पतझड़ की हरियाली ॥

2. कबीरदास अथवा तुलसीदास की काव्य-कला पर प्रकाश डालिए ।

(10)

3. बिहारी अथवा घनानंद का साहित्यिक परिचय लिखिए । (10)

4. 'वह तोड़ती पत्थर' अथवा 'बालिका का परिचय' कविता का प्रतिपाद्य स्पष्ट कीजिए । (10)

5. किसी एक पर टिप्पणी लिखिए । (5)

(क) हिंदी भाषा का उद्भव

(ख) नेपाली भाषा

6. किन्हीं दो पर टिप्पणी लिखिए :

(5 + 5 = 10)

(क) भवित्काल

(ख) भारतेन्दु युग

(ग) छायाचाद

(500)

[This question paper contains 4 printed pages.]

Your Roll No.....

Sr. No. of Question Paper : 3182

C

Unique Paper Code : 62271101

Name of the Paper : Principles of Microeconomics—  
1

Name of the Course : B.A. (Prog.) CORE

Semester : I

Duration : 3 Hours Maximum Marks : 75

Instructions for Candidates

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. Answer any 5 questions.
3. All questions carry equal (15) mark.
4. Answers may be written either in English or Hindi; but the same medium should be used throughout the paper.

छात्रों के लिए निर्देश

1. इस प्रश्न-पत्र के मिलते ही ऊपर दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखिए।

P.T.O.

2. किन्हीं 5 प्रश्नों का उत्तर दे ।

3. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान (15) हैं ।

4. इस प्रश्न - पत्र का उत्तर अपेक्षीया हिंदी किसी एक भाषा में दीजिए, लेकिन सभी उत्तरों का माध्यम एक ही होना चाहिए ।

3. Distinguish between movement along the demand curve and shift in demand curve with the help of diagrams. (15)

माँग वक्र पे चलन व माँग वक्र में तिक्सकाव में अंतर की सचिव व्याख्या करें ।

1. What is production possibility Frontier? How does it help to explain the concept of marginal opportunity cost? (15)

उत्पादन सम्भावना वक्र क्या है? इसकी सहायता से सीमांत अवसर लागत की धारणा का वर्णन कैसे होता है?

2. (a) What is income Elasticity of Demand? How can it be measured? (8)

माँग की आय लोच क्या है? इसकी गणना कैसे की जाती है?

(b) The quantity demanded of a commodity at a price of Rs. 8/- per unit is 500 units. Its price fall to Rs. 6 and as a result its quantity demanded rises to 600 units. Calculate its price elasticity of demand. (7)

कीमत 8 - रु. प्रति इकाई होने पर किसी वस्तु की माँग की जाता 500 इकाई है। कीमत गिरकर 6 - रु. प्रति इकाई होने पर माँग की जाता बढ़कर 600 इकाई हो जाती है। माँग की कीमत लोच की गणना करें।

5. Explain the Economies of scale and Diseconomies of scale? (15)

पैमाने की मितव्ययिता व अमितव्ययिता का वर्णन करें।

6. What is perfect competition? Explain the short run equilibrium of a firm under perfect competitive market. (15)

पूर्ण प्रतियोगिता क्या है? पूर्ण प्रतियोगिता के अंतर्गत एक फर्म के अन्यकालीन संतुलन की व्याख्या करें।

7. What is Indifference curve? Explain its properties with diagram. (15)

अनाधिमान वक्र क्या है? इसकी विशेषताओं की सचित्र व्याख्या करें।

8. Short notes (any two) (7.5×2)

(a) Explicit cost and implicit cost

(b) Price ceiling

(c) Relationship between Average cost and Marginal cost

(d) Production function

किन्हीं दो की संक्षिप्त व्याख्या करें:

(अ) स्पष्ट लागत व अंतर्निहित लागत

(ब) मूल्य सीमा

(स) सीमांत लागत व औसत लागत में सम्बंध

(द) उत्पादन फलन

(500)

[This question paper contains 2 printed pages.]

**Your Roll No.....**

**Sr. No. of Question Paper : 3184 C**  
**Unique Paper Code : 62034101**  
**Name of the Paper : Selections From Individual And Society: Essays, Stories And Poems**  
**Name of the Course : B.A. Programme, English Discipline**  
**Semester : I**  
**Duration : 3 Hours Maximum Marks : 75**

**Instructions for Candidates**

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. Attempt 3 questions from **Part A** and 3 questions from **Part B**.

**SECTION A**

**(answer any three) (10×3=30)**

1. B.R. Ambedkar is very provocative in his critique of 'sacred literature' of the Brahmins. Comment.
2. This isn't America!" What is the significance of this comment in the story *Blackout*'?

**P.T.O.**

3. "I will not tell him the where abouts of my friends/ Nor of my enemies either" What is the implication of these lines from the poem *Conscientious Objector*.
4. In the poem *Breaking Out*, what does the breaking of the rod signify? Why does the narrator call it her first "political act"?
5. Critically comment on the line, "French toys always mean something, and this something is always entirely socialized, constructed by the myths or techniques of modern adult life."

**SECTION B**(answer any **three**) (15×3=45)

6. Does the poem *Colombe* celebrate Columbus' discovery' of the Caribbean? Elaborate.
7. Comment on the speaking voice and the range of advice it gives in the piece titled *Girl*.
8. The issues of class and gender tend to be embedded in the experience of race. Comment.
9. In the light of the readings prescribed under 'Caste/ Class,' do you think the writer can play a definitive role in society? Elaborate with reference to any two writers in this section.
10. Manto explores the absurdity of jingoistic nationalism in *The Dog of Tetwal*. Do you agree?

(1000)

[This question paper contains 4 printed pages.]

Your Roll No.....

Sr. No. of Question Paper : 3187 C

Unique Paper Code : 62311103

Name of the Paper : History of India from the Earliest Times upto 300 CE

Name of the Course : B. A. Programme

Semester : I

Duration : 3 Hours Maximum Marks : 75

समय : 3 घण्टे पूर्णांक : 75

Instructions for Candidates

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. Attempt **any five** questions.
3. All questions carry equal marks.
4. Answers may be written either in English or in Hindi; but the same medium should be used throughout the paper.

छात्रों के लिए निर्देश

1. इस प्रश्न-पत्र के मिलते ही ऊपर दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखिए।

P.T.O.

2. किन्तु पांच प्रज्ञों के उत्तर दीजिए।

3. सभी प्रज्ञों के अंक समान हैं।

4. इस प्रश्न-पत्र का उत्तर अंग्रेजी या हिन्दी किसी एक भाषा में दीजिये, लेकिन सभी उत्तरों का माध्यम एक ही होना चाहिए।

1. Evaluate the significance of literary sources for the reconstruction of early Indian history.

प्रारम्भिक भारतीय इतिहास के पुनर्गठन में साहित्यिक स्रोतों के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिये।

2. Describe the features of Neolithic cultures of India. भारत की नवपाषाण संस्कृतियों की विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिये।

3. Write a note on the economy and religion of the Harappans. हड्डपालियों की अर्थव्यवस्था एवं धर्म पर एक निबंध लिखिये।

4. Analyse the social and religious conditions of later Vedic period.

उत्तर वैदिककालीन सामाजिक एवं धार्मिक परिस्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिये।

5. Describe the factors responsible for the rise of Buddhism and Jainism.

बौद्ध एवं जैन धर्मों के उदय के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का वर्णन कीजिये।

6. Discuss Ashoka's Dhamma in the light of his inscriptions.

आशोक के अभिलेखों के प्रकाश में उसके धर्म की विवेचना कीजिये।

7. Critically evaluate the administrative system of the Mauryas.

मौर्यों की प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिये।

8. What is the significance of the 'Sangam Age' in Indian history? Discuss.

भारतीय इतिहास में 'संगम युग' का क्या महत्व है? विवेचना कीजिये।

9. Review the social, economic and cultural conditions of India during c. 200 BC to 300 AD.

ई.पू. 200 से 300 ई. के बीच भारत की सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं सांस्कृतिक परिस्थितियों का पुनर्निरीक्षण कीजिये।

10. Write short notes on any two of the following:

(a) Palaeolithic period

(b) Harappan town planning

(c) Mahajanapada

(d) Kanishka

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणियाँ लिखिये

(क) पुरापाषाण काल

(ख) हड्ड्या सभ्यता की नगर योजना

(ग) महाजनपद

(घ) कनिष्ठ

[This question paper contains 4 printed pages.]

**Your Roll No.....**  
**आपका अनुक्रमांक.....**

**Sr. No. of Question Paper : 3191**

**C**

**Unique Paper Code : 62321101**

**Name of the Paper : Introduction to Political Theory**

**Name of the Course : B.A. (Prog.) Political Science Core**

**पाठ्यक्रम का नाम : बी.ए. (प्रोग्राम)**

**Semester / Annual : I**  
**सेमेस्टर / वार्षिक**

**Duration : 3 Hours Maximum Marks : 75**  
**समय : 3 घण्टे पूर्णांक : 75**

**Instructions for Candidates**

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. Answers may be written either in English or Hindi; but the same medium should be used throughout the paper.

**P.T.O.**

### छात्रों के लिए निर्देश

‘समान मामलों के साथ समान तरीके से व्यवहार करें।’ क्या आप इस

कथन से सहमत हैं? अवसर की समानता और परिणाम की समानता संबंधी वाद-विवाद के आलोक में अपने उत्तर को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

उन्नक्रमांक लिखिए।

1. इस प्रश्न-पत्र के बिलते ही ऊपर दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर अपना सभी उत्तरों का माह्यम् एक ही होना चाहिए।
2. इस प्रश्न-पत्र का उत्तर अंग्रेजी या हिंदी किसी एक भाषा में दीजिए, लेकिन सभी उत्तरों का माह्यम् एक ही होना चाहिए।
3. ‘Treat like cases alike.’ Do you agree with this statement? Elucidate your answer in light of the Equality of Opportunity and Equality of Outcome debates.
4. John Rawls claims that the maximum liberty principle takes precedence over the difference principle. Elaborate.
5. Discuss rights as trump cards of the individual. जॉन रॉल्स का दावा है कि अधिकातम सवतंत्रता सिद्धांत को भेदभूलक सिद्धांत के ऊपर प्राथमिकता होती है। व्याख्या कीजिए।
6. How affirmative action strengthens the principles of fairness in an unequal society? Explain with examples. सकारात्मक कार्वाई कैसे एक असमान समाज में निष्पक्षता के सिद्धांतों को भजबृत् करती है? उदाहरण के साथ व्याख्या कीजिए।
7. Describe the public versus private debate in feminist theory. नारीवादी सिद्धांत में सार्वजनिक बनाम निजी वाद-विवाद का वर्णन कीजिए।

8. Write short notes on any **two** of the following :

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो पर टिप्पणी लिखिए :

(a) J.S. Mill's 'On Liberty'

जे. एस. मिल्स की "ऑन लिबर्टी"

(b) Complex Equality

जटिल समानता

(c) Right to Freedom

स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार

(d) Censorship and its limits

सेंसरशिप और इसकी सीमाएं

[This question paper contains 4 printed pages.]

**Your Roll No.....**

**Sr. No. of Question Paper : 3274**

**C**

**Unique Paper Code : 62034101**

**Name of the Paper : Selections From Individual  
And Society: Essays, Stories  
And Poems**

**Name of the Course : BA. Programme, English  
Discipline**

**Semester : I**

**Duration : 3 Hours Maximum Marks : 75**

**Instructions for Candidates**

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. Attempt 3 questions from Part A and any 3 from Part B.

**SECTION A**

**(Any Three) (10×3=30)**

1. How does the change of fortune prove beneficial to Kallu in Ismat Chughtai's story? What does it tell you about the prevailing social attitudes?

## SECTION B

(Any Three) (15×3=45)

2. How does Maya Angelou use the power of hope and positivity to challenge the matrix of race, class and gender through her poem?

3. "To-day we have the naming of parts. Yesterday, We had daily cleaning. And tomorrow morning. We shall have what to do after firing. But to-day, To-day we have the naming of parts. Japonica Glistens like coral in all of the neighbouring gardens, And today we have the naming of parts."

What does the poet mean by 'naming of parts'? Elaborate.

4. How does the poem *Marriages are Made* critique the ways in which women are treated in our society?

5. Why does the viewing of Indian films become important for the immigrants in the poem *Indian Movie, New Jersey?*

6. What according to Naomi Klein are the dangers of the rising importance of branded products and why?

7. "Violence can have many faces but its origin always lies in a collapse of reason." Do you agree? Elaborate with reference to any two readings from the section on "Violence and War".

8. How do writers of colour problematise /critique issues of racial prejudice in so called 'civilised' societies? Elaborate with reference to any two poems in the section on 'Race.'

9. How does Woolf represent the life of Shakespeare's imaginary sister and what does she attempt to communicate to her readers through this imaginative construction?

3274

4

10. How does *Joothan* “transform an experience of pain into a narrative of resistance”?

[This question paper contains 4 printed pages.]

Your Roll No.....  
आपका अनुक्रमांक.....

Sr. No. of Question Paper : 3281 C

Unique Paper Code : 62321101

Name of the Paper : Introduction to Political Theory

Name of the Course : B.A. (Prog.) Political Science Core

पाठ्यक्रम का नाम : बी.ए. (प्रोग्राम)

Semester / Annual : I  
सेमेस्टर / वार्षिक

Duration : 3 Hours Maximum Marks : 75  
समय : 3 घण्टे पूर्णांक : 75

#### Instructions for Candidates

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. Answers may be written either in English or Hindi; but the same medium should be used throughout the paper.

### छात्रों के लिए निर्देश

सकारात्मक कारबाई समाज में किस तरह समतावाद को बढ़ावा देती है ?

1. इस प्रश्न- पत्र के निलते ही ऊपर दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर अपना

अनुक्रमांक लिखिए ।

2. इस प्रश्न- पत्र का उत्तर अपेजो या हिंदी किसी एक भाषा में दीजिए, लेकिन

सभी उत्तरों का माध्यम एक ही होना चाहिए ।

न्याय का क्या अर्थ है ? न्याय के बारे में गॉल्स के दृष्टिकोण का परीक्षण कीजिए ।

1. What do you mean by Political theory? Discuss its nature and significance.

राजनीति सिद्धांत से आप क्या समझते हैं ? इसकी प्रकृति और महत्व

की विवेचना कीजिए ।

2. Distinguish between negative and positive liberty. Give examples to elaborate your answer.

नकारात्मक और सकारात्मक स्वतंत्रता में अंतर कीजिए । अपने उत्तर की व्याख्या के लिए उदाहरण दीजिए ।

अधिकारों को परिभाषित कीजिए । अधिकार के विविध सिद्धांतों की विवेचना कीजिए ।

6. Do you agree with the view that protective discrimination violates principles of fairness? Give reasons.

क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि सकारात्मक कारबाई निष्पक्षता के सिद्धांत का उल्लंघन करती है ? कारण दीजिए ।

3. How does affirmative action promote egalitarianism in society? Explain with suitable example.

उपयुक्त उदाहरण के साथ व्याख्या कीजिए ।

4. What is meant by Justice? Examine the views of John Rawls on Justice.

सेंसरशीप को किस आधार पर सही ठहराया जा सकता है और इसकी सीमाएं क्या हैं ? टिप्पणी कीजिए ।

8. Write short notes on any two of the following :

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो पर टिप्पणी लिखिए :

(a) Universal Declaration of Human Rights

मानव अधिकारों की सार्वभौमिक उद्घोषणा

(b) Marx on freedom

आजादी पर मानवता का विचार

(c) Liberty and equality

स्वतंत्रता और समानता

(d) Substantive justice

तात्त्विक न्याय

[This question paper contains 8 printed pages.]

**Your Roll No.....**

**Sr. No. of Question Paper : 3507**

**C**

**Unique Paper Code : 72032801**

**Name of the Paper : English A-AECC**

**Name of the Course : English**

**Semester : I**

**Duration : 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 75**

**Instructions for Candidates**

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. Students will attempt 3 questions from Part A and three from Part B.

**Part A**

**Read the following passage and answer any three of the questions given after the passage:**

**(10×3=30)**

**P.T.O.**

Did you know that humans aren't the only species that use language? Bees communicate by dancing.

Whales talk to each other by singing. And some apes talk to humans by using American Sign Language.

Meet Koko: a female gorilla born at the San Francisco Zoo on July 4th, 1971. Koko learned sign language from her trainer, Dr. Penny Patterson. Patterson began teaching sign language to Koko in 1972, when Koko was one year old. Koko must have been a good student, because two years later she moved onto the

Stanford University campus with Dr. Patterson. Koko continued to learn on the campus until 1976. That's when she began living full-time with Patterson's group, the Gorilla Foundation. Patterson and Koko's relationship has blossomed ever since. Dr. Patterson says that Koko has mastered sign language. She says that Koko knows over 1,000 words, and that Koko makes up new words. For example, Koko didn't know the sign for ring, so she signed the words finger and bracelet. Dr. Patterson thinks that this shows meaningful and constructive use of language.

1. Comprehension Questions:

(i) Other than humans, who uses language to communicate? (2)

(ii) Who is Koko and what has she learned from Dr. Patterson? (3)

(iii) Give opposites of the following words: (5)

Female; student; blossomed; constructive; new

2. Using ideas from the above passage and your own, write 2 paragraphs on the use of language to communicate. (10)

3. Identify and explain two examples of nonverbal communication from the above passage. (10)

4. You are Dr Patterson. Write a letter to your friend telling her/him about your experiences with the female gorilla Koko. (10)

5. Write a summary of the above passage in about 60 words. (10)

### Part B

**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:** (15×3=45)

Philosophy of Education is a label applied to the study of the purpose, process, nature and ideals of education. It can be considered a branch of both philosophy and education. Education can be defined as the teaching and learning of specific skills, and the imparting of knowledge, judgment and wisdom, and is something broader than the societal institution of education we often speak of. Many educationalists

consider it a weak and woolly field, too far removed from the practical applications of the real world to be useful. But philosophers dating back to Plato and the Ancient Greeks have given the area much thought and emphasis, and there is little doubt that their work has helped shape the practice of education over the millennia.

Plato is the earliest important educational thinker, and education is an essential element in "The Republic" (his most important work on philosophy and political theory, written around 360 B.C.). He believed that education should be holistic, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. His proposed system of selective public education for an educated minority of the population does not really follow a democratic model.

Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to

produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning his listeners to bring out their own ideas.

During the Medieval period, the idea of Perennialism was first formulated by St. Thomas Aquinas in his work "De Magistro". Perennialism holds that one should teach those things deemed to be of everlasting importance to all people everywhere, namely principles and reasoning, not just facts (which are apt to change over time), and that one should teach first about people, not machines or techniques. During the Renaissance, the French skeptic Michel de Montaigne (1533 - 1592) was one of the first to critically look at education. Unusually for his time, Montaigne was willing to question the conventional wisdom of the period. For example, he called into question the whole edifice of the educational system, and the implicit

assumption that university-educated philosophers were necessarily wiser than uneducated farm workers.

6. You have been invited to speak on the kind of education that is most beneficial to human beings.

Write a speech on this topic.

7. You have been asked by your magazine editor to interview Plato, the philosopher. Write the interview questions you wish to ask and the responses to them too.

8. Your friend and you are discussing the thoughts of different philosophers on education.

Write a dialogue about your discussion in which you favor Socrates and Montaigne and your friend favors Aristotle and Aquinas.

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**8**

9. Prepare a report on the higher education system, its challenges and opportunities for career growth. (15)
  
10. Prepare notes on the passage given above. (15)

**(500)**

[This question paper contains 4 printed pages.]

**Your Roll No.....**

**Sr. No. of Question Paper : 3576**

**C**

Unique Paper Code : 12315110

Name of the Paper : Delhi Through the Ages: The making of its early Modern History

Name of the Course : B.A. History - CBCS - GE

Semester : I

Duration : 3 Hours Maximum Marks : 75

समय : 3 घंटे

पूर्णांक : 75

**Instructions for Candidates**

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. Attempt **any four** questions.
3. All questions carry equal marks.
4. Answers may be written either in English or in Hindi; but the same medium should be used throughout the paper.

### छात्रों के लिए निर्देश

1. इस प्रश्न-पत्र के मिलते ही ऊपर दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर आपना अनुक्रमांक लिखिए।
2. किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
3. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
4. इस प्रश्न-पत्र का उत्तर अंग्रेजी या हिंदी किसी एक भाषा में दीजिये, लेकिन सभी उत्तरों का माध्यम एक ही होना चाहिए।

13वीं और 14वीं शताब्दी में दिल्ली के शहरी परिदृश्य में विकास को आकार देने वाले कारक कौन से थे?

4. Describe the settlement pattern of any two cities built by the rulers of Delhi Sultanate.

दिल्ली सल्तनत के शासकों द्वारा निर्मित किन्हीं दो नगरों के बंदोबस्तु प्रतिलिपि का वर्णन कीजिए।

1. Describe the literary and archeological evidence for Indraprastha.
2. इन्द्रप्रस्थ के साहित्यिक और पुरातात्त्विक साझों का वर्णन कीजिए।
3. Examine the pattern of settlement and fortification at Lalkot.
4. लालकोट में बंदोबस्तु और किलेबंदी के पैटर्न का परीक्षण करें।
5. In what ways did the plan and structure of Shahjahanabad reflect the imperial ideology of the Mughals?
6. शाहजहांनाबाद की योजना और संरचना किस प्रकार मुर्गलों की साम्राज्यवादी विचारधारा को प्रतिनिष्ठित करती है ?
7. शाहजहांनाबाद के निर्माण में किलो-ए-मुबारक की प्रासादिकता की चर्चा कीजिए।
8. What were the factors that shaped the developments in the cityscape of Delhi in the 13th and 14th centuries?

7. How eighteenth century crises impacted the political and social life in Delhi.

अठारहवीं सदी के संकटों ने दिल्ली में राजनीतिक और सामाजिक जीवन को कैसे प्रभावित किया।

8. Write short notes on **any two** of the following:

- (a) Qutb Minar
- (b) Ghiyaspur-Kilukhri
- (c) Jama Masjid
- (d) Diwan-i Amm
- (e) Chihil Sutun

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

- (क) कुतुब मीनार
- (ख) गयासपुर-किलुखरी
- (ग) जामा मस्जिद
- (घ) दीवान-ए अम्म
- (ङ) चिह्निल सुतुन

26/11/22

[This question paper contains 4 printed pages.]

**Your Roll No.....**

**Sr. No. of Question Paper : 4005 C**

**Unique Paper Code : 12031101**

**Name of the Paper : Indian Classical Literature**

**Name of the Course : BA (Hons) English**

**Semester : I**

**Duration : 3 Hours Maximum Marks : 75**

**Instructions for Candidates**

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. This question paper contains **two** parts. Both parts are to be attempted.

**PART A**

**Answer any three questions : (3×10=30)**

1. Critically examine the nature of rage and grief in the representation of Gandhari.

2. Comment on the role of Misrakesi in the play

*Abhijananasakuntalam.*

Answer any three questions : (3×15=45)

**PART B**

3. Identify the speaker, the context and critically comment on the following lines :

“It was, indeed, for Madanika’s sake that I undertook a risky adventure.”

4. Identify the speaker, the context and comment critically on the following lines :

“I alone am the thief! Through my error I have failed to protect the people

Of the southern kingdom. Let my life crumble in the dust.”

6. Examine the significance of Draupadi’s question in the Assembly Hall. How does it reflect on the dynamics of virtue and power in the dicing episode?

7. Bring out the concerns and anxieties of King Dusanta regarding Sakuntala’s parentage in Act 1. Does the play reflect a similar process in his queries about Sarva-Damana in Act 7?

8. Examine the friendship between Maitreya and Charudatta. What light does it throw on the role and position of Vidushaka in Sanskrit plays?

9. Comment on Kovalan’s relationship with Kannaki and Madhavi in the *Book of Pukar* of *The Cilappatikaram*. How does it help us appreciate the role of the two women in the society of that period?

5. Enumerate a key feature of Tamil poetics as explained by A.R. Venkatachalapathy.

10. Examine the key features of the various *rasa* as outlined in the *Natyashastra*.

30/11/22

[This question paper contains 4 printed pages.]

Your Roll No.....  
आपका अनुक्रमांक.....

Sr. No. of Question Paper : 4019

C

Unique Paper Code : 12321101

Name of the Paper : Understanding Political Theory

Name of the Course : **B.A. (Hons) Political Science**  
पाठ्यक्रम का नाम : बी.ए. (ऑनर्स) राजनीति विज्ञान

Semester / Annual : I  
सेमेस्टर / वार्षिक

Duration : 3 Hours Maximum Marks : 75

समय : 3 घण्टे पूर्णक : 75

#### Instructions for Candidates

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. Attempt **Any Four** questions.
3. **All** questions carry equal marks.
4. Answers may be written either in English or Hindi; but the same medium should be used throughout the paper.

P.T.O.

### छात्रों के लिए निर्देश

1. इस प्रश्न- पत्र के मिलते ही ऊपर दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखिए ।
2. किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये ।
3. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं ।
4. इस प्रश्न- पत्र का उत्तर अंग्रेजी या हिंदी किसी एक भाषा में दीजिए, लेकिन सभी उत्तरों का माध्यम एक ही होना चाहिए ।
5. What are the core principles of Marxist philosophy? Examine the contemporary relevance of Marxism.

‘व्याकुलित राजनीतिक है’ । नारीवाद की विभिन्न धाराओं के संदर्भ में इस विचार की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

मार्क्सवादी दर्शन के मूल सिद्धांत क्या हैं ? मार्क्सवाद की समकालीन प्रासंगिकता का परीक्षण कीजिए ।

6. Explain the basic tenets of Liberalism.

उदारवाद के मूल सिद्धांतों की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

7. Why should we obey the state? Discuss with regard to theories of political obligation.

हमें राज्य की आज्ञा क्यों माननी चाहिए ? राजनीतिक दायित्व के सिद्धांतों के संबंध में चर्चा करें ।

8. Write short notes on Any Two of the following :

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए :

राजनीतिक सिद्धांत के लिए मूल्यपरक और अनभवजन्य/तथात्मक दृष्टिकोणों के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट करें ।

(a) Sex/Gender Debate

सेक्स/जेंडर बहस

(b) Conservative approach of political theory

राजनीतिक सिद्धांत का रुद्धिवादी दृष्टिकोण

(c) Anarchism

अराजकतावाद

(d) Gramsci's idea of hegemony

ग्राम्शी का आधिपत्य का विचार

[This question paper contains 4 printed pages.]

Your Roll No.....  
आपका अनुक्रमांक.....

Sr. No. of Question Paper : 4064

C

Unique Paper Code : 12321102

Name of the Paper : Constitutional Government and  
Democracy in India

Name of the Course : B.A. (Hons) Political Science  
पाठ्यक्रम का नाम : बी.ए. (ऑनर्स) राजनीति विज्ञान

Semester / Annual : I  
सेमेस्टर / वार्षिक

Duration : 3 Hours Maximum Marks : 75  
समय : 3 घण्टे पूर्णांक : 75

#### Instructions for Candidates

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. Attempt **Any Four** questions.
3. All questions carry equal marks.
4. Answers may be written either in English or Hindi; but the same medium should be used throughout the paper.

P.T.O.

1 ~~ပုဂ္ဂန္တ~~ ~~ပုဂ္ဂန္တ~~

The preamble of the Indian Constitution reflects its philosophy. Comment.

卷之三

4. **對話-4** 你對這位朋友的態度是怎樣的？

2. لَا يَرْجِعُ الْمُتَّمَثِلُ إِلَيْهِ مُتَّمَثِلٍ

। ପାତ୍ରମ୍ଭୁତ୍ୟ କ୍ରିତ୍ୟବିନ୍ଦୁ ।

ଶାନ୍ତି ପାତା ମୁଦ୍ରାଣ୍ଜଳି

7. The 73rd Amendment Act is a tool of democratic decentralization and empowerment of the marginalized communities. Comment.

۹۹۳ نے فیڈریشن کی مکانیکیں کیا تھیں؟

6. What are the emergency provisions in the Indian Constitution? Critically examine the implementation of Article 356.

ପାତାର ପାତାର ପାତାର ପାତାର ପାତାର ପାତାର ପାତାର

3. What is judicial Review? How has it impacted upon the relationship between Parliament & Supreme Court?

4. Discuss the methods by which the Parliament controls the Executive and holds it accountable.

2000 年 7 月 2 日 1999 年 7 月 2 日 1998 年 7 月 2 日 1997 年 7 月 2 日

(1000)

અધ્યાત્મા અધ્યાત્મા

(d) Parliamentary Committees

અધ્યાત્મા/અધ્યાત્મા-સેવા એટિ સ્વાત્મા

(c) Abolition of Un-touchability

અધ્યાત્મા અધ્યાત્મા એટિ અધ્યાત્મા અધ્યાત્મા

Policy

(b) Gandhian Principles in Directive Principles of State

અધ્યાત્મા અધ્યાત્મા એટિ અધ્યાત્મા અધ્યાત્મા એટિ

Constitution

(a) Preventive Detention Laws in the Indian

અધ્યાત્મા એટિ અધ્યાત્મા એટિ એટિ અધ્યાત્મા અધ્યાત્મા

8. Write short notes on Any Two of the following :

ઓ અધ્યાત્માએ એટિ અધ્યાત્મા એટિ અધ્યાત્મા એટિ અધ્યાત્મા ।  
જીએ અધ્યાત્મા અધ્યાત્મા એટિ અધ્યાત્મા એટિ અધ્યાત્મા એટિ અધ્યાત્મા