

**2 0 2 4**

( NEP-2020 )

( 1st Semester )

**HISTORY (MAJOR/MINOR)**

**( History of India up to Maurya Period )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

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

**( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 10 )

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

**1. The Harappan Civilization belongs to the**

- (a) Mesolithic Age ( )      (b) Paleolithic Age ( )  
(c) Chalcolithic Age ( )      (d) Neolithic Age ( )

**2. Numismatics is the study of**

- (a) inscriptions ( )      (b) coins ( )  
(c) archaeological remains ( )      (d) artefacts ( )

**3. The Great Bath was found in**

- (a) Mohenjo-daro ( )      (b) Harappa ( )  
(c) Lothal ( )      (d) Kalibangan ( )

4. Later Vedic period is also known as
- (a) Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP) culture ( )
  - (b) Painted Grey Ware (PGW) culture ( )
  - (c) Northern Black Polished Ware (NBP/NBPW) culture ( )
  - (d) Painted Black Ware (PBW) culture ( )
5. Which of the following played the most important part in Later Vedic economy?
- (a) Agriculture ( )
  - (b) Cattle-breeding ( )
  - (c) Trade and commerce ( )
  - (d) Industry ( )
6. A major concern of Upanishadic thought is to explore and explain the meaning and relationship between
- (a) Brahman and Samsara ( )
  - (b) Atman and Moksha ( )
  - (c) Brahman and Atman ( )
  - (d) Samsara and Moksha ( )
7. The rise of Magadha to political supremacy began with
- (a) Ajatashatru ( )
  - (b) Bimbisara ( )
  - (c) Siddhartha ( )
  - (d) Chandragupta ( )
8. Gautama Buddha preached his first sermon at
- (a) Lumbini ( )
  - (b) Sarnath ( )
  - (c) Kapilavastu ( )
  - (d) Kosala ( )
9. *Manu Smriti* is a book of
- (a) law ( )
  - (b) poetry ( )
  - (c) history ( )
  - (d) science ( )
10. Who was the founder of the Mauryan Empire?
- (a) Ashoka ( )
  - (b) Kautilya ( )
  - (c) Chandragupta Maurya ( )
  - (d) Bindusara ( )

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS )**

( Marks : 15 )

Answer *five* questions, taking at least *one* from each Unit :

3×5=15

**UNIT—I**

1. What are artefacts?
2. Describe briefly on the Harappan drainage system.

**UNIT—II**

3. Who was the Purohita?
4. What is meant by Stri-dhana?

**UNIT—III**

5. What was the most apparent and direct impact of Persian invasion on India?
6. What are the three books of the *Tripitaka* / *Tipitaka*?

**UNIT—IV**

7. What do you mean by the concept of Saptanga Rajya in *Arthashastra*?
8. Write a few lines on the Mauryan coins.

**( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

Answer *five* questions, taking at least *one* from each Unit :

10×5=50

**UNIT—I**

1. Give an account of the archaeological sources for the reconstruction of early Indian history.
2. Examine the social, economic and political activities of the Indus Civilization.

**UNIT—II**

3. Examine the chief features of the Rig Vedic period.
4. What are the material and ideological background of the Upanishads?

**UNIT—III**

5. Examine the teachings and social implications of Buddhism.
6. Give an account of the Macedonian invasion and its impacts.

**UNIT—IV**

7. What was the nature and structure of the Mauryan Empire?
8. Analyze the decline of the Mauryan Empire.

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2024

(CBCS)

(3rd Semester)

**EDUCATION****THIRD PAPER****( Development of Education in India )**

( Revised )

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions***( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 10 )

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. In ancient Indian education, a student stayed in the Gurukula for a period of 12 years after which his education ended with a ceremony called  
(a) Upanayana ( ) (b) Samavartana ( )  
(c) Upasampada ( ) (d) Bismillah ( )
2. Buddhist education started with an initiation ceremony after which the student had to stay in the Vihara for a period of  
(a) 10 years ( ) (b) 15 years ( )  
(c) 12 years ( ) (d) 18 years ( )

3. Under the Islamic education a child's primary education took place in
- (a) Madrasah ( ) (b) Maktab ( )
- (c) Pathshala ( ) (d) Tol ( )
4. During the medieval period in India, Hindu system of education was denied
- (a) religious freedom ( )
- (b) good teachers ( )
- (c) individual patronage ( )
- (d) Government patronage ( )
5. The word 'literature' in Macaulay's Minute, 1835 meant
- (a) Indian literature ( ) (b) Persian literature ( )
- (c) English literature ( ) (d) French literature ( )
6. One of the main aims of the Hunter Commission, 1882 was to enquire into the position of
- (a) primary education in India ( )
- (b) university education in India ( )
- (c) teacher education in India ( )
- (d) pre-school education in India ( )
7. NPE, 1986 in its main recommendations wanted to establish a good grounding of secondary education with pace-setting schools called
- (a) Kendriya Vidyalayas ( )
- (b) Sainik Schools ( )
- (c) Navodaya Vidyalayas ( )
- (d) Eklavya Residential Schools ( )
8. The University Education Commission (1948-49) recommended the setting up of a central body to look after the improvement of higher education and to allocate funds to universities. Which central body was set up in 1953 by an Act of Parliament?
- (a) Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) ( )
- (b) National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT) ( )
- (c) University Grants Commission (UGC) ( )
- (d) National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) ( )

9. Pioneer Christian missionaries came to Mizoram in the year

- |          |        |          |        |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| (a) 1891 | (    ) | (b) 1892 | (    ) |
| (c) 1893 | (    ) | (d) 1894 | (    ) |

10. The first High School in Mizoram—the Mizo High School was opened in

- |          |        |          |        |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| (a) 1943 | (    ) | (b) 1944 | (    ) |
| (c) 1945 | (    ) | (d) 1946 | (    ) |

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS )**

( Marks : 15 )

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

**UNIT—I**

1. (a) Women education in the Vedic period

**OR**

- (b) Methods of teaching in Brahmanic education

**UNIT—II**

2. (a) Types of educational institutions in Hindu education during the medieval period

**OR**

- (b) Methods of teaching in Islamic education during the medieval period

**UNIT—III**

3. (a) Downward Filtration Theory

**OR**

- (b) Changes enforced in Indian education after the Macaulay's Minute, 1835 was passed

**UNIT—IV**

4. (a) Recommendations of NPE, 1986 on School Curriculum

**OR**

- (b) Three points on the defects of Secondary Education as pointed out by the Mudaliar Commission, 1952-53

**UNIT—V**

5. (a) Methods of teaching in the Zawlbuk

**OR**

- (b) Indigenous education imparted in the family prior to the arrival of missionaries in Mizoram

**( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )**

**( Marks : 50 )**

Answer the following questions :

**10×5=50**

**UNIT—I**

1. (a) Explain the main features of ancient Indian education.

**10**

**OR**

- (b) Discuss the methods of teaching and curriculum of Buddhist system of education.

**6+4=10**

**UNIT—II**

2. (a) Elaborate on the important features of Islamic education in medieval India.

**10**

**OR**

- (b) Discuss the salient features of Hindu education in India during the medieval period.

### UNIT—III

3. (a) Explain the contributions of Christian missionaries in Indian education. What was the system of education in India under the British rule?

6+4=10

**OR**

- (b) What were the aims of the Hunter Commission, 1882? Discuss the recommendations it made for the development of primary education in India.

3+7=10

### UNIT—IV

4. (a) Discuss the major recommendations of the University Education Commission, 1948-49.

10

**OR**

- (b) Examine the major recommendations of the Kothari Commission, 1964-66.

### UNIT—V

5. (a) What were the contributions of the Christian missionaries in the introduction of formal education in Mizoram?

10

**OR**

- (b) Explain the development of secondary education in Mizoram.

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2024

(CBCS)

(3rd Semester)

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( Revised )

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Time : 3 hours

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**( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )**

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### UNIT—III

3. (a) Explain the contributions of Christian missionaries in Indian education. What was the system of education in India under the British rule?  
6+4=10

**OR**

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4. (a) Discuss the major recommendations of the University Education Commission, 1948–49.  
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( NEP-2020 )

( 1st Semester )

**GEOGRAPHY (MAJOR/MINOR)**( **Human Geography** )*Full Marks : 75**Time : 3 hours**The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions***( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 10 )

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. Who states "Human geography is the study of the changing relationship between the unresting man and the unstable earth"?

(a) Carl Ritter ( ) (b) Ellen Semple ( )

(c) E. Huntington ( ) (d) Friedrich Ratzel ( )

2. Who among the following is the most influential in promotion and developing the idea of cultural landscape?

(a) Ellen Semple ( ) (b) Friedrich Ratzel ( )

(c) Carl O. Sauer ( ) (d) Immanuel Kant ( )

3. Which of the following best describes 'Space' in human geography?

- (a) The universe beyond the Earth's atmosphere ( )  
(b) The three-dimensional extent in which objects and events occur ( )  
(c) The void between planets and stars ( )  
(d) The study of celestial bodies ( )

4. How many languages are listed in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) 2 ( ) (b) 12 ( )  
(c) 22 ( ) (d) 32 ( )

5. The racial stock of the people of Europe belongs to

- (a) Mongoloid ( ) (b) Australoid ( )  
(c) Armenoid ( ) (d) Caucasoid ( )

6. The hunting system of Eskimos is

- (a) Yupik ( ) (b) Ipik ( )  
(c) Maupok ( ) (d) Maupik ( )

7. What type of marriage does the Maasai tribe practise?

- (a) Arranged marriage ( ) (b) Polygamy ( )  
(c) Monogamy ( ) (d) Secret marriage ( )

8. Gujjars, a pastoral community, are associated with which one of the following States of India?

- (a) Gujarat ( ) (b) Rajasthan ( )  
(c) Jammu and Kashmir ( ) (d) Sikkim ( )

9. Which of the following is an important social indicator to measure to extent of equality between males and females in a society at a given time?

- |                     |       |                   |       |
|---------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| (a) Age composition | (   ) | (b) Literacy rate | (   ) |
| (c) Sex ratio       | (   ) | (d) Death rate    | (   ) |

10. Which of the following is not a characteristic of less developed countries?

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| (a) Higher population growth rate          | (   ) |
| (b) High fertility                         | (   ) |
| (c) High proportion of aging population    | (   ) |
| (d) High proportion of youthful population | (   ) |

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS )**

( Marks : 15 )

Write short notes on *five* of the following, taking at least *one* from each Unit : 3×5=15

**UNIT—I**

1. Meaning of cultural landscape
2. Characteristic of region

**UNIT—II**

3. Difference between language and dialect
4. Shia and Sunni Muslim

**UNIT—III**

5. Transhumance
6. Physical environment of the Maasai

**UNIT—IV**

7. Meaning of population distribution
8. Definition of population density

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**( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

Answer five of the following, taking at least one from each Unit : 10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. Discuss the nature and scope of human geography. 10
2. What is region? Discuss the types of regions and the methods of regionalization. 2+(4+4)=10

UNIT—II

3. What is a cultural region? Describe the different cultural regions of the world. 2+8=10
4. Write the meaning of race. Discuss the global distribution of major races. 2+8=10

UNIT—III

5. Give an account of the physical environment and society of Bushman people. 10
6. Describe the physical environment and society of Eskimos. 10

UNIT—IV

7. Mention the factors responsible for the distribution of population. Highlight the distributional pattern of the world population. 3+7=10
8. What is population composition? Describe the population composition with special reference to age and sex. 2+8=10

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( Human Geography )

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