

Total No. of printed pages = 4

TR/STCSPT/L-I/TPSC/21

LANGUAGE

Paper : I

Full Marks - 100

Time - Three hours

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

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

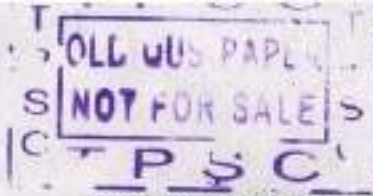
Write your answers strictly according to directions.

1. Write an essay of about 400 words on any *one* of the following topics/ideas : 20
  - (a) Using cell phones for education : Pros and Cons.

Or

- (b) 'Time and Tide wait for none'.
2. Write an essay of about 400 words on any *one* of the following topics/ideas : 20
    - (a) Smoking in public places should be banned.

[Turn over



Or

(b) What the Covid-19 pandemic has taught the World ?

3. Write a report, not exceeding 200 words on : 30

(a) Recently your school held a Seminar on 'Conservation of Water' as a part of World Water Day celebrations. As the School House Leader of Maryland School, Gurgaon, write a report for a local daily.

Or

(b) Your visit to an Old Age Home.

4. Write a precis on *one* of the following :

(a) Passages in the Precis sheet. 25

(b) Give a suitable title to the passage. 5

Art occupies a position of great importance in the modern world. By this I do not mean that modern art is better than the art of other generations. It is obviously not. The quality, not the quantity, of modern art is important. More people take conscious interest in art as art. And more people devote themselves to its practices than at any other

period. Our age, though it has produced few masterpieces, is a thoroughly aesthetic age. The increase in the number of practitioners and of the dilettante in all the arts is not unconnected with the decrease in the number of religious believers. To minds whose religious needs have been denied their normal fulfillment art brings a certain spiritual satisfaction's in its lowest forms art is for ritual's sake so popular. In its higher and more significant forms it is philosophy as well as ritual. The arts including music and certain important kinds of literature have been, at most periods, the handmaids of religion. Their principal function was to prove religion with the visible or audible symbols which create in the mind of the beholder those feelings which for him personally are the God. Divorced from religion, the arts are now independently cultivated for their own sake. The aesthetic beauty which was once devoted to the service of God has not set up a God of its own. The cultivation of art for its own sake has become a substitute for religion.

Or

Of the many social evils in the country, the system of dowry is the worst. The Dowry Prohibition Act, which has been in force since 1961, remains





virtually a dead letter. This evil thrives on in all communities and in almost all strata of Indian society, irrespective of caste or creed. In many cases, affluent parents of girls themselves are responsible for the offer of a high dowry. To them IAS boys and professional people, like doctors and engineers are worth securing at any price. This has been the sorrow of many parents who cannot fall in line with the system. In many parts of the country, the form of dowry is practised in various ugly shapes. Brides who do not bring the demanded dowry with them in marriage have to face marital strife, often leading to divorce. In some communities the details about the quality and quantity of gold, utensils, radios, tape recorders, furniture pieces, television sets, refrigerators and cars are decided at the time of 'settlement' of marriage. The sooner this evil is rooted out, the better it will be for the country. But dowry is not at all that evil if it is taken in its true spirit. There is nothing wrong if it is offered voluntarily. Evil creeps in only when the bride's parents are to meet the exorbitant demands of the bridegroom and his parents. Legislation against dowry is full of loopholes.



Total No. of printed pages = 14

TR/STCSPT/GS-II/TPSC/21

2021

GENERAL STUDIES

Paper - II

Full Marks - 150

Time - Three hours

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

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

Two Separate answer scripts will be given, one for PART-I and another for PART-II. Answers must be written either in English or in Bengali. It must not be answered partly in English and partly in Bengali. This instruction should be followed scrupulously.

PART-I

Marks - 100

SECTION - A

1. Four options are given against each of the following questions (Q. Nos. 1-20). Select the best/correct option from among the four options and write it in the answer script. One example is given :

[Turn over

**Example :** The Independence Day in India is celebrated on

- (a) the 15th August, every year
- (b) the 26th January, every year
- (c) the 14th August every year
- (d) the 20th August every year

**Answer :** (a) the 15th August of every year.

1. 1×20=20

(i) Who among the following Congress leaders made a systematic study of the land revenue systems of India and submitted several petitions to Lord Curzon for revenue reformation ?

- (a) RC Dutt
- (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (d) Rajendra Prasad

(ii) The author of Hind Swaraj was

- (a) M. K. Gandhi
- (b) Vir Savarkar
- (c) B. R. Ambedkar
- (d) S. N. Banerjee

(iii) In which of the following places a parallel government was not established during the Quit India Movement in 1942 ?

- (a) Tamruk
- (b) Calcutta
- (c) Satara
- (d) Ballia

(iv) The Andaman and Nicobar islands were sought to be renamed as 'Shaheed' and 'Swaraj' by which Indian nationalist leader ?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) C. Rajagopalachari
- (c) Rash Behari Bose
- (d) Subhas Chandra Bose

(v) Ulgulan was started by

- (a) Damodar Chapekar
- (b) Birsa Munda
- (c) B .M. Malabari
- (d) Sri Ram Bajpai



(vi) Which of the following was not associated with the movement against caste violence and untouchability ?

- (a) Vaikom Satyagraha
- (b) Mahad Satyagraha
- (c) Guruvayur Satyagraha
- (d) Kheda Satyagraha

(vii) The split within the Indian National Congress between the Moderates and Extremists took place in 1907 at which session ?

- (a) Calcutta session
- (b) Surat session
- (c) Nagpur session
- (d) Ahmedabad session

(viii) By which Act provincial autonomy was granted to British India ?

- (a) The Government of India Act 1935
- (b) Morley-Minto Reforms
- (c) The Wavell Plan
- (d) The Indian Council Act

2/TR/STCSPT/GS-II/IPSC/21 (4)

(ix) Shri Narayan Guru carried out social reforms among

- (a) Jats of Janupur
- (b) Ezhavas of Kerala
- (c) Reddys of Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Balmikis of Punjab

(x) The foundation of MBB college at Agartala was laid by Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya in the year

- (a) 1937
- (b) 1942
- (c) 1935
- (d) 1940

(xi) In which year Government of Tripura recognised Kokborok as one of the official language of the State ?

- (a) 1979
- (b) 1980
- (c) 1972
- (d) 1971

(xii) *Rajmala*, a chronicle of the Kings of Tripura was composed during the reign of

- (a) Maharaja Dharma Manikya
- (b) Maharaja Bir Bikram Manikya
- (c) Maharaja Chandrachur Manikya
- (d) None of the above

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[Turn over

(xiii) The King of Tripura mentioned in Abul Fazl's Ain-i Akbari is

- (a) Amar Manikya
- (b) Bijay Manikya
- (c) Govinda Manikya
- (d) Bikarm Manikya

(xiv) The Grammer book of Kokborkok called Kok Borokma was first published in which year? (Written by Radhamohan Thakur)

- (a) 1900
- (b) 1875
- (c) 1947
- (d) 1927

(xv) The Tripura Merger Agreement-1949 contains how many Articles?

- (a) 8
- (b) 9
- (c) 7
- (d) 10

(xvi) Which of the following periodicals is not correctly matched with its editor?

- (a) Bande Mataram : Aurobindo Ghosh
- (b) New India : Bipin Chandra Pal
- (c) Yugantar : Bhupendra Nath Dutta
- (d) Sandhya : Barindra Ghosh

(xvii) Jamatia uprising was started in the year

- (a) 1863
- (b) 1865
- (c) 1898
- (d) 1902

(xviii) The official language in the Mughal Court was

- (a) Turki
- (b) Arabic
- (c) Urdu
- (d) Persian

(xix) Hozagiri is a traditional form of dance of which tribe?

- (a) Santhal
- (b) Reang
- (c) Mismi
- (d) Ho

(xx) 'Bharat Bhaskar' was conferred upon Rabindarnath Tagore by which Tripura king?

- (a) Maharaja Birendra Kishore Manikya
- (b) Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya
- (c) Maharaja Radha Kishore Manikya
- (d) Maharaja Birchandra Manikya



SECTION - B

2. Answer any *four* questions :  $5 \times 4 = 20$

- (i) To what extent did the Policies of Subsidiary alliance and Doctrine of lapse contribute towards the outbreak of the Revolt of 1857 ?
- (ii) What was the contribution of Home rule movement in the development of Indian nationalism ?
- (iii) Explain the significance of the Swadeshi movement in the history of National movement of India.
- (iv) Write a short note on the role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in merger of Princely States with India.
- (v) Discuss the views of different political parties regarding the Tebhaga movement.

3. Answer any *one* question :  $5 \times 1 = 5$

- (i) Write a short note on the Reang rebellion of Tripura.
- (ii) Write brief history of the Coinage of Tripura Kingdom.

4. Answer any *three* questions :  $5 \times 3 = 15$

- (i) Write a short note on the relationship between Tagore and the ruling dynasty of Tripura.

(ii) Discuss the administrative reform measures of Maharaja Bir Chandra Kishore Manikya in Tripura.

(iii) What was Chaitanya's role in spreading of Bhakti movement in Eastern India ?

(iv) What are the main archaeological sites and characteristics of rock cut carving style in Tripura ?

5. Answer any two questions :  $10 \times 2 = 20$

- (i) Discuss the factors leading to the split between the Moderates and Extremists in the Indian National Congress ?
- (ii) Assess the role of Gandhi in the mass movements of last three decades of British rule in India.
- (iii) What were the main features of Dalit movement in Bombay and Madras presidencies during British India ?

6. Answer any *one* question :  $10 \times 1 = 10$

- (i) Analyse and discuss the relationship between Princely State of Tripura and the British Indian Government.
- (ii) Write an essay on the merger of Tripura with independent India.



7. Answer any one question :  $10 \times 1 = 10$

(i) What were the basic principles which the Bhakti saints emphasized? How did these principles influence the common people in Tripura?  $4+6=10$

(ii) Discuss the role of Rabindranath Tagore in influencing the building of modern Tripura.

PART - II

Marks - 50

SECTION - A

1. Four options are given against each of the following questions. Select the best/correct option from among the four options and write it in the answer script. One example is given below :

**Example:** The Independence Day in India is celebrated on

- (a) the 15th August, every year
- (b) the 26th January, every year
- (c) the 2nd October, every year
- (d) None of the above.

**Answer :** (a) the 15th August, every year.

1.

$1 \times 10 = 10$

(i) Which river originates from Amarkantak hills ?

- (a) Mahanadi (b) Narmada
- (c) Son (d) Godavari

(ii) Which of the following soils is most suitable for the cultivation of tea in India ?

- (a) Loam soil (b) Laterite soil
- (c) Alluvial soil (d) Regur soil

(iii) What is the nomenclature for the movement of people with their flocks of animals in the desert areas of Rajasthan ?

- (a) Pastoralism (b) Trans-humane
- (c) Nomadism (d) Ranching

(iv) Which is highest Gypsum Producing State of India ?

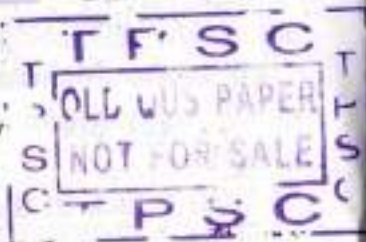
- (a) Gujarat (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Rajasthan (d) Himachal Pradesh

(v) In India neonatal mortality refers to

- (a) Death of a child within 24 hours of birth
- (b) Death of a child within one day of birth
- (c) Death of a child within one month of birth
- (d) Death of a child within one year of birth

(vi). Highest percentage of work force of Tripura are engaged in which of the following sector of the economy ?

- (a) Cottage industries
- (b) Handloom Industry
- (c) Agriculture
- (d) Service sector



(vii) Tripura has five mountain ranges such as Longtharai, Atharamura, Boromura, Shakhan and Jampui. Which of the following is the correct order of the mountains from east to west ?

- (a) Boromura, Atharamura, Longtharai, Jampui and Shakhan,
- (b) Jampui, Shakhan, Langtharai, Atharamura and Boromura
- (c) Atharamura, Jampui, Shakhan, Boromura and Longtharai
- (d) Shakan, Jampui, Boromura Longtharai and Atharamura.

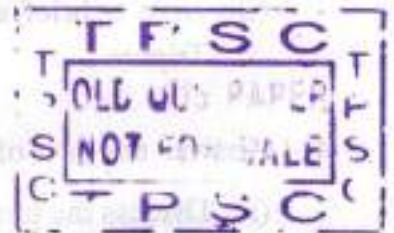
(viii) Identify the odd one from the following list of power generation plants ?

- (a) Palatana      (b) Gomti
- (c) Boromura    (d) Rukhia

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(ix) The population density of Tripura increased by \_\_\_\_\_ during 2001 – 2011 census

- (a) 55 persons/km<sup>2</sup>
- (b) 50 persons/km<sup>2</sup>
- (c) 45 persons/km<sup>2</sup>
- (d) 40 persons/km<sup>2</sup>



(x) Cumulative length of Tripura's border including interstate and International border is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 1048 km      (b) 1148 km
- (c) 1018 km      (d) 1118 km.

#### SECTION – B

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

2×5=10

- (i) Physiographic characteristics of the East Coast of India
- (ii) Discuss briefly the major problems of Indian agriculture.
- (iii) Explain the causes of decentralization of cotton textile Industry in India.

3. Briefly explain any *two* of the following :

2×5=10

- (i) Flood problems of Tripura

2/TR/STCSPT/GS-II/TPSC/21 (13)

[Turn over



(ii) Describe the trends of population growth in Tripura in respect of country.

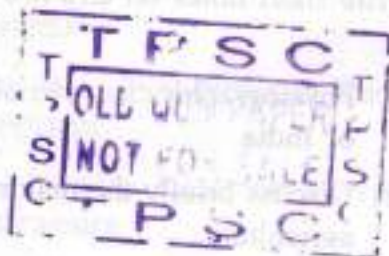
(iii) Give a brief account of Mineral wealth of Tripura.

4. Answer any *two* of the following :  $2 \times 10 = 20$

(i) Discuss the trend of urbanization in India and its associated problems.

(ii) Briefly discuss the potential and utilisation of non-conventional energy resources of India.

(iii) Discuss the geopolitical importance of Indian location and illustrate geopolitical relations with neighbouring countries.



Total No. of printed pages = 16

TR/STCSPT/GS-IV/TPSC/21

### GENERAL STUDIES

Paper : IV

Full Marks - 150

Time - Three hours

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

#### INSTRUCTIONS :

1. Answers must be written either in English or in Bengali. It must not be answered partly in English and partly in Bengali. This instruction should be followed scrupulously.
2. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
3. The question paper contains three parts. There are five sections in each part.

PART-I : contains Q.1 to Q.30 (Multiple choice questions). Attempt *all* questions (1 mark each). Total marks = 30

PART-II : contains Q.31 to Q.45 (Short answer type questions). Each section has three questions. Attempt *two* questions out of three from each section (5 marks each).

Total marks = 50

[Turn over





PART - III : contains Q.46 to Q.55 (Descriptive answer type questions). Each section has two questions. Attempt *one* question out of two from each section (14 marks each). Total marks = 70

PART - I

Answer *all* questions. Each question carries one mark.  
1×30=30

Four options are given against each of the following questions. Select the best/correct option from among the four options and write it in the answer script. One example is given below :

**Example :** Chairman of Niti Ayog is

- (i) Prime Minister
- (ii) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (iii) Finance Minister
- (iv) Home Minister

**Answer :** (i) Prime Minister

1. Multidimensional Poverty Index is

- (a) Launched by UNDP and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) in 2010.
- (b) Education, health and standard of living are the dimensions of MPI.
- (c) There are ten indicators to measure poverty.
- (d) All of the above

2. The type of inflation which serves as a tonic for backward and under developed economy is called

- (a) Creeping inflation
- (b) Walking inflation
- (c) Running inflation
- (d) Galloping inflation

3. A persistent fall in the general price level of goods and services is known as

- (a) Deflation
- (b) Disinflation
- (c) Stagflation
- (d) Depression

4. Globalization of Indian economy means

- (a) Increasing external borrowing
- (b) Larger FDI
- (c) Import substitution
- (d) Minimum possible restriction on economic relation with other countries

5. The first North-East Kisan Call Centre was opened at

- (a) Agartala
- (b) Guwahati
- (c) Itanagar
- (d) Kohima

6. Which town is selected as first ever Special Economic Zone in Tripura ?

- (a) Khowai (b) Sabroom  
(c) Ranirbazar (d) Udaipur

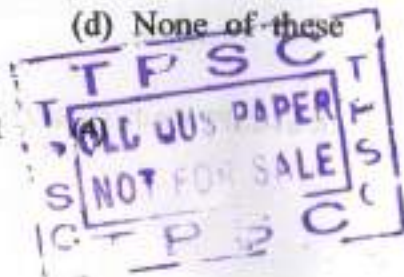
7. Which of the following statement is not correct for eNAM scheme ?

- (a) eNAM is a pan India electronic trading portal for agricultural commodities.  
(b) eNAM provides protection to farmers by insuring market risks.  
(c) eNAM was launched on 14th April, 2016.  
(d) Small Farmers Agri-business Consortium (SFAC) is a leading agency for implementing eNAM.

8. The direct violation of Tax law is called

- (a) Tax evasion (b) Tax avoidance  
(c) Tax rebate (d) None of these

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9. Which of the following is not correctly matched ?

- (a) Golden Revolution – Horticulture and honey  
(b) Grey Revolution – Fertilisers  
(c) Blue Revolution – Fisheries  
(d) Yellow Revolution – Services

10. When expenditure exceeds total tax revenue, it is called

- (a) Surplus budget  
(b) Balanced budget  
(c) Deficit budget  
(d) None of these

11. 'Vivaad se Vishwas' scheme, 2020 is related to

- (a) Indirect tax  
(b) Direct tax  
(c) Both '(a)' and '(b)'  
(d) Neither '(a)' nor '(b)'



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(5)

[Turn over



12. What will be the impact if Reserve Bank of India reduces the bank rate ?

- (a) Less liquidity in the market
- (b) More liquidity in the market
- (c) No change in the market liquidity
- (d) Mobilisation of more deposits by commercial banks

13. Which one of the following set-up supports core banking infrastructure for rural banks ?

- (a) IBA
- (b) NABARD
- (c) RBI
- (d) SIDBI

14. Who regulates the Mutual Funds in India ?

- (a) PFRDA
- (b) SEBI
- (c) SIDBI
- (d) RBI

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(6)

15. Minimum Support Price (MSP) of agricultural commodities is fixed on the recommendation of

- (a) Commission for Agricultural Cost and Prices
- (b) NABARD
- (c) Ministry of Finance
- (d) Agricultural Produce and Marketing Committee.

16. Currency in circulation is a part of

- (a) M1
- (b) M2
- (c) M3
- (d) M4

17. The market for transaction of government securities is called

- (a) Gilt-edged market
- (b) Industrial securities market
- (c) Call money market
- (d) None of these

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(7)

[Turn over

18. Which is not the direct instrument of Monetary Policy of India ?

- (a) Cash Reserve Ratio
- (b) Statutory Liquidity Ratio
- (c) Refinance Facility
- (d) Bank Rate

19. Which of the following is correct about the commercial papers in Indian Money Market ?

- (a) It is issued by RBI
- (b) It is issued by Companies, Primary dealers and All India Financial Institutions
- (c) It is issued by Commercial Banks
- (d) All of the above

20. Liberalisation of Indian Banking and Regulation was done on the recommendation of

- (a) Narsimham Committee
- (b) Basel Committee
- (c) Khusro Committee
- (d) None of the above



21. Tripura State Planning Board is renamed as

- (a) Planning Commission of Tripura
- (b) Innovation and Transformation Ayog of Tripura
- (c) Institution for Transformation of Tripura
- (d) None of the above

22. Disadvantaged sections of society consist of

- (i) Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes
- (ii) Women
- (iii) Physical handicapped
- (iv) Rural people

Which is the following is correct ?

- (a) Only (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (b) Only (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (c) Only (i), (ii) and (iv)
- (d) All of the above



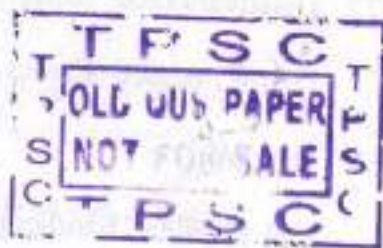


23. In National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the current 10+2 system to be replaced by a new curricular structure. What is the new curricular structure ?

- (a) 3+4+4+5  
(b) 5+3+3+4  
(c) 4+3+3+5  
(d) 5+4+3+3

24. Which of the following are the correct indicators of health ?

- (i) Infant mortality  
(ii) Morbidity  
(iii) Life expectancy



- (a) (i), (iii) only  
(b) (ii), (iii) only  
(c) (i), (ii) only  
(d) (i), (ii), (iii) all

25. What is the second largest crop in Tripura ?

- (a) Rice  
(b) Natural Rubber  
(c) Wheat  
(d) Maize

4/TR/STCSPT/GS-IV/TPSC/21 (10)

26. Which North-Eastern State was first to implement 'One Nation, One Ration Card' scheme ?

- (a) Assam  
(b) Arunachal Pradesh  
(c) Meghalaya  
(d) Tripura



27. The another component of communication newly added in HIRA Plus scheme in Tripura is

- (a) Inland Waterways  
(b) Internet Way  
(c) Railways  
(d) Highways

28. Which of the following best describes the economy of Tripura ?

- (i) High dependency on agriculture and allied activities  
(ii) High rate of poverty  
(iii) Inadequate infrastructure  
(iv) Geographical isolation

- (a) Only (i)  
(b) (i) and (ii)  
(c) (i) and (iii)  
(d) All of these

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29. The Baramura Hills were recently renamed as a mark of respect to indigenous tribes as

- (a) Kaham Kotor (b) Bwkha Kotor  
(c) Hathai Kotor (d) None of these

30. Which is the high yielding hybrid clone of Rubber sapling recently introduced by the Chief Minister of Tripura ?

- (a) RRH - 429 (b) RRH - 529  
(c) RRIM - 600 (d) TJIR - I.

PART - II

SECTION - A

31. What is per capita income ? 5
32. What is the difference between GDP and GNP ? Which of them best describes the production capacity of the country-Explain. 2+3=5
33. Explain the relationship among poverty, inequality and growth ? 5

SECTION - B

34. Why Indian budget is always made as the Budget of the Deficit ? 5
35. How the tools of fiscal policy are used to control inflation ? 5
36. GST has changed the financial relations between Centre and States ? Explain.

SECTION - C

37. What are gilt-edged securities ?
38. What do you mean by liquidity preference ? How interest rate influences liquidity preference ? 2+3=5
39. What are the various components of capital market in India ? 5

SECTION - D

40. What are the recent initiatives taken by Government to improve the educational status of Tripura ? 5



41. Discuss the economic potential of trade through Inland Water Ways in North East, India. 5
42. Write short note on the Healthcare scenario in Tripura. 5

SECTION - E

43. How State Government is helping in upgrading the Rubber Plantation in Tripura? 5
44. Name at least five natural resources in Tripura and discuss its significance in Tripura's economy. 5
45. Discuss sectoral distribution of workforce in Tripura. 5

PART - III

SECTION - A

46. Explain rural-urban gap. How ICT can contribute to bridging the rural-urban gap? 7+7=14
47. What are the different components of GDP? Which component has major share in GDP? What measures do you suggest to increase consumption expenditure? 4+4+6=14

SECTION - B

48. Explain the vicious circle of poverty. What are its major classes? Suggest some measures to overcome this vicious circle. 3+4+7=14
49. What is inflation? What are the causes of inflation. Can inflation promote economic development of a nation? 7+7=14

SECTION - C

50. Discuss the role of commercial banks in credit creation. Also discuss the money multiplier effect. 7+7=14
51. How money market and capital market are inter-related? What are the shortcomings of Indian capital market? 7+7=14

SECTION - D

52. What are the indications of social and economic infrastructure? How social inequality influences economic growth? 7+7=14
53. What is demographic dividend? Discuss the importance of education and health in determining demographic dividend. 6+8=14

SECTION - E

54. Discuss the status of employability in Tripura. Do you find any sectoral skill gap in Tripura?

7+7=14

55. 'Tripura Government has given Tourism the status of an Industry.' Analyse the statement. Give justification for the support of this statement.

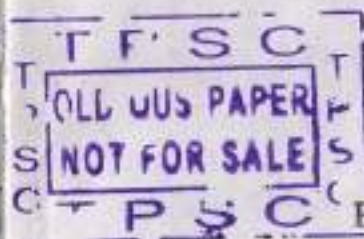
14





Total No. of printed pages = 20

TR/STCSPT/L-II/TPSC/21



LANGUAGE

PAPER - II

Full Marks - 100

Time - Three hours

This question paper is divided into two sections i.e. Section-I and Section-II. Section-I is compulsory to all candidates. For Section-II candidates need to choose any one from the following as per choice submitted in their respective Application Form :

- (i) Bengali (ii) Kokborok Composition and Translation (iii) Alternative English.

2 (Two) answer books will be supplied to each candidates for writing answer of Section-I and Section - II

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

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

[Turn over

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SECTION - I  
GROUP - A  
ENGLISH COMPOSITION

Marks - 50

1. Read the following passage and answer the four questions mentioned below in your own language.

3x4=12

The joys of parents are secret, and so are their griefs and fears: they cannot utter the one, nor they will utter the other. Children sweeten labours, but they make misfortunes bitterer: they increase the cares of life, but they mitigate the remembrance of death. The perpetuity by generation is common to beasts, but being remembered, merit, and noble works are proper to men. And surely a man shall see the noblest works and foundations have proceeded from childless men, which have sought to express the images of their minds, where those of their bodies have failed. So the care of posterity is most in them that have no posterity. They that are the first raisers of their houses are most indulgent towards their children, beholding them as the continuance not only of their kind but of their work; and so both children and created objects.

The difference in affection of parents towards their several children is many times unequal, and sometimes unworthy, especially in the mother. As

Solomon said, *A wise son rejoices the father, but an ungracious son shames the mother.* A man shall see, where there is a house full of children, one or two of the eldest favoured, and the youngest spoiled, but in the midst some that are as it were forgotten, who many times nevertheless prove the best. The illiberality of parents in allowance towards their children is a harmful error, makes them base, acquaints them with contrivance, makes them associate with mean company, and makes them indulge more when they come to plenty. And therefore the outcome is best when men keep their authority towards their children, but not their purse. Men have a foolish manner (both parents and schoolmasters and servants) in creating and breeding an emulation between brothers during childhood, which many times results in discord when they are men, and disturb families. The Italians make little difference between children and nephews or near kinfolks... And, to say truth, in nature it is much a similar matter, in so much that we see a nephew sometimes resembles an uncle or a kinsman more than his own parent, as the blood happens. Let parents choose early the careers and courses they mean their children should take, for then they are most flexible. And let them not too much apply themselves to the disposition of their children, as thinking they will take best to that which they have

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most mind to. It is true that if the inclination or aptness of the children be extraordinary, then it is good not to cross it : but generally the principle is good. Choose what is best, custom will make it agreeable and easy. Younger brothers are commonly fortunate, but seldom or never where the elder are disinherited.

Questions:

- (a) How is man different from beasts ?
  - (b) Why are parents mostly indulgent towards their children ?
  - (c) How is the illiberality of parents in allowance towards their children harmful ?
  - (d) When should parents allow their children choose their own careers ?
2. Use appropriate prepositions or articles in the following sentences : 2×4=8

**Prepositions (in, on, into, by)**

- (i) The car crashed \_\_\_\_\_ a tree.
- (ii) I stopped \_\_\_\_\_ his place.

**Articles (a, an, the)**

- (iii) The darkest cloud has \_\_\_\_\_ silver lining.
- (iv) He can play \_\_\_\_\_ harmonium.

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GROUP - B

3. Transform the following sentences as per the instruction given: 1×3=3

- (i) Anil married Julie. (Change into passive.)
- (ii) They were poor and suffered great hardship. (Change into a complex sentence.)
- (iii) He said to him, "Please wait here till I return." (Change into reported speech.)

4. Rewrite the following sentences making necessary corrections : 1×4=4

- (i) We feel we are missing some patients and therefore losing revenue, by using this system
- (ii) The delay in transit nearly drove the manager wild.
- (iii) Either the thieves or the shop owner have planned the robbery.
- (iv) The Seychelles are an archipelago of 115 islands in the Indian Ocean.

5. Choose the correct synonym (most nearest meaning) of the following words : 1×4=4

- (i) COMPLEMENT  
(a) disapproval (b) praise  
(c) complaint (d) completion

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[Turn over

(ii) CONCEPT

- (a) idea (b) belief  
(c) deception (d) control

(iii) DUBIOUS

- (a) cunning (b) pretending  
(c) resolved (d) doubtful

(iv) FLAIR

- (a) talent (b) anger  
(c) jealousy (d) hatred

6. Choose the correct antonym (most opposite meaning) of the following words :  $1 \times 4 = 4$

(i) AMBIGUITY

- (a) clarity (b) certainty  
(c) rationality (d) perversity

(ii) BIAS

- (a) equity (b) impartiality  
(c) prejudice (d) unfairness

(iii) DETERIORATE

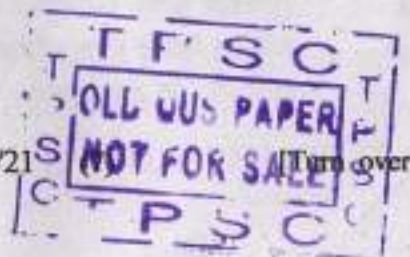
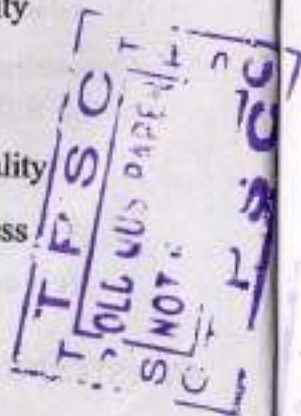
- (a) dwindle (b) decrease  
(c) increase (d) diminish

(iv) SURMOUNT

- (a) surpass (b) fail  
(c) master (d) overcome

7. Answer any *one* of the following in 200 words :  $15 \times 1 = 15$

- (i) Write a letter, as the Chief Medical Officer of a hospital, to the Chief Secretary of the State demanding the construction of an extension to the hospital maternity ward.
- (ii) Write an official letter to the Director General, Doordarshan, Copernicus Marg, New Delhi - 110001, demanding a special programme for an hour everyday in DDK North East to showcase the cultural and traditional heritage of Tripura. You are Minister of State, Information & Cultural Affairs, Govt. of Tripura.





## SECTION - II

## BENGALI

Marks - 50

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

১। নিম্নলিখিত যে কোনো একটি বিষয়ে প্রবন্ধ রচনা করো : (৬০০ শব্দের মধ্যে)  $১ \times ২০ = ২০$

(ক) নারীর মর্যাদা প্রতিষ্ঠাই সামাজিক অগ্রগতি।

(খ) বিজ্ঞান-প্রযুক্তি ও মানবজীবন।

(গ) মহামারি প্রতিরোধে গণমাধ্যমের ভূমিকা।

২। যে কোনো একটি বিষয়ে প্রতিবেদন রচনা করো : (২৫০ শব্দের মধ্যে)  $১ \times ১০ = ১০$

(ক) স্থানীয় চিকিৎসা-পরিষেবার সমস্যা মোকদ্দমাবিলয় হাসপাতাল স্থাপনের প্রয়োজনীয়তা।

(খ) দ্রব্যমূল্যবৃদ্ধি ও সমকালীন জীবনযাত্রার উপর তার প্রভাব।

৩। শীর্ষনামসহ যে কোনো একটি সারসংক্ষেপ রচনা করো :  $২ + ৮ = ১০$

(ক) আজকাল বিজ্ঞানের দ্বারা যে সব অসাধ্য সাধন হইতেছে, তাহাও বহু লোকের ক্ষুদ্র চেষ্টার ফলে। মানুষ পূর্বে একান্ত অসহায় ছিল। বুদ্ধি, চেষ্টা ও সহিষ্ণুতার বলে আজ সে পৃথিবীর রাজা হইয়াছে। কত কষ্ট ও চেষ্টার পর মনুষ্য বর্তমান উন্নতি লাভ করিয়াছে, তা আমরা মনেও করিতে পারি না। কে প্রথম আঙুন জ্বালিতে শিখিল, কে প্রথম

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(8)

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ধাতুর ব্যবহার শিক্ষা দিল, কে লেখার প্রথা আবিষ্কার করিল, তাহা আমরা কিছুই জানি না। এইমাত্র জানি যে, প্রথমে বাঁহারা কোনো নূতন প্রথা প্রচলন করিতে চেষ্টা করিয়াছিলেন তাহারা পদে পদে অনেক বাধা পহিয়াছিলেন। অনেক সময় তাঁহাদিগকে অনেক নির্যাতনও সহ্য করিতে হইয়াছিল। এত কষ্টের পরেও অনেকে তাঁহাদের চেষ্টা সফল দেখিয়া যাইতে পারেন নহি। আপাতত মনে হয়, তাঁহাদের চেষ্টা একেবারে বৃথা গিয়াছে। কিন্তু কোনো চেষ্টাই একেবারে বিফল হয় না। আজ যাহা নিতান্ত ক্ষুদ্র মনে হয়, দুই দিন পরে তাহা হইতেই মহৎ ফল উৎপন্ন হইয়া থাকে। প্রবাল দ্বীপ যেরূপ একটু একটু করিয়া আয়তনে বর্ধিত হয়, জ্ঞানরাজ্যও সেইরূপ তিলতিল করিয়া বাড়িতেছে।

(খ) মনুষ্যের শারীরিক বলে অতি তুচ্ছ। তথাপি হস্তী, অশ্ব প্রভৃতি মনুষ্যের বাহুবলে শাসিত হইতেছে। মনুষ্যে মনুষ্যে তুলনা করিয়া দেখ। যে সকল পার্বত্য বন্য জাতি হিমালয়ের পশ্চিম ভাগে বাস করে, পৃথিবীতে তাহাদের ন্যায় শারীরিক বলে বলবান কে? এক একজন মেওয়াওয়ালার চপেটাঘাতে অনেক সেলর গোরাকে ঘৃণ্যমান হইয়া আগুর পেত্তার আশা পরিত্যাগ করিতে দেখা গিয়াছে। তবে গোরা সমুদ্র পার হইয়া আসিয়া ভারত অধিকার করিল। কাবুলির সঙ্গে ভারতের কেবল ফলবিক্রয়ের সম্বন্ধ রহিল কেন? অনেক ভারতীয় জাতি হইতে ইংরেজরা শারীরিক বলে লঘু। শারীরিক বলে

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[Turn over



শীকেরা ইংরেজ অপেক্ষা বলিষ্ঠ। তথাপি শীকে ইংরেজের পদানত। শারীরিক বল বাহুবল নহে। উদ্যম, ঐক্য, সাহস এবং অধ্যবসায়, এই চারটি একত্রিত করিয়া শারীরিক বল ব্যবহার করার যে ফল, তাহাই বাহুবল।

8. ইংরেজি থেকে বাংলায় অনুবাদ করো : (১০টি বাক্যের দুটি অনুচ্ছেদের মধ্যে যে কোনো একটি)  $১ \times ১০ = ১০$

(ক) We are once all peaceful and pure. But what does being pure mean, and how did we act? Impurities are chains that bind, devils make us vicious, and snakes that make us so senseless. It is as if we are asleep, ignorant, unconscious. Purity sets us free. It gives us the keys to knowledge, peace, happiness and realization of the supreme power.

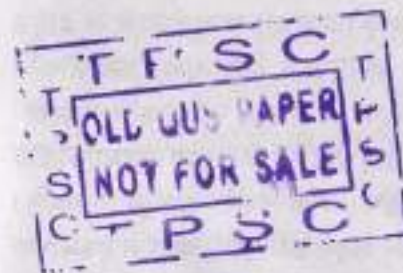
Purity is so precious, so rare, so powerful, we have to die for it. We have to destroy the old self, the old vices that are so much a part of us. Lust, anger, greed, attachment and ego to name five.

Its might is such that fires of passion, anger and vices are extinguished and in its place pure cool love glows; it is right that we can come really close to eternal peace.

(খ) To the convicted, the people, the world has no mercy. And so the long, strong chain of man's inhumanity to man continues. It is the story of man judging his fellow-man and extracting what he thinks is the price to be paid for and action... non-action. There is always a price to pay.

Now-a-days, it is felt that to show mercy is a sign of weakness in character. Not true. Rather it is a sign of great strength, vision and wisdom. To be merciful is to show and accurate understanding of situations in life. Which go way beyond the facts and evidences as they are presented visibly.

To be merciful indicates and elevated consciousness, so high, that in spite of the disparities and bad actions, we can have the strength to say 'I understand and I forgive'.





SECTION – II

Candidates are requested to give answer in their own words as per as practicable.

KOKBOROK COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION

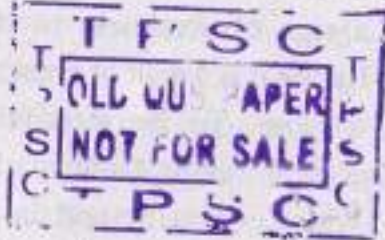
Marks – 50

১। ককবীখাল সীয়ামুঙ — (জেবা কাহিসা - ককথাই ৬০০নি বিসিংগ)

(ক) গরিয়া

(খ) মানিকক

(গ) কোভিড-১৯



২০

২। ককধুম সীয়ামুঙ — (জেবা কাহিসা — ককথাই ২৫০নি বিসিংগ)

(ক) ডম্বুর ভীয়াখর বেরাইখিৰি খাই

(খ) আগরতলা বিজ্ঞান বানিক।

১০

৩। ককখনচর সীয়ামুঙ সীয়াই মুঙখরক (Title) খাইসা সীয়াদি :

৮+২=১০

টাঙ বুয়নি হায়ুঙগ অভনাই লুকু। হায়ুঙগ আচায়মানেন অ হায়ুঙ বাইখাঙনি অঁয়া। হায়ুঙন কাহামখে সিয়াসাক, যাকতীকনি ফান-বাই মেচেনাই মানয়াসাক অ হায়ুঙ বাইখাঙনি অঁয়া। আনি অ হায়ুঙন আঙ মেচেনয়া। হায়ুঙগ কাঁবাংমা লাংমা কাঁরাই বেরাই তনিজাক মানাই তঙগ। টাঙ বংনি তঙসুর বরকদি। হারুং আ মানাইরগনিয়া হারন হায়ুঙ চিনিবুয়া। আবনি মুঙন পক পক কাঁলাইজাক মানীয় — আবনন' মুঙনি হিনু। মুঙনিনি খাঁইয়

কাঁচানাইরগন বুয়নি হায়ুঙগ অভনাই। ব বরঅ তঙ আবসি ব সাত্ৰই মানথায়। ব সাত্ৰই মানয়া সাবনি জাৰ্গই ব চাত্ৰই তঙ। কাতারনি চুবাচুবাই বাইখাঙনি কমরয়া মানীয় মানাইসি মানয়া। বাইখাঙনি রাঙ-রি, খরক, লাংমা রিউই হায়ুঙন সিনিই মানখেমে হায়ুঙগ আনি বাইখাঙনি হায়ুঙ অঁংনাই। বুইনি হায়ুঙগ তৎনহিজা বাইখাঙনি হায়ুঙগ কিফিলাই ফায়মানি মারি আবন, হায়ুঙ লাংমান বাইখাঙ লাংমা হিনাই সিঅ। সাম' বেমাৰ তেই মাচায়া মানীয়য়া অঁংমাবাই বরক কাঁবাংমা থাঁয়াই তঙগ, তেই আঙখে বুয়নি মরগ' বেবাক পজা ফিনাই হায়ুঙ হামজাকমা কক পিনাই তঙগ। আসীক ইমাঙনি কক তেই অঁংগাই মানয়া।

৪। ককসীলায়মুঙ :

৫

(ক) ইংরাজিনি ককবরগ সীলায়দি

(i) Man is the maker of his fortune

(ii) Illiteracy is a curse in modern world

(iii) He taught for love of wisdom, not for money

(iv) We hate selfishness

(v) I shall not be able to do as you desire.

(খ) ককবরকনি ইংরাজিঅ সীলায়দি

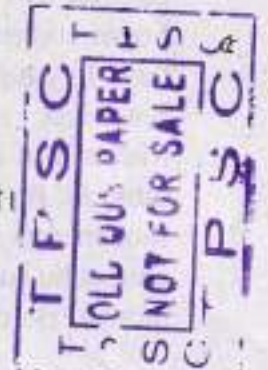
(i) টাঙ খরকনীয় কিচিং

(ii) তিনি নখা চুমুই কলপজাক।

(iii) নগ' সামুঙ কাঁবাংমা তঙমানি।

(iv) আন' মাইরুম সেরবা রাঁদি।

(v) বুইনি চায়া তা রমদি।



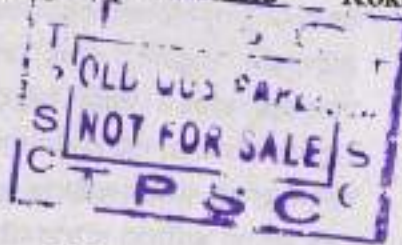
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(In Roman Script)

1. Kokbwkhal swimung— (Jeba Kasia — Kokthai 20  
600 ni bisingo)

- (a) Gorla
- (b) Mani kok
- (c) Covid-19



2. Kokthum swimung— (Jeba Kaisa — Kokthai 250  
ni bisingo) 10

- (a) Dumbur Twikhor Beraikhiri thai
- (b) Agartala Bijab Banik

3. Kok khonchor swimung swiwi mungkhorok (Title)  
thaisa swidi : 8+2=10

Chwng buini hayungo tongnai luku. Hayungo  
achai-mangno o hayung baithangui wngya.  
Hayunguo kaham-khe siyasak, Yaktwkni phanbai  
mechenwi manyasak o hayung baithangni wngya.  
Ani o hayungno ang mechenya. Hayungo kwbangma  
langma kwrwi berai tonijak manwi tongo. Chung  
bogni tongsur boroksi. Hayung a manwi-rogniyo  
hain hayung chinibuya. Aboni mungno pok pok  
Kwlaijak manwi— Abonono muwani hino.  
Muwani-ni-khwio kwchanairogno buini hayungo  
tongnai. Bo boro tong abosi bo saoi mangraya. Bo  
saoi manya saboni. Jarwi bo chaoi tong! Phatarni  
chubachu bai baithang-ni kornorya manwi manwisi  
monya. Baithangni Rang-Ri, Khorok, Langma riui

hayungno sini-man-khese hayung ani baithangni  
hayung wngnai. Bui-ni hayungo tong naija  
baithangni hayungo kiphilwi phaimani mari abono,  
Hayung langmano baithang langma himwi sio.  
Samo bemar tei machaya-ma-nwngya wngmamai  
borok kwbangma thwiwi tonga. Tei angkhe buini  
khorogo bebbak poja phinwi hayung hamjakma  
kok pinwi tongo. Aswk ima-ngni kok tei wngwi  
manya.

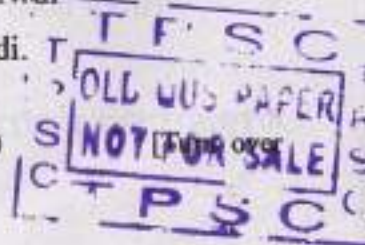
4. Kokswlaimung :

(A) Ingrajini kokboroko swlaidi : 5

- (i) Man is the maker of his fortune
- (ii) Illiteracy is a curse in modern world
- (iii) He taught for love of wisdom, not for money
- (iv) We hate selfishness
- (v) I shall not be able to do as you desire.

(B) Kokborokni Ingrajio swlaidi— 5

- (i) Chwng khoroknwi kiching
- (ii) Tini nokha chumui kolopjak
- (iii) Nogo samung kwbangma tongmani
- (iv) Ano mairum serba rwdi
- (v) Buini chaya ta romdi.







SECTION - II  
ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH

Marks - 50

GROUP - A

1. Choose the correct answer and write in the answer script from the options given below :  $2 \times 5 = 10$

According to prose "Shooting an Elephant".

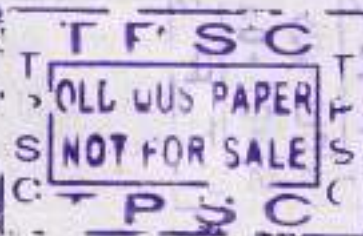
- (a) The elephant had killed a
- (i) monkey
  - (ii) cow
  - (iii) tiger
  - (iv) cat
- (b) Shelley uses the following three images in his poem
- (i) the wave, the leaf and the cloud
  - (ii) the mountain, snow and ice
  - (iii) the atmosphere, the stars and the planets
  - (iv) the river, the stream and the glaciers.
- (c) As per prose "After twenty years", Bob met Jimmy in front of
- (i) a garden
  - (ii) a river
  - (iii) a hotel
  - (iv) a hardware store

- (d) Bishan Singh is called Tobatek Singh because it is the name of

- (i) a tree
- (ii) a mountain
- (iii) a place
- (iv) a river

- (e) In 'the Bazars of Hyderabad' the poet gives a picture of

- (i) European products
- (ii) Chinese goods
- (iii) Indian goods
- (iv) American products



2. (a) What destructive activities had the elephant carried out in Moulmein ?  $5+5=10$

Or

What were the reasons for which Orwell was compelled to shoot the elephant ?

- (b) Attempt a character sketch of Bishan Singh By what name was he called ?

Or

Describe Jimmy Wells in "After Twenty Years".

3. (a) What kind of 'heaven of freedom' does Rabindranath Tagore want his country to be? 5+5=10

Or

Describe the things sold in the Bazars of Hyderabad.

- (b) Describe the activities of the West Wind on land, sea and air.

Or

How would Shelley want the West Wind to spread his message throughout the world?

GROUP - B

4. Answer any *one* of the following : 15

- (a) Summarise the following prose passage in your own words :

The clearest sign of a growing intelligence is an increase of the quality which we call 'curiosity'. Throughout history there have always been men and women who were not content to know only what they are told ; they wanted to find out more ; they wanted to see if things could be done in a different way, a better way without this curiosity, this desire to know more, there would be no progress. People would simply go on thinking the same thoughts, having the same ideas as their forefathers ; there would be no change.

The people who want to think differently, and to act differently, are therefore very important people. But they are nearly always the people who get into trouble. It is because there is another quality in all of us which fights against our curiosity. That is the quality of laziness or the desire to go on doing things in the ways to which we have become accustomed. We persuade ourselves that it is wrong to change our habits of thought and action and when someone comes along with different ideas, we do not like it. This is called 'conservatism' that is the desire to keep things as they are.

Or

- (b) Comment on the theme and substance of the following piece of poetry : 15

Four seasons fill the measure of the year :

There are four seasons in the mind of man :

He has his lusty Spring, when fancy clear

Takes in all beauty with an easy span ;

He has his summer, when luxuriously

Spings honey'd cud of youthful

thought he loves

To ruminare, and by such dreaming high

Is nearest unto heaven : quite cover



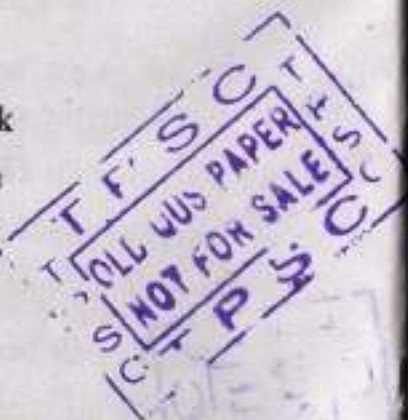
This soul has in its Autumn, when his wings  
He furleth close ; contented so to look  
On mists in idleness- to let fair things  
Pass by unheeded as a threshold brook ;  
He has his Winter too of pale misfeature,  
Or else he would forego his mortal nature.

GROUP - C

5. Make meaningful sentences using the following phrases/idioms :

1×5=5

- (i) to turn a deaf ear
- (ii) not worth his salt
- (iii) by hook or by crook
- (iv) from hand to mouth
- (v) at sixes and sevens.



Total No. of printed pages = 15

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T F S C

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GENERAL STUDIES

Paper : III

Full Marks - 150

Time - Three hours

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

**INSTRUCTION :**

Answers must be written either in English or in Bengali. It must not be answered partly in English and partly in Bengali. This instruction should be followed scrupulously.

**PART - I**

Marks - 30

**(Multiple choice questions)**

Answer all questions. Each question carries one mark.

$1 \times 30 = 30$

Four options are given against each of the following questions. Select the best/correct option from among the four options and write it in the answer script. One example is given.

[Turn over



**Example :** The Independence Day in India is celebrated on

- (a) the 15th August, every year
- (b) the 26th January, every year
- (c) the 2nd October, every year
- (d) None of the above

**Answer :** (a) the 15th August, every year.

**SECTION - A**

1. Which of the following taxes is not imposed and collected by the State Government?
  - (a) Customs Duty
  - (b) Sales Tax
  - (c) Land Revenue
  - (d) Tax on mineral rights
2. The Re Berubari Union case is related to India and Pakistan in the matter of
  - (a) River water distribution
  - (b) Power distribution
  - (c) Territorial distribution
  - (d) Population distribution

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3. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution can Parliament legislate on any subject in the State list ?

- (a) Article-229
- (b) Article-239
- (c) Article-249
- (d) Article-259

4. The Indian President's nominated members in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha respectively are

- (a) 4, 10
- (b) 2, 12
- (c) 6, 15
- (d) 4, 18

5. Which Constitutional Article lays down the provision for a National Commission for SC and ST ?

- (a) Article-337
- (b) Article-334
- (c) Article-338
- (d) Article-339

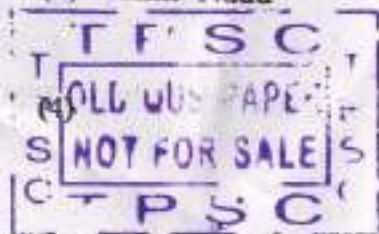
6. According to which Article of Indian Constitution, the High Court has the power to issue writs ?

- (a) Article 32
- (b) Article 222
- (c) Article 226
- (d) Article 31

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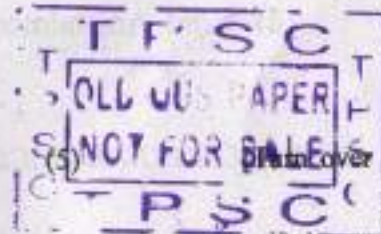
7. Who is the current Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission ?
- (a) Justice A. S. Anand  
 (b) Justice H. L. Dattu  
 (c) Justice S. Rajendra Babu  
 (d) Justice K. Balakrishnan
8. Which part of Indian Constitution is known as Magna Carta ?
- (a) Directive Principles of State Policy  
 (b) Fundamental Rights  
 (c) Judicial Review  
 (d) Amendment Procedure
9. Which is the first State Government that has established special Courts to facilitate time bound disposal of corruption cases ?
- (a) Karnataka  
 (b) Gujarat  
 (c) Andhra Pradesh  
 (d) Tamil Nadu

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10. "The language of the Preamble" of the Indian Constitution is taken from the constitution of
- (a) America  
 (b) Canada  
 (c) Australia  
 (d) Ireland
11. The 'Protection of Human Rights Act' was enacted in India in the year
- (a) 1996  
 (b) 1993  
 (c) 1998  
 (d) 1987.
12. The fundamental principle of Governance is
- (a) Discretion  
 (b) Coercion  
 (c) Accountability  
 (d) Rule of law
13. Legislature of the State under Art. 243 (C) of Indian Constitution does the following activity :
- (a) Make provisions with respect to composition of Panchayati Raj Bodies.  
 (b) Creation of State Finance Corporation  
 (c) Make reservation of SC/ST in Panchayati Raj Bodies.  
 (d) None of these.

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14. Who can initiate impeachment proceedings against the President of India ?

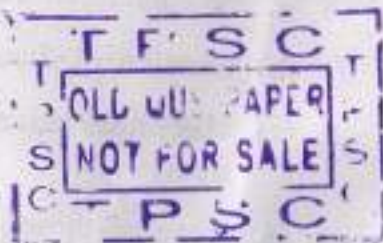
- (a) Either house of Parliament
- (b) Any Vidhan Sabha
- (c) Only Lok Sabha
- (d) Rajya Sabha

15. Which of the following writs is issued by the Court in case of illegal detention of a person ?

- (a) Quo warranto
- (b) Habeas Corpus
- (c) Mandamus
- (d) Certiorari

16. Which among the following Constitutional Amendment Act reduced the age of voting from 21 years to 18 years ?

- (a) 59th Amendment
- (b) 60th Amendment
- (c) 61st Amendment
- (d) 62nd Amendment

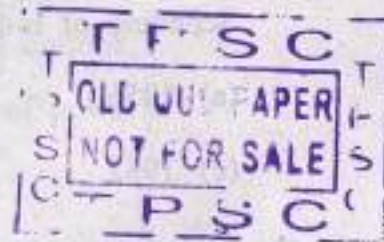


(6)

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17. The Chairman of Union Public Service Commission submits its Annual Report to

- (a) Union Home Minister
- (b) Indian Parliament
- (c) Prime Minister of India
- (d) President of India



18. Which is the oldest known system designed for the redressal of citizen's grievances ?

- (a) Lokpal
- (b) Ombudsman
- (c) Lokayukta
- (d) None of these

19. Which was the first Indian State to establish the institution of Lokayukta ?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Odisha

20. The number of Governors who served/serving Tripura State till date is

- (a) 18
- (b) 16
- (c) 14
- (d) 20

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(7)

[Turn over

21. In which year 'Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council' was brought under Sixth Schedule of Indian Constitution ?

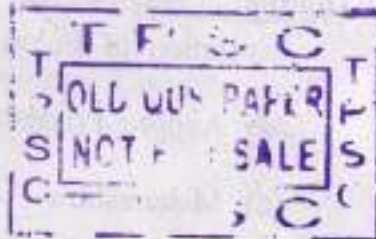
- (a) 1956 (b) 1972  
(c) 1982 (d) 1985

22. Tripura State Planning Board was set up in the year

- (a) 1974 (b) 1973  
(c) 1978 (d) 1981

23. On which date Kokborok language was declared as official language of TIAADC ?

- (a) January 19th, 1979  
(b) April 20th, 1999  
(c) February 10th, 1989  
(d) January 12th, 1993



24. In which year the Agartala Municipal Corporation was formed ?

- (a) 1891 (b) 1991  
(c) 1871 (d) 1931

25. Which country is known as 'the laughing third party' ?

- (a) A country with universal outlook  
(b) A country with balance of power  
(c) A Non-aligned country  
(d) A neutral country

26. Which concept is necessary to secure national security at international level ?

- (a) Collective Law  
(b) Collective Order  
(c) Collective Security  
(d) Collective Stability



27. Which one of the following is not the point in 'Panchsheel' ?

- (a) Mutual Aggression  
(b) Mutual non-interference  
(c) Peaceful co-existence  
(d) Mutual respect for each others territorial integrity and sovereignty.



28. To become a Member in UNO, that a country must be

- (a) a democratic country
- (b) a sovereign independent State
- (c) a socialistic nation
- (d) a theocratic State

29. The UN Sub-Commission on "The Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities" was established in 1947 by

- (a) General Assembly
- (b) Security Council
- (c) Commission on Human Rights
- (d) International Court of Justice

30. Which of the following countries got 'Observer' status in SAARC ?

- (a) South Korea and China
- (b) Russia and China
- (c) Japan and China
- (d) China and Indonesia

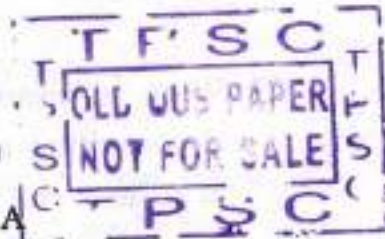
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(10)

PART - II

Marks - 60

SECTION - A



Write short answers to any *three* of the following questions. Each question carries 5 marks :

5×3=15

- 31. Explain the concept of Integrity of the Nation.
- 32. How are Human Rights defined in Human Rights Protection Act, 1993 ?
- 33. Explain Judicial Review.
- 34. Explain the Fundamental Rights and Duties enshrined in Indian Constitution.

SECTION - B

Write short answers to any *three* of the following questions. Each question carries 5 marks :

5×3=15

- 35. Critically examine the role of civil securities in India. 5
- 36. Write a note on State Finance Commission. 5

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(11)

[Turn over

37. What is pressure group? Discuss the main characteristics and functions of pressure groups in India.

2+3=5

38. Examine the ways and means to strengthen ethical and moral values in governance. 5

### SECTION - C

Write short answers to any *two* of the following questions. Each question carries 5 marks :

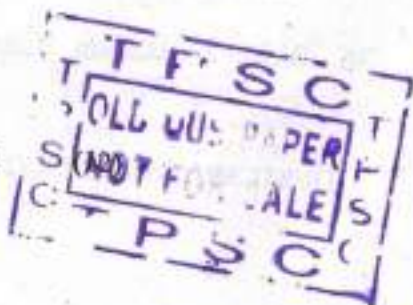
5×2=10

39. Write a short note on role of Panchayati Raj Institution in Tripura with emphasis on MGNREGA scheme.

40. Explain the composition and functions of Agartala Municipal Corporation.

41. Write a note on creation and general mandate of Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council.

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### SECTION - D

Write short answers to any *two* of the following questions. Each question carries 5 marks

5×2=10

42. Explain why India needs a Foreign Policy of its own.

43. Analyse the status of India's relations with South East Asian countries.

44. Discuss the achievements of 'Act-East Policy' of India in development of N.E. States.

### SECTION - E

Write short answers to any *two* of the following questions. Each question carries 5 marks :

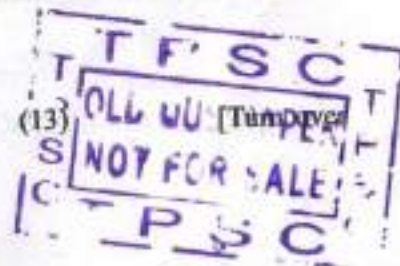
5×2=10

45. Explain why India needs membership in UN Security Council.

46. Write a note on International Court of Justice.

47. Trace out the history of WHO (World Health Organisation).

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PART - III

Marks - 60

SECTION - A

Answer any two of the following questions. Each question carries 12 marks :  $12 \times 2 = 24$

- 48. Explain the role played by Part-IV of Indian Constitution in promoting social, economic and political justice to citizens of India.
- 49. Explain the Centre-State administrative relations in India.
- 50. Examine the role played by Right to Information Act in reforming Indian administrative system.

SECTION - B

Answer any one of the following questions. Each questions carries 12 marks :  $12 \times 1 = 12$

- 51. Analyse the role of Bureaucracy in Indian Political System.
- 52. Discuss in detail the pros and cons of Presidential system and Parliamentary form of Government.

SECTION - C

Answer any one of the following questions. Each question carries 12 marks :  $12 \times 1 = 12$

- 53. Explain the impact of India's foreign policy on India-China relations. 12
- 54. What is soft power ? 'India is emerging as a soft power in the world.' Discuss.  $2 + 10 = 12$

SECTION - D

Answer any one of the following questions. Each question carries 12 marks :  $12 \times 1 = 12$

- 55. Write a note on South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC). What is the relevance of SAARC in the present ?  $6 + 6 = 12$
- 56. Discuss the role and significance of United Nations Organisation (UNO) in world for climate change. 12

