

Ba/Bc/MIL-Alte-1

2 0 2 3

(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH

Paper : MIL-Alte-1

(Modern Indian Literature)

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

The questions are of equal value

1. (a) Write a detailed note on gender inequality and construction of gender roles in Indian literature.

Or

- (b) Examine the theme of conflict and resistance in Indian literature.

Or

- (c) Discuss the role of community, religion and caste in Indian literature.

(2)

2. (a) Compare and contrast Kamala Das' *An Introduction* with the poem, *Background, Casually* by Nissim Ezekiel.

Or

- (b) Examine the poem, *Women* as dealing with the pain of the female protagonist underlining the inequalities based on gender.

Or

- (c) Discuss Temsula Ao's *The Old Storyteller* as a poem that is concerned with a culture under the threat of being lost forever.

3. (a) Discuss the environmental issues in *The Kaziranga Trail*.

Or

- (b) Examine *The Kaziranga Trail* as an adventure story.

4. (a) *The Inner Rooms* articulates the feelings and emotional reaction of Amba as a woman to the injustice and humiliations hurled upon her by the male chauvinists of her time. Discuss.

Or

- (b) What is the significance of the title, *Engine Trouble*? Discuss in detail.

(3)

5. (a) Examine the theme of gender inequality and woman subjugation in *Lights Out*.

Or

- (b) Write, in detail, a critical analysis of the play, *Lights Out*.

2 0 2 3

(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

ENGLISH

(Honours)

Paper : ENGHONS-3

(**Indian Writing in English**)

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

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

1. (a) Briefly enumerate the major concerns of the Indian English novel. 15

Or

- (b) What are the major themes in the Indian English poetry?

2. (a) Comment on the Indian sense and sensibility in the poems of Nissim Ezekiel with reference to *Night of the Scorpion* and *Enterprise*. 15

Or

2023

(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

HISTORY

(Honours)

Paper : HIS-HC 201

(History of India—II)

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

The questions are of equal value

UNIT—I

1. Write a note on the expansion of agrarian economy between C 200 BCE to 300 CE.

Or

Discuss the growth of trade in India during the ancient period.

(b) Write a critical analysis of the poem, *An Introduction* by Kamala Das.

3. (a) Write an essay on the significance of the title, *The Shadow Lines* by Amitav Ghosh. 15

Or

(b) Comment on the education system in *Swami and Friends*.

4. (a) Critically analyze the crises in the story, *Two Lady Rams*. 15

Or

(b) *Swimming Lesson* deals with the issues of cultural adjustment, racism and loneliness. Discuss.

5. (a) Write a short note on the theme of gender discrimination in the play, *Tara*. 15

Or

(b) Describe the importance of family in Mahesh Dattani's, *Tara*.

(2)

UNIT—II

2. Explain, in detail, the administrative system under the Mauryan rule.

Or

Describe the Kushana rule in India with special reference to Kanishka.

UNIT—III

3. Discuss the Varna system in early medieval India.

Or

Do you agree with the view that the Gupta period was a 'Golden Age'? Give reasons in support of your answers.

UNIT—IV

4. Describe how Purusharthas and Samskaras guided the social life of Indians.

Or

Describe, in detail, the key features of Mahayana Buddhism.

(3)

UNIT—V

5. Write an essay on the growth and development of the Tamil literature.

Or

Examine the progress in the field of art and architecture during the Gupta period.

2 0 2 3

(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Honours)

Paper : POL/H/C-3

(Political Theory : Concepts and Debates)

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

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

1. Define liberty. Discuss freedom as emancipation and development. 3+12=15

Or

Analyze J. S. Mill's concept on liberty. 15

2. What do you understand by the term 'equality of opportunity'? Explain. 15

Or

Based on egalitarian arguments, examine whether absolute equality is possible in any society.

3. What is justice? Discuss John Rawls' theory of justice. 3+12=15

Or

"If punishment generally serves certain purposes or functions, then presumeably so does death penalty."

Based on the above given assumption, justify capital punishment. 15

4. What is natural rights? Discuss in brief moral and legal rights. 3+12=15

Or

Examine the three generations of rights. 15

5. Define political obligation. Examine on what grounds can individuals exercise political resistance. 3+12=15

Or

What is meant by multiculturalism? Examine the relationship between multiculturalism and toleration. 3+12=15

2023

(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

(Honours)

Paper No. : SOC/H/C-3

(Introduction to Sociology—II)

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Discuss in detail the origin of positivism in the light of Saint-Simon and Auguste Comte. 7½+7½=15

Or

Elaborate on the Georg Simmel theory of sociability. 15

(2)

2. Discuss Emile Durkheim's contribution to the theory of social solidarity. 15

Or

Discuss in detail the idea of social structure as developed by A. R. Radcliffe-Brown.

3. Elaborate on Talcott Parson's AGIL theory. 15

Or

Discuss Malinowski's theory of needs.

4. What do you understand by social action? Evaluate Weber's concept of social action. 5+10=15

Or

Explain the dramaturgical approach of Goffman. 15

5. What do you understand by Karl Marx's dialectical materialism? Explain in detail. 15

Or

Explain the power elite theory of Charles Wright Mills.

L23—1800/491

Ba/SOC/H/C-3

Ba/HIS-HGE/RC-201

2023

(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

HISTORY

Paper No. : HIS-HGE/RC-201

[History of India (C 1206 to 1757)]

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Assess the contribution of Iltutmish in the foundation of the Delhi Sultanate. 10

Or

Discuss the administrative and economic reforms of Alauddin Khilji. 5+5=10

2. Explain the factors responsible for the decline of Delhi Sultanate. 10

L23/487a

(Turn Over)

Or

Discuss in brief the rise and fall of
Vijayanagar Kingdom. 6+4=10

3. Estimate the achievements of Akbar the
Great. 10

Or

Briefly examine the various reforms of
Sher Shah Suri. 10

4. Describe the rise of Maratha power under the
leadership of Shivaji. 10

Or

Trace the emergence and growth of the
Jagirdari system under the Mughals. 10

5. Examine the contribution of the Mughal
rulers to art and architecture. 10³

Or

Briefly discuss the emergence of Bhakti
Movement during the medieval period. 10

2023

(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

HISTORY

Paper No. : HIS-HGE/RC-201

[**History of India (C 1206 to 1757)**]

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 15)

Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the
brackets provided : 1×15=15

1. The founder of the Mamluk dynasty is

(a) Muhammad Ghori ()

(b) Qutb-ud-Din Aibak ()

(c) Iltutmish ()

(2)

2. The First Sultan of Delhi who accepted predominance of Islamic law and the Ulema in administering the State is
- (a) Alauddin Khilji ()
 - (b) Firuz Tughlaq ()
 - (c) Balban ()
3. Muhammad bin Tughluq started the
- (a) Dagh system ()
 - (b) Huliya system ()
 - (c) Token currency ()
4. Bahmani Kingdom was founded in the year
- (a) 1347 ()
 - (b) 1349 ()
 - (c) 1420 ()
5. The famous Moroccan traveller who visited India in 1334 is
- (a) Marco Polo ()
 - (b) Ibn Battuta ()
 - (c) Amir Khosrow ()
6. Land directly administered by Central Government is
- (a) Khudkasht ()
 - (b) Khalisa ()
 - (c) Polaj ()

(3)

7. The First Battle of Panipat was fought between
- (a) Babur and Rana Sanga ()
 - (b) Babur and Ibrahim Lodi ()
 - (c) Akbar and Hemu ()
8. The Mughal ruler Jahangir is famous for
- (a) Dahsala system ()
 - (b) Deccan policy ()
 - (c) Golden chain of justice ()
9. Akbar introduced Din-i-Ilahi because he
- (a) desired to convert the Hindus ()
 - (b) lost faith in Islam ()
 - (c) desired a synthesis of all religions known to him ()
10. Mir Bakshi of the Mughal emperors was head of the department of
- (a) Karkhanas ()
 - (b) foreign affairs ()
 - (c) army organization ()
11. 'Mansab' means
- (a) a rank or office ()
 - (b) a military general ()
 - (c) grant of revenue-free land ()

(4)

(5)

12. During whose reign Mughal painting reached its zenith?

(a) Shah Jahan ()

(b) Jahangir ()

(c) Aurangzeb ()

13. Kabir was a disciple of

(a) Ramanuja ()

(b) Ramananda ()

(c) Guru Nanak ()

14. A common feature of all Bhakti Saints was that they

(a) rejected the authority of priestly class ()

(b) encouraged idol worship ()

(c) composed their verses in a language understood by followers ()

15. The Sufi sect which became most popular in India is

(a) Firdausi ()

(b) Chishti ()

(c) Suhrawardi ()

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

Write short notes on the following :

2×5=10

1. Razia Sultana

Or

Chihalgani

(6)

2. Iqtadari system

Or

Mahmud Gawan

(7)

3. Babur

Or

Aurangzeb's religious policy

(8)

4. Mansabdari system

Or

Two reasons for the decline of Mughal empire

(9)

5. Sufism

Or

Kabir

Ba/POL/GE-2/DSC-2

2 0 2 3

(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : POL/GE-2/DSC-2

(Indian Government and Politics)

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

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

1. Discuss the approaches to the study of Indian politics. 10

Or

Examine the nature of the State of India as a liberal State.

2. Describe the main features of the Indian Constitution. 10

(2)

Or

Critically discuss the Fundamental Rights incorporated in the Indian Constitution.

3. Examine the powers and positions of the President of India. 10

Or

Discuss the powers and functions of the Chief Minister.

4. What is secularism? Describe the nature of India as a secular State. 2+8=10

Or

Explain the role of caste in the Indian politics. 10

5. "The era of coalition governments are running in India." Discuss the working system. 10

Or

What do you understand by party system? Mention the characteristics of party system in India. 3+7=10

2 0 2 3

(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : POL/GE-2/DSC-2

(**Indian Government and Politics**)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 15)

Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×15=15

1. The Constitution of India was inaugurated on

(a) 26th January, 1950 ()

(b) 26th January, 1949 ()

(c) 26th February, 1950 ()

(d) 26th February, 1949 ()

2. The Directive Principles of State Policy incorporated in

- (a) Part III ()
- (b) Part IV ()
- (c) Part II ()
- (d) Part I ()

3. Constitutionally the Chief Minister is appointed by the

- (a) Prime Minister ()
- (b) President ()
- (c) Governor of the State ()
- (d) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court ()

4. Laws made by the Parliament on the State subject during a national emergency become inoperative _____ after the emergency has ceased to operate.

- (a) 3 months ()
- (b) 6 months ()
- (c) 9 months ()
- (d) 8 months ()

5. The Judges of the Supreme Court can hold office till they attain the age of

- (a) 62 years ()
- (b) 64 years ()
- (c) 65 years ()
- (d) 63 years ()

6. Which Article of the Constitution deals with the Right to Education?

- (a) Article 14 ()
- (b) Article 21 ()
- (c) Article 21-A ()
- (d) Article 74 (I) ()

7. Which of the following is the total membership of the Lok Sabha?

- (a) 543 ()
- (b) 542 ()
- (c) 546 ()
- (d) 545 ()

8. India is a secular State by the Constitutional Amendments of

- (a) 42nd ()
- (b) 43rd ()
- (c) 45th ()
- (d) 48th ()

9. Caste was described by Jayaprakash Narayan as

- (a) factor of politics ()
- (b) social symbol ()
- (c) sources of unity ()
- (d) major political parties ()

10. 'Class' as a group of people coming together with a common perspective in respect of

- (a) economic interest ()
- (b) social interest ()
- (c) cultural interest ()
- (d) political interest ()

11. Patriarchy is a social system where

- (a) men have authority over women ()
- (b) women have authority over men ()
- (c) there is equal power relations ()
- (d) All of the above ()

12. The Indian National Congress was established in the year

- (a) 1885 ()
- (b) 1886 ()
- (c) 1890 ()
- (d) 1895 ()

13. The major national political parties in India are

- (a) INC, BJP, CPI, CPM and BSP ()
- (b) INC, BJP, TMC, SP and BSP ()
- (c) BJP, JD(U), AIDMK, CPI and CPM ()
- (d) TDP, TMC, INC, Shiv Sena and AGP ()

(6)

14. The regional political parties have posed the most powerful challenge to

- (a) single-party dominance ()
- (b) ethnic nationalism ()
- (c) reservations and accommodation ()
- (d) multi-party coalition politics ()

15. Coalition politics has been largely a product of

- (a) single-party system ()
- (b) Bi-party system ()
- (c) multi-party system ()
- (d) None of the above ()

(7)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

Answer/Write short notes on (any five) :

2×5=10

1. Gandhian theory of State

2. Directive Principles of State Policy

3. Political homogeneity

(10)

4. Causes for the growth of communalism

(11)

5. Criteria for recognition of political party

(12)

6. Popular sovereignty

(13)

7. What do you understand by patriarchy?

Ba/SOC/H/GE-2/G/DSC-1 B

2023

(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

Paper : SOC/H/GE-2/G/DSC-1 B

(Gender and Violence)

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

1. Examine the various types of gender-based violence.

Or

Analyze the human rights perspective on gender-based violence.

2. Write an essay on dowry violence.

Or

Discuss the nature of caste-based gender violence.

3. "Sexual harassment of women at workplace is on rise." Discuss.

Or

What do you mean by gender and conflict situation? Discuss.

4. Discuss how the mass media influence gender-based violence.

Or

Explain on objectification of women as a factor of gender-based violence.

5. Give an account on how various organizations help in addressing gender-based violence.

Or

Discuss in brief the legislative provisions to prevent violence against women in India.

★★★

Ba/SOC/H/GE-2/G/DSC-1 B

2 0 2 3

(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

Paper : SOC/H/GE-2/G/DSC-1 B

(**Gender and Violence**)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 15)

Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×15=15

1. Which of the following is a forcible physical assault on a female against her will?

- (a) Incest ()
- (b) Robbery ()
- (c) Rape ()
- (d) Eve teasing ()

(2)

2. Domestic violence includes all, *except*
- (a) marital rape ()
 - (b) stalking ()
 - (c) date rape ()
 - (d) intimate partner violence ()
3. Patriarchal society means
- (a) a society dominated by men ()
 - (b) a society dominated by women ()
 - (c) a society dominated by all genders ()
 - (d) a society dominated by married men ()
4. The protection of the Human Rights Act in India was enacted in the year
- (a) 1993 ()
 - (b) 1994 ()
 - (c) 1995 ()
 - (d) 1996 ()
5. In which case reference does the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act enshrine and encompass almost all the guidelines given?
- (a) Nirbhaya ()
 - (b) Mathura ()
 - (c) Visakha ()
 - (d) Bhanwar ()

(3)

6. Untouchability is abolished under the ____ of the Indian Constitution.
- (a) Article 17 ()
 - (b) Article 202 ()
 - (c) Article 143 ()
 - (d) Article 27 ()
7. The declaration on the elimination of violence against women was made by the United Nations General Assembly in
- (a) 1981 ()
 - (b) 1993 ()
 - (c) 1988 ()
 - (d) 1979 ()
8. Which of the following Acts is made to prohibit the practice of dowry?
- (a) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1971 ()
 - (b) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 ()
 - (c) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1951 ()
 - (d) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1967 ()
9. Gender-based violence in family includes
- (a) child marriage ()
 - (b) honor killing ()
 - (c) female genital mutilation ()
 - (d) All of the above ()

10. Objectification of women means

- (a) seeing or treating a woman as an object ()
- (b) sexually oriented depictions of women ()
- (c) sexual objectification of women ()
- (d) All of the above ()

11. NCW stands for

- (a) National Council for Women ()
- (b) National Committee for Women ()
- (c) National Commission for Women ()
- (d) National Congress for Women ()

12. What is Section 376 of the Indian Penal Code?

- (a) Unlawful compulsory labour ()
- (b) Punishment for rape ()
- (c) Unwanted offences ()
- (d) Rape ()

13. One of the causes for gender inequality is

- (a) good medical care ()
- (b) freedom of speech ()
- (c) uneven access to education ()
- (d) strong legal protection ()

14. Which organization defined violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats to such acts, coercious or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life"?

- (a) Nagaland Commission for Women ()
- (b) United Mothers' Association ()
- (c) United Nations ()
- (d) Naga Mothers' Association ()

15. Which is known to be the third gender?

- (a) Male ()
- (b) Female ()
- (c) Transgender ()
- (d) Homosexual ()

(6)

SECTION—II
(Marks : 10)

Answer any *five* of the following in short :

2×5=10

1. Define gender.

(7)

2. What is gender violence?

(8)

3. What is domestic violence?

(9)

4. Write two types of helplines provided to address gender-based violence.

(10)

5. Give two examples of gender conflict.

(11)

6. What is cyber crime against women?

(12)

7. Write a short note on the status of women in Nagaland.

(13)

8. What is human trafficking?

Ba/Bc/EC2.GE2/DSC1B

2 0 2 3

(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper No. : EC2.GE2/DSC1B

(**Principles of Microeconomics—II**)

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

(**PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE**)

(*Marks : 50*)

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

Answer **five** questions, taking **one** from each Unit

UNIT—I

1. State and explain the axioms of consumer's preference theory. 10
2. Explain graphically utility maximization with the two-good case. 10

UNIT—II

3. Explain the income and substitution effects in case of an inferior good with the help of Slutsky's approach.
4. Explain the Revealed Preference Theory.

UNIT—III

5. What is Cobb-Douglas production function? What are its important properties? Explain with a diagram. 2+3+5=10
6. Explain the production function with one-variable input.

UNIT—IV

7. Explain the modern theory of cost.
8. Explain real and pecuniary economies of scale.

UNIT—V

9. What are the causes of shifts in the labour demand curve? Explain with a diagram. 5+5=10
10. Explain the wage determination in a perfectly competitive labour market.

Ba/Bc/EC2.GE2/DSC1B

2 0 2 3

(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper No. : EC2.GE2/DSC1B

(Principles of Microeconomics—II)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

A. Choose the correct answer by putting a Tick (✓) mark
in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. Income, wealth and prices define

(a) a budget constraint ()

(b) expenditure function ()

(c) expenditure minimization ()

(d) expenditure maximization ()

(2)

2. The function that measures the preference of the consumers in their consumption of goods and services is
- (a) expenditure function ()
 - (b) production function ()
 - (c) consumption function ()
 - (d) utility function ()
3. Income effect on demand for a product is a change in the demand for a product due to
- (a) change in the real income of the consumers ()
 - (b) change in the per capita NI ()
 - (c) change in the money income of the consumers ()
 - (d) All of the above ()
4. Revealed Preference theory was propounded by
- (a) J. S. Mill ()
 - (b) P. A. Samuelson ()
 - (c) J. R. Hicks ()
 - (d) A. K. Sen ()

(3)

5. The Total Product (TP) is maximum, when
- (a) $MP = AP$ ()
 - (b) $MP < 0$ ()
 - (c) $MP = 0$ ()
 - (d) $AP = 0$ ()
6. Returns to scale refers to the effect on total output of changes on
- (a) all the inputs simultaneously ()
 - (b) a factor ()
 - (c) various inputs separately ()
 - (d) None of the above ()
7. Which of the following cost curves is not U-shaped?
- (a) AVC ()
 - (b) AFC ()
 - (c) AC ()
 - (d) MC ()

8. Derived demand is also known as
- (a) output demand ()
 - (b) consumption demand ()
 - (c) production demand ()
 - (d) input demand ()
9. According to Marginal Productivity of Labour, wages are
- (a) equal to the value of the average product for labour ()
 - (b) equal to the value of the marginal product of labour ()
 - (c) less than the value of the marginal product of labour ()
 - (d) more than the value of the marginal product of labour ()
10. Which of the following is an implicit cost?
- (a) Cost of raw materials ()
 - (b) Service rendered by an entrepreneur in his own firm ()
 - (c) Interest on borrowed money ()
 - (d) Payments for power and fuel ()

B. Indicate whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

1. All Giffen goods are inferior goods but all inferior goods are not Giffen goods. (T / F)
2. The shift in the labour demand curve is due to the change in the wage rate. (T / F)
3. The expenditure function and the indirect utility function are inversely related. (T / F)
4. Short-run Average Cost Curve is also known as an envelope curve. (T / F)
5. In a linear production function the inputs cannot be substituted. (T / F)

(6)

C. Write short notes on any *five* of the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$

1. Utility function

(7)

2. MRTS

(8)

3. Intertemporal choice

(9)

4. Linear production function

(10)

5. Gross demand and Net demand

(11)

6. Money cost and Real cost

7. Derived demand

8. Elasticity of substitution

Ba/Bc/Bs/AECC-2

2023

(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Paper : AECC-2 : EVS

Full Marks : 37½

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 2 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Objective Type)

Put a Tick mark against the correct answer in the box provided :

½ × 15 = 7½

1. The part of the earth and its atmosphere in which organisms live is called

(a) biosphere

(b) biome

(c) biotic

(d) air

2. The Environment Day is celebrated on

- (a) 23rd July
- (b) 10th May
- (c) 5th June
- (d) 10th December

3. Trophic structure may be shown graphically by ecological pyramid. Which of the following ecological pyramids will always have a true upright pyramid shape?

- (a) Pyramid of numbers
- (b) Pyramid of biomass
- (c) Pyramid of energy
- (d) All of the above

4. The last stage of a succession is known as

- (a) invasion
- (b) stabilization
- (c) nudation
- (d) reaction

5. Which of the following water-related vector diseases causes fever and chronic swelling of the legs in human?

- (a) Dengue
- (b) Chikungunya
- (c) Filariasis
- (d) Cholera

6. Which of the following two regions from India are hot-spots?

- (a) Eastern Himalayas and Western Ghats
- (b) Western Himalayas and Eastern Ghats
- (c) Northern Himalayas and Western Ghats
- (d) Southern Himalayas and Western Ghats

7. Which of the following is not a type of *ex-situ* conservation method?

- (a) Botanical garden
- (b) Zoological park
- (c) Wildlife sanctuary
- (d) Gene bank

8. TUCN' stands for

- (a) Inter-State Unity of Culture Nature
- (b) Indian Union Congress Nation
- (c) International Unity on Community and Nationality
- (d) International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

9. If individuals of a species remain alive only in captivity or other human controlled conditions, the species is said to be

- (a) ecologically extinct
- (b) mass extinct
- (c) extinct in the wild
- (d) anthropogenic extinct

10. The illegal collection of indigenous plants by corporations for their own use is known as

- (a) biopiracy
- (b) biomagnification
- (c) biodegradation
- (d) None of the above

11. The water pollution that occurs due to contaminants that enter a waterway from a single, identifiable source is known as

- (a) point source pollution
- (b) non-point source pollution
- (c) man-made pollution
- (d) None of the above

12. A decibel is the standard for measurement of

- (a) noise
- (b) temperature
- (c) pressure
- (d) None of the above

13. Which of the following processes is involved in the primary treatment of water?

- (a) Screening and sedimentation
- (b) Trickling filters
- (c) Activated sludge process
- (d) Oxidation ponds

14. What is the correct order of 3Rs of waste management?

- (a) Reuse, Reduce and Recycle
- (b) Recycle, Reduce and Reuse
- (c) Reduce, Reuse and Recycle
- (d) Reuse, Recycle and Reduce

15. According to Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Amended Rule, 2018, which colour is used for human anatomical waste?

- (a) Yellow
- (b) Red
- (c) White
- (d) Blue

(Short Answer Type)

16. Answer any *five* questions :

1×5=5

(a) Define food chain and food web.

(b) What is population growth?

(c) What is biogeochemical cycle?

(d) What is photochemical smog?

(e) What are *in-situ* and *ex-situ* methods of conservation?

(f) What is bioprospecting?

(10)

(g) Define air pollution.

(h) What is eutrophication?

(11)

(i) What is hazardous waste?

(12)

SECTION—B
(Descriptive Type)

Answer any *five* of the following questions : 5×5=25

1. Explain the structure and function of atmosphere.

(13)

2. What is ecological succession? Describe the process involved in it.

(14)

3. Define sustainable development. Mention the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

(15)

4. What are the major threats to biodiversity?

(16)

5. Write a short note on Indigenous Traditional Knowledge (ITK).

(17)

6. Write a short note on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). Give example.

(18)

7. What is solid waste? Mention the different methods of solid waste management.

Ba/Bc/Bs/AECC-2/467

(19)

8. Explain the different methods of wastewater treatment.

Ba/Bc/Bs/AECC-2/467

(20)

9. Discuss the values of biodiversity.

(21)

10. Write a short note on energy flow in ecosystem.