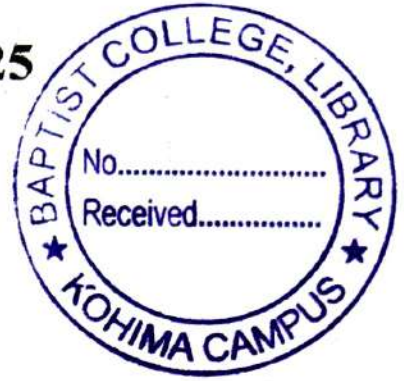


**Baptist College, Kohima**  
**NU End Term Examination, 2025**  
**B.A & B.Com 4<sup>th</sup> Semester**  
**Subject: VAC**  
**Paper: Leadership**



**Full mark: 37.5**

**Pass mark: 40%**

**I. Multiple Choice Questions. (0.5 X 15= 7.5)**

1. Which of the following best defines leadership?
  - A. Managing daily operations
  - B. Controlling a group through rules
  - C. Influencing others to achieve a common goal
  - D. Enforcing discipline in a team
2. What is the primary difference between a leader and a manager?
  - A. Managers inspire, leaders control
  - B. Leaders focus on processes, managers focus on vision
  - C. Leaders create vision, managers implement it
  - D. There is no difference
3. Which leadership style involves including team members in decision-making?
  - A. Autocratic
  - B. Laissez-faire
  - C. Transformational
  - D. Democratic
4. What does transformational leadership focus on?
  - A. Reward and punishment
  - B. Task delegation
  - C. Inspiring and motivating followers
  - D. Strict control of behavior
5. A leader who gives little to no direction and lets the group make decisions independently is practicing which style?
  - A. Democratic
  - B. Autocratic
  - C. Transformational
  - D. Laissez-faire

6. Emotional intelligence in leadership primarily involves:
  - A. IQ and technical skills
  - B. Physical stamina and appearance
  - C. Self-awareness, empathy, and social skills
  - D. Strict decision-making ability
7. What is the most important aspect of effective communication for a leader?
  - A. Using technical language
  - B. Speaking frequently
  - C. Active listening
  - D. Giving orders clearly
8. When a conflict arises within a team, a good leader should first:
  - A. Take sides immediately
  - B. Avoid the situation entirely
  - C. Gather facts and listen to all perspectives
  - D. Punish those involved
9. Which action best demonstrates team-building leadership?
  - A. Assigning tasks without collaboration
  - B. Encouraging competition over cooperation
  - C. Fostering trust and open communication
  - D. Micromanaging team activities
10. A key role of a mentor in leadership is to:
  - A. Criticize mistakes to prevent them
  - B. Focus on personal performance only
  - C. Guide and support the professional growth of others
  - D. Assign routine tasks
11. Effective planning in leadership involves:
  - A. Doing everything personally
  - B. Reacting only when problems arise
  - C. Setting goals, defining steps, and allocating resources
  - D. Focusing only on short-term tasks



12. Which quality is essential for a leader to earn trust from the team?
- A. Strictness
  - B. Charisma
  - C. Integrity
  - D. Popularity
13. How can a leader most effectively motivate a team?
- A. By offering frequent promotions
  - B. By setting a clear vision and involving them in the process
  - C. By reducing their responsibilities
  - D. By avoiding criticism
14. The word "Communication" is derived from which Latin word?
- A. Communis
  - B. Communicare
  - C. Communitas
  - D. Commentare.
15. Which of the following is an example of interpersonal conflict?
- A. A disagreement between two department over budget allocation.
  - B. A person struggling to make difficult decision.
  - C. A clash between two employees over work responsibilities.
  - D. A company facing competition in the market.

II. Write short answer (**Any five**) (1 x 5) =5.

- 1. Define Leadership.
- 2. Why is active listening important for a leader when communicating with their team.
- 3. Why is it important for a leader to adapt their style in different situation?
- 4. Why is it important for a leader to have good communication skills.
- 5. **True or false:** Gender has no influence on perception on leadership style.
- 6. Why do we need leaders?
- 7. Define Conflict
- 8. Mention the difference between team and group.

### **III. Descriptive Type Questions. (5 x 5=25)**

**Answer any five from the following**

**Q1. Discuss the personal characteristics associated with leadership – leadership trait.**

**Q2. Discuss the process of communication.**

**Q3. Explain Conflict Management.**

**Q4. Explain Team Building.**

**Q5. Gender and Leadership**

**Q6. Leader performance.**

**Q7. Planning and Organizing.**

**Q8. Training and Mentoring.**

**Q9. Describe Autocratic and Democratic Leadership Style with example.**

**Q10. Describe Transactional and Transformational Leaders with example.**

**Ba/HIS/MN-401**



**2 0 2 5**

**( FYUGP )**

**( 4th Semester )**

**HISTORY**

**( MINOR )**

**Paper : HIS/MN-401**

**[ History of India (C. 1526-1605) ]**

**Full Marks : 75**

**Pass Marks : 40%**

**Time : 3 hours**

**( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )**

**( Marks : 50 )**

*The questions are of equal value*

1. (a) Elaborate on the Persian literary sources during the Mughal period.

*Or*

- (b) Discuss the development of vernacular literatures during the Mughal period.

( 2 )

2. (a) Give an account of Babur's invasion of India and its significance.

Or

- (b) Give an account of Humayun's struggle for empire.

3. (a) Give an account of the Mansabdari and Jagirdari systems under Akbar.

Or

- (b) Examine the religious policy of Akbar.

4. (a) Explain the process of incorporation of Rajputs into the Mughal nobility.

Or

- (b) Discuss Akbar's annexation policy towards Gujarat and the Deccan.

5. (a) Discuss the agricultural production and crop patterns during the Mughal period.

Or

- (b) Give an account on the trade routes and patterns of internal commerce during the Mughal period.

★★★



**Subject Code : Ba/HIS/MN-401**

**To be filled in by the Candidate**

BA / BSc / BCom / BBA / BCA  
4th Semester End Term  
Examination, 2025 (FYUGP)

Subject .....

Paper .....

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

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Scrutiniser(s)

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Examiner(s)

**Booklet No. A 1782**

Date Stamp .....

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BA / BSc / BCom / BBA / BCA  
4th Semester End Term  
Examination, 2025 (FYUGP)

Roll No. ....

Regn. No. ....

Subject .....

Paper .....

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

Booklet No. B .....

Signature of  
Invigilator(s)



2025

( FYUGP )

( 4th Semester )



**HISTORY**

( MINOR )

Paper : HIS/MN-401

**[ History of India (C. 1526-1605) ]**

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

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

SECTION—I

( Marks : 15 )

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

1. The *Ain-i Akbari* was written by whom among the following scholars?

- (a) Akbar ( )
- (b) Babur ( )
- (c) Abul Fazl ( )



2. In which language was the *Mahabharata* written?
- (a) Urdu ( )
- (b) Sanskrit ( )
- (c) Persian ( )
3. The First Battle of Panipat was fought between
- (a) Babur and Akbar ( )
- (b) Babur and Ibrahim Lodi ( )
- (c) Daulat Khan Lodi and the Mughal Empire ( )
4. The Battle of Kannauj where Humayun was defeated was fought in which year?
- (a) 1540 ( )
- (b) 1545 ( )
- (c) 1550 ( )
5. What was the official language of the Mughal Court?
- (a) Sanskrit ( )
- (b) Persian ( )
- (c) Turkish ( )
6. Under the classification of land, 'Parauti' was cultivated
- (a) after one year ( )
- (b) after two years ( )
- (c) after three years ( )

7. Which battle marked the final conquest of the Rajput resistance under Akbar?
- (a) The Battle of Haldighati (1576) ( )
  - (b) The Battle of Panipat (1556) ( )
  - (c) The Battle of Khanwa (1527) ( )
8. Raja Todar Mal was a minister in the department of
- (a) finance ( )
  - (b) law ( )
  - (c) military ( )
9. Under the Mansabdari system, what did a Mansab represent?
- (a) Land ownership ( )
  - (b) Military rank ( )
  - (c) Religious title ( )
10. Jizya tax on non-Muslims was abolished by Akbar in
- (a) 1562 ( )
  - (b) 1563 ( )
  - (c) 1564 ( )

11. Who was the Rajput leader who allied with Akbar and became a key noble in the Mughal Court?
- (a) Raja Udai Singh ( )
  - (b) Raja Man Singh ( )
  - (c) Raja Bhagwant Das ( )
12. Who led the Mughal army in the conquest of Bengal?
- (a) Munim Khan ( )
  - (b) Akbar ( )
  - (c) Raja Todar Mal ( )
13. Which administrative system assigned land to nobles in return for services?
- (a) Iqta system ( )
  - (b) Ryotwari system ( )
  - (c) Jagirdari system ( )
14. The main inland trade route during the Mughal period connected
- (a) Delhi to Kabul ( )
  - (b) Agra to Surat ( )
  - (c) All of the above ( )
15. Which Mughal port was the most important for overseas trade?
- (a) Madras ( )
  - (b) Surat ( )
  - (c) Calicut ( )



( 5 )

SECTION—II

( Marks : 10 )

**B.** Write short notes on the following :

2×5=10

1. *Akbarnama*

Or

*The Ramayana*

2. The Second Battle of Panipat, 1556

*Or*

Sher Shah

3. Zabt system

Or

Bairam Khan



4. Four indigenous groups in the Mughal nobility

Or

Conquest of Bengal

5. Dahsala system

*Or*

Overseas trade

★ ★ ★



**Ba/POL/H/M-4**

**2 0 2 5**

**( FYUGP )**

**( 4th Semester )**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**( MINOR )**

**Paper : POL/H/M-4**

**( Perspective on International Relations  
and World History )**

*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. (a) Define International Relations. Analyze the development of International Relations as an academic discipline.

3+7=10

*Or*

- (b) Explain the relevance of the Treaty of Westphalia in shaping the modern International State system.

10

( 2 )

2. (a) What are the six principles of Hans J. Morgenthau's realist theory of international politics, and how do they explain the behaviour of States in the international system? 10

Or

- (b) Explain the core principles of liberalism and neo-liberalism in the context of International Relations. 10

3. (a) Discuss feminist perspective in International Relations. 10

Or

- (b) Discuss the World System theory and its significance in the study of global politics. 10

4. (a) Discuss the causes and consequences of World War I. 5+5=10

Or

- (b) Analyze the rise of Fascism and Nazism and their role in leading to World War II. 10



( 3 )

5. (a) Discuss the causes leading to the disintegration of the USSR. 10

Or

- (b) Explain the post-Cold War development, focusing on the emergence of multipolarity. 10

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Subject Code : Ba/POL/H/M-4

To be filled in by the Candidate

BA / BSc / BCom / BBA / BCA  
4th Semester End Term  
Examination, 2025 (FYUGP)

Subject .....

Paper .....

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

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4th Semester End Term  
Examination, 2025 (FYUGP)

Roll No. ....

Regn. No. ....

Subject .....

Paper .....

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

Booklet No. B .....

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Invigilator(s)

**Ba/POL/H/M-4**

**2 0 2 5**

( FYUGP )

( 4th Semester )

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

( MINOR )

Paper : POL/H/M-4

**( Perspective on International Relations  
and World History )**

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

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

**SECTION—I**

( Marks : 15 )

Choose the correct answer by putting a Tick (✓) mark in  
the brackets provided : 1×15=15

1. Who has said, "International politics is the struggle  
for power, whatever may be its ultimate aim, the  
immediate aim is always power"?

- (a) Catlin ( )
- (b) Garner ( )
- (c) H. J. Morgenthau ( )
- (d) Sprout ( )



2. Which of the following led to the recognition and acceptance of the sovereignty, equality and territorial integrity of each State?

- (a) The Berlin Congress, 1878 ( )
- (b) The Vienna Congress, 1815 ( )
- (c) The Westphalia Treaty, 1648 ( )
- (d) None of the above ( )

3. Which of the following is Kenneth Waltz's famous book that laid the foundation for the theory of neorealism in International Relations?

- (a) *The Tragedy of Great Power Politics* ( )
- (b) *Theory of International Politics* ( )
- (c) *Politics Among Nations* ( )
- (d) *Man, the State, and War* ( )

4. Fascism mainly stood for what?

- (a) War and violence ( )
- (b) Internationalism ( )
- (c) Peace ( )
- (d) None of the above ( )



5. The first phase of the Cold War was the longest phase, which continued during
- (a) 1947-1970 ( )
  - (b) 1946-1955 ( )
  - (c) 1945-1960 ( )
  - (d) None of the above ( )
6. The Cold War in International Relations also got identified as a Cold War between
- (a) France *vs.* Germany ( )
  - (b) Britain *vs.* Canada ( )
  - (c) East (USSR Bloc) *vs.* West (US Bloc) ( )
  - (d) None of the above ( )
7. When was an atom bomb dropped on Nagasaki?
- (a) May 3, 1945 ( )
  - (b) August 9, 1945 ( )
  - (c) June 5, 1945 ( )
  - (d) None of the above ( )
8. After the end of World War I, when was the Peace Treaty signed and what was its name?
- (a) In 1815, the Treaty of Vienna ( )
  - (b) In 1919, the Treaty of Versailles ( )
  - (c) In 1648, the Treaty of Westphalia ( )
  - (d) None of the above ( )



9. The Marxist approach in International Relations primarily focuses on
- (a) the importance of international law in maintaining order ( )
  - (b) the role of class struggle and economic exploitation in global politics ( )
  - (c) the balance of power between States ( )
  - (d) the cultural exchange between nations ( )
10. What is the primary focus of neorealism in International Relations?
- (a) Anarchy in the international system ( )
  - (b) Human nature ( )
  - (c) Cultural values ( )
  - (d) Economic cooperation ( )
11. What does liberalism in International Relations emphasize?
- (a) Military power ( )
  - (b) Balance of power ( )
  - (c) International institutions ( ) cooperation and
  - (d) State sovereignty ( )

**12.** The Bolshevik Revolution took place in which year?

- (a) 1905 ( ) (b) 1917 ( )  
(c) 1922 ( ) (d) 1914 ( )

**13.** Who is considered as one of the contributors to dependency theory?

- (a) Kenneth Waltz ( )  
(b) Andre Gunder Frank ( )  
(c) Hans Morgenthau ( )  
(d) Immanuel Wallerstein ( )

**14.** What was the primary objective of the League of Nations after World War I?

- (a) Promote global trade ( )  
(b) Maintain international peace and security ( )  
(c) Increase military alliances ( )  
(d) Establish colonial empires ( )

**15.** What concept in International Relations asserts that States act to maximize their relative power in an anarchic international system?

- (a) Constructivism ( )  
(b) Marxism ( )  
(c) Liberalism ( )  
(d) Realism ( )

( 6 )

SECTION—II

( Marks : 10 )

Answer any *five* of the following questions :

2×5=10

1. Discuss the scope of International Relations briefly.

( 7 )

2. How does realism define human nature?



3. Mention any two consequences of World War II on global politics.

4. What are the core principles of Marxist approach in International Relations?

( 10 )

5. What is the Bolshevik Revolution?

6. Define Cold War.

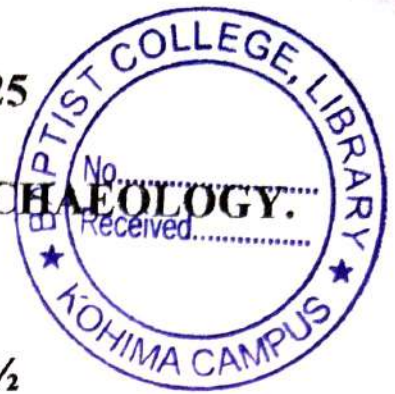
**7.** What do you mean by dependency theory?



8. What led to the disintegration of the USSR?

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**BAPTIST COLLEGE, KOHIMA**  
**NU End Term Examination, 2025**  
**BA 4TH SEMESTER**  
**SEC. HIS/SE-403: INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY.**



Total Marks- 37.5 Pass mark: 40%

**SECTION-I: Choose the correct answer.  $\frac{1}{2} \times 15 = 7 \frac{1}{2}$**

1. Objects found in archaeological site which shows human workmanship are

- a. Artefacts
- b. Biofacts
- c. Ecofacts

2. Which branch of Archaeology deals with the study of ancient human societies that existed before the development of written records?

- a. Historical Archaeology
- b. Pre-Historic Archaeology.
- c. Classical Archaeology.

3. Charles Darwin introduced his theory of 'Evolution' in which book?

- a. The origin of Species.
- b. The Pre-Historic Times.
- c. The Descent of Man.

4. The rescue of the famous Nubian monument during the Aswan Dam project in the Nile Valley, Egypt belong to which category?

- a. Aerial Archaeology.
- b. Maritime Archaeology.
- c. Salvage Archaeology.

5. A key figure, considered as one of the founders of the Cultural-Historical Archaeology is

- a. Gustaf Kossina
- b. Ian Hodder.
- c. Lewis Binford.

6. Who among these was a pioneer of Post Processual movement?
- Ian Hodder
  - Lewis Binford
  - Gordon.V. Childe
7. The study of rock, soil and sediments in Archaeology is
- Geo- Archaeology
  - Zoo-Archaeology.
  - Archaeo-Botany.
8. The scientific description of people and culture with their customs, habits and mutual differences is called-
- Ethnography.
  - Epigraphy.
  - Palaeography.
9. Who coined the term 'Neolithic Revolution'?
- V.Gordon Childe
  - C.J. Thomsen
  - John Lubbock
10. Carbon-14 dating is a \_\_\_\_\_
- Absolute dating method
  - Relative dating method
11. The first area to enter the Bronze Age:
- Mesopotamia
  - Mehrgarh
  - Malwa
12. The term 'Megalith' is used to refer:
- Mesolithic tools.
  - Iron tools.
  - Large stones.
13. What does 'GPR' stand for in the context of exploration method?

- a. Ground Penetrating Radar
- b. Ground Pulse receiver.
- c. Geographic positioning Radar.

14. Which among the following is an example of Site Survey method?

- a. Test Pitting.
- b. Aerial Photography.
- c. Both.

15. What is the term for the layering of deposits at an archaeological site?

- a. Stratigraphy.
- b. Matrix.
- c. Feature.

**SECTION-II: Write a Short Note on any five of the following. 1x5=5**

1. Define Archaeology.
2. Give examples of Artefacts and Eco-facts.
3. Processual Archaeology.
4. Cultural-historical Archaeology.
5. Radio-carbon dating.
6. Thermoluminescence dating.
7. Define an Archaeological site.
8. What is 'Stratigraphy' in Archaeology?

**SECTION-III: Descriptive 5x5=25 (Answer any Five (5))**

1. How is Archaeology related with History and Anthropology?
2. Enumerate the main branches of Archaeology.



3. Write a note on the history of Archaeological development in the 19th and 20th Century.
4. Write a note on Post-Processual Archaeology.
5. What is relative dating? Explain the different methods of relative dating methods.
6. Write a note on the interpretation of environmental and experimental data for the reconstruction of Prehistory.
7. Explain the methods of Archaeological exploration.
8. Write a note on Horizontal and Vertical Methods of Excavation.





**Baptist College, Kohima**  
**NU End Term Examination, 2025**  
**BA 4TH SEMESTER**  
**Course code: SOC/H/SEC-4**  
**Theory and Practice of Development**

**Total marks: 37.5**

**Pass Marks : 40%**

- I. Multiple choice questions: (0.5x15=7.5)**
1. Sociology of Development is a branch of sociology that:
    - a) Aims to study the correlation between socio-cultural circumstances and development.
    - b) Attempts to form a causal relationship between different components of economic development and societal factors.
    - c) That investigates economic development from a social development perspective.
    - d) All the above.
  2. The two stakeholder groups in rights-based development are:
    - a) The rights holders and the duty bearers.
    - b) The power holders and the masses.
    - c) The dominant and the dominated.
    - d) None of the above.
  3. *Capabilities* and *Functionings* are important component of:
    - a) The rights based approach.
    - b) The social justice approach.
    - c) The capability/capabilities approach.
    - d) The community based approach.
  4. The Community-based approach is:
    - a) A top-bottom approach.
    - b) A bottom-up approach
    - c) A Middle ground approach
    - d) None of the above.

5. The Community-based approach has:
  - a) Greater decentralization of plans.
  - b) Higher participation of people.
  - c) Collective action.
  - d) All of the above
6. RRA stands for:
  - a) Rapid Rural Appraisal.
  - b) Rapid Rural Association.
  - c) Rapid Rural Application.
  - d) None of the above.
7. PRA stands for:
  - a) Participatory Rural Appraisal.
  - b) Participatory Rural Association.
  - c) Participatory Rural Application.
  - d) None of the above.
8. PLA stands for:
  - a) Participate, Learn, Action.
  - b) Participatory Learning and Action.
  - c) Both a and b.
  - d) None of the above.
9. PRA and PLA:
  - a) Are methods that enable effective interaction and planning with communities.
  - b) Comprise of transect walk, mapping, preference ranking, Focused Group Discussion
  - c) Neither.
  - d) Both a and b.
10. The Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) is also known as:
  - a) Volunteer Organizations.
  - b) Voluntary Organizations.
  - c) Non-Voluntary organizations.
  - d) None of the above.

11. The term “Sustainable Development” was first used in:
- a) The report “Our Common Future” of the United Nations.
  - b) The United Nations 2005 World Summit Outcome Document.
  - c) Both a) and b).
  - d) None of the above.
12. What does GDI stands for :
- a) Gender Development Index.
  - b) Girls Development Indices.
  - c) Gross Domestic Index
  - d) None.
13. Which is/are impact(s) of displacement:
- a) Landlessness.
  - b) Joblessness.
  - c) Marginalization.
  - d) All of the above.
14. Social justice is the view that everyone deserves equal:
- a) Economic rights and opportunities.
  - b) Political rights and opportunities.
  - c) Social rights and opportunities.
  - d) All of the above.
15. Which one is an NGO:
- a) Youth Net.
  - b) Naga Mothers Association.
  - c) Naga Students Federation.
  - d) None of the above.

**Short Answer Questions**

**1x5=5**

Answer any **five** from the following:

1. What is development?
2. Name the four agencies of development?
3. Define sustainable development?
4. Name two famous proponents of the social justice approach?



5. Name two major contributors to the capability/capabilities approach?
6. What are the two ways in which the state play the role of development?
7. Name one NGO in Nagaland and state the nature of its work?

**Descriptive**

**5x5=25**

**Answer five questions from the following choosing one from the two Options given in each section:**

- 1) a. Write a note on the concept and meaning of development. -5

**OR**

- b. What are the dimensions of development? Elaborate. -5

- 2) a. Write a note on Sociology of Development -5

**OR**

- b. Briefly explain the rights based approach. -5

- 3) a. Write a note on the social justice approach to development. -5

**OR**

- b. What is the Community based approach? Explain -5

- 4) a. Discuss the role of state as an agency of development. -5

**OR**

- b. Explain how NGOs act as agencies of development. -5

- 5) a. Explain Corporate Social Responsibility with one example. -5

**OR**

- b. Write any **one** from the options below: -5

- i) Gender and Development
- ii) Development and Displacement.
- iii) Sustainable Development.



**Ba/SOC/H/M-4**

**2 0 2 5**

**( FYUGP )**

**( 4th Semester )**

**SOCIOLOGY**

**( MINOR )**

**Paper : SOC/H/M-4**

**( Sociology of Gender )**

*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. (a) Define gender. Explain the sociological context of understanding gender. 2+8=10

*Or*

- (b) Discuss the different sociological perspectives on gender. 10

2. (a) Analyze the nature and the cultural aspects of gender as a social construct. 10



( 2 )

Or

- (b) Define patriarchy. Is the patriarchal system contributing to the low status of women? Explain.

3. (a) Discuss the functionalist perspective on gender. 10

Or

- (b) Analyze the subaltern perspective on gender.

4. (a) Explain in detail how class and gender display in terms of gender differences and inequalities. 10

Or

- (b) Discuss with example how workplace/workfront contributes to gender differences and inequalities in our contemporary society.

5. (a) Is gender mainstreaming a necessity in our present society? Explain your perspective. 10

Or

- (b) Analyze and give a detailed account of the emerging challenges of gender and power.

★★★

**Subject Code : Ba/SOC/H/M-4**

**To be filled in by the Candidate**

BA / BSc / BCom / BBA / BCA  
4th Semester End Term  
Examination, 2025 (FYUGP)

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DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

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2025

( FYUGP )

( 4th Semester )

**SOCIOLOGY**

( MINOR )

Paper : SOC/H/M-4

( **Sociology of Gender** )

( 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. Who defined sex as “the different biological and physiological characteristics of males and females, such as reproductive organs, chromosomes, hormones, etc.”?

- (a) Antonin Scalia ( )
- (b) World Health Organization ( )
- (c) Frank Butler ( )
- (d) M. R. Kaufman ( )





2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a term used to describe individuals who do not identify with any gender or feel a lack of gender altogether.

- (a) Agender ( )
- (b) Bigender ( )
- (c) Non-binary ( )
- (d) Transgender ( )

3. According to studies, globally, women's participation in the labour forces has seen a significant \_\_\_\_\_ over time.

- (a) decrease ( )
- (b) low ( )
- (c) increase ( )
- (d) decline ( )

4. The Dowry Prohibition Act, \_\_\_\_\_ was established to stop the practise of paying or accepting dowry as a consideration for marriage.

- (a) 1931 ( )
- (b) 1941 ( )
- (c) 1951 ( )
- (d) 1961 ( )

5. The term 'NCW' stands for

- (a) National Corporation of Women ( )
- (b) National Commission for Women ( )
- (c) National Corps of Women ( )
- (d) Natural Component of Women ( )

6. Social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar focussed on

- (a) equal pay and salary ( )
- (b) vocating for male rights ( )
- (c) abolishing of equal rights ( )
- (d) abolishing of Sati, promoting remarriage, advocating for female education, etc. ( )

7. The book, *Theorizing Patriarchy* which describes patriarchy as a system of social structure and practices in which man dominate, oppress and exploit women, was written by

- (a) Sylvia Walby ( )
- (b) Hartmann ( )
- (c) Juliet Mitchell ( )
- (d) Andy Newton ( )



8. Women empowerment refers to the process of increasing women agency, autonomy and ability to make informed choices and take actions to improve their lives.
- (a) True ( )
- (b) False ( )
- (c) None ( )
- (d) Not relevant ( )
9. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the process by which individuals learn and internalize norms, values, behaviour, associated with their perceived gender.
- (a) Gender norm ( )
- (b) Gender socialization ( )
- (c) Gender identity ( )
- (d) Gender change ( )
10. Mahatma Gandhi believed that the lack of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ was the root cause of all evil against women.
- (a) education, information ( )
- (b) economy, power ( )
- (c) engagement, role ( )
- (d) equality, inequality ( )

**11.** The term 'LGBTQ' stands for

- (a) Legal, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer ( )
- (b) Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer ( )
- (c) Lesbo, Gay, Biology, Trans and Queer ( )
- (d) Lesbian, Guy, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer ( )

**12.** According to the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective, it examines how power imbalances and social inequalities shape the experiences and opportunities of men and women in society.

- (a) functionalist ( )
- (b) feminist ( )
- (c) symbolic interactionist ( )
- (d) conflict ( )

**13.** According to studies, the division of unpaid labour within households and across societies is a \_\_\_\_\_ struggle as well as a \_\_\_\_\_-based struggle.

- (a) gender, caste ( )
- (b) gender, class ( )
- (c) gender, power ( )
- (d) gender, family ( )

**14.** In December 2012, New Delhi witnessed a horrific crime, where a female medical student was violently gang raped. This horrific incident led to a movement called

(a) Nirbhaya Movement ( )

(b) Gulabi Gang ( )

(c) Narmada Bachao Andolan ( )

(d) Liquor Movement ( )

**15.** The term 'subaltern' originated in the field of post-colonial studies and refers to

(a) elite and upper groups within societies ( )

(b) women and children groups within societies ( )

(c) marginalized and oppressed groups within societies ( )

(d) empowered and elite groups within societies ( )

( 7 )

SECTION—II

( Marks : 10 )

Answer any *five* questions in brief :

2×5=10

1. What is the basic difference between sex and gender?

**2. Briefly explain any two types of gender.**



**3. What is gender socialization?**

4. What is patriarchy?

5. Briefly explain the subaltern perspective of gender.

6. Briefly illustrate on women and decision-making process.

7. How does family influence differences and inequality between gender?

★ ★ ★





**Ba/Bs/Bc/ALTE-II**

**2025**

**( FYUGP )**

**( 4th Semester )**

**ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH—II**

**( AECC )**

**Paper : ALTE-II**

**Full Marks : 37½**

**Pass Marks : 40%**

**Time : 2 hours**

**( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )**

**( Marks : 25 )**

*The questions are of equal value*

1. In *Aosenla's Story*, the protagonist undergoes a journey of self-discovery, leading to the emergence of a 'new woman'. Discuss.

*Or*

Discuss the main themes of Ghosh's novel, *The Shadow Lines*.

( 2 )

2. Explain the significance of the title, *A Golden Age* by Tahmima Anam.

Or

Tahmima Anam's *A Golden Age* is a story of a mother's love tangled by war. Elaborate.

3. Critically analyze Derek Walcott's poem, *A Far Cry from Africa*.

Or

How does Walcott present the issue of identity crisis and hybrid inheritance in the poem?

4. "Yasmine Gooneratne present a visual picture of Sri Lankan Civil War in *Big Match*. Comment on this statement with reference to the poem.

Or

How does Gooneratne bring out the theme on the failure of religion and politics in *Big Match*?

5. Explain Margaret Atwood's *The Animals in That Country* as a metaphorical poem.

Or

Discuss the central idea of Kamala Das' poem, *Punishment in Kindergarten*.

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Subject Code :

Ba/Bs/Bc/ALTE-II

Booklet No. **A**

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**2025**

( FYUGP )

( 4th Semester )



**ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH—II**

( AECC )

Paper : ALTE-II

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 12½ )

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

**SECTION—I**

( Marks : 7½ )

- I.** Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided (any *fifteen*) :  $\frac{1}{2} \times 15 = 7\frac{1}{2}$

1. Bendang is dismissive of books because

- (a) books are a product of Western education (     )
- (b) books impart false awareness of the surrounding (     )
- (c) books give people wrong ideas (     )



2. Which of the following is **not** a daughter of Aosenla?

(a) Tiajungla ( )

(b) Chubarenla ( )

(c) Tianaro ( )

3. To Aosenla, the big house symbolized

(a) authority and invincibility ( )

(b) comfort and stability ( )

(c) status and extravagance ( )

4. Who are the gin-rummy ladies?

(a) Mrs. Chowdhury and Silvi ( )

(b) Mrs. Sengupta and Sharmeen ( )

(c) Mrs. Rahman and Mrs. Akram ( )



5. Rehana Haque build the Shona by selling

(a) her silk saris ( )

(b) Iqbal's Vauxhall ( )

(c) her father's property ( )

6. Bangladesh gained its independence on

(a) 15th November, 1971 ( )

(b) 16th December, 1971 ( )

(c) 15th December, 1971 ( )

7. The joys of childhood and friendship were  
revenged by

(a) greed and envy ( )

(b) pieties and politics ( )

(c) time and distance ( )

8. When did the *Big Match* take place?

(a) 1956 ( )

(b) 1958 ( )

(c) 1983 ( )

9. Which animal is compared to Africa?

(a) Horse ( )

(b) Elephant ( )

(c) Lion ( )

10. The colonel of carrion is referred to the

(a) worms ( )

(b) flies ( )

(c) ibises ( )

11. The historical event mentioned in Walcott's poem is

(a) The Apartheid ( )

(b) The African Civil War ( )

(c) The Mau Mau Uprising ( )

12. In which country, the animals have the faces of people?

(a) This country ( )

(b) That country ( )

(c) Those country ( )

13. *The Animals in That Country* is a poem on the history of

(a) Canada ( )

(b) Africa ( )

(c) Australia ( )

14. Children are called funny creatures because

(a) they are naive and fun-loving ( )

(b) they laugh at the tears of others ( )

(c) they get easily offended ( )

15. The poet says, "Today the world is a little more my own" because

(a) there is not a need to remember the pain ( )

(b) the mind has found an adult peace ( )

(c) the words are muffled now ( )

16. Illa is the narrator's

(a) cousin ( )

(b) sister ( )

(c) mother ( )

17. May Price is

(a) an oboist ( )

(b) a pianist ( )

(c) a violinist ( )

18. *The Shadow Lines* is set against the backdrop of

(a) social events ( )

(b) literary events ( )

(c) historical events ( )



( 8 )

SECTION—II

( Marks : 5 )

II. Answer any *five* questions in brief :

1×5=5

1. Who is Kilang?

2. What is the secret Bendang and his family hide from Aosenla?

3. What is the most prized possession of Sohail?

4. Briefly describe the towns of Jaffna and Pettah in the poem.

( 12 )

5. What is the meaning of the title, *A Far Cry from Africa*?





( 14 )

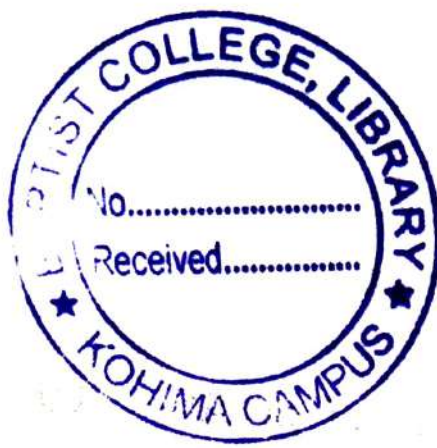
7. How is the child treated by the blue-frocked woman?

8. Describe the character of Tha'mma as portrayed in Amitav Ghosh's novel, *The Shadow Lines*.

\*\*\*

9. Comment on the relationship of the narrator and Tridib.

\*\*\*



**Ba/EC4.M4**

**2025**

**( FYUGP )**

**( 4th Semester )**

**ECONOMICS**

**( MINOR )**

**Paper : EC4.M4**

**( Intermediate 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. Explain with diagram the modern theory of wage.** 10
- 2. Explain with diagram the Ricardian theory of rent.** 10



( 2 )



UNIT—II

3. Critically explain dynamic theory of profit. 10
4. Critically explain uncertainty theory of profit. 10

UNIT—III

5. Explain the conditions of welfare maximisation. 10
6. What is meant by value judgements? Explain the role of value judgements in welfare economics. 2+8=10

UNIT—IV

7. Explain with diagram the determination of long-run equilibrium of a firm under monopolistic competition. 10
8. Critically examine Sweezy's kinked demand curve model. 10

UNIT—V

9. Explain externalities in consumption and production. 10
10. Explain briefly the following concept : 5+5=10
  - (a) Principal-agent problem
  - (b) Hidden actions

★★★

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**2 0 2 5**  
( FYUGP )  
( 4th Semester )



**ECONOMICS**  
( MINOR )

Paper : EC4.M4

**( Intermediate Microeconomics—II )**

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

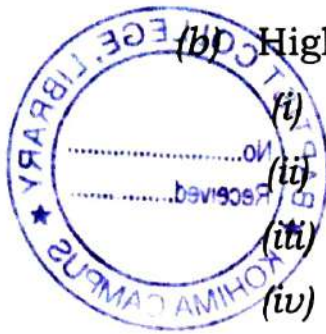
*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

1. Choose the correct answer and put a Tick (✓) mark  
against the brackets provided : 1×15=15

(a) Marginal productivity of labour refers to

- (i) total output produced by all  
workers ( )
- (ii) additional output produced by an extra  
worker ( )
- (iii) average output per worker ( )
- (iv) wage rate per worker ( )





(b) Higher wages in dangerous jobs are due to

- (i) Government subsidies ( )
- (ii) worker preference ( )
- (iii) compensating wage differentials ( )
- (iv) minimum wage laws ( )

(c) Scarcity rent is primarily associated with

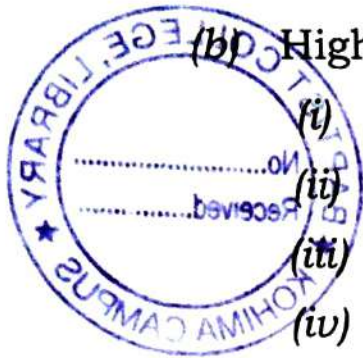
- (i) capital-intensive industries ( )
- (ii) natural resources with fixed supply ( )
- (iii) technological innovation ( )
- (iv) labour market competition ( )

(d) The concept of 'Creative destruction' in Schumpeter's theory means

- (i) destroying competition to earn profits ( )
- (ii) Government intervention ( )
- (iii) entrepreneurs avoiding innovation ( )
- (iv) innovation replacing old technologies and businesses ( )

(e) According to Schumpeter, who plays the most crucial role in innovation?

- (i) Consumer ( )
- (ii) Entrepreneur ( )
- (iii) Government ( )
- (iv) Large corporation ( )



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(f) According to the Rent theory of profit, profits arise due to

(i) entrepreneurial skill or monopoly ( )

(ii) innovation in business ( )

(iii) economic fluctuations ( )

(iv) wage rise ( )

(g) Which of the following is not a factor in Clark's dynamic theory?

(i) Population growth ( )

(ii) New technology ( )

(iii) Static demand ( )

(iv) Capital expansion ( )

(h) The paternalist criterion suggests that welfare should be decided by

(i) Government or policymakers ( )

(ii) individual preferences ( )

(iii) market forces ( )

(iv) social consensus ( )

- (i) Which of the following best describes Pareto improvements?
- (i) Gains with no loss ( )
  - (ii) Loss for efficiency ( )
  - (iii) Redistribution of wealth ( )
  - (iv) Reduction in total output ( )
- (j) A Government policy that supports welfare maximisation is
- (i) unrestricted labour market ( )
  - (ii) reduced corporate taxes ( )
  - (iii) free public healthcare ( )
  - (iv) price deregulation ( )
- (k) Monopoly pricing often results in
- (i) full market efficiency ( )
  - (ii) perfect price competition ( )
  - (iii) low profit margins ( )
  - (iv) reduced consumer surplus ( )
- (l) Which of the following is an example of third-degree price discrimination?
- (i) Fixed price tickets ( )
  - (ii) Personalized pricing ( )
  - (iii) Bulk purchase deals ( )
  - (iv) Student discounts ( )

(m) Cournot equilibrium is reached when

- (i) prices are at their lowest level ( )
- (ii) all firms set identical price ( )
- (iii) no firm wants to change its output ( )
- (iv) one firm dominates the market ( )

(n) Public goods are characterised by

- (i) non-rivalry and non-excludability ( )
- (ii) free pricing and private ownership ( )
- (iii) high competition and low demand ( )
- (iv) market driven supply and demand ( )

(o) The main factor leading to moral hazard is

- (i) full transparency in transactions ( )
- (ii) competition between firms ( )
- (iii) risk being shared by another party ( )
- (iv) fixed pricing in the market ( )

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

(a) Wage differential

( 7 )

(b) Rent



( 8 )

(c) Innovation

(d) Price discrimination

( 10 )

(e) Adverse selection

(f) Signaling

(g) Externalities



(h) Product differentiation

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