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KOHIMA CAMPUS

2026

BA/ B.Com 2nd Semester (FYUGP)

SOFT SKILLS

PAPER CODE: VAC

Full Marks: 37.5

Pass Marks: 40%

Date: 02/06/2026 Time: 2 hours

I. **Answer any five:** (5x5=25)

1. What are the differences between groups and teams?
2. Identity the sources of team conflicts.
3. Differentiate between Emotional Intelligence (EI) and interpersonal skills, providing two distinct features of each.
4. Differentiate leadership and management roles, emphasizing their transformative impacts and key attributes.
5. List and elaborate on the primary steps involved in problem-solving.
6. How important is feedback mechanism in enhancing problem-solving strategies? Outline their role in continuous improvement.
7. Define neuroplasticity. Explain the role of neuroplasticity in adaptability.
8. What are some of the strategies for understanding others' feelings?

II. **Answer any five:** (1x5=5)

1. What is a project team?
2. Define one leadership trait.
3. Explain the term emotional intelligence.
4. How is flexibility different from adaptability?
5. What is iterative problem solving?
6. Explain effective communication.
7. Why is diversity important in teamwork?
8. What do you understand by the term empathy?

III. **MCQ:** (0.5x15=7.5)

1. What is the primary focus of management?
a. Fostering innovation and creativity
b. Coordinating, controlling, and administering resources
c. Setting a visionary course for the organization
d. Inspiring and motivating others

2. How does applying self-regulation help in managing stress?
a. By amplifying emotional responses
b. By ignoring stress triggers
c. By using mindfulness technique to control emotions
d. By avoiding any emotional response

3. Critical thinking in problem-solving involves:
a. Challenging assumptions
b. Accepting information without analysis
c. Limiting exploration.
d. Avoiding new ideas

4. Why is EI important in decision-making?
a. It helps in memorizing facts better
b. It enhances logical reasoning skills
c. It solely relies on cognitive abilities
d. It aids in understanding emotions and making informed decisions

5. Which of the following helps in continuous improvement?
a. Ambiguity b. Rigid thinking c. Evaluation d. Ignoring feedback

6. Vulnerability in a leader shows:
a. Weakness b. E.I c. Pride d. Distrust

7. When identifying a problem, it's crucial to distinguish between the symptoms and:
a. Solution b. Perception c. Ethical considerations d. The root cause

8. Failure is a means to:
a. Learn b. Accept defeat c. Stop growth d. Fix limitations

9. Innovative culture means:
a. Lack of Adaptability
b. A short term focused goal
c. There is no cross-functional teamwork
d. The pursuit of new ideas

10. Which of the following is a resolution technique for team conflicts?
a. Encouraging competition
b. Mediation
c. Encouraging gossip
d. Ignoring the conflict

11. Why is continuous learning a crucial aspect of leadership?
a. To navigate evolving challenges
b. To limit adaptability
c. To maintain a stagnant organizational culture
d. To create rigid leadership styles

12. How does effective communication contribute to the development of E.I?
a. It promotes emotional suppression
b. It disrupts social interactions
c. It facilitates understanding and connection
d. It hinders emotional expression

13. What roles does critical thinking play in problem-solving?
a. Limiting perspectives and ideas
b. Encouraging exploration of diverse viewpoints
c. Avoiding analysis and assessment
d. Following conventional approaches

14. What stage of Tuckman's model is associated with defining team objectives?
a. Forming b. Norming c. Storming d. Performing

15. How does neuroplasticity contribute to the adaptability of the brain?
a. By restricting cognitive abilities
b. By promoting fixed neural pathways
c. By inhibiting changes in the brain
d. By facilitating the brain's ability to rewire and adapt to new situations

2026

(FYUGP)

(2nd Semester)

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ECONOMICS

(MINOR)

Paper : EC2.M2

(Introductory Macroeconomics)

Full Marks : 75
Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

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

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 25)

SECTION—I

(*Marks* : 15)

Choose the correct option : 1×15=15

1. Which of the following is a method to measure the national income?

(a) Expenditure method

(b) Income method

(c) Product method

(d) All of the above

2. Which of the following is another term for the NNP at factor cost?

   (a) Personal income

   (b) National income

   (c) Gross national product

   (d) Net domestic product

3. Which of the following organizations calculates the GDP in India?

   (a) The RBI

   (b) The Indian Statistical Institute

   (c) The National Statistical Office

   (d) None of the above

4. The difference between Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Product is

   (a) net export

   (b) depreciation

   (c) net foreign investment

   (d) net factor income from abroad

5. *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money* was written by

   (a) Adam Smith

   (b) A. C. Pigou

   (c) J. M. Keynes

   (d) J. B. Say

6. Which of the following is known as broad money?

(a) M_1

(b) M_2

(c) M_3

(d) M_4

7. Equation of exchange is associated with

(a) Irving Fisher

(b) A. C. Pigou

(c) Robertson

(d) Alfred Marshall

8. The increase in money supply will lead to

(a) cost-push inflation

(b) demand-pull inflation

(c) structural inflation

(d) stagflation

9. Which curve examines the relationship between the rate of unemployment and the rate of money wage changes?

(a) Phillips curve

(b) Indifference curve

(c) Supply curve

(d) Demand curve

10. Economic growth is normally coupled with

(a) deflation

(b) inflation

(c) stagflation

(d) hyperinflation

11. Which account of BOP records foreign investment and loans?

(a) Current Account

(b) Capital Account

(c) Trade Account

(d) Revenue Account

12. The balance of exports and imports of good is referred to as

(a) balance of trade

(b) balance of payments

(c) Current Account balance

(d) Capital Account balance

13. Stagflation occurs when economy experiences

(a) rising prices and rising outputs

(b) rising prices and falling outputs

(c) falling prices and rising outputs

(d) falling prices and falling outputs

(Continued)

14. Which of the following is a part of the Capital Account of the BOP?

(a) Foreign loans

(b) Monetary movement

(c) Foreign investments

(d) All of the above

15. Balance of trade is the

(a) difference between export and import of services

(b) total of export and import of services

(c) difference between export and import of goods

(d) total of import and export of goods

SECTION—II

(*Marks* : 10)

Write short notes on any *five* of the following : 2×5=10

1. Fiscal Policy
2. Inflationary Gap
3. Aggregate Demand
4. Transfer Payment
5. Capital Account
6. Fiat Money
7. Unit of Account

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

UNIT—I

1. Briefly explain the value-added method of estimating national income. Give its precautions. 8+2=10

Or

2. Explain the different methods of measuring national income. 10

UNIT—II

3. Explain wage price flexibility under classical theory of income and employment. 10

Or

4. Explain the simple Keynesian model of income determination. 10

UNIT—III

5. Explain Fisher's cash transaction approach of quantity theory of money. 10

Or

6. Explain the credit creation process by the commercial bank. 10

UNIT—IV

7. Explain fiscal and monetary policy measures to control inflation. 5+5=10

Or

8. Briefly discuss the demand-pull theory of inflation. 10

UNIT—V

9. Explain the difference between BOP and BOT. Explain the types of disequilibrium of BOP. 5+5=10

Or

10. Discuss the Capital Account of BOP. What are the constituents of Capital Account? 5+5=10

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2026

(FYUGP)

(2nd Semester)

ENGLISH

(MINOR)

Paper : ENG M-2

(Indian Writing in English)

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

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

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 25)

SECTION—I

(*Marks* : 15)

Choose the correct option : 1×15=15

1. One of the central concerns of *The Shadow Lines* is

(a) rural poverty

(b) fixed national identities

(c) imagination and borders

(d) industrial development

2. Indian English poetry often differs from traditional poetry because it

(a) rejects personal experience

(b) uses contemporary language and themes

(c) follows only classical metres

(d) avoids social concerns

3. Which of the following is a recurring theme in the Indian English novel?

(a) Mythological fantasy

(b) Social change and conflict

(c) Medieval chivalry

(d) Pastoral Romance

4. Which city plays an important role in shaping the narrator's imagination in *The Shadow Lines*?

(a) Bombay

(b) London

(c) Delhi

(d) Calcutta

5. In the poem, *Freedom to the Slave*, what is the primary change the man experiences when he becomes free?

   (a) He gains physical wealth

   (b) He discovers a love for nature

   (c) He regains his human dignity

   (d) He seeks revenge on his master

6. The speaker in *An Introduction* can

   (a) speak 3 languages, write in 3, dream in 2

   (b) speak 2 languages, write in 2, dream in 2

   (c) speak 3 languages, write in 2, dream in 1

   (d) speak 2 languages, write in 1, dream in 2

7. The poet of *An Introduction* got married when she was

   (a) 13 years

   (b) 14 years

   (c) 15 years

   (d) 16 years

8. Where did the scorpion hide from the rain?

   (a) Under a sack of rice

   (b) Beneath a sack of rice

   (c) Inside a sack of rice

   (d) On the sack of rice

9. Who wrote the poem, *The Orphan Girl*?
   (a) Nissim Ezekiel
   (b) Kamala Das
   (c) Eunice de Souza
   (d) Derozio

10. Which line best demonstrates the use of a simile?
   (a) "The weight of my breasts and womb crushed me."
   (b) "It is useful to me as cawing is to crows..."
   (c) "I have no joys that are not yours,"
   (d) "The language I speak becomes mine,"

11. Which friend of Swami is known as the 'Mighty Good-for-Nothing' and carries a club?
   (a) Sankar
   (b) Samuel
   (c) Mani
   (d) Rajam

12. What major political movement does Swami get briefly involved in, leading him to burn his cap?
   (a) The Salt March
   (b) The Sepoy Mutiny
   (c) The Quit India Movement
   (d) The Non-Cooperation Movement

(Continued)

13. Where is Dan (Chandan) living at the beginning of the play?

(a) London

(b) Bangaluru

(c) Mumbai

(d) New York

14. Which character is most responsible for the decision to favor Chandan during the separation surgery?

(a) Dr. Thakkar

(b) The Grandfather

(c) Patel (the father)

(d) Roopa

15. How does Bharti try to compensate for the guilt she feels toward Tara?

(a) By taking her on frequent vacations

(b) By donating a kidney to Tara

(c) By ignoring her

(d) By encouraging her to become a dancer

SECTION—II

(*Marks* : 10)

Answer any *five* questions in brief : 2×5=10

1. What is meant by Indianization of the English language?

2. Who is the narrator of *The Shadow Lines*?

3. How did the parents of the orphan girl die in the poem, *The Orphan Girl* ?

4. "The peasants came like sawns of flies." How does the simile function to enhance the readers' understanding of the scene?

5. Mention any two common themes found in Indian English novels.

6. Name any one major historical event referred to in *The Shadow Lines*.

7. Where is the narrator of *Swimming Lessons* living at the time of narration?

8. What role does guilt play in the character of Bharti?

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

Answer any *five* questions : 10×5=50

1. What is Indian English? Explain its main characteristics.
2. Discuss Indian English literature and its readership.
3. Critically analyze the poem, *My Grandmother's House* by Kamala Das.
4. Describe the role of Tridib in shaping the narrator's understanding of the world.
5. How does Amitav Ghosh present the idea of the nation in *The Shadow Lines*?
6. Discuss the theme of migration and displacement in *Swimming Lessons*.
7. Examine the portrayal of marriage in Shashi Deshpande's *The Intrusion*.
8. Give a character sketch of Swami.
9. How does Robin Ngangom use the theme of 'home' to show the mother's strength in his poem?
10. *Tara* is a play about the gendered self. Discuss how Mahesh Dattani exposes the hypocrisy of a modern society that still clings to traditional patriarchal biases.

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2026

(FYUGP)

(2nd Semester)

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HISTORY

(MINOR)

Paper : HIS/MN–201

[History of India (Post-Gupta—1200 CE)]

Full Marks : 75
Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

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

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 25)

SECTION—I

(*Marks* : 15)

Choose the correct option : 1×15=15

1. Who is the author of *Harshacharita*?

(a) Banabhatta

(b) Kalhana

(c) Bilhana

2. Epigraphy is the study of

(a) coins

(b) inscriptions

(c) paintings

3. The land grant to temples was known as

(a) Brahmadeya

(b) Devadana

(c) Agrahara

4. The Chola administrative division above the village was called

(a) Bhukti

(b) Mandala

(c) Nadu

5. The Arab traders mainly visited which Coast of India?

(a) Malabar Coast

(b) Coromandel Coast

(c) Konkan Coast

6. The Battle of Sondani was fought in the year

(a) 526 CE

(b) 528 CE

(c) 530 CE

7. The term 'Jati' refers to

(a) varna category

(b) religious sect

(c) sub-caste

8. The Brihadeeswara Temple at Thanjavur is an example of

(a) Nagara style

(b) Dravida style

(c) Indo-Islamic style

9. The Arab General who led the conquest of Sindh was

(a) Mahmud of Ghazni

(b) Muhammad bin-Qasim

(c) Qutb-ud-din Aibak

10. The first successful resistance against the Huna invasion in India was led by

(a) Chandragupta II

(b) Baladitya

(c) Skandagupta

11. The ruler of Sindh defeated by the Arabs was

(a) Dahir

(b) Jayapala

(c) Chandar

12. Mahmud of Ghazni attacked the Somnath Temple in

(a) 1001 AD

(b) 1025 AD

(c) 1175 AD

13. The Second Battle of Tarain (1192 AD) was fought between

(a) Mahmud of Ghazni and Jayapala

(b) Muhammad Ghori and Rana Sanga

(c) Muhammad Ghori and Prithviraj Chauhan

14. Rock-cut temples of Mahabalipuram are associated with

(a) Cholas

(b) Pallavas

(c) Rashtrakutas

15. The entrance gateway tower in Dravida temples is known as

(a) Shikhara

(b) Mandapa

(c) Gopuram

SECTION—II

(*Marks* : 10)

Write short notes on the following : 2×5=10

1. *(a)* Numismatic sources

Or

(b) Features of Indian feudalism

2. *(a)* Tripartite struggle

Or

(b) Local self-government of Chola administration

3. *(a)* Maritime trade

Or

(b) Merchant guilds

4. *(a)* Mahmud of Ghazni

Or

(b) Prithviraj Chauhan

5. *(a)* Puranic tradition

Or

(b) Nagara style

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

1. *(a)* Describe the literary sources of early medieval India. 10

Or

(b) Give an account on the Huna invasion.

2. *(a)* Discuss the reign of Harsha with special reference to his administrative system. 10

Or

(b) Examine the nature of Chola administration. How far was it decentralized?

3. *(a)* How did economic and political changes contribute to the proliferation of castes in early medieval India? 10

Or

(b) Write a note on the merchant guilds of South India.

4. *(a)* Discuss the causes and significance of the Arab conquest of Sindh. 10

Or

(b) Analyze the Turkish invasion of India by Shahab-ud-din of Ghur.

5. *(a)* Write a note on Tantrism. 10

Or

(b) Examine the growth of Islamic intellectual traditions during medieval period.

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BA 2nd Semester (FYUGP)

INTERDISCIPLINARY PAPER/ COURSE

PEACE & CONFLICT RESOLUTION

PAPER CODE: POL/ H/ IDP-1

Full Marks: 37 ½

Pass Marks: 40%

Date: 01/06/2026 Time: 2 hours

The questions are of equal value:

A. Choose the correct answer. (½ x 15=7½)

1. What is peace?

a. The absence of law

b. The absence of disagreement

c. The presence of conflict

d. The state of war

2. Which of the following is a peaceful method of conflict resolution?

a. Violence c. Retaliation

b. Mediation d. Intolerance

3. Why is dialogue effective in conflict resolving?

a. It does not involve outside parties

b. It guarantees a winner and a loser

c. It's always a third party

d. It enforces laws strictly

4. Why should resources be shared fairly in society?

a. To promote peace

b. To create more conflicts

c. To encourage political disputes

d. To promote individual gains

5. What are the primary cause of human misery?
a. Natural disasters and climate change
b. Cultural diversity and immigration
c. Technological advancement and globalisation
d. Economic inequality and a repressive political system

6. Which of the following is a key objective of peace and conflict studies?
a. Promoting economic growth
b. Developing nuclear weapons
c. Understanding the causes of war and violence
d. Establishing trade agreements

7. Johan Galtung's 'Positive Peace' focuses on
a. Building structure that promote social justice and equity
b. Immediate cessation of fighting
c. Punishing aggressors
d. Maintaining the status quo

8. Schmid's conflict resolution model emphasizes the role of which of what the following in maintaining peace?
a. Individual negotiation skills
b. Military power
c. Religious institutions
d. Comprehensive approach

9. What is the primary focus of grassroot approaches to conflict resolution?
a. Global diplomatic negotiations
b. Community-based initiatives
c. Government-led policies
d. National economic policies

10. Which of the following module of conflict resolution emphasizes the importance of understanding the underlying human needs that fuel conflicts?
a. Deutsch's cooperation and competition model
b. Galtung's peace research model
c. Schmid's conflict theory
d. Montville's track two Diplomacy

11. What is Morton Deutsch's best known for in the field of psychology?

a. Theory of cognitive dissonance
b. Social learning theory
c. Conflict Resolution theory
d. Psychoanalytic theory

12. According to Gandhi, what is the ultimate goal of peaceful resistance in conflict resolution?

a. Submission to oppression
b. Retaliation and Revenge
c. Ignoring the problem
d. Transformation of the opponent

13. According to Morton Deutsch, Conflict can be constructive or

a. Negative
b. Destructive
c. Positive
d. Armed

14. Is there any role for the youth is the prevention of conflicts?

a. Youth is a key factor for an effective prevention of conflict
b. There might be a role, but minimal
c. There is no role for the youth in this
d. None of the above

15. Which of the following can prevent war?

a. Peace treaty
b. Balance of power
c. International law
d. All of the above

B. Answer any five short note: (1x5=5)

1. Define Negative Peace.
2. What are the causes of economic conflict.
3. Who wrote 'Peace Research and Politics'?
4. What are the three components of Galtung's theory of conflict?
5. Who wrote 'Journal of Peace Research'?
6. Define Conflict.
7. What is the central principle of Gandhi's approach to Conflict Resolution?
8. Why is the integration of grassroots and Gandhian approach important in maintaining peace?

C. **Answer any five descriptive questions: (5x5=25)**

1. Discuss the evolution of peace and conflict studies.
2. Explain any five causes of political conflict.
3. Discuss the socio-cultural causes of conflict.
4. Analyze the role of Joseph Montville's Track Two Diplomacy in conflict resolution.
5. Illustrate Morton Deutsch theory of cooperation and competition in conflict resolution.
6. Evaluate Johan Galtung's approach to Conflict Resolution.
7. Explain Gandhian approach to peace studies.
8. Examine the methods through which peace can be built from the grassroot levels.

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(FYUGP)

(2nd Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(MINOR)

Paper : POL/H/M-2

(Political Process in India)

Full Marks : 75
Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

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

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 25)

SECTION—I

(*Marks* : 15)

Choose the correct option : 1×10=10

1. Regionalism refers to
   (a) centralization of power
   (b) promotion of global cooperation
   (c) strong political and emotional attachment to one's region over national identity
   (d) cultural identity

2. Which constitutional provision explicitly abolishes 'untouchability'?

   (a) Article 14

   (b) Article 15

   (c) Article 16

   (d) Article 17

3. The term 'secular' was added to the Preamble of the Constitution by the _____ Amendment.

   (a) 41st

   (b) 42nd

   (c) 43rd

   (d) 44th

4. Communalism is considered a threat to democracy because it

   (a) encourages political participation

   (b) strengthens cultural identity

   (c) undermines national unity

   (d) promotes decentralization

5. The Indian National Congress was founded in

   (a) 1875

   (b) 1885

   (c) 1895

   (d) 1990

6. Which of the following is ***not*** a regional party?
   (a) Telugu Desam Party
   (b) Shiv Sena
   (c) National People's Party
   (d) National Conference

7. Judicial activism sometimes faces criticism because it may
   (a) strengthen democracy
   (b) lead to judicial overreach
   (c) protect fundamental rights
   (d) promote social justice

8. Which of the following bodies exercises judicial review in India?
   (a) The Parliament
   (b) The Supreme Court and High Court
   (c) The President
   (d) The Prime Minister

9. The coercive role of the State becomes most visible during
   (a) periods of economic growth
   (b) welfare expansion
   (c) electoral reforms
   (d) internal security challenges and insurgency

10. The Indian Constitution reflects the idea of a Welfare State mainly through

(a) Fundamental Duties

(b) Fundamental Rights

(c) Directive Principles of State Policy

(d) Union List

State whether the following statements are True or False : 1×5=5

1. The Telangana Movement resulted in the creation of a separate State in 2012.

2. Freedom of Religion is mentioned under Articles 22 and 23 of the Constitution of India.

3. The Indian party system has remained static since Independence.

4. Public Interest Litigation was introduced in India to provide access to justice to the poor and marginalized.

5. Police, armed forces and security agencies are the key instruments of the coercive State.

SECTION—II

(*Marks* : 10)

Answer briefly any *five* of the following questions : 2×5=10

1. Write a short note on the Mandal Commission.

2. Write a short note on the State Reorganization Commission.

3. How does religion influence politics in India?

4. Define secularism.

5. Cite four National Political Parties in India.

6. Cite the conditions required for recognition as a National Political Party.

7. Define judicial activism.

8. What do you understand by Public Interest Litigation (PIL)?

9. What is Welfare State?

10. What are the various types of secession?

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

1. *(a)* Discuss the role of linguistic movements in the reorganization of States in India, with special reference to the States Reorganization Act, 1956. 10

Or

(b) What is regionalism? Critically evaluate different factors influencing the emergence of regionalism in India. 2+8=10

2. *(a)* Discuss the major causes of communalism in India. Suggest the measures to address the problem of communalism. 7+3=10

Or

(b) Discuss secularism in the Indian context. 10

3. *(a)* Examine the features of party system in India. 10

Or

(b) Evaluate the merits and demerits of coalition government with special reference to India. 5+5=10

(Continued)

4. *(a)* What is judicial review? Discuss the provisions for judicial review in the Constitution of India. 3+7=10

Or

(b) Discuss India's basic structure doctrine. 10

5. *(a)* How does the Indian Constitution reflect the idea of India as a Welfare State? To what extent has India succeeded in functioning as a welfare State? 6+4=10

Or

(b) Elucidate the developmental dimension of Indian State. 10

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2026

(FYUGP)

(2nd Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

(MINOR)

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Paper : SOC/H/M–2

(Introduction to Sociology–II)

Full Marks : 75
Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

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

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 25)

SECTION—I

(*Marks* : 15)

Choose the correct option : 1×15=15

1. Who wrote the book, *The Spirit of Laws* ?

(a) Montesquieu

(b) Rousseau

(c) Herbert Spencer

(d) Georg Simmel

2. When was the book, *The Social Contract* written?

(a) 1762

(b) 1763

(c) 1764

(d) 1862

3. Who is popularly called as the 'second founding father of Sociology'?

(a) Auguste Comte

(b) Herbert Spencer

(c) Emile Durkheim

(d) Max Weber

4. Who is the author of the book, *The Division of Labor in Society* ?

(a) Max Weber

(b) Karl Marx

(c) Emile Durkheim

(d) Herbert Spencer

5. Who developed the model of Gumsa and Gumlao?

(a) R. K. Merton

(b) Talcott Parsons

(c) Edmund Leach

(d) Lewis Coser

6. Which thinker profoundly influenced Radcliffe-Brown's idea of social structure?

   (a) Bronislaw Malinowski

   (b) Emile Durkheim

   (c) Max Weber

   (d) Franz Boas

7. Which of the following is **not** one of the seven 'basic needs' (primary biological needs) identified by Malinowski?

   (a) Metabolism

   (b) Reproduction

   (c) Social control

   (d) Bodily Comforts

8. In his early work, *The Structure of Social Action* (1937), Parsons identified the 'unit act' as the basic building block of social systems. Which of the following is **not** a necessary element of a unit act?

   (a) An actor (the self or ego)

   (b) An end or goal

   (c) A physical environment with no constraints

   (d) Normative orientation

9. Merton's theory of deviance is primarily rooted in which theoretical perspective?

   (a) Conflict theory

   (b) Structural functionalism

   (c) Symbolic interactionism

   (d) Post-modernism

10. According to Max Weber, an action is 'social' only if

   (a) it is performed by a group of people at the same time

   (b) it is observable by a third party

   (c) it is oriented towards the behaviour of others and has a subjective meaning attached by the actor

   (d) it involves a conflict between different social classes

11. Mead's pragmatism suggests that the 'mind' is not an isolated entity but rather

   (a) a biological organ fixed at birth

   (b) a social process emerging through interaction and communication

   (c) a collection of inherited instincts

   (d) a spiritual substance separate from the body

12. Who is credited with coining the term 'symbolic interactionism' in 1937?

(a) George Herbert Mead

(b) Charles Horton Cooley

(c) Herbert Blumer

(d) Erving Goffman

13. Marx's Dialectical Materialism inverted the philosophy of which thinker?

(a) Auguste Comte

(b) G. W. F. Hegel

(c) Jean-Jacques Rousseau

(d) Max Weber

14. Coser argued that 'internal conflict' in a flexible, open society is functional because it

(a) destroys the status quo entirely

(b) acts as a 'safety valve' preventing a total breakdown of the system

(c) ensures that the ruling class remains in power forever

(d) prevents any form of social change

(Turn Over)

15. Dahrendorf's theory is often called 'post-capitalist' because he believed that

(a) Capitalism had been successfully replaced by Communism

(b) the link between ownership and control had been severed (The Managerial Revolution)

(c) money no longer mattered in social life

(d) all social classes had merged into one large middle class

SECTION—II

(*Marks* : 10)

Answer any *five* from the following questions : 2×5=10

1. What is sociability?

2. Differentiate between Monotheism and Polytheism.

3. How did A. R. Radcliffe-Brown define social structure?

4. What are mechanical solidarity and organic solidarity?

5. What are the four functional prerequisites in Talcott Parsons' AGIL paradigm?

6. Name the four 'ideal types' of social action proposed by Max Weber.

7. What is Pragmatism?

8. What is Dialectical Materialism?

9. Explain Ralf Dahrendorf's concept of Imperatively Coordinated Associations (ICAs).

10. Define 'Anomie' according to R. K. Merton's Strain Theory.

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

1. Explain Spencer's conceptualization of society as an organism. Discuss its key features and sociological significance. 6+4=10

Or

Discuss the contributions of Saint Simon and Auguste Comte to the origin and development of positivism in Sociology. 10

2. Explain A. R. Radcliffe-Brown's concept of social structure and discuss its significance in structural-functional anthropology. 10

Or

Discuss Edmund Leach's critique and reinterpretation of the concept of social structure, highlighting how his approach differs from classical structural-functionalism.

3. Explain R. K. Merton's Strain Theory and discuss how it accounts for different forms of deviant behaviour in society. 10

Or

Discuss Talcott Parson's Action Theory.

4. Explain Max Weber's concept of social action and discuss its types and sociological significance. 10

Or

Discuss the influence of Pragmatism on G. H. Mead's theory, highlighting its key concepts and significance.

5. Explain Lewis Coser's functionalist interpretation of social conflict and discuss its significance for understanding social order and change. 10

Or

Discuss Ralf Dahrendorf's theory of class conflict in modern society, highlighting its key concepts and sociological significance.

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KOHIMA CAMPUS

2026

BA & B.Com 2nd Semester (FYUGP)

Alternative English - I

PAPER CODE: ALTE-I

Full Marks: 37 ½

Pass Marks: 40 %

Date: 30/05/2026 Time: 2 hours

I. Answer any five questions: (5x5=25)

1. Write a note on the construction and politics of Gender in Indian Literature.
2. Write a note on the theme of conflict and resistance in Indian Writing in English.
3. Examine the central idea of the poem "An Introduction".
4. Write a note on the theme of cultural legacy and historical presentation in the poem "The Old Storyteller".
5. Examine the theme of the poem "Background Casually".
6. Give a character sketch of Dhanai.
7. Examine "The Kaziranga Trail" as a detective story.
8. Briefly outline the plot of the novel "The Kaziranga Trail".

II. Put a tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided: (½x15=7½)

1. The construction of Gender roles in India is influenced by:
   a. Colonial Policies
   b. Religious texts
   c. Social Reforms movements
   d. All of the above

2. Caste system in India is most closely associated with which religion
   a. Islam
   b. Christianity
   c. Hinduism
   d. Buddhism

3. _____ are ancient Indian epics.
   a. Ramayana
   b. Mahabharata
   c. Manusmriti
   d. Ramayana & Mahabharata

4. What does Kamala Das primarily challenge in the poem "An Introduction"
   a. Cultural practices
   b. Religious traditions
   c. Political corruption
   d. Gender roles and societal expectations

5. Kamala Das expresses her frustration in
   a. Political rigidity
   b. Societal expectations upon women
   c. financial burdens
   d. All of the above

6. Kamala Das speaks openly about her experience in
   a. Political activism
   b. Social activism
   c. Love and desire
   d. Freedom struggle

7. Background Casually is a
   a. Biographical poem
   b. Semi-autobiographical poem
   c. Colonial poem
   d. None of the above

8. Ezekiel reflects upon his
   a. Experiences and identity as an Indian Jew
   b. Freedom and right as a Hindu
   c. Struggles and discrimination as a Christian
   d. None of the above

9. Ezekiel grew up in
   a. Chennai b. Bangalore c. Delhi d. Bombay

10. In "The Old Storyteller" how does the storyteller's role change as time progresses?
    a. She becomes more influential
    b. She gains more political power
    c. She is forgotten and neglected
    d. She becomes a religious reader

11. Who dismissed the stories of the storyteller as 'ancient gibberish'?
    a. The grandfather
    b. The grandsons
    c. The foreigners
    d. The neighbours

12. What was the storyteller's primary treasure?
    a. Jewelleries from family inheritance.
    b. A small coin from grandfather.
    c. Books from grandfather.
    d. Stories from grandfather.

13. The main characters in the novel The Kazirnaga Trail are
    a. Dhanu, Bonu & Toni
    b. Dhanai, Bubul & Jonti
    c. Dhruv, Beipul & Josh
    d. None of the above

14. What are the central themes of The Kaziranga Trail?
    a. Adventure and friendship
    b. Conservation and wildlife protection
    c. Mystery and crime-solving
    d. All of the above

15. Who among the following is depicted as a traitor collaborating with the poachers?
    a. Mr. Phukam b. Dhanai c. Bubul d. Jonti

III. Answer (any five) the following questions briefly: (1x5=5)

1. How does English contribute to the growth of Literature in India?
2. Point out some writings based on caste in Indian English Literature.
3. What societal expectations about women's role does Kamala Das describe in the poem?
4. How does the poet describe his early childhood in the poem "Background Casually"?
5. What warning did the storyteller's grandfather give about forgetting the stories?
6. Why does the storyteller believe that storytelling is important?
7. What clue do the boys find at the scene of the rhino killing?
8. What action do the boys take to stop Mr. Bose from leaving?