2026

(FYUGP)

(4th Semester)

ECONOMICS

(MINOR)

BAPTIST COLLEGE, LIBRARY
No.....
Received.....
KOHIMA CAMPUS

Paper : EC4.M4

(Intermediate Microeconomics—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)

1. Choose the correct answer : 1×15=15

(a) The modern theory of wages emphasizes

(i) only demand for labour

(ii) only supply for labour

(iii) both demand and supply for labour

(iv) government regulation

(b) Differential rent is associated with

(i) uniform land

(ii) differences in fertility

(iii) capital investment

(iv) labour efficiency

(c) According to Ricardo, rent increases mainly because of

(i) increase in population and cultivation of inferior land

(ii) increase in wages

(iii) government taxation

(iv) use of better technology

(d) Profit as rent theory considers profit as

(i) normal income

(ii) transfer earning

(iii) surplus income

(iv) wage income

(e) According to Schumpeter, profits arise due to

(i) risk-bearing

(ii) innovation

(iii) monopoly

(iv) rent

(f) If profit arises due to changes in population, technology and tastes, the theory involved is

(i) static theory

(ii) dynamic theory

(iii) rent theory

(iv) wage fund theory

(g) Welfare economics studies the relationship between

(i) income and employment

(ii) price and output

(iii) cost and revenue

(iv) efficiency and welfare

(h) Cardinalist approach measures welfare in terms of

(i) ordinal utility

(ii) money

(iii) cardinal utility

(iv) social choice

(i) Welfare economics is considered normative because it involves

(i) statistical analysis

(ii) value judgements

(iii) mathematical models

(iv) market prices

(j) Sweezy's model is known as

(i) price leadership model

(ii) kinked demand curve

(iii) collusion model

(iv) profit-maximizing model

(k) In monopolistic competition, firms earn normal profit in

(i) long-run

(ii) short-run

(iii) Both (i) and (ii)

(iv) Never

(l) Interdependence among firms is a key feature of

(i) monopoly

(ii) perfect competition

(iii) oligopoly

(iv) monopolistic competition

(m) Externalities are

(i) market prices

(ii) external benefits and costs

(iii) government taxes

(iv) private costs

(n) Government intervention is required in public goods due to

(i) high cost

(ii) inflation

(iii) free-rider problem

(iv) monopoly power

(o) Coase theorem works best when

(i) transaction costs are high

(ii) government intervenes

(iii) markets are imperfect

(iv) property rights are clearly defined

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

(a) Wage

(b) Economic rent

(c) Profit as rent

(d) Name any two dynamic changes that gives rise to profits.

(e) Monopoly

(f) Market failure

(g) Bentham's criterion

(h) Free-rider problem

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

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

UNIT—I

1. Discuss the marginal productivity theory of wages. State its assumptions and limitations. 10

2. Explain the concept of quasi-rent. 10

UNIT—II

3. Give an account on the innovation theory of profit. 10

4. Critically examine the risk theory of profit. Bring out its merits and limitations. 10

UNIT—III

5. What is meant by welfare economics? Explain the nature and scope of welfare economics. 2+8=10

6. Discuss Pareto's criterion of social welfare. 10

UNIT—IV

7. What is price discrimination? Explain the different degrees of price discrimination. 2+8=10

8. Elucidate Cournot's model of duopoly. 10

UNIT—V

9. What are public goods? State its characteristics. Examine the role of government in the provision of public goods. 2+3+5=10

10. Explain briefly the following concepts : 5+5=10

(a) Moral hazard

(b) Adverse selection

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2026

(FYUGP)

(4th Semester)

ENGLISH

(MINOR)

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No.....
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KOHIMA CAMPUS

Paper : ENG M4

(British Poetry and Drama : 17th and 18th Century)

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. The 17th century in England is marked by the tension between

(a) science and technology

(b) religion and secularism

(c) trade and industry

(d) art and architecture

2. The phrase "changing images of the human being" in the17th century literature refers to

(a) decline of monarchy

(b) rise of individualism and self-consciousness

(c) growth of industrial labour

(d) colonial expansion

3. The relationship between stage and state in the 17th century mainly reflects

(a) pure entertainment

(b) political influence and control over theatre

(c) absence of censorship

(d) religious preaching only

4. A mock-epic is best defined as

(a) a serious epic about war

(b) a parody that treats trivial events in an epic style

(c) a religious narrative poem

(d) a dramatic monologue

5. Satire primarily aims to

(a) praise society

(b) entertain without meaning

(c) criticize human follies and social behaviour

(d) describe nature

6. The central theme of *Paradise Lost, Book I* is

(a) romantic love

(b) Satan's rebellion and the fall

(c) political reform

(d) industrial growth

7. In his attempt to torture the Duchess, Ferdinand gives her

(a) a dead man's hand

(b) Antonio's hand

(c) son's hand

(d) son's blood stained clothes

8. Satan is portrayed in *Book I* mainly as

(a) a comic figure

(b) a tragic and heroic rebel

(c) a passive follower

(d) a divine saviour

9. Bosola was sent to the galleys for

(a) 9 years

(b) 7 years

(c) 5 years

(d) 3 years

10. Bosola is best described as

(a) a heroic king

(b) a loyal servant

(c) a malcontent observer

(d) a comic character

11. *The Duchess of Malfi* mainly explores the themes of

(a) adventure and travel

(b) power, corruption and patriarchy

(c) nature and pastoral life

(d) scientific discovery

12. With whom does Belinda play the game of ombre?

(a) With a gentleman

(b) With Baron and an unnamed gentleman

(c) With Clarissa

(d) With Clarissa and Baron

13. Willmore is typically identified as

(a) a tragic hero

(b) a Restoration rake

(c) a villain

(d) a priest

14. Who plots with Sancho to rob the wealthy Blunt?

(a) Angelica

(b) Lucetta

(c) Hellena

(d) Florinda

15. The supernatural beings in the poem, *The Rape of the Lock* includes

(a) fairies and witches

(b) sylphs and gnomes

(c) angels and demons

(d) giants and dwarfs

SECTION—II

(*Marks* : 10)

Answer the following questions in short : 2×5=10

1. What is meant by satire in 18th century literature?

2. Name the muse invoked by Milton in *Paradise Lost, Book I.*

3. Who is Bosola in *The Duchess of Malfi*?

4. What is the significance of the carnival setting in *The Rover*?

5. What is mock-epic? Write one of its characteristics.

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

1. *(a)* Analyze the changing image of the human being in the 17th century literature. 10

Or

(b) Examine the relationship between the stage, the state and the market in early modern England.

2. *(a)* Discuss the portrayal of Satan in *Paradise Lost, Book I.* 10

Or

(b) Examine the theme of disobedience and consequences in *Paradise Lost, Book I.*

3. *(a)* Discuss *The Duchess of Malfi* as a Jacobean tragedy. 10

Or

(b) Examine the character of the Duchess as a tragic heroine.

4. *(a)* Examine the role of disguise and mistaken identity in *The Rover.* 10

Or

(b) Discuss *The Rover* as a Restoration comedy.

5. *(a)* Examine the role of Belinda as a representative of high society. 10

Or

(b) Discuss *The Rape of the Lock* as a mock-epic poem.

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2026

(FYUGP)

(4th Semester)

HISTORY

(MINOR)

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KOHIMA CAMPUS

Paper : HIS/MN–401

[History of India (C. 1526–1605)]

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)

A. Choose the correct option : 1×15=15

1. *Tuzuk-i-Baburi* was originally written in which language?

   (a) Arabic

   (b) Persian

   (c) Chagatai Turki

2. Which Bhakti poet wrote *Ramcharitmanas* in the Awadhi language?

   (a) Tulsidas

   (b) Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan

   (c) Eknath

3. Which of the following works was written by Abdul Qadir Badauni?

   (a) *Akbar Nama*

   (b) *Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh*

   (c) *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*

4. The battle of Khanwa (1527) was fought between Babur and

   (a) Ibrahim Lodi

   (b) Medini Rai

   (c) Rana Sangram Singh

5. Humayun regained the throne of Delhi in 1555 after the battle of

   (a) Chausa

   (b) Kannauj

   (c) Sirhind

6. Who built the Grand Trunk Road?

(a) Akbar

(b) Sher Shah Suri

(c) Sikandar Shah Suri

7. In which year was the Second Battle of Panipat fought?

(a) 1526

(b) 1536

(c) 1556

8. The only type of Jagir which could not be transferred was

(a) Tankha Jagir

(b) Mashrut Jagir

(c) Watan Jagir

9. Which of the following was constructed by Akbar in 1575 for religious discourse?

(a) Diwani-i-Khas

(b) Ibadat Khana

(c) Panch Mahal

10. Which of Akbar's conquests is commemorated by the construction of Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri?

(a) Bengal

(b) North-West Frontier

(c) Gujarat

11. Which major power in central Asia posed a threat to the Mughal empire, prompting Akbar's focus on the North-West?

(a) Mongols

(b) Ottomans

(c) Uzbegs

12. The two main seasons in which the Mughal State categorized all the crops were

(a) Rabi and Kharif

(b) Polaj and Parauti

(c) Rabi and Zaid

13. The Hundi, a crucial financial instrument of internal commerce in Mughal India, was a

(a) type of tax

(b) permit

(c) bill of exchange

(Continued)

14. Which nomadic community known as grain merchants was specialized in long distance transport of bulk essential goods?

(a) Banjaras

(b) Bohras

(c) Baniks

15. Which city served as the largest trade emporium and the meeting point of routes from the North-West, East and South during Akbar's reign?

(a) Lahore

(b) Agra

(c) Surat

SECTION—II

(*Marks* : 10)

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

1. *Humayun Namah*

Or

Surdas

2. Battle of Kannauj, 1540

Or

Babur

3. Mansab

Or

Din-i-Ilahi

4. Rajput policy of Akbar

Or

Deccan policy of Akbar

5. Major food crops and cash crops of Mughal India (1526–1605)

Or

Major trade routes of internal trade during the Mughal period

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

Answer the following questions : 10×5=50

1. *(a)* Discuss the significance of Persian literary sources for the study of Mughal period.

Or

(b) What are the modern interpretations in understanding the Mughal history?

2. *(a)* Examine the political status of India on the eve of Babur's invasion.

Or

(b) Evaluate the administrative reforms of Sher Shah Suri with special reference to revenue reforms.

3. *(a)* To what extent did Akbar's military campaigns lay the foundation of a centralized and unified Mughal empire? Discuss.

Or

(b) Describe the evolution of Zabti system under Akbar.

4. *(a)* Give an account of the North-West Frontier policy of Akbar.

Or

(b) Analyze the causes, key battles and consequences of the Mughal conquest of Bengal.

5. *(a)* Explain the key features of the land revenue system under Akbar's reign. How did it bring stability to the Mughal empire?

Or

(b) Narrate the growth and expansion of overseas trade under the Mughals.

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2026

(FYUGP)

(4th Semester)

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POLITICAL SCIENCE

(MINOR)

Paper : POL/H/M–4

(Perspective on International Relations and World History)

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. The modern international State system began with the
   (a) Treaty of Westphalia (1648)
   (b) Treaty of Versailles (1919)
   (c) Treaty of Paris (1783)
   (d) Treaty of Vienna (1815)

2. The term 'international relations' was first used by

   (a) Woodrow Wilson

   (b) E. H. Carr

   (c) Jeremy Bentham

   (d) Hans J. Morgenthau

3. International relations includes the study of

   (a) war

   (b) peace

   (c) cooperation

   (d) All of the above

4. According to Morgenthau, national interest is defined in terms of what?

   (a) Morality

   (b) Power

   (c) Religion

   (d) Culture

5. Neo-liberalism believes that sustainable cooperation is possible through

   (a) balance of power

   (b) military capability

   (c) conflict and war

   (d) international institutions

6. Liberalism differs from realism because liberalism focusses more on

   (a) military power and national security

   (b) cooperation, economic relations and international institutions

   (c) war and conflict

   (d) national interest

7. Which perspective in international relations focuses on gender equality?

   (a) Neorealism

   (b) Liberalism

   (c) Feminism

   (d) Marxism

8. The world-systems theory developed by Immanuel Wallerstein divides the world into

   (a) east and west

   (b) developed and underdeveloped nations

   (c) core, periphery and semi-periphery

   (d) capitalist and socialist blocs

9. Dependency theory explains the relationship between

   (a) developed global north and developing global south countries

(b) democratic and authoritarian States

(c) socialist and capitalist States

(d) nuclear and non-nuclear States

10. What was the immediate cause of the First World War in 1914?

(a) Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

(b) Russian Revolution

(c) Rise of Fascism

(d) None of the above

Write True or False : 1×5=5

11. The book, *Mein Kampf* is written by Adolf Hitler.

12. Benito Mussolini leads the rise of Fascism in Soviet Union.

13. The Cold War was a conflict between France and China.

14. The disintegration of the USSR in 1991 marked the end of the Cold War.

15. The post-Cold War period initially represented multi-polarity.

SECTION—II

(*Marks* : 10)

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

1. Write a short note on the Treaty of Westphalia.

2. Define the core principles of realism.

3. What do you understand by the world-systems theory?

4. Mention any two causes of the World War I.

5. What is multipolarity?

6. Name any two consequences after the disintegration of the USSR.

7. Briefly compare Nazism and Fascism.

8. Define liberalism in international relations.

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

1. *(a)* What do you understand by international relations? Explain the scope of the study of international relations. 3+7=10

Or

(b) Examine the emergence of the international State system. 10

2. *(a)* Discuss the Neo-realist theory to the study of international relations. 10

Or

(b) Critically analyze the basic principles of Marxist approach of international relations.

3. *(a)* Define feminism. Critically examine the feminist perspective to international relations. 2+8=10

Or

(b) Describe the dependency theory in international relations. 10

4. *(a)* Explain the main causes and the consequences of the World War II. 5+5=10

Or

(b) What was the Bolshevik Revolution? Elaborate the significance of the Bolshevik Revolution in international relations. 2+8=10

5. *(a)* Define Cold War. Discuss the various phases of the Cold War. 2+8=10

Or

(b) Explain the emergence and the role of the Third World Countries in international relations. 10

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2026

(FYUGP)

(4th Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

(MINOR)

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Paper : SOC/H/M–4

(Sociology of Gender)

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. The labelling of an infant as 'boy' or 'girl' at birth is primarily based on

(a) gender identity

(b) biological sex

(c) cultural norms

(d) socialization process

2. A genderfluid person is best described as someone who

(a) identifies only as transgender

(b) has no gender identity

(c) identifies permanently as neither male nor female

(d) identifies as male or female depending on the day or situation

3. The book, *Sex, Gender and Society* was written in 1972 by

(a) Ann Oakley

(b) Simone de Beauvoir

(c) Judith Butler

(d) Kamla Bhasin

4. According to sociologists, gender behavior is

(a) biological

(b) learned

(c) androgenic

(d) None of the above

5. Patriarchy is a social structure as well as an ideology according to which _____ are superior.

   (a) women

   (b) men

   (c) both women and men

   (d) None of the above

6. _____is the key site where biological sex transforms into social gender.

   (a) Workplace

   (b) Place of worship

   (c) Family

   (d) School

7. In pre-industrial societies, social equilibrium was maintained by assigning different tasks to men and women. These societies were called

   (a) Functionalist

   (b) Conflict

   (c) Interactionist

   (d) Subaltern

8. When the wife's mother takes the 'expressive role', she is expected to cement relationships and provides

(a) emotional support

(b) economic support

(c) social support

(d) physical support

9. _____ is a sociological perspective that focuses on power, dynamics and social inequalities.

(a) Conflict theory

(b) Functionalist

(c) Interactionist

(d) Queer theory

10. According to _____, a woman is the companion of man, gifted with equal mental capacities.

(a) Savitribai Phule

(b) M. K. Gandhi

(c) Kamla Bhasin

(d) Judith Butler

11. The book, *Can the Subaltern Speak?* was written by

(a) Arundhati Roy

(b) Cynthia Stephen

(c) Anita Desai

(d) Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak

12. Who wrote the book, *Gender, Class and Stratification : Towards a New Approach?*

(a) Sylvia Walby

(b) Ann Oakley

(c) Joan Aker

(d) Judith Butler

13. There is striking difference in the levels of purity/impurity between men and women of

(a) high caste

(b) low caste

(c) both high caste and low caste

(d) None of the above

14. Which Act provides for equal wages to men and women for equal work?

(a) The Equal Salary Act

(b) The Equal Wages Act

(c) The Equal Remuneration Act

(d) The Equal Allowance Act

15. The term NCW stands for

(a) National Commission for Women

(b) National Corporation of Women

(c) National Corps of Women

(d) Natural Component of Women

SECTION—II

(*Marks* : 10)

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

1. Define gender.

2. How does culture influence gender role?

3. Explain patriarchy as a social construct.

4. Discuss the subaltern perspective on gender.

5. What is gender discrimination at the workplace?

6. Briefly illustrate the class and gender inequality.

7. What is gender mainstreaming?

8. State two emerging challenges women face in the context of gender inequality.

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

1. *(a)* Give a detailed explanation of why gender matters in society. 10

Or

(b) Explain, in detail, the different types of gender. 2+8=10

2. *(a)* Define sex. Bring out the differences between sex and gender. 2+8=10

Or

(b) What is gender socialization? Discuss the most common agents of gender socialization. 2+8=10

3. *(a)* Critically explain the conflict theory towards understanding gender. 10

Or

(b) Explain, in detail, Gandhian view on gender. 10

4. *(a)* Explain the differences and inequalities experience by women in a caste system. 10

Or

(b) Describe how family become a site for perpetuation of gender differences and inequalities. 10

5. *(a)* Discuss the role of women in decision-making. 10

Or

(b) Give a detailed account of women's movement in bringing gender equality in India. 10

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2026

BA 4th Semester (FYUGP)

LEADERSHIP

PAPER CODE: VAC

Full Marks: 37.5

Pass Marks: 40%

Date: 30/05/2026 Time: 01:00 pm to 3:00 pm

Section-A

Multiple Choice Questions: **½ x 15=7½**

1. Which is the essential requirements for effective leadership?

a. Developing clear and effective strategies
b. Increasing profitability
c. Both of the above

2. Which leadership style is characterized by a "hands-off" approach, where the leader provides minimal involvement and allows followers significant authority?

a. Autocratic b. Democratic c. Laissez-faire

3. A trait of a leader is defined as the ability to possess honesty, responsibility and maturity in the working area.

a. Integrity b. Personality c. Knowledge

4. Leadership is different from management because leadership mainly focuses on:

a. Inspiring people b. Maintaining records c. Administrative work

5. By which method can we know that the receiver have understood the message.

a. Feedback b. Listening c. Message

6. Within the communication process, what is the term for translating symbols into a form that the receiver can understand?

a. Encoding b. Decoding c. Feedback

7. Which Conflict Management style is often referred to as "lose-lose" because both parties must give up some of their desires to reach an agreement?

a. Collaborating b. Accommodating c. Compromising

8. According to the comparison of mentoring and training, what is a key characteristic of the mentoring relationship?

a. It is structured and formal
b. It is short-term and task-oriented
c. It is informal, flexible, and long-term

9. In Tuckman's Model of Team development, which stage is characterized by the emergence of conflicts, power struggles, and clashes in working styles?

a. Forming b. Storming c. Norming

10. Which type of team consists of employees from roughly the same hierarchical level but from different work areas together to accomplish a specific task?

a. Problem-solving team b. Cross-functioning team c. Virtual team

11. According to the "7 Cs" of communication, which principle states that a message should be specific and tangible, using facts and examples for support?

a. Clarity b. Concreteness c. Correctness

12. In the planning process, objectives should be "SMART". What does this acronym stand for?

a. Strategic, Meaningful, Accessible, Relevant, Time-bound
b. Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Timed
c. None of the above.

13. Which of the following is NOT a leadership skill?

a. Communication b. Decision making c. Isolation

14. In which leadership style are employees encouraged to participate in decision making?

a. Autocratic b. Democratic c. Transactional

15. Which leadership theory suggest that leaders are born with certain natural abilities?

a. Behavioral theory b. Great Man theory c. Both of the above

Short Answer Question. Answer any five (5). **1x5=5**

1. Define leadership.
2. List two characteristics of Conflict.
3. List two differences between a group and a team.
4. Which stage of team development in Tuckman's Model is characterized by politeness, caution, and uncertainty?
5. Why are communication skills necessary for a leader?
6. Define Conflict Management.
7. Leader needs.

Section-B

Descriptive Type Questions. Answer any five (5). **5x5=25**

1. Discuss the personal characteristics of leaders (leadership traits).
2. Compare and contrast the Autocratic, Democratic, and Laissez-faire leadership styles.
3. Explain the "Leadership Labyrinth" in gender and leadership.
4. Discuss the evolution of leadership theories.
5. Discuss the different style to resolve conflict.
6. Discuss the different style to resolve Conflict.
7. Distinguish between mentoring and training in an organizational context.
8. Outline the step-by-step processes for both Planning and Organizing.
9. Describe the stages of team building.
10. Briefly explain Transformational and Transactional Leadership Style with example.

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2026

BA & B.Com 4th Semester (FYUGP)

ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH (II) AECC

PAPER CODE: ALTE - II

Full Marks: 37.5

Pass Marks: 40%

Date:28/05/2026 Time: 2 hours

PART-A

Objective

Section I

(Marks: 12 ½)

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

1. Aosenla wondered how an inanimate object like a _____ could wield so much power

a. Car b. House c. Money

2. What is the name of the physiotherapist who took care of Bendang?

a. Dr. Kilang b. Khagen Bora c. Imliakhum

3. When Bendang heard about Chubala's desire to marry her boyfriend, how did he react?

a. He accepted her choice
b. He refused to let her make her own decision
c. He remained indifferent

4. The Major used to be a

a. Major in the Indian Army
b. Commanding Officer of the Bangladesh Army
c. Major in the Pakistani Army

5. 'Operation Searchlight' was carried out by the Pakistani Military junta on
a. 25th March, 1971 b. 15th May, 1959 c. 5th March, 1947

6. What did Rehana steal from T.Ali?
a. Money b. Jewellery box c. Gold watch

7. The poet compares the communal riot in the poem 'Big Match' to a:
a. Football Match b. Tennis Match c. Cricket Match

8. A stout man was attacked beneath the:
a. Bo-tree b. Banyan tree c. Apple tree

9. The communal clash happened between the
a. Tamils and Sinhalese
b. Tamils and Bengalis
c. Sinhalese and Bengalis

10. In which country, the animals have the faces of animals?
a. This country b. That country c. Their country

11. When the bull rolled on the sand, his mouth was filled with
a. Blood b. Flies c. Teeth

12. What is scattered in the plains of Africa?
a. Corpses b. Water c. Food

13. Kikuyu people are as expendable as…
a. Animals b. Gorilla c. Jews

14. Who is the 'blue-frocked' woman?
a. A classmate b. The Principal c. The Teacher

15. When the speaker was in kindergarten, the children were taken for a:
a. Picnic b. Tour c. Trekking

Section II

II. Answer any <u>Five</u> questions in brief: 1x5=5

1. Analyse the character of Sohail.
2. Who is Tiajungla?
3. What is the significance of the 'Big House'?
4. How did the 'blue-frocked' woman scold the child?
5. What is the meaning of the title 'A Far Cry from Africa'?
6. What does 'ceremonial cats' represent?
7. What landmarks are referred to in 'Big Match'?

PART-B
Descriptive

(Marks 25)

III. The questions are of equal value:

1. a. Discuss the themes in Aosenla's Story.

   Or

   b. Give a character sketch of Aosenla.

2. a. Explore the themes of love and sacrifice in A Golden Age by Tahmima Anam.

   Or

   b. Rehana exhibits strong protective tendencies for her kids and is prepared to go to any lengths to ensure their security. Discuss.

3. a. Describe the meaning behind Yasmine Gooneratne's poem 'Big Match'.

   Or

   b. What did the speaker mean by 'treacherous politics' in the poem and how did it affect the nation?

4. a. Give a critical appreciation of the poem 'A Far Cry from Africa' by Walcott.

Or

b. Anaylse the central idea of the poem 'Punishment in Kindergarten' by Kamala Das.

5. a. Discuss the differences that Altwood brings out between animals in 'that country' and 'this country'.

Or

b. Analyse 'Animals in that Country' as a critique of colonial cruelty.

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2026

BA 4th Semester (FYUGP)

THEORY & PRACTICE OF DEVELOPMENT

PAPER CODE: SOC/ H/ SEC-4

Full Marks: 37.5

Pass Marks: 40%

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KOHIMA CAMPUS

Date: 29/06/2026 Time: 01:00 pm to 3:00 pm

I. Multiple choice questions: **0.5x15=7.5**

1. The concept of Development has seen a shift:
a. At the conceptual level c. At both levels
b. At the practical level d. None of the above

2. The two stakeholders groups in rights-based approach 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 components 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 c. A Middle ground approach
b. A bottom-up approach d. None of the above

5. The Community-based approach has:
a. Greater decentralization of plans c. Collective action
b. Higher participation of people d. All of the above

6. RRA stands for:
a. Rapid Rural Appraisal c. Rapid Rural Application
b. Rapid Rural Association d. None of the above

7. PRA stands for:
a. Participatory Rural Appraisal
b. Rapid 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. One of the main proponents of the Modernization theory is:
a. W.W Rostow
b. Andre Gunder Funk
c. Immanuel Wallerstein
d. Paulo Freire

10. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are 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 States
b. The Brundtland Report
c. Both
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. One of the main proponents of the Dependency theory is:
a. W.W Rostow
b. Andre Gunder Funk
c. Immanuel Wallerstein
d. Paulo Freire

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. Kripa Foundation
b. Naga Mothers Association
c. Naga Students Federation
d. Naga Peoples Movement for Human Rights

II. Short Answer Questions: **1x5=5**

Answer any five of 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 types of development related displacement?
7. Name one NGO in Nagaland and state the nature of its work.

III. Descriptive: **5x5=25**

Answer five questions from the following choosing one option form each section:

1. a. Write a note on the concept of development with special references to sociology of development. -5

or

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

2. a. Discuss some of the theories surrounding development in Sociology. -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. **Discuss any ONE from the following options:** **-5**
   a. The role of state as an agency of development.
   b. Explain how NGOS act as agencies of development with the example of an NGO in Nagaland.
   c. Explain Corporate Social Responsibility with one example.

5. **Write a short not on any one from the options below:** **-5**
   a. Gender and Development.
   b. Development and Displacement.
   c. Sustainable Development.

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