2026

(FYUGP)

(6th Semester)

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

ECONOMICS

(MINOR)

Paper : EC6.M6

(Development Economics—I)

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)

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

1. What is a common characteristic of underdeveloped countries?

   (a) High level of industrialization

   (b) Low literacy rates

   (c) Advanced infrastructure

   (d) High income per capita

2. Which of the following is considered as a form of social infrastructure?

   (a) Roads and highways

   (b) Schools and hospitals

   (c) Power plants

   (d) Telecommunication networks

3. Which of the following factors can negatively affect economic growth?

   (a) Stable political environment

   (b) High level of corruption

   (c) Strong infrastructure investment

   (d) Poor education

4. What is the central concept of Adam Smith's economic theory?

   (a) Command economy

   (b) Invisible hand guiding free market

   (c) Central planning

   (d) Collective ownership of resources

5. According to Karl Marx, what drives historical development and societal change?

   (a) Technological innovations

   (b) Cultural Values

   (c) Dialectical materialism and class conflict

   (d) Government policies

(Continued)

6. The concept of 'utilitarianism' according to Mill is

   (a) maximizing profit for the wealth

   (b) focusing solely on economic efficiency

   (c) achieving the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people

   (d) promoting individualism above all else

7. The warranted growth rate in the Harrod- Domar model is given by

   (a) G_n

   (b) G

   (c) G_t

   (d) G_w

8. What led to the end of the Golden Age of full employment in the 1970s?

   (a) The oil crises and subsequent stagflation

   (b) The introduction of universal basic income

   (c) Technological stagnation

   (d) A global shift to agricultural economies

9. The convergence hypothesis is specially associated with

   (a) absolute convergence

   (b) conditional convergence

   (c) relative convergence

   (d) cultural convergence

10. Who developed the Big Push theory?

   (a) Paul Rosenstein-Rodan

   (b) Rostow

   (c) Leibenstein

   (d) Kaldor

11. Who is the economist primarily associated with the 'stages of economic growth' model?

   (a) John Maynard Keynes

   (b) Adam Smith

   (c) Walt Rostow

   (d) Joseph Schumpeter

12. Which of the following theorists is often associated with the concept of circular causation?

   (a) Milton Friedman

   (b) Karl Marx

   (c) Gunnar Myrdal

   (d) John Maynard Keynes

13. What does the 'choice of technique' refer to in economic theory?

(a) The selection of government policies for economic growth

(b) The decision regarding the method of production

(c) The choice of economic models for analysis

(d) The selection of labour market policies

14. Which of the following is a commonly used investment criterion?

(a) Net present value

(b) Inflation rate

(c) Gross domestic product

(d) Unemployment rate

15. What is the primary purpose of planning in an organization?

(a) To increase employee turnover

(b) To set objectives and outline steps to achieve them

(c) To reduce operational costs

(d) To maintain the status quo

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

1. Economic development

2. Factors affecting economic growth

3. Different types of planning

4. Difference between warranted growth rate and natural growth rate

5. Investment criterion

6. Cost-benefit analysis

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

Answer *one* question from each Unit :

UNIT—I

1. What are economic development and under-development? Explain the measurement and indicators of economic development. 3+7=10

2. Examine the role of agriculture and industry in economic development. 10

UNIT—II

3. Explain the Ricardo theory of economic development. 10

4. Discuss A. Sen's approach to development as a process of expanding people's substantive freedom. 10

UNIT—III

5. Critically evaluate the convergence hypothesis within the context of Romer's growth model. 10

6. Discuss the Joan Robinson model of economic growth. 10

UNIT—IV

7. Explain Myrdal's theory of circular causation. 10

8. Critically examine the Big Push theory of economic development. 10

UNIT—V

9. Explain the choice of technique in less developing countries. 10

10. Discuss the method of cost-benefit analysis for project evaluation. 10

★★★

2026

(FYUGP)

(6th Semester)

ENGLISH

(MINOR)

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

Paper : ENG M6

(British Literature : The Early 20th 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. Which among the following thinkers is associated with post-modernism?

(a) Plato

(b) Michel Foucault

(c) Immanuel Kant

(d) Karl Marx

2. *Sons and Lovers* belongs to which genre?

   (a) Romance

   (b) Autobiographical

   (c) Historical

   (d) Oedipus Complex

3. The events of the novel, *Mrs. Dalloway* take place in

   (a) Scotland

   (b) London

   (c) Ireland

   (d) Britain

4. Which of the following best describes the use of myth in the early 20th century literature?

   (a) It was used to uphold Victorian traditional values

   (b) It was used to ignore psychological developments

   (c) It was used as a tool to juxtapose contemporary life with timeless archetypes

   (d) It was used to create straightforward, realistic narratives

5. Which Shakespearean play is quoted several times in the novel, *Mrs. Dalloway*?

   (a) *Hamlet*

   (b) *Macbeth*

   (c) *Cymbeline*

   (d) *Romeo and Juliet*

6. In *Heart of Darkness*, what commodity is the Company primarily trading in the Congo?

   (a) Gold

   (b) Slaves

   (c) Ivory

   (d) Rubber

7. The modernist Mantra 'Make it New' was coined by which author?

   (a) T. S. Eliot

   (b) Ezra Pound

   (c) James Joyce

   (d) D. H. Lawrence

8. What artistic pursuit does Paul Morel engage into distract himself from his situation with Miriam?

   (a) Painting

   (b) Music

   (c) Sculpting

   (d) Writing

9. What does the manager think about Kurtz in *Heart of Darkness*?

   (a) He is a great leader

   (b) He is a danger to the company

   (c) He is a loyal friend

   (d) He is a genius

10. The epigraph of *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock* is taken from which famous work?

   (a) Shakespeare's *Hamlet*

   (b) Dante's *Inferno*

   (c) Homer's *Odyssey*

   (d) *The Bible*

11. What is the real identity of the swan in *Leda and the Swan* by W. B. Yeats?

   (a) Apollo

   (b) Zeus

   (c) Aphrodite

   (d) Poseidon

12. What is the primary theme of the poem, *Sailing to Byzantium*?

   (a) The beauty of nature

   (b) The struggle against political corruption

   (c) Mortality and the search for immortality

   (d) The joy of youth

13. What is the central image used to describe the men in the poem, *The Hollow Men*?

(a) Stuffed men/Scarecrows

(b) Soldiers

(c) Wandering ghosts

(d) Statues

14. The term 'suffragette' was coined in 1906 to describe members of which movement?

(a) The Victorian social reform movement

(b) Militant women seeking right to vote in Britain

(c) The Romantic movement

(d) The post-war suffrage movement

15. Where did Clarissa spend her summers as a young girl in *Mrs. Dalloway*?

(a) London

(b) Bourton

(c) Paris

(d) India

SECTION—II

(*Marks* : 10)

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

1. Define modernism in literature.

2. How is darkness symbolized in *Heart of Darkness*?

3. What is the setting of the novel, *Sons and Lovers*?

4. Who is Miss kilman in *Mrs. Dalloway*?

5. Explain the lines : "In the room the women come and go/talking of Michelangelo" in the poem, *The Love Song* of *J. Alfred Prufrock.*

6. How is *Leda and the Swan* by W. B. Yeats a mythological poem?

7. Why does the speaker state : "That is no country for old men" in the poem, *Sailing to Byzantium*?

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

1. *(a)* Enumerate the characteristic features of modernism in literature. 10

Or

(b) Discuss the emergence of Women's Movement in the early twentieth century.

2. *(a)* *Heart of Darkness* is widely regarded as a critique of European colonial rule in Africa. Discuss. 10

Or

(b) Give a critical analysis of the character of Kurtz in the novel, *Heart of Darkness.*

3. *(a)* Discuss the significance of the title *Sons and Lovers* by D. H. Lawrence. 10

Or

(b) Analyze the novel, *Sons and Lovers* as a Bildungsroman novel.

4. *(a)* Write a critical note on the dilemmas faced by Peter Walsh in *Mrs. Dalloway*. 10

Or

(b) Examine the use of Stream of Consciousness storytelling in *Mrs. Dalloway.*

5. *(a)* Elucidate on the symbolism of Byzantium in the poem, *Sailing to Byzantium.* 10

Or

(b) How does T. S. Eliot present the state of modern man through the character of Prufrock in the poem, *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock*?

★ ★ ★

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

2026

(FYUGP)

(6th Semester)

HISTORY

(MINOR)

Paper : HIS/MN–6

[History of India (1707–1857)]

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)

Choose the correct option : 1×15=15

1. According to the 'Dark Age' interpretation, which major event led to the 8th century 'Chaos and Confusion' in India?

(a) Arrival of the Portuguese

(b) The decline of the Mughal power after Aurangzeb

(c) The rise of regional powers

2. Who founded the independent State of Hyderabad in 1724?

(a) Nizam-ul-Mulk

(b) Muzaffar Jung

(c) Salabat Jung

3. The Holkars were finally defeated by the British in

(a) the Battle of Plassey

(b) the third Anglo-Maratha War

(c) the third Battle of Panipat

4. The first European explorer to reach India via sea-route in 1498 is

(a) Christopher Columbus

(b) Vasco da Gama

(c) Thomas Roe

5. The 'Dastak System' practised by the English East India Company was related to

(a) military strength

(b) trade privileges

(c) recruitment of agents

6. The primary cause for the 3rd Carnatic War between the English and the French was the

   (a) attack of the French on Madras

   (b) beginning of the Seven Years' War in Europe

   (c) attack of the English on Pondicherry

7. The capital of French Colony in India is

   (a) Pondicherry

   (b) Cochin

   (c) Goa

8. Who was appointed the Nawab of Bengal after the Battle of Plassey?

   (a) Mir Jafar

   (b) Siraj-ud-Daulah

   (c) Alivardi Khan

9. The Fourth Mysore War (1799) occurred during the tenure of

   (a) Dalhousie

   (b) Cornwallis

   (c) Wellesley

10. The first Indian ruler to accept the Subsidiary Alliance in 1798 is

(a) Tipu Sultan

(b) Nawab of Awadh

(c) Nizam of Hyderabad

11. The colonial land revenue system implemented in the South of India is

(a) Mahalwari

(b) Ryotwari

(c) Zamindari

12. 'Drain of Wealth' theory was popularized by

(a) Dadabhai Naoroji

(b) R. C. Dutt

(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

13. Deindustrialization during the colonial period specifically referred to

(a) the rapid growth of modern industries

(b) the decline of traditional handicraft and cottage industries

(c) the growing expansion of rural areas

14. Which of the following is considered one of the earliest organized tribal rebellions against the British rule?

(a) Santhal Rebellion

(b) Bhil Revolt

(c) Kol Uprising

15. What was the immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857?

(a) Economic exploitation by the British

(b) Discontent among the Sepoys

(c) Introduction of Enfield Rifle

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

1. Baji Rao II

Or

Hyder Ali

2. The British East India Company

Or

The Battle of Plassey

3. Dual System of the Government

Or

Doctrine of Lapse

4. Ryotwari Settlement

Or

The Regulating Act of 1773

5. Bhil Uprising

Or

Indigo Rebellion

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

1. Explain how different interpretation of historians have changed our understanding of the 18th Century India. 10

Or

Evaluate the rise of autonomous State of Bengal. 10

2. Trace the advent of European powers to India. 10

Or

Examine the causes and result of the Battle of Buxar. 5+5=10

3. Analyze the role of Wellesley's Subsidiary Alliance in expanding the British power in India. 10

Or

Examine the administrative systems introduced by the East India Company in India. 10

4. Enumerate the process that led to the deindustrialization in India. 10

Or

Examine India's foreign trade under the British rule. 10

5. Write a note on the Santhal Rebellion of 1855–56. 10

Or

Examine the nature and consequences of the Revolt of 1857. 5+5=10

★ ★ ★

2026

(FYUGP)

(6th Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(MINOR)

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

Paper : POL/H/M–6

(Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective)

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)

A. Choose the correct option : 1×10=10

1. Who initially proposed the three generations of Human Rights?

(a) Charles Kesler

(b) Karel Vasak

(c) F. Roosevelt

(d) Maurice Cranston

2. When was the Magna Carta signed?

(a) 1210

(b) 1215

(c) 1220

(d) 1225

3. What does the ICCPR stands for?

(a) International Covenant on Cultural and Political Rights

(b) International Covenant on Civil and Public Rights

(c) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

(d) None of the above

4. The National Human Rights Commission of India came into force in the year

(a) 1990

(b) 1991

(c) 1992

(d) 1993

5. Where is the headquarters of the UN Human Rights Council?

(a) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

(b) London, Britain

(c) Geneva, Switzerland

(d) New York, USA

6. Gender-based violence is faced

(a) predominantly by women and girls

(b) exclusively by transgenders

(c) mostly by men

(d) None of the above

7. How many articles does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights contain?

(a) 10

(b) 15

(c) 25

(d) 30

8. Which is/are the most pressing global challenges to Human Rights?

(a) Discrimination

(b) Poverty and global inequalities

(c) Terrorism

(d) All of the above

9. Apartheid is concerned with

(a) Middle East

(b) India

(c) South Africa

(d) Kenya

10. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted by the UN General Assembly in

(a) 1948

(b) 1950

(c) 1966

(d) 1977

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

1. The Human Rights Day is observed every year on 10th November.

2. The State Human Rights Commission is a statutory body established in Indian States to investigate violations of Human Rights.

3. The UN Human Rights Commission was renamed Human Rights Council in 2009.

4. Caste-related violence is a major concern in India.

5. Human Rights Education is all about equipping people with the knowledge, skills and values to recognise, claim and defend their rights.

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

1. Two significances of Human Rights

2. Role of the State Human Rights Commission

3. Universal Declaration of Human Rights

4. Honour killing in India

5. Two measures to protect Human Rights

6. Two factors affecting Human Rights Violations

7. Any two major efforts of the UN in Human Rights Education and Awareness

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

1. *(a)* Explain the evolution of the concept of Human Rights through the ages. 10

Or

(b) What are the major conventions on Human Rights?

2. *(a)* Discuss the roles and functions of the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) under the UN. 10

Or

(b) Examine the powers and functions of the Human Rights Commission of India.

3. *(a)* Discuss the comparative situation of violence against women in India and Pakistan. 10

Or

(b) Discuss the major challenges faced by indigenous peoples of Australia.

4. *(a)* Discuss the remedies taken by the UN to tackle Human Rights Violations. 10

Or

(b) What are the main factors that led to Human Rights Violations?

5. *(a)* Discuss the various programmes taken by Human Rights Organisations in promoting Human Rights Education. 10

Or

(b) Discuss the problems and challenges of humanitarian intervention in promoting Human Rights.

★★★

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

2026

(FYUGP)

(6th Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

(MINOR)

Paper : SOC/H/M–6

(Sociological Research Methods—I)

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 answer : 1×15=15

1. The logic of social research deals with

(a) reasoning behind scientific inquiry

(b) value-laden research

(c) intuition

(d) None of the above

2. Deductive logic moves from

(a) particular to general

(b) general theory to specific observation

(c) general conclusion from specific premises

(d) All of the above

3. Which of the following is the characteristic of scientific research?

(a) Empirical evidence

(b) Non-replicability

(c) Unpredictability

(d) Unsystematic

4. Basic research is concerned with

(a) immediate practical solution

(b) expansion of knowledge

(c) past event using historical record

(d) None of the above

5. Empirical research is based on

(a) observation and experience

(b) use of real-world data

(c) data collected through observation and experiment

(d) All of the above

6. Case study method is primarily
   (a) experimental
   (b) quantitative
   (c) qualitative
   (d) None of the above

7. Symbolic interactionism focuses on
   (a) everyday social interactions
   (b) meanings and symbols
   (c) participant observation
   (d) All of the above

8. Structural functionalism advocates
   (a) phenomenological method
   (b) interpretative method
   (c) comparative and empirical analysis
   (d) All of the above

9. Who among the following is known as the father of logic?
   (a) Plato
   (b) Socrates
   (c) Aristotle
   (d) None of them

10. An interview schedule is filled by the

(a) respondent

(b) researcher

(c) research supervisor

(d) All of the above

11. Positivism advocates the use of

(a) guesswork

(b) commonsense knowledge

(c) scientific methods

(d) All of the above

12. Which of the following is the advantage of observation method?

(a) Direct information

(b) Cost-effectiveness

(c) Flexibility in observation

(d) All of the above

13. Which of the following is an example of unethical research practice?

(a) Honest reporting of findings

(b) Fabrication of data

(c) Avoiding harm to respondent

(d) None of the above

14. Giving false information to participants is considered as

(a) informed consent

(b) confidentiality

(c) deception

(d) beneficence

15. An unethical practice of using others ideas without proper acknowledgement is called

(a) plagiarism

(b) beneficence

(c) informed consent

(d) None of the above

SECTION—II

(*Marks* : 10)

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

1. Define social research.

2. Differentiate between Applied and Basic research.

3. Write two merits of historical research.

4. What is positivism?

5. What is conflict approach in social research?

6. Write two limitations of case study.

7. What is non-participant observation?

8. Write two features of interview schedules.

9. What is validity in social research?

10. Write two main disadvantages of participant observation.

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

1. Define logic. Explain the relationship between science and logic in social research. 2+8=10

Or

"Social research should be value neutral." In the light of the above statement, explain the importance of value neutrality for scientific research. 10

2. What is empirical research? Describe the characteristics of empirical research. 2+8=10

Or

Bring out the advantage and limitation of descriptive research. 5+5=10

3. Examine the methodological limitation of structural functionalism. 10

Or

Analyze the methodological perspective of symbolic interactionism. 10

4. Define questionnaire. Explain the types of questions used in questionnaire. 2+8=10

Or

What is a survey? Describe the steps involved in conducting a survey. 2+8=10

5. Discuss the historical evolution of research ethics. 10

Or

Explain the major regulations governing the research process. 10

★ ★ ★