

Paper No. : EL ENG-302

(Drama and Language Skills)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 54)

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

1. Answer the following questions : 10×4=40

- (a) Mention the distinguishing features of comedy.

Or

Discuss the characteristics of tragedy along the lines of Aristotle's *Poetics*.

- (b) "In *Volpone*, Ben Jonson portrays with black humour, a society in which the pursuit of wealth and individual self-interest have become primary." Elucidate.

as a tragedy.

Or

What are the major themes explored by Shakespeare in *Othello*?

- (d) Analyze *The White Devil* as a revenge tragedy.

Or

Discuss the significance of the title, *The White Devil*.

2. Write a report on the calamities caused by the incessant rainfall in Nagaland.

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Ba/El Eng-302

2 0 1 3

(3rd Semester)

ELECTIVE ENGLISH

Paper No. : EL ENG-302

(Drama and Language Skills)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 16)

Answer **all** questions

Each question carries 2 marks

1. Explain the concept of round and flat characters.

(2)

(3)

2. What is plot?

(4)

3. How did Othello win over the heart of Desdemona?

(5)

4. What is the 'ocular proof' of Desdemona's infidelity planned out by Iago?

(6)

5. Give an example of foreshadowing in *Volpone*.

(7)

6. How did Mosca manage to persuade Corvino to prostitute his own wife?

(8)

7. How did Vittoria instigate Brachiano to murder Isabella and Camillo?

(9)

8. Who is Lodovico?

Ba/Eco-301

2013
(3rd Semester)



ECONOMICS

Paper No. : ECO—301

(**Macroeconomics—I**)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

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

1. What is national income? Explain the various important uses of national income. 3+6=9

Or

Explain the term 'balance of payments'. State and explain the various measures of correcting disequilibrium in the balance of payments. 3+6=9

(2)

2. Explain Say's law of markets. On what ground has it been criticised by Keynes? 6+3=9

Or

What is effective demand? How does it influence the level of employment and output of an economy? 3+6=9

3. State and explain Keynes' psychological law of consumption. State its implications. 6+3=9

Or

Explain the relative income hypothesis theory of consumption function. Give its criticisms. 6+3=9

4. Explain critically the liquidity preference theory of interest. 9

Or

Critically examine the modern theory of interest.

5. Discuss the concept of investment multiplier. Explain its effectiveness in economic analysis of LDCs. 5+4=9

Or

Define the IS-LM function. How do they determine general equilibrium? 3+6=9

Ba/Eco-301

2 0 1 3

(3rd Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper No. : ECO-301

(Macroeconomics—I)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

A. Tick the correct answer in the box provided :

1×10=10

1. National income is equal to

(a) GDP at factor cost

(b) GDP at market price

(c) NNP at factor cost

(d) NNP at market price

(2)

2. Flow of funds accounts in economic accounting systems has been developed by
- (a) Morris Copeland
 - (b) Samuelson
 - (c) W. C. Mitchell
 - (d) W. Leontief
3. Which of the following is not an implication of Say's Law?
- (a) Supply creates its own demand
 - (b) Presence of involuntary unemployment
 - (c) Absence of general overproduction
 - (d) Presence of built-in flexibility
4. According to Keynes, in order to promote employment, effective demand should be increased by
- (a) increasing supply
 - (b) decreasing supply
 - (c) increasing investment
 - (d) decreasing investment

(3)

5. The relative income hypothesis has been developed by

(a) Milton Friedman

(b) Keynes

(c) Kuznets

(d) Duesenberry

6. The consumption function is also called

(a) the marginal propensity to consume

(b) the marginal propensity to save

(c) the propensity to consume

(d) the propensity to save

7. Which of the following motives of liquidity preference is interest-elastic?

(a) Transactions

(b) Speculative

(c) Precautionary

(d) None of the above

(4)

8. The term 'liquidity trap' refers to a situation where
- (a) the saving and investment are in equilibrium
 - (b) there is excess supply of money
 - (c) the demand for money is infinitely elastic
 - (d) the function of money is neutral
9. Induced investment is the function of
- (a) consumption
 - (b) saving
 - (c) income
 - (d) demand
10. An increase in investment will shift
- (a) the LM curve downward to the right
 - (b) the LM curve upward to the left
 - (c) the IS curve upward to the right
 - (d) the IS curve downward to the left

(5)

B. Indicate *True (T)* or *False (F)* by a Tick (✓) mark :
1×5=5

1. Net value-added is equal to payments accruing to factors of production.

(T / F)

2. Say's law is based on the assumption that the people spend only a part of their income on the purchase of goods.

(T / F)

3. MPC and APC are always equal.

(T / F)

4. IS curve expresses equilibrium in real sector.

(T / F)

5. Share capital of the company is real investment.

(T / F)

(6)

SECTION—II

C. Write short notes on any *five* of the following :

2×5=10

1. Green accounting

(7)

2. Aggregate demand function and aggregate supply function

(8)

3. Consumption function

(9)

4. Loanable funds theory of interest

(10)

5. Factors influencing MEC

(11)

6. Social accounting

(12)

7. Gross national product

(13)

8. Duesenberry effect

Ba/Edn-301

2013

(3rd Semester)

EDUCATION

Paper No. : EDN-301

(Development of Education in India)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks : 45*)

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

1. Explain the aims of Vedic Education. 9

Or

Discuss the salient features of Buddhist Education.

2. Give an account of Muslim System of Education in Medieval Period. 9

Or

Explain the features of Islamic Education.

(2)

3. Explain the contribution of Christian Missionaries to Indian Education. 9

Or

What is a Charter? What are the two important clauses inserted in the Act? Write the significance of the Charter Act of 1813 in the history of Indian Education. 1+3+5=9

4. Highlight and explain the main recommendations of Wood's Despatch of 1854. 9

Or

What was the Macaulay's Minutes of 1835? Discuss the criticism of Macaulay's contribution to Indian Education. 5+4=9

5. Examine Gokhale's Bill on the movement towards Compulsory Education in India. 9

Or

What are the defects noticed by Hartog Committee of 1929 in the field of Primary Education?

Ba/Edn-301

2 0 1 3
(3rd Semester)

EDUCATION

Paper No. : EDN-301

(Development of Education in India)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 10)

A. Tick (✓) the appropriate response from the choices given below : 1×5=5

1. The word 'Veda' is derived from the verbal root 'Vid' which means

(a) to worship ()

(b) to know ()

(c) to excel ()

(d) to study ()

(4)

3. prepared the 1854 Education Policy in India.

4. The chief crusader of Free and Compulsory Education in India was

5. The blueprint of 'Basic Education' was laid down by

(5)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 15)

C. Answer/Write short notes on any *five* of the following : 3×5=15

1. Daily routine and duty of the student during Vedic Period

(6)

2. Types of educational institutions during Vedic Age

(7)

3. Women Education in Buddhist Period

(8)

4. Two differences between Vedic and Buddhist Education

(9)

5. State Patronage of Education during Muslim Period

(10)

6. Why is the recommendation of Wood's Despatch of 1854 regarded as the 'Magna Carta' of Indian Education?

(11)

7. Concept of Basic Education

Paper No : POL-301

(Indian Government and Politics)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

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

1. "The Preamble is the most precious part of the Constitution It is a proper yardstick with which one can measure the worth of the Constitution." (*Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava*)

In the light of the above statement, elaborate the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

9

Or

Examine the process of the making of the Indian Constitution.

Ba/Pol-301

2 0 1 3

(3rd Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper No : POL-301

(Indian Government and Politics)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

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

1. "The Preamble is the most precious part of the Constitution It is a proper yardstick with which one can measure the worth of the Constitution." (*Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava*)

In the light of the above statement, elaborate the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

9

Or

Examine the process of the making of the Indian Constitution.

(2)

2. Analyse the critical appraisal of the Fundamental Rights as enshrined in Part III of our Constitution. 9

Or

What is meant by Directive Principles of State Policy? Elaborate its classification. 3+6=9

3. Critically examine various powers and functions of the President of India. 9

Or

Discuss the legislative procedure of the Indian Parliament.

4. Elucidate the composition, qualification and responsibilities of the Vidhan Sabha operating at the State level. 2+2+5=9

Or

Discuss the position of the Governor and his appointment as the constitutional head of the State. 5+4=9

5. Define judicial review. Describe its implications. 3+6=9

Or

Discuss Supreme Court as the guardian of Fundamental Rights with reference to the Right to Constitutional Remedies. 9

Ba/Pol-301

2 0 1 3

(3rd Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper No. : POL-301

(Indian Government and Politics)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer **all** questions

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

1. Who among the following was not a member
of the Constituent Assembly established in
July, 1946?

(a) Mahatma Gandhi ()

(b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar ()

(c) K. M. Munshi ()

(d) N. Gopalaswamy Ayyanger ()

(2)

2. The First Session of the Constituent Assembly was held in which of the following?
- (a) Bombay ()
 - (b) Calcutta ()
 - (c) Madras ()
 - (d) New Delhi ()
3. The design of the National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India in
- (a) July, 1947 ()
 - (b) January, 1947 ()
 - (c) August, 1950 ()
 - (d) November, 1949 ()
4. Which of the following terms was not included in the original Preamble of India?
- (a) Socialist ()
 - (b) Democratic ()
 - (c) Republic ()
 - (d) Sovereign ()

(3)

5. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution deals with the Right to Education?

(a) 21(A) ()

(b) 14 ()

(c) 19 ()

(d) 300(A) ()

6. Which of the following parts of the Indian Constitution deals with citizenship?

(a) Part II ()

(b) Part VIII ()

(c) Part IX ()

(d) Part XXI ()

7. Which of the following States does not have a bicameral legislature?

(a) Karnataka ()

(b) Uttar Pradesh ()

(c) Maharashtra ()

(d) West Bengal ()

(4)

8. Which of the following States has reserved a separate district for Scheduled Tribes?
- (a) Rajasthan ()
 - (b) Andhra Pradesh ()
 - (c) Kerala ()
 - (d) Assam ()
9. The Directive Principles of State Policy of the Indian Constitution was borrowed from
- (a) USA ()
 - (b) Germany ()
 - (c) Ireland ()
 - (d) Australia ()
10. Who among the following appoints the Chairman of the State Public Service Commission?
- (a) President ()
 - (b) Chief Minister ()
 - (c) Governor ()
 - (d) Advocate-General ()

(5)

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

1. The High Court as the highest judicial body in a State

(6)

2. Distinction between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet

(7)

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

1. Article 167 of the Indian Constitution defines the duties of the Chief Minister.

(*T* / *F*)

2. The State Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the State Legislature.

(*T* / *F*)

3. To Dr. B. R. Ambedkar 'the Heart and Soul of the Constitution is the Right to Constitutional Remedies'.

(*T* / *F*)

4. The Indian Constitution is divided into 21 parts.

(*T* / *F*)

5. Article 71 deals with abolition of untouchability and prohibition of its practice in any form.

(*T* / *F*)

Ba/His-301

2013

(3rd Semester)

HISTORY

Paper No : HIS-301



[History of India (1526 to the 19th century)]

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

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

1. Describe the advent of Babur to India and its significance.

9

Or

Why was Shah Jahan's reign known as the 'Golden Age' in the history of the Mughals?

(2)

2. Discuss the main features of the Mansabdari system. 9

Or

Examine how Sher Shah's administrative reforms helped in building his Sur Empire.

3. Discuss the circumstances that led to the Battle of Plassey. What were its results? 5+4=9

Or

Describe Dalhousie's Policy of Annexation. 9

4. Define Permanent Settlement. Discuss its merits and demerits. 4+5=9

Or

Explain the process of deindustrialization in India under the British. 9

5. Assess the contribution of Rammohan Roy in the history of modern India. 9

Or

Show the growth of press in modern India. What was British Government's response to it? 6+3=9

Ba/His-301

2 0 1 3
(3rd Semester)

HISTORY

Paper No. : HIS-301

[History of India (1526 to the 19th century)]

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—1

(Marks : 10)

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

1. Battle of Khanua

Or

Battle of Kanauj

(3)

2. Bairam Khan
Or
Nur Jahan

(4)

3. Subsidiary Alliance System

Or

Regulating Act of 1773

(5)

4. Vivekananda

Or

Sayyid Ahmad Khan

(6)

5. Drain of Wealth

Or

Growth of modern industries

(7)

SECTION—2

(Marks : 10)

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

1. The Mughal architecture is a happy blending of Indian and
(a) Persian style ()
(b) Turkish style ()
(c) Greek style ()
2. The first European power to have trading relations with India was
(a) French ()
(b) Portuguese ()
(c) English ()
3. The Pindaris were suppressed by
(a) Warren Hastings ()
(b) Lord Wellesley ()
(c) William Bentinck ()
4. The Maratha Confederacy comprised of
(a) Peshwa, Scindhia, Satara, Holkar ()
(b) Peshwa, Holkar, Gaekwad, Nizam ()
(c) Peshwa, Scindhia, Gaekwad, Holkar ()

5. The Ryotwari Settlement introduced
- (a) peasant ownership ()
 - (b) communal ownership ()
 - (c) absentee landlordism ()
6. The Anglo-French rivalry in the Carnatic ended with the Battle of
- (a) Pondicherry ()
 - (b) Buxar ()
 - (c) Wandiwash ()
7. The Third Anglo-Mysore War was brought to an end by signing the
- (a) Treaty of Madras ()
 - (b) Treaty of Mangalore ()
 - (c) Treaty of Seringapatam ()
8. Who among the following introduced Railways in India?
- (a) Lord Hastings ()
 - (b) Lord Dalhousie ()
 - (c) Lord Hardinge ()
9. The *Precepts of Jesus* was written by
- (a) Debendranath Tagore ()
 - (b) Raja Rammohan Roy ()
 - (c) Swami Vivekananda ()

(9)

10. Which Act was dubbed as the 'Gagging Act'?

- (a) Vernacular Press Act, 1878 ()
(b) Press Act, 1857 ()
(c) Indian Press Ordinance, 1930 ()

SECTION—3

(Marks : 5)

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

1. Qabuliyat was a deed of agreement.
(T / F)
2. Aurangzeb was an orthodox Shia Muslim.
(T / F)
3. Heavy assessment of land was one of the main causes of India's poverty in the 19th century.
(T / F)
4. Hargreaves, Watt, Crompton and Cartwright are names of British Companies.
(T / F)
5. Sayyid Ahmad Khan was a great believer in religious toleration.
(T / F)

Ba/ALTE (BA)-301

2 0 1 3

(3rd Semester)

ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH

Paper No. : ALTE-301

(Poetry, Short Story and Composition)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks : 54*)

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

1. (a) Discuss Blake's poem, *The Tyger* as an expression of the mystery of God's creation. 10

Or

- (b) Describe the activities of the West Wind on the land, sky and sea. How does the poet identify himself with the West Wind and what is his prayer?

(2)

2. (a) Why is Yeats' mind filled with gloom as he walks and prays for his young daughter? What are the qualities he wants his daughter to have? 10

Or

- (b) Attempt a detailed description of the arduous experience that the Magi had as they went to the place of Christ's nativity.
3. What theme is Tolstoy's story of *The Imp and the Peasant's Bread* built on? How is this shown in the transformation of the peasant? 10
4. How does the young lawyer spend the fifteen years of his life in solitary confinement? What happens at the end? 10
5. Write a paragraph on any *one* of the following topics : 14
- (a) A stitch in time saves nine
- (b) All that glitters is not gold
- (c) As you sow, so shall you reap

Ba/ALTE (BA)-301

2 0 1 3

{ 3rd Semester }

ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH

Paper No. : ALTE-301

(Poetry, Short Story and Composition)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 16)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Answer the following questions briefly : 2×8=16

(a) "Destroyer and Preserver; hear, O hear!"

How is the West Wind a destroyer and preserver?

(2)

(5)

(d) "But I have promises to keep
And miles to go before I sleep."

What kind of promises does the speaker have to keep? What does he mean by 'sleep'?

(6)

- (e) What were the cherished treasures of Jim and Della? Why did each of them sell their cherished treasures?

(7)

- f)* What was the bet between the young lawyer and the banker?

(8)

(g) Give a brief description of Hosmer Angel.

(9)

(h) What was the peasant's initial reaction when he found his bread gone?
