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POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Major)

Paper : 6.3

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

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

OPTION—C

(**Politics in N-E India**)

1. Answer any *three* of the following questions :

10×3=30

- (a) On the eve of Independence, what were the issues pertaining to the Settlement of Refugees in Assam?
- (b) Discuss the debate between Nehru and Gopinath Bardoloi regarding the Settlement of Refugees in Assam.
- (c) How Manipur was integrated with India? Do you believe the integration of Manipur still have resonance among the insurgent outfits of Manipur?

- (d) How far Assamese Chauvinism was responsible for the creation of separate States? Illustrate with examples.
- (e) Draw a comparison between ULFA and NSCN (IM) in terms of their ideology, objectives and action.
- (f) Mention three important regional political parties of N-E India. Why do you believe AGP is declining in Assam?

2. Answer any *three* of the following questions :

5×3=15

- (a) Write a brief note on AIUDF.
- (b) What do you know about famine in Mizoram?
- (c) Write a note on Kubaw valley.
- (d) Write about the implication of separation of Sylhet from Assam.
- (e) How and when was Meghalaya created?

3. Answer the following questions :

2×4=8

- (a) Name the coalition partners of 1996 Government in Assam.
- (b) What are the objectives of MNF?

(c) Name important language movements in N-E India.

(d) What are the main factions of NDFB? Name them.

4. Answer the following questions : 1×7=7

(a) Who is the President of BJP in Assam?

(b) Who wrote the book, *India Against Itself*?

(c) When was Shillong Accord signed?

(d) What is PREPAK?

(e) Name some important civil society organisations of Nagaland.

(f) Who is the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh?

(g) Which State was previously known as NEFA?

OPTION—D

(General Sociology—II)

1. Choose the correct option :

1×7=7

(a) — is the author of the book, *Patterns of Culture*.

(i) G. H. Mead

(ii) Tonnies

(iii) Ruth Benedict

(b) The principle that a culture must be understood and judged on its own terms without referring to the values of another culture, is known as

(i) cultural relativism

(ii) ethnocentrism

(iii) cultural concern

(c) Primary socialization takes place within

(i) family

(ii) community

(iii) school

(d) — is formal means of social control in society.

(i) Public opinion

(ii) Law

(iii) Custom

- (e) Social changes are usually
- (i) insignificant
 - (ii) continuous
 - (iii) very sudden
- (f) — is a process whereby men socialize themselves into a culture of a group with an anticipation of joining the group.
- (i) Primary socialization
 - (ii) Developmental socialization
 - (iii) Anticipatory socialization
- (g) — is associated with the theory of looking-glass self.
- (i) C. H. Cooley
 - (ii) Freud
 - (iii) G. H. Mead

2. Answer briefly the following : 2×4=8

- (a) Define cultural lag.
- (b) What do you mean by the term 'social control'?
- (c) Identify two important agents of socialization.
- (d) Mention two important features of social change.

3. Answer any *three* from the following : $5 \times 3 = 15$

- (a) Differentiate between Material Culture and Non-material Culture.
- (b) Explain Marx theory on social change.
- (c) Write a short note on functions of culture.
- (d) "Socialization is a continuous process." Elaborate.
- (e) Examine the different means of social control.

4. Answer any *three* from the following : $10 \times 3 = 30$

- (a) Elucidate the process of evolution and development of culture in society.
- (b) Discuss the needs and importance of social control in society.
- (c) Define culture. Discuss, in detail, the importance of culture in the context of human social existence.
- (d) Compare and contrast between evolutionary and cyclical theory of social change.
- (e) Elaborate on the different factors which facilitate the process of socialization in society.

- (f) What do you mean by socialization? How do the processes of socialization affect us in our day-to-day life?
- (g) Discuss the differences between the formal and informal means of social control.
