

BA Honours Examination 2024  
Four-Year Undergraduate Programme (NEP)  
Semester II

MJEN 03: Indian Classical Literature

**Time: 3 hours**

**Full Marks: 80**

*Questions are of equal value*

Answer Question No. 1 and any three from the rest

1.(a) Critically comment on the concept of *rasa* in Indian drama.

Or

(b) Write on any two important characteristics of Indian Classical drama.

2. a) Critically discuss the theme of love and marriage in *Abhijnanasakuntalam*.

Or

b) Comment on the relevance of the curse and the ring in *Abhijnanasakuntalam*.

3. Critically discuss how the cart functions metaphorically as a plot device in Sudraka's *Mrichchakatika*.

4. Critically analyse the questions that Draupadi raises in the dicing episode of "Sabha Parva" (The Book of the Assembly Hall) of the *Mahabharata*.

5. Critically analyse the narrative structure of *Panchatantra* with special reference to Book III.

6. Critically discuss the representation of women in Indian Classical literature with reference to the texts you have studied.

BA Honours Examination 2024  
Four-Year Undergraduate Programme (NEP)  
Semester II

MJEN 04: European Classical Literature

Time: 3 hours

Full Marks: 80

*All questions carry equal value*

Answer Question No. 1 and any three from the rest

1. a) Discuss the representation of inter-generational family relations in at least three texts you have studied in this syllabus.

Or

b) Compare and contrast the representation of individuals in a tragedy and a comedy among the texts you have been taught.

2. Analyse the key features of the Homeric epic that you have noted in the *Iliad*. Illustrate with references from the text.

3. Trace the significant moments of the narrative about the Underworld in the *Aeneid*. What do these tell you about Virgil's objectives in Book VI?

4. Oedipus runs towards his fate in his attempt to run away from the prophecy about it. Would you agree? Discuss critically.

5. a) Sappho's lyrics express the sensuality of the experience of love. Discuss.

Or

b) Comment on the plot structure of Plautus' *The Pot of Gold*.

6. The merits and demerits of poetry both follow from the fact that it imitates. Explain after any one of the three classical theorists you have read.

UG Semester II Examination 2024  
Four-Year Undergraduate Programme (NEP)

Skill Enhancement Compulsory Course: SECC -02

(For Regular Candidates)

Full Marks: 60

Time: Three Hours

*Questions are of equal value*  
**Answer any four questions**

1. Write short notes on any two of the following:

- a) Manuscript      b) Text      c) Author      d) Plagiarism      e) Editor

2. Write a review of a book you have recently read.

3. Write a précis of the following passage:

Education policies are the rules and regulations implemented by the Central/ Federal and State Governments in their respective territories. The Ministry of Education implemented the New Education policy to make India a global hub of skilled manpower in the next 25 years; termed as 'Amrit Kal.' The Government aims to build a Developed India by 2047. The New Education Policy 2023 in India has replaced the three-decade-old policy and transformed the education system. The New Education Policy 2023 highlights the 'Transformation is the Mantra' for growth and prosperity. The New Education Policy will modernize the education system and the related laws and rules that govern the academic realm.

The New Education Policy will train the youth to meet the different national and international challenges. With the implementation of the New Education Policy, school education will develop cognitive, social, and emotional skills. Also known as soft skills, these skills allow the youth to come up with solutions to complex and new-emerging problems. This new policy will highlight the importance of cultural and traditional values, teamwork, perseverance and grit, leadership skills, etc.

However, this New Education Policy has given birth to some challenges, which must be addressed properly. The changes in the education policy have been implemented after three decades (30 years). It will be quite hard for educators and teachers to bring changes in the way of teaching. Moreover, students adapted to the previous education policy will have to struggle with all the changes in the system.



**Four-Year Undergraduate Examination, 2024**  
**Semester II (NEP)**  
**Ability Enhancing Compulsory Course: AECC 02 - English**  
**(For Regular Candidates)**

**Time: Three Hours**

**Full Marks: 40**

*Questions are of equal value*  
**Answer any four questions of the following**

1. Write an application to the Registrar, Visva-Bharati with your detailed CV for the job of a typist.
2. Write an application to the Principal of your Bhavana seeking permission for organizing a cricket match in your Bhavana.
3. Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper regarding load-shedding in your locality.
4. What is Communication? Write on any two types of communications with suitable examples.
5. Write an essay on any one of the following:
  - a) Tagore's idea of education
  - b) Use of internet for entertainment
  - c) Importance of a library in academic institution.
  - d) Your favorite author
  - e) Your aim in life.
6. Write a summary of the given passage:

Plato is the earliest important educational thinker, and education is an essential element in *The Republic* (his most important work on philosophy and political theory, written around 360 B.C.). In it, he advocates some rather extreme methods – removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state, and differentiating children suitable to the various castes, the highest receiving the most education, so that they could act as guardians of the city and care for the less able. He believed that education should be holistic, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. Plato believed that talent and intelligence are not distributed genetically and thus can be found in children born to all classes, although his proposed system of selective public education for an educated minority of the population does not really follow a democratic model.

Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning his listeners to bring out their own ideas. He emphasized the balancing of the theoretical and practical aspects of subjects taught, among which he explicitly mentions reading, writing, mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history, and a wide range of sciences, as well as play, which he also considered important.

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**Four Year Undergraduate Programme Examination, 2025**  
**Semester –II (NEP)**  
**Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course: AECC 02 –English**

*For regular and back candidates*

Time: Two hours

Full Marks: 40

**All questions are of equal value**  
Answer any four questions of the following

1. Write an application with your detailed CV to the Principal of Patha Bhavana, Visva- Bharati, Santiniketan for the post of a part-time English teacher.
2. Write in detail on any two types of communication with suitable examples.
3. Write a letter to the Editor of an English newspaper regarding the problem of increasing cybercrimes.
4. Write an application to your Head of the Department requesting for leave of three days due to medical emergency.
5. Write a paragraph on any one of the following:
  - a) Child Labour, b) Importance of Newspaper Reading, c) Wildlife Conservation, d) Festivals in Santiniketan, e) Your Favourite Book.
6. Write a summary of the given passage:

Throughout history, literature has played a crucial role during times of social, political, and personal crisis. In moments of uncertainty and upheaval, people often turn to stories-not just for escapism, but for understanding, reflection, and emotional expression. Whether in the form of poetry, novels, or drama, literature gives voice to collective fears and hopes, and provides a space to process complex experiences

During wars and revolutions, for instance, writers have documented the trauma and resilience of people. In the trenches of World War I, soldier-poets like Wilfred Owen and Siegfried Sassoon captured the horror and futility of battle. Similarly, literature emerging from civil rights movements, postcolonial struggles, or pandemics has shed light on marginalized voices and challenged dominant narratives.

In the face of crises, literature also fosters empathy. By stepping into the minds of characters from different times, cultures, or circumstances, readers can broaden their understanding of human suffering and survival. A novel about displacement can help someone grasp the reality of refugees. A short story about loss can comfort a grieving reader. In this way, literature becomes both a mirror and a bridge-reflecting our experiences and connecting us to others.

Moreover, literature encourages critical thinking. When societies face moral dilemmas or political injustice, fictional works can question the status quo more subtly and safely than direct activism. Dystopian novels like 1984 or The Handmaid's Tale serve as warnings, encouraging readers to stay alert to authoritarianism, censorship, and loss of freedom. These texts do not merely entertain-they provoke dialogue and resistance.

Ultimately, the enduring value of literature in times of crisis lies in its capacity to preserve humanity. In a world often dominated by data, policies, and headlines, literature reminds us of individual voices, personal struggles, and the emotional truths that statistics cannot capture. It becomes a vital thread in the tapestry of collective memory and healing.



**Four-Year Undergraduate Programme with English Major Examination 2025**  
**Semester –II**  
**[MJEN03] –Indian Classical Literature**

*For regular and back candidates*

Time: Three hours

Full Marks: 80

**All questions are of equal value**

Answer *Question No. 1* and *any three* questions from the rest

1. (a) Rasa theory has profoundly influenced Indian classical texts. Discuss with reference to any text that you have read.  
Or  
(b) Write short notes on **any two** of the following:  
i) Hero in Sanskrit Drama ii) *Sutradhar* in Sanskrit Drama iii) *Alamkara* iv) *Prakarana* v) *Dhvani*
- 2.a) What is the significance of the ring episode in *Abhijnana Shakuntalam*?  
Or  
b) Write a note on the role of Nature in *Abhijnana Shakuntalam*.
3. Evaluate the role of women in *Mrchchhakatika*.
4. The third book of the *Panchatantra* highlights the qualities of an ideal king. Discuss.
5. The *Sabhaparva* with its focus on the humiliation of Draupadi challenges the notion of masculine heroism and chivalry. Would you agree? Justify.
6. Write a note on the importance of the Prologue in Indian classical texts.

**UG Semester II Examination 2025**  
**Four Year Undergraduate Programme (NEP)**  
**Skill Enhancement Compulsory Course: SECC - 02**  
(For Regular Students)

Time: Three Hours

Full Marks: 60

**All questions are of equal value**

**Answer *any four* questions of the following**

1. Write an email to the Principal of your Bhavana with a copy to the Head of your Department seeking permission to organize a cultural event in your Department.
2. Suppose you are the Registrar, Visva- Bharati. Write a memo for the students newly admitted to the MA programme regarding the submission of their migration certificates.
3. As Principal of a reputed school, draft an advertisement for the recruitment of a part-time teacher of English.
4. Write an essay on *any one* of the following topics:
  - a) The Unemployment Problem in India
  - b) Impact of AI on the Young Generation
  - c) Rabindranath Tagore and Nature
  - d) Child Labour
5. Read the proof of the following passage and rewrite the passage after correction:

i don't know Politics but I know the names  
of those inpower, and can repeat themlike  
Days of week, or names of Months, beginning withNehru.  
I amIndian, very brown, born inMalabar,  
I Speak three Languages, write in  
two, dream in One.  
don't write in english, they said, english is  
not your mother-tongue. Why not leave  
Me alone, critics, friends, visiting cousins,  
Every one of you?
6. Write a critical analysis of the following poem:

The darkness crumbles away.  
It is the same old druid Time as ever,  
Only a live thing leaps my hand,  
A queer sardonic rat,  
As I pull the parapet's poppy  
To stick behind my ear.  
Droll rat, they would shoot you if they knew  
Your cosmopolitan sympathies.  
Now you have touched this English hand  
You will do the same to a German  
Soon, no doubt, if it be your pleasure  
To cross the sleeping green between.  
It seems you inwardly grin as you pass  
Strong eyes, fine limbs, haughty athletes,  
Less chanced than you for life,  
Bonds to the whims of murder,  
Sprawled in the bowels of the earth,  
The torn fields of France.  
What do you see in our eyes  
At the shrieking iron and flame  
Hurled through still heavens?  
What quaver—what heart aghast?  
Poppies whose roots are in man's veins  
Drop, and are ever dropping;  
But mine in my ear is safe—  
Just a little white with the dust.

**BA Honours Examination, 2025**  
**Four-Year Undergraduate Programme (NEP)**  
**Semester –II**  
**English**  
**MJEN 04: European Classical Literature**  
**(For Regular and Back Candidates)**

**Time: Three Hours**

**Full Marks: 80**

**All questions carry equal value**

**Answer Question No. 1 and any three from the rest**

1. a) Does classical European literature have a common notion of the hero? Discuss with reference to the various texts you have read.

OR

1. b) Analyse the role of the gods in *at least two* of the texts you have studied.
2. Compare and contrast two episodes from the *Iliad* to demonstrate in detail the variety of Homer's epic style.
3. In Virgil's *Aeneid* history is both made and told by fathers and sons. Consider the validity of this statement in the light of Book VI.
4. Discuss the use of dramatic irony in Sophocles' *Oedipus Rex*.
5. Does Plautus' *The Pot of Gold* have any hero? Give reasons for your answer.
6. Unlike Plato, Aristotle makes poetry socially relevant. Discuss.



**Four Year Undergraduate Programme 2025**  
**Semester II (NEP)**  
**Multidisciplinary Course: English**  
**MDC2 – Literature and Cinema**

**Time: Three Hours**

**Full Marks: 60**

**Answer *Question No. 1* and *any three* questions from the rest**

**All questions are of equal value**

1. (a) What are the major components of a film? Discuss with examples from films that you have watched.

Or,

(b) How are literary works adapted into films? Discuss.

2. According to James Monaco, how does one 'read' a film? Explain with reference to the text.
3. Analyse critically the visual depiction of ordinary people belonging to various religions in 1947: *Earth*. Does it deviate from the literary text?
4. A wholly new dimension to *Maqbool*, absent in *Macbeth*, is the vulnerable love story of Nimmi and Mian Maqbool. Discuss.
5. Give a comparative analysis of the portrayals of early 20th century Bengali society in "Nashtoneer" and *Charulata*.
6. Discuss critically the use of music and language in the cinematic texts prescribed in your syllabus.

Four Year Undergraduate Programme with English Minor Examination 2024

Semester II

English

MNA1 - Reading Literature: Poetry

Time: Three Hours

Full Marks: 80

**All questions are of equal value**

Answer any four questions

1. Write a critical appreciation of the poem "Night of the Scorpion" by Nissim Ezekiel.
2. Discuss Kamala Das as a confessional poet, with reference to the poems you have read.
3. 'La Belle Dame Sans Merci' is a poem of tragic disillusionment in love. How far would you agree? Discuss with references from the text.
4. Discuss the theme of immortality as presented in Shakespeare's sonnets.
5. Consider 'Ulysses' as a dramatic monologue.
6. Write a note on the theme of the poem 'The Solitary Reaper'.

**Undergraduate Examination 2025**  
**Semester – II (NEP)**  
**CVAC-02-Environmental Studies**  
**(For Regular and Back Candidates)**

**Time: 3 hours**

**Full Marks: 60**

**Answer may be attempted either in English, Bengali or Hindi**

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin

**I. Choose the most appropriate answer:**

**1 × 20 = 20**

1. Who is known as the "Father of Indian Ornithology"?:  
a) M. Krishnan    b) Salim Ali    c) R. Sukumar    d) Romulus Whitaker
2. Who played a leading role in the Chipko Movement, which focused on forest conservation in India?  
a) Anil Agarwal    b) Sunderlal Bahuguna    c) Medha Patkar    d) M C Mehta
3. Acid rain is caused by the presence of which of the following in the atmosphere?  
a) Ozone and carbon dioxide    b) Methane and ammonia    c) Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides    d) Hydrogen and oxygen
4. Which of the following units is used to measure noise levels?  
a) Dobson    b) Decibel    c) Richter    d) Pascal
5. The term "eutrophication" is related to:  
a) Air pollution due to vehicular emissions    b) Noise pollution in urban areas  
c) Excessive growth of algae due to nutrient enrichment in water bodies  
d) Increase in the Earth's temperature
6. Which of the following explains species diversity?  
a) Variety of ecosystems in a region    b) Variety of species in a particular area  
c) Number of habitats in a forest    d) Number of water bodies in an ecosystem
7. Which of the following is a non-biodegradable pollutant?  
a) Paper    b) Vegetable peels    c) Plastic    d) Cotton cloth
8. The Wildlife Protection Act in India was enacted in the year:  
a) 1952    b) 1972    c) 1982    d) 1992
9. 'Rann of Kutch' in Gujarat is known for the conservation of:  
a) Tigers    b) Asiatic lions    c) Asiatic wild ass    d) One-horned rhinoceros
10. The critically endangered Great Indian Bustard is mainly found in:  
a) Assam and West Bengal    b) Rajasthan and Gujarat  
c) Kerala and Tamil Nadu    d) Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh
11. The pyramid of energy in an ecosystem is always:  
a) Inverted    b) Linear    c) Upright    d) Irregular
12. The producers in a terrestrial ecosystem are usually:  
a) Carnivores    b) Decomposers    c) Herbivores    d) Green plants
13. The International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer is celebrated on:  
a) September 16    b) March 22    c) June 8    d) August 6
14. Minamata disease is caused by the consumption of water contaminated with:  
a) Lead    b) Arsenic    c) Mercury    d) Cadmium