

B.A. Examination, 2026 (NEP)
Semester-IV
History
Course: MNHI02
Themes in Modern Indian History (1707-1947)

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 80

All questions are of equal value
Answer *any four* questions.

1. Briefly describe the territorial conquest of Bengal by the East India Company.
2. Explain the three important land revenue systems introduced by the British in India.
3. What were the chief features of the judiciary under colonial rule? Was it advantageous for the Indians?
4. What were the important steps in the evolution of British Education Policy in India from 1835 to 1904?
5. Discuss the different views regarding the formation of the Indian National Congress. What were its main aims and objectives?
6. Examine critically the reasons for the rise of Extremism.
7. Discuss Gandhi's main principles. How did he take up the causes of Indian peasants and workers before 1920?
8. Highlight the role of Jinnah in voicing the Muslim Leagues' demand from a separate electorate to a demand for a separate Nation.

B.A. Examination, 2026 (NEP)
Semester-IV
History/AIHC&A (Common Paper)
Course: MJHIC08
History of India-IV (1206-1526)

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 80

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

1. Critically examine the nature and limitations of the primary sources available for reconstructing the history of the Delhi Sultanate.
2. 'Iltutmish, not Qutb-ud-din Aibak, was the real founder of the Delhi Sultanate.' Comment.
3. Critically examine Balban's theory of kingship. How did he draw upon Persian concepts of *Zil-i-Ilahi* and *Niyabat-i-Khudai* to elevate the status of the Sultan?
4. 'Muhammad bin Tughluq was an idealist Sultan ahead of his time, not a mad king.' Critically discuss this assessment with reference to his five major administrative experiments.
5. Was the Delhi Sultanate a theocratic state or a military oligarchy? Discuss.
6. Critically assess the provincial and local administrative structure of the Delhi Sultanate.
7. Do you think that the *Iqta* system was the backbone of the Delhi Sultanate? Comment.
8. 'The Battle of Talikota (1565) was not merely a military defeat but the culmination of deep structural weaknesses within the Vijayanagara state.' Critically evaluate this statement.

Four-Year Undergraduate Programme
Semester IV (NEP) Examination, 2026
English
AECC 04 (Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course): English

Time: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 40

(For regular candidates)
Questions are of equal value.
Answer any *four* questions.

1. a) Explain the concept of communication, its significance in human life, and the various forms of communication.

Or

- b) Discuss the different modes of communication with examples.
2. Discuss the diverse functions of presentations in a modern professional setting.
3. a) Discuss the role of making concise and organised notes during preparation for examinations.

Or

- b) Prepare a sample resume including personal details, education, skills, and experience.
4. Draft a letter to the local police station reporting a lost bicycle.
5. Prepare a report on your participation in a tree plantation drive of your university.
6. **Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.** $5 \times 2 = 10$

The sunflower is a tall and vibrant flower that is easily recognizable by its large yellow petals and big round face. It is native to North America and has been cultivated for thousands of years by indigenous peoples. Sunflowers are known for their unique ability to track the movement of the sun across the sky, a phenomenon called heliotropism. During the day, the flower's face turns to face the sun, and at night, it returns to its original position.

Sunflowers are not only admired for their beauty but also for their usefulness. The seeds of the sunflower are rich in oil, which is widely used in cooking, baking, and making margarine. Additionally, sunflower seeds are a healthy snack and are often used in bird feed. Besides providing food and oil, sunflowers help improve soil health by removing toxins and adding organic matter to the earth. They usually bloom during summer and can grow as tall as 3 meters, making them one of the tallest flowering plants.

- a. What is heliotropism in sunflowers?
- b. How tall can sunflowers grow?
- c. For what purposes are sunflower seeds used?
- d. Why are sunflowers beneficial to the soil?
- e. During which season do sunflowers typically bloom?

B.A. Examination, 2026 (NEP)
Semester-IV
History/AIHC&A (Common Paper)
Course: MJHI09
History of India (1526–1707)

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 80

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

1. Briefly discuss the literary sources of Mughal history with special emphasis on the writing style of Abul Fazl.
2. Assess the achievements of Babur as an Empire builder.
3. Write an essay on the land-revenue arrangement of Sher Shah Suri.
4. Do you agree that Akbar's Rajput policy was guided by imperialistic considerations? Give reasons for your answer.
5. What were the main features of Mansabdari System as instituted by Akbar?
6. To what extent were Aurangzeb's religious policies responsible for the disintegration of the Mughal Empire?
7. Write a short note on the working of the Mughal administration.
8. Account for the rise of the Maratha Empire under Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Four Year Under Graduate Programme (NEP 2020) Examination, 2026

Semester – IV

AIHC&A and History

Course – MJAH-07 (Common Paper)

History of India – III (750-1300 CE)

Time: 3 hours

Full Marks: 80

Questions are of equal value

Answer **any five** questions

1. Critically explain Oriental school of thought and their role in Indian history.
2. What was the impact of Nationalism and Marxism in shaping the historiography of India?
3. Explain the importance of the archaeological sources in studying the early medieval period.
4. Discuss any of the state models in early medieval India.
5. Briefly explain the political structure of the Palas as important regional powers.
6. Discuss the origin and administration of the Gahadavalas.
7. State the origin of the early medieval Cholas. What was their administrative structure?
8. Who were the Rashtrakutas? Describe their important role in maintaining the Ganga-Yamuna Doab region.
9. Give a comprehensive study on the early medieval society between 700 CE and 1300 CE.
10. What was the role of Mahmud of Ghazni. Explain.

B.A. Examination, 2026 (NEP)
Semester-IV
History/AIHC&A (Common Paper)
Course: MJHIC-10
History of India (1707-1857)

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 80

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

1. What role did the successor states play in the political history of eighteenth century India?
2. Do you think that the eighteenth century in Indian history was a period of change? Discuss with reference to the rise of the English East India Company.
3. Discuss the legal and administrative reforms introduced by the Company in the late eighteenth century.
4. What were the major innovations in land revenue management during the Company's rule in India?
5. Discuss the debate between the Orientalists and the Anglicists regarding public education in nineteenth century India.
6. What were the main features of the social and religious reforms during the Company's period? Was there a 'renaissance' in Bengal?
7. What was the impact of the early Company rule on peasant and tribal societies? How did they respond?
8. Discuss the main features of the Revolt of 1857.

Four-Year Under-Graduate Programme (NEP 2020) Examination, 2025

Semester – IV

AIHC&A and History

Course – MJAH-07 (Common Paper)

History of India – III (750-1300 CE)

Time: 3 hours

Full Marks: 80

Questions are of equal value

Answer **any five** questions

1. Critically explain two major historiographical schools in India.
2. What was the nature of the state in early medieval India?
3. Briefly explain the political structure of the Chandellas and Kalachuris as important regional powers in Central India.
4. Discuss the origin and administration of the Somavamshis.
5. State the origin of the Palas. What was the administrative structure of the Palas?
6. Who were the Gurjara-Pratiharas? Describe their important role in maintaining the Kanauj polity.
7. Give an analytical note on the Chola state and administration.
8. Give a comprehensive study on the 'Puranic Religion' between 700 CE and 1300 CE.
9. What was the nature of the economy in early medieval India? Do you think Feudalism consumed the agrarian structure?
10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following:
 - a. Religious institutions.
 - b. Temple patronage.
 - c. Arab invasion in Sindh.
 - d. Mahmud of Ghazni.

Undergraduate Examination, 2025
Semester-IV (NEP)
Course: MJHIC08
History/AIHC&A (Common Paper)
History of India-IV (1206-1526)

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 80

All questions are of equal value

Answer *any four* questions

1. What were the challenges that Qutbuddin Aibak faced in claiming authority after the death of Muhammad Ghori?
2. 'The *Iqta* system was not just a revenue arrangement—it shaped politics too.' Explain.
3. In what ways did Balban reinforce the authority and image of the Delhi Sultan?
4. How do you see Alauddin Khalji's market and military reforms? Do you see them as moves for survival or instruments of statecraft?
5. Was Muhammad bin Tughlaq ahead of his time or just a confused ruler? Discuss.
6. How did Bhakti movement influence society and religion in medieval India?
7. Briefly describe the administration of the Vijaynagara Empire.
8. Write a note on the significance of the contemporary historians in shaping the

N
arrative of the Delhi
Sultanate.

Undergraduate Examination, 2025
Semester-IV (NEP)
History/AIHC&A (Common Paper)
Course: MJHIC-09
Medieval India: History of India V (1526-1707)

Questions are of equal value
Answer *any four* questions

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 80

1. What are the chief sources for the study of the Mughal Empire? Do you think Abul Fazl was an unbiased chronicler?
2. Write a critical essay on the career and achievements of the first Mughal Emperor Babur.
3. Describe the merits and demerits of Sher Shah's revenue administration.
4. Account for the gradual evolution of Akbar's religious policy.
5. Describe the growth of trade and commerce during the seventeenth century.
6. Examine the chief features of the Mansabdari system under the Mughals.
7. What do you know about Aurangzeb's Deccan policy? What were its consequences?
8. Write an essay on the decline of the Mughal Empire.

6Undergraduate Examination, 2025
Semester-IV (NEP)
History/AIHC&A (Common Paper)
Course: MJHIC-10 (Compulsory)
History of India VI (1707-1857)

Questions are of equal value
Answer *any four* questions

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 80

1. What were the causes of the Anglo-Mysore conflict? Account for the success of the British.
2. The 18th century was a period of continuity, not change. Comment.
3. Give an account of the legal reforms initiated by the English East India Company till the first half of the 19th century.
4. What were the consequences of the Permanent Settlement? Was it a pro-zamindari system?
5. Describe the main educational reforms introduced by the British in the first half of the 19th century.
6. Describe the main features of the social and religious reform movements in the first half of the nineteenth century.
7. Discuss the nature of the 1857 movement.
8. The Battle of Plassey had far reaching consequences. Comment.

Undergraduate Examination, 2025
Semester-IV (NEP)
History
Course: MNHI-02
Themes in Modern Indian History (1707-1947)

Questions are of equal value
Answer *any four* questions

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 80

1. Explain the causes for the decline of the once glorious Mughal Empire.
2. Discuss the territorial conquests of either Bengal *or* Mysore by the English East India Company.
3. What were the motives behind the East India Company's Education Policy in India? Describe the steps undertaken in the Education Policy till 1904.
4. What are the different views regarding the foundation of the Indian National Congress in 1885? Discuss its main aims and objectives.
5. What were the causes for the rise of Extremism? Highlight the differences between the Extremists and Moderates.
6. Do you agree with the reasons given by the British government for the Partition of Bengal in 1905?
7. Trace the major developments that took place from the demand for separate electorates to the demand for a separate Muslim nation.
8. Why was Gandhi regarded as an 'Avatar'? Discuss Gandhi's first three *satyagrahas* in India.

B. A. Examination, 2025
Semester-IV (CBCS)
History
History Course: SECC-2 (Back Candidates)

Understanding Popular Culture

Questions are of equal value
Answer *any four* questions

Time: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 25

Answer the following questions
Answer Question No. 1 and any **one** of the remaining questions

1. Write short notes on **any two** of the following. **5+5=10**
 - a. Social face of Indian Cinema
 - b. Growth of Football in Colonial Bengal
 - c. 'Adda' – A Social Site
2. Make a critical assessment of the evolution of the culinary taste of the Bengalis. **15**
3. Assess the contribution of the 'National Theatre' in the history of protest against the colonial authority on stage. **15**
4. Critically analyse the career and achievements of Hemendra Mohan Bose as one of the early Bengali entrepreneurs. **15**

Four-Year Undergraduate Examination, 2025

Semester – IV (NEP)

English

AECC (Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course): English Language and Communication II

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 40

Questions are of equal value.

Answer any *four* questions.

1. Write an e-mail to the Principal of your Bhavana seeking permission to organise an interdepartmental debate competition.

2. As the representative of your Department, draft a notice for organising a farewell function for the outgoing students in the next month.

3. Write an essay on any one of the following topics:

a) Impact of social media on the youth of the country, b) Climate crisis and its effect on humans, c) The problem of unemployment, d) Festivals of Santiniketan

4) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

5X2= 10

Rabindranath Tagore was a towering figure in Indian literature and culture. Born on May 7, 1861, in Calcutta, India, Tagore was a polymath - a renowned Bengali poet, philosopher, playwright, educator, and composer. His literary works are known for their lyricism, depth, and universality, exploring themes of love, nature, spirituality, and the human condition. Tagore's collection of poems, "Gitanjali", earned him the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913, making him the first non-European to receive this honor. He was a key figure in India's cultural renaissance, influencing not only literature but also art, music, and education. Tagore founded Visva-Bharati University, which aimed to promote cultural exchange and holistic learning. Tagore's vision for education emphasized the importance of creativity, freedom and holistic learning. He believed in the unity of all knowledge and the interconnectedness of different cultures. His legacy extends beyond India, inspiring artists, writers, and thinkers worldwide. Today, Tagore's works continue to be celebrated for their beauty, wisdom, and relevance.

- When was Rabindranath Tagore born?
- What award did Tagore receive in 1913?
- What themes did Tagore's writings explore?
- What did Tagore emphasize in his vision for education?
- What institution did Tagore establish, and what was its aim?

5. Write a précis of the passage given below and add a suitable title.

Unemployment in India remains a significant challenge, driven by a complex interplay of economic, demographic, and structural factors. As of 2025, the unemployment rate hovers around 7-8%, with urban areas and youth facing higher joblessness. The country's rapidly growing population, adding millions to the workforce annually, outpaces job creation, particularly in the formal sectors. While agriculture employs nearly 40% of the workforce, it contributes less to GDP, reflecting underemployment and low productivity. The manufacturing and service sectors, though growing, struggle to absorb the surplus labour due to automation and skill mismatches. Educated youth, especially graduates, face high unemployment due to a gap between academic training and industry demands. Government initiatives like Skill India and Make in India aim to boost employability and industrial growth, but their impact is gradual. Rural-to-urban migration further strains urban job markets, leading to informal employment with low wages and poor conditions. Women's participation in the workforce remains low, exacerbating gender disparities. Despite recent economic reforms, bureaucratic hurdles and inadequate infrastructure hinder job creation. Addressing unemployment requires sustained investment in education, skill development, and labour-intensive industries to align with India's demographic dividend and economic aspirations.