

B.A. Examination, 2025 (NEP)
Semester-II
History
Course: MJHIC-3
Themes in Modern Indian History

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 80

All questions are of equal value
Answer *any four* questions, taking two questions from each group

Group – A

1. How would you like to characterise eighteenth-century India?
2. Analyse critically the land revenue policy of the English East India Company with special reference to the Permanent Settlement.
3. Discuss with examples the characteristics of the peasant rebellions in the first century of colonial rule (1757-1857) in India.
4. Comment on the nature of the revolt of 1857.

Group – B

5. Give an account of the evolution of the imperial ideology in India.
6. Do you think that the 'Safety-Valve' theory was enough to explain the foundation of Indian National Congress? Give justification for your answer.
7. Write a critical note on economic critique of colonialism.
8. Account for the Non-Cooperation Movement.

B.A. Examination, 2025 (NEP)
Semester-II
History
Course: MJHIC-4 (Compulsory)
Themes in Modern European History

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 80

Questions are of equal value
Answer *four questions*, taking two questions from each group

Group—A

1. How appropriate is Eric Hobsbawm's description of the period from 1789 to 1848 as the "Age of Revolution"?
2. What were the socioeconomic consequences of the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain?
3. What do you understand by "Darwinism"? How did it lead to the birth of "Social Darwinism"?
4. Write short notes on *any two* of the following:
 - a. The *philosophes*
 - b. Napoleon's domestic policy
 - c. Polish nationalism and Adam Mickiewicz
 - d. Giuseppe Mazzini and Giuseppe Garibaldi

Group—B

5. Discuss the major transformations in the European economy from the *belle époque* to the end of the Second World War.
6. How did European artistic and intellectual culture evolve from modernism to post-modernism?
7. How did the post-war settlement at Versailles facilitate the later resurgence of Nazi Germany? What were the main features of Nazism?
8. Describe briefly how war-torn Europe was eclipsed and divided by the ideology and power of the USA and USSR.

B.A. Examination, 2025 (NEP)
Semester-II
History
Course: SECHI-2
Understanding Popular Culture

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 60

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

1. How would you like to define popular culture if “...any definition of popular culture will bring into play a complex combination of the different meanings of the term ‘culture’ with the different meanings of the term ‘popular’”? (John Storey).
2. Give an account of the evolution of the proscenium theatre in colonial Bengal.
3. How did resistance become a theme on stage? Give example in support of your answer.
4. Compare and contrast the cinematic enterprise as well as experience in pre and post-independence India. Trace the difference between parallel and popular cinema.
5. What do you think is the cultural significance of the large-scale immigration of refugees to eastern India following the Partition of 1947?
6. Highlight the role of mass media, essentially social, in cultural synthesis. Highlight any three negative impacts of social media on culture.

BA Examination, 2025

Semester- II (NEP)

Course: MNHI01

Themes in Medieval Indian History

Time: 3hrs.

Full Marks- 80

All questions are of equal value

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

1. How did the Delhi Sultanate shape the political and cultural landscape of medieval India?
2. How did the rule of Balban differ from that of Alauddin Khalji?
3. What challenges did the Mughal emperors face in maintaining control over their vast empire?
4. What was the role of the Jagirdari system in Mughal administration?
5. How did Akbar's Din-i Ilahi reflect his approach to religion and politics?
6. What influence did Nur Jahan have on the Mughal court and its administration?
7. In what ways did Sher Shah Suri serve as a forerunner to Akbar in administrative reforms?
8. How did temple architecture under the Vijayanagar Empire reflect both tradition and innovation?

B.A. Examination, 2025 (NEP)
Semester-II
History
Course: MDHI-2
Partition of India

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 60

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

1. Was the Partition of India inevitable? Give justification for your answer.
2. Compare and contrast the rehabilitation experiences of refugees in Punjab and West Bengal after Partition.
3. Give an account of refugee rehabilitation in north and north-west India.
4. What forms of violence were commonly inflicted on women during the Partition of India? What was the role of the Indian government in the recovery of women post-Partition?
5. Who was Sadat Hasan Manto? How do Manto's stories show the pain of ordinary people during the Partition?
6. Discuss how Khushwant Singh portrays the trauma of Partition in his novel *Train to Pakistan*.

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.

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

1. Choose the most appropriate answer:

$1 \times 20 = 20$

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

(2)

15. The correct order of the 3Rs is:

- a) Reuse → Reduce → Recycle b) Recycle → Reduce → Reuse
c) Reduce → Reuse → Recycle d) Reduce → Recycle → Reuse

16. Jhum cultivation is commonly practiced in:

- a) Western Ghats b) Central India c) North-Eastern India d) Coastal Andhra Pradesh

17. What is the maximum allowable noise level in residential areas during daytime as per CPCB norms?

- a) 45 dB b) 55 dB c) 65 dB d) 75 dB

18. Which of the following is an example of a fossil fuel?

- a) Uranium b) Biogas c) Wind d) Natural gas

19. Zoological Survey of India is located at:

- a) Mumbai b) New Delhi c) Kolkata d) Chennai

20. The Chernobyl nuclear disaster occurred on _____.

- a) April 26, 1984 b) April 26, 1986 c) May 1, 1985 d) March 11, 2011

$1 \times 5 = 5$

II. Write the Full form of:

1. IPCC 2. UNCHE 3. UNFCCC 4. GPS 5. EIA

$1 \times 5 = 5$

III. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Montreal Protocol is concerned with the control and reduction of _____.
2. 'London Smog' occurred due to excess _____ in the air.
3. Wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, and biosphere reserves are examples of _____ conservation in India.
4. Discharge of warm water into a river is called _____ pollution.
5. The Ganga Action Plan was launched in the year _____ to reduce pollution in the river Ganga.

IV. Answer any five (5) of the following:

$2 \times 5 = 10$

1. Name two non-governmental agencies which work on environmental issues.
2. Define Biodiversity.
3. Name the four major spheres of the Earth.
4. Name two modern drugs derived from plant sources.
5. What is *ex-situ* conservation? Give two examples.
6. What is Jhum cultivation?
7. What is food web?
8. Name two non-renewable energy sources.

V. Write short notes on any four (4) questions:

$5 \times 4 = 20$

1. Identify and explain major threats leading to the degradation and loss of forest ecosystems in India.
2. Explain 'need for mass public awareness' in environmental management.
3. List and explain the essential functions and benefits that forest provide.
4. Describe biogeographic classification of India.
5. Explain the "3Rs principle" of waste management.
6. Explain the cause and effect of ozone depletion in stratosphere.
7. Explain global warming and its consequences.
8. Discuss Tagore's concept of environment.