

**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

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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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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.