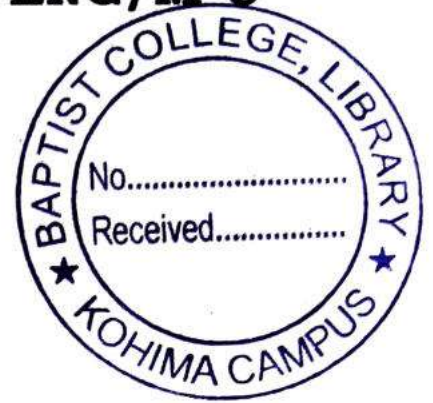


Ba/ENG/M-5



2025
(FYUGP)
(5th Semester)

ENGLISH
(MINOR)

Paper Code : ENG/M-5

(British Romantic Literature)

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

1. (a) Discuss the importance of emotion, imagination and the individual in the Romantic Period.

Or

- (b) Discuss the significance of the Romantic Movement on English poetry.

2. (a) What is the central theme of William Blake's *The Tyger*?

Or

- (b) Analyze how Robert Burns uses the persona of the deceased bard to convey a universal message about life and death.

3. (a) Discuss Wordsworth's Pantheism as revealed in *Tintern Abbey*.

Or

- (b) Evaluate *Kubla Khan* as a poem about the power and elusiveness of artistic creation.

4. (a) Comment on the picturesque quality of Keats' *Ode to Autumn*.

Or

- (b) Discuss how Shelley's *Ozymandias* is a poem on the power of art and transience of power.

5. (a) Analyze the character of Frankenstein's Monster.

(3)

Or

- (b) Discuss the perils of unchecked ambition and the pursuit of knowledge as embodied by Victor's relentless quest and its disastrous outcomes.

★ ★ ★

Subject Code : Ba/ENG/M-5

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5th Semester End Term
Examination, 2025 (FYUGP)

Subject

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Examination, 2025 (FYUGP)

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Subject

Paper

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

Booklet No. B

Signature of
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2025

(FYUGP)

(5th Semester)

ENGLISH

(MINOR)



Paper Code : ENG/M-5

(**British Romantic Literature**)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 15)

Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×15=15

1. Which work is considered the foundational work that helped launch the Romantic Movement in English Literature?

- (a) *Biographia Literaria* ()
- (b) *Preface to Lyrical Ballads* ()
- (c) *Tintern Abbey* ()
- (d) *Lyrical Ballads* ()

2. Who is known as the 'father of Romantic Poetry'?

- (a) William Wordsworth ()
- (b) Samuel Taylor Coleridge ()
- (c) John Keats ()
- (d) Lord Byron ()

3. What were the prominent features of Gothic fiction?

- (a) Terror, mystery, the supernatural ghosts and haunted house ()
- (b) Gothic architecture, castles, death, decay, darkness, secrets and madness ()
- (c) Both (a) and (b) ()
- (d) None of the above ()

4. William Blake's *Songs of Innocence and of Experience* explores

- (a) the loss of childhood and discovery of the adult world ()
- (b) the fall of Satan ()
- (c) the life of Blake ()
- (d) the history of London ()

5. What does the lamb symbolize in Blake's poem?

- (a) Innocence and purity ()
- (b) Nature's power ()
- (c) Strength and courage ()
- (d) Experience and wisdom ()

6. Who is the poet of the poem, *A Bard's Epitaph*?

- (a) Shelley ()
- (b) John Keats ()
- (c) William Wordsworth ()
- (d) Robert Burns ()

7. What is the full title of Wordsworth's *Tintern Abbey*?

- (a) *Lines Written Above Tintern Abbey* ()
- (b) *Lines Written a Few Miles above Tintern Abbey* ()
- (c) *Recollections of Tintern Abbey* ()
- (d) *Ode to Tintern Abbey* ()

8. Where did Kubla Khan build his pleasure dome?

- (a) In his dream ()
- (b) Alph ()
- (c) Xanadu ()
- (d) Mongolia ()

9. Which poem brought Byron immediate fame upon its publication in 1812?

- (a) *Ode to a Nightingale* ()
- (b) *Don Juan* ()
- (c) *Ode to Autumn* ()
- (d) *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* ()

10. In *Ode to the West Wind*, what is the west wind compared to?

- (a) A roaring lion ()
- (b) A gentle breeze ()
- (c) A destructive force of nature ()
- (d) A peaceful river ()

11. _____ is a metaphor for the spiritual or intellectual beauty that Shelley perceives as the source of inspiration and transcendence.

- (a) Platonic idea ()
- (b) Unseen power ()
- (c) Romantic ideal ()
- (d) Philosophy ()

12. What kind of drink does Keats wish for in the opening stanzas of the poem?

- (a) A glass of champagne ()
- (b) A draught of finest juice ()
- (c) Plain water ()
- (d) A draught of vintage wine ()

13. In *Ode to Autumn*, Autumn is described as a close friend of

(a) the sun ()

(b) the moon ()

(c) the stars ()

(d) the wind ()

14. How does the Monster in *Frankenstein* learn to speak?

(a) By reading Victor's journal ()

(b) From school ()

(c) By learning from Victor ()

(d) By listening to Felix teach Safie his language ()

15. Who is the eccentric scientist in the novel, *Frankenstein* ?

(a) Kristofer ()

(b) Walton ()

(c) Victor ()

(d) Robert ()

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

Answer any *five* of the following :

2×5=10

- 1. How was nature central to the Romantic Movement?**

2. Explain the blacksmith imagery in the poem,
The Tyger.

3. What causes the poet's sadness in *Intimations of Immortality* ?

4. Who is the 'azure sister' in *Ode to the West Wind* and why is she named so?

**5. How is the autumn season personified in
To Autumn ?**

6. What does the nightingale symbolize?

7. Why does Frankenstein destroy the female creature he was creating for his Monster?

8. Why does the Monster want revenge?

2025
(FYUGP)
(5th Semester)



HISTORY
(MINOR)

Paper Code : HIS/MN-5

[History of India (C.1605-1707)]

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

1. (a) Write a note on the consolidation of the Mughal Empire under Jahangir.

Or

- (b) Critically examine Aurangzeb's religious policy.

2. (a) Explain the process of the state formation of the Rajputs.

Or

(b) Discuss the emergence of the Marathas under Shivaji.

3. (a) Write a note on the monetary system introduced by the Mughals.

Or

(b) Examine the growth of urban centres during the Mughal Period.

4. (a) Explain nobility as a social category under the Mughals.

Or

(b) Highlight the development of art and architecture under the Mughals.

5. (a) Give a critical overview on the Jagirdari Crisis in the Mughal Empire.

Or

(b) What were the factors responsible for the decline of the Mughal Empire?

★ ★ ★

Subject Code : Ba/HIS/MN-5

To be filled in by the Candidate

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2025
(FYUGP)
(5th Semester)



HISTORY
(MINOR)

Paper Code : HIS/MN-5

[History of India (C. 1605-1707)]

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

A. Write short notes on the following : 2×5=10

1. (a) Shah Jahan

Or

(b) Nur Jahan



2. (a) Yusuf Adil Shah

Or

(b) Shivaji

3. (a) Trade and commerce of Mughals

Or

(b) Mughal monetary system

4. (a) Features of the village community in the 17th and 18th century India

Or

- (b) Mughal art

5. (a) Jagirdari system

Or

(b) Satnamis

B. Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×15=15

1. Shah Jahan shifted his capital from Agra to which city?
(a) Lahore ()
(b) Delhi (Shahjahanabad) ()
(c) Ajmer ()
2. Aurangzeb died in the year
(a) 1706 ()
(b) 1710 ()
(c) 1707 ()
3. Who was the famous Ahmednagar queen who resisted the Mughals during Jahangir's reign?
(a) Chand Bibi ()
(b) Tarabai ()
(c) Rani Durgavati ()
4. Jai Singh was the ruler of
(a) Marwar ()
(b) Amber ()
(c) Mewar ()
5. Bijapur was annexed by the Mughals in the year
(a) 1687 ()
(b) 1686 ()
(c) 1685 ()

6. Who was the mother of Shivaji?

- (a) Jijabai ()
- (b) Chand Bibi ()
- (c) Rani Durgavati ()

7. The centre of carpet weaving during the Mughal Period was

- (a) Agra ()
- (b) Lahore ()
- (c) Both (a) and (b) ()

8. The gold coin issued during the Mughal Period was known as

- (a) Dam ()
- (b) Mohur ()
- (c) Dinar ()

9. Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri was constructed to commemorate Akbar's victory over

- (a) Gujarat ()
- (b) Bengal ()
- (c) Deccan ()

10. The Jagirdari Crisis in the Mughal Empire mainly began during the reign of

- (a) Akbar ()
- (b) Jahangir ()
- (c) Aurangzeb ()

11. The Mughal nobility was primarily divided into which two categories?

- (a) Zamindars and Peasants ()
- (b) Rajputs and Marathas ()
- (c) Mansabdars and Jagirdars ()

12. Surat was particularly important for trade with

- (a) China and Japan ()
- (b) Europe and Middle East ()
- (c) Central Asia ()

13. The theory of Jagirdari Crisis was put forward by

- (a) Romila Thapar ()
- (b) R. S. Sharma ()
- (c) Satish Chandra ()

14. The famous Jat leader who led the revolt against the Mughals in the 17th century was

- (a) Raja Ram Jat ()
- (b) Suraj Mal ()
- (c) Churaman ()

15. Who was the last Mughal Emperor?

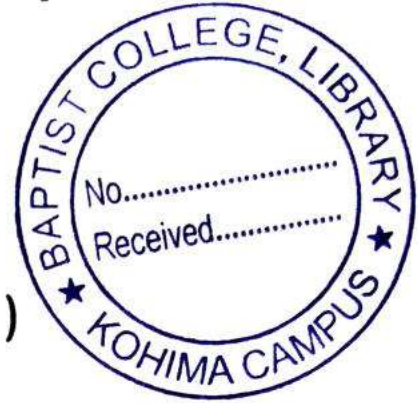
- (a) Aurangzeb ()
- (b) Bahadur Shah II ()
- (c) Tipu Sultan ()

Ba/POL/H/M-5

2025

(FYUGP)

(5th Semester)



POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Minor)

Paper Code : POL/H/M-5

(Introduction to Public Administration)

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

- 1. Define Public Administration. Discuss its scope in modern governance.**

Or

Explain the role and importance of Public Administration in a welfare State.

- 2. What are the main features of F. W. Taylor's scientific management theory?**

Or

Discuss Elton Mayo's contribution to human relations theory.

3. Explain the principle of hierarchy with examples from public organizations.

Or

What do you understand by unity of command? Why is it important?

4. Describe the methods of recruitment in public services.

Or

Write short notes on the following :

- (a) All India Services
 - (b) Central Services
 - (c) State Services
5. What is New Public Administration? How is it different from traditional administration?

Or

Discuss the meaning and significance of Good Governance.

★ ★ ★

Subject Code : Ba/POL/H/M-5

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Examination, 2025 (FYUGP)

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Subject

Paper

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

Booklet No. B

Signature of
Invigilator(s)

2025

(FYUGP)

(5th Semester)



POLITICAL SCIENCE

(MINOR)

Paper Code : POL/H/M-5

(Introduction to Public Administration)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 15)

Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×15=15

1. The main concern of Public Administration is

- (a) production of goods ()
- (b) implementation of public policies ()
- (c) profit-making ()
- (d) international trade ()

2. Public Administration is mainly different from private administration because it

- (a) works for the welfare of the people ()
- (b) has no rules ()
- (c) works only for profit ()
- (d) has no accountability ()

3. Which of the following is included in the scope of Public Administration?

- (a) Recruitment and training of civil servants ()
- (b) Maintenance of law and order ()
- (c) Policy implementation ()
- (d) All of the above ()

4. Who is known as the father of Scientific Management?

- (a) Elton Mayo ()
- (b) Frederick Taylor ()
- (c) Max Weber ()
- (d) Henri Fayol ()

5. Elton Mayo's human relations theory mainly emphasized

- (a) strict rules and hierarchy ()
- (b) workers' social and psychological needs ()
- (c) maximum production at minimum cost ()
- (d) centralization of power ()

6. According to scientific management, efficiency in work can be increased through

- (a) trial and error ()
- (b) scientific study of tasks and time ()
- (c) worker strikes ()
- (d) ignoring supervision ()

7. The principle of Unity of Command means

- (a) one subordinate should receive orders from only one superior ()
- (b) all subordinates should control their superior ()
- (c) every worker can follow multiple bosses ()
- (d) authority must always be decentralized ()

8. Span of control refers to

- (a) the number of departments in an organization ()
- (b) the number of subordinates directly under a superior ()
- (c) the control of one ministry over another ()
- (d) the financial control of government offices ()

9. Which of the following ensures smooth functioning of all units in an organization?

- (a) Centralization ()
- (b) Hierarchy ()
- (c) Coordination ()
- (d) Delegation ()

10. Recruitment in Public Administration refers to

- (a) training existing employees ()
- (b) selection and appointment of suitable candidates for jobs ()
- (c) transfer of staff from one office to another ()
- (d) promotion of civil servants ()

11. The All India Services (like IAS, IPS, IFS) are controlled by

- (a) the State Government only ()
- (b) the Central Government only ()
- (c) the Centre and the States jointly ()
- (d) the local self-government ()

12. A 'generalist' in administration is one who

- (a) has specialized knowledge in one technical area ()
- (b) possesses broad knowledge and can handle diverse responsibilities ()
- (c) works only in the finance department ()
- (d) deals exclusively with legal matters ()

13. The New Public Administration (NPA) emerged mainly in response to

- (a) the Industrial Revolution ()
- (b) the First World War ()
- (c) the social and political movements of the 1960s ()
- (d) economic liberalization of the 1990s ()

14. The main emphasis of New Public Management (NPM) is on

- (a) political ideology ()
- (b) people's welfare through government monopoly ()
- (c) efficiency, accountability and adopting private sector techniques ()
- (d) military control over administration ()

15. Good governance is best described as

- (a) government working secretly without public involvement ()
- (b) rule of law, transparency, accountability and citizen participation ()
- (c) centralized decision-making by bureaucrats ()
- (d) administration based only on traditions ()

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

Answer the following questions in short :

2×5=10

- 1. Write a short note on the meaning of Public Administration.**

Or

Briefly explain the difference between Public Administration and Private Administration.

2. Explain the main objectives of scientific management.

Or

What is the significance of the Hawthorne experiments in human relations theory?

3. What is meant by 'span of control'?

Or

**Distinguish between Centralization and
Decentralization.**

4. Why is training important for civil servants?

Or

Discuss the advantages and limitations of having generalists and specialists in administration.

5. What are the key features of New Public Management (NPM)?

Or

How have contemporary approaches in public administration tried to make government more citizen-centric?

★★★

Ba/SOC/H/M-5

2025

(FYUGP)

(5th Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

(MINOR)



Paper Code : SOC/H/M-5

(Sociology of Kinship)

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

- 1. Explain the significance of kinship from a contemporary lens.**

Or

Explain the different types of kinship.

- 2. What do you understand by descent? Discuss its types.**

Or

Define incest taboo. Illustrate the biological and social concerns of incest.

3. Critically examine the theory of alliance.

Or

Elucidate the tetradic approach to kinship.

4. Define youth unrest. Explain the major causes of youth unrest.

Or

Write an essay on the disintegration of the Indian joint family system.

5. What do you understand by relatedness? Discuss Janet Carsten's 'Culture of Relatedness'.

Or

What is unisex family? Discuss its features and challenges.

★ ★ ★

Subject Code : Ba/SOC/H/M-5

To be filled in by the Candidate

BA / BSc / BCom / BBA / BCA
5th Semester End Term
Examination, 2025 (FYUGP)

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Subject

Paper

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

Booklet No. B

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2 0 2 5

(FYUGP)

(5th Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

(MINOR)



Paper Code : SOC/H/M-5

(**Sociology of Kinship**)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 15)

Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the
brackets provided : 1×15=15

1. Kinship is a/an _____ feature of human culture.

- (a) formidable ()
- (b) restricted ()
- (c) universal ()
- (d) autonomous ()

2. Affinity refers to relationship based on

- (a) blood ()
- (b) friendship ()
- (c) ego ()
- (d) marriage ()

3. Which of the following traces descent only through a single line of ancestors?

- (a) Cognatic ()
- (b) Unilineal ()
- (c) Ambilineal ()
- (d) Both (a) and (b) ()

4. *Elementary Structures of Kinship* is written by

- (a) Jack Goody ()
- (b) Lévi-Strauss ()
- (c) M. N. Srinivas ()
- (d) None of them ()

5. Which among the following social units practices exogamy?

(a) Phratry ()

(b) Clan ()

(c) Tribe ()

(d) All of the above ()

6. In addition to biological concerns, incest is also seen as a threat to

(a) economic order ()

(b) public order ()

(c) social order ()

(d) religious order ()

7. Godfather is an example of

(a) fictive kinship ()

(b) affinal kinship ()

(c) consanguineous kinship ()

(d) lineal kinship ()

8. Youth unrest is characterised by

- (a) individual concerns ()
- (b) collective dissent ()
- (c) dysfunctional conditions ()
- (d) Both (b) and (c) ()

9. Descent approach has been criticised on the ground that it lays too much emphasis on

- (a) consanguineal relations ()
- (b) affinal relations ()
- (c) adoptive relations ()
- (d) fictive relations ()

10. Under the Hindu Marriage Act (1955), divorce is allowed on the ground of

- (a) cruelty ()
- (b) adultery ()
- (c) desertion ()
- (d) All of the above ()

11. Who wrote the book, *Families We Choose : Lesbians, Gays, Kinship*?

(a) Marilyn Strathern ()

(b) Kath Weston ()

(c) Margaret Mead ()

(d) Kathy Reichs ()

12. The study of 'step-families' has gained importance due to increase in

(a) divorce ()

(b) remarriage ()

(c) single-parenting ()

(d) live-in relations ()

13. A chief characteristic feature of unisex family is

(a) binary roles ()

(b) exclusive roles ()

(c) gender-neutral roles ()

(d) gendered roles ()

14. The Dravidian marriage rules were based on

(a) parallel cousin marriage ()

(b) cross-cousin marriage ()

(c) Both of the above ()

(d) None of the above ()

15. In Hindu families, children born out of live-in arrangements are

(a) not entitled to claim inheritance of ancestral property ()

(b) entitled to claim inheritance in the parent's self-acquired property ()

(c) Both of the above ()

(d) None of the above ()

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

Answer any *five* of the following :

2×5=10

1. Bring out the definition of kinship.

2. Briefly explain the social implications of kinship.

3. Differentiate between Lineal kinship and Collateral kinship.

4. What is descent theory?

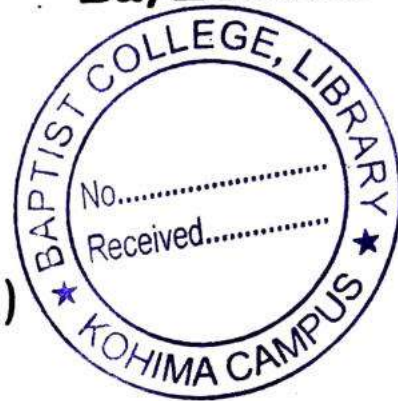
5. Distinguish between clan and filiation.

8. What is recasting kinship?

★ ★ ★

Ba/EC5.M5

2025
(FYUGP)
(5th Semester)



ECONOMICS
(MINOR)

Paper Code : EC5.M5

(Intermediate Macroeconomics—II)

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

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

UNIT—I

1. Explain the concept of money supply.
Discuss the factors responsible for the rapid
increase in money supply. 2+8=10

OR

2. Explain the behavioural model of money
supply. 10

(2)

UNIT—II

3. Discuss Tobin's portfolio approach to the demand for money. 10

OR

4. Discuss Friedman's reformulation of the quantity theory of money. 10

UNIT—III

5. Discuss the objectives and the role of monetary policy. 10

OR

6. Explain the working of the 'H' theory of money. What are the major implications of the theory on monetary policy of an economy? 10

UNIT—IV

7. What is fiscal policy? Explain the objectives of fiscal policy in a developing country like India. 2+8=10

OR

8. Explain the recent developments in the Indian fiscal system. 10

(3)

UNIT—V

9. Discuss the role of a Central Bank in a developing country. 10

OR

10. Explain the process of credit creation by commercial banks. 10

★ ★ ★

2025

(FYUGP)

(5th Semester)

ECONOMICS

(MINOR)



Paper Code : EC5.M5

(Intermediate Macroeconomics—II)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

**I. Choose the correct answer by putting a Tick (✓) mark
in the brackets provided : 1×15=15**

1. Which of the following is known as
‘broad money’?

(a) M1 ()

(b) M2 ()

(c) M3 ()

(d) M4 ()

2. The supply of money is a

- (a) flow variable ()
- (b) stock variable ()
- (c) combination of flow and stock variables ()
- (d) None of the above ()

3. RBI considers money multiplier (K_M) as a ratio of

(a) $K_M = \frac{M_0}{M_3}$ ()

(b) $K_M = \frac{M_3}{M_0}$ ()

(c) $K_M = \frac{M_1}{M_3}$ ()

(d) $K_M = \frac{M_3}{M_1}$ ()

4. According to Baumol's inventory approach, the transactions demand for money varies

- (a) inversely with real income ()
- (b) directly with rate of interest ()
- (c) Both (a) and (b) ()
- (d) None of the above ()

5. The real balance effect was put forward by

(a) Milton Friedman ()

(b) J. M. Keynes ()

(c) A. C. Pigou ()

(d) None of them ()

6. _____ is the rate at which the RBI lends money to commercial banks.

(a) Lending interest rate ()

(b) Cash reserve ratio ()

(c) Repo rate ()

(d) Reverse repo rate ()

7. Which of the following is not an instrument of monetary policy?

(a) Tariffs ()

(b) Moral suasion ()

(c) Open market operations ()

(d) Credit rationing ()

8. Which of the following monetary measures will lead to a decrease in the supply of money in the economy?

(a) Reduction in repo rate ()

(b) Reduction in reverse repo rate ()

(c) Increase in statutory liquidity ratio ()

(d) None of the above ()

9. The instruments of monetary policy which directly affect the quantity of money supply are

(a) quantitative instruments ()

(b) qualitative instruments ()

(c) money instruments ()

(d) None of the above ()

10. There can be 'complete crowding-out effect' when

- (a) LM function is perfectly elastic ()
- (b) LM function is perfectly inelastic ()
- (c) IS function is perfectly elastic ()
- (d) IS function is perfectly inelastic ()

11. In which year was the FRBM Act enacted?

- (a) 2003 ()
- (b) 2008 ()
- (c) 2013 ()
- (d) 2018 ()

12. Who regulates the functioning of District Cooperative Banks in India?

- (a) State Government ()
- (b) RBI ()
- (c) State Cooperative Banks ()
- (d) None of the above ()

13. Which of the following is a function of commercial banks?

- (a) Banker to the government ()
- (b) Accepting deposits from the public ()
- (c) Monopoly of issuing notes ()
- (d) All of the above ()

14. To restrict the expansion of credit, the Central Bank

- (a) lowers the bank rate ()
- (b) purchases securities ()
- (c) lowers the variable reserve ratio ()
- (d) raises the bank rate ()

15. RRBs are a part of which of the following?

- (a) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) ()
- (b) The Reserve Bank of India ()
- (c) The Ministry of Finance ()
- (d) The Ministry of Rural Development ()

II. Answer/Write short notes on any *five* of the following : 2×5=10

1. Explain the meaning of money supply.

2. Determinants of money supply

3. Liquidity trap

4. Define monetary policy.

5. Instruments* of fiscal policy

6. Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)

7. Cooperative Banks

8. NBFC

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