

**2 0 2 2**

( 2nd Semester )

**HISTORY**

Paper : His-201

**[ History of India  
(Post-Maurya to Delhi Sultanate) ]**

*Full Marks : 70                      Pass Marks : 45%*

*Time : 3 hours*

( PART - B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 45 )

*The questions are of equal value*

1. (a) Discuss the career and achievements of Harshavardhana.

*Or*

- (b) Give an account on the social and economic development of the Satavahanas.

2. (a) Write a note on the development of the Guptas in the field of art and architecture.

**201/224a**

( Turn Over )

*Or*

(b) Discuss the administrative organization of the Gupta rulers.

3. (a) Examine the administration system of the Cholas.

*Or*

(b) Write a note on Sangam literary work.

4. (a) Discuss the main teachings of Sufi Movement.

*Or*

(b) Examine the factors leading to Bhakti Movement.

5. (a) What were the experiments carried out by Muhammad bin Tughluq?

*Or*

(b) What were the various reasons for the decline of Delhi Sultanate?

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**HISTORY**

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( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

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

**SECTION—I**

( Marks : 10 )

Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

**1.** Kushans belong to the tribe of

- (a) Yue Chi ( )
- (b) Terai ( )
- (c) Jnatrika ( )

**2.** The Fourth Buddhist Council was held during the rule of

- (a) Nagarjuna ( )
- (b) Vasumitra ( )
- (c) Kanishka ( )

3. The Allahabad Pillar Inscription provides us useful information about

- (a) Chandragupta I ( )
- (b) Chandragupta II ( )
- (c) Samudragupta ( )

4. The Gupta Empire faced regular attacks of

- (a) the Huns ( )
- (b) the Scythians ( )
- (c) the Kushans ( )

5. The Chola Kingdom was divided into several provinces known as

- (a) Kurram ( )
- (b) Mandalam ( )
- (c) Kottams ( )

6. The Tripartite Struggle between three great powers which lasted for nearly a century resulted in the victory of

- (a) Palas ( )
- (b) Gurjara-Pratiharas ( )
- (c) Rashtrakutas ( )

7. Who among the following was the earliest saint of Bhakti Movement?
- (a) Ramanuja ( )
  - (b) Ramananda ( )
  - (c) Kabir ( )
8. The Firdausi order of Sufism believed in
- (a) prayer ( )
  - (b) fasting ( )
  - (c) making others happy ( )
9. The chief motivating force behind Alauddin's policy towards South India was
- (a) extension of the empire ( )
  - (b) propagation of Islam ( )
  - (c) plunder of wealth ( )
10. Muhammad bin Tughluq established a special department known as Diwan-i-Kohi which was responsible for
- (a) the preservation of environment ( )
  - (b) bringing more lands under cultivation and improving agriculture ( )
  - (c) promotion of cultivation of fruits and vegetables in the hilly areas ( )

( 4 )

SECTION—II

( Marks : 5 )

State whether the following statements are *True* or *False* by putting a Tick (✓) mark in the brackets provided : 1×5=

1. Guru Nanak was a Bhakti Saint.

*True* (     ) / *False* (     )

2. The Kailash temple at Ellora was constructed under the patronage of Pallavas.

*True* (     ) / *False* (     )

3. The social evils of untouchability was present in the Sangam society.

*True* (     ) / *False* (     )

4. The origin of Gupta dynasty is generally traced from Sri Gupta.

*True* (     ) / *False* (     )

5. Alauddin Khalji acknowledged the authority of the Khalifa.

*True* (     ) / *False* (     )

( 5 )

SECTION—III  
( Marks : 10 )

Write short notes on the following :

2×5=10

1. Kanishka

*Or*

Gandhara School of Art

( 6 )

2. Chandragupta I

*Or*

Fa-Hien



( 7 )

**3. Pulakeshin II**

*Or*

Tripartite Struggle

4. Ramanuja

*Or*

Suhrawardi Order of Sufism

5. Ibrahim Lodi

*Or*

The First Battle of Panipat (1526)

★ ★ ★