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(3rd Semester)

HISTORY

Paper No : HIS-301

[History of India (1526 to 1857)]

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

The questions are of equal value

1. Discuss the circumstances that led to the First Battle of Panipat and its significance.

Or

Critically analyze the Deccan Policy of Aurangzeb.

2. Describe the main features of the Jagirdari system.

Or

Write an essay on Sher Shah's administrative reforms.

20L/65a

(Turn Over)

3. Discuss the methods adopted by Lord Dalhousie for the expansion of the British Empire.

Or

Give an account of the Anglo-French struggle in the South (Carnatic Wars).

4. Write a critical note on the processes that led to 'de-industrialization' under the British rule.

Or

Describe India's Foreign Trade under the British rule.

5. Write a note on the growth and contributions of the intelligentsia in Modern Indian History.

Or

Discuss the role played by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in the social and cultural awakening of India in the first half of the 19th century.

2019
(3rd Semester)

HISTORY

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(PART : A---OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the question.

SECTION—1

(Marks : 10)

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

1. Two reasons for the disintegration of the Mughal Empire

Or

Two reasons why the reign of Shah Jahan is called the 'Golden Age'

2. Mansabdari system

Or

Din-i-Ilahi

(4)

3. Dual Government of Bengal

Or

Subsidiary alliance system

Ba/His-301/65

4. Drain of wealth

Or

Ryotwari settlement

5. 'Macaulay Minute'

Or

Role of Press

SECTION—2

(Marks : 10)

B. Choose the correct answer by putting a Tick (✓) mark in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. Which Battle secured Babur's position in the Delhi-Agra region?

(a) Battle of Khanwa ()

(b) Battle of Panipat ()

(c) Battle of Chausa ()

2. The leader of the Afghan revival in India was

(a) Sher Shah ()

(b) Ibrahim Lodi ()

(c) Nusrat Shah ()

3. Who among the following was known as 'Prince of Builders'?

(a) Shah Jahan ()

(b) Jahangir ()

(c) Aurangzeb ()

4. The Zat rank of a Mansabdar indicated

(a) personal status and salary ()

(b) number of soldiers under a Mansabdar ()

(c) None of the above ()

5. The first important trading centre established by the British in India was

(a) Surat ()

(b) Bombay ()

(c) Madras ()

6. The First Anglo-Mysore War ended by the

(a) Treaty of Madras ()

(b) Treaty of Salbai ()

(c) Treaty of Srirangapatam ()

7. The chief aim of the British Economic Policy was to

- (a) promote Indian agriculture ()
- (b) protect Indian trade and commerce ()
- (c) promote British trade and industry ()

8. The Mahalwari settlement was

- (a) direct settlement with the peasants ()
- (b) village-wise settlement ()
- (c) settlement with Zamindars ()

9. Who among the following believed that the Muslims could be empowered by imbibing modern scientific knowledge and culture?

- (a) Sayyid Ahmed Khan ()
- (b) Swami Dayananda Saraswati ()
- (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy ()

10. Which of the following is regarded as the 'Magna Carta' of Western education in India?

(a) Wood's Despatch ()

(b) Sadler Commission ()

(c) Hunter Commission ()

SECTION—3

(Marks : 5)

C. State whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

1. The major cause of Humayun's failure against Sher Khan was his inability to understand the nature of the Afghan power.

(T / F)

2. Aurangzeb discontinued the practice of Jharoka Darshan or showing himself to the public from the balcony since he considered it a superstitious practice against Islam.

(T / F)

3. The Second Battle of Panipat was fought between Ibrahim Lodi and Babur.

(T / F)

4. The British Colonial Policy did not restrain growth of modern industries in India.

(T)

5. The Vernacular Press Act was not known as 'Gagging Act'.

(T)
