

Ba/His-301

2015
(3rd Semester)

HISTORY

Paper No : HIS-301

[History of India (1526 to the 19th Century)]

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

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

1. What were the circumstances that led to the First Battle of Panipat? Write its significance. 7+2

Or

Discuss the Deccan policy of Aurangzeb. 9

2. Describe the main features of the Mansabdari system of the Mughals. 9

L16—7300/59a

(Turn Over)

(2)

Or

Discuss the administrative reforms of Sher Shah.

3. Give an account of the Anglo-French Struggle in the South. 9

Or

Discuss the various methods applied by Lord Dalhousie for the expansion of the British empire in India. 1.

4. What is Permanent Settlement? Discuss its merits and demerits. 3+6 2.

Or

Enumerate the process that led to the de-industrialization in India. 9 3.

5. Analyze the spread of Western education in India. 9

Or

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

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HISTORY

Paper No. : HIS-301

[History of India (1526 to the 19th Century)]

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—1

(Marks : 10)

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

1. Second Battle of Panipat (1556)

Or

Nur Jahan

1003

HISTORY

1003

[History of India (1525 to the 19th Century)]

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(MARKS : 20)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION - I

(Marks : 10)

2x5=10

A. Write short notes on the following :

Second Battle of Panipat (1556)

10

(3)

2. Jagirdari System

Or

Architecture under Shah Jahan

(4)

3. Results of the Battle of Plassey

Or

Subsidiary Alliance System

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4. Drain of Wealth

Or

Commercialization of Agriculture

5. Role of Press

Or

Macaulay Minute

SECTION—2

(Marks : 10)

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

1. The Mughals referred to India as
 - (a) Hindustan ()
 - (b) Bharat ()
 - (c) Sapta Sindhu ()

2. The Rajput chief who refused to surrender to Akbar till his death was
 - (a) Rana Udai Singh ()
 - (b) Rana Sanga ()
 - (c) Rana Pratap Singh ()

3. The Mughal architecture was a happy blending of Indian and
 - (a) Turkish styles ()
 - (b) Greek styles ()
 - (c) Persian styles ()

4. The final blow to the Mughal empire was given by the
 - (a) war of successions ()
 - (b) foreign invasions ()
 - (c) rise of the British power ()

5. The first important trading centre established by the British in India was
- (a) Surat ()
 - (b) Bombay ()
 - (c) Madras ()
6. Who laid the foundation of the British empire in India?
- (a) Robert Clive ()
 - (b) Warren Hastings ()
 - (c) Lord Cornwallis ()
7. The First Anglo-Maratha War was ended in 1782 by the Treaty of
- (a) Mangalore ()
 - (b) Salbai ()
 - (c) Bassein ()
8. The chief aim of the British economic policy in India was to promote
- (a) Indian agriculture ()
 - (b) Indian trade and industry ()
 - (c) British trade and industry ()
9. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar is chiefly remembered for his long struggle in favour of
- (a) abolition of sati ()
 - (b) widow remarriage ()
 - (c) caste system ()

10. The leader of the Young Bengal Movement was

- (a) Raja Rammohan Roy ()
(b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati ()
(c) Henry Vivian Derozio ()

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 Battle of Ghagra was the last battle fought by Babur in India.

(T / F)

2. The Mughals belonged to the Sunni sect.

(T / F)

3. The Dual Government in Bengal was introduced by Robert Clive.

(T / F)

4. The economic policies of the British could prevent large-scale and frequent famines in India.

(T / F)

5. Arya Samaj was founded by Swami Vivekananda.

(T / F)
