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(2nd Semester)

HISTORY

Paper No. : 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 importance of Kushans rule in India.

Or

(b) Describe the career and achievements of Harshavardhana as a ruler.

2. (a) Discuss why Gupta period is called the Golden Age of ancient Indian history.

(2)

Or

(b) Examine the social and economic conditions of the Gupta period.

3. (a) Explain the administration of the Cholas with special reference to local self-government.

Or

(b) Give an account of the Tripartite Struggle.

4. (a) Discuss the development of Bhakti Movement and its impact on Indian society.

Or

(b) Trace the origin and main principles of Sufism.

5. (a) Explain the economic reforms of Ala-ud-din Khalji.

Or

(b) Write a note on the administrative and welfare measures adopted by Firuz Shah Tughluq.

2017

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(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 10)

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

1. The greatest ruler of the Satavahana Dynasty was

(a) Simuka ()

(b) Satakarni ()

(c) Gautami Satakarni ()

2. The Capital of the Kushans was

(a) Kanauj ()

(b) Peshawar ()

(c) Gandhara ()

3. The Ajanta and Ellora caves were the product of the

(a) Gupta Art ()

(b) Mauryan Art ()

(c) Pallava Art ()

4. The author of *Harshacharita* was

(a) Banabhatta ()

(b) Vishakadatta ()

(c) Kalidasa ()

5. Which Gupta King was also known as Vikramaditya?

(a) Chandragupta I ()

(b) Chandragupta II ()

(c) Skandagupta ()

6. The Sangam literature were written in

(a) Sanskrit language ()

(b) Prakrit language ()

(c) Tamil language ()

7. The main rivals of the pallavas were

(a) Chalukyas ()

(b) Cheras ()

(c) Cholas ()

8. Bhakti saints mainly worshipped

(a) Shiva and Krishna ()

(b) Shiva and Vishnu ()

(c) Vishnu and Indra ()

9. The rulers of Delhi Sultanate were

(a) Afghans ()

(b) Mongols ()

(c) Turks ()

10. The founder of the Tughluq Dynasty was

(a) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq ()

(b) Firuz Shah Tughluq ()

(c) Muhammad bin Tughluq ()

(5)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 5)

State whether the following statements are *True (T)* or *False (F)* by a Tick (✓) mark :

1×5=5

1. Satavahanas were also called Andhras.

(T / F)

2. Kalidasa was a famous astronomer.

(T / F)

3. Women occupied high position under the Satavahanas.

(T / F)

4. Sufism advocated idol worship.

(T / F)

5. Ibrahim Lodi was the founder of Delhi Sultanate.

(T / F)

(6)

SECTION—III

(Marks : 10)

Write short notes on the following :

2×5=10

1. The Satavahanas

Or

Hiuen Tsang

Ba/His-201/344

2. Aryabhatta

Or

Chandragupta I

3. Rajaraja the Great

Or

Pallava Art

4. Ramanuja

Or

Suhrawardi order of Sufism

5. Two reasons of decline of Delhi Sultanate

Or

The first Battle of Panipat (1526)
