

2017

(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. Give an account of the foundation of the Mughal Empire under Babur.

Or

Describe the Deccan policy of Aurangzeb.

2. Describe the main features of the Jagirdari system.

Or

Write an essay on Sher Shah's administrative reforms.

(2)

3. Describe in brief the three Carnatic Wars.

Or

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

4. Discuss the process that led to 'de-industrialization' under the British rule.

Or

Write a note on India's Foreign Trade during the British rule.

5. Discuss the growth and contributions of the Intelligentsia in Modern Indian History.

Or

Assess the contributions of Raja Rammohan Roy in the social and cultural awakening of the Indians in the 19th Century.

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(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. Nur Jahan

Or

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

(3)

2. Mansabdari System

Or

Din-i-Ilahi

(4)

3. Dual Government of Bengal

Or

Subsidiary Alliance System

(5)

4. Ryotwari Settlement

Or

Drain of Wealth

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(6)

5. Macaulay Minute

Or

Ramakrishna Mission

Ba/His-301/57

(7)

SECTION—2

(Marks : 10)

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

1. The Second Battle of Panipat took place in the year

(a) 1552 ()

(b) 1555 ()

(c) 1556 ()

2. The leader of the Afghan revival in India was

(a) Sher Shah ()

(b) Ibrahim Lodi ()

(c) Nusrat Shah ()

3. What is 'Ibadat-Khana' ?

(a) Public hall of audience ()

(b) Private hall of audience ()

(c) Hall of worship ()

4. Who among the following Mughal Emperors is known as the 'Prince of Builders' ?

(a) Akbar ()

(b) Jahangir ()

(c) Shah Jahan ()

5. Vasco da Gama discovered a new route to India in 1498 and reached at
- (a) Goa ()
 - (b) Calicut ()
 - (c) Karikal ()
6. The First Anglo-Maratha War was ended in 1782 by the Treaty of
- (a) Mangalore ()
 - (b) Salbai ()
 - (c) Bassein ()
7. The Permanent Settlement of Bengal was introduced in 1793 by
- (a) Lord Wellesley ()
 - (b) Lord Dalhousie ()
 - (c) Lord Cornwallis ()
8. The chief aim of the British Economic Policy was to promote
- (a) Indian agriculture ()
 - (b) Indian trade and industry ()
 - (c) British trade and industry ()
9. The founder of Arya Samaj was
- (a) Swami Vivekananda ()
 - (b) Swami Dayananda Saraswati ()
 - (c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar ()

10. 'Downward Filtration theory' means

- (a) grassroot level reforms ()
- (b) money reaching the poor people ()
- (c) knowledge from a few educated upper class filter down to the masses ()

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. Sher Shah belonged to the Lodi dynasty.
(T / F)
2. Mansab means the assignment of land.
(T / F)
3. The French East India Company was founded in 1662.
(T / F)
4. The British Colonial Policy restricted the growth of modern industries in India.
(T / F)
5. The Vernacular Press Act was known as the 'Gagging Act'.
(T / F)
