

2023

(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

HISTORY

Paper No. : HIS-HGE/RC-201

[History of India (C 1206 to 1757)]

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

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

1. Assess the contribution of Iltutmish in the foundation of the Delhi Sultanate. 10

Or

Discuss the administrative and economic reforms of Alauddin Khilji. 5+5=10

2. Explain the factors responsible for the decline of Delhi Sultanate. 10

Or

Discuss in brief the rise and fall of
Vijayanagar Kingdom. 6+4=10

3. Estimate the achievements of Akbar the
Great. 10

Or

Briefly examine the various reforms of
Sher Shah Suri. 10

4. Describe the rise of Maratha power under the
leadership of Shivaji. 10

Or

Trace the emergence and growth of the
Jagirdari system under the Mughals. 10

5. Examine the contribution of the Mughal
rulers to art and architecture. 10

Or

Briefly discuss the emergence of Bhakti
Movement during the medieval period. 10

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HISTORY

Paper No. : HIS-HGE/RC-201

[History of India (C 1206 to 1757)]

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 15)

Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×15=15

1. The founder of the Mamluk dynasty is

- (a) Muhammad Ghori ()
- (b) Qutb-ud-Din Aibak ()
- (c) Iltutmish ()

2. The First Sultan of Delhi who accepted predominance of Islamic law and the Ulema in administering the State is

- (a) Alauddin Khilji ()
- (b) Firuz Tughlaq ()
- (c) Balban ()

3. Muhammad bin Tughluq started the

- (a) Dagh system ()
- (b) Huliya system ()
- (c) Token currency ()

4. Bahmani Kingdom was founded in the year

- (a) 1347 ()
- (b) 1349 ()
- (c) 1420 ()

5. The famous Moroccan traveller who visited India in 1334 is

- (a) Marco Polo ()
- (b) Ibn Battuta ()
- (c) Amir Khosrow ()

6. Land directly administered by Central Government is

- (a) Khudkasht ()
- (b) Khalisa ()
- (c) Polaj ()

7. The First Battle of Panipat was fought between
- (a) Babur and Rana Sanga ()
 - (b) Babur and Ibrahim Lodi ()
 - (c) Akbar and Hemu ()
8. The Mughal ruler Jahangir is famous for
- (a) Dahsala system ()
 - (b) Deccan policy ()
 - (c) Golden chain of justice ()
9. Akbar introduced Din-i-Ilahi because he
- (a) desired to convert the Hindus ()
 - (b) lost faith in Islam ()
 - (c) desired a synthesis of all religions known to him ()
10. Mir Bakshi of the Mughal emperors was head of the department of
- (a) Karkhanas ()
 - (b) foreign affairs ()
 - (c) army organization ()
11. 'Mansab' means
- (a) a rank or office ()
 - (b) a military general ()
 - (c) grant of revenue-free land ()

12. During whose reign Mughal painting reached its zenith?

(a) Shah Jahan ()

(b) Jahangir ()

(c) Aurangzeb ()

13. Kabir was a disciple of

(a) Ramanuja ()

(b) Ramananda ()

(c) Guru Nanak ()

14. A common feature of all Bhakti Saints was that they

(a) rejected the authority of priestly class ()

(b) encouraged idol worship ()

(c) composed their verses in a language understood by followers ()

15. The Sufi sect which became most popular in India is

(a) Firdausi ()

(b) Chishti ()

(c) Suhrawardi ()

(5)

SECTION—II
(Marks : 10)

Write short notes on the following :

2×5=10

1. Razia Sultana

Or

Chihalgani

2. Iqtadari system

Or

Mahmud Gawan

(7)

3. Babur

Or

Aurangzeb's religious policy

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4. Mansabdari system

Or

Two reasons for the decline of Mughal empire

(9)

5. Sufism

Or

Kabir

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