

**2023**  
**( 2nd Semester )**

**HISTORY**

**Paper : 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 figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. (a) Who were the Kushanas? What was their contribution to the Indian history? 9

*Or*

- (b) Describe the contributions of the Satavahanas to the history of South India.

2. (a) Describe the social and economic conditions of the Gupta period. 9

Or

- (b) Why is the Gupta period called the 'Golden Age' of the ancient Indian history?

3. (a) Discuss, in detail, the administrative organization of the Cholas. 9

Or

- (b) Give a brief account of the Tripartite Struggle.

4. (a) Write a note on the Bhakti Movement. 9

Or

- (b) Trace the background of the Sufi Movement. What were its main teachings?  $4\frac{1}{2}+4\frac{1}{2}=9$

5. (a) Explain the economic reform measures of Alauddin Khalji. 9

Or

- (b) Write a note on the administration and welfare measures adopted by Firuz Shah Tughlaq.

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## HISTORY

Paper : His-201

( History of India—Post-Maurya to Delhi Sultanate )

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

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

### SECTION—I

( Marks : 10 )

Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. Kanishka was a great patron of

- (a) Mahayana Buddhism ( )
- (b) Hinayana Buddhism ( )
- (c) Hinduism ( )

2. The greatest ruler of the Satavahana dynasty was

- (a) Simuka ( )
- (b) Satakarni ( )
- (c) Gautamiputra Satakarni ( )

3. Which Chinese pilgrim visited India during the time of Chandragupta II?

(a) Fa-Hien ( )

(b) Hiuen Tsang ( )

(c) I-tsing ( )

4. The Ajanta and Ellora Caves were the products of the

(a) Pallava Art ( )

(b) Mauryan Art ( )

(c) Gupta Art ( )

5. The Chola rulers patronized which language?

(a) Urdu ( )

(b) Sanskrit ( )

(c) Tamil ( )

6. The capital of the Pallavas was at

(a) Tanjore ( )

(b) Madurai ( )

(c) Kanchipuram ( )

7. Who was the founder of Sikhism?

(a) Guru Nanak Dev ( )

(b) Kabir ( )

(c) Mirabai ( )

8. The word 'Bhakti' means

(a) to believe in God ( )

(b) knowledge ( )

(c) love and devotion to God ( )

9. The founder of the Tughlaq dynasty was

(a) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq ( )

(b) Firuz Shah Tughlaq ( )

(c) Muhammad bin-Tughlaq ( )

10. Amir Khusrau, the famous Persian poet and musician, adorned the Court of

(a) Jalaluddin Khalji ( )

(b) Alauddin Khalji ( )

(c) Ibrahim Lodi ( )



SECTION—II

( Marks : 5 )

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

1×5=5

1. The Satavahanas were also called the Andhras.  
( T / F )
2. The Gupta Empire was started by Chandragupta I.  
( T / F )
3. The official language of the Cholas was Telugu.  
( T / F )
4. The Bhakti Movement was originated in South India.  
( T / F )
5. Ibrahim Lodi was the founder of the Delhi Sultanate.  
( T / F )

( 5 )

SECTION—III

( Marks : 10 )

Write short notes on the following :

2×5=10

1. Harshavardhana

Or

Gandhara School of Art

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2. Fa-Hien

Or

Aryabhata

SECTION—III  
( Marks : 10 )

Write short notes on the following :

1. Harshavardhana

Or

Gandhara School of Art

2. The Gupta Period

3. The official religion of the Gupta

4. The Bhikkhuni Sangha

5. Harshavardhana was the founder of the



( 7 )

3. Pallava Art

Or

Rajendra I of the Chola Empire

Ba/His-201/546

Ba/His-201/546



4. Chaitanya

Or

Chishti form of Sufism

5. Two reasons for the decline of the Delhi Sultanate

Or

Muhammad bin-Tughlaq

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