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(FYUGP)

(4th Semester)

HISTORY

(MINOR)

Paper : HIS/MN-401

[History of India (C. 1526-1605)]

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

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

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

SECTION—I

(Marks : 15)

A. Choose the correct option : $1 \times 15 = 15$

1. *Tuzuk-i-Baburi* was originally written in
which language?

- (a) Arabic
- (b) Persian
- (c) Chagatai Turki

2. Which Bhakti poet wrote *Ramcharitmanas* in the Awadhi language?

(a) Tulsidas

(b) Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan

(c) Eknath

3. Which of the following works was written by Abdul Qadir Badauni?

(a) *Akbar Nama*

(b) *Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh*

(c) *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*

4. The battle of Khanwa (1527) was fought between Babur and

(a) Ibrahim Lodi

(b) Medini Rai

(c) Rana Sangram Singh

5. Humayun regained the throne of Delhi in 1555 after the battle of

(a) Chausa

(b) Kannauj

(c) Sirhind

6. Who built the Grand Trunk Road?

(a) Akbar

(b) Sher Shah Suri

(c) Sikandar Shah Suri

7. In which year was the Second Battle of Panipat fought?

(a) 1526

(b) 1536

(c) 1556

8. The only type of Jagir which could not be transferred was

(a) Tankha Jagir

(b) Mashrut Jagir

(c) Watan Jagir

9. Which of the following was constructed by Akbar in 1575 for religious discourse?

(a) Diwani-i-Khas

(b) Ibadat Khana

(c) Panch Mahal

10. Which of Akbar's conquests is commemorated by the construction of Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri?
- (a) Bengal
 - (b) North-West Frontier
 - (c) Gujarat
11. Which major power in central Asia posed a threat to the Mughal empire, prompting Akbar's focus on the North-West?
- (a) Mongols
 - (b) Ottomans
 - (c) Uzbeks
12. The two main seasons in which the Mughal State categorized all the crops were
- (a) Rabi and Kharif
 - (b) Polaj and Parauti
 - (c) Rabi and Zaid
13. The Hundi, a crucial financial instrument of internal commerce in Mughal India, was a
- (a) type of tax
 - (b) permit
 - (c) bill of exchange

14. Which nomadic community known as grain merchants was specialized in long distance transport of bulk essential goods?

(a) Banjaras

(b) Bohras

(c) Baniks

15. Which city served as the largest trade emporium and the meeting point of routes from the North-West, East and South during Akbar's reign?

(a) Lahore

(b) Agra

(c) Surat

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

B. Write short notes on the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$

1. *Humayun Namah*

Or

Surdas

2. Battle of Kannauj, 1540

Or

Babur

3. Mansab

Or

Din-i-Ilahi

4. Rajput policy of Akbar

Or

Deccan policy of Akbar

5. Major food crops and cash crops of
Mughal India (1526–1605)

Or

Major trade routes of internal trade
during the Mughal period

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer the following questions :

10×5=50

1. (a) Discuss the significance of Persian literary sources for the study of Mughal period.

Or

(b) What are the modern interpretations in understanding the Mughal history?

2. (a) Examine the political status of India on the eve of Babur's invasion.

Or

(b) Evaluate the administrative reforms of Sher Shah Suri with special reference to revenue reforms.

3. (a) To what extent did Akbar's military campaigns lay the foundation of a centralized and unified Mughal empire? Discuss.

Or

(b) Describe the evolution of Zabti system under Akbar.

4. (a) Give an account of the North-West Frontier policy of Akbar.

Or

(b) Analyze the causes, key battles and consequences of the Mughal conquest of Bengal.

5. (a) Explain the key features of the land revenue system under Akbar's reign. How did it bring stability to the Mughal empire?

Or

(b) Narrate the growth and expansion of overseas trade under the Mughals.

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PSYCHOLOGY

(MAJOR)

Paper : C-PSY-08

**(Statistical Methods for Psychological
Research—II)**

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

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

1. (a) Discuss inferential statistics and its types. Differentiate between one-tailed and two-tailed tests using suitable examples. 7+8=15

Or

- (b) A teacher believes that a new teaching method increases student's test scores. The population mean score is 60, with

a standard deviation of 10. After using the new teaching method, a random sample of 36 students obtain a mean score of 64. Test the teacher's claim at 5% level of significance.

15

2. (a) Describe Student's *t*-test. What are the assumptions of *t*-test for independent groups design?

9+6=15

Or

- (b) A psychologist wants to examine whether there is a significant difference in anxiety scores between two independent groups of college students, seven students were randomly selected from each group, and their scores are mentioned below :

Group A : 72, 68, 75, 70, 69, 74, 71

Group B : 65, 67, 63, 66, 62, 64, 68

Test whether there is a significant difference between the mean scores of the two groups at 5% level of significance.

15

3. (a) What is ANOVA? Discuss the assumptions of one-way ANOVA. Outline the steps involved in one-way ANOVA.

3+7+5=15

Or

- (b) Three independent groups were assessed on perceived stress :

Group A : 55, 60, 58, 62, 57

Group B : 63, 68, 66, 64, 70

Group C : 72, 75, 71, 78, 74

Test the significance of group differences using one-way ANOVA at $\alpha = 0.05$.

15

4. (a) Define chi-square. Explain its role as a measure of discrepancy between observed and expected frequencies. Discuss the assumptions underlying the chi-squared test. 3+5+7=15

Or

- (b) A psychologist examined students' preference for four stress—management activities. Based on prior surveys, the expected frequencies are shown below. A sample produced the following observed data :

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Observed</i>	<i>Expected</i>
Exercise	31	28
Meditation	19	24
Music	36	32
Talking to friends	14	16

Using the chi-squared test, determine whether the observed preference differ significantly from the expected frequencies at 0.05 level of significance. 15

5. (a) Define non-parametric tests. Compare parametric and non-parametric tests in detail. 3+12=15

Or

- (b) What is SPSS? Discuss its importance and uses in data analysis and psychological research. 2+13=15
