

2016

(3rd Semester)

HISTORY

Paper No : HIS-301

[History of India (1526 to 19th Century)]

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. Give an account of Akbar's Rajput policy. 9

Or

Discuss the factors which contributed to the gradual disintegration of the Mughal Empire. 9

2. Examine the main features of Mansabdari system. 9

Or

Write a note on the Mughal architecture. 9

L7/60a

(Turn Over)

(2)

3. Describe the causes and results of the Battle of Plassey (1757). 9

Or

Describe the methods adopted by Wellesley for the expansion of British power in India. 9

4. Explain in brief the Land Revenue Policy adopted by the British in India. 9

Or

Trace the growth of modern industries in India under the British. 9

5. Discuss the growth of press in modern India. What was its role in the National Movement? 6+3=9

Or

Assess the contributions of Ramakrishna Mission and the Arya Samaj in the field of socio-religious movements in India. 9

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(3rd Semester)

HISTORY

Paper No. : HIS-301

[History of India (1526 to 19th Century)]

(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. Battle of Khanua

Or

First battle of Panipat

2010

[The History]

HISTORY

[The History]

[History of India 1526 to 1857-1858]

[Part I - 1526 to 1757]

[Part II - 1757 to 1857]

The figures in the margin indicate the marks for each part.

2010

[The History]

11-11

A. Write short notes on the following:

1. Battle of Plassey

2. Tipu

3. First Anglo-Burmese War

(3)

2. Sher Shah

Or

Religious policy of Aurangzeb

(4)

3. Portuguese trade in India

Or

Doctrine of Lapse

(5)

4. Meaning of deindustrialization

Or

India's foreign trade

Ba/His-301/60

(6)

5. Growth of modern intelligentsia

Or

Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan and the Aligarh
Movement

(7)

SECTION—2

(Marks : 10)

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

1. Humayun was exiled in the year
 - (a) 1530 ()
 - (b) 1540 ()
 - (c) 1541 ()
2. Who among the following succeeded Shah Jahan to the Mughal Throne?
 - (a) Aurangzeb ()
 - (b) Murad ()
 - (c) Shuja ()
3. Jizya was a
 - (a) irrigation tax ()
 - (b) religious tax on the Hindus ()
 - (c) land tax ()
4. The Red Fort at Delhi was built by
 - (a) Jahangir ()
 - (b) Akbar ()
 - (c) Shah Jahan ()

5. The East India Company secured a firman from emperor Farrukhsiyar in the year
- (a) 1717 ()
 - (b) 1718 ()
 - (c) 1719 ()
6. The French ambition in India ended with their defeat in the
- (a) Battle of Plassey ()
 - (b) Battle of Wandiwash ()
 - (c) Battle of Buxar ()
7. The first railway line was laid between
- (a) Bombay and Thane ()
 - (b) Bombay and Calcutta ()
 - (c) Bombay and Madras ()
8. An important impact of British economic policy in India was the
- (a) impoverishment of peasants ()
 - (b) development of commerce ()
 - (c) growth of industries ()
9. Which of the following is regarded as the 'Magna Carta' of educational reforms in India?
- (a) Sadler Commission ()
 - (b) Hunter Commission ()
 - (c) Charles Wood's Dispatch ()

10. The Ramakrishna Mission was founded by

- (a) Swami Vivekananda ()
- (b) Keshab Chandra ()
- (c) Swami Dayanand ()

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. Akbar abolished the Jizya in the year 1564.
(T / F)
2. Aurangzeb followed a liberal religious policy.
(T / F)
3. The first Carnatic War ended with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.
(T / F)
4. The development of large-scale industries in India by the British benefitted the Indians.
(T / F)
5. The British educational policy in India was solely for the benefit of the Indians.
(T / F)
