

2015

( 3rd Semester )

HISTORY

Paper No : HIS-301

[ History of India (1526 to the 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. What were the circumstances that led to the First Battle of Panipat? Write its significance. 7+2

Or

Discuss the Deccan policy of Aurangzeb. 9

2. Describe the main features of the Mansabdari system of the Mughals. 9

Or

Discuss the administrative reforms of Sher Shah.

3. Give an account of the Anglo-French Struggle in the South. 9

Or

Discuss the various methods applied by Lord Dalhousie for the expansion of the British empire in India.

4. What is Permanent Settlement? Discuss its merits and demerits. 3+6

Or

Enumerate the process that led to the de-industrialization in India. 9

5. Analyze the spread of Western education in India. 9

Or

Discuss the role played by Raja Rammohan Roy in the social and cultural awakening of India in the first half of the 19th century.

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Department of History

Or

Archaeology **2015**

( 3rd Semester )

### **HISTORY**

Paper No. : HIS-301

**[ History of India (1526 to the 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. Second Battle of Panipat (1556)

Or

Nur Jahan

2. Jagirdari System

Or

Architecture under Shah Jahan

3. Results of the Battle of Plassey

Or

Subsidiary Alliance System

4. Drain of Wealth

Or

Commercialization of Agriculture

1. The Mughals referred to India as
  - (a) Hindustan
  - (b) Bharat
  - (c) Sapt Sindh
2. The Rajput child who refused to surrender to Akbar till his death was
  - (a) Sangu Singh
  - (b) Rana Sangh
  - (c) Rana Pratap Singh
3. The Mughal architect was a happy blend of
  - (a) Persian style
  - (b) Greek style
  - (c) Roman style
  - (d) None of these
4. The first railway in India was
  - (a) Great Indian Peninsular Railway
  - (b) Lucknow Allahabad Railway
  - (c) Bombay and Thane Railway
  - (d) None of the above



5. Role of Press

Or

Macaulay Minute

## SECTION—2

( Marks : 10 )

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

1. The Mughals referred to India as

- (a) Hindustan ( )  
 (b) Bharat ( )  
 (c) Sapta Sindhu ( )

2. The Rajput chief who refused to surrender to Akbar till his death was

- (a) Rana Udai Singh ( )  
 (b) Rana Sanga ( )  
 (c) Rana Pratap Singh ( )

3. The Mughal architecture was a happy blending of Indian and

- (a) Turkish styles ( )  
 (b) Greek styles ( )  
 (c) Persian styles ( )

4. The final blow to the Mughal empire was given by the

- (a) war of successions ( )  
 (b) foreign invasions ( )  
 (c) rise of the British power ( )



5. The first important trading centre established by the British in India was
- (a) Surat ( )
- (b) Bombay ( )
- (c) Madras ( )
6. Who laid the foundation of the British empire in India?
- (a) Robert Clive ( )
- (b) Warren Hastings ( )
- (c) Lord Cornwallis ( )
7. The First Anglo-Maratha War was ended in 1782 by the Treaty of
- (a) Mangalore ( )
- (b) Salbai ( )
- (c) Bassein ( )
8. The chief aim of the British economic policy in India was to promote
- (a) Indian agriculture ( )
- (b) Indian trade and industry ( )
- (c) British trade and industry ( )
9. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar is chiefly remembered for his long struggle in favour of
- (a) abolition of sati ( )
- (b) widow remarriage ( )
- (c) caste system ( )

10. The leader of the Young Bengal Movement was

- (a) Raja Rammohan Roy ( )  
(b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati ( )  
(c) Henry Vivian Derozio ( )

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. The Battle of Ghagra was the last battle fought by Babur in India.

( T / F )

2. The Mughals belonged to the Sunni sect.

( T / F )

3. The Dual Government in Bengal was introduced by Robert Clive.

( T / F )

4. The economic policies of the British could prevent large-scale and frequent famines in India.

( T / F )

5. Arya Samaj was founded by Swami Vivekananda.

( T / F )

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