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**HISTORY**

**( Old Course )**

*Full Marks : 100*

*Time : 3 hours*

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

*General Instructions :*

- (i) Write all the answers in the Answer Script.
- (ii) Attempt Part—A (Objective Questions) serially.
- (iii) Attempt all parts of a question together at one place.

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 50 )

SECTION—I

( Marks : 30 )

- 1.** Choose and write the correct answer of the following  
from the given alternatives (any *twenty*) : 1×20=20

(a) The Harappans harness water for agriculture

- (i) through flood irrigation
- (ii) by building canals
- (iii) by means of several methods

- (b) The most unique feature of the Harappan Civilization is
- (i) art of government
  - (ii) city planning
  - (iii) religion
- (c) The author of *Arthashastra* is
- (i) Harisena
  - (ii) Kautilya
  - (iii) Megasthenes
- (d) The practice of donating the revenue of a village to either a Brahmin or a Buddhist Sangha was started by the
- (i) Mauryan rulers
  - (ii) Kushana rulers
  - (iii) Satavahana rulers
- (e) The 'family' is the English version of the Sanskrit term
- (i) Vamsha
  - (ii) Jati
  - (iii) Kula
- (f) The practice of marrying outside the kin-group is called
- (i) exogamy
  - (ii) endogamy
  - (iii) polygamy

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- (g) Non-injury (Ahimsa) to living beings is central to
- (i) Vedic Philosophy
  - (ii) Buddhist Philosophy
  - (iii) Jaina Philosophy
- (h) The rock-cut temple architectures at Mahabalipuram are the architectural accomplishments of the
- (i) Pallavas
  - (ii) Cholas
  - (iii) Chalukyas
- (i) The non-resident cultivators who belonged to one village and cultivated lands in other village were generally known as
- (i) Khud-kashta
  - (ii) Pahi-kashta
  - (iii) Patel
- (j) Which of the following books of the *Akbarnama* constitutes the *Ain-i-Akbari*?
- (i) First book
  - (ii) Second book
  - (iii) Third book
- (k) Calligraphy is the art of beautiful
- (i) carving
  - (ii) painting
  - (iii) handwriting

- (l) In 1648, Shahjahan shifted his new capital city from Agra to
- (i) Fatehpur Sikri
  - (ii) Ajmer
  - (iii) Shahjahanabad
- (m) Robert Redfield described the peasants who followed local customs in the category of
- (i) great traditions
  - (ii) little traditions
  - (iii) None of the above
- (n) The Sufis were organised into
- (i) 8 orders or Silsilas
  - (ii) 11 orders or Silsilas
  - (iii) 12 orders or Silsilas
- (o) Duarte Barbosa was from
- (i) France
  - (ii) Spain
  - (iii) Portugal
- (p) *Travels in the Mughal Empire* was written by
- (i) Francois Bernier
  - (ii) Ibn-Batuta
  - (iii) Al-Beruni

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- (q) The Jotedars were a class of rich
- (i) Zamindars
  - (ii) village headmen
  - (iii) peasants
- (r) The American Civil War (1861) led to the disruption of cotton exports to
- (i) Africa
  - (ii) England
  - (iii) India
- (s) Which territory became the capital of the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam since 1905?
- (i) Dacca
  - (ii) Shillong
  - (iii) Guwahati
- (t) Kolkata served as the capital of India during the British Raj until
- (i) 1900
  - (ii) 1911
  - (iii) 1920
- (u) One of the important gifts that Assam received from the British colonialism is
- (i) tea plantation
  - (ii) jute plantation
  - (iii) rubber plantation

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(v) Who led the revolt of 1857 at Jhansi?

(i) Nana Saheb

(ii) Hazrat Mahal

(iii) Rani Lakshmi Bai

(w) East India Association was founded in London (1866) by

(i) Dadabhai Naoroji

(ii) Raja Rammohan Roy

(iii) Surendranath Banerjee

(x) Gandhiji's first experiment in Indian soil on Satyagraha in 1917 took place at

(i) Kheda

(ii) Champaran

(iii) Ahmedabad

(y) Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?

(i) B. R. Ambedkar

(ii) K. M. Munshi

(iii) Jawaharlal Nehru

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2. Write whether the following statements are *True* or *False*  
(any ten) : 1×10=10

- (a) The evidence of a furrowed field in Kalibangan indicates that the Harappans used a ploughshare.
- (b) Brahmi is the script used in most Ashokan inscriptions.
- (c) The Vedas are a large corpus of text originating in medieval India.
- (d) *Vinaya Pitaka* consists of the teachings of Buddha.
- (e) Aihole was the cradle of ancient temple architecture.
- (f) Women belonging to the landed gentry did not enjoy property rights.
- (g) Drawing the likeness of anything is called *Taswir*.
- (h) The seventh to ninth centuries saw the emergence of new religious movements called *Bhakti* movement.
- (i) Ibn-Batuta suggested that social divisions were not unique to India.
- (j) *Ryotwari* system settled the revenue directly with the *Ryots*.

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- (k) The first architectural style was the Neo-Gothic style.
- (l) The first school for girls was started by Mrs. Brown at Sadiya in 1837.
- (m) The rebellious soldiers during the Revolt of 1857 proclaimed Bahadur Shah as the emperor of Delhi.
- (n) In November, 1927, the British government appointed the Simon Commission.
- (o) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel introduced the 'Objectives Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly.

SECTION—II

( Marks : 20 )

**3.** Answer any *ten* questions in 2 or 3 sentences each :

2×10=20

- (a) What are Harappan seals?
- (b) What were the main reasons for Magadha's prominence as an empire?
- (c) Write about the aim of the Puranas.
- (d) Who was Mahavira?



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- (e) What are rock-cut temples?
- (f) What was the Jati Panchayat?
- (g) What was the Kitab Khana?
- (h) What is Sufism?
- (i) State the inherent problems faced by Al-Beruni in the task of understanding Indian social and Brahmanical practices.
- (j) Write about the Fifth Report which was submitted to the British Parliament in 1813.
- (k) Why did the British develop the Hill Stations?
- (l) What was the Waste Land Grant Rule?
- (m) Was the Revolt of 1857 organised?
- (n) Why did Gandhiji violate the Salt Law?
- (o) Specify the ideals that Pandit Nehru presented in the Objectives Resolution of making the Indian Constitution.

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( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 50 )

4. Answer Question No. (j) and any *three* from the rest :

- (a) Describe the causes that led to the decline of the Harappan Civilization. 12
- (b) Why were Stupas built? Describe the structure of the Stupa. 12
- (c) Describe the distinguishing features of Chola architecture. 12
- (d) Describe the position of Zamindars and the role played by them in the Mughal empire. 12
- (e) Describe the life and teachings of Kabir. 12
- (f) How did the Santhals reach the Rajmahal Hills? Explain the Santhal uprising. 12
- (g) Describe the role of the Baptist missionaries in promoting local languages and modern education in North-East India. 12
- (h) Describe the participation of Taluqdars of Awadh in the Revolt of 1857. 12
- (i) “The Quit India Movement was genuinely a mass movement. It brought into its ambit hundreds of thousands of ordinary Indians.” Explain the statement. 12

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(j) Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 7×2=14

- (i) Limitations of inscriptional evidence
- (ii) Chandalas
- (iii) Architecture of aquatic structure in the Vijayanagar Empire
- (iv) The Chronicles
- (v) Ibn-Batuta's description of Indian cities
- (vi) Swadeshi Movement
- (vii) The Government of India Act, 1935

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