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(CBCS)

(5th Semester)

HISTORY

FIFTH PAPER

[Modern India (Part-I)]

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II granted the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the Company in

(a) 1765 ()

(b) 1766 ()

(c) 1768 ()

(d) 1709 ()

2. Between 1765 and 1800, the Sikhs brought the whole of Punjab and Jammu under their control. At that time, they were organized into how many Misls (confederacy)?

(a) Six Misls ()

(b) Ten Misls ()

(c) Twelve Misls ()

(d) Sixteen Misls ()

- 3.** Who among the following Governor-Generals created the Covenanted Civil Service of India which later came to be known as the Indian Civil Service?
- (a) William Bentinck ()
 - (b) Lord Wellesley ()
 - (c) Lord Cornwallis ()
 - (d) Warren Hastings ()
- 4.** Which of the following changes were made by Warren Hastings in the judicial system?
- (a) Each district was to have a civil court and a criminal court ()
 - (b) Each district was to have only a criminal court ()
 - (c) Each district was to have only a civil court ()
 - (d) Each district was to have a circuit court ()
- 5.** The basis of the pre-colonial Indian economy includes
- (a) trade and commerce ()
 - (b) agriculture and trade ()
 - (c) agriculture and handicrafts ()
 - (d) trade and agriculture ()
- 6.** The peasants grew specialized crops due to
- (a) commercialization of agriculture ()
 - (b) development of trade ()
 - (c) development of industry ()
 - (d) land tenure system ()
- 7.** Among the textile industries, cotton textiles occupied the
- (a) fourth position ()
 - (b) third position ()
 - (c) second position ()
 - (d) first position ()

8. The term which refers to the process of continued and marked industrial decline is called
- (a) de-industrialization ()
 - (b) de-population ()
 - (c) delimitation ()
 - (d) desertion ()
9. The main objective of the British in educating the Indians on Western lines was
- (a) education for their future employment ()
 - (b) education of the masses ()
 - (c) to provide help in their administration ()
 - (d) to internationally educate Indians ()
10. What could be regarded as the greatest contribution of the Arya Samaj?
- (a) Crusade against the rigidities of the caste system ()
 - (b) Converting non-Hindus to Hindus ()
 - (c) Providing protection of the cow ()
 - (d) Evoking a sense of pride in India's past ()

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER)

(Marks : 15)

Answer the following :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. What do you mean by the Royal Farman of 1717?

OR

2. What was Maratha Confederacy?

UNIT—II

3. Give a brief account of the Rohilla War.

OR

4. Discuss the judicial reforms of Lord Cornwallis.

UNIT—III

5. How did the peasants become landless labourers in India?

OR

6. What do you mean by 'overcrowding in agriculture'?

UNIT—IV

7. Discuss the role of indigenous banker in pre-British India.

OR

8. Write a short note on the introduction of railways in India.

UNIT—V

9. Write a note on the significance of Macaulay's Minute, 1835.

OR

10. What was the Vernacular Press Act?

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer the following :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. What were the causes and results of the Battle of Plassey, 1757?

OR

2. Discuss in brief the Anglo-Maratha Wars.

UNIT—II

3. Discuss the annexation policy of Lord Wellesley.

OR

4. Write an essay on the reforms introduced by Lord William Bentinck.

UNIT—III

5. Discuss the various land revenue policies introduced by the British in India.

OR

6. Write a note on the economic policies of the British in 19th century India.

UNIT—IV

7. Write an essay on the development of modern banking system in India.

OR

8. Discuss the process of de-industrialization in India.

UNIT—V

9. Describe the growth and role of press in Indian nationalism.

OR

10. Write an essay on the Ramakrishna Mission.

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