

2025

(NEP—2020)

(2nd Semester)

HISTORY

(MAJOR)

(History of India—Regional Kingdoms and the Sultanate)

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. Harshavardhana established a large Buddhist Monastery at

- (a) Nalanda ()
- (b) Pataliputra ()
- (c) Vaishali ()
- (d) Nasik ()

2. What was the main point of struggle between the three powers—Palas, Pratiharas and Rashtrakutas?

- (a) Queen Didda of Kashmir ()
- (b) Control of trade with Sumatra ()
- (c) Control of Kanauj and supremacy over North India ()
- (d) Trade with West-Asian countries ()

3. The 'Early State' model for early medieval South India was proposed by
(a) Noboru Karashima ()
(b) Y. Subbarayalu ()
(c) Burton Stein ()
(d) R. S. Sharma ()
4. In South India, land grants were made to
(a) temples ()
(b) guilds ()
(c) landlords ()
(d) peasants ()
5. The Aryanization of South India was started during the time of the
(a) Chalukyas ()
(b) Pallavas ()
(c) Cholas ()
(d) Cheras ()
6. Prithviraj Chauhan also known as Prithviraj III, the ruler of Ajmer and Delhi, was defeated in the Second Battle of Tarain by
(a) Muhammad Ghori ()
(b) Mahmud of Ghazni ()
(c) Jai Pal ()
(d) Babur ()
7. The historian who termed the economic changes in the Delhi Sultanate as an 'urban' and 'rural' revolution is
(a) D. D. Kosambi ()
(b) Mohammad Habib ()
(c) M. G. Ranade ()
(d) R. S. Sharma ()
8. The Bhakti saint who was not a worshipper of Krishna was
(a) Mira ()
(b) Vallabhacharya ()
(c) Ramananda ()
(d) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu ()

9. The greatest contribution towards cultural fusion between Hindus and Muslims in medieval India was made by the
- (a) Sanskrit scholars ()
 - (b) Muslim rulers ()
 - (c) saint reformers ()
 - (d) traders ()
10. *Taraf* in the Bahmani kingdom signified
- (a) province ()
 - (b) land grant ()
 - (c) transit tax ()
 - (d) gold coin ()

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS)

(Marks : 15)

Answer *five* of the following, taking at least *one* from each Unit : 3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Write on the Samanta system under Harshavardhana.
2. Write briefly on what you know about the Gurjara-Pratiharas.

UNIT—II

3. What was the *Devadasi* system in South India?
4. What happened to Somnath Temple in 1025 CE?

UNIT—III

5. Who were the *Ulemas*?
6. Mention the role played by Muslim scholars for the development of Indian literature.

UNIT—IV

7. Mention the causes of the conflict between the Vijayanagar rulers and the Bahmani Sultans.
8. Evaluate, in brief, the contributions made by Krishnadeva Raya.

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer *five* questions, taking at least *one* from each Unit :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. Discuss the Tripartite struggle for supremacy during the early medieval period.
2. Discuss the contributions of Bhaskaravarman.

UNIT—II

3. Highlight the contribution of the Pallavas.
4. How and why did temples represent a most significant and forward-looking force in South India?

UNIT—III

5. Make an assessment of the Sultanate architecture.
6. Make an analysis of the society of Delhi Sultanate.

UNIT—IV

7. Discuss the debate on Indian feudalism with special reference to the *Nayankara* system.
8. Elaborate on the growth of Sufism in India.
