

2016

(November)

HISTORY

(Major)

Course : 501

[History of India (1750-1947)]

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32 (backlog)/24 (2014 onwards)

Time : 3 hours

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

(a) Answer the following questions in *one*
word or in *one* sentence : $1 \times 8 = 8$

(i) Who was the Nawab of Bengal after
Siraj-ud-Daula?

(ii) When was the Treaty of Salbai
signed between the English and the
Marathas?

(iii) In which year was the Fourth Battle
of Mysore fought?

- (iv) Who was known as the pioneer of Indian Renaissance?
- (v) Who was the Governor-General of India at the time of the Revolt of 1857?
- (vi) Where was the first session of Indian National Congress held?
- (vii) Who was the British Prime Minister at the time of India's Independence?
- (viii) Who propounded the Two-Nation Theory?
- (b) Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 4×3=
- (i) Rise of Oudh in Post-Mughal period
 - (ii) Raja Chait Singh of Benaras
 - (iii) Brahmo Samaj
 - (iv) Mahalwari System
 - (v) Muslim League

2. Discuss the causes of the Battle of Buxar. What were its significances? 8+4=

Or

What do you know about Dual Government established by Robert Clive? What were its results?

3. Critically examine the Permanent Settlement of Bengal introduced by Lord Cornwallis. 12

Or

Review the policy of Subsidiary Alliance of Lord Wellesley. 12

4. Evaluate Raja Ram Mohan Roy's contribution towards Indian Progressive thought. 12

Or

Critically examine the policy of Doctrine of Lapse of Lord Dalhousie. 12

5. Discuss the background of the Revolt of 1857. 12

Or

What were the various factors that contributed to the national awakening in India in the 19th century? Explain. 12

6. Justify whether the Partition of Bengal in 1905 AD was a mere readjustment of administrative boundaries. What were its results? 8+4=12

Or

Give a brief idea of ideology and programmes of the Non-Cooperation Movement launched by Gandhi in 1920. What were its consequences? 8+4=12
