

2021

(CBCS)
(5th Semester)
HISTORY

FIFTH PAPER
(Modern India – I)

Full Marks: 75

Time: 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

(Please read the instructions carefully before you start writing your answers)

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
2. Do not copy the Questions. Indicate the Section and Question No. clearly while attempting the answer.
3. For Multiple choice answers, candidate should indicate the Question No., Sub. No., (if any) and the correct answer.
For example :

1. *Name the State capital of Mizoram.*

(a) *Lunglei*

(b) *Aizawl*

(c) *Champhai*

Candidate should provide answer as—Q. No. 1 : (b) *Aizawl*
[Candidate should avoid writing only (b)]

4. Section B - Answer to Short Answer should be limited to **One Page** only.
5. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

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SECTION – A
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS
(Marks : 30)

Choose the correct answer of the following: 1 x 30 = 30.

- 1 Arrange the following in chronological order as per their arrival in India
i). English ii). Dutch iii). Portuguese iv). French
(a) i), ii), iii) and iv)
(b) iv), iii), ii) and i)
(c) ii), iii), i) and iv)
(d) iii), ii), i) and iv)
- 2 The Peshwaship was abolished by the English at the time of
(a) Peshwa Bajji Rao II
(b) Peshwa Raghunath Rao
(c) Peshwa Madhav Rao I
(d) Peshwa Narayan Rao
- 3 The Great Revolt of 1857 fought against the English was
(a) confined to South India alone
(b) a country-wide revolt
(c) confined to northern and Eastern India
(d) confined to Northern and Central India
- 4 The Mughal emperor Jehangir issued a *Firman*, permitting the English to establish a factory at Surat in
(a) 1611
(b) 1613
(c) 1615
(d) 1617

- 5 The First Anglo Mysore War was brought to a close on 4th April 1769 by
- (a) The Treaty of Bombay
 - (b) The Treaty of Calicut
 - (c) The Treaty of Madras
 - (d) The Treaty of Mangalore
- 6 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*?
- (a) Six misls
 - (b) Ten misls
 - (c) Twelve misls
 - (d) Sixteen misls
- 7 Which Act raised the status of Governor of Bengal to that of Governor General?
- (a) Pitt's India Act of 1784
 - (b) Regulating Act of 1773
 - (c) Charter Act of 1793
 - (d) Charter Act of 1813
- 8 In the Ryotwari Settlement revenue was directly collected from
- (a) Cultivators /peasants
 - (b) Zamindars
 - (c) Village communities
 - (d) British officials
- 9 Who among the following Governor General created the covenanted civil service of India which later came to be known as the Civil Service?
- (a) William Bentinck
 - (b) Lord Wellesley
 - (c) Lord Cornwallis
 - (d) Warren Hastings
- 10 The main purpose of introducing Orientalism in India by the British was
- (a) To inculcate western customs and education
 - (b) To promote Western Science
 - (c) To promote Indian languages and to preserve the needs of the colonial state
 - (d) To highlight the glory of British Empire among the masses
- 11 Who was the first Indian to qualify for the Indian Civil Services?
- (a) Dwarkanath Tagore
 - (b) Raja Rammohan Roy
 - (c) Rabindranath Tagore
 - (d) Satyendranath Tagore

- 12 Who among the Governors-General is known as the 'Father of Indian Railways' and the 'Founder of modern India'?
- (a) Lord Dalhousie
 - (b) Lord Wellesley
 - (c) Lord Ripon
 - (d) Lord Wellesley
- 13 A self-sufficient Village economy characterized the economy of
- i) Pre-Colonial India
 - ii) Colonial India
 - iii) Modern India
- (a) Only ii)
 - (b) All i), ii) and iii)
 - (c) Both i) and iii)
 - (d) Only i)
- 14 Who said: 'The misery hardly finds a parallel in the history of commerce. The bones of the cotton weavers are bleaching the plains of India.'?
- (a) William Bentinck
 - (b) G.M. Traveledyan
 - (c) C. Metcalfe
 - (d) Lord. Auckland
- 15 Large percentage of the Indian land holding class are in debt to
- (a) Money-lenders
 - (b) Planters
 - (c) Landlords
 - (d) Rulers
- 16 The Dastak implies
- (a) Free pass or Duty- free trade
 - (b) A riot
 - (c) A Port
 - (d) Market place
- 17 The British introduced Mahalwari system in
- (a) The gangetic valley, the north – west province, part of central India and Punjab
 - (b) Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, northern district of Madras and district of Varanasi, Coastal districts of Andhra
 - (c) Parts of Madras and Bombay Presidency
 - (d) Central India and Awadh
- 18 In 1833, the single biggest source of the drain of Indian wealth to Britain was
- (a) Export of Opium
 - (b) Export of Indigo
 - (c) The British capital investment in India
 - (d) Export of Cotton

- 19 In India the indigenous Bankers dealt in
(a) Cheque
(b) Hundis
(c) Written order
(d) Bitcoins
- 20 What was the principal means by which the Industrialization of India was carried out in the 19th century?
(a) Monetization of Indian economy
(b) Improved means of communications
(c) Financial institutions under control of the British
(d) The new legal system
- 21 Which were the main exports of India in the early 18th century?
i)Textile
ii)Saltpeter
iii)Sugar
iv)Slaves
v)Iron ores
(a) (i), (ii) & (iii)
(b) (i), (iii) & (iv)
(c) (ii), (iii) & (iv)
(d) (iii), (iv) & (v)
- 22 The terms which refer to the process of continued and marked Industrial decline is called
(a) Rural Industrial Indebtedness
(b) De-Population
(c) De-industrialization
(d) Developmental Stage of Industry
- 23 The First Modern Bank established in India in 1770 was
(a) Union Bank of India
(b) Mysore Bank
(c) Bank of Hindustan
(d) Punjab National Bank
- 24 Under the ‘Guarantee System’, the British companies investing in railways were assured a guaranteed dividend of
(a) 3%
(b) 4%
(c) 5%
(d) 6%
- 25 The slogan “Go back to the Vedas” and “Vedas is the source of all knowledge” was propounded by
(a) Raja Rammohan Roy
(b) Jyotibha Phule
(c) Swami Vivekananda
(d) Dayanand Saraswati

- 26 Syed Ahmed Khan stressed on
- (a) Loyalty to the Indian National Congress
 - (b) Loyalty towards the British and Educating Indian Muslims
 - (c) Indian nationalism
 - (d) One-Nation and the Unity of Muslims with the Hindus
- 27 What could be regarded as the greatest contribution of the Arya Samaj?
- (a) Crusade against the rigidities of the caste system
 - (b) To stir up a sense of pride in India's past
 - (c) Westernization
 - (d) Propagating different Hindu philosophies
- 28 Printing Press in India was introduced by the
- (a) Portuguese Jesuits
 - (b) Dutch Sailors
 - (c) English Traders
 - (d) Indian Journalist
- 29 The women's movement in India started largely under the inspiration of
- (a) Sarojini Naidu
 - (b) Annie Beasant
 - (c) Ramabai Ranade
 - (d) Herabai Tata
- 30 The ancient system of education which Dayanand also advocated was
- (a) The Vedic system
 - (b) The Oral system
 - (c) The Nayanars system
 - (d) The Gurukul system

SECTION : B – SHORT ANSWER

(Marks : 45)

Answer the following questions in not more than 1 (one) page each, choosing 3 (three) questions from each unit.

3x15=45

Unit-I:

1. What was the Maratha Confederacy?
2. Discuss the role of Rani Lakshmi Bai in the Revolt of 1857.
3. Write a note on the Treaty of Seringapatam 1792.
4. Mention the causes of the failure of the Great Revolt of 1857.

Unit-II:

5. What do you mean by the Subsidiary Alliance?
6. What do you mean by the Doctrine of Lapse?
7. Mention three features of the Regulating Act of 1773.
8. Write a short note on the practice of Sati.

Unit-III:

9. Briefly explain the pre-British Indian economy.
10. Write a short note on the Santhal Rebellion of 1855.
11. Define Jajmani system
12. What do you mean by 'absentee landlord'?

Unit-IV:

13. Write a short note on how railways were introduced in India.
14. Give a short description on the Tata Iron and Steel Plant.
15. Write a short note on the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
16. What do you understand by indigenous banking system in India?

Unit-V:

17. What was the Vernacular Press Act, 1878?
18. Write a short note on Aligarh movement.
19. Write a short note on the significance of Macaulay Minute, 1835.
20. Discuss the main objectives of the Brahma Samaj.

*****End of question*****