

2020

HISTORY

Full Marks : 100

Pass Marks : 33

Time : Three hours

All the questions are compulsory.

The figures in the right margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Answer question Nos. 1 to 4 by writing A or B or C or D of the correct answer.

1. Mudra-Rakshasa was written by 1
 - A. Kautilya
 - B. Ashoka
 - C. Vaishakha Datta
 - D. Harishena

2. Which of the following was the author of the book 'Badshah Nama' ? 1
 - A. Abul Fazal
 - B. Badaoni
 - C. Khwaja Nizamuddin Ahamad
 - D. Abdul Hamid Lahori

P.T.O.

3. Which of the following events broke the bone of the rebels in the Indian Revolt of 1857 ? 1
- A. Loss of Lucknow
 - B. Loss of Delhi
 - C. Loss of Allahabad
 - D. Loss of Bareilly
4. Which of the following Meitei King introduced plough in Manipur ? 1
- A. Khagemba
 - B. Khunjaoba
 - C. Pathiba
 - D. Paikhomba

Question Nos. 5 to 12 in one complete sentence each.

5. Who was the last ruler of the Maurya Empire ? 1
6. Give one example to show that Kabir's teachings had a profound effect on the masses. 1
7. What justifies to say that Samudragupta was a great patron of music ? 1
8. 'Babur was not simply a soldier of fortune but he was also a man of fine literary tastes.' Justify by giving one point. 1
9. Mention the important term of the 'Limitation Law' of 1859. 1
10. Why did the Indian National Congress reject the August Offer of 1940 ? 1

11. The interim government of 1946 headed by Jawaharlal Nehru was 'British made'.
Justify. 1

12. Moriya Phambalcha greatly contributed to the pursuit of agricultural knowledge
and techniques. Justify. 1

Answer to Question Nos. 13 to 24 should be limited to 30 words each.

13. State two important rules about the Gotra. 2

14. Why were the Sudras and the depressed classes attracted towards Buddhism ?
Give two reasons. 2

15. The birth of many prominent Bhakti reformers in different parts of India during
the medieval period was a good fortune of Hinduism. Analyse the statement. 2

16. Why did the Zamindars default on payment of land revenue ? 2

17. 'The commercialization of agriculture in colonial India was a great progressive
development.' Analyse the statement. 2

18. Give two points to show that the British Government passed laws to protect the
interests of the cultivators in colonial India. 2

19. Why did the Indian sepoys start a general mutiny in 1857 ? 2

20. In the Revolt of 1857, only those native rulers who had personal grievances against
the British rule joined the revolt. Justify. 2

21. Analyse importance of Bombay in India's freedom movement. 2

22. How did the Mesolithic culture provide new resources to humans? 2

23. Why did the Burmese king, Badawpaya, help Marjit to oust Chourjit from the throne of Manipur ? Give two reasons. 2

24. 'The Sanamahi movement of the Meeteis became popular in the subsequent period.' Justify by giving two points. 2

Answer to Question Nos. 25 to 31 should be limited to 60 words each.

25. The Upanishads are collectively called the Vedantas. Analyse the statement. 4

Or

What justifies to say that the position of women in ancient India began to degenerate ?

26. Name the four new kingdoms flourished in India after the fall of the Satavahanas. 4

27. 'The Bhakti movement indirectly led to the development of Hindu-Muslim art.' Analyse the statement. 4

Or

What justifies to say that Krishnadeva Raya was the greatest ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire.

28. State the importance of the Murshid in Sufism. 4

Or

How were the towns administered during the Gupta rule ?

29. Why was the Sadar-i-Sadur an important official in the Mughal administration ? 4

Or

Why did Al-beruni point out that the medieval Hindu society had degenerated ?

30. Show how Akbar acted boldly and became free from the unhealthy influence of the Muslim Ulamas. 4

Or

Why is it said that the accounts of Ibn Battuta have to be accepted with great caution ?

31. Explain the literary achievements of Hujam Irabot Singh. 4

Or

Give examples to show that Manipuri women have played significant roles in the polity, society and economy of the state.

32. Draw an outline map of India and on it, locate the following places with names, where – 2+1+1=4

- (a) The capital city of the Lodhis which Babur took over is located.
(b) The traveller, Ibn Battuta, a native of Morocco, reached in 1333 AD.

Answer to Question Nos. 33 to 36 should be limited to 150 words each.

33. Explain how the archaeologists determine the social differences among the Indus people with special reference to the burials and the artifacts. 8

Or

Explain the growth of Puranic Hinduism with reference to Vaishnavism, Saivism and Shaktism. 8

34. Describe the changes in the urban life in 18th century India. 8

Or

Describe the freedom struggle of India during the period 1944 – 1947. 8

35. Analyse the role of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the Indian National Movement. 8.

Or

Analyse the making of the Constituent Assembly in 1946 during India's Freedom struggle. 8

36. Discuss four characteristics of the Proto-historical period. 8

Or

Discuss the relations between Manipur and Burma since the early times up to the accession of Marjit as the King of Manipur in 1813. 8