

2024

(CBCS)

(5th Semester)

HISTORY

FIFTH PAPER

(Modern India Part—1)

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. The Peshwaship was abolished by the English at the time of

- (a) Peshwa Narayan Rao ()
- (b) Peshwa Baji Rao II ()
- (c) Peshwa Raghunath Rao ()
- (d) Peshwa Madhav Rao I ()

2. Bombay, originally a Portuguese possession, was transferred to the Company by Charles—II in

- (a) 1638 ()
- (b) 1648 ()
- (c) 1658 ()
- (d) 1668 ()

3. In 1856, the British finally annexed Awadh under
- (a) Subsidiary Alliance ()
 - (b) Dual System ()
 - (c) Doctrine of Lapse ()
 - (d) Permanent Settlement ()
4. Which Act raised the status of Governor of Bengal to that of Governor-General of Bengal?
- (a) The Charter Act of 1793 ()
 - (b) The Charter Act of 1813 ()
 - (c) The Regulating Act of 1773 ()
 - (d) The Pitt's India Act of 1784 ()
5. In Mahalwari Settlement, land revenue was collected from
- (a) village communities ()
 - (b) cultivators ()
 - (c) zamindars ()
 - (d) landlords ()
6. The peasants grew specialized crop due to
- (a) development of trade ()
 - (b) development of industry ()
 - (c) land tenure system ()
 - (d) commercialization of agriculture ()
7. The British rule led to a sudden and quick collapse of
- (a) metal industry ()
 - (b) handicrafts industry ()
 - (c) leather industry ()
 - (d) textile industry ()
8. The first modern bank established in India in 1770 was
- (a) Bank of India ()
 - (b) Bank of Hindustan ()
 - (c) General Bank of India ()
 - (d) Punjab National Bank ()
9. The significance of the Macaulay Minute was that
- (a) it introduced vernacular language for higher studies ()
 - (b) it played a vital role in the development of primary education ()
 - (c) it introduced English as a medium of instruction ()
 - (d) it promoted female education ()

10. The first three modern universities in India established in 1857 were

- (a) Bengal, Bihar and Orissa ()
- (b) Bengal, Delhi and Madras ()
- (c) Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay ()
- (d) Calcutta, Bombay and Madras ()

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS)

(Marks : 15)

Answer the following questions :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

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

OR

2. Write a note on the Treaty of Seringapatam 1792.

UNIT—II

3. What do you mean by Subsidiary Alliance?

OR

4. Mention the three features of the Regulating Act of 1773.

UNIT—III

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

OR

6. Write a short note on the Santhal Rebellion of 1855.

UNIT—IV

7. Why did Indian export trade decline in the 19th century?

OR

8. Write a short note on the Tata Iron and Steel Plant.

UNIT—V

9. Mention three provisions of the Wood's Despatch, 1854.

OR

10. What was the Vernacular Press Act, 1878?

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer the following questions :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. Discuss the causes and results of the Battle of Plassey.

OR

2. What were the causes and results of the Revolt of 1857?

UNIT—II

3. What do you know about the Permanent Settlement of Lord Cornwallis? What were its advantages and disadvantages?

OR

4. Discuss the Annexation Policy of Lord Wellesley.

UNIT—III

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

OR

6. What factors contributed to the rural indebtedness in India?

UNIT—IV

7. How were the textile industries affected by the Industrial Revolution in Britain?

OR

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

UNIT—V

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

OR

10. Write a note on the Aligarh Movement.
