

V/HIST (v)

2013

(5th Semester)

21 OCT 2013

HISTORY

FIFTH PAPER

[Modern India (Part-I)]

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

Answer any five questions

1. Trace the circumstances that led to the British occupation of Bengal.
2. What were the causes of the Revolt of 1857? Can it be called the First War of Indian Independence?
3. How did the British use colonial paternalism to govern the people in India?
4. Discuss the impact of utilitarianism on British policy in India.

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(Turn Over)

(2)

5. Discuss the various land revenue policies introduced by British in India.
6. Examine the factors responsible for the rise of rural indebtedness in colonial India.
7. Write on the growth of Indian textile industries (cotton and jute).
8. Discuss the role of indigenous banking in the 18th century Indian economy.
9. Describe briefly the impacts of western education in India.
10. Outline the main ideas expounded by Rammohan Roy in the Brahma Samaj.

2013

(5th Semester)

HISTORY

FIFTH PAPER

[Modern India (Part-I)]

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. The last European company to set up its settlements in India was

(a) Dutch ()

(b) English ()

(c) French ()

2. The famous Asiatic Society was founded by

(a) Warren Hastings ()

(b) William Jones ()

(c) Lord Cornwallis ()

3. The British rule created a vast mass of

- (a) landless labourers ()
- (b) intelligentsia ()
- (c) landless peasants ()

4. Dalhousie opened the first telegraph line in 1853 which ran from

- (a) Calcutta to Agra ()
- (b) Calcutta to Bombay ()
- (c) Bombay to Delhi ()

5. The leader of the Young Bengal Movement was

- (a) Raja Rammohan Roy ()
- (b) Henry Vivian Derozio ()
- (c) Surendranath Banerjee ()

6. The Widow Remarriage Act was passed in 1856 by

- (a) Lord William Bentinck ()
- (b) Lord Dalhousie ()
- (c) Lord Ripon ()

7. Who is regarded as the Father of Indian Civil Service?

(a) Lord Wellesley ()

(b) Warren Hastings ()

(c) Lord Cornwallis ()

8. In the 19th century, the English invested most of their money in

(a) plantations ()

(b) textiles ()

(c) Iron and steel ()

9. The industrial development of India began with the introduction of

(a) textile mills ()

(b) mining technology ()

(c) railways ()

10. Wood's Despatch was sent to India in

(a) 1853 ()

(b) 1854 ()

(c) 1855 ()

(4)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Give short answers to the following questions (any five) : 3×5=15

1. Who were the Pindaris?

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2. What do you mean by 'Chauth' and 'Sardeshmukhi'?

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3. What is Laissez-Faire policy?

(Marks: 15)

Give short answers to the following questions.

1. Who were the Puritans?

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4. Who was William Jones?

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5. Who first put forward the theory of 'Drain of Wealth'?
What did it mean?

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6. Explain in brief the Zamindari system.

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(10)

7. What does 'De-industrialization' mean in the context of colonial India?

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(11)

- 8. Write a few lines about Reserve Bank of India.

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(12)

9. Briefly describe 'Downward Filtration Theory'. 3

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10. What was the Aligarh Movement?

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