2014

(3rd Semester)

HISTORY

THIRD PAPER

[History of India (Gupta to Sultanate Periods)]

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

The questions are of equal value

Answer *any* **five** questions

1. Examine the polity of the Gupta Empire with special reference to its decentralized administration.

2. Discuss the development of art and literature under the Guptas.

3. Discuss the significance of the Samanta system during the reign of Harsha.

4. Discuss the nature of land grants in the kingdoms of Palas, Pratiharas and Rashtrakutas.

5. How and why did 'the temple represent a most revolutionary and forward-looking force in South India'?

6. What do you know about the administration of the Cholas in South India?

7. Examine the economy of the Delhi Sultanate with reference to agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

8. Discuss the development of literature under the Delhi Sultanate.

9. What was the nature of the Vijayanagara State? Explain the Nayankara system in the Vijayanagara kingdom.

10. Give an account of the foundation and administration of the Bahmani kingdom.

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HISTORY

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[History of India (Gupta to Sultanate Periods)]

(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 Sanskrit language acquired its classical form, both in poetry and prose during which period?

(a) 600 BC–200 BC ( )

(b) AD 300–AD 600 ( )

(c) AD 600–AD 1300 ( )

2. The Narada Smriti mentions how many types of slaves?

(a) 10 ( )

(b) 15 ( )

(c) 20 ( )

3. Which historian put forward the theory of two-stage urban decay in ancient and early medieval India?

(a) R. S. Sharma ( )

(b) Romila Thapar ( )

(c) B. D. Chattopadhyaya ( )

4. In pre-Ahom Assam, the rulers title, 'Varman' meant to signify

(a) Vaishya status ( )

(b) Brahmana status ( )

(c) Kshatriya status ( )

5. The smallest unit of the Pallava administration was

(a) Sabha ( )

(b) Nadu ( )

(c) Ur ( )

6. The Aryanization of South India was completed during the rule of the

(a) Palas ( )

(b) Pallavas ( )

(c) Rashtrakutas ( )

7. Which is not true about Jizya?

(a) It was a tax on non-Muslims ( )

(b) Brahmins were generally exempted from it ( )

(c) The first ruler to have collected it in India was Firuz Tughluq ( )

8. Which South Indian ruler defeated the army of Alauddin Khilji?

(a) Prataprudra ( )

(b) Raja Karan ( )

(c) Mulodeva ( )

9. The scholar who introduced the 'segmentary State model' to the study of the Vijayanagara State was

(a) Nilakanta Sastri ( )

(b) Burton Stein ( )

(c) Noburu Karashima ( )

10. The Russian traveller who provided ample information on the commercial activities of Bidar was

(a) Nuniz ( )

(b) Nikitin ( )

(c) Nicolo de Conti ( )

SECTION—B

(*Marks* : 15)

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

1. What do you know about the emergence of the institution of private property in land in North India?

2. What roles did Buddhist monks play in cultural interaction between AD 300–AD 600?

3. Who were the Rashtrakutas of the Deccan?

4. What do you know about the grants of land to Brahmanas in Assam in the early medieval period?

5. In what way did the Pallavas make contribution to Indian culture?

6. What do you know about the Chola local self-government?

7. Who was Razia Begum?

8. What happened to the Somnath Temple in 1025 CE?

9. What are the sources for reconstructing the history of Vijayanagara?

10. What were the initial steps taken by the Portuguese rulers to control the Indian Ocean trade?

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