

2014

HISTORY

(Major)

Paper : 3.1

(India under the Turko-Afghans)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions

Answer **all** questions

1. Answer the following questions in *one* word or
in *one* sentence : $1 \times 10 = 10$

- (a) Who wrote *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*?
- (b) In whose court was the Persian poet Firdausi patronised?
- (c) Who was the founder of the Slave dynasty?
- (d) To which place did Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq shift his capital from Delhi?
- (e) What do you mean by 'Ulama'?

- (f) Name the Persian traveller who visited the Vijayanagar kingdom during the reign of Deva Raya II.
- (g) Identify the most remarkable figure in the Bahmani kingdom.
- (h) Who built the Purana Quila in Delhi?
- (i) What are iqatas?
- (j) What is nauroz?

2. Answer the following in brief : 2x5=10

- (a) Between whom was the Second Battle of Tarain fought and when?
- (b) Write any two causes of the success of the Turks in India.
- (c) Write the two experiments undertaken by Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.
- (d) What did the two important departments of the State diwan-i-risalat and diwan-i-insha deal with?
- (e) Who were the two leaders of the Bhakti movement to have made a strong plea for Hindu-Muslim unity?

3. Answer any four of the following

- (a) How can you justify the consolidation of the North India?
- (b) Write a note on the military department of the Delhi Sultanate.
- (c) Justify Krishna as the greatest ruler of the kingdom.
- (d) Write about the policies followed during the Sultanate.
- (e) Write about the origin and their practice.

4. Answer any four of the following

- (a) Justify Balban's policies in medieval India as a consolidation of power.
- (b) Discuss elaborately the economic and Agrarian policies of the Sultanate.
- (c) Review the economic conditions of the Sultanate period.

- (d) Analyse critically the conflicts between the Bahmani and Vijayanagar kingdoms.
- (e) Discuss the administrative reforms of Sher Khan or Sher Shah.
- (f) Discuss the important aspects of the Bhakti movement.

2014

HISTORY

(Major)

Paper : 3.2

[History of Assam (5th Century AD to 1228 AD)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Answer the following questions in *one word*
or *one sentence* each : 1×10=10

- (a) Who was the author of 'Arthasastra'?
- (b) Who was Amritprava?
- (c) Name the inscription of Ancient Assam that recorded the establishment of a cave dedicated to Lord Balabhadra.
- (d) Who was the founder of the Varmana dynasty?
- (e) Name the Chinese pilgrim who visited Kamarupa in seventh century AD.
- (f) Name the capital of Sasanka of Gauda.

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(Turn Over)

- (g) Who rebuilt the temple of Hetuka-Sulin?
- (h) Who were Devadasis?
- (i) Mention the place of Assam where remains of a sun temple are found.
- (j) Who was the king of Kamarupa at the time of the invasion of Muhammad-bin-Bakhtiyar Khalji?

2. Answer the following in brief : 2×5=10

- (a) Name two epigraphs of Indrapala.
- (b) Mention two occupations of Ancient Assam.
- (c) Mention two Tantrik works that highlighted Kamarupa.
- (d) What is Agrahara settlement?
- (e) Name two Mongoloid tribes that ruled in the eastern part of the Brahmaputra valley during the coming of the Ahoms.

3. Write short notes on any four of the following : 5×4=20

- (a) Material remains as a source of the history of Ancient Assam
- (b) Education and learning in Ancient Assam

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(Continued)

- (c) Judicial administration
- (d) Dharmapala
- (e) Vaidyadeva
- (f) Bhuyans

4. Answer any four of the following :

- (a) Give an account of the history of the Ahom kingdom.
- (b) Bring out the main features of Bhaskarvarman's policy towards his relations with Kanauj.
- (c) Assess the contribution of Salastambha dynasty to the history of Ancient Assam.
- (d) "The ancient state of Assam was an admixture of non-Aryans." Discuss.
- (e) Trace the development of Saktism in early Assam.
- (f) Discuss the political changes in Eastern Assam on the fall of the Ahoms.
- (g) Discuss the causes and consequences of the invasions of Turkic and Afghan rulers in Ancient Kamarupa.

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