

2013

HISTORY**Paper : III**

Full Marks : 90

Time : 4 Hours

*The questions are of equal value.**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.***Answer any six questions.**

1. Analyse the salient features of the nationalist historiography in India.
2. Did Murshid Quli Khan free Bengal from the eighteenth century crisis of India?
3. How did the British rulers simultaneously utilise both war and diplomacy as instruments of expansion?
4. What were the ideologies of the Raj?
5. How did the racial discrimination play an important part in the British administration?

[Turn over]

6. How did the western education spread in India at the cost of indigenous education?
7. Evaluate the social reforms of Iswarchandra Vidyasagar.
8. How was the rural economy changed by the introduction of the British land revenue settlements?
9. Critically analyse the debate over de-industrialisation.
10. How would you characterise the Faraizi movement?
11. What were the main causes of the Santal revolt?
12. Was the Revolt of 1857 merely a sepoy mutiny?

2014

Subject : History (DODL)

Paper: III

Time: 4 Hours

Full Marks: 90

*The figures in the margin indicate full Marks.**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.**Answer any six questions.*

1. Was the eighteenth century a dark age in Indian History? 15
2. Did the English East India Company deviate from mercantilist policy in its programme of expansion? 15
3. Was the Company's conflict with Bengal Nawabs between 1757 and 1764 inevitable? 15
4. How did the Regulating Act (1773) and Pitt's India Act try to build up an administrative structure in colonial India? 15
5. Did European utilitarianism have any impact on Raj politics in early nineteenth century India? 15
6. Write, in brief, the evangelist and orientalist understanding of the Indian society. Analyse, in this connection, their ideas of change. 8+7
7. What role did the christian missionaries play in spreading education in colonial Bengal in the first half of the nineteenth century? 15
8. Critically examine the social reform movements in pre-muting India? 15
9. How was the South Indian land structure affected by the Ryotwari Settlement? To what extent did it facilitate the growth of rich peasantry? 10+5
10. Analyse the impact of Railways on rural economy of India. 15
11. Why was the growth of modern industries delayed in colonial India? 15
12. Explain the causes and nature of the Wahabi movement. What was its significance? 10+5

33(D)

M.A./Pt.-I/HIS/P-III/DODL/15

2015

HISTORY

Paper : III

Full Marks : 90

Time : 4 Hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Answer any six questions.

1. In what ways did the nationalist school of historians interpret the impact of British rule in India? 15
2. Would you subscribe to the view that the weakening of the Mughal Central authority harmed the economy of Bengal in the first half of the eighteenth century? 15
3. Analyse the background of the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761. How did the Battle decide the fate of the Maratha power? 10+5
4. How did the British rulers utilise simultaneously war and diplomacy as instruments of expansion? 15

[Turn over]

- 3
5. Examine the view that the ideology of the British rule in India was basically shaped by the spirit of racial discrimination. 15
 6. Write a critical note on the state of indigenous education in India in the first half of the nineteenth century. 15
 7. What role did Rammohan Roy and Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar play in the emancipation of women? 15
 8. Why did the British introduce the Permanent Settlement in Bengal? What were its effects on the peasant society? 8+7
 9. Do you agree with the view that deindustrialization in colonial India was a myth? 15
 10. What was the impact of the integration of markets on the urban economy of Bengal in the first half of the nineteenth century? 15
 11. What were the factors that led to the Santhal rebellion in 1855? 15
 12. Critically analyse the impact of the Revolt of 1857. 15

2016

HISTORY**Paper : III**

Full Marks : 90

Time : 4 Hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Answer any six questions.

1. How do archival records and oral tradition help us in understanding Modern Indian History? 15
2. What according to the Cambridge School of Historians was the nature of the Indian National Movement? 15
3. Examine the judicial reforms of Lord Cornwallis. 15
4. Analyse the evangelist and orientalist understanding of the Indian society. Discuss in this context, their ideas of social change. 8+7
5. Assess the impact of Utilitarian ideas on the reforms of Lord William Bentinck. 15

[Turn over]

6. What was the social significance of the Brahmo Movement? How did traditional Hindu society react to it? 10+5
 7. Trace the history of the spread of English Education in India till the year 1856. 15
 8. Did the colonial social economy facilitate the rise and growth of new social classes in India? 15
 9. Explain the growth of Urban economy in colonial India. 15
 10. How was the Ryotwari System introduced in South India? How did it function and with what effect? 6+9
 11. Write a note on the character of the Revolt of 1857. 15
 12. What is meant by 'Islamic Revivalism'? Discuss in this connection the nature of the Feraji Movement in Bengal. 5+10
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15(D)

M.A/Pt-I/HIST/P-III/DODL/17

2017

HISTORY

Paper : III

Full Marks : 90

Time : 4 Hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Answer any six questions.

1. How did private inland trade affect the relations between the English East India Company and the Nawabs of Bengal till 1764? 15
2. Examine the major trends of the debate on the 18th century in Indian history in the light of recent researches. 15
3. How did the nationalist historian interpret the impact of British rule in India? 15
4. "In almost all cases as Bismarck has put it, a political alliance means a rider and a horse. In this Anglo-Sikh alliance the British government was the rider and Ranjit Singh was the horse." (N.K. Sinha)—
Comment. 15

[Turn over]

5. Would you argue that the ideology of British rule in India was basically shaped by the spirit of racial discrimination? 15
6. What led to the growth of a new vernacular literature in Bengal in the early 19th century? 15
7. Explain the nature of the Young Bengal Movement. 15
8. Would you regard Vidyasagar as 'traditional moderniser' in the context of 19th century Bengal? 15
9. Why did Lord Cornwallis introduce the Permanent Settlement in Bengal? How did it affect the agrarian society? 8+7
10. Critically examine the debate on deindustrialization in colonial India. 15
11. What were the causes of the Santal rebellion in the second half of the 19th century? Why did it fail? 10+5
12. Comment on the nature of peoples' participation in the Revolt of 1857. 15