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| <b>Name:</b>         |  |
| <b>Enrolment No:</b> |  |

**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES**

**End Semester Examination, December 2018**

**Course: History I CC:CLNL1004**

**Semester: I**

**Programme: B.A.LL.B (Hons.) Energy Laws/ Criminal Laws/ Labour Laws/Constitution Law**

**Time: 03 hrs.**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**Instructions: 1) Mention Enrolment No at the appropriate place in the question paper.**

**2) No student will leave the room till one hour from the commencement of examination.**

**3) All sections are compulsory.**

**SECTION A**


|     | <b>This section consists of short answer questions.</b> | <b>Marks</b> | <b>CO</b>   |
|-----|---|--------------|-------------|
| Q 1 | Give details of Harishen's description of Samudragupta. | <b>3</b>     | <b>CO 1</b> |
| Q 2 | Examine Nurjahan's role as Badshah Begum.               | <b>3</b>     | <b>CO 1</b> |
| Q 3 | Discuss Drain of wealth theory.                         | <b>4</b>     | <b>CO 1</b> |

**SECTION B**

|     | <b>This section consists of conceptual questions.</b> |          |             |
|-----|---|----------|-------------|
| Q 4 | Asokan Dhamma   | <b>5</b> | <b>CO 2</b> |
| Q 5 | Greater India   | <b>5</b> | <b>CO 2</b> |
| Q 6 | Ghiyasuddin Balban ideals of kingship                 | <b>5</b> | <b>CO 2</b> |
| Q 7 | Market Reforms of Alauddin Khilji                     | <b>5</b> | <b>CO 2</b> |

**SECTION-C**

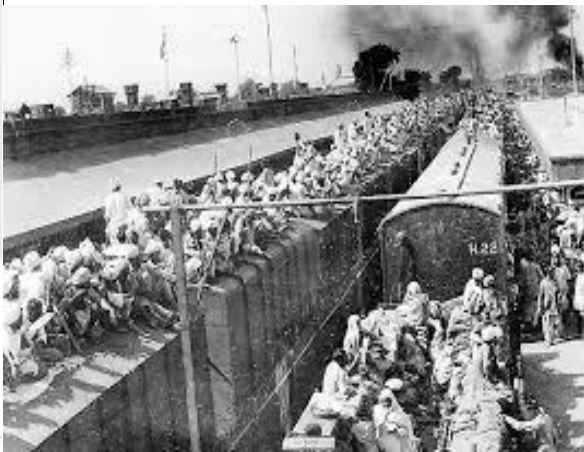
|     | <b>This section consist of Analytical questions.</b>   |                 |             |
|-----|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Q 8 | The decline of Mughal Empire started with the death of Aurangzeb in 1707. His death marked the end of an era in Indian history. Aurangzeb was one of the capable rulers of Mughal dynasty. After his death his three sons obviously fought for succession. One of his sons who succeeded took the tile of Bahadur shah and began to rule the Mughal Empire. He ruled for about 4 years. His rule was full of distress, trouble and wars. To extend his empire, Bahadur shah waged war against Rajputs but in vain. Meanwhile Sikhs also revolted. Mughal Empire was also attacked frequently by Marathas. Finally Bahadur shah died in 1712. Many kings succeeded Bahadur shah one after another but their rule was short lived as these kings were weak. Moreover the empire has threats both from internal and external forces like Afghans, Sikhs and Marathas. | <b>10 marks</b> | <b>CO 3</b> |

|                  |   |                     |             |
|------------------|---|---------------------|-------------|
|                  | Analyze the causes of the decline of Mughals in India and also carve the responsibility of Aurangzeb in decline.  |                     |             |
| Q 9              | <p>The second half of the 19th century witnessed the full flowering of national political consciousness and the growth of an organized national movement in India. The year 1885 marks the beginning of a new epoch in Indian History. Indian National Congress was founded in December 1885 by seventy-two political workers. It was the first organized expression of Indian Nationalism on an all-India scale. The rise and growth of Indian nationalism has been traditionally explained in terms of Indian response to the stimulus generated by the British Raj through creation of new institutions, new opportunities, etc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <b>“NATIONALISM IS AN INFANTILE DISEASE.<br/>IT IS THE MEASLES OF MANKIND.”</b><br/> <small>-ALBERT EINSTEIN</small> </p>  <p>Explain the causes responsible for the rise of Indian Nationalism in the nineteenth century.</p> | <b>10<br/>marks</b> | <b>CO 4</b> |
| <b>SECTION-D</b> |   |                     |             |
|                  | <b>This section consists of Application based/ Problem based questions</b>  |                     |             |
| Q 10             | <p>In India, colonial exploitation is a long history spread over nearly 200 years. It would be better to look at the forms of colonial exploitation in India and its consequences. Exploitation of India which was started initially in the form of trade, later on other forms of exploitation were made through investment income in the form of dividends and profits and through payment of costs of British administration in the form of home charges. These included salaries of British army and civil officers, payment of pensions, furloughs and other benefits and also payment of interest on Sterling debt.</p> <p>Scrutinize the stages of economic exploitation done by Britishers in the colonial era.</p>   | <b>15<br/>marks</b> | <b>CO 5</b> |
| Q 11             | <p>The Indian society in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was caste ridden, decadent and rigid. It followed certain practices which are not in keeping with humanitarian feelings or values but were still being followed in the name of religion. A change was therefore needed in society. When the British came to India they introduced the English language as well as certain modern ideas. These ideas were those of liberty,</p>   | <b>20<br/>marks</b> | <b>CO 3</b> |

social and economic equality, fraternity, democracy and justice which had a tremendous impact on Indian society.  
Give a brief description of prominent socio- religious reform movements in India.

Q 12 The Partition of India was the process of dividing the subcontinent along sectarian lines, which took place in 1947 as India gained its independence from the British Raj. The northern, predominantly Muslim sections of India became the nation of Pakistan, while the southern and majority Hindu section became the Republic of India. Critically analyze the problem of Communalism in India and discuss whether the partition was the logical culmination of this problem.

Partition of India in August 1947



15 marks

CO 5

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**SECTION A**

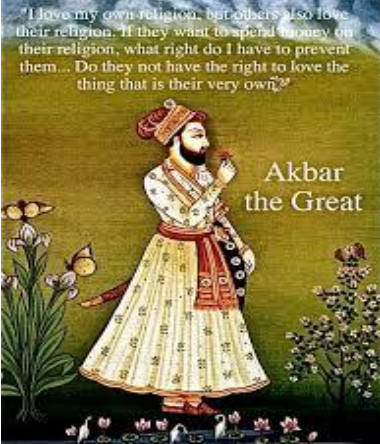
|     | <b>This section consists of short answer questions.</b>               | <b>Marks</b> | <b>CO</b> |
|-----|---|--------------|-----------|
| Q 1 | Discuss Guild system.   | 3            | CO 1      |
| Q 2 | Analyze war of Succession during the time of ShahJahan.               | 3            | CO 1      |
| Q 3 | Raja Ram Mohan Roy's contribution in Socio Religious Reform movement. | 4            | CO 1      |

**SECTION B**

|     | <b>This section consists of conceptual questions.</b> |   |      |
|-----|---|---|------|
| Q 4 | The Varna system                                      | 5 | CO 2 |
| Q 5 | Fahien travelogue and account of Gupta Period         | 5 | CO 2 |
| Q 6 | The Tuglaq dynasty                                    | 5 | CO 2 |
| Q 7 | Humayun (The Mighty Mughals)                          | 5 | CO 2 |

**SECTION-C**

|     | <b>This section consist of Analytical questions</b>   |                     |             |
|-----|---|---------------------|-------------|
| Q 8 | Akbar is seen as one of the greatest ruler of the Mughal dynasty in India and was celebrated for his liberal ideas and religious policies based on mutual understanding. However, a close analysis of his religious policies and ideology shows it clearly that it was not the case always. Akbar, during former years of his reign was a staunch follower of Islam and was closely associated with the <i>ulama</i> who dominated the court at that time. It's only over the years, that we find certain significant changes befell in the perception of the emperor towards the matters of religion in his empire. Elucidate upon the steps and stages of the culmination of Akbar's religious policy in India. | <b>10<br/>marks</b> | <b>CO 4</b> |



Q 9

The founding fathers of our constitution studied the various constitutions available in the various countries of the World and picked up the selected principles which would be suitable to Indian social- political, economic, cultural, religious conditions. The Constitution of India have provided the Indian citizen the best of the things for leading a happy and peaceful life.



Discuss the features of Indian constitution.

10 marks

CO 5

**SECTION-D**

**This section consists of Application based/ Problem based questions.**

Q 10

The Revolt of 1857 which is called ‘Sepoy Mutiny’, ‘Great Revolt’ and the ‘**First War of Indian Independence**’ is the watershed in the history of pre-independent and early colonial India. It is so, as the one hundred years penetration of the British East India into different parts of India through wars and diplomacy and the introduction of alien revenue, judicial social intervention methods and language of English as the medium of instruction at the school and collegiate level destabilized

25 marks

CO 3

|             |  |                     |             |
|-------------|--|---------------------|-------------|
|             | <p>the existing pre-British socio-cultural fabric. Examine the causes and result of 1857 rebellion in India.</p>   |                     |             |
| <p>Q 11</p> | <p>Constitution is not something which can be created in a day or for that matter in few years, it is a legacy. The British came to India in 1600 as traders, in the form of East India Company, which had the exclusive right of trading in India under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth I. In 1765, the Company obtained the 'diwani' (rights over revenue and civil justice) of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. This started its career as a territorial power. In 1858, in the wake of the 'sepoy mutiny', the British Crown assumed direct responsibility for the governance of India. This rule continued until India was granted independence on 15 August, 1947. With Independence came the need of a Constitution. A Constituent Assembly was formed for this purpose in 1946 and on 26 January, 1950, the Constitution came into being. However, various features of the Indian Constitution and polity have their roots in the British rule. There are certain events in the British rule that laid down the legal framework for the organisation and functioning of government and administration in British India. These events have greatly influenced our constitution and polity. Discuss in a very precise manner the constitutional development of India after the revolt of 1857.</p> | <p>25<br/>marks</p> | <p>CO 4</p> |

