

Roll No: -----



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

End Semester Examination, December 2017

Program: BA.,LL.B. (Hons.) Energy Laws/
BA.,LL.B. (Hons.) Criminal Laws/Labour Laws

Semester – I

Subject (Course): Indian History

Max. Marks : 100

Course Code : LLBG121

Duration : 3 Hrs

No. of page/s: 3

- Note: 1) Mention Roll 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

This section consists of short answer questions.

10 marks

1. Discuss the moderate phase of Indian National Movement. (4 marks)
2. Describe the contribution of Raja Ram Mohan Roy in the Socio Religious Reform Movement of India in the light of Brahma Samaj and its role. (3 marks)
3. Write a note on Drain of wealth theory. (3 marks)

Section B

This section consists of conceptual questions: (4X5)

20 marks

1. Quasi- feudalism.
2. Babur.
3. Transfer of capital (Delhi to Daulatabad).
4. Mughal Mansabdari system.

Section C

This section consist of Analytical questions: (2X10)

20 marks

1. History proved beyond doubt that every Empire that evolved and flourished across centuries created its own grave-diggers. As is the case, the historians of all hues since the 18 Century have debated the causes of the decline of Mughal Empire. The notion of decline envisages a prior state of perfection, efflorescence, harmony, and cohesion, in contrast to corruption, moral degradation, and loss of ethical values, principles, and customs. Hence,

historians wish to understand the phenomenon of change and its causes. For instance, social decay, deterioration of the previous order, and belief and long spells of chaos and disorder are considered the causes of such decline.

Analyze the paragraph and give in detail the reasons responsible for the decline of Mughals in India. Also fix the responsibility of Aurangzeb in the process of disintegration.



2. For India, the making of national identity was a long process whose roots can be drawn from the ancient era. India as a whole had been ruled by emperors like Ashoka and Samudragupta in ancient times and Akbar to Aurangzeb in Medieval times. But, it was only in the 19th Century that the concept of a national identity and national consciousness emerged. This growth was intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement. The social, economic and political factors had inspired the people to define and achieve their national identity. People began discovering their unity in the process of their struggle against colonialism.

Assert the factors responsible for the growth and development of feeling of nationalism in the nineteenth century India.

Section D

This section consists of Application based/ Problem based questions.

50 marks

1. After the Battle of Plassey, the East India Company of British established its rule through the major portion of India. With this, the period of exploitation of Britishers in India have started. In this period, there was huge drain of wealth from India to England. This results in pauperization of the India and Industrial Revolution in England. After the transfer of power from East India Company to British Crown, it did not change any circumstances. But, the form of colonial exploitation had changed. Colonialism is a Marxist concept coined by Karl Marx. Colonialism is defined as a mechanism by which a colonial power not only controls political authority but also socio-economic and cultural spheres of the conquered country. This colonial exploitation was dynamic in nature and changed from time

to time. In modern India it has three phases. Discuss them and the result of the exploitation on Indian economy. (25 marks)



2. 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. (25 marks)



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Section A

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10 marks

1. Discuss the contribution of Dayananda Saraswati in the reformation process of India. (4 marks)
2. Describe precisely the provisions of Government of India Act 1858. (3 marks)
3. Write a note on Mauryan administration of ancient times. (3 marks)

Section B

This section consists of conceptual questions: (4X5)

20 marks

1. Greater India.
2. Nurjahan.
3. Token currency introduced by Mohd. Tuglaq.
4. Linguistic Reorganization of India.

Section C

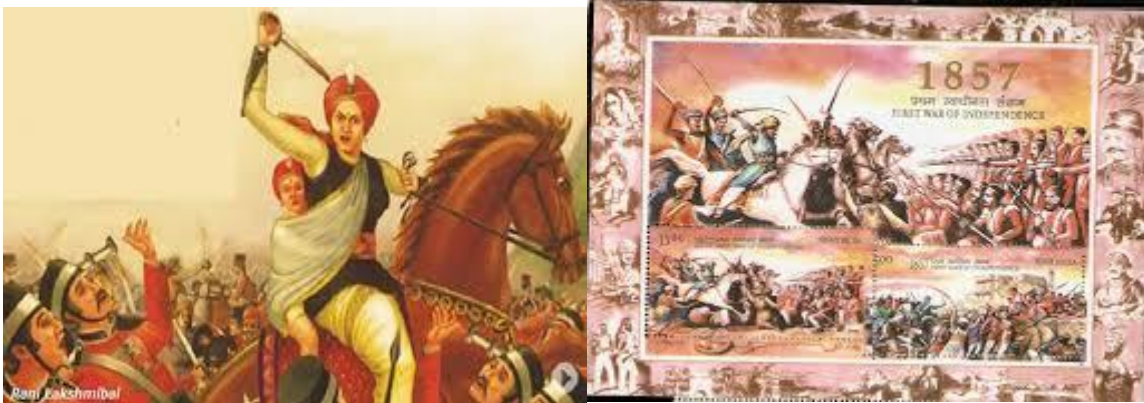
This section consist of Analytical questions: (2X10)

20 marks

1. The revolt of 1857 forms one of the most important chapters in the history of the struggle of the Indian people for liberation from the British rule. It shook the foundations of the British Empire in India and at some points it seemed as though the British rule would end for all time to come. What started merely as a sepoy mutiny soon

engulfed the peasantry and other civilian population over wide areas in northern India. The upsurge was so widespread that some of the contemporary observers called it “a national revolt.” The hatred of the people for the ferangis was so intense and bitter that one observer, W.H. Russell, was forced to write: “In no instance is a friendly glance directed to the white man’s carriage... Oh! That language of the eye! Who can doubt! Who can misinterpret it? It is by alone that I have learnt our race is not even feared at times by many and that by all it is disliked.”

Discuss the causes and result of 1857 revolt.



- Historians and thinkers have given conflicting views regarding the religious policy followed by the Mughal rulers. The matter has been made so complex, that it is not possible to sift facts. However one may try to be objective, one’s vision still remains coloured according to one’s prejudiced approach on account of the influence exercised by vested interests. Compare the religious policy of Akbar with that of Aurangzeb.

Section D

This section consists of Application based/ Problem based questions.

50 marks

- The great grandson of Tamerlane, Babar, who on his mother's side was descended from the famous Genghiz Khan, came to India in 1526 at the request of an Indian governor who sought Babar's help in his fight against Ibrahim Lodi, the last head of the Delhi Sultanate. Babar defeated Lodi at Panipat, not far from Delhi, and so came to establish the Mughal Empire in India. Babar ruled until 1530, and was succeeded by his son Humayun, who gave the empire its first distinctive features. But it is Humayun's son, Akbar the Great, who is conventionally described as the glory of the empire. (25 marks)
Critically analyze the political history of Mughals in the light of the aforementioned details.
- The Indian National Congress was founded by Allan Octavian Hume in 1885. Hume was a retired Civil Service Officer. He saw a growing political consciousness among the Indians and wanted to give it a safe, constitutional outlet so that their resentment would not develop into popular agitation against the British rule in India. He was supported in this scheme by the Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, and by a group of eminent Indians. Womesh Chandra Banerjee of Calcutta was elected as the first President. The Indian National Congress represented an

urge of the politically conscious Indians to set up a national organization to work for their betterment. Its leaders had complete faith in the British Government and in its sense of justice. They believed that if they would place their grievances before the government reasonably, the British would certainly try to rectify them. Describe the initial two phases, i.e., Moderate and extremist phase of national movement of India. (25 marks)



THE FIRST INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1885.