

Name:	 UPES UNIVERSITY WITH A PURPOSE
Enrolment No:	

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, December 2019

Course: B.A LL.B., (Hons.) Energy Laws, Criminal Laws, Constitutional Laws, Labour Laws **Semester: I**
Program: History I **Time: 03 hrs.**
Course Code: CLNL 1031 **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
This section consists of short answer questions.

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Explain the importance of Vedic Literature as historical source for Vedic Period.	2	CO1
Q 2	Elucidate upon the administrative Reforms of Alauddin Khilji.	2	CO1
Q 3	Discuss the reasons of decline and downfall of Mughal Empire in India.	2	CO1
Q 4	Define the judicial system of Medieval India.	2	CO1
Q 5	Critically appreciate the linguistic reorganization of India after partition.	2	CO1

SECTION B
This section consists of conceptual questions.

Q 6	Urban developments in Harappan culture.	5	CO2
Q 7	Quasi- Feudalism.	5	CO2
Q 8	Greater India.	5	CO2
Q 9	Mohammad- Bin- Tuglaq as mixture of opposites.	5	CO2

SECTION-C
This section consist of Analytical questions.

Q 10	1857-58 has become a key date in both Indian and British history, hinting immediately at a broad and convoluted historiography. A rebellion which began as a 'military mutiny' has since been framed as a war of independence by Indian historians with nationalist sympathies such as S. N. Sen and S. B. Chaudhuri. Other historians, particularly those who subscribe to Marxist theory, have suggested that the rebellion was, in fact, a peasant uprising against oppression. Yet it is not just the	10	CO4
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	intricacies of historical interpretation which has made the events of 1857-58 difficult to characterize. There has not even been agreement on what the events of 1857-58 should be referred to as; what remains the ‘Indian Mutiny’ in Britain is typically the ‘first war of independence’ in India, the former term being deemed offensive. In recent years it has become increasingly accepted that whatever took place was not coherent and organized as such overarching labels suggest. Instead it was the spilling over of local tensions. Critically analyze the causes and results of 1857 rebellion.		
Q 11	“The Constitution embodies the laws and rules which deal with the organization of the State and relations between the Government and its subjects.” In light of the statement describe the salient features of Indian Constitution.	10	CO4
SECTION-D This section consists of Application based/ Problem based questions			
Q12	<p>With the advent of Muslims, to India a new tradition of historical writing came in to existence. The Muslims like Christians, had a keener sense of history, and a more precise sense of chronology that the ancient Hindus, and it was in the wake of Muslim invasion of Hindustan that historiography as premeditated form of cultural expression was introduced in India. The Muslim love of History was continually reinforced from Arab, Turkish and Persian Sources. Medieval Muslim historical literature in India was in form, subject and spirit, little different from historical writing elsewhere in Muslim World. The beginning of Islam started a great series of Indian chronicles written by courtiers or officials on the orders of their rulers or in prospect of gaining their patronage. Some of them wrote general or universal history of the world until gradually a regional and domestic sense emerged, which was reinforced by the deliberate policy of the rulers in servicing relations with the outer Muslim world.</p> <p>Analyze in detail the political history of Slave (Mamluk) dynasty rulers and their accomplishments.</p>	15	CO4
Q13	<p>India was seen as a center for trade and raw materials. This is why scholar Stuart Cary Welch explained: “Like the Mughals, and other foreigners who came to India, the British were attracted by her legendary riches.” Therefore, the European and the British who came to India were interested and attracted by her wealth. The East India Company (1757-1858) dominated the subcontinent until the 1850. It succeeded to rule large areas of India after the Battle of Plassey and lasted until 1858. When the British Crown took over direct control of India from the EIC. Scholar Stuart Cary Welch wrote: “This Company was founded in London 1599, and in 1600 Queen Elizabeth granted a charter “the Governor and company of merchants of London trading into to the East Indies”. Moreover, British trade with India gradually increased through the rise of B.E.I.C which is the main factor that led the British to dominate and colonize India. It was only in 1858 that India became</p>	20	CO4

	<p>a colony of the British Empire. Historian Jeff Hay said: “in 1858, the British government took direct control of India and, soon after, dissolved the East India Company.” The decline power of the Mughal Empire contributed to the intervention of British East India Company for the purpose of protecting its trade and clients stability.</p> <p>Scrutinize the three phases of Colonialization of Indian Economy during British Rule in India.</p>		
Q14	<p>After the failure of the Third Round Table Conference, the British government gave the Joint Select Committee the task of formulating the new Act for India. The Committee comprised of 16 members each from the House of Commons and House of Lords, 20 representatives from British India and seven from the princely states. Lord Linlithgow was appointed as the president of the Committee. After a year and a half of deliberations, the Committee finally came out with a draft Bill on February 5, 1935. The Bill was discussed in the House of Commons for 43 days and in the House of Lords for 13 days and finally, after being signed by the King, was enforced as the Government of India Act, 1935, in July 1935.</p> <p>Elucidate and critically analyze the main features of Government of India Act of 1935 and its contribution to our present Indian Constitution.</p>	15	CO3

