


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES End Semester Examination, December 2022			
Course: History I Program: BA.,LL.B. (Hons.) Course Code: CLNL 1031		Semester: I Time : 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100	
Instructions:			
SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)			
S. No.		Marks	CO
	Short Answer type questions		
Q1	Ashoka's Dhamma.	2	CO3
Q2	Discuss the idea of kingship given by Balban.	2	CO3
Q3	Discuss the social and religious causes of 1857 revolt.	2	CO3
Q4	Moderates and Extremists in Indian National Congress.	2	CO3
Q5	Describe the contribution of Raja Ram Mohan Roy in the Socio Religious Reform Movement of India in the light of Brahmo Samaj and its role.	2	CO3
SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)			
	Conceptual Questions		
Q6	Iltutmish's chahalgani.	5	CO3
Q7	Token currency introduced by Mohd. Tuglaq.	5	CO3
Q8	Comparative analysis of Akbar and Aurangzeb focusing their religious policies.	5	CO3
Q9	Drain of wealth.	5	CO3
SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
	Long Answer Type Questions		
Q10	Alauddin Khilji was the nephew of Sultan Jalal-ud-din Khilji. His uncle was very affectionate to him. During the reign of Sultan Jalal-ud-din Khilji, he was appointed as appointed governor of Kara (in Allahabad	10	CO4

	district). He was also to lead an expedition into Malwa. But, Alauddin exceeded his authority and proceeded towards the Deccan. He plundered Berar and Khandesh and captured Ellichpur. He collected immense booty and returned to Kara. After some time, he killed his uncle and became the next Sultan of Delhi. Alauddin took steps to make administration rigid and sound along with conquering of kingdom. Evaluate the reforms of Alauddin Khilji in economic sector and in administration.		
Q11	<p>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.</p> <p>Assert the factors responsible for the growth and development of feeling of nationalism in the nineteenth century India.</p>	10	CO4
SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)			
	Analytical Questions		
Q 12	<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>Explain the causes responsible for the rise of Indian Nationalism in the nineteenth century.</p>	25	CO4
Q13	<p>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</p>	25	CO4

	<p>Humayun's son, Akbar the Great, who is conventionally described as the glory of the empire.</p> <p>Critically analyze the political history of Mughals in the light of the aforementioned details.</p>		
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