

Code No. B-25

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS, 2013

M.A. (History)

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

Hall Ticket Number: _____

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The question paper contains two parts (part A and Part B). Both the parts have to be attempted compulsorily.
2. Each question carries one mark. It should be noted that there is a negative marking of 0.33 for every wrong answer in both part A and part B.
3. Before you start writing your answers, please check that this question paper does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items.

- i) Write your _____ Hall Ticket Number in the OMR Answer sheet given to you. Also write the Hall Ticket Number in the space provided above.
- ii) **There is negative marking. Each wrong answer carries – 0.33 mark.**
- iii) **Answers are to be marked on the OMR answer sheet** following the instructions provided there upon.
- iv) Hand over the OMR answer sheet at the end of the examination to the Invigilator.
- v) No additional sheets will be provided. Rough work can be done in the question paper itself/space provided at the end of the booklet.
- vi) The question papers which are fully in objective type to be answered in OMR sheet and also the question papers which are answered fully in a separate answer book can be taken by the candidates at the end of the examination.

M.A. History Entrance Examination, 2013**PART-A**

Max. Marks 1 x 25 = 25. There is negative marking of 0.33 for every wrong answer.

1. Pottery was invented during
 - (A) Mesolithic period
 - (B) Neolithic period
 - (C) Chalcolithic period
 - (D) Megalithic period

2. Remains of the Harappan civilization include among others, the following:
 1. Seal of the single horned Unicorn
 2. Double storied temples with towers
 3. Dancing girl made in Bronze
 4. Bearded sculpture of probably a priest
 5. Terracotta mother goddesses
 6. Vishnu surrounded by animals on a seal

Use the **Key Code** below to answer:

- (A) 1,2,3,4
 - (B) 1,3,4,5
 - (C) 2,4,5,6
 - (D) 2,3,4,6
-
3. The term 'Neolithic Revolution' was coined by
 - (A) Robert Bruce Foote
 - (B) Gordon Childe
 - (C) Mortimer Wheeler
 - (D) Lewis Binford

 4. The largest number of *mahajanapadas* located in the Ganges Valley were:
 - (A) Oligarchies
 - (B) Monarchies
 - (C) Republics
 - (D) City-States

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5. The social hierarchy as described in the early Buddhist Nikaya texts was as follows:
- (A) brahmana, Kshatriya, vaisya, sudra
 - (B) bammana, khattiya, vessa, sudda
 - (C) vaisya, kshtriya, brahmana, sudra
 - (D) khattiya, bammana, vessa, sudda
6. The Guptas had matrimonial alliance with
- (A) Lichavis
 - (B) Maukharis
 - (C) Vakatakas
 - (D) Kshatrapas
7. Badami Chalukyas are famous for the temple architecture at
- (A) Ajanta - Ellora
 - (B) Kanchipuram - Mamallapuram
 - (C) Aihole - Pattadakal
 - (D) Kohlapur - Badami
8. Which of the following ruler belongs to Pushyabhuti family
- (A) Pulakesin II
 - (B) Sashanka
 - (C) Harisena
 - (D) Harshavardhana
9. Fatwa-i-alamgiri was written during the reign of
- (A) Akbar
 - (B) Jahangir
 - (C) Shah Jahan
 - (D) Aurangzeb
10. Ibn Batuta wrote:
- (A) Humayu Nama
 - (B) Tabqat-i-Nasiri
 - (C) Mirat-i-Ahmadi
 - (D) Rehla
11. Zamorins were the rulers of
- (A) Goa
 - (B) Calicut
 - (C) Jinji
 - (D) Madras

12. Shajahanabad was built by
- (A) Akbar
 - (B) Jahangir
 - (C) Shah Jahan
 - (D) Aurangzeb
13. A trust for religious and charitable purposes founded by a Muslim is known as
- (A) Waqf
 - (B) Zabat
 - (C) Zakat
 - (D) Jaziya
14. The *Vesara* style of architecture is the regional style of :
- A) The region between the Vindhyas and the Krishna
 - B) Madhyadesha
 - C) Kashmir
 - D) Vangadesha
15. Which of the following was not a contribution of the bhakti movement ?
- A) It provided a simple and inexpensive religion for the people
 - B) Bhakti attacked superstition
 - C) It brought about Hindu-Muslim unity
 - D) It made a dent on the rigidity of the caste system
16. Which Sufi saint is regarded to be the first poet of Punjabi literature and whose compositions are also included in the *Adi Granth* ?
- A) Amir Khusrau
 - B) Baba Farid
 - C) Bulleh Shah
 - D) Juulelal
17. The Rishi tradition founded by Sheik Nooruddin Rishi was popular in
- A) Kashmir
 - B) Bengal
 - C) Delhi
 - D) Gujarat

18. Swamy Dayanand Saraswati wrote

- (A) Satyarth Prakash
- (B) Indu Prakash
- (C) Stri Dharma Niti
- (D) Bhabani Mandir

19. One of the Champions of the rights of women, Pandita Ramabai wrote

- (A) New Brahmans
- (B) The High Caste Hindu Woman
- (C) Saguna
- (D) Memories of my Life and Times.

20. The First Indian National Congress met in 1885 at

- (A) Bombay
- (B) Pune
- (C) Calcutta
- (D) London

21. The *Rising Tide: or the Progress of Political Activity in India*, was written by

- (A) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (B) G. Subramania Aiyar
- (C) A.O. Hume
- (D) N.G. Chandavarkar.

22. The split between the Moderates and the Extremists took place in

- (A) Surat in 1906
- (B) Nagpur in 1908
- (C) Surat in 1907
- (D) Nagpur in 1907

23. The Rowlatt Act was passed

- (A) before the First World War, in order to keep the Nationalist Movement in check.
- (B) during the First World War, in order to curb the Home Rule Movement
- (C) during the First World War, to stop Tilak from joining Besant's Home Rule Movement.
- (D) after the First World War when the Nationalists demanded that the Colonial Government keep its promises.

24. The Reserve Bank of India Was created in

- (A) 1909
- (B) 1919
- (C) 1935
- (D) 1947

25. The Chittagong Armoury raid was planned and executed by

- (A) Surya Sen
- (B) Rasbehari Bose
- (C) Khudiram Bose
- (D) Prafulla Chaki

Part - B

Max. Marks 1 x 75 = 75. There is negative marking of 0.33 for every wrong answer.

26. 'Ash mounds' belong to which of the following period
- (A) Palaeolithic
 - (B) Mesolithic
 - (C) Neolithic
 - (D) Chalcolithic
27. Most of the Indus seals are made of
- (A) Agate
 - (B) Alabaster
 - (C) Chert
 - (D) Steatite
28. Which of the following animal is **not** there on the so called 'Pasupati' seal
- (A) Bull
 - (B) Tiger
 - (C) Buffalo
 - (D) Elephant
29. Pit dwellings were used during
- (A) Palaeolithic period
 - (B) Mesolithic period
 - (C) Neolithic period
 - (D) Megalithic period
30. Which one of the following does **not** belong to the category of the other three that signify the Vedic rituals:
- (A) *Vajapeya*
 - (B) *Rajasuya*
 - (C) *Vidhata*
 - (D) *Ashvamedha*
31. The term *Vish* in early vedic literature meant
- (A) Assembly
 - (B) Clan
 - (C) Village
 - (D) Region

32. The term '*vidhata*' in early vedic literature refers to

- (A) King
- (B) Village head
- (C) Tribal Assembly
- (D) God

33. In early vedic literature '*duhitri*' means

- (A) daughter
- (B) cow
- (C) weaver
- (D) tribe

34. Yajurveda contains information about

- (A) moral
- (B) rituals
- (C) music
- (D) dharma

35. Patanjali's *Mahabhashya* is a book on

- (A) commentary
- (B) economy
- (C) polity
- (D) grammar

36. Which **one** of the following is **not** part of the other three in defining *varna* ideology

- (A) Yajana
- (B) Dharma
- (C) Karma
- (D) Jati

37. Using the **Key Code** given below identify the key monuments and settlements associated with the Buddhist monks

1. Stupa 2. Chaitya 3. Basadi 4. Vihara 5. Palli 6. Arama

Key Code:

- (A) 1,2,4,6
- (B) 2,3,5,6
- (C) 1,3,4,5
- (D) 2,4,5,6

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38. Northern Black Polished ware (NBPW) can be dated to around
- (A) AD 500
(B) 2000 BC
(C) 1500 BC
(D) 500 BC
39. Which of the following book is a part of the *tripitaka*
- (A) Anga
(B) Sruti
(C) Sutta
(D) Samskara
40. *Uttarapatha* and *Dakshinapatha* were terms used in the *Arthashastra* to describe:
- (A) Major sea routes
(B) Overland trade routes
(C) Port warehouses
(D) Special market centres
41. "Hellenic Greek" culture which influenced Indian Art was predominantly found in the archaeological remains of which of the following cities in ancient north India:
- (A) Alexandria
(B) Bactria
(C) Taxila
(D) Muziris
42. Using the **Key Code** given below, match Column-A with Column-B

Column—A

Column-B

1. Mamallapuram
2. Ajanta
3. Bharut
4. Girnar

- W. Ashokan Edict
- X. Buddhist Sculpture
- Y. Mural Paintings
- Z. Five Rathas

Key Code

	W	X	Y	Z
(A)	4	1	3	2
(B)	2	3	4	1
(C)	4	3	2	1
(D)	3	2	1	4

43. The foreign script that was used by Ashoka Maurya was:
- (A) Kharoshthi
 - (B) Sharada
 - (C) Brahmi
 - (D) Aramic
44. The war that changed the course of Mauryan history under Emperor Ashoka was fought in:
- (A) Kalinga
 - (B) Andhra
 - (C) Gandhra
 - (D) Malwa
45. The earliest *Mahajanapadas* **not** located in the Ganges Valley were:
- (A) Magadha and Kosala
 - (B) Kasi and Anga
 - (C) Gandhra and Kamboja
 - (D) Vatsa and Videha
46. Archaeological remains showing unique "Hellenic Greek" culture have been excavated at:
- (A) Muziris
 - (B) Ai-Khanoum
 - (C) Arikamedu
 - (D) Shahbazgarhi
47. Rudradaman's inscription was found at
- (A) Bairat
 - (B) Erragudi
 - (C) Allahabad
 - (D) Junagarh
48. Nahapana was defeated by
- (A) Rudradaman
 - (B) Gautamiputra Satakarni
 - (C) Kanishka
 - (D) Kharavela

49. Gold coins were issued by which **one** of the following ancient Indian dynasties
- (A) Satavahanas
 - (B) Vishnukundins
 - (C) Guptas
 - (D) Kadambas
50. *Brihatsamhita* was written by
- (A) Brahmagupta
 - (B) Varahamihira
 - (C) Bhanabhata
 - (D) Aryabhata
51. Banabhata was the court poet of
- (A) Harsha
 - (B) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
 - (C) Samudragupta
 - (D) Pulakesan II
52. The only naval power in South India to have undertaken overseas naval campaigns were the
- (A) Pallavas
 - (B) Cheras
 - (C) Pandyas
 - (D) Cholas
53. Who were the barids ?
- (A) Archers
 - (B) News reporters and Spies
 - (C) Accountants
 - (D) Emissaries
54. The year 1576 is associated with the battle of :
- (A) Talikota
 - (B) Haldighati
 - (C) Chausa
 - (D) Kanauj

55. The kingdom of Golconda was founded n the ruins of
- A) Devagiri
 - B) Dwarasamudra
 - C) Warangal
 - D) Kanchi
56. Which one of the following was not a popular method of irrigation during the Vijayanagara period ?
- (A) Tanks
 - (B) Dams
 - (C) Canals
 - (D) Wells
57. The bhakti saint Shankaradeva used which of the following languages ?
- (A) Assamese
 - (B) Manipuri
 - (C) Bengali
 - (D) Maithili
58. Saiva bhakti in Tamilagam was popularised by
- (A) Alvars
 - (B) Arasar
 - (C) Nayanars
 - (D) Canror
59. The most important wing of the Mughal military was the
- (A) Navy
 - (B) Elephant corps
 - (C) Cavalry
 - (D) Infantry
60. Whom did Shivaji regard as his Guru ?
- (A) Samarth Ramdas
 - (B) Eknath
 - (C) Tukaram
 - (D) Tukoji Mahraj

61. What was the real source of the Sultan's authority in the Delhi Sultanate?
- (A) Popular will
 - (B) Military strength
 - (C) The support of the Caliph
 - (D) Recognition by the Ulema
62. The first Sultan of Delhi to issue regular currency and declare Delhi as the capital was
- (A) Aram Shah
 - (B) Mubarak Shah
 - (C) Iltutmish
 - (D) Balban
63. Which of the following rulers selected Agra as the site of his capital?
- (A) Alauddin Khilji
 - (B) Muhammad Bin Thugluq
 - (C) Bahlol Lodhi
 - (D) Sikander Lodhi
64. Which of the following was not one of the objectives behind Alauddin Khilji's declaration that land revenue in the entire Doab would be directly collected by the state?
- (A) To establish direct relations with the peasants in order to know the amount paid by them.
 - (B) To control the amount that local chiefs extracted from the peasantry
 - (C) To reduce the burden of intermediary charges on the peasants
 - (D) To curb the powers of hereditary revenue collectors
65. The Sultan who first formulated the 'Famine Code' to provide relief to the famine affected people was :
- (A) Balban
 - (B) Alauddin Khilji
 - (C) Muhammad Bin Thugluq
 - (D) Firuz Thugluq
66. Who annexed Gujarat to the Delhi Sultanate?
- (A) Balban
 - (B) Alauddin Khilji
 - (C) Muhammad Bin Thugluq
 - (D) Firuz Thugluq

67. Which ruler of Mewar is known to have built thirty two forts and a large number of temples, lakes and reservoirs ?
- (A) Rana Sanga
 - (B) Rana Kumbha
 - (C) Rana Pratap
 - (D) Rana Amar Singh
68. The nayakas in Vijayanagara were called Amaranayakas because :
- (A) They granted the amaram lands
 - (B) Their position was hereditary
 - (C) Their exploits were called immortal (amara)
 - (D) For their maintenance, they were given revenue and tax-free amaram lands.
69. Babar-Namah or the autobiography of Babur was written in which language
- (A) Arabic
 - (B) Persian
 - (C) Dari
 - (D) Turki
70. Who divided the Mughal Empire into provinces for the first time ?
- (A) Babur
 - (B) Humayun
 - (C) Akbar
 - (D) Sher Shah
71. In the Mughal administrative system which official acted as a check on the subhadar ?
- (A) Diwan
 - (B) Bakshi
 - (C) Waqia Navis
 - (D) Kotwal
72. Why did the Mughal Emperors insist on the mansabdars maintaining mixed contingents consisting of Afghans, Rajputs, Mughals etc ?
- (A) To bring a blend of the diverse military traditions
 - (B) Reduce corruption
 - (C) Weaken the forces of tribalism and parochialism
 - (D) It was a central Asian military tradition

73. Mughal painting reached its greatest heights under the patronage of which of the following Emperors ?
- (A) Jahangir
 - (B) Shah Jahan
 - (C) Aurangzeb
 - (D) Bahadur Shah
74. One of the new crops that was introduced during the Mughal period and brought in the cropping pattern was
- (A) Indigo
 - (B) Tobacco
 - (C) Rubber
 - (D) Opium
75. Which of the actions of Aurangzeb aggravated the jagirdari crisis
- (A) Total abolishing of the Jagirs
 - (B) Making Jagirs hereditary selectively
 - (C) Steadily increasing the Khalisa or crown lands
 - (D) Transferring the Jagirdars
76. Which Maratha Peshwa approached the British for help against rival Maratha factions in 1774/5?
- (A) Madhav Rao
 - (B) Narayan Rao
 - (C) Ram Raja
 - (D) Raghunath Rao
77. When were the Marathas formally defeated by the British.
- (A) 1809
 - (B) 1816
 - (C) 1818
 - (D) 1830
78. The central figure who held together the Sikhs during 1799-1839 was
- (A) Chait Singh
 - (B) Ranjit Singh
 - (C) Dilip Singh
 - (D) Gulab Singh

79. In order to weaken Tipu Sultan the British had entered into alliance with
- (A) The Marathas
 - (B) The Nizam of Hyderabad
 - (C) The French and the Nizam of Hyderabad
 - (D) The Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad.
80. Before the Revolt of 1857 officially began, there were important indications that the Army had revolted. The first such indication was
- (A) The soldiers had killed their European officers at Meerut on 10th May 1857
 - (B) The 19th Native infantry at Berhumpore refused to use the newly introduced Enfield Rifle.
 - (C) Mangal Pande of the 34th Native Infantry fired at the Sergeant Major of his regiment.
 - (D) The 7th Oudh Regiment defied its officers.
81. The leaders of the Indigo Movement were Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas, who were:
- (A) ex-employees of a planter in the Nadia district.
 - (B) the tribal chief of the Jangal Mahals
 - (C) the local zamindars who were angry with the planters' lobby.
 - (D) the urban educated elite of Calcutta.
82. The book, *Economic History of India*, was written by
- (A) Mahadev Govind Ranade
 - (B) Prithwis Chandra Ray
 - (C) G. Subramaniya Iyer
 - (D) R.C. Dutt.
83. The Brahmo Samaj, a product of the socio-political doubts about Hinduism, was founded by Rammohun Roy in
- (A) 1826
 - (B) 1827
 - (C) 1828
 - (D) 1829
84. Who was also known as Lokahitawadi
- (A) Jyoti Rao Phule
 - (B) Gokhale
 - (C) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
 - (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

85. The Hindu was edited in its initial stages by

- (A) G. Subramaniya Iyer
- (B) N.G. Chandravarkar
- (C) P. Ananda Charlu
- (D) Subramaniam Bharati.

86. The first attack on the freedom of the press was launched by the colonial government in

- (A) 1823
- (B) 1929
- (C) 1830
- (D) 1868

87. Bal Gangadhar Tilak edited the news paper

- (A) Kesari
- (B) Bandemataram
- (C) Hindusthan Review
- (D) Samachar Darpan

88. The Vernacular Press Act was passed, along with the Arms Act in

- (A) 1868
- (B) 1870
- (C) 1877
- (D) 1878

89. The first Indian journalist and nationalist to be jailed was

- (A) G.G. Agarkar
- (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (C) Surendranath Bannerjee
- (D) Sisirkumar Ghose.

90. The son of Aurangzeb who succeeded him under the name of Bahadur Shah was

- (A) Muzzam
- (B) Mohamed Azam
- (C) Akbar
- (D) Kam Baksh

91. The nawab of Bengal who shifted the capital from Dacca to Murshidabad was
- (A) Murshid Quli Khan
 - (B) Alivardi Khan
 - (C) Siraj-ud-daula
 - (D) Najib Khan
92. Tipu Sultan sent emissaries to foreign countries in search of allies, which of the following was not one of them?
- (A) Persia
 - (B) Afghanistan
 - (C) Turkey
 - (D) France
93. Which of the following was the first Governor-General of the Government of Bengal ?
- (A) Robert Clive
 - (B) Warren Hastings
 - (C) Lord Cornwallis
 - (D) Lord Hastings
94. The ryotwari settlement was made with :
- (A) The zamindars
 - (B) The cultivators
 - (C) The Patwaris
 - (D) The Mirasdars
95. When did the East India Company lose its monopoly of trade with India that was thrown open to all Britons ?
- (A) 1815
 - (B) 1857
 - (C) 1858
 - (D) 1833
96. Indian economy was transformed from a surplus and self-sufficient economy to a colonial economy after :
- (A) Battle of Plassey
 - (B) Battle of Buxar
 - (C) Annexation of Bengal
 - (D) Permanent Settlement

97. The chief advisor and confidant of Syed Ahmed Khan was
(A) W. W. Hunter
(B) Theodore Beck
(C) Theodore Morisson
(D) Nasan Lees
98. Who founded the All India Harijan Sangh in 1932
(A) B R Ambedkar
(B) M K Gandhi
(C) Jotiba Phule
(D) B G Tilak
99. The Vaikom Satyagraha was launched in 1924 for :
(A) Opening the temples to all castes of Hindus
(B) Democratisation of administration of Travancore state
(C) Fighting against the Jenmis
(D) Removal of press restrictions
100. The north-eastern boundary line between India and China is known as :
(A) Durand Line
(B) Mac Mahon Line
(C) Line of Control
(D) Inner Line Permit