

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS 2014

MA (History)

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

Hall Ticket Number: _____

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The question paper contains 100 objective type questions. There is no choice, and all questions may be answered.
2. Each question carries one mark. 1
3. **There is negative marking. Each wrong answer carries 0.33 mark.**
4. Before you start writing your answers, please check that this question paper does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items.
5. Write your Hall Ticket number in the OMR answersheet given to you .Also write the Hall Ticket number in the space provide on this page.
6. Please mark your answers on the OMR answersheet following the instructions provided on that sheet.
7. Hand over OMR answersheet at the end of the examination to the invigilator.
8. No additional sheets will be provided. Rough work can be done in the question paper itself/space provided at the end of the booklet.

1. Hand-axe is a typical tool of
 - A) Neolithic period
 - B) Mesolithic period
 - C) Palaeolithic period
 - D) Chalcolithic period

2. Pottery was first introduced during
 - A) Palaeolithic period
 - B) Mesolithic period
 - C) Neolithic period
 - D) Early historic period

3. Sohan culture is associated with
 - A) Palaeolithic period
 - B) Mesolithic period
 - C) Neolithic period
 - D) Chalcolithic period

4. The people of which period led 'agro-pastoral' avocations
 - A) Mesolithic people
 - B) Neolithic people
 - C) Chalcolithic people
 - D) Megalithic people

5. Which region was known as 'Meluha' during Harappan period
 - A) Gujarat
 - B) Pakistan
 - C) Gulf region
 - D) Mesopotamia

6. Early Neolithic traces were found at
- A) Harappa
 - B) Mohenjodaro
 - C) Dholavira
 - D) Mehargarh
7. Junagarh rock inscription was issued by
- A) Ashoka
 - B) Pulakesin
 - C) Chandragupta
 - D) Rudradaman
8. *Akaradhyaksa* mentioned in Arthasastra was superintendent of
- A) Forts
 - B) Trade
 - C) Mines
 - D) Cities
9. 'Milinda Panha' was written in the form of dialog between Menander and 9
- A) Chandragupta
 - B) Nagasena
 - C) Kalhana
 - D) Buddha
10. Jatakas mainly deal with
- A) Previous incarnations of Buddha
 - B) Principles of Buddhism
 - C) Life of Buddha
 - D) Principles of Jainism

11. The '*satrapa*' system in administration was introduced by

- A) Mauryas
- B) Satavahanas
- C) Sakas
- D) Guptas

12. During the Gupta period '*pilupati*' was head of

- A) Elephants
- B) Foot soldiers
- C) Cavalry
- D) Transport

13. During the Gupta period '*visthi*' was a system of

- A) Special grant
- B) Forced labour
- C) Sacrificial offering
- D) Territorial unit

14. '*Uttara Ramacharita*' was written by

- A) Valmiki
- B) Kalidasa
- C) Bhavabhuti
- D) Bhana

15. Vishnukundins were ruling in

- A) Vidarbha
- B) Orissa
- C) Karnataka
- D) Andhra

16. Which set of kings below belong to the Mauryan dynasty?
- A) Mahapadma, Ashoka, Pushyamitra
 - B) Ajatasatru, Ashoka, Chandragupta
 - C) Bindusara, Ashoka, Chandragupta
 - D) Bindusara, Ashoka, Pushyamitra
17. Which one of the following texts does NOT belong to the category of the other three that signify the Vedic corpus of texts?
- A) Brahmanas
 - B) Dharmasutras
 - C) Upanishads
 - D) Aranyakas
18. Which one of the following is NOT a key feature of Buddhism?
- A) Tirthankara
 - B) Stupa
 - C) Dharmachakra
 - D) Nirvana
19. The script that indicates the influence of the Mauryan north in the far south is
- A) Kharosthi
 - B) Tamil-Brahmi
 - C) Aramic
 - D) Telugu-Brahmi
20. Hellenic Greek culture which influenced Indian art was predominantly found in the archeological remains of which of the following cities in ancient north India?
- A) Alexandria
 - B) Taxila
 - C) Bacteria
 - D) Muziris

21. The largest concentration of Roman coin hoards is found in
- A) Bihar and Bengal regions
 - B) Present day states of Kerala and Tamilnadu
 - C) Gujarat and Maharashtra regions
 - D) The Deccan and far south of India
22. The largest concentration of minor rock edicts of Ashoka was in
- A) Bihar and Bengal regions
 - B) Present day Orissa
 - C) Gujarat and Maharashtra regions
 - D) Andhra and Karnataka regions
23. Largest number of 'mahajanapadas' located in the Ganges valley were
- A) Oligarchies
 - B) Republics
 - C) City-states
 - D) Monarchies
24. The Sangam texts of ancient Tamilakam mention THREE of the following kingdoms
- A) Chola, Pandya, Tamil
 - B) Chola, Yavana, Andhra
 - C) Chola, Chera, Pandya
 - D) Andhra, Chera, Pandya
25. 'Golden Age' is applied to which ONE of the following empires of ancient India?
- A) Empire of Harsha
 - B) Empire of the Guptas
 - C) Empire of the Mauryas
 - D) Empire of the Satavahanas

26. Ashoka carved out rock-cut caves at Barabar and Nagarjuna hills in Bihar for one of the following.
- A) Hinayana
 - B) Digambara
 - C) Mahayana
 - D) Ajivika
27. The chief port for trade with Burma and Ceylon during the Mauryan period was
- A) Arikamedu
 - B) Tamralipti
 - C) Barukaccha (Broach)
 - D) Sopara
28. The Bodhisattva doctrine is associated with
- A) Mahayana Buddhism
 - B) Hinayana Buddhism
 - C) Vajrayana Buddhism
 - D) Theravada Buddhism
29. Ujjain was made the second capital of the Guptas during the reign of
- A) Kumara Gupta
 - B) Chandra Gupta II
 - C) Samudra Gupta
 - D) Skanda Gupta
30. Which of the following were the principal crops during the Sangam period?
- A) Rice and Sugarcane
 - B) Wheat and Rice
 - C) Wheat and Barley
 - D) Rice and Cotton

31. Which one of the following Sultans brought the Ashokan pillar to Delhi?
- A) Ghiasuddin Tughlaq
 - B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
 - C) Firoz Tughlaq
 - D) Sikander Lodi
32. Title of the book in which Amir Khusrau describes the campaigns of Alauddin Khilji is
- A) Khazain-ul-Futuh
 - B) Nuh-i-Siphr
 - C) Mifta-ul-Futuh
 - D) Tughlaq Nama
33. Struggle between the Mughal forces and the Maharana Pratap of Mewar took place in June 1576. It has been described by Abul Fazl as the battle of
- A) Haldighati
 - B) Gogunda
 - C) Khamnor
 - D) Kumbhalgarh
34. Which was the most important commodity exported from India in the seventeenth century?
- A) Spices
 - B) Cotton textiles
 - C) Indigo
 - D) Saltpetre
35. On whom did Shah Jahan confer the title of 'Nadir-ul-Asr'?
- A) Abul Hassan
 - B) Mansur
 - C) Basant
 - D) Ahmad

36. 'Du-aspa' and 'She-aspa' ranks were first introduced during the reign of
- A) Akbar
 - B) Jahangir
 - C) Shah Jahan
 - D) Aurangzeb
37. Vasco da gama visited which one of the following ports in 1498?
- A) Goa
 - B) Madgaon
 - C) Mangalore
 - D) Calicut
38. In Bahamani kingdom, 'Sadr-i-Jahan' was the chief of which department?
- A) Religious and judicial
 - B) Military
 - C) Foreign
 - D) Revenue and land revenue
39. The following state of South India did not accept the sovereignty of Alauddin
- A) Devagiri
 - B) Telingana
 - C) Hoysala
 - D) Pandya
40. The only conquest in the reign of Jalaluddin Khilji was that of
- A) Ranthambore
 - B) Mandawar
 - C) Gulbarga
 - D) Devagiri

41. The language patronized by the Delhi Sultanate was
- A) Arabic
 - B) Persian
 - C) Turkish
 - D) Urdu
42. 'Iqtas' were
- A) Military largesse
 - B) Administrative units
 - C) Land grants to Brahmins
 - D) None of the above
43. Fatwa-i-Alamgiri is book on
- A) Digest of Islamic law under Aurangzeb's supervision
 - B) Religious decrees of Aurangzeb
 - C) Aurangzeb's autobiography
 - D) Aurangzeb's law decrees
44. The monument 'Charminar' was built in the sixteenth century CE to
- A) Celebrate the institution of Golconda dynasty
 - B) Commemorate the victory of Shias over Sunnis in Hyderabad
 - C) Celebrate the flourishing diamond business
 - D) Commemorate the elimination of plague
45. Ramachandra Deva, the Yadava king of Deogiri, was a contemporary of
- A) Alauddin Khilji
 - B) Firoz Tughlaq
 - C) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
 - D) Iltutmish

46. The city of Hyderabad was established in 1591 by
- A) Abudullah Qutb Shah
 - B) Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah
 - C) Subhan Quli Qutb Shah
 - D) Ibrahim Quli Qutb Shah
47. Member of Shivaji's 'Astha Pradhana' who looked after foreign affairs was
- A) Peshwa
 - B) Sachiv
 - C) Pandit Rao
 - D) Sumant
48. 'Nastaliq' was
- A) Raga composed by Tansen
 - B) Persian script used in medieval India
 - C) Cess levied by Mughal rulers
 - D) Manual of code of conduct for the Ulema
49. First Battle of Tarain was fought between
- A) Prithviraj Chauhan and Muhammad Ghori
 - B) Prithviraj Chauhan and Muhammad Ghazni
 - C) Jai Singh and Iltutmish
 - D) Hari Narayan and Qutubuddin Aibak
50. 'Calicos' stood for
- A) Indigo
 - B) Textiles
 - C) Cotton
 - D) Spices

51. Delhi Sultan who built the biggest network of canals in India was
- A) Iltutmish
 - B) Alauddin Khilji
 - C) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
 - D) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
52. Shalimar and Nishat Bagh were laid by
- A) Babur
 - B) Akbar
 - C) Jahangir
 - D) Shah Jahan
53. Which following Englishman was honoured by Jahangir with the title of 'Khan'?
- A) Sir Thomas Roe
 - B) Edward Terry
 - C) William Hawkins
 - D) None of the above
54. Who among the following was known as a 'Nirguna' Bhakti saint?
- A) Surdas
 - B) Chaitanya
 - C) Kabir
 - D) Tulsidas
55. Siri Fort and Alai Darwaza at Delhi were constructed by
- A) Mahmud Ghazni
 - B) Alauddin Khilji
 - C) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
 - D) Akbar

56. Marble stone used in the construction of Taj Mahal was brought from
- A) Amber
 - B) Aurangabad
 - C) Kishangarh
 - D) Makrana
57. Amir Khusrau is known to have innovated the musical instrument of
- A) Violin
 - B) Tabla
 - C) Guitar
 - D) Sitar
58. 'Chachnama' is a history of Sind and was originally written in
- A) Persian
 - B) Hebrew
 - C) Arabic
 - D) Sanskrit
59. Who issued token currency in copper coins in 1329-1330 CE?
- A) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
 - B) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
 - C) Alauddin Khilji
 - D) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
60. Which medieval Indian ruler established a public works department?
- A) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
 - B) Akbar
 - C) Sher Shah
 - D) Firuz Shah Tughlaq

61. Justice Party is the name of the political organization that was set up in early twentieth century in order to
- A) Promote the interests of the Untouchables in Bombay
 - B) Promote the interests of non-Brahmins in Madras
 - C) Promote the interests of Backward Castes in Bihar
 - D) Promote the interests of workers in the United Provinces
62. The well-known book 'Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars' was written by the following historian
- A) Tirthankar Roy
 - B) Christopher Bayly
 - C) Bipan Chandra
 - D) David Washbrook
63. The following historian is a prominent member of the 'Cambridge School' of modern Indian history
- A) Eric Hobsbawm
 - B) E P Thompson
 - C) Anil Seal
 - D) A L Basham
64. Separate electorates for Muslims were introduced as part of
- A) Motagu-Chelmsford Reforms
 - B) Simon Commission Report
 - C) Morley-Minto Reforms
 - D) Partition of Bengal Bill
65. According to the Permanent Settlement of Bengal
- A) Revenue demand was fixed in perpetuity
 - B) Revenue demand was fixed for a period of 99 years
 - C) Revenue demand was fixed for 50 years
 - D) Revenue demand was raised every 30 years

66. Fort St George was the governmental headquarters of the following presidency
- A) Bengal
 - B) Madras
 - C) Bombay
 - D) United Provinces
67. Sociologist well-known for his work on 'Sanskritization' is
- A) A R Desai
 - B) G S Ghurye
 - C) M N Srinivas
 - D) Milton Singer
68. Thomas Munro was the colonial governor who was associated with the following revenue settlement
- A) Zamindari
 - B) Mahalwari
 - C) Ryotwari
 - D) Inamdari
69. Daily newspaper 'The Hindu' was founded in 1878 by the following editor and nationalist intellectual
- A) P Anandacharlu
 - B) Kasturi Rangal Iyengar
 - C) G Subramania Iyer
 - D) A Rangaswami Iyengar
70. The great composer of Carnatic music, Thyagaraja, died in the following century
- A) Sixteenth century
 - B) Seventeenth century
 - C) Eighteenth century
 - D) Nineteenth century

71. Ilbert Bill agitation of 1883 was about
- A) Stopping European judges from trying Indians
 - B) Stopping Muslim judges from trying Hindus
 - C) Stopping Indian judges from trying Europeans
 - D) Stopping Hindu judges from trying Christians
72. Imperial capital was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi in the year
- A) 1857
 - B) 1901
 - C) 1911
 - D) 1921
73. Raja Ravi Varma was an Indian artist and painter who hailed from the following princely state
- A) Kashmir
 - B) Baroda
 - C) Mysore
 - D) Travancore
74. The idea that the wealth of India was drained out to England during colonial rule was first articulated by
- A) M G Ranade
 - B) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - C) Romesh Chunder Dutt
 - D) Dadabhai Naoroji
75. The Governor-General of India also came to be called the Viceroy from the year
- A) 1856
 - B) 1857
 - C) 1858
 - D) 1859

76. The following Marathi social reformer came to be known as 'Lokhitawadi'

- A) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
- B) M G Ranade
- C) Atmaram Pandurang
- D) Jyotirao Phule

77. Which of the following was not a peasant leader?

- A) Baba Ramachandra
- B) N G Ranga
- C) Sahajanand Saraswati
- D) S A Dange

78. The weekly 'Commonweal' was edited in the early twentieth century by

- A) C F Andrews
- B) Annie Besant
- C) A O Hume
- D) Edward Thompson

79. All India Muslim League was founded in 1907 under the leadership of

- A) Jinnah
- B) Sayyid Ahmed Khan
- C) Aga Khan
- D) Shaukat Ali

80. The Revolt of 1857 was called the 'First War of Indian Independence' by the following historian/intellectual

- A) Jadunath Sarkar
- B) V D Savarkar
- C) R C Majumdar
- D) Swami Vivekananda

81. Jyotirao Phule ran a school for girls with the help of his wife
- A) Ramabai
 - B) Muktabai
 - C) Savitribai
 - D) Tarabai
82. The Hindu Marriage Act was passed in
- A) 1858
 - B) 1935
 - C) 1952
 - D) 1956
83. The Sarda Act passed in 1929 fixed the following
- A) Minimum age of marriage for girls
 - B) Age of consent for both men and women
 - C) Legalization of widow remarriage
 - D) Compulsory schooling for boys and girls
84. The English East India Company lost the monopoly of eastern trade in the year
- A) 1793
 - B) 1813
 - C) 1833
 - D) 1853
85. 'Tuhfut-ul-Muwahidin' is a tract written by
- A) Sayyid Ahmed Khan
 - B) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
 - C) Swami Vivekananda
 - D) Raja Rammohun Roy

86. Which one of the following viceroys of British India called the Indian National Congress a 'microscopic minority'?
- A) Lord Ripon
 - B) Lord Dufferin
 - C) Lord Curzon
 - D) Lord Lytton
87. The 'Bhoodan' and 'Sarvodaya' movements were led most notably by the following Gandhian
- A) Dharmanand Kosambi
 - B) Mahadev Desai
 - C) Vinoba Bhave
 - D) Narendra Dev
88. The last major extension of British Indian territory took place during the tenure of
- A) Lord Amherst
 - B) Lord Canning
 - C) Lord Dalhousie
 - D) Lord Elgin
89. The biggest British capital investment in India was in the field/s of
- A) Tea, coffee, indigo plantations
 - B) Railways, banking, insurance, shipping
 - C) Cotton textile industry
 - D) Jute industry
90. In the 1937 elections, Congress ministry was NOT formed in the following province
- A) Bihar
 - B) NWFP
 - C) Madras
 - D) Punjab

91. When did the last emperor of China ascend the throne?

- A) 1789
- B) 1931
- C) 1909
- D) 1895

92. Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles founded the city of

- A) Hong Kong
- B) Kuala Lumpur
- C) Singapore
- D) Colombo

93. The last state to join the United States of America, bringing the number of states to fifty, is

- A) Alaska
- B) California
- C) Hawaii
- D) Guantanamo

94. 'Hundred Years War' was fought between

- A) France and Germany
- B) Russia and Hungary
- C) England and France
- D) Spain and Portugal

95. Who founded the Mongol Empire?

- A) Kublai Khan
- B) Bairam Khan
- C) Genghiz Khan
- D) Ghaffar Khan

96. Who ruled Japan before the Meiji Restoration?

- A) The Samurai
- B) The Genroku
- C) The Shogun
- D) None of the above

97. The former British colony of Rhodesia is now called

- A) Rwanda
- B) Tanzania
- C) Zimbabwe
- D) Nigeria

98. Russian Revolution started in the following city

- A) Moscow
- B) Volgograd
- C) St Petersburg
- D) Omsk

99. The capital of West Germany was

- A) Frankfurt
- B) West Berlin
- C) Bonn
- D) Munich

100. The Renaissance in Europe started in the following country

- A) Greece
- B) France
- C) Italy
- D) Spain