

HISTORY

2014-15

2014-15	Department	History
Admission Test	Series	'A'
M.A. History	PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE	
Name of the Candidate		
Roll Number	1703191	
Centre (Arts Faculty)	Room No.	
	Date of the Test	
Signature of the Candidate		
<p>For Invigilator:</p> <p>The candidate has completed all entries given above and his/her identity has been verified.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Signature with date</p>		

Time (Test Duration): 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS

- Complete all entries on the cover page and put your signature in the space provided.
- Use only Ball Point Pen (black/blue) for making entries and attempting to answer.
- Candidates should also read carefully the instructions printed on the Admittance.
- The Test Booklet consists of pages (excluding cover sheet) and contains questions. Count the number of pages and questions before attempting the questions. Discrepancy, if any, must immediately be brought to the notice of the Invigilator.
- All questions are compulsory.

1. There are two sections in this paper – A and B.
2. Section A consists of 70 multiple choice questions of one mark each. Each question is followed by four alternative answers. Select only one answer, which you consider as the most appropriate. Each wrong answer will carry 25 per cent negative marking.
3. Section B comprises 10 short answer type questions, carrying 60 marks. **In this section, answer all questions.** These answers are to be written on this Test Booklet only in the space provided.
4. Use both sides of the answer sheets.
5. The candidate is required to hand over the Test Booklet to the Invigilator before leaving his/her seat.

Max Marks $70 \times 2 = 140$

Total Questions -70

1.	Total Attempted Questions	
2.	Correct Answers	
3.	Marks for Correct Answer	
4.	(b) Negative Marks for each wrong Marks 0.5 X- (No. of wrong Ans.)	
5.	Net Marks secured $3 - 4 (6) =$	

Marks secured by the candidates

In words

Signature of Examiner

Signature of Head Examiner

For Scrutinizer

- (i) Certified that the entries in Cols. 1,2,3,4 & 5 are correct
(ii) The candidate has secured marks out of 140 in section 'A'.

Section - B

Total Questions 10 Max Marks $10 \times 6 = 60$

Q.No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Marks Obtained											

Marks obtained

In words

Signature of Examiner

Signature of Head Examiner

Total Marks (both section A & B) + =

For Scrutinizer

- (i) Certified that all answered questions have been evaluated and entries made in the relevant cols.
(ii) The Candidate has obtained Marks out of Maximum 60 in section B.
(iii) The Total Marks of the Candidate (both Sections A & B is out of 200.

Attempt all questions.

Qus. No. 1. During the last phase of Neolithic Period, which metal was first used?

- a) Gold
- b) Iron
- c) Copper
- d) Silver

Qus. No. 2. Script found on the Harappan Seals is

- a) Logographic
- b) Pictographic
- c) Brahmi
- d) Paleographic

Qus. No. 3. Who was the first among the following scholars to come to India?

- a) Hieun Tsang
- b) Ibn Batuta
- c) Marco Polo
- d) Fahien

Qus. No. 4. Which of the following terms was used for forced labour during pre medieval Period ?

- a) Prasthaka
- b) Skandhaka
- c) Nidhana
- d) Visti

Qus. No. 5. Which among the followings was an ancient dynasty of Bengal?

- a) Rashtrakutas
- b) Somvanshis
- c) Palas
- d) Gadavalas

Qus. No. 6. Buddhist tradition considers Ashoka as an Exemplary king and a devout

- a) Bhikshuk
- b) Monk
- c) Upasaka
- d) Divyavandana

Qus. No. 7. The Early Punch Marked Coins were made of.....metal?

- a) Gold
- b) Silver
- c) Copper
- d) Lead

Qus. No. 8. At which place, First Sermon was delivered by Gautama Buddha?

- a) Vaishali
- b) Sarnath
- c) Benaras
- d) Gaya

Qus. No. 9. What was the Land Revenue rate during the Mauryan Period?

- a) $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ of Total Produce
- b) $\frac{1}{6}^{\text{th}}$ of Total produce
- c) $\frac{1}{2}^{\text{nd}}$ of Total Produce
- d) $\frac{1}{4}^{\text{th}}$ of Total produce

Qus. No. 10. The origin of Indian Music can be traced to which of the following Vedic *Samhitas*?

- a) Rig Veda
- b) Sama Vedā
- c) Yajur Veda
- d) Atharva Veda

Qus. No. 11. Who among the following was the founder of the Satavahana Dynasty?

- a) Shatkarni I
- b) Simuka
- c) Shatkarni II
- d) Rudradaman I

Qus. No. 12. The first Persian ruler who conquered part of Indian Territory was..

- a) Cyrus
- b) Darius I
- c) Cambyses
- d) Xerxes

Qus. No. 13. The monsoon winds were discovered by

- a) Periphus
- b) Hippalus
- c) Mazarino
- d) Pliny

Qus. No. 14. A bilingual Ashokan Inscription inscribed in Greek and Aramaic is found at;

- a) Mansehra
- b) Shahbazgarhi
- c) Pushkalvati
- d) Kandahar

Qus. No. 15. The term *Samaharta* in Arthasastra denotes

- a) City Magistrates
- b) Army Commanders
- c) Revenue Collectors
- d) Provincial Chief

Qus. No. 16. The chief form of property in the Rigveda was

- a) Gold
- b) House
- c) Cattle
- d) Land

Qus. No. 17. According to Fa-hien the common medium of exchange in the middle kingdom was

- a) Cowrie
- b) Dinara
- c) Suvarna
- d) Nishka

Qus. No. 18. In Gupta Administration the governor of Provinces was

- a) Kumaramatyas
- b) Uparika Maharajas
- c) Mahapratiharas
- d) Mahadandanayakas

Qus. No. 19. Which of the followings is referred as feudalism from below by D.D.Kosambi?

- a) Direct relations of the king with subordinates
- b) Existence of Intermediaries
- c) Subject Peasantry
- d) Growth of self sufficient Villages

Qus. No. 20. The Indus Valley Civilization is known for

- a) Craftsmanship
- b) Architecture
- c) Trade and Commerce
- d) Town Planning

Qus. No. 21. Who among the following was the writer of Tabqat- I Nasiri?

- a) Barani
- b) Nizamuddin
- c) Minhaj-us-Siraj
- d) Isami

Qus. No. 22. The French Traveller Bernier used the term Timariots for the Mughal:

- a) Zamindars
- b) Jagirdars
- c) Farmers
- d) Mansabdars

Qus. No. 23. What was the Jajmani System of the Mughal Period?

- a) A Revenue system in which revenues of different units of Land were assigned to Officials in lieu of Salaries.
- b) An administrative system in which ranks in terms of numbers were assigned to nobles, military commanders and other prominent people for placing them in the official hierarchy.
- c) A reciprocal system that existed in rural India between the peasantry and other occupational groups.
- d) A commercial system that developed in urban India for facilitating commercial transactions on a large scale.

- Qus. No. 24. One of the greatest creation in Sanskrit language i.e. Gita Govinda (late 12th Century) was written by
- a) Shankaracharya
 - b) Jayadeva
 - c) Narda
 - d) Lakshmidhara
- Qus. No. 25. Sayyid Nuruddin Mubarak Ghaznavi was a distinguished saint of..... Silsila
- a) Chishti
 - b) Suhrawardi
 - c) Sabri
 - d) Shattari
- Qus. No. 26. The concept of Absolute Peace based on an identification of the creator with the creation and a recognition that all religious differences are illusory belongs to
- a) Din-I Ilahi
 - b) Ishraqi
 - c) Sulh-I Kul
 - d) Sukunat
- Qus. No. 27. Silver Tanka in India was first introduced by
- a) Mohammad Ghauri
 - b) Iltutmish
 - c) Baiban
 - d) Alauddin Khilji
- Qus. No. 28. Alauddin Khalji's commander who was responsible for his Deccan expedition was
- a) Alp Khan
 - b) Nusrat Khan
 - c) Zata Khan
 - d) Malik Kafur
- Qus. No. 29. Mahzar of 1579 declared that Akbar..
- a) Was the caliph of the whole Muslim world.
 - b) Could change Islamic law at his own will.
 - c) Was above all religions of the world.
 - d) Could accept the interpretation of Islamic law where authorities differ.
- Qus. No. 30. Who among the following Bhakti Saints was a contemporary of Akbar?
- a) Kabir
 - b) Ramanand
 - c) Dadu Dayal
 - d) Chaitanya
- Qus. No. 31. Vijaynagar Empire was established in
- a) 1346
 - b) 1350
 - c) 1365
 - d) 1405
- Qus. No. 32. Purana Qila at Delhi was built by
- a) Babur
 - b) Humayun
 - c) Sher Shah
 - d) Akbar

- Qus. No. 33. The lodi Sultan who founded the city of Agra was
- Sikander Lodi
 - Bahlol Lodi
 - Ibrahim Lodi
 - Daulat Khan Lodi
- Qus. No. 34. The battle of Khanwa was fought between
- Babur and Medini Rao
 - Babur and Ahmad Khan Nizami
 - Babur and Ibrahim Lodi
 - Babur and Rana Sanga
- Qus. No. 35. Which of the following Jagirs was not transferable in nature?
- Watan Jagir*
 - Al-tamgha Jagir*
 - Sayurgal*
 - Tankhawa Jagir*
- Qus. No. 36. Under the Mughals, the newly coined rupees were known as
- Sikka
 - Chalani
 - Khazana
 - Rupaiyya
- Qus. No. 37. Razmnama was the Persian translation of Sanskrit text
- Ramayana
 - Mahabharata
 - Atherva Veda
 - Rajtarangini
- Qus. No. 38. Pietra Dura work for the first time is found in
- Taj Mahal
 - Tomb of Humayun
 - Tomb of Itmad-ud Daula
 - Tomb of Akbar
- Qus. No. 39. Who among the following Sultans organized the Iqta, the army and Currency?
- Balban
 - Alauddin Khilji
 - Iltutmish
 - Razia
- Qus. No. 40. The battle of Haldighati was fought in the year
- 1574
 - 1575
 - 1576
 - 1578
- Qus. No. 41. Who gave Bombay to Charles II of England as a dowry gift for his marriage with Catherine of Braganza?
- Spanish
 - Portuguese
 - Dutch
 - Danes

- Qus. No. 42. Which crop was introduced in India by the Portuguese?
- a) Coffee
 - b) Chili
 - c) Tobacco
 - d) Groundnut
- Qus. No. 43. Which of the following Scholar aptly remarked that the government of Bengal between 1765-1772 was a robber State?
- a) Jadunath Sarkar
 - b) R.C.Majumdar
 - c) K.M.Panikkar
 - d) S. Chaudhary
- Qus. No. 44. The battle of Wandiwash was fought between
- a) English and the French
 - b) English and the Marathas
 - c) English and the Nawab of Carnatic
 - d) English and Hyder Ali
- Qus. No. 45. Which of the following movements during India's struggle for freedom gave great deal of encouragement to Indian Industries?
- a) Civil disobedience movement
 - b) Quit India Movement
 - c) Khilafat Movement
 - d) Swadeshi Movement
- Qus. No. 46. Dinabandhu Mitra exposed the atrocities inflicted on indigo planters in his play known as.
- a) Nil Amber
 - b) Nil darpan
 - c) Young India
 - d) New India
- Qus. No. 47. The first session of the Indian National Congress was presided by
- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - b) W.C. Banerjee
 - c) S. N. Banerjee
 - d) Gokhale
- Qus. No. 48. All India Muslim League was founded in 1906 at
- a) Dacca
 - b) Poona
 - c) Delhi
 - d) Calcutta
- Qus. No. 49. Who was the Editor of Young India?
- a) Aurobindo Ghosh
 - b) M.k. Gandhi
 - c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - d) Subhash Chandra Bose

Qus. No. 50. The great Revolt of 1857 was started at

- a) Meerut
- b) Bijnor
- c) Moradabad
- d) Aligarh

Qus. No. 51. At the time of the foundation of Indian National Congress in 1885 the English Viceroy of India was..

- a) Lord Dufferin
- b) Lord Ripon
- c) Lord Curzon
- d) William Bentick

Qus. No. 52. The slogan of Do or Die was given by Gandhi during the

- a) Non Cooperation Movement
- b) Civil Disobedience Movement
- c) Quit India Movement
- d) Khilafat Movement

Qus. No. 53. Awadh was annexed by the British in India in 1858 on the grounds of

- a) Doctrine of Lapse
- b) Mis-government
- c) Conspiracy to kill the British Resident
- d) Forming a front against British

Qus. No. 54. The office of the Secretary of State who would rule India with the aid of a council was established under the

- a) Charter Act of 1833
- b) Charter Act of 1853
- c) Government of India Act 1858
- d) Government of India Act 1919

Qus. No. 55. The act of 1919 introduced

- a) Separate Electorates
- b) Dyarchy in Provinces
- c) Provincial Autonomy
- d) Joint Electorates

Qus. No. 56. The immediate cause of the First World War was

- a) Assassination of Francis Ferdinand
- b) Assassination of Alexander II
- c) German Attack on Russia
- d) Japan's Attack on Russia

Qus. No. 57. Fort William was built by the English Company at

- a) Bombay
- b) Madras
- c) Calcutta
- d) Surat

Qus. No. 58. The subsidiary alliance system of Wellesley enabled the company to

- a) Persuade the Indian Princes to avoid war
- b) Sign Subsidiary Treaty on equal Terms
- c) Crush the Marathas their Potential Rivals
- d) To maintain a large standing army at the expense of Indian Princes.

- Qus. No. 59. Who is the Author of the Book entitled "Orientalism"?
- a) Edward Said
 - b) Bernard Lewis
 - c) Albert Habib Hcurani
 - d) Ronald Inden
- Qus. No. 60. The head of the embassy of the English East India Company to the court of the Emperor Farrukh Siyar was
- a) Robert Orme
 - b) Major Watson
 - c) William Hamilton
 - d) John Surman
- Qus. No. 61. The Spirit of Laws was authored by
- a) Diderot
 - b) Condorcet
 - c) Montesquieu
 - d) John Locke
- Qus. No. 62. Who is the author of the Mein Kampf?
- a) Bismarck
 - b) Mao Zedong
 - c) Adolf Hitler
 - d) Benito Mussolini
- Qus. No. 63. Who drafted the Declaration of American Independence?
- a) Thomas Jefferson
 - b) Karl Marx
 - c) George Washington
 - d) Abraham Lincoln
- Qus. No. 64. Which of the following wars was ended by the Treaty of Versailles?
- a) Cold war
 - b) World War I
 - c) World War II
 - d) American War of Independence
- Qus. No. 65. The Last Supper is a famous painting of
- a) Michelangelo
 - b) Leonardo Da Vinci
 - c) Raphael
 - d) Titian
- Qus. No. 66. Kalhana's Rajatarangini is a history of
- a) Malwa
 - b) Bengal
 - c) Kashmir
 - d) Gujarat

Qus. No. 67. A major cause of the Russian Revolution of 1917 was the;

- a) Defeat of Germany in the Russian Campaign
- b) Marriage of Czar Nicholas II to A German Princess
- c) Appeal Of Marxism to the Russian Nobility
- d) Existence of sharp Economic differences between social classes

Qus. No. 68. Who coined the phrase "the white Man's burden", as an excuse for imperialism?

- a) Herbert Spencer
- b) Charles Darwin
- c) Rudyard Kipling
- d) Vladimir I. Lenin

Qus. No. 69. The Zollverein was

- a) A Political alliance between German States
- b) A Customs Union among German States
- c) Union of Protestant state in Germany
- d) Trade Agreement between Austria and Prussia

Qus. No. 70. The best example of the success of nationalism in Europe is the

- a) Development of Socialism in France
 - b) Industrial Revolution in Great Britain
 - c) Establishment of the Common Market
 - d) Unification of Germany
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SECTION- B

Answer the following questions, each in not more than 50 words:

1. Describe the factors responsible for the downfall of the Harappan Civilization.

2. Describe the major Teachings of Buddha.

3. Define Indian Feudalism.

4. Discuss the principal administrative measures of Shershah.

5. Write short note on the Public Works of Firuz Shah Tughluq.

6. Discuss the main features of the Sultanate Architecture.

7. Describe the main theories of decline of the Mughal Empire.

8. Enumerate the main provisions of the Regulating Act of 1773 AD.

9. Discuss the factors responsible for the rise of Indian Nationalism.

10. Discuss the causes of the revolt of 1857.