

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, MAY 2013.

Ph.D. (HISTORY)

COURSE CODE : 114

Register Number :

*Signature of the Invigilator
(with date)*

COURSE CODE : 114

Time : 2 Hours

Max : 400 Marks

Instructions to Candidates :

1. Write your Register Number within the box provided on the top of this page and fill in the page 1 of the answer sheet using pen.
2. Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet or answer sheet. Violation of this entails disqualification.
3. Read each question carefully and shade the relevant answer (A) or (B) or (C) or (D) in the relevant box of the ANSWER SHEET using HB pencil.
4. Avoid blind guessing. A wrong answer will fetch you -1 mark and the correct answer will fetch 4 marks.
5. Do not write anything in the question paper. Use the white sheets attached at the end for rough works.
6. Do not open the question paper until the start signal is given.
7. Do not attempt to answer after stop signal is given. Any such attempt will disqualify your candidature.
8. On stop signal, keep the question paper and the answer sheet on your table and wait for the invigilator to collect them.
9. Use of Calculators, Tables, etc. are prohibited.

1. Holocene Era marks the

(A) End of Ice Age	(B) Evolution of mankind
(C) Winter Season	(D) Dry Season

2. The early Stone Age is Characterised by

(A) Core tools	(B) Flake tools
(C) Blade tools	(D) None of the above

3. Which of the following is identified with the Indus valley region?

(A) Meluhha	(B) Magan
(C) Saraswati	(D) None

4. Which of the Following is not a vedic text?

(A) Samhita	(B) Brahmana
(C) Anaryaka	(D) Pitaka

5. The Script of the Asokan Inscriptions in the north-western part of his empire was

(A) Pali	(B) Kharoshti
(C) Devanagari	(D) Brahmi

6. The largest concentration of Harappan sites are located along the river

(A) Sutlej	(B) Ghaggar -Hakra
(C) Ravi	(D) None of the above

7. Indian National Calendar is following the

(A) Gupta era	(B) Salivahana era
(C) Saka era	(D) Hijri era

8. Which of the following is not a Buddhist religious sect

(A) Mahayana	(B) Vajrayana
(C) Hinayana	(D) Svetambara

9. Which of these places is the Eastern capital of the Satavahanas

(A) Nagarjuna Konda	(B) Keesaragutta
(C) Kotilingala	(D) None of the above

10. Painted grey ware pottery is the characteristic trait of
 (A) Iron Age culture (B) Early Harappans
 (C) Chalcolithic culture (D) Megalithic builders
11. Which one of the following is the earliest Saiva temple in South India
 (A) Gudimallam (B) Kanchipuram
 (C) Srisailam (D) Madurai
12. Which of these was the first Neolithic site to be noticed in India?
 (A) Lingsugur (B) Chirand
 (C) Mehrgara (D) Koldihwa
13. Which of these Neolithic people were cattle herders?
 (A) Burzahom (B) Piklihal
 (C) Mahagara (D) Kili-Gul-Muhammad
14. Which Pottery is known as the '*Buddhist Ware*'?
 (A) Northern Black Polished ware (B) Brown ware
 (C) Painted Grey ware (D) Black – and – Red Ware
15. Which animal figures are depicted in majority of the paintings of the Neolithic age?
 (A) Humped Bull (B) Deer
 (C) Tiger (D) Elephant
16. The name of the currency which was in circulation in the Maurayan empire is
 (A) Karshapana (B) Tola
 (C) Diodorus (D) Arrian
17. Which is the Early Historical bead manufacturing centre in Andhra Pradesh
 (A) Kondapur (B) Nagarjunakonda
 (C) Utnur (D) Hire-benakal
18. Which of the following sites provide the earliest evidence of the use of pottery in the world?
 (A) Burzahom (B) Maski
 (C) Mehrgarh (D) Chopani- Mando

19. Gautham Buddha's mother belonged to
(A) Sakya clan (B) Maya clan
(C) Lichchavi clan (D) Koliya clan
20. The history of the Indo-Greeks has been reconstructed mostly with the help of
(A) Epigraphy (B) Calligraphy
(C) Numismatics (D) Paintings
21. Which is the first Palaeolithic site discovered in India
(A) Kethavaram (B) Pallavaram
(C) Ramavaram (D) Lakkavaram
22. Who discovered the Bhimbetka Rock Art site?
(A) A.C. Carlylle (B) V.S. Wakankar
(C) Heimendorff (D) None of the above
23. Athanasius Nikitin, the Russian traveler visited Vijayanagara during the reign of
(A) Devaraya I (B) Krishnadevaraya
(C) Achyutharaya (D) Sadasivaraya
24. The Bhakti Saint who belonged to the royal family of Mewar was
(A) Ramabai (B) Lakshmi bai
(C) Mirabai (D) Chaitanyabai
25. The first medieval ruler who propounded the 'Devi ne Theory of Kingship' was?
(A) Iltutmish (B) Babur
(C) Balban (D) Allauddin Khilji
26. The Syrian slave who became the Prime Minister of Ahmednagar was
(A) Malik Kafur (B) Mahmud Gawan
(C) Malik Amber (D) Mohabat Khan
27. Who among the following popularized Bhakti in Bengal?
(A) Ramanuja (B) Kabir
(C) Chaithanya (D) Vallabha

28. When did Vasco-da-gama came to India
(A) 1492 (B) 1429
(C) 1398 (D) 1542
29. Which of the Following has the largest dome in India
(A) Red Fort (B) Gol Gumbaj
(C) Golkonda Gumbaj (D) None of the above
30. The first Muslim Invasion on India was led by
(A) Mohammud of Ghazni (B) Mohammud of Ghori
(C) Mohammad of Madina (D) Timur
31. Who was the Guru of Kabor
(A) Namdev (B) Ramdev
(C) Ramanuja (D) Ramadas
32. The Delhi Sultan who established a department of Agriculture?
(A) Balban (B) Mohammed Bin Tughlaq
(C) Firoz Shah Tughlaq (D) Allaudin Khilji
33. The Varkari tradition flourished in
(A) Maharashtra (B) Gujarat
(C) Bengal (D) Orissa
34. The Lingayat sect was founded by
(A) Ramanuja (B) Kabir
(C) Basava (D) Tulsidas
35. The chief factor responsible for the growth of Imperialism during the 19th century was
(A) Economic backwardness of Asian countries
(B) Political weakness of Asian countries
(C) Growing ambition of England
(D) Rise of modern capitalist economy in Europe

36. The most important factor which determined European diplomacy from 1871 to 1914 was
- (A) The Anglo-Russian rivalry
 - (B) Rivalry between Germany and Russia
 - (C) Predominance of Germany in Central Europe
 - (D) Conflicts among the Balkan States
37. The first political revolution after 17th century took place in
- (A) Russia
 - (B) America
 - (C) India
 - (D) France
38. Operation Polo' was associated with the annexation of which one of the following Princely States into Indian Union?
- (A) Hyderabad
 - (B) Junagarh
 - (C) Kashmir
 - (D) Travancore
39. Ram Prasad Bismil was the person's name associated with
- (A) Alipore Conspiracy Case
 - (B) Kanpur Conspiracy Case
 - (C) Meerut Conspiracy Case
 - (D) Kakori Conspiracy Case
40. Which of the following demands was not the part of Prarthana Samaj?
- (A) Women Education
 - (B) Abolition of Untouchability
 - (C) Raising the age of marriage for boys and girls
 - (D) Widow remarriage
41. Which of the following state was first annexed by Lord Dalhousie under Doctrine of Lapse?
- (A) Satara
 - (B) Sambalpur
 - (C) Jhansi
 - (D) Nagpur
42. The term mirasidar refer to
- (A) Holder of hereditary land right
 - (B) Holder of cultivating right in land
 - (C) Holder of big estates
 - (D) Holder of right to share agriculture produce

43. The word *dastak* refer to
- (A) Permits issued by East India Company to goods for tax exemption
 - (B) Permits issued by East India Company for the transfer of goods
 - (C) Permits issued by East Indian Company for selling the goods in the local markets
 - (D) Permits issued by East India Company for exporting the goods
44. Who was Shahjehan Begum?
- (A) Queen of King Shah Jehan
 - (B) Ruler of Mughal Empire
 - (C) Ruler of Hyderabad
 - (D) Ruler of Bhopal
45. Who wrote *Humayun Namah*
- (A) Babar
 - (B) Gulbadan Begam
 - (C) Humayun
 - (D) Raziya Sultana
46. Among the following persons who wrote *Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh*
- (A) Nizam-ud-Din Ahmad
 - (B) Badauni
 - (C) Mutamad Khan
 - (D) Abdul Hamid Lahori
47. Which of the following revenue systems were Akbar's own innovations?
- (A) Batai
 - (B) Kankut
 - (C) Nasaq
 - (D) Zabti
48. Who among the following religious groups participated in the religious debates held at the Ibadat Khana during 1575-80?
- (A) Shias
 - (B) Sunnis
 - (C) Sufis
 - (D) Jainas
49. To whom Sivaji greatly indebted in the field of administrative reforms?
- (A) Sher Shah Sur
 - (B) Mahmud Gawan of Bahmani Kingdom
 - (C) Malik Amber of Ahmadnagar
 - (D) Akbar, the Great

50. *Laissez Faire* policy of the British in India aimed at
- (A) Establishing monopoly of the East India Company over Indian trade
 - (B) Removing all restrictions on the export of Indian handicrafts and cottage goods to England
 - (C) Exporting British capital to India in order to start modern industries here
 - (D) Removing all restrictions on the export of Indian raw materials to England and on the import of British manufactured goods into India
51. During which period did India properly witness the process of 'deindustrialisation' due to British economic policies?
- (A) 1600-1757
 - (B) 1757-1853
 - (C) 1813-1860
 - (D) 1860-1947
52. Warren Hastings' experiment of auctioning the right to collect revenue to the highest bidder is almost similar to
- (A) Poligar system of Vijayanagar Empire
 - (B) Iqta system of Delhi Sultans
 - (C) Jagir system of the Mughals
 - (D) Ijara system of the Mughals
53. Who was the founding member of Annales School in France
- (A) Fernand Braudal
 - (B) Marcel Mauss
 - (C) Marc Bloch
 - (D) Emile Durkheim
54. History is a science, no less and no more' was a phrase forwarded by whom?
- (A) Thomas Carlyle
 - (B) J.B. Bury
 - (C) E.H. Carr
 - (D) Francis Bacon
55. 'All history is contemporary history' was stated by whom?
- (A) Karl Marx
 - (B) Voltaire
 - (C) Lord Acton
 - (D) Croce

56. 'History is an unending dialogue between the present and the past' was one of the remarks of the following person?
- (A) R.G. Collingwood (B) Arthur Marwick
(C) Toynbee (D) E.H. Carr
57. Romantic idealism correlated the events of the past to a natural explanation of progress and continuity, which was profusely expressed in the writings of the following philosophers
- (A) Adam Smith, Voltaire & Montesquieu
(B) Herder, Kant and Hegel
(C) Vico, Descartes and Jean Bodin
(D) Karl Marx, Max Weber and Rousseau
58. *The Study of History* was written by one of the following writers
- (A) Arnold Toynbee (B) G.M. Trevelyan
(C) R.G. Collingwood (D) L. V. Ranke
59. 'Prolegomena to Universal History', a classic introduction to the Universal History was written by one of the following medieval writers
- (A) Amir Khusro (B) Abul Fazal
(C) Ibn Khaldun (D) Al-Biruni
60. *History of Aurangzeb* was written by whom?
- (A) R.C. Majumdar (B) J.N. Sarkar
(C) Nilakanta Sastry (D) V.A. Smith
61. Name the person who wrote the Biography of Raja Rammohun Roy?
- (A) Mary Carpenter (B) Annie Beasant
(C) Sarojini Naidu (D) Aruna Asaf Ali
62. *Komagata Maru* was a Japanese Steamer commissioned by Gurdit Singh to transport Indians to which of the following places?
- (A) Canada (B) Japan
(C) Singapore (D) Hongkong
63. The political organization established in 1838 in India was known as
- (A) British India Society (B) Bengal British India Society
(C) Settlers Association (D) Zamindary Association

64. Uplift of backward classes was the main programme of the
 (A) Prarthana Samaj (B) SatyaShodhakSamaj
 (C) Arya Samaj (D) Ramakrishna Mission
65. The first Indian ruler who defeated Mohammad of Ghor was
 (A) Mularaja II of Gujarat (B) Pruthviraj Chauhan of Delhi
 (C) Jayachandra of Kannauj (D) Parmaldeva of Bundelkhand
66. The word Kaniyatchikkaran when translated into Arabic was known as
 (A) Inamdar (B) Mirasidar
 (C) Zamindar (D) Jagirdar
67. Which of the following city was the capital of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?
 (A) Amritsar (B) Kapurthala
 (C) Patiala (D) Lahore
68. Who was the first Native ruler to become the part of subsidiary alliance?
 (A) The Nizam of Hyderabad (B) PeshwaBaji Rao II
 (C) The Nawab of Oudh (D) The King of Travancore
69. Who were the foreigners to start a first joint stock company to trade with India?
 (A) Portuguese (B) Dutch
 (C) French (D) None
70. The significance of Bengal Regulation of 1793 lies in the fact that
 (A) It provided for the establishment of the Supreme Court
 (B) It restricted the application of English law to Englishmen only
 (C) It accommodated the personal laws of Hindus and Muslims
 (D) It provided for the appointment of the Indian Law Commission
71. The Mansabdari system introduced by Akbar was actually borrowed from which of the following countries where the system existed
 (A) Turkey (B) Mongolia
 (C) Persia (D) Afghanistan

72. Among the following monuments which one is considered to be having the largest dome?
- (A) Jama Masjid
 (B) Tomb of Ghiyas-ud-din Tuglaq, Delhi
 (C) Tomb of Sher Shah, Sasaram
 (D) GolGumbaz, Bijapur
73. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?
- (A) Battle of Kharda – Nizam Vs East India Company
 (B) Battle of Wandiwash – French Vs East India Company
 (C) Battle of Buxar – Mir Jafar Vs Clive
 (D) Battle of Chelianwala – Dalhousie Vs Maratha
74. The council of ministers called as ashtapradhan existed during the period of
- (A) Cholas
 (B) Guptas
 (C) Vijayanagara
 (D) Marathas
75. The theory of 'Drain of Wealth' was propounded by
- (A) Gandhi
 (B) Tilak
 (C) Dadabhai Naoroji
 (D) Nehru
76. Abhinav Bharat, a secret society of revolutionaries, was organized by
- (A) Lala Lajpat Rai
 (B) Jai Prakash Narain
 (C) V.D. Savarkar
 (D) S.C. Bose
77. The Congress session which became memorable for its resolution on 'The Fundamental Rights and National Economic Programme' was
- (A) Bombay
 (B) Nagpur
 (C) Karachi
 (D) Lucknow
78. In which year Slavery was declared illegal in India
- (A) 1834
 (B) 1843
 (C) 1865
 (D) 1873

79. The Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act of 1856 was associated with
 (A) Pt. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (B) Vivekananda
 (C) Ramakrishna (D) B.G. Tilak
80. The Age of Consent Act (1891) prohibited the marriage of girls below the age of
 (A) 14 years (B) 12 years
 (C) 16 years (D) 18 years
81. Who wrote the book *The Indian War of Independence, 1857?*
 (A) B.G. Tilak (B) V.D. Savarkar
 (C) Lala Lajpat Roy (D) Annie Besant
82. The author of the famous book *What Congress and Gandhi have done to the Untouchables*
 (A) B.M. Malabari (B) Annie Besant
 (C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (D) R.G. Bhandarker
83. The great Trigonometrical Survey of India was started by
 (A) William Lambton (B) Alexander Cunningham
 (C) George Everest (D) James Prinsep
84. Which act authorized the British government to imprison any Indian without trial and conviction in a court of law?
 (A) Charter Act of 1909 (B) Government of India Act of 1919
 (C) Rowlatt Act of 1917 (D) Government of India Act of 1858
85. Name the revolutionary leader who organized the Chittagong armoury raid (1930)
 (A) Kudiram Bose (B) Lala Hardyal
 (C) Bhagat Singh (D) Surya Sen
86. *India wins freedom* is the autobiography of
 (A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Subhas Chandra Bose
 (C) Mahatma Gandhi (D) Abul Kalam Azad

87. Who wrote the Social Contract?
(A) Rousseau (B) Voltaire
(C) Montesquieu (D) Locke
88. *Chalo Delhi* was the call given during India's struggle for Independence by
(A) Indian National Congress (B) Indian National Army
(C) Muslim League (D) Congress Socialist Party
89. January 9(nine) of the year is celebrated as Pravasi Bharatya Divas (PBD) day in India to commemorate
(A) The day Gandhi returned from South Africa
(B) The day Gandhi launched Satyagraha in South Africa
(C) The day Gandhi was first arrested in South Africa
(D) The Day Gandhi landed in South Africa to fight Apartheid
90. Who among the following governor general was responsible for the suppression of Human Sacrifice in India?
(A) Lord Wellesley (B) Lord Dalhousie
(C) Lord Cornwallis (D) Lord Minto I
91. When did Jawaharlal Nehru form the Interim Government?
(A) 2nd August, 1946 (B) 2nd September, 1946
(C) 2nd September 1945 (D) None
92. 'Do or Die', one of the most forceful slogans of India's freedom struggle, was given by
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(C) Gandhi (D) Subhash Chandra Bose
93. The first President of the Indian National Congress was
(A) Surendranath Banerjee (B) Dadabhai Naoroji
(C) W.C. Banerjee (D) W.C. Wacha
94. The Communist Party of India was started in the year
(A) 1920 (B) 1930
(C) 1925 (D) 1935

95. The famous 'Quit India' Resolution was passed at
(A) Bombay session (B) Calcutta session
(C) Madras session (D) Delhi session
96. Anandmath was written by Bankin Chandra Chattopadhyah in the year
(A) 1882 (B) 1892
(C) 1858 (D) 1868
97. The British government in India had appointed the Hunter Commission in 1882 to review the progress of
(A) Finance (B) Education
(C) Political conditions (D) Law
98. The year in which the agitation against the Rowlatt Acts was started
(A) 1917 (B) 1918
(C) 1929 (D) 1919
99. Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan started the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College in Aligarh in
(A) 1875 (B) 1895
(C) 1885 (D) 1905
100. Who has written the book Discovery of India?
(A) M.K. Gandhi (B) Vallabhai Patel
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru (D) C. Rajagopalachari
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