

D 102498

(Pages : 16)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

P.G. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024

HISTORY

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 400 Marks

Each question carries 4 marks.

1 mark will be deducted for each wrong answer.

1. The conversation between Nagasena and Menander-I related to Buddhism is recorded in which book ?
(A) *Milindapanho.* (B) *Panhomenanda.*
(C) *Nagapanho.* (D) *Menandapanho.*
2. The earliest evidence of Banking transactions in India comes from _____.
(A) Vedic Era. (B) Maurya Era.
(C) Gupta Era. (D) Medieval India.
3. The *Gufkral* prehistoric site is located in which state of India ?
(A) Rajasthan. (B) Jammu and Kashmir.
(C) Karnataka. (D) Uttarakhand.
4. King Ashvapati of the *Upanishadic* Age was the ruler of which among the following Kingdoms ?
(A) *Kekaya.* (B) *Matsya.*
(C) *Panchala.* (D) *Sursena.*
5. Simuka was the founder of which among the following dynasty ?
(A) *Satavahana.* (B) *Kadamba.*
(C) Ganga. (D) *Kakatiya.*
6. In which of the following stone ages, Microliths were commonly found ?
(A) Neolithic. (B) Mesolithic.
(C) Paleolithic. (D) Upper Paleolithic.

Turn over

7. Which of the following metals were known to the Later Vedic people ?

1 Tin.

2 Lead.

3 Silver.

4 Bronze.

Select the correct option from the codes given below :

(A) Only 1 and 2.

(B) Only 2 and 3.

(C) Only 1, 2 and 3.

(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4.

8. 'Followers of the way of life' term is associated with which of the following ?

(A) Hinduism.

(B) Buddhism.

(C) Jainism.

(D) Ajivikas.

9. Which of the following inscription mentions the site of all 14 Major Rock Edicts as well as two separate Kalinga edicts ?

(A) *Sannati* Inscription.

(B) *Saugaura* Copper Plate Inscription.

(C) *Rummindei* Inscription.

(D) *Nigali Sagar* Inscription.

10. Which of the following statements is correct about the *Mantriparishad* in the Mauryan administration ?

1 They advised the king in matters of administration.

2 It exercised great influence in the appointment of governors, viceroys, deputy governors, treasurers, generals, admirals, judges, chief magistrates, and other high officials.

3 The *Mantriparishad* was a very influential body.

Select the correct option from the codes given below :

(A) Only 1.

(B) Only 2.

(C) Only 1 and 3.

(D) 1, 2 and 3.

11. During the reign of which of the following kings, the temple of Sangamesvara at Pattadakal in Bijapur District was constructed ?
- (A) Vijayaditya. (B) Vikramaditya I.
(C) Vikramaditya II. (D) Pulakesin II.
12. Which of the following Pallava Kings set up the capital at Kanchi ?
- (A) Shivaskandavarman. (B) Narasimhavarman I.
(C) Simhavishnu. (D) Mahendravarman.
13. During the reign of which of the following kings, the Chinese traveller Xuan zang visited Kanchipuram ?
- (A) Maravarman Rajasimha I. (B) Arikesary Maravamian.
(C) Seliyan Sendan. (D) Koccadiyan Ranadhira.
14. The first Sangam was founded by which of the following ?
- (A) Tolkappiyar. (B) Sage Agastya.
(C) Kapilar. (D) None of the above.
15. A lot of beads were discovered from Mohenjo-Daro in Indus Valley Civilization. Most of these beads were made of ?
- (A) Terracota. (B) Jasper.
(C) Lapis. (D) Steatite.
16. Which state was given to Chandragupta I got in dowry by Lichhavis ?
- (A) Ujjain. (B) Prayaga.
(C) Saketa. (D) Pataliputra.
17. Which school of Indian art is also known as the Greco-Roman- Buddhist art school ?
- (A) Mauryan. (B) Gandhara.
(C) Shunga. (D) Gupta.

18. What was the capital of Chola Kings ?
- (A) Tanjore. (B) Kanchi.
(C) Madurai. (D) Trichirapally.
19. Which caves are a series of sculpted caves situated at Mumbai Harbour ?
- (A) Ajanta. (B) Ellora.
(C) Elephanta. (D) Badami.
20. In which place the Neolithic site Burzahom is located ?
- (A) Jammu and Kashmir. (B) Karnataka.
(C) Goa. (D) Mizoram.

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions from 21-24.

According to Romila Thapar the republics grew out of monarchies. According to her the more independent Aryans rebelled against monarchical rule and established republics which were more in keeping with tribal traditions. While some say republics predated monarchies. In ancient India, these republics were given the term Gana and Sangha. According to Panini, the terms 'Samgha' and 'Gana' had the same meaning. He gives a lot of valuable information about these Sangha. The *Arthashastra* of Kautilya mentions a number of republics including those of *Lichchavikas*, the *Vrijikas*, the *Kuru*, the *Panchala*, the *Kamboj*, etc. The most prominent and powerful of these republics was that of Lichchavis. It had its capital at Vaishali. Even the Greek writers are of the opinion that a large number of republics existed in India at the time of Alexander's invasion. The Buddhist literature is another important source of these republics. It refers to a large number of republics which covered the area to the east of the kingdoms of *kosala* and *Kaushambi* and to the west of Anga, to the north of Magadha and the south of the Himalayas. These Republican States where the shakyas, the Koliyas, the Lichchavis, the Videhas, the Mallas, the Moriyas, the Bulis, the Bhaggas.

21. Which of the following statement is TRUE based on the passage ?
- (A) The Indian federal system is grew out of the early monarchies.
(B) The Republican form of India grew out of these early monarchies.
(C) The Indian democracy grew out of the early monarchies.
(D) The Parliamentary form of India grew out of the early monarchies.

22. The Arthasasthra of Kautilya speaks about which of the following republics of ancient India :
- (A) Kuru. (B) Panchala.
(C) Kamboj. (D) All of the above.
23. Who said the republics grew out of the Monarchies :
- (A) Bipan Chandra. (B) Romila Thapar.
(C) K P Jayaswal. (D) None of these.
24. Buddhist literature refers which of the following republics of ancient India :
- (A) Kosala. (B) Kaushambi.
(C) Anga. (D) All of these.
25. 'Padshah-nama' written by Abdul Hamid Lahori, is the official visual history giving a detailed account of the reign of which of the following Mughal Emperor ?
- (A) Babur. (B) Jahanagir.
(C) Shah Jahan. (D) Aurangzeb.
26. Who was Sultan of Delhi Sultanate when Timur invaded India in 1398 ?
- (A) Mahmud Shah Tughluq. (B) Jalal ud din Firuz Khilji.
(C) Aram Shah. (D) Ghiyas-ud-din Balban.
27. A manuscript titled "Sarab Gutaka" is ascribed to which among the following mystics ?
- (A) Bhagat Pipa. (B) Surdas.
(C) Bhagat Trilochan. (D) Bhagat Namdev.
28. Who among the following is considered to be the teacher of Amir Khusro ?
- (A) Moinuddin Chishti. (B) Baba Farid.
(C) Nizamuddin Auliya. (D) Bakhtiyar Kaki.
29. Who among the following composed *Ananga* ?
- (A) Kabir. (B) Gyaneshwar.
(C) Tukaram. (D) Raidasa.

30. In whose times the Mughal Empire reached its territorial climax ?
- (A) Akbar. (B) Shah Jahan.
(C) Aurangzeb. (D) Bahadur Shah I.
31. The first invasion of India by Mahmud of Ghazni was took place in ?
- (A) 1000 A.D. (B) 1001 A.D.
(C) 1003 A.D. (D) 1005 A.D.
32. With reference to Sultanate era, the terms *amil*, *karkun* and *mutasararif* stand for :—
- (A) Clerks of revenue department.
(B) Revenue administrator.
(C) Army soldier.
(D) Assistant of army official.
33. Which of the following authors wrote *Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi* ?
- (A) Hamdullah Mastauti Qazwini.
(B) Ziyauddin Barani.
(C) Ibn-ul-Asir.
(D) Muhammad Bihamad Khani.
34. Which of the following was / were included among the four separate markets established in Delhi by Alauddin Khilji ?
- (A) Grain Market.
(B) Cloth and Groceries Market.
(C) Market for Horses and Slaves.
(D) All of the above.
35. Who headed the 'pargana' in the Sultanate period ?
- (A) Walis. (B) Shiqdar.
(C) Bhukti. (D) Amil.

36. Harihara I and Bukka Raya I, who founded the Sangama dynasty, were originally feudatories of _____ ?
- (A) Kakatiyas. (B) Rashtrakutas.
(C) Cholas. (D) Chalukyas.
37. Which of the following assumed the title Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah ?
- (A) Muhammad Shah I. (B) Taj-ud-din Firoz Shah.
(C) Ahmah Shah Wali. (D) Hasan Gangu.
38. Every province under the rule of Bahamani kingdom was headed by which of the following ?
- (A) Tarafdar. (B) Afaqis.
(C) Sadar-i-jahan. (D) Wazir.
39. Which of the following gave Sher Shah Suri the title of Sher Khan for his bravery ?
- (A) Malik Mohammad Jaysi. (B) Bahar Khan Lohani.
(C) Islam Shah. (D) None of the above.
40. Which of the following was the village headman ?
- (A) *Patwari*. (B) *Muqaddam*.
(C) *Qiladar*. (D) *Mutasaddi*.
41. Which of the following were given to Muslim nobles in their family towns or place of birth ?
- (A) *Watan Jagirs*. (B) *Tankha Jagirs*
(C) *Mashrut Jagirs* (D) *Altamgha Jagirs*
42. Abul Fazl was murdered by which of the following ruler ?
- (A) Bir Singh Bundela. (B) Amar singh.
(C) Maharana Pratap. (D) None of the above.
43. Akbar bestowed which of the following with the title of Diwan-i- Ashraf ?
- (A) Salim Chisti. (B) Abul Fazl.
(C) Raja Todar Mal. (D) Sheikh Muinuddin Chisti.

44. Treaty of Purandar was signed between Shivaji and _____ ?

(A) Diler Khan.

(B) Adil Shah.

(C) Jai Singh.

(D) Afzal Khan.

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions from 45-48.

The overseas trade of India during the medieval period was carrying on with Western Asia. The Indian merchandise was carried along the Persian Gulf, where from by overland route through Mesopotamia to the Mediterranean coast. The second route was through the red Sea ports to Egypt and thence to the Mediterranean coast. The merchandise was thereafter distributed to West European countries by the Venetian and Italian merchants. From Iban Batutah we learn that in the early part of the 14th century Ormuz was the entry port of the trade from Hind. Indian merchandise was carried from Ormuz to Iraq and Khurasan. Aden was the port where the Indian ships arrived from Cambay, Thana, Quilon, Calicut, Fandarina, Shaliyat, Mangalore, Fakanor, Hinawar, Sindabur and so forth. A colony of Indian merchants grew up in Aden. India's foreign trade both overland and overseas was truly an international enterprise. Although the Arabs were the dominant partners in the Indian overseas, they had been by no means ousted by Indian traders, viz. the Tamils and Gujaratis.

45. Who said in the early part of the 14th century Ormuz was the entry port of the trade from Hind ?

(A) Marco Polo.

(B) Megasthenes.

(C) Nicolo Conti.

(D) Iban Batutah.

46. Which of the following statement is TRUE based on the passage ?

(A) India's foreign trade was truly international.

(B) India's foreign trade was truly local.

(C) Both (A) and (B) are correct.

(D) Only (B) is the correct answer.

47. In which port ships from Indian Ports like Cambay, Thana, Quilon, etc arrived ?

(A) Aden.

(B) Ormuz.

(C) Persian Gulf.

(D) None of these.

48. Who distributed the Indian merchandise to West European countries ?
- (A) Venetian merchants. (B) Italian merchants.
(C) Both (A) and (B). (D) None of the above.
49. Which among the following was the First Revolutionary organization of Bengal ?
- (A) Anushilan Samiti. (B) Jugantar Party.
(C) India House. (D) Hindustan Socialist Party.
50. To do something for the Indigo Planters, who among the following persuaded Mahatma Gandhi to come to Champaran ?
- (A) Rajkumar Shukla. (B) Mahadev Desai.
(C) Brij Kishore. (D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
51. Which among the following cities saw the first instance of Satyagraha in India ?
- (A) Champaran. (B) Ahmedabad.
(C) Kheda. (D) Surat.
52. Who among the following said that "The Rowlatt Act is a Preventive Murder" ?
- (A) Edwin Samuel Montagu. (B) Jawahar Lal Nehru.
(C) Lala Lajpat Rai. (D) Mahatma Gandhi.
53. Who among the following did not vehemently protest the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement after the Chauri-Chaura Incident ?
- (A) Motilal Nehru. (B) Jawahar Lal Nehru.
(C) Subhash Chandra Bose. (D) C R Das.
54. Which among the following was the immediate cause of Quit India Movement ?
- (A) Failure of Cripps Mission. (B) Arrest of Mahatma Gandhi.
(C) Failure of August Offer. (D) Withdrawal of British from South East Asia.

55. Who among the following was the first Non-Congress chief minister of India ?
- (A) E.M.S Naboodiripad. (B) Shankar Dayal Sharma.
(C) NG Ranga. (D) Indulal Yagnik.
56. Who among the following was the head of the Arbitral Tribunal set up at the time of India's independence ?
- (A) William Lloyd Roots. (B) Edward Percy Smith.
(C) William Patrick Spens. (D) C Radcliffe.
57. Who among the following gave, the safety- valve theory for Indian National Congress ?
- (A) Lala Lajpat Rai. (B) M.N Roy.
(C) Bipinchandra Pal. (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
58. Who among the following was the president of the British Indian Association that was founded in 1851 ?
- (A) Dwarkanath Tagore. (B) Prasanna Kumar.
(C) Radhakant Deb. (D) Debendranath Tagore.
59. Who among the following is called the father of Nationalism in India ?
- (A) Dadabhai Naoroji. (B) Mahatma Gandhi.
(C) Raja Rammohan Roy. (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
60. Which among the following organizations published the journal called Indian Sociologists ?
- (A) India House.
(B) Ghadar Party.
(C) British Indian Association.
(D) Berlin Committee.
61. Who among the following was the founder of the Paris Indian Society ?
- (A) Bhikaji Kama. (B) Lala Hardayal.
(C) Taraknath. (D) S R Rana.

62. Who among the following founded the Depressed Classes Mission of India ?
- (A) Vitthal Ramji Shinde. (B) Annabhau Sathe.
(C) Shantabai Kamble. (D) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar.
63. Which among the following is called Magnacarta of English education ?
- (A) Minute on Indian Education by Lord Macaulay.
(B) Wood's Despatch.
(C) Hartog Committee Report.
(D) None of above.
64. Under which among the following acts, Civil Services started in India ?
- (A) Charter Act 1793. (B) Charter Act 1833.
(C) Charter Act 1853. (D) Charter Act 1813.
65. In which year, Land Holder's society was established in India ?
- (A) 1838. (B) 1850.
(C) 1828. (D) 1806.
66. In which country Indian Independence Committee was formed during British Era ?
- (A) Germany. (B) U.S.A.
(C) France. (D) UK.
67. What was the name of the first newspaper to announce the partition of Bengal on July 6th 1905 ?
- (A) Sanjivani. (B) Anandabazar Patrika.
(C) Swaraj. (D) Kalantar.
68. Which Indian mass movement began with the famous 'Dandi March' of Mahatma Gandhi ?
- (A) Civil Disobedience Movement.
(B) Quit India Movement.
(C) Non-Co-operation Movement.
(D) *Khilafat* Movement.

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions from 69-72

In the south and Southwest India there were no zamindars with the large estates with whom the settlement could be made by the company. Many British officials believed that the permanent settlement put the company to a financial loss as it could not raise the demand of revenue. Some of them also argued that the permanent settlement was oppressive to the cultivator as they were left to the mercy of the zamindars. A few held that a direct settlement with the cultivators would mean continuation of the affairs that had existed in the past. The Ryotwari system was first introduced in Madras presidency by Thomas Munro and Captain Head and then it was gradually extended to Maharashtra, East Bengal and portions of Assam and Coorg. Under this system every registered holder of land was recognised as proprietor of land and was held responsible for direct payment of land revenue to the state. He had the right to sublet his land holdings to transfer, mortgage or sell it. *The Ryotwari* system protected neither the rights of the cultivators nor put them to any financial gain.

69. Who introduced the Ryotwari system in Madras presidency ?

- (A) Captain Head.
- (B) Thomas Munro.
- (C) Both (A) and (B).
- (D) None of the above.

70. Which of the following statement is TRUE based on the passage ?

- (A) Under the Ryotwari system no registered holder of land was recognised as proprietor of land.
- (B) Under the Ryotwari system every registered holder of land was recognised as proprietor of land.
- (C) Under the Ryotwari system holder of land was recognised as proprietor of land.
- (D) None of these.

71. In which part of India Ryotwari system was first introduced ?

- (A) Bombay.
- (B) Madras.
- (C) Bengal.
- (D) Delhi.

72. Which of the following statement is FALSE based on the passage ?

- (A) Some of the British officials argued that the permanent settlement was oppressive to the cultivator.
- (B) Some British officials believed that the permanent settlement put the company to a financial loss.
- (C) In Ryotwari settlement every registered holder of land was recognised as proprietor of land and was held responsible for direct payment of land revenue to the state.
- (D) No registered holder of land had the right to sublet his land holdings to transfer, mortgage or sell it.

73. The book Keralam Malayalikalude Mathrubhumi was written by :

- (A) E.M.S.Namboothiripad. (B) Elamkulam Kunjan Pillai.
- (C) K.P.Padmanabha Menon. (D) A. Sreedhara Menon.

74. First Malayalam dictionary was compiled by _____.

- (A) Hermen Gundert.
- (B) Srikandeswaram Padmanabha Pillai.
- (C) Vallathol.
- (D) None of these.

75. Attitigal Rebellion was broke out in _____ year.

- (A) 1721. (B) 1728.
- (C) 1815. (D) 1803.

76. Who among the following is the only person from Kerala to become President of Indian National Congress ?

- (A) C. Sankaran Nair. (B) G.P.Pillai.
- (C) K Madhavan Nair. (D) Gopala Menon.

77. The first recorded history of Kerala seems inside the inscriptions of _____.
- (A) Bindusara. (B) Ashoka.
(C) Pulakesin. (D) Raja Raja Chola.
78. *Vazhappalli* inscription is associated with which Chera ruler ?
- (A) Rajasekhara. (B) Sthanu Ravi.
(C) Bhaskara Ravi. (D) Indukotha.
79. Owner of *Swadeshabhimani* edited by K Ramakrishna Pillai ?
- (A) C V Kunjiraman. (B) K kelappan.
(C) Dr. Palpu. (D) Vakkom Abdul Khadir Maulavi.
80. Jewish copper plate mentions _____ Jew as the leader of *Anchuvannam*.
- (A) Joseph rabban. (B) Mar Sapir Iso.
(C) Suleiman. (D) Ibn Battuta.
81. The pre-historic site Marayur located in which district :
- (A) Edukki. (B) Ernakulum.
(C) Kollam. (D) Thiruvananthapuram.
82. Sankara Narayana was the court astronomer of _____ ruler.
- (A) Rajasekhara. (B) Sthanu Ravi.
(C) Iravi Varman. (D) Udaya Marthanda.
83. The first Catholic Sanskrit School was set up in 1846 under the leadership of :
- (A) St. Augustine. (B) Father Vadakkan.
(C) Father John Joseph. (D) Kuriakose Elias Chavara.
84. The *Thiruvilangadu* plates of _____ refer to the Chola raids on Vizhinjam.
- (A) Rajendra Chola. (B) Ravi Varma Kulasekhara.
(C) H.D. Sankalia. (D) Marthanda Varma.

85. The book *Brahmin Settlements* of Kerala written by _____.
(A) MGS Narayanan. (B) Kcsavan Veluthat.
(C) K N Ganesh. (D) E M S Namboothirippad.
86. The Malayalam work *Unnunili Sandesam* contains the earliest reference to :—
(A) Koodiyattam. (B) Kathakali.
(C) Padhakom. (D) Theyyam.
87. Who was the founder of historical materialism ?
(A) Marx. (B) Hegel.
(C) Herder. (D) Voltaire.
88. Who wrote the work *Madness and civilization* :
(A) Jenkins. (B) Marx.
(C) Fucault. (D) Lerner.
89. *Annales* school of historiography emerged in :
(A) England. (B) U.S.A.
(C) France. (D) Germany.
90. The book *Tuhafat-ul-Mujahiddin* was written by :
(A) Sheik Sainuddin. (B) Sulaiman.
(C) Ibn Battuta. (D) None of the above.
91. Who popularised the *Great man theory* ?
(A) Bury. (B) Carlyle.
(C) Croce. (D) Hegel.
92. In which year Subaltern historiography started in India :
(A) 1960s. (B) 1980s.
(C) 1970s. (D) 1990.

93. Who was the patron of Abul Fazal ?
(A) Akbar. (B) Jahangir.
(C) Babar. (D) Sher sha.
94. History derived from the Greek word ————. (A) Istoria. (B) Tarik.
(C) Isnad. (D) None of these.
95. Tarik -i-ferishta is the work of ————. (A) Muhammed qasim ferishta.
(B) Muhammed bin Thughlaq .
(C) Balban.
96. Who is the father of Positivism. (A) Comte. (B) Marx.
(C) Hegel. (D) Vico.
97. Who wrote the book *New science* ? (A) Vico. (B) Descartes.
(C) Bacon. (D) Comte.
98. Gerda Lerner was specialised in which of the following area ? (A) Women's Studies. (B) Cultural History.
(C) Ecological Studies (D) Anthropology.
99. Tarikh -i- firoz shahi is written by ————. (A) Barani. (B) Kalhana.
(C) Ferishta. (D) Abul fazal.
100. In which year *Archaeology of knowledge* was published : (A) 1969. (B) 1989.
(C) 1789. (D) 1769.