

P.G./INTEGRATED P.G. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023**HISTORY**

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 400 Marks

*Each question carries 4 marks.**1 mark will be deducted for each wrong answer.*

1. Which *one* of the following site is the largest Mesolithic habitation site ?
(a) Kolar. (b) Bagor.
(c) Banahalli. (d) Paiyampalli.
2. The tax which the king's used to collect from the people in the Vedic period was known as :
(a) Bali. (b) Vidanta.
(c) Varman. (d) Kara.
3. Which one of the following symbols do not appear on the early *punch-marked* coins ?
(a) Hills. (b) Reptiles.
(c) Trees. (d) Brahmanical Goddess.
4. Which of the following was the most renowned Buddhist scholar of Indian origin to propagate Madhyamika Buddhism in China ?
(a) Paramartha. (b) Bodhidharma.
(c) Kumarajiva. (d) Bodhivuci.
5. *Kaverippumpattinam* was known by various names such as :
(I) Puhar (II) Kakandi (III) Sampati (IV) Vanji.
(a) I and II. (b) II and III.
(c) I, II and III. (d) All.
6. Who wrote *Lakhuhashkariyavyakhya* ?
(a) Aryabhatta. (b) Sankaranarayana.
(c) Kulasekhara Alwar. (d) Bhasa.

Turn over

7. Which of the following was translated into Bengali by Krittivasa ?
- (a) Mahabharatha. (b) ☒ Ramayana.
(c) Vishnupurana. (d) Bhagavat Gita.
8. The first early medieval dynasty to use Hindi in Devanagari script in its epigraphs was the :
- (a) Chauhan. (b) Gahadavala.
(c) ☒ Chandella. (d) Paramara.
9. Sohan Culture is otherwise known as :
- (a) ☒ Palaeolithic Culture. (b) Mesolithic Culture.
(c) Neolithic Culture. (d) Chalcolithic Culture.
10. Horse remains are found at :
- (a) ☒ Surkotada. (b) Kalibangan.
(c) Dholavira. (d) Manda.
11. The famous 'frog hymn in the *Rigveda* throws light on the Vedic ——— system.
- (a) Sacrificial System. (b) Ecological System.
(c) ☒ Education System. (d) Agricultural System.
12. Which of the following person donated the Jetavana to the Buddha ?
- (a) ☒ Anathapindika of Shravasti. (b) Ajatasatru of Magadha.
(c) Pradyota of Avanti. (d) Saddalaputta of Varanasi.
13. To which of the following schools of art do the earliest images of the Buddha in human form belong ?
- (a) Mathura. (b) ☒ Gandhara.
(c) Pala. (d) Gupta.
14. Which one of the following sites has supposedly yielded a dock ?
- (a) Arikamedu. (b) Nattamedu.
(c) Kanchipuram. (d) ☒ Kilaiyur.

15. In which of the following sects was Bindusara interested ?
- (a) Buddhism. (b) Jainism.
(c) Ajivikas. (d) Lokayata.
16. Gautama Buddha delivered his first sermon at :
- (a) Kosala. (b) Kushinagar.
(c) Sarnath. (d) Bodh Gaya.
17. The ploughed land in the Vedic period was termed as :
- (a) Yava. (b) Dhanya.
(c) Urvara. (d) None of these.
18. Ashoka's *Dhamma* was basically :
- (a) Social and ethical concept.
(b) Religious concept.
(c) Secular approach to socio-religious problems.
(d) All the above
19. Which of the following Gupta inscription gives the most decisive argument in favour of the exclusive state ownership of land :
- (a) Paharpur copper plate.
(b) Eran stone inscription.
(c) Indore copper plate.
(d) Bhitari pillar inscription.

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions 20 - 23 :

The most authentic source of Mauryan history is the epigraphical evidence. The edicts of Ashoka are the oldest the best preserved and the most precisely dated epigraphic records of India. The inscriptions were engraved on rocks, boulders, cave walls and pillars of stone. The inscriptions of Ashoka are of two kinds. The smaller group consists of declaration of the King as a lay

Buddhist. These describe his own acceptance of Buddhism and his relationship with the *sankha*. The second group of important inscriptions consist of major and minor rock edicts and pillar edicts. They describe his famous policy of *Dhamma*. These inscriptions were installed in prominent places either near towns or on important trade and travel routes or in the proximity of religious centres and polaces of religious importance. A series of 14 major rock edicts of Ashoka inscribed on large buoulders were discovered from the places like Girnar, Kalsi, Maski, Yeragundi, Manschra, Sopara etc.

20. The Mauryan inscriptions were engraved on :

- (a) Rocks.
- (b) Boulders.
- (c) Cave walls.
- ☒ (d) All of the above.

21. As per the passage Ashoka's major and minor rock edicts describe.

- ☒ (a) His policy of *Dhamma*.
- (b) His administration.
- (c) His exploits.
- (d) His eulogies.

22. Which of the following is FALSE statement :

- ☒ (A) Ashoka's inscriptions were installed in Coastal regions.
- (B) Ashoka's inscriptions were installed near towns.
- (C) Ashoka's inscriptions were installed in trade routes.
- (D) Ashoka's inscriptions were installed in the proximity of religious centres.

23. Major rock edicts of Ashoka inscribed on large boulders were not discovered from the following place :

- (a) Girnar.
- (b) Yeragundi.
- (c) Sopara.
- ☒ (d) Kanchipur.

24. The first battle of Paniput was fought between ?

- (a) Akbar and Hemu.
- (b) Akbar and Maharana Pratab.
- ☒ (c) Babur and Ibrahim Lodi.
- (d) Babar and Rana Saga.

25. Which of the following Sultans tried to organize the army on the decimal system on the Mongol pattern ?
- (a) Ghiyasuddin Balban. (b) Alauddin Khalji.
(c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq. (d) Firuz Tughlaq.
26. Under the *Zabti* system the most fertile land was classified as :
- (a) Polaj. (b) Parauti.
(c) Chachar. (d) Banjar.
27. The *Buland Darwaza* to the Jama Masjid in Fatepur Sikri was built by Akabar to commemorate his victory of :
- (a) Khandesh. (b) Ahmad Nagar.
(c) Gujarat. (d) Berar.
28. What was the unit of measurement of land in the Maratha domain ?
- (a) Tanab. (b) Jarib.
(c) Kathi. (d) Datari bigha.
29. Which building was not built by Akbar :
- (a) Jodhabai Palace. (b) Moti Masjid.
(c) Sultana Mahal. (d) Panch Mahal.
30. Where did Jahangir defeated Khusru?
- (a) Karachi. (b) Lahore.
(c) Agra. (d) Amritsar.
31. On which type of painting Akbar paid his attention most ?
- (a) Natural. (b) Religious.
(c) Fresco. (d) Pietra Dura.
32. Who wrote *Kitabul Hindi* ?
- (a) Utbi. (b) Alberuni.
(c) Almasudi. (d) All the above.

33. *Shah Namah* is written by ?
- (a) Ibn Battuta. (b) Hasan Nizami.
(c) Firdausi. (d) Isami.
34. *Abwabs* were _____.
- (a) Religious taxes.
(b) Toll taxes.
(c) Miscellaneous kinds of taxes like the house taxes, grazing tax, irrigation taxes.
(d) Taxes on merchandise and custom duties.
35. The Turkish commander who conquered Bihar and Bengal was ?
- (a) Mohammad of Ghur.
(b) Qutb ud din Aibak.
(c) Ikhtiyar-ud-din Muhammad.
(d) Bhaktiyar Khalji.
36. The first sultan to adopt the principle of measurement of cultivable land for determining land revenue ?
- (a) Iltutmish. (b) Balban.
(c) Alauddin Khalji. (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq.
37. During the medieval period Crown lands were known as :
- (a) Khalisa. (b) Milk.
(c) Inam. (d) Waqf.
38. To which of the following kingdoms did Chand Bibi belong ?
- (a) Berar. (b) Bijapur
(c) Ahmadnagar. (d) Golconda
39. Who founded the slave dynasty in India ?
- (a) Balban. (b) Iltutmish.
(c) Muhammad of Ghor. (d) Qutbuddin Aibak.

40. Which Sultan of Delhi brought Ashoka's pillar to Delhi ?
(a) Jalaluddin Khilji. (b) Qutabuddin Aibak.
(c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq. (d) Mohammad Bin Tughlaq.
41. Who introduced the famous Persian festival of Nauroz ?
(a) Firoz Tughlaq. (b) Iltumsh.
(c) Balban. (d) Alauddin Khilji.
42. Which ruler of Delhi Sultanate banned the export of slaves from India ?
(a) Alauddin Khilji. (b) Sikandar Lodi.
(c) Muhammad Tughlaq. (d) Firoz Tughlaq.
43. Who founded the city of Thuglaqabad near Delhi ?
(a) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq.
(b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq.
(c) Tughlaq Shah.
(d) Firoz Tughlaq.

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions from 44 - 47 :

Babar and Humayun allowed the land revenue system of the sultanate period to remain in existence and generally collected revenue on the basis of the old records without surveying the land and ascertaining the actual produce of the soil. Akbar was the founder of the Mughal revenue system, which he evolved through experiments and that continued till 1585. In the beginning he adopted Sher Shah's system in which the cultivated area was measured and a crop rate was drawn up fixing the dues of the peasant crop -wise on the productivity of land. The state's share was one third of the produce. This schedule was converted every year into a central schedule of prices. But it was soon found that the fixing of Central schedule of prices often led to the considerable delays and resulted in great hardships to the peasantry. Since the prices fixed were generally those prevailing at the imperial court, and thus were higher than in the countryside, the peasants had to part with a large share of their produce.

44. Who was the founder of Mughal Revenue system ?
(a) Babar. (b) Humayun.
(c) Akbar. (d) Jahangir.

Turn over

45. According to the Mughal revenue system the state share of the produce was :
- (a) One tenth. (b) One Sixth.
(c) One third. (d) One fourth.
46. In the beginning the Mughals adopted which ruler's revenue system ?
- (a) Qutbuddin Aibak. (b) Firuz Shah Tughlaq.
(c) Sher Shah. (d) Alauddin Khalji.
47. Read the passage carefully and find out the FALSE statement.
- (a) The first two Mughal emperors allowed the land revenue system of the sultanate period to remain in existence.
(b) The prices fixed were generally those prevailing at the imperial court.
(c) Fixing of Central schedule of prices often led to the considerable delays.
(d) According to the system followed by Sher Shah the cultivated area was not measured and a crop rate was drawn up fixing the dues of the peasant crop - wise on the productivity of land.
48. The year of the foundation of the Women's Indian Association (WIA) is ?
- (a) 1947. (b) 1937.
(c) 1927. (d) 1917.
49. By the Act of 1858, India was to be governed under whom ?
- (a) By the Company.
(b) In the name of the Crown.
(c) By a Board of Directors.
(d) In the name of Governor-General of India.
50. The *Ghadar Party* was founded (November 1913) in San Francisco USA by ?
- (a) Madam Bhikaji Cama. (b) Lala Har Dayal.
(c) Shyamji Krishana Verma. (d) Both (a) and (b) above.
51. Who started the first English newspaper in India ?
- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak. (b) Raja Rammohan Roy.
(c) A. Hickey. (d) Lord William Bentinck.

52. The most Important feature of the Government of India Act of 1919 was ?
- (a) Enlargement of Indian Councils.
 - (b) Provision for direct election.
 - (c) Dyarchy in the Provinces.
 - ☒ (d) All of the above.
53. Who threw two bombs on the Door of the Central Assembly in New Delhi on April 8, 1929 ?
- (a) Bhagat Singh.
 - (b) Batukeshwar Dutt.
 - (c) Raj Guru.
 - ☒ (d) Both (a) and (b) above.
54. During the first Carnatic War, the French Governor-General of Pondicherry was ?
- (a) La Bourdonnais.
 - (b) Captain Paradise.
 - ☒ (c) Dupleix.
 - (d) Count-de-Lally.
55. The Prime causes of the 1857 mutiny did not include ?
- (a) The new system of education.
 - (b) The Widow Remarriage Act.
 - (c) The despatch of Indian Sepoys to Afghanistan.
 - ☒ (d) Laws forbidding intermarriages between Indians and the British.
56. Who is the author of *Vande Mataram* ?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi.
 - (b) Rabindranath Tagore.
 - ☒ (c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.
 - (d) Sarat Chandra Chatterjee.
57. The most Important feature of the Government of India Act of 1919 was :
- (a) Enlargement of Indian Councils.
 - (b) Provision for direct election
 - (c) Dyarchy in the Provinces.
 - ☒ (d) All the above.

58. *Sathya Shodhak Samaj* was founded by :

☒ (a) Jyothiba Phule.

(b) Atmaram Pandurang.

(c) M. G. Ranade.

(d) R. G. Bhandarkar.

59. The first Indian who was elected to the leadership of the Communist International was :

(a) S. A. Dange.

(b) S. S. Joshi.

☒ (c) M. N. Roy.

(d) P. C. Joshi.

60. Who had founded the Deccan Educational Society ?

(a) Dadabhai Naoroji.

(B) C. R. Das.

(c) Swami Vivekananda.

☒ (d) Mahadeva Govind Ranade.

61. The revolt of 1857 broke out on May 10, at _____.

☒ (a) Meerut.

(b) Gwalior.

(c) Jhansi.

(d) Agra.

62. The programme of *Swadeshi* and Boycott against the partition of Bengal was visualised by :

(a) Surendra Nath Bennerjee.

(b) Bipin Chandra Pal.

☒ (c) Aurobindo Ghosh.

(d) Rash Behari Bose.

63. The first Carnatic War in India was an extension of the Anglo-French War in :

(a) Canada.

☒ (b) Europe.

(c) Africa.

(d) America.

64. Which of the following statement is related with the provision of the Charter Act of 1833 ?

(a) Allowed the Company's monopoly of tea trade and trade with China.

☒ (b) Put an end to the Company's tea trade and trade with China.

(c) Has not interfered with Company's tea trade and trade with China.

(d) Allowed the Company's monopoly of tea trade and trade with China for ten years.

65. The Swaraj Party was divided into factions after the death of C. R. Das for/by :
- ☒ (a) Safeguarding the Hindu interests by co-operating with the British Government.
 - (b) Creating obstacles in legislative process by acting as dissenters.
 - (c) Co-operating with the No-Changers of the Congress in the favour of constructive programme of Gandhi.
 - (d) Maintaining a separate identity of the Party within the Congress.
66. Who among the following was a leader of *Wahhubi* Movement ?
- (a) Mohammed Ali.
 - (b) Ajmal Khan.
 - ☒ (c) Syed Ahmad.
 - (d) M. A. Ansari.
67. The Lancashire Cotton textiles were first introduced in India in :
- ☒ (a) 1786.
 - (b) 1815.
 - (c) 1831.
 - (d) 1852.

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions from 68 - 71 :

The English East India Company, for the first time through the Charter act of 1813 adopted a provision to spend one lakh rupees per annum "for the revival and promotion of literature and the encouragement of the learned native of India and for the introduction and promotion of knowledge of the sciences among the inhabitants of the British territories. "This act was the first legislative recognition of the right for education. Its importance lay in the fact that the company at least assumed its responsibilities for the first time in the field of education. However the East India company allotted One lakh of rupees not for mass education but for learning of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian because in the judicial department Indians conversant with Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic were required to work as assessors with British judges. Thus the real motive of the British was not philanthropic rather it was an administrative necessity. The company needed people to work as clerks.

68. Which act was considered as the first legislative recognition of the right for education ?
- (a) Charter Act of 1793.
 - ☒ (b) Charter Act of 1813.
 - (c) Charter Act of 1833.
 - (d) Charter Act of 1853.

Turn over

69. Which of the following statement is TRUE on the basis of the passage ?
- (a) East India company spent Twenty lakh rupees for mass education
 - (b) East India company spent no money for mass education.
 - (c) East India company spent One lakh rupees for mass education.
 - ☒ (d) None of the above.
70. The real motive of the British behind the educational policies was :
- (a) Academic.
 - (b) Philanthropic.
 - ☒ (c) Administrative.
 - (d) All of these.
71. The English East India Company not encouraged :
- ☒ (a) Mass education.
 - (b) Sanskrit education.
 - (c) Arabic education.
 - (d) Persian education.
72. Atula was the contemporary of ——— ruler
- ☒ (a) Srikanta.
 - (b) Rajasekhara.
 - (c) Sumudra Gupta.
 - (d) Sthanuravi
73. When did Vaikom Satyagraha start ?
- (a) 1931 - 32.
 - ☒ (b) 1924 - 25.
 - (c) 1926 - 27.
 - (d) 1929 - 30.
74. Who wrote *Lakhubhaskariyavyakhya* ?
- (a) Aryabhatta.
 - ☒ (b) Sankaranarayana.
 - (c) Kulasckhara Alwar.
 - (d) Bhasa.
75. Who wrote the poem *Science dashakam* ?
- (a) Velukutty Arayan.
 - ☒ (b) Sahodaran Ayappan.
 - (c) Kumara Gurudevan.
 - (d) None of these.

76. The first recorded history of Kerala seems inside the inscriptions of :

- (a) Bindusara. (b) Ashoka.
(c) Pulkesin. (d) Raja Raja Chola

77. The founder of Atma Vidya Sangham ?

- (a) Ayyappan. (b) Thycand Ayya.
(c) Sahodaran Ayyappan. (d) Vagbatananda Gurudeva.

78. Who discovered the first Palaeolithic site at Kanjirampuzha ?

- (a) Padamanabhan Thampi.
(b) Robert Bruce Foote.
(c) P. Rajendran.
(d) Fred Fawcett.

79. Who is the merchant mentioned in the *Tharisappalli* inscription ?

- (a) Joseph Rabban. (b) Ibn Battutta
(c) Mar Sapir Iso. (d) Marco Polo

80. Which of the following books was written by M G S Naryanan ?

- (a) History of Kerala.
(b) Perumals of Kerala.
(c) Reflections on Pre Modern Kerala.
(d) Brahmin settlements of Kerala.

81. The *Mampalli* plate of ——— is the first available record dated in the Kollam era.

- (a) Srivallabhakotha. (b) Indu Kotha.
(c) Bhaskara Ravi. (d) Ravi kerala varma.

82. Who founded the 'Prathyksha Raksha Daiva Sabha' ?

- ☒ (a) Sree Kumara Guru Deva.
- (b) Kandathil Varghese Mappila.
- (c) Blessed Kuriakose Elias Chavara.
- (d) Vagbhadanandan.

83. *Athmopadesha shathakam* was written by :

- (a) Chatampi Swamikal.
- (b) Vagbhadaananda.
- ☒ (c) Narayanaguru.
- (d) Thaikkad Ayyavu.

84. Who was known as *Kunnalakkon*.

- ☒ (a) Ruler of Calicut.
- (b) Ruler of Kolathunad.
- (c) Ruler of Cochin.
- (d) Ruler of Venad.

85. The place where Ayyankali started a school for the depressed classes in 1904 :

- (a) Vizhinjam.
- (b) Varkala.
- ☒ (c) Venganur.
- (d) Panmana.

86. Who wrote the book *Keralam Malayalikalude Mathrubhumi* ?

- (a) Pathmanabha Menon.
- (b) Elamkulam Kunjan Pilla.
- ☒ (c) E. M. S. Namboothirippad.
- (d) Shangunni Menon.

87. The book *Fatwa-i-jahandari* is written by :

- ☒ (a) Barani.
- (b) Kalhana.
- (c) Ferishta.
- (d) Abul fazal.

88. *Rajarangini* was translated into English by :

- (a) Max muller.
- ☒ (b) Aurel Stein.
- (c) William jones.
- (d) Prince.

89. Who wrote *Harshcharitha* ?

- (a) Jayanaka. (b) Bana.
(c) Atula. (d) Prithviraj.

90. Who wrote the book *Khitab-ul-Hind* ?

- (a) Abul Fazal. (b) Alberuni.
(c) Barani. (d) None of these.

91. Who began the concept of structural history in writing of history ?

- (a) James Harvey. (b) Fermand Braudel.
(c) Marc Bloch. (d) Lucian Febure.

92. *Mushakavamsa* was the work of ———.

- (a) Jayanaka. (b) Jana.
(c) Atula. (d) Prithviraj.

93. Who said 'history as the essence of innumerable biographies of great men' ?

- (a) J. B. Bury. (b) Francis Bacon.
(c) G. H. Renier. (d) Thomas Carlyle.

94. What is the purpose of 'heuristics' ?

- (I) To detect the source.
(II) To trace the source.
(III) To seek the authenticity of the source.
(IV) To locate the source.

- (a) I and II. (b) I, II and IV.
(c) I, II, III and IV. (d) II, III and IV.

95. Who was the Founder of scientific socialism ?

- (a) Karl Marx. (b) Croce.
(c) Trevelyan. (d) Spengler.

Turn over

96. The writings of Simone de Beauvoir, helped in establishing the fundamentals of :
(a) Secularism. ☒ (b) Feminism.
(c) Socialism. (d) Capitalism
97. *The Mediterranean and the Mediterranean world in the age of Philip II* is a masterpiece of _____.
(a) Febver. ☒ (b) Braudel.
(c) Laduree. (d) Dobb.
98. Georg Hegel's method of analysis based on opposites is known as _____.
(a) Thesis. ☒ (b) Dialectics.
(c) Antithesis. (d) Synthesis.
99. _____ is the study of coins.
(a) Genealogy. (b) Archaeology.
(c) Epigraphy. ☒ (d) Numismatics.
100. _____ wrote the book 'Discourse on the method':
(a) Michel Foucault. ☒ (b) Rene Descartes
(c) Karl Marx. (d) Voltaire.