

/no: 7

# HISTORY

301

2016-17 Admission Test	Department	History
M.A. History	Series	'B'
<b>PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE</b>		
Name of the Candidate	AMEER ALAM	
Roll Number	163176	
Centre (Faculty of Arts)	Room No.	05
	Date of the Test	10/06/2016
Signature of the Candidate	<u>Ameer Alam</u>	
<p><b>For Invigilator:</b></p> <p>The candidate has completed all entries given above and his/her identity has been verified.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ameer</i> 10/6/16. Signature with date</p>		

Time (Test Duration): **2 hours**Maximum Marks: **200**

## 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 the Questions.
- Candidates should also read carefully the instructions printed on the Admittance Card.
- 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. Put a Tick Mark [✓] against the selected answer on the Test Booklet only. 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.

Roll No .....

**Section - A**

**Max Marks 70 x 2 = 140**

**Total Question - 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 x 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.

SECTION - A

Attempt all questions

70x2 = 140

- Qus. No. 1 The battle of Tarain (1215-16) was fought between :  
a) Iltutmish and Yalduz                      b) Iltutmish and Qubacha  
c) Yalduz and Qubacha                      d) Iltutmish and Aramshah
- Qus. No. 2 The first so-called 'Afghan' rule was established in India by :  
a) Bahlol Lodi                                      b) Sikandar Lodi  
c) Shershah Suri                                d) Babur
- Qus. No. 3 Who among the following was appointed as Controller (Shuina) of the Grain Market by Alauddin Khalji ?  
a) Malik Kafur                                      b) Malik Qabul  
c) Malik Sharaf Qaini                        d) Nusrat Khan
- Qus. No. 4 Which of the following ruler assumed the title of *Sikander-i-Sani* ?  
a) Sikandar Lodi                                b) Khizr Khan  
c) Shershah Suri                                d) Alauddin Khalji
- Qus. No. 5 A network of canals was dug during the reign of :  
a) Qutbuddin Aibek                                b) Qutbuddin Mubarak Khalji  
c) Jalaiuddin Khalji                              d) Firuz Tughlaq
- Qus. No. 6 The Ayagras in the Vijayanagar empire were associated with :  
a) Village administration                      b) judicial administration  
c) Military administration                      d) Revenue administration
- Qus. No. 7 Shivaji successfully seized the camp of the following Mughal Commander :  
a) Shaista Khan                                      b) Mirza Raja Jai Singh  
c) Mir Jumla                                        d) Raghunath Singh
- Qus. No. 8 One of the major reasons for Babur's success in India was :  
a) The prevalence of caste system in India  
b) The tactical use of artillery  
c) The presence of Muslims in India  
d) The help that Portuguese gave him
- Qus. No. 9 Which type of work was looked after by the 'Diwan-i Amir Kohi' under Mohammad Bin Tughlaq ?  
a) Army    b) Agriculture  
c) Justice    d) Transport
- Qus. No. 10 Who abolished Alauddin Khalji's system of measurement for the fields ?  
a) Mohammad Bin Tughlaq                      b) Firuz Tughlaq  
c) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq                        d) Sher Shah Suri
- Qus. No. 11 The 'Nuh Sipihir' of Amir Khusrau is written in praise of the following :  
a) Qutbuddin Mubarak Khalji                      b) Khizr Khan  
c) Iltutmish                                        d) Alauddin Khalji
- Qus. No. 12 Mirza Raja Singh forced Shivaji in 1665 to sign the following treaty :  
a) Pune    b) Purandhara  
c) Satara    d) Raigarh

- Qus. No. 13 During whose reign were the major Hindu religious texts translated in Persian :  
 a) Humayun b) Akbar  
 c) Jahangir d) Shahjahan
- Qus. No. 14 The martyrdom of Guru Arjun took place during the reign of :  
 a) Babur b) Akbar  
 c) Jahangir d) Aurangzeb
- Qus. No. 15 Qandhar was finally lost to the Persians by the Mughals under :  
 a) Akbar b) Jahangir  
 c) Shahjahan d) Aurangzeb
- Qus. No. 16 The first official history of the Mughals was :  
 a) Akbarnama b) Jahangirnama  
 c) Shahjahannama d) Alamgirnama
- Qus. No. 17 Ustad Mansur was a famous painter of the court of :  
 a) Humayun b) Akbar  
 c) Jahangir d) Shahjahan
- Qus. No. 18 Sher Shah Suri died during his last campaign at :  
 a) Chittor b) Kalinjar  
 c) Jodhpur d) Ajmer
- Qus. No. 19 One of the most well-known critic of Akbar was :  
 a) Author of *Tabaqat-i Akbari*  
 b) Author of *Ain-i Akbari*  
 c) Author of *Tarikh-i Akbari*  
 d) Author of *Muntokhab ut Tawarikh*
- Qus. No. 20 The English East India Company was established during the reign of :  
 a) Akbar b) Jahangir  
 c) Shahjahan d) Aurangzeb
- Qus. No. 21 *Mansab* system was established by Akbar to :  
 a) Regulate and control the nobility  
 b) Replace infantry with cavalry  
 c) Regulate pay according to the size of military contingents maintained by each officer  
 d) Control the Rajput chieftains
- Qus. No. 22 Who was the Commander of English army against the confederacy of Mir Kasim, Nawab of Oudh and the Mughal Emperor in the battle of Bu x a (1764) ?  
 a) Munro b) Sir Eyre Coot  
 c) Lawrence d) Lord Clive
- Qus. No. 23 Who opposed the Permanent Settlement of 1793 with the zamindars ?  
 a) John Shore b) Cornwallis  
 c) James Grant d) All of the above
- Qus. No. 24 Who among the following was the leader of the Revolt of 1857 at Bareilly ?  
 a) Bakht Khan b) Khan Bahadur Khan  
 c) Molvi Ahmadullah d) Azimullah
- Qus. No. 25 Which of the following rejected in toto any attempt at incorporating the best aspect of modern-western thought in Hindu religion ?  
 a) Brahmo Samaj b) Prarthana Samaja  
 c) Sadaran d) Arya Samaj

- Qus. No. 26 Indian National Congress passed a resolution on fundamental rights in 1931 at :  
 a) Karachi b) Lahore  
 c) Nagpur d) Delhi
- Qus. No. 27 Which of the following Act provided for the establishment of 'All India Federation' ?  
 a) Act of 1909  
 b) Act of 1919  
 c) Government of India Act 1935  
 d) None of the above
- Qus. No. 28 In how many provinces the Congress ministries were formed in July 1937 ?  
 a) Five provinces b) Seven provinces  
 c) Nine provinces d) Eleven provinces
- Qus. No. 29 Which among the following book is not written by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan ?  
 a) *Hayat-e Jawed* b) *Jaam-e Jum*  
 c) *Tohfa-e Hasan* d) *Asbab-e Baghawat-e Hind*
- Qus. No. 30 Who established the first textile mill in India ?  
 a) J.R. Tata b) G.D. Birla  
 c) Cowasjee Nanabhoy d) Dadabhai Naoroji
- Qus. No. 31 Who remarked that Indian National Congress is representing only a microscopic minority of the people ?  
 a) Lord Ripon b) Lord Dufferin  
 c) Lord Curzon d) Lord Auckland
- Qus. No. 32 At the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century who among the following published 'The Economic History of India under the Early British Rule':  
 a) Dada Bhai Naoroji b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale  
 c) Mahadev Govind Ranade d) Romesh Chandra Dutt
- Qus. No. 33 Who wrote 'India Wins Freedom' ?  
 a) Rajendra Prasad b) Abdul Kalam Azad  
 c) Subhash Chandra Bose d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Qus. No. 34 Indian National Congress approved and ratified the policy of Non-Violent Non-Cooperation at its meeting in :  
 a) Allahabad b) Delhi  
 c) Calcutta d) Nagpur
- Qus. No. 35 Which of the following pair is wrongly matched ?  
 a) Balgangadhar Tilak — Kesari  
 b) Maulana Muhammad Ali — Comrade  
 c) Mahatma Gandhi — Indian Opinion  
 d) Annie Besant — India Divided
- Qus. No. 36 Poona Pact was concluded between :  
 a) Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar  
 b) Mahatma Gandhi and McDonald  
 c) B.R. Ambedkar and McDonald  
 d) Irwin and B.R. Ambedkar
- Qus. No. 37 Who among the following was not associated with the Kakori conspiracy case ?  
 a) Ashfaqullah Khan b) Chandra Shekhar Azad  
 c) Surya Sen d) Roshan Singh

- Qus. No. 38 Who among the following said "My boy, no, you are an Indian first and then a Muslim" ?  
 a) Jawahar Lal Nehru b) Mohammad Iqbal  
 c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah d) Agha Khan
- Qus. No. 39 Which among the following session of Indian National Congress was presided by Mahatma Gandhi ?  
 a) Belgaum 1924 b) Nagpur 1920  
 c) Delhi 1922 d) Madras 1927
- Qus. No. 40 In 1934, Congress Socialist Party was formed under the Leadership of :  
 a) Jaya Prakash Narayan b) Acharya Narendra Dev  
 c) Minoo Masani d) All of the above
- Qus. No. 41 Who was elected as President of All India Kisan Sabha in 1936, Lucknow ?  
 a) N.G. Ranga b) Swami Sahjanand  
 c) Kamal Sarkar d) Ahmed Din
- Qus. No. 42 Who wrote 'Divine Comedy' ?  
 a) Machiavelli b) Dante  
 c) Petrard d) Erasmus
- Qus. No. 43 Who invented Power Loom ?  
 a) Arkwright b) Hargreaves  
 c) Eli Whitney d) Cartwright
- Qus. No. 44 Louis XVI was executed in :  
 a) 1793 AD b) 1792 AD  
 c) 1791 AD d) 1790 AD
- Qus. No. 45 Painted Grey ware (P.G.W.) is generally associated with :  
 a) Harappan Culture b) Vedic Culture  
 c) Maurya Culture d) Gupta Culture
- Qus. No. 46 Who among the following gods in Rigveda is called the Purandara (the breaker of the forts) ?  
 a) Agni b) Varun  
 c) Indra d) Rudra
- Qus. No. 47 Which among the following doctrine was added by Mahavira in Jainism ?  
 a) Do not commit violence  
 b) Do not steal  
 c) Do not acquire property  
 d) Observe continence
- Qus. No. 48 The modern scholar who interpreted first the Ashokan edicts was ?  
 a) James Prinsep b) James Tod  
 c) Tieffenthaler d) Earua
- Qus. No. 49 Megasthenese exceeded the traditional figure of four castes to :  
 a) Five castes b) Six castes  
 c) Seven castes d) Nine castes
- Qus. No. 50 The bulk of Ashokan inscriptions are written in :  
 a) Prakirt b) Maghadhi  
 c) Aramic d) Kharoshthi
- Qus. No. 51 Who gave the observation "Earth Rotates Around Sun" ?  
 a) Varahmihir b) Brahamgupta  
 c) Aryabhat d) Bhaskar

Qus. No. 52

Qus

- Qus. No. 52 Who says that Chandragupta Maurya overran the whole of India with an army of 60,000 ?  
 a) Justin b) Ptolemy  
 c) Pliny d) Herodotus
- Qus. No. 53 The theory of 'Syadavad' was related to which religion :  
 a) Vedic b) Bhagavatism  
 c) Buddhism d) Jainism
- Qus. No. 54 Who among the following rulers was known to the Greeks as Amitrochates ?  
 a) Chandragupta Maurya b) Bindusar  
 c) Ashoka d) Brihadrath
- Qus. No. 55 Who was the Chairman of the Third Buddhist Council at Patliputra ?  
 a) Anand b) Upali  
 c) Mogalliputta Tissa d) Kalasoka
- Qus. No. 56 Sitadhyaksha was ..... :  
 a) Superintendent of agriculture  
 b) Superintendent of commerce  
 c) Superintendent of weights and measures  
 d) Superintendent of ships
- Qus. No. 57 Who among the following rulers introduced Saka era ?  
 a) Ashoka b) Rudradamani  
 c) Kanishka d) Minonder
- Qus. No. 58 Who wrote Budha Charitra ?  
 a) Nagarjuna b) Vasumitra  
 c) Asvaghosha d) Sargharaksha
- Qus. No. 59 Who among the following is called the Napoleon of India ?  
 a) Kanishka b) Vasudeva  
 c) Chandragupta I d) Samudragupta
- Qus. No. 60 A Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hien visited India during the reign of :  
 a) Chandragupta I b) Samudragupta  
 c) Chandragupta II d) Harshvardhan
- Qus. No. 61 Which among the following places, silk weavers maintained their own guilds ?  
 a) Bhita b) Vaishali  
 c) Indore d) Mandasor
- Qus. No. 62 Who gave the theory that the Earthquake was the cause of the decline of the Harappan civilization ?  
 a) H.T. Lambick b) R.M. Wheeler  
 c) W. Fairservice d) Robert Raikes
- Qus. No. 63 Who among the following kings is represented in his coins playing Lute (Veena) ?  
 a) Harshvardhan b) Samudragupta  
 c) Minonder d) Chandragupta Maurya
- Qus. No. 64 Which of the following Harappan sites is called 'Mound of Dead' ?  
 a) Lothal b) Banawali  
 c) Mohanjodaro d) Kalibanga

- Qus. No. 65 Who was the author of Budha Charitra ?  
a) Banabhatta b) Ashvaghos  
c) Nagarjuna d) Kalidas
- Qus. No. 66 Sikh scripture, the Adi Granth contained the verses of :  
a) Raidas b) Surdas  
c) Kabirdas d) Tulsidas
- Qus. No. 67 The following author through his writings gives us important information regarding the sciences known in India :  
a) Ziauddin Barani b) Al-Biruni  
c) Abdur Qadir Badauni d) Khafi Khan
- Qus. No. 68 The prominent sufi saint who was a contemporary of Alauddin Khalji was  
a) Muinuddin Sijzi b) Fariduddin Ganj-i Shakar  
c) Nizamuddin Chishti d) Hamiduddin Nagori
- Qus. No. 69 Who among the following was the real founder of the Delhi Sultanate ?  
a) Qutbuddin Aibek b) Mahmud Ghaznavi  
c) Iltutmish d) Muizuddin Bin Sam
- Qus. No. 70 The first well known sufi silsila to be introduced in India was :  
a) Chishti b) Suhrawardi  
c) Shattari d) Naqshbandi



## SECTION - B

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

1. Trace the evaluation of the Indus Civilization. Explain the unique feature of Lothal with reference to its large basin.
2. Highlight the career and achievements of Kanishka.
3. Evaluate the causes of the rise of the Buddhism.
4. Discuss the main causes of the Ghorian conquest in India.
5. Discuss the introduction of Token Currency during the reign of Mohd. Tughlaq.
6. What are the main sources for the study of Akbar's reign ?
7. Describe Akbar's religious policy after 1580.
8. Examine the role of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan towards the upliftment of Muslim society.
9. Trace the origin of the Swadeshi Movement. How did it involve the masses ?
10. Give an account of Gandhian philosophy. How did he enlist the support of masses ?