

P.G. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

HISTORY

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 400 Marks

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

1. Which of the following archaeological sites have Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic remains ?
 - (a) Pushkar.
 - (b) Surkotada.
 - (c) Belan Valley.
 - (d) Sutkagendor.
2. From which Harappan site was excavated a clay model of plough ?
 - (a) Banawali.
 - (b) Rangpur.
 - (c) Chanhu-Daro.
 - (d) Kalibangan.
3. Rice cultivation and dockyard is associated with the Harappan site of :
 - (a) Dholavira.
 - (b) Lothal.
 - (c) Mohenjo-Daro.
 - (d) Alamgirpur.
4. Who among the following was NOT associated with excavations at Mohenjo-Daro ?
 - (a) Dayaram Sahani.
 - (b) R.D. Banerjee.
 - (c) John Marshall.
 - (d) Ksinath Dixit.
5. Romila Thapar's major contribution to Indian historiography is related to :
 - (a) Technology in ancient India.
 - (b) Feudalism in early India.
 - (c) Decline of Indus Culture.
 - (d) Historical consciousness in early India.
6. In Mauryan times who was the superintendent of forests ?
 - (a) Kupyadhaksha.
 - (b) Vanpala.
 - (c) Gaulmika.
 - (d) Rajuka.

Turn over

14. Which statement of Asoka's Dhamma is NOT correct ?
- (a) It was not to be identified with any of the prevailing faiths.
 - (b) It was an ethic of social conduct.
 - (c) It was philosophical and sectarian.
 - (d) It aimed at concord of communities.
15. Who authored, The Wonder That Was India ?
- (a) A.L. Basham.
 - (b) D N Jha.
 - (c) S.R. Sharma.
 - (d) Percival Spear.
16. By whom were three famous sea ports, Sopara, Cambay and Broach annexed into Gupta empire ?
- (a) Chandragupta I.
 - (b) Samudra Gupta
 - (c) Chandragupta II Vikramaditya.
 - (d) Kumara Gupta.
17. Emperor Harsha's southward march was stopped on the Narmada river by :
- (a) Pulikeshin I.
 - (b) Vikramaditya II.
 - (c) Vikramaditya I.
 - (d) Pulikeshin II.
18. Who among the following laid the foundations of the Rashtrakuta Empire ?
- (a) Dhruva.
 - (b) Dantidurga.
 - (c) Krishna I.
 - (d) Amoghavarsha I.
19. In Chola society, *Idangai* (Left hand caste groupings) consisted mainly of :
- (a) Village officers.
 - (b) Untouchables.
 - (c) Agricultural groups.
 - (d) Artisanal and trading groups.
20. What was *Antarayam* in Chola times ?
- (a) Residential quarter of land owning farmers.
 - (b) Rural tax realised in cash.
 - (c) Land revenue collected in kind.
 - (d) Obligation of villagers to provide labour services to state officials.

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

In changing forms of expression historical consciousness symbolise historical change and if changes in the political forms of society are reflected in the nature of historical expression , then the itihasa-purana tradition would point to three phases in the unfolding of early Indian history. Initially in lineage societies , historical consciousness was embedded and recorded the perception of the ordering of lineages. With the evolution of states in northern India the second phase was inaugurated , focusing on dynastic power and the supremacy of state as a system which in the political arena seems to have overridden caste ordering. The post Gupta period saw a change in the structure of the state accompanied by the need in many cases for the legitimation of ruling families. Historical consciousness in early India took a form which grew out of embedded history. Although the origin myths of the dynasties recorded in the vamsavalis become something of a mantra or formula, this should not hide the fact that despite the continuing idiom from the past there is a substantial historical core in the vamsavali which is distinguished from the embedded section , and which is therefore a break from the past and takes the form of historical consciousness expressed as externalised history.

21. The author in the above passage subscribes to the view that :
- (a) Historical consciousness is static.
 - (b) Historical consciousness changes with changes in political forms.
 - (c) Historical consciousness changes with changes faith systems.
 - (d) Historical consciousness depends on authors.
22. Overall the author posits the idea of a transformation from :
- (a) Cyclical to linear notions of history.
 - (b) Mythical to professional writings of history.
 - (c) Embedded to externalised forms of historical consciousness.
 - (d) Pre-modern to modern forms of historical consciousness.
23. Which period according to the author witnessed legitimation of ruling families ?
- (a) Gupta Period.
 - (b) Post Gupta Period.
 - (c) Vedic Period.
 - (d) Period of the Epics.

24. Why does the author argue that there is a distinguishable change of historical consciousness in the Vamsavalis ?
- Because of changes in the notions of time.
 - Because of changes in Hindu religious practices.
 - Because the embedded histories are reinforced in Vamsavalis.
 - Because there is a change into externalised forms of historical consciousness as is evident from the historical core of the vamsavalis.
25. Who among the following is the doyen of Mughal agrarian history ?
- Najaf Haider.
 - Athar Ali.
 - Shireen Moosvi.
 - Irfan Habib.
26. The *iqtadars* during the Delhi Sultanate were also known as :
- Muqtis.
 - Maliks.
 - Mamlatdars.
 - Munhias.
27. *Charai* was a tax on :
- Hindus.
 - Elephants.
 - Craftsmen.
 - Milch Cattle.
28. During the reign of which Delhi Sultan the power of chahalgani routed ?
- Raziya.
 - Iltutmish.
 - Balban.
 - Muhammad Tughlaq.
29. Match list I with list II and select answer from the codes given below :

List I	List II
(i) Dagh	(a) Kissing the Sultans feet.
(ii) Chahra	(b) Branding of Horses.
(iii) Paibos.	(c) Prostration in front of the Sultan.
(iv) Nauroz	(d) Persian New Year.
(v) Sijada	(e) Descriptive roll of a soldier.
(a) i- B, ii-E, iii-C, iv-D, v-A	(b) i- B, ii- E, iii-A, iv- D, v-C
(c) i- E, ii- B, iii-A, iv- C, v- D	(d) i- E, ii-A, iii- B, iv- C, v- D

30. Which of the following is NOT correct about the Iqta system ?
- (a) The *iqtas* were similar to the amarams of the Vijayanagar.
 - (b) The *iqta* holders had to maintain a prescribed number of troops for sending to the Sultan whenever required.
 - (c) The *iqtas* were hereditary, but transferable.
 - (d) The *iqtas* were given to Muslims and Hindus.
31. Which Sultan represented himself as Sikander- i- Sani (The Second Alexander) ?
- (a) Alauddin Khalji.
 - (b) Muhammad Tughlaq.
 - (c) Sikander Lodhi.
 - (d) Khizr Khan.
32. Which one of the following is correctly matched ?
- (a) Chisti Order - North West India.
 - (b) Suhrawardi Order - Deccan.
 - (c) Qadri Order - Prince Dara Shiko.
 - (d) Naqshbandi Order - Qutbudin Bakthiyar Kaki.
33. Segmentary state model is attributed to the :
- (a) The Bahmanis.
 - (b) Delhi Sultanate.
 - (c) The Gajapatis.
 - (d) The Vijayanagara.
34. Who started Khalsa in Sikh religion ?
- (a) Guru Angad.
 - (b) Guru Gobind Singh.
 - (c) Guru Tegh Bahadur.
 - (d) Guru Arjun.
35. Babur wrote Tuzuk - i- Baburi in :
- (a) Persian.
 - (b) Arabic.
 - (c) Mongol.
 - (d) Turkish.
36. Which of the following Jagir was non- transferable ?
- (a) Watan Jagir.
 - (b) Khidmati Jagir.
 - (c) Milkiyat Jagir.
 - (d) Tan Jagir.

37. What was *Dadni* in Mughal India ?
- (a) State espionage system.
 - (b) Private Money lending system.
 - (c) Trade Insurance for maritime traders.
 - (d) Advance trade contract system for European traders.
38. Which Mughal port was called the terrestrial paradise of merchants ?
- (a) Puli cat.
 - (b) Surat.
 - (c) Sripur.
 - (d) Cambay .
39. The Mughal officer in charge of district administration was the :
- (a) Muhtasib.
 - (b) Faujdar.
 - (c) Kotwal.
 - (d) Qiladar.
40. Who established for the first time a tri metallic currency system in India ?
- (a) Shershah.
 - (b) Babur.
 - (c) Akbar.
 - (d) Shahjahan.
41. Araghatta in Mughal India was used for :
- (a) Diamond Cutting.
 - (b) Water Lifting.
 - (c) Manuring.
 - (d) Textile manufacture.
42. Who among the following foreign traveller in Mughal India was a diamond merchant ?
- (a) Abbe Carre.
 - (b) Niccolai Mannuci.
 - (c) John Fryer.
 - (d) Tavernier.
43. Who introduced the *duaspa-sihaspa* (2-3 horses) ranking in Mansabdari system ?
- (a) Jahangir.
 - (b) Akbar.
 - (c) Shahjahan.
 - (d) Aurangazeb
44. Who headed the military department in Mughal India ?
- (a) Khan-i-Saman.
 - (b) Mir Bakshi.
 - (c) Amir-i-Dad.
 - (d) Mir Bahri.

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

We may hazard here some considerations of the effects of the Mughal land revenue system on the agrarian economy. In so far as incidence per unit of area varied according to crop, and not according to the size of the tax payers holding, it could serve as a characteristic example of regressive tax. This was beside the fact that the large land-holders might, as zamindars or headmen or members of a favoured community, be required to pay less per unit of area. The fiscal burden thus rested more heavily on the small cultivator, and must therefore have tended to intensify the already existing differentiation among the rural population. The collection in cash would still further increase such differentiation. Those who had sufficient resource to raise cash crops would find it easier to pay the revenue upon selling the produce than those smaller peasants who grew the coarser food grains which at best had only a local market.

But the intensification of differentiation inherent in the Mughal revenue system was countered by yet another factor. Since taxation tended to be raised to the total surplus, the demand for revenue was bound even to exceed it in some localities at one time or another. In such circumstances, it was not only the lower strata that felt the brunt of the burden of taxation, the upper strata were also ruined. Thus inherent in the Mughal revenue system was a tendency also to subvert superior cultivation, while it simultaneously increased the distance between the rich and the poor in the countryside.

45. What is the core argument discussed in the passage ?
- (a) Highly extractive taxation that was detrimental to the interests of all agricultural classes
 - (b) Conflicting interests of rich and poor merchants that ruined agricultural production.
 - (c) Fiscal burden of the Mughal State.
 - (d) Issues face by Zamindars and elite farming communities.
46. What was the outcome of regressive taxation mentioned in the passage ?
- (a) It ruined the fiscal strength of the Mughal State.
 - (b) Let to absentee landlordism.
 - (c) Fiscal burden of the small scale cultivator intensified .
 - (d) It raised financial liabilities of the rich peasants

47. Revenue collection in cash led to :
- (a) Pauperisation of the small peasants due to fund shortage in shifting to cash crop production
 - (b) Increased the liabilities of the rich peasants .
 - (c) Increase in agricultural production.
 - (d) Led to a fall in cash crop production.
48. What is the ultimate impact of the revenue policy of the Mughal State ?
- (a) Consolidation of Mughal Power.
 - (b) Tremendous increase in high quality cultivation.
 - (c) Led to the economic upliftment of the small peasants.
 - (d) Subverted superior cultivation and widened the gulf between the rich and the poor in countryside.
49. What was the political significance of Tipu's planting a Tree of Liberty at Seringapattanam ?
- (a) It showed his spirit of independence.
 - (b) It was a token of his alliance with the French.
 - (c) It was an attempt to picture the English as anti democratic nation.
 - (d) It was meant to foster fighting spirit among his people.
50. Which of the following was the most important factor for the extinction of urban handicrafts after the British conquest ?
- (a) The oppression practised by the East India Company and its servants on the craftsmen of Bengal.
 - (b) The high import duties and other restrictions imposed on the import of into Britain and Europe.
 - (c) The development of modern manufacturing industries in Britain.
 - (d) The competition with the cheaper machine made goods imported duty free from England
51. Where did the sepoys break out in open revolt on May 10, 1857 ?
- (a) Meerut.
 - (b) Barrackpore.
 - (c) Kanpur
 - (d) Jhansi.

52. Who founded the Servants of India Society in 1905 ?
- (a) Dadhabhai Naoroji. (b) Motilal Nehru.
(c) Madan Mohan Malaviya. (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
53. 'An only son of prosperous parents is apt to be spoilt, especially so in India'. These are the opening lines of a famous autobiography authored by :
- (a) M K Gandhi. (b) B R Ambedkar.
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru. (d) None of the above.
54. Who founded Amrita Bazar Patrika ?
- (a) Sisirkumar Ghosh. (b) Girishchandra Ghosh.
(c) Harischandra Mukherjee. (d) S N Banerjee.
55. Arrange the following organisations in chronological order :
- (i) East India Association of London.
(ii) Landholders Society of Calcutta.
(iii) Madras Native Association.
(iv) Bengal British Indian Society.
(v) British Indian Association.
- Choose the answer from the below given codes :
- (a) ii, iii, i, iv and v (b) i, iv, iii, v, and ii
(c) iii,v, iv, i, and iii (d) ii, iv, v, iii and i
56. Who was the founder of the secret society, Abhinava Bharat ?
- (a) Naren Bhattacharji and Damodar Chapekar.
(b) Jatin Mukherjee and Naren Bhattachari.
(c) V D Savarkar and Ganesh Savarkar.
(d) Damodar Chapekar and V D Savarkar.
57. Which one of the following was NOT an extremist leader ?
- (a) Bipin Chandra Pal. (b) Lala Lajpat Rai.
(c) Pherozeshah Mehta (d) Aurobindo Ghosh.

58. Who formed the Ghadar Party in the USA IN 1913 ?
- (a) V.D Savarkar. (b) Lala Hardayal.
(c) Madame Cama. (d) Madhan Lai Dingra.
59. Who organised Khudai Khidmatgar in 1929 ?
- (a) Abdul Gaffar Khan. (b) Ansari Brothers.
(c) M A Jinnah. (d) Muhammad Iqbal.
60. Among the following, who was the author of *At the feet of Mahatma Gandhi*.
- (a) J. B. Kripalani. (b) Jai Prakash Narayan.
(c) Rajendra Prasad. (d) Vinoba Bhava.
61. Who among the following is a historian of modern India credited with studies on economic nationalism and ideological foundations of colonialism in India ?
- (a) Mount Stuart Elphinstone. (b) James Mill.
(c) William Dalrymple. (d) Bipan Chandra.
62. Who described the Cripps Proposals as " a post dated cheque on a crashing bank" ?
- (a) Sardar Patel. (b) Subhash Chandra Bose.
(c) M.K. Gandhi. (d) B. R. Ambedkar.
63. Which of the following statement is NOT true regarding socio- religious movements in India ?
- (a) They were based on the idea of secularism.
(b) Their economic ideas represented a traditional outlook
(c) They were religious in character
(d) The problems of women were highlighted by almost all reform leaders
64. Who among the following was associated with the Koya uprisings in the Rampa region ?
- (a) Birsa Munda. (b) Alluri Sitarama- raju
(c) Rupsingh Joria. (d) Jadonang
65. Which of the following is NOT authored by B R Ambedkar ?
- (a) *The Annihilation of Caste*. (b) Who were the Sudras ?
(c) Thoughts on Pakistan. (d) Sudras in Ancient India

66. With which of the following environmental movements is the slogan "Vikas Chahiye, Vina Nahi" (We Want Development, Not Destruction) is associated ?
- (a) Narmada Bachao Andolan. (b) Chipko Movement.
(c) Appiko Movement. (d) Mulshi Satyagraha
67. Who wrote, Man and Environment: The Ecological History of India ?
- (a) Madhav Gadgil. (b) Ramachandra Guha.
(c) Irfan Habib. (d) Vandana Shiva.
68. The Unquiet Woods authored by Ramachandra Guha is a historical study of :
- (a) Chipko Movement. (b) Tribal Uprisings.
(c) Deforestation in British India. (d) Floods in colonial India

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

The campaign for the suppression of Thuggee was one act of the government that aroused no public hostility, because its practical advantages were plain to everybody. The word thug was probably derived from the Sanskrit verb thagna and the men who were called thugs should more accurately be termed phansidars (noose-holders) because strangulation was the method they used for murdering their victims before robbing them. The practice of Thuggee was of considerable antiquity. It is mentioned in a 14th century historical account and probably dates back very much further. During the reign of Shahjahan, the French traveller de Thevenot reported that the road between Delhi and Agra was infested by Thugs. The British first realised the existence of these brigands towards the end of the 18th century, but they did not begin effective action against them until 1829. It was William Sleeman who proved the existence of the powerful Thug confederacy operating over the whole of northern India. In 1829, in the course of his reforms William Bentick authorised a special department to investigate and destroy the practice of thug and Sleeman was placed in charge of the whole operation. Between 1831 and 1837 more than 3000 thugs were convicted. Five hundred of these saved their skins by becoming approvers or informers. By 1860, thug was no more, though the Office of Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity was maintained until 1904.

69. The public supported the governmental action in suppressing thugs, because :
- (a) Thugs were a threat to all people.
(b) Public was blindly loyal towards the colonial government.
(c) Public had firm faith in British law and administration.
(d) None of these.

70. Who proved the existence of a Thug confederacy in British India ?
- William Bentick.
 - William Sleeman.
 - Secret Informants of the Police department.
 - Villagers.
71. Which of the following statement is TRUE based on the passage ?
- The Thugs were united in their fight against the British.
 - The thugs were supported by the villagers and the people in the plains
 - The colonial government was so keen in maintaining the welfare of Indians.
 - The Office of the Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity succeeded in getting some thugs as informants in suppressing the Thug confederacy.
72. Depending on the passage the following critical observation can be made by the reader :
- The author omits the causes that led to the menace of thugs in northern India.
 - The author is biased towards the actions of colonial government.
 - The author puts the whole praise on the role of Sleeman in suppressing thugs.
 - The author pictures the Mughals in bad light.
73. Who among the following historian wrote the autobiography, Kalushitamaya Kaalam ?
- KN Panikkar.
 - Rajan Gurukkal.
 - Kesavan Veluthat.
 - KN Ganesh
74. Which of the following statement is NOT TRUE regarding Kerala's megalithic culture ?
- They were funerary edifices , either sepulchral or commemorative.
 - They were distinctively different from other South Indian megalithic culture.
 - They were erected out of large blocks of stones.
 - They included dolmens, port hole cists, menhirs , umbrella and cap stones.
75. The Terisappally copper plates makes specific mention about :
- Anchuvannam.
 - Manigramam.
 - Valanjiar.
 - Both Anchuvannam and Manigramam.

Turn over

76. Which of the following is correct regarding the inhabitants of Kurinji Tinai ?
- (a) Kanavar, Kuravar and Vetar. (b) Kanavar, Vetar and Maravar.
(c) Kanavar, Valavar and Uzhavar. (d) Kanavar, Paratavar and Itaiyar.
77. Which foreign traveller made specific comments about the big bazar in Calicut with which he was very much impressed ?
- (a) Nicolo Conti. (b) Tavernier.
(c) Ma Huan. (d) Athansius Nikitin.
78. Who among the following assumed the titles, 'King of the Moores' and 'Lion of the Indian Seas' ?
- (a) Kutti Ali. (b) Kunjali II.
(c) Kunjali IV. (d) Zamorin.
79. Who among the Cochin Raja abdicated the throne in 1915 ?
- (a) Aikya Kerala Thampuran. (b) Rama Varma XV.
(c) Saktan Tampuran. (d) Kerala Varma VI.
80. Cochin Legislative Council came into existence in :
- (a) 1921. (b) 1922.
(c) 1924. (d) 1925.
81. Which of the following is NOT correct regarding Malayalee Memorial ?
- (a) Petition was signed by 10,028 persons.
(b) Submitted to the Maharaja on Jan 1, 1891.
(c) It was a petition against exclusion of educated natives from higher grades in public service.
(d) It was signed by Ezhavas and Nayers only.
82. Who among the following published a biography of Karl Marx as early as 1912 ?
- (a) K Ramakrishna Pillai. (b) G Parameswaran Pillai.
(c) Dr Palpu. (d) Vakkom Abdul Khadir Moulavi.
83. Who among the following was prominent leader during electricity agitation in Cochin ?
- (a) Ambatt Sivarama Menon. (b) A B Salem.
(c) E Ikkanda Varrier. (d) T K Nair.
84. Who is the Chairman of Kerala Council for Historical Research (KCHR) ?
- (a) G Arunima. (b) Michael Tharakan.
(c) Rajan Gurukkal (d) K N Ganesh.

85. Who among the following is a historian who specialise in maritime history ?
- (a) Raghava Varrier. (b) Sreedhara Menon.
(c) K N Ganesh. (d) Pius Malekandathil.
86. Who authored Vishakanyaka, a novel that depicts the social history of migration in Kerala ?
- (a) S K Pottekkat. (b) M Mukundan.
(c) Uroob. (d) C Radhakrishnan.
87. Which of the following is the first feature film made in Malayalam ?
- (a) Marthanda Varma. (b) Balan.
(c) Vigathakumaran. (d) Vellinakshatram.
88. Who wrote , Calicut: The City of Truth Revisited ?
- (a) Sanal Mohan. (b) Sreedhara Menon.
(c) M Gangadharan. (d) MGS Narayanan.
89. In which book E H Carr defined history as an unending dialogue between the past and the present ?
- (a) Idea of History. (b) What is History ?
(c) Nature of History. (d) Why History ? Ethics and Post Modernity.
90. Which of the following is NOT a feature of nationalist historiography in India ?
- (a) Sought a nationalist identity for their country.
(b) Stressed the role of marginalised Indians in the nation's history.
(c) There were both Hindu oriented and those who propagated the syncretic entity among the nationalist historians.
(d) They were reinterpreting the colonial sources in the archives.
91. Who considered subaltern historiography as an autonomous realm in combating elitist notions of history ?
- (a) Ranajit Guha. (b) Partha Chatterjee.
(c) Shahid Amin. (d) David Arnold.
92. Philippe Aries Centuries of Childhood, is a classic work in :
- (a) Mentalities History. (b) Cultural History.
(c) Gender History. (d) Serial History.
93. Which of the following Annales historian used the regressive method in historical analysis ?
- (a) Lucien Febvre. (b) Emmanuel le roy Ladurie.
(c) Marc Bloch. (d) Christiana Klapisch.

Turn over

94. Berlin Revolution is associated with :
- (a) R G Collingwood. (b) Edward Gibbon.
(c) Max Weber. (d) Leopold von Ranke.
95. Discourse a historical method was used by
- (a) Fernand Braudel. (b) Michel Foucault.
(c) Arnold Toynbee. (d) Thomas Carlyle.
96. Who initiated studies on Historiophoty as Historiography ?
- (a) Keith Jenkins. (b) Jacques Derrida.
(c) Hayden White. (d) Frank Ankersmith.
97. Who among the following Annales historian ventured into historical studies on films ?
- (a) Robert Mandrou. (b) Roger Chartier.
(c) Carlo Ginzburg. (d) Marc Ferro.
98. Who is the celebrated historian who authored Homo Deus ?
- (a) Yuval Noah Harari. (b) Nial Ferguson.
(c) Anthony Grafton. (d) Jared Diamond.
99. Which of the historian mentioned under championed the cause of history from below?
- (a) Rodney Hilton. (b) E P Thompson.
(c) Joana Bourkes. (d) Natahlie Zemon Davies.
100. Who developed the concept of cultural hegemony ?
- (a) Karl Marx. (b) Edward Said.
(c) Antonio Gramsci. (d) Louis Althusser.

(100 × 4 = 400 marks)