D 144444 (Pages : 15) Name.....

Reg. No.....

# CALICUT UNIVERSITY COMMON ENTRANCE TEST (CU-CET), APRIL 2026

## M.A. HISTORY

Time : Two Hours Maximum : 400 Marks

*Each question carries 4 marks.*

*One mark will be deducted for each wrong answer.*

1. Pliny's "Naturalis Historia" was written in :

   (a) Greek. (b) Latin.

   (c) English. (d) None of the above.

2. Match the following :

| | Puranas | | Mentioned dynastics |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | Vayu | 1 | Mauryan. |
| (b) | Malsya | 2 | Andra |
| (c) | Vishnu | 3 | Guptha. |

   (a) 1 2 3. (b) 2 3 1.

   (c) 3 2 1. (d) 1 3 2.

3. Which of the following inscription is an example of pure eulogy ?

   (a) Hathigumpha of Kharavela. (b) Junagadh rock of Rudradaman I.

   (c) Nasik cave of Usavadatta. (d) None of the above.

4. According to Smith, the Punch mared coins were issued by :

   (a) King.

   (b) Government's separate department.

   (c) Guilds and goldsmith with the permission of the ruling power.

   (d) Regular public authority.

5. Which among the following Vedas is partly a prose work ?

   (a) Rigveda. (b) Samaveda.

   (c) Yajurveda. (d) Atharvaveda.

6. In which vedic text is the sudra first mentioned ?

(a) Sathapatha Brahamanas. (b) Vedangas.

(c) Atharvaveda. (d) Purusasukta in the tenth mandala.

7. Of the sixteen Mahajanapadas, the greatest power was exercised by :

(a) Kosala. (b) Avanti.

(c) Mgadha. (d) Vatsa.

8. Match the following and select your answer from the codes :

(a) First Buddhist Council 1 Rajagriha.

(b) Second Buddhist Council 2 Vaishali.

(c) Third Buddhist Council 3 Pataliputra.

(d) Fourth Buddhist Council 4 Kashmir

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (b) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |

9. What was Ashoka's dhamma about ?

(a) Propaganda of Ashoka's greatness.

(b) It contained Buddhist doctrines.

(c) It was a simple code of morality.

(d) None of the above.

10. Gondophernes was ———.

(a) Saka King. (b) Parthian King.

(c) Kushana King. (d) Indo-Greek.

11. Who among the following were first to issue gold coins in India ?

(a) Mauryas. (b) Indo-Greeks.

(c) Shakas. (d) Kushanas.

12. Match the following rulers and dynasties of North India :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | Maukharis | 1 | Thaneswar. |
| (b) | Pusyabhuti | 2 | Kanauj. |
| (c) | Sasanka | 3 | Valabhi. |
| (d) | Maitrakas | 4 | Bengal Gauda. |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |

13. Which was the last great Hindu imperial dynasty of Northern India ?

(a) Rajaputs. (b) Gurujara Prathiharas.

(c) Guptas. (d) None of the above.

14. Which ruling family did Harsha belong to ?

(a) Maukharis. (b) Pushyabhutis.

(c) Maitrakas. (d) Guptas.

15. The black and red pottery is noteworthy of which place ?

(a) Bronze age. (b) Neolithic age.

(c) Chalcolithic phase. (d) None of the above.

16. The earliest coins known as the punch marked coins were made largely of :

(a) Lead. (b) Copper.

(c) Silver. (d) Gold.

17. Jorwe culture is associated with which of the following ?

(a) Neolithic age. (b) Paleolithic age.

(c) Chalcolithic. (d) None of the above.

18. Match the following :

| | |
|---|---|
| (a) Alberunni | 1 Hindukush. |
| (b) Hwui-Li | 2 Tahkik-e-hind. |
| (c) Harshacharita | 3 Hiun Tsang. |
| (d) Quro-kottal | 4 Bana Bhatta. |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (b) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (c) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |

19. Indus Civilization belongs to which of the following periods ?

(a) Historical period. (b) Proto historical period.

(c) Post historic period. (d) Pre-historical period.

20. At which of the following Indus sites was a small pot supposed to have been discovered ?

(a) Chanhudaro. (b) Mohenjodaro.

(c) Lothal. (d) Dholavira.

21. Amri culture fluorished in :

(a) The kutch region. (b) Afghanistan.

(c) Baluchistan. (d) Sindh.

22. In most of the Indus seals there are representation of :

(a) Tiger. (b) Elephant.

(c) Humped bull. (d) Unicorn.

23. No trace of ——— has been found in the Indus Valley Civilization.

(a) Sugarcane. (b) Mustard.

(c) Sesamum. (d) Barley.

24. At which of the following Harappan site traces of a horse have been found ?

(a) Kalibangan. (b) Lothal.

(c) Surkotada. (d) None of the above.

25. The most common type of Harappan seal is :

(a) Cylindrical. (b) Square.

(c) Round. (d) Oval.

26. A terracotta replica of a plough has been found at :

(a) Banawali. (b) Kallibangan.

(c) Rakhigarhi. (d) Rangpur.

27. The exact number of stories of Jatakas tales is ?

(a) 750. (b) 320.

(c) 860. (d) 500.

28. Mahayana texts are in :

(a) Pali. (b) Sanskrit.

(c) Abhramsha. (d) Magadhi.

29. The sacred book of Jainas are called ————.

(a) Agama sidhanta. (b) Angas.

(c) Purnas. (d) Upangas.

30. Jainism was brought to South India by an important acharya ?

(a) Bhadrabahu. (b) Kudakunda.

(c) Prabhava. (d) Yashobhadra.

31. At which of the following Buddhist council was Abhidhamma pitaka composed ?

(a) Kashmir council. (b) Rajgir council.

(c) Vaisali council. (d) Pataliputra council.

32. The earliest example of Buddhist stupa architecture is visible at which of the following place ?

(a) Sanchi. (b) Saranath.

(c) Lumbini. (d) None of the above.

33. The second Buddhist council was held during reign of :

(a) Udayabhadra. (b) Mahapadmanand.

(c) Shishunaga. (d) Kalashoka.

34. The text known as 'Vajrachhedica' is related with ?

(a) Ayurveda. (b) Alchemy.

(c) Mahayana. (d) Pasupata.

35. The largest number of discourses delivered by Buddha were at ?

(a) Sravasti. (b) Kausambi.

(c) Rajagriha. (d) Saranath.

36. The story of the transformation of a dancing girl into Buddhist nun is narrated in :

(a) Silappadikaram. (b) Manimkhalai.

(c) Tolkappiyyam. (d) Maduraikkanji.

37. Which one of the following Buddhist texts gives information about sixteen ? Mahajanapadas in the Sixth Century B.C. ?

(a) Dipvamsha. (b) Anguttarnikaya.

(c) Dighnikaya. (d) Tripitaka.

38. Which of the following was the first Muslim invader of India ?

(a) Mahamud of Ghazni. (b) Muhammed of Ghur.

(c) Muhammad bin Qasim. (d) Chengez Khan.

39. Who of the following is best regarded as the founder of Turkish empire in India ?

(a) Shihab-ud-din Muhammad. (b) Mahamud of Ghazni.

(c) Babur. (d) Qutbuddin Aibak.

40. Which of the following paved the way for the foundation of Turkish rule in India ?

(a) First battle of Tarain. (b) Second battle of Tarain.

(c) First battle of Panipat. (d) Second battle of Panipat.

41. Who was the founder of the Tughlaq dynastry ?

(a) Ghiyasuddhin Tughlaq. (b) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.

(c) Firoz Tughlaq. (d) Bughra Khan.

42. The Mughal Government can be described as an :

(a) Liberal monarchy. (b) Autocracy.

(c) Absolute monarchy. (d) Centralized despotism.

43. The official language of the Mughal Empire was ?

(a) Urdu. (b) Persian.

(c) Local language. (d) Turki.

44. In whose reign did Tulasidas compose ramacharitmanas ?

(a) Humayun. (b) Jahangir.

(c) Akbar. (d) Aurangzeb.

45. The independent kingdom of avadh was founded by :

(a) Shuja-ud-daulah. (b) Saadat khan.

(c) Safdar jang. (d) Qin killich khan.

46. The longest of Shivaji's military campaigns was conducted against ?

(a) Tanjore. (b) Konkan.

(c) Karnataka. (d) None of these.

47. Which Mughal emperor was a great musician and was popularly known as rangila ?

(a) Adil Shah. (b) Bahadurshah 1.

(c) Bahadursah ii. (d) Muhammad Shah.

48. The art of painting reached its Zenith under :

(a) Akbar. (b) Jahangir.

(c) Shah Jahan. (d) None of the above.

49. Todar mal is associated with the revenue system known as ?

(a) Nasaq. (b) Ghallaq bakhshi.

(c) Zabti. (d) Kankut.

50. The Ashtadiggajas of the court of Krishna devaraya were ?

(a) Great ministers. (b) Great scholars of telugu literature.

(c) Great musicians. (d) Guardians of the palace.

51. Which of the following was not a province of Bahamani kingdom ?

(a) Daultatabad. (b) Berar.

(c) Gulbarga. (d) Golconda.

52. Sufism, the liberal and mystic movement of Islam, reached India in the ——— century.

(a) Eleventh. (b) Twelfth.

(c) Fourteenth. (d) Thirteenth.

53. Amir Khusrau became a disciple of :

(a) Baba Farid. (b) Khwaja Muinuddhin chisti.

(c) Sheikh salim chisti. (d) Nizamuddin Auliya.

54. What were the gullivats and ghurabs ?

(a) They were small villages.

(b) A type of tax levied by Shivaji.

(c) Types of vessels found in the Malabar coast.

(d) Sub castes of Marathas found along the coast.

55. Which university was established by Dharamapala ?

(a) Vikramshila. (b) Nalanda.

(c) Taxila. (d) None of the above.

56. South Indian temple architecture reached its climax under the :

(a) Hoysalas. (b) Cholas.

(c) Cheras. (d) Pandyas.

57. The Rashtrakudas were the feudatories of the :

(a) Chalukyas. (b) Paramaras.

(c) Cholas. (d) Guptas.

58. The sun temple at konark was built at the time of ?

(a) Prathiharas. (b) Senas.

(c) Gangas. (d) Palas.

59. Dantidurga was the founder of the dynasty of ?

(a) Cholas. (b) Rashtakudas.

(c) Chalukyas. (d) Chandellas.

60. Founder of the Chola dynasty was ?

(a) Rajendra Chola. (b) Vijayalaya.

(c) Raja Raja 1. (d) Sundara Chola.

61. Which is the tallest temple of all medieval Indian temples ?

(a) Sun temple at Konark. (b) Nilakantesvara temple at Udaypur.

(c) Kailasa temple at Ellora. (d) Brihadesvara temple at Tanjore.

62. Which was the capital during the reign of Aibak ?

(a) Multan. (b) Sind.

(c) Delhi. (d) Labore.

63. The market control department called the :

(a) Diwan-i-riyasat. (b) Diwan-i-kohli.

(c) Diwan-i-arz. (d) Diwan-i-insha.

64. Which was the capital of Sikander Lodhi ?

(a) Bayana. (b) Dholpur.

(c) Gwalior. (d) Agra.

65. Who adorned the court of Alauddin Khalji ?

(a) Ibn Batuta. (b) Hasan Nizami.

(c) Yahiya Sirhindi. (d) Amir Khusrau.

66. Match the following :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | Battle of wahind. | 1 | 1192 AD. |
| (b) | Second Battle of Tarain | 2 | 1194 AD. |
| (c) | Battle of Chandawar | 3 | 1191 AD. |
| (d) | First Battle of Tarain | 4 | 1008 AD. |

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (b) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

67. The city of siri was founded by :

(a) Kaiquabad. (b) Jalaudhin Khilji.

(c) Alauddin Khilji. (d) Ghiyasudhin Tughlaq.

68. The main trading port of the Vijayanagara empire on the western coast was :

(a) Bhatkal. (b) Calicut.

(c) Cannanore. (d) Goa.

69. The silver coin rupaya was first issued by :

(a) Sikandar lodi. (b) Humayun.

(c) Akbar. (d) Sher Shah Suri.

70. The starchy commission was connected with :

(a) The vernacular press. (b) Famine.

(c) Education. (d) Local self government.

71. Which was the first revolutionary terrorist organization in India ?

(a) The Anushilan Samiti.

(b) Ghadar party.

(c) Hindustan Republican Association.

(d) Azad hind fauj.

72. Who founded the all India Harijan Sangh in 1932 ?

(a) Babasaheb Ambedkar. (b) M.K. Gandhi.

(c) B.G. Thilak. (d) Jyothiba Phule.

73. The first modern Trade Union was founded in India ?

(a) N.M. Joshi. (b) B.P. Wadia.

(c) V.V. Giri. (d) S.A. Dange.

74. The peasants along with the students and workers formed the backbone of :

(a) Anti-Partition movement. (b) Home rule movement.

(c) Khilafat agitation. (d) Quit India Movement.

75. The mouthpiece of New or Young Bengal movement was a journal called :

(a) New Bengal. (b) Bengal Spectator.

(c) Bengal Patriot. (d) Bengal Darpana.

76. The first women president of Congress was :

(a) Mrs. Annie Besant. (b) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

(c) Mrs. Nellie Sengupta. (d) Aruna Asaf Ali.

77. A Public Service Commission was established in India for the first time by :

(a) The indian Council Act, 1892. (b) The Act of 1909.

(c) The Govt. of India Act, 1919. (d) The Govt. of India Act, 1935.

78. What was the main political weapon used by the moderates nationalists to exert pressure upon the government against the partition of Bengal ?

(a) Satyagraha. (b) Civil Disobedience.

(c) Non-co-operation. (d) Swadeshi and Boycott.

79. The President of the Swaraj party was :

(a) Motilal Nehru. (b) Madan Mohan Malaviya.

(c) Chitta Ranjan Das. (d) M.R. Jayakar.

80. The most extensive agrarian agitation that took place on the eve of India's independence was :

(a) Bakashat peasant agitation.

(b) Tebhaga movement in Bengal.

(c) Travancore agitation.

(d) Telengana movement.

81. Who was the first foreign minister of India ?

(a) V.K. Krishna Menon. (b) Sardar Baldev Singh.

(c) Rafi Ahamed Kidwai. (d) Jawaharlal Nehru.

82. In which state in India was panchayati raj first introduced?

(a) UP. (b) Rajasthan.

(c) Andhra Pradesh. (d) Madhya Pradesh.

83. Which Kerala movement aimed at providing better educational opportunities for the lower caste communities ?

(a) Nadar movement. (b) Ezhava reform movement.

(c) Kerala Renaissance movement. (d) All the above.

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90. Which port in Kerala was famous for trade with Arabs, Chinese and Europeans during the medieval period ?

(a) Kochi. (b) Quilon.

(c) Kozhikode. (d) Beypore.

91. Who wrote the influential work "The Discovery of India" ?

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru. (b) S. Radhakrishnan.

(c) K.K. Aziz. (d) Bipan Chandra.

92. Who are the key founders of the Annales School ?

(a) March Bloch and Lucien Febvre.

(b) Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

(c) Michel Foucault and Pierre Bourdiue.

(d) Ranajith Guha and Paratha Chatterjee.

93. Which of the following is a significant work by Ranajit Guha that marked a cornerstone of subaltern studies ?

(a) A History of Ancient India.

(b) The making of the English working class.

(c) The Elementary aspects of peasant insurgency in colonial India.

(d) The Indian Freedom struggle.

94. New Historicism in historiography is primarily concerned with :

(a) Political events and power structures.

(b) The study of history through the lens of literature and culture.

(c) Chronological sequencing of historical events.

(d) The study of economic history.

95. Who wrote the work "archaeology of knowledge" a significant work in post modern historiography ?

(a) Michel Foucault. (b) Roland barthes.

(c) Jacques Derrida. (d) Hayden white.

96. Which theorist is most associated with structuralist approaches to history and culture ?

(a) Sigmund Freud. (b) Claude Levistrauss.

(c) Hayden White. (d) Jacques Derrida.

97. The Mediterranean and Mediterranean world in the age of Philip II was written by :

(a) Arthur Marwick. (b) E.H. Carr.

(c) Pierre Chauna. (d) Fernand Braudel.

98. Who wrote the work "A History of South India from prehistoric times to the fall of Vijayanagara" ?

(a) Jadunath Sarkar. (b) Nilakanda Sasthri.

(c) R.C. Majumdar. (d) K.K. Aziz.

99. Who is the author of the work "The wonder that was India" ?

(a) A.L. Basham. (b) Sumit Sarkar.

(c) Romila Thapar. (d) Kosambi.

100. Who was popularly known as the Lincoln of Kerala ?

(a) Ayyankali. (b) C. Krishnan.

(c) Pandit Karuppan. (d) Sahodaran Aiyyappan.

(100 × 4 = 400 marks)

D 123829 (Pages : 15) Name.....

Reg. No.....

# CALICUT UNIVERSITY CENTRALIZED ENTRANCE TEST (CU-CET)
## APRIL 2025

## M.A. HISTORY

Time : Two Hours Maximum : 400 Marks

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1. Who led the kallumala agitation in 1915 ?

   (a) Ayyankali. (b) C. Krishnan.

   (c) Pandit Karuppan d) Sahodaran Ayyappan

2. The agitation known as "Vimochana Samaram" or liberation struggle began on :

   (a) June 12th 1959. (b) January 20th 1958.

   (c) December 10th 1959. (d) January 20th 1960.

3. "Kerala Simham" is a historical novel written by :

   (a) Sardar K.M. Panikkar. (b) K.K.N Kurup.

   (c) Sreedhara menon. (d) MGS Narayanan.

4. In 1812 who abolished slavery in Travancore :

   (a) Rani Gouri Lakshmi Bai. (b) Parvathi Bai.

   (c) Marthandavarma. (d) Swarthi thirunal.

5. Match the following :

   (a) Nivarthana agitation — 1.1931.

   (b) Guruvayoor Sathyagraha — 2.1932.

   (c) Temple entry proclamation — 3.1936.

   (d) Punnapra Vayalar samara — 4.1946.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (2) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (3) | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (4) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

6. Which was the first organized revolt against the British in Kerala ?

(a) Pazhassi revolt. (b) Veluthampi revolt.

(c) Kurichya revolt. (d) Attingal revolt.

7. Malabar and its folk written by :

(a) T.K Gopala Panikkar. (b) T.K Gangadharan.

(c) B.K Gopalan kutty. (d) None of the above.

8. Which European power introduced Cartaz ?

(a) French. (b) Dutch.

(c) Portuguese. (d) British.

9. "Decline of Nair Dominance in Kerala " written by :

(a) MGS Narayanan. (b) Karthikeyan Nair.

(c) Robin Jeffery. (d) Dilip .M.Menon.

10. Edakkal cave is located on ?

(a) Ambukuthi mala. (b) Kallamala.

(c) Ezhimala. (d) Agathyamala.

11. Who wrote the work " Janmisambruthayam Keralathil" ?

(a) Ellam kulam kunjan pillai. (b) MGS Narayanan.

(c) K.N Ganesh. (d) Kesavan *Velluthatt.*

12. "Pattittupattu" deals mainly with the affairs of ———— kingdom.

(a) Chola. (b) Pandaya.

(c) Chera. (d) Pallava.

13. The author of Tollkapiyam is known as ———— ?

(a) Nanthanar. (b) ILango Adikkal.

(c) Tholkappiyar. (d) Thiruvalluvar.

14. A collection of Roman coins was unearthed from ———— ?

(a) Eyyal. (b) Marayur.

(c) Kozhikode. (d) None of the above.

15. The work Zamorins of Calicut written by ———— ?

(a) K.V Krishna Ayyar. (b) V.V Haridas.

(c) Keshavan Veluthatt. (d) MGS Narayanan.

16. "Virutti" land was assigned for ———— ?

(a) Temple functionaries. (b) Agricultural labourers.

(c) Estate labourers. (d) None of the above.

17. Hippalus was ———— ?

(a) An American voyager. (b) A Portuguese Navigator.

(c) A Greek Navigator. (d) None of the above.

18. Who were "Uralers "———— ?

(a) Rulers.

(b) Land owners and temple trustees.

(c) Settled tenant cultivator.

(d) Bonded service classes.

19. Who founded" Atma Vidhya Sangham" ?

(a) Ananda Theerthan. (b) Vaghbhadanandan.

(c) Sree Narayana Guru. (d) Pandit Karuppan.

20. Which social reformer of kerala was honored with the title of "Bharat Kesari" by the president o India ?

(a) C. Keshavan. (b) Ayyankali.

(c) Mannath Padmanabhavan. (d) Pandit Karuppan.

21. Who is known as the father of anti-cartesianism ?

(a) Vico. (b) Descartes.

(c) Comte. (d) Bacon.

22. Seminar method was introduced by ———— ?

(a) Hegal. (b) Ranke.

(c) Toyanbee. (d) Spenglar.

23. The founder of historical materialism :

(a) Marx. (b) Hegal.

(c) Toyanbee. (d) Vico.

24. The theory of challenge and response was propounded by ———— ?

(a) Hegal. (b) Ranke.

(c) Spenglar. (d) Toyanbee.

25. Communist Manifesto was written in which year ———— ?

(a) 1847. (b) 1857.

(c) 1858. (d) 1848.

26. Ranjit Guha is ———— historian ?

(a) Nationalist historian. (b) Subaltern historian.

(c) Colonialist historian. (d) Marxist historian.

27. Who wrote the work "Prison Note Book" ?

(a) Ranjit Guha. (b) Dipesh Chakravarthy.

(c) D.D Kosambi. (d) Antonio Gramsci.

28. Who wrote the work " Historian's Craft" ?

(a) March Bloch. (b) Lucien Febvre.

(c) E.P Thompson. (d) D.D Kosambi.

29. Gender History started in which year ?

(a) 1960's. (b) 1980's.

(c) 1990's. (d) 1950's.

30. Michel Foucault was a ———— Philosopher ?

(a) French. (b) American.

(c) Danish. (d) English.

31. Who wrote the work "Vikramanghadevacharita" ?

(a) Kalhanan. (b) Bilhanan.

(c) Atula. (d) Harsha vardhanan.

32. Universal history was related to ———— ?

(a) Ibn Khaldun. (b) Herodotus.

(c) Karl Marx. (d) Akbar.

33. Food history was started by ———— ?

(a) D.D Kosambi. (b) Romila Thaper.

(c) Uma Chakravarthi. (d) F.F Armesto.

34. Post modernism was started in ———— ?

(a) America. (b) Europe.

(c) West Asia. (d) India.

35. On the basis of whose lettere K.P Padmanabha menon wrote history of kerala ?

(a) Durate barbosa. (b) Francis Buchan.

(c) Canter Vischer. (d) Ibn Bathutha.

36. Who prepared "Travancore State Manual" ?

(a) Shanguny Menon. (b) Nagam Aiyya.

(c) T.K Velupillai. (d) Gopinatha Rao.

37. Which plantation was first introduced in wayanad in the first half of the nineteenth century ?

(a) Tea. (b) Coffee.

(c) Card mum. (d) Rubber.

38. The first president of Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee was ———— ?

(a) K.P Keshava Menon. (b) Manjeri Rama Aiyyar.

(c) C.K Madhavan Nair. (d) T.K Madhavan.

39. Which famous social reformer of Kerala wrote the work "Pracheena malayalam" ?

(a) Sree Narayana Guru. (b) Chattambi Swamikkal.

(c) Ayyankali. (d) Sahodaran Ayyappan.

40. Basel Evangelical missionaries focused its activities in ———— ?

(a) Travancore. (b) Kanyakumari.

(c) Cochin. (d) Malabar.

41. The Ryotwari Settlement was for the first time implemented in ———— ?

(a) Bengal and Bihar. (b) United Provinces.

(c) Madras and Bombay. (d) Calcutta.

42. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched ?

1. Strachey Commission- Famine.
2. Hartog Committee- Education.
3. Frazer Commission- Police reforms.

(a) 1, 2. (b) 1, 2, 3.

(c) 2, 3. (d) 1, 3.

43. The University Grants Commission was constituted in 1853 on the recommendation of ———— ?

(a) Hunter Commission. (b) Radhakrishna commission.

(c) Fazal Ali Commission. (d) Kothari Commission.

44. Name the first newspaper to be published in India ?

(a) The Calcutta Chronicle. (b) The Bengal Gazette.

(c) The Madras Courier. (d) The Bombay Herald.

45. From which year the English language became the medium of education in India ?

(a) 1831. (b) 1835.

(c) 1854. (d) 1858.

46. The first newspaper published by Indians in English language was ?

(a) The Patriot. (b) The Hindu.

(c) Young India. (d) Native Opinion.

47. Who were the main supporters of widow remarriage ?

(a) Ishwara Chandra Vidhyasagar. (b) Devendranath Tagore.

(c) Atma Ram Pandurang. (d) Rajaram Mohan Roy.

48. "Pilgrimage is useless and it indicates superstition" is the principle of ———— ?

(a) Ramakrishna Mission. (b) Arya Samaj.

(c) Theosophical Society. (d) Brahmo samaj.

49. Asiatic society of Bengal was established by ———— ?

(a) Ram Mohan Roy. (b) Sir William jones.

(c) William Bentick. (d) W.W. Hunter.

50. The Archaeological Survey of India was established during the period ———— ?

(a) Warren Hastings. (b) Lord Wellesley.

(c) Lord Curzon. (d) William Bentick.

51. The nickname of English East India Company was ———— ?

(a) Bob Company. (b) Sam Company.

(c) Tom Company. (d) John Company.

52. The first English factory was established in India at ———— ?

(a) Surat. (b) Hugli.

(c) Bombay. (d) Madras.

53. Which of the following Chalukkiyan city is known as the city of temples ?

(a) Pattadakkal. (b) Badami.

(c) Aihole. (d) Kanheri.

54. Which of the following contemporary sources of Mughal period is especially useful for obtaining information on the agrarian condition ?

(a) Akbamamah. (b) Ain-i-Akbari.

(c) Tariksh-i-firishta. (d) Muntakhab -ul-lubab.

55. The first Mughal emperor to organize some sort of distress relief during the famine was ————.

(a) Akbar. (b) Jahangir.

(c) Shah Jahan. (d) Aurangzeb.

56. Under the zabti system fertile land was classified as _____ ?

(a) Polaj. (b) Parauti.

(c) Chachar. (d) Banjar.

57. Who was Dadaji Kondadeva ?

(a) Shivaji's father. (b) Maternal uncle.

(c) Shivaji's guardian tutor. (d) Peshwa of poona.

58. The Greek sources mention Chandragupta maurya as _____ ?

(a) Sandrocottus. (b) Androcottus.

(c) Both (a) and (b) above. (d) Chandrokottus.

59. The Ashokan Inscription and their Brahmi script was first deciphered by _____ ?

(a) Alexander Cunningham. (b) Max Muller.

(C) James Princep. (d) Motimer Wheeler.

60. Jainism was propagated in south india ?

(a) Gouthama Buddha. (b) Indrabhuti.

(c) Sudharman. (d) Bhadrabahu.

61. Which of the following was the first great royal patron of buddhism ?

(a) Ajatashatru. (b) Udayan.

(c) Ashoka. (d) Kanishka.

62. Which of the following cities has the distinction of being the first metropolis of the ganga civilization ?

(a) Pataliputra. (b) Kausambi.

(c) Rajagriha. (d) Vaishali.

63. The most common crime mentioned in the Rigveda was _____ ?

(a) Murder. (b) Kidnapping.

(c) Cattle lifting. (d) Stealing gold.

64. The staple food of the Rigvedic Aryans was ———— ?

(a) Barley and Rice. (b) Milk and its products.

(c) Rice and pulses. (d) Vegetables and fruits.

65. The Harappan site located near the Iranian border is ———— ?

(a) Surkotada. (b) Suktagendor.

(c) Kotla. (d) Alamgirpur.

66. Traces of rice cultivation have been found at ———— ?

(a) Lothal and Rangpur. (b) Kalibangan and Ropar.

(c) Alamgirpur. (d) All Harappan sites.

67. The Harappan people conducted brisk trade with ———— ?

(a) Afghanistan. (b) Mesopotamia.

(c) Bahrain. (d) All the above.

68. An animal engraved on most of the harappan seal is the ————.

(a) Humpless bull or unicorn. (b) Elephant.

(c) Bison. (d) Tiger.

69. Which of the following sites is the largest Mesolithic site in India ———— ?

(a) Bagor. (b) Tilwara.

(c) Valasana. (d) Akhaj.

70. Who developed the concept of cultural hegemony ?

(a) Louis Althuser. (b) Edward said.

(c) Antonio gramsci. (d) Karl Marx.

71. Who introduced the concept of the Public Sphere in the context of modern society ?

(a) Karl Marx. (b) Max weber.

(c) Jurgen Habermas. (d) Theodor adorno.

72. Who is primarily associated with the development of structural Marxism ?

(a) Karl Marx. (b) Louis Althusser.

(c) Antonio Gramsci. (d) Herbert Spencer.

73. In which year was the journal annals published ———— ?

(a) 1921. (b) 1929.

(c) 1931. (d) 1945.

74. The Annals school emerged in which country ?

(a) England. (b) France.

(c) Germany. (D) Italy.

75. What is the primary goal of historical research?

(a) To analyze the current events.

(b) To reconstruct and interpret past events.

(c) To predict future trends.

(d) To conduct experiments.

76. What is the first step in the historical research process ?

(a) Analysing collected data.

(b) Selecting a research problem or question.

(c) Writing the research report.

(d) Reviewing existing literature on the topic.

77. A research problem is feasible only when ———— ?

(a) It has ability and relevance.

(b) It is researchable.

(c) It is new and adds something to knowledge.

(d) All the above.

78. Discourse analysis in historical research is associated with ?

(a) E.H Carr. (b) Foucault.

(c) Hobsbawn. (d) Habermas.

79. To which are the concepts of internal and external criticism associated ———— ?

(a) Validity experimental designs of research.

(b) Descriptive research.

(c) Historical research.

(d) Literary research.

80. Which of the following dance forms is associated with the state of Kerala ?

(a) Kathak. (b) Bharathanatyam.

(c) Mohiniyattam. (d) Kathakali.

81. The "Jellikettu " festival is primarily associated with which state ?

(a) Karnataka. (b) Tamil Nadu.

(c) Andhra Pradesh. (d) Telegana.

82. Who authored the book "vande matharam" ?

(a) Aurobindo Ghosh. (b) Mahatma Gandhiji.

(c) Jawaharlal Nehru. (d) Bankim Chandra chatterjee.

83. Who authored the book "Anand Math" ?

(a) C.R Das. (b) Aurobindo Ghosh.

(c) Jawaharlal Nehru. (d) Bankim Chandra chatterjee.

84. Gandhiji's first sathyagraha in India was ———— ?

(a) Champaran Sathyagraha. (b) Kheda sathyagraha.

(c) Individual sathyagraha. (d) Salt march.

85. Which British Prime Minister presided over the first round table conference ?

(a) Ramsay Mac Donald. (b) Sardar Vallabhai pattel.

(c) Nehru. (d) Lord Curzon.

86. The ancient tamil fertile agriculture land was called ———— ?

(a) Marutham. (b) Kurinchi.

(c) Mullai. (d) Palai.

87. Universalisation of elementary education was part of ———— ?

(a) Sixth plan. (b) Second plan.

(c) Ninth plan. (d) Eighth plan.

88. Who is the chairman of the planning commission ?

(a) President of India. (b) Finance Minister.

(c) Vice President. (d) Prime Minister.

89. The Servant of India society was founded along with ———— ?

(a) Formation of the congress.

(b) Partition of Bengal.

(c) Formation of the Muslim league.

(d) Surat split of the congress.

90. All-India Kisan Sabha was formed in which year ———— ?

(a) 1917. (b) 1916.

(c) 1928. (d) 1936.

91. The emphasis of going back to the Vedas was laid by ———— ?

(a) Ram Mohan Roy. (b) Annie Besant.

(C) Dayanada Saraswathi. (d) R.G Bhandarkar.

92. Berlin Revolution is associated with ?

(a) Leopold Von Ranke. (b) Edward Gibbon.

(c) Fernand Braudel. (d) Michel Foucault.

93. Which of the following is recognized as one of the first environmental movements in India ?

(a) Chipko Movement. (b) Narmada Bachao Andolan.

(c) Bishnoi Movement. (d) Green Revolution.

94. The silent valley movement in Kerala is primarily associated witrh which type of forest ?

(a) Deciduous forest. (b) Tropical evergreen forest.

(c) Mangrove forest. (d) Boreal forest.

95. Which river is considered the holiest in Hinduism ?

(a) Yamuna. (b) Godavari.

(c) Saraswathi. (d) Ganga.

96. In which Indian state are Ajanta and Ellora caves located ?

(a) Maharashta. (b) Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Karnataka. (d) Rajasthan.

97. Who is considered pioneer of the " history from below" approach in British historiography ?

(a) E.P. Thompson. (b) Eric Hobsbawn.

(c) Christopher hill. (d) Geoffrey Elton.

98. In which year did Rabindranath Tagore receive the nobel prize in literature for his work "Gitanjali" ?

(a) 1901. (b) 1913.

(c) 1920. (d) 1930.

99. Which of the following book is authored by Dr. B.R Ambedhkar ?

(a) The discovery of India.

(b) Gandhi and his hindustan.

(c) Annihilation of Caste.

(d) Wonder that was India.

100. Who authored the work Cultural Symbiosis in kerala ?

(a) MGS Narayanan.

(b) A. Sreedhara Menon.

(c) K.N Ganesh.

(d) K.N Panikkar.

C 41672 (Pages : 16) Name.....

Reg. No.....

# 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 *Lakhuhhaskariyavyakhya* ?

   (a) Aryabhatta. (b) Sankaranarayana.

   (c) Kulasekhara Alwar. (d) Bhasa.

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) Prradyota 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 lias 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 authetic 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 inscritpions 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 D*hamma*. 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) Alaudddin Khalji.

(c) Muhammad bin Tuglaq. (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 lan 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) Golcunda

39. Who founded the slave dynasty in India ?

(a) Balban. (b) Iltumish.

(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.

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 priccs 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.

69. Which of the following statement is TRUF 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 Fawcctt.

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) Vaghbhadaananda.

(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. Renicr. (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.

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.