

**M. Phil./Ph. D. Entrance Test – 2015****Subject: History****Paper – I**

**Important:** Please consult your Admit Card/Roll No. slip before filling your Roll Number on the Test Booklet and Answer Sheet.

Roll No.

*In Figure**In Words*

--	--	--	--	--	--

O.M.R. Answer Sheet Serial No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

Signature of Candidate: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Invigilator: \_\_\_\_\_

**Time: 60 Minutes****Number of Questions: 50****Maximum Marks: 50****DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL ON THE BOOKLET UNTIL ASKED TO DO SO.****INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Write your Roll No. on the Questions Booklet and also on the OMR Answer Sheet in the space provided and nowhere else.
- Enter the Question Booklet Serial No. on the OMR Answer Sheet. Darken the corresponding bubbles with **Black Ball Point/Black Gel Pen**.
- Do not make any identification mark on the Answer Sheet or Question Booklet.
- Please check that this Question Booklet contains **50** Questions. In case of any discrepancy, inform the Assistant Superintendent within 10 minutes of the start of Test.
- Each question has four alternative answer (A,B,C,D) of which only one is correct. For each question, darken only one bubble (A or B or C or D), whichever you think is the correct answer, on the Answer Sheet with **Black Ball Point/Black Gel Pen**. **There shall be no negative marking for wrong answers.**
- If you do not want to answer a question, leave all the bubbles corresponding to that question blank in the Answer Booklet. No marks will be deducted in such cases.
- Darken the bubbles in the OMR Answer Sheet according to the Serial No. of the question given in the Question Booklet.
- If you want to change an already marked answer, erase the shade in the darkened bubble completely.
- For rough work only the blank sheet at the end of the Question Booklet be used.
- The Answer Sheet is designed for computer evaluation. Therefore, if you do not follow the instructions given on the Answer Sheet, it may make evaluation by the computer difficult. **Any resultant loss to the candidate on the above account, i.e. not following the instructions completely, shall be of the candidate only.**
- After the test, hand over the Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet to the Assistant Superintendent on duty.
- In no case the Answer Sheet, the Question Booklet, or its part or any material copied/noted from this Booklet is to be taken out of the examination hall. Any candidate found doing so would be expelled from the examination.
- A candidate who creates disturbance of any kind or changes his/her seat or is found in possession of any paper possibly of any assistant or found giving or receiving assistance or found using any other unfair means during the examination will be expelled from the examination by the Centre Superintendent/Observer whose decision shall be final.
- Communication equipment such as mobile phones, pager, wireless set, scanner, camera or any electronic/digital gadget etc., is not permitted inside the examination hall. Use of calculators is not allowed.**
- The candidates will not be allowed to leave the Examination Hall/Room before the expiry of the allotted time.

1. Sat panj bara in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century Punjab refers to
  - A) Accounting methods of banyas
  - B) Tax on goods brought from outside
  - C) Annual cash amount due on well irrigation
  - D) Traditional ritual
2. The new military system adopted by Maharaja Ranjit Singh was based on the
  - A) French system
  - B) Prussian system
  - C) British system
  - D) Franco-British
3. *Kankut* was a method of assessment which was based on
  - A) Estimate of standing crop
  - B) Sharing of actual produce
  - C) Cash payment per unit area
  - D) Graduated payment of revenue
4. *Banwazaree* referred to
  - A)  $\frac{1}{4}$  share of produce
  - B) Cess on forest produce
  - C) Cultivation method
  - D) Toll tax
5. Which of these areas was NOT a part of Ranjit Singh's kingdom
  - A) Sialkot
  - B) Gujranwala
  - C) Kabul
  - D) Jammu
6. *Huq-buho* was a tax collected from villagers who were
  - A) Non-proprietors
  - B) Proprietors
  - C) Labourers
  - D) Lower castes
7. *Tarradadkar* refers to one who
  - A) Collected tax on behalf of state
  - B) Assisted the Market official
  - C) Acquired land rights by clearing the forest
  - D) Was granted land by state
8. *Nakhas* refers to
  - A) Mandi for foodgrains
  - B) Office of the revenue staff
  - C) A market for animals
  - D) Store of manufactured goods
9. Haliya was a person who was a :
  - A) Ploughman
  - B) Clerk
  - C) Agent for merchants
  - D) Agricultural labourer
10. Cowries were used as
  - A) Ornaments
  - B) Medium of exchange
  - C) Surety for loan
  - D) Toll payment

11. Which of the following does NOT belong in this group  
A) Khoja                      B) Chetti                      C) Marwari                      D) Mir
12. The earliest evidence of agriculture in India is at  
A) Mehargarh                      B) Harappa                      C) Adamgarh                      D) Ellora
13. The Indus Civilization flourished from  
A) 2350 BC-1700BC                      B) 2000 BC-100 AD  
C) 3300 BC-2000 BC                      D) 1 AD-100 AD
14. The work ARTHASHASTRA was written by  
A) Chanakya                      B) Ashoka                      C) Hieun Tsang                      D) Megasthenes
15. The Ajanta caves near Aurangabad are an example of  
A) Medieval architecture                      B) Rock cut Buddhist caves from 2 BC  
C) Sculpture of the Sanchi school                      D) Kushan influence
16. Kaulnama was  
A) Written voucher specifying terms and amounts of revenue payments  
B) Agreement between merchant and leasee  
C) Deal between buyer and seller  
D) Deal between dallal and client
17. Khadir referred to an area which was  
A) Non fertile                      B) Very fertile  
C) Under cash crops                      D) Near river for grazing
18. A petty chieftain in South India was called  
A) Panchala                      B) Palaiyakarar                      C) Milki                      D) Mapillah
19. Upari was a  
A) Owner of land                      B) Tenant at will  
C) Permanent tenant                      D) Service performing labourer
20. Which of the following was not a part of the suzerain-vassal relationship  
A) Annual tribute                      B) Control over succession  
C) Provision of bonded labour                      D) Provision of troops
21. Musavvir in medieval times refers to  
A) Architect                      B) Artist                      C) Religious teacher                      D) Accountant

22. The *Dhurnam Pancham* at Mirzapur was an association of
- A) Religious mendicants  
B) Jogis  
C) Artisans and merchants  
D) Low castes
23. Prithudaka is the early name of the
- A) Urban centre of Pehowa  
B) Ruler of the Parmaras  
C) The Chahamanas capital  
D) A merchant guild
24. 'Pol' was a
- A) Group of merchants  
B) Self governing institution in towns  
C) Area for animals  
D) Traders panchayat
25. Block printing was a technique that was
- A) Introduced in India by the Portuguese  
B) Brought by the Muslim invaders  
C) Developed by the British merchants  
D) An invention of India
26. Basantrog in the 18<sup>th</sup> century referred to
- A) Diseased crops  
B) Disease among children  
C) Malaria  
D) Small pox
27. The hill station in colonial India was considered as an
- A) Administrative centre  
B) Alternative environment  
C) Old traditional space  
D) Area for princes
28. The term 'harijan' was coined by
- A) Mahatma Gandhi  
B) Ambedkar  
C) Haribhakta  
D) Narsinha Mehta
29. The Malkowal incident in 1902 related to
- A) Clash between British soldiers and locals  
B) Political crisis in towns  
C) Vaccination issue  
D) Train accident in Malkowal
30. The Dufferin Fund established in 1885 aimed at
- A) Providing help to farmers  
B) Set up shipping industry  
C) Improve military strength  
D) Provide medical training to women
31. *The Historian's Craft* is a book written by
- A) G. J. Renier  
B) Trevalyan  
C) Marc Bloch  
D) Voltaire
32. The Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded by
- A) James Duncan  
B) Gandhi  
C) William Jones  
D) Rennel

33. Which of the following does not belong to the Marxist school of Historiography  
 A) DD Kosambi      B) R S Sharma      C) Bipin Chandra      D) Jadunath Sarkar
34. The 17<sup>th</sup> century work *Tazkira-i-Pir-Hassu-Teli* was written by  
 A) Surat Singh      B) Shaista Khan      C) Itimad Ali Khan      D) Abdus Samad Khan
35. Sahamarana meant  
 A) Sati with corpse of husband  
 B) Sati without corpse of husband  
 C) Sati with some article of deceased spouse  
 D) Forced sati
36. Hanafi, Maliki, Hanbali and Shafii refer to  
 A) Dynasties of the 12<sup>th</sup> century      B) Laws implemented by individual rulers  
 C) Writers of the 14<sup>th</sup> century      D) Schools of Islamic law
37. Mujaddid means  
 A) Twice born      B) Religious rebel      C) Renewer of the faith      D) High born
38. The *Gurshabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* was written by  
 A) Sukha Singh      B) Ratan Singh Bhangu  
 C) Kesar Singh Chibber      D) Bhai Kahn Singh
39. A bairagi is usually a follower of  
 A) Vaishnavism      B) Shaivism      C) Shaktism      D) Jogis
40. *Ala malik* or superior owner of land is entitled to  
 A) total produce from land      B) certain share in produce  
 C) no share in produce      D) Fixed 60% share
41. Dal Khalsa in the 18<sup>th</sup> century referred to  
 A) Combined forces of the Sikhs      B) Forces of a misl  
 C) Troops of the dominant chief      D) Irregular troops joining the chief
42. *Landa or Lande* was  
 A) A ceremony at birth      B) A specific ritual  
 C) Script used by shopkeepers      D) Piercing of ears
43. The term *Madad-i-ma'ash* meant  
 A) Aid to poor      B) Help to the peasants  
 C) Aid for subsistence      D) Steps to check environment

44. Khutba was a pronouncement in the Friday prayers at the mosque on
- A) Religious issues  
B) Economic decisions  
C) Ruler of the day  
D) Heir apparent
45. A kalal was a person who
- A) Spread falsehood  
B) Was a weaver by caste  
C) Volunteered to fight  
D) Was a distiller by caste
46. Increase in the numbers of Sikhs in colonial Punjab is attributed to
- A) Increase in birth rate  
B) Migration of Sikhs from other areas  
C) Preference to Sikhs in government jobs and army  
D) Faulty recording
47. Bhagat Singh was activating the HSRA with the help of
- A) Sukhdev and Bhagwati Charan  
B) Rajguru and Sukhdev  
C) Yashpal and Rajguru  
D) Yashpal and Bhagwati
48. In 1937, Majlis -I Ahrar and Itihad -I Millat were
- A) Reform movements in Islam  
B) Associations for social reform  
C) Harbingers of economic change  
D) Political parties
49. United Punjab Sikh Party was formed in 1942 by
- A) Master Tara Singh  
B) Baldev Singh  
C) Giani Kartar Singh  
D) Sikander Khan
50. Which area did Sardar Patel refer to as 'Sikh Homeland' in July 1948
- A) PEPSU  
B) West Punjab  
C) East Punjab  
D) United Punjab

x-x-x