

Online Internal Assessment 2020 [CC3 :Mauryan and Gupta Empire]

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
JHARGRAM RAJ COLLEGE
SEMESTER 2

***Required**

1. Email address *

Candidate's details

2. Name in BLOCK letters: *

3. Semester: *

Mark only one oval.

Semester 2

4. Class Roll Number: *

5. University Registration Number: *

6. Registration Year: *

Mark only one oval.

- 2019-2020
- 2018-2019
- 2017-2018
- 2016-2017

7. Session: *

Mark only one oval.

- 2019-2020

QUESTIONS 1

Time allowed: 30 minutes.
This paper consists of 15 multiple-choice type of questions.
Each question has 4 alternative responses.
You have to choose the correct response against each question.
Answer all the questions.
All questions carry equal marks.
There is negative marks for incorrect answers.

8. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): In the Gupta period there was decline in the urbanization process. Reason (R): The decline in urbanization did not happen all over India. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

9. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): Information on agrarian life was regularly available in inscriptions from the 5th century CE. Reason (R): In the 5th century CE a new feature in socio-economic life became prevalent, called agrahara. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

10. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): H.C. Raychaudhuri praised Skandagupta as the greatest hero of the Gupta dynasty. Reason (R): The Bhitari inscription mentions Skandagupta's victory over the Hunas. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

11. Which of the following statements about revenue administration of the Gupta period is false? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Akshapataladhikrita was revenue officer during Samudragupta.
- Pustapala was revenue collector.
- The Gupta King had the right to Visthi and Bali.
- Uparikara was levied on cloth, oil, etc. when taken from one city to another.

12. Consider the following two statements: (I) Krishibala and Kinass were cultivators of the Gupta period. (II) Kutumbis and Mahattaras were village landholders of the Gupta period. Choose the correct answer. 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- I is true and II is false.
- I is false and II is true.
- Both I and II are true.
- Both I and II are false.

13. Consider the following two statements: (I) Asoka's Rummeindi pillar inscription mentions the village of Lumbini was exempted from bali, and the bhaga on crops was reduced to 1/8th of the produce. (II) Bali was a general tax imposed on the whole village, while bhaga represented the share of produce separately taken as tax. Choose the correct answer. 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- I is true and II is false.
- I is false and II is true.
- Both I and II are true.
- Both I and II are false.

14. Which of the following statements about the Mehrauli iron pillar is true? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- The pillar must have been crowned by a Vaishnava emblem.
- It is not clear where the pillar originally stood.
- The pillar bears a 11th century inscription which refers to Anangapala establishing Delhi.
- All of the above.

15. Consider the following statements about Gupta administration: (1) The King no more remained a central figure under the Guptas. (2) The King was to lead the army in case of war. (3) Mahadandanayaka was head of the department of revenues. (4) 1/6th of the produce was claimed as royal revenue. (5) The highest unit of administration was the village. Choose the correct option: 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- 2,4
- 1,2,3,4,5
- 1,3,4
- 2,3,4,5

16. Gautamiputra Satakarni counter-struck Nahapana's 9270 silver coins after defeating him. This he probably did because (1) counter-striking saves minting costs (2) there was urgent need to spend or distribute the coins, since fresh minting after melting down the coins would have taken a great deal of time. Choose the correct option. 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Only 1 is true.
- Only 2 is true.
- Both 1 and 2 are true.
- Both 1 and 2 are false.

17. Evidence of paintings in Ajanta caves is seen for the first time in which period? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Pre-Mauryan
- Mauryan
- Post-Mauryan
- Gupta

18. Which of the following are true about the Gupta bureaucracy? (1) It was as elaborate as that of Mauryas. (2) The most important officers in the Gupta empire were the Kumaramatyas. (3) Several offices came to be combined in the hands of the same person. (4) Higher state officials were paid in cash but some may have been remunerated by land grants. Select the correct answer from the codes given below. 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- 1,2,3,4
- 1,2,3
- 2,3,4
- 2,4

19. What was the capital of Dakshinapatha in the Mauryan empire? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Suvarnagiri
- Kalinga
- Tosali
- Kanaganahalli

20. Identify the incorrect statement about the Vakatakas. 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- The Vakatakas promoted expansion of agriculture.
- The Vakatakas gave many land donations to the brahmins and this later led to feudalism.
- The Vakatakas patronised trade and commerce.
- The Vakatakas like the Satavahanas issued coins.

21. Which of the following contains the legend of Ramagupta? (1) Vishakhadatta's 'Devi-Chandragupta' (2) Bhoja's 'Shringara-prakasha' (3) Gunachandra's 'Natya-darpan' (4) Bana Bhatta's 'Harshacharita' (5) Abu Hasan Ali's 'Majmat-ul-Tawarikh'. Select the correct code. 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- 1,2,3,4,5
- 1,2,3,4
- 1,2,4,5
- 1,2,4

22. Samudragupta issued various types of gold coins. He did not issue _____ of coins. 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- lyrist type
- ashvamedha type
- tiger slayer type
- lion slayer type

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