Online Internal Examination - CC4 [Political History of Early Medieval India]

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY JHARGRAM RAJ COLLEGE SEMESTER 2 (HISTORY)

* Required

1. Email * Candidate's Details 2. Name in CAPITAL letters: * 3. Registration No. (Please don't write registration year): * Registration Year: * Mark only one oval. 2020-2021 2019-2020 2018-2019 2017-2018 2016-2017 5. Class Roll No.: *

6.	Session: *		
	Check all that apply.		
	2021		
C	Questions	Time allowed: 40 minutes. This paper consists of 20 multiple-choice type of questions Each question has 4 alternative responses. You have to choose the correct response against each que Answer all the questions. All questions carry equal marks. There is no negative marks for incorrect answers.	
7.	7. 1.According to the Feudalism school, which of the following was/were refeature/s of the early medieval period of India? i. Political fragmentation Paucity of coins iii. Urbanization. *		
	Mark only one oval.		
	a. Only i. b. only ii c. only iii. d. only i and ii.		
8.	2. Which of the following is/are not matched correctly? i. Bilahana-Ramacharita. ii. Banabhatta- Kumarapalacharita. iii. Sandhyakarnandi-Harshacharita. * Mark only one oval.		1 point
	a. only i. b. only ii. c.only iii. d. all		

9.	state model concept? i. The effective control of the king used to be confined within the core of the kingdom. ii. Presence of a well defined and well functional bureaucratic system. iii. Ritual sovereignty. *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	a. only i.	
	b.only ii.	
	c.only iii.	
	d. all.	
10.	4. Consider the following statements about the third Urbanization- i. India experienced third urbanization during the early medieval period. ii. It is true that many towns had declined but many new towns had emerged during the early medieval period. Which is/are correct? *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	a. only i. b.only ii. c. Both. d.None.	
11.	5. consider the following statements- i. Kapilavastu, Vaishali and Shravasti were flourishing urban centres during the early medieval period. ii. Varanasi, Thaneswar and Kanyakubja were in a declining mode during the early medieval period. which is/are correct? *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	a. only i.	
	b. only ii.	
	c. Both.	
	d.None.	

12.	6. Assertion(A)- According to R.S. Sharma Exchange of goods and services had become difficult leading to the decline of trade in India during the early medieval period. Reason (R)- Crisis of supply of coins. *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	a. A is correct but R is not.	
	b. B is correct but A is not.	
	c. Both are correct.	
	d. both are incorrect.	
13.	7. During the period of Harshavardhan the fields were watered by the part of the Ghatiyantra. This is known from the writings of- *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	a. Hiuen Tsang.	
	b. Bana.	
	c. Subhandu.	
	d. Dandin.	
14.	8. The inscriptions which record Harsha's land grants to religious institutions are 1. Nalanda. 2. Gaya. 3. Banskheda. 4.Damodar. *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	a. 1,2 & 4.	
	Option 2	
	c. 1& 3.	
	d. 2& 4.	

15.	Mention the rightly matched one:- *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Gopala was begotten on a kshatriya woman by the Tree God= Ramacharita claims of connection of the Palas to that of Suryakula= Account of Taranath Dharmapala was described as Rajabhatadi- Vamsa- Patita.= Dharmamangala Palas were belonged to menial caste = Aryamanjushree Mulkalpa	
16.	10. Bring out the correct statements/statement i. Harsha is reported to have brought a tooth relic of the Buddha from Kashmir. ii. Harsha issued a very large number of gold and silver coins. iii. Kashmir was annexed by Harsha in one of his military campaign. iv. The feudal practice of rewarding and paying officers with grants of revenue bearing lands on a large scale had begun under Harsha *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	a. i,ii & iv. b. ii & iii. c. i & iv. d.i & ii.	
17.	Strike out the odd one- *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Velvikuddi Grant Sinnamanur Plate Buchkala Copper Plate Badala Piller Inscription	

18.	Strike out the odd one- *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Kuru	
	Madra	
	Kira	
	Avanti	
19.	Strike out the odd one:- *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Baraha Copper Plate	
	Daulatpura Copper Plate	
	Gwalior inscription	
	Bhaturia Stone-Slab Inscription.	
20.	Strike out the odd one:- *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Shri Harsha	
	Yashobarman	
	Lalitaditya	
	Dantidurga	

21.	15. I. Nagaram- market centre of south India. ii.Nagarattar- members of the corporate bodies of Nagarams. *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	a. only i is correct.	
	b. only ii correct.	
	c. Both correct.	
	d. Both incorrect.	
22.	Mention the wrong one:- *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Khalimpur Copper Plate informs us about two predecessors of Gopala- Vapyata and Dayitavishnu.	а
	The same plate tells that, Sarva Avadata and Khanditarati were the epithets of Vapyata and Daiyavishnu accordingly.	
	On the basis of facts provided by poet Haribhadra, one can assume that the Pakings were connected to king Rajabhata of the Buddhist khadga in Eastern Bengal.	la
	On the basis of Khalimpur Copper Plate, one can assume that, they were the descendants of Bhadra Dynasty.	
23.	17. i. Lekhapaddhati- is a work in Sanskrit and Prakrit composed in Gujarat. ii. Krishi-parashara- an early medieval text of Bengal. *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	a. only i is correct.	
	b. only ii is correct.	
	c. Both correct.	
	d. Both incorrect.	

24.	Pulakeshin I had performed Ashvamedha sacrifice. ii. Pulakeshin ii was defeated by Harshavardhana. *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	a. only i is coorect.	
	b. only ii is correct.	
	c. both correct.	
	d. Both incorrect.	
25.	19. Consider the following statements- i. Simhavishnu had suppressed the Kalabhra revolt. ii. The port of Mamallapuram was built during the rule of Narasimhavarman. *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	a. Onli i is correct.	
	b. Only ii is correct.	
	c. Both correct.	
	d. Both incorrect.	
26.	Identify the wrong one:- *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	An account of the ministerial family from Garga to Guravamisra = Bihar Buddh Image Inscription.	a
	Commemorating King Devapaladeva by his disciple Gangadhara = Hilsa Image Inscription.	
	Object was to record the consecration of the stone image of Buddha in a Chaitya constructed by the donor Purnadasa= Bihar Image Inscriptions.	
	Describes the defeat of Indrayudha and placing Chakrayudha at the throne of Kanauj under the supervision of Dharmapala= Khalimpur Copper Plate	

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