

Internal Examination [Academic Session 2023] - History **CC-3(H)** [*Mauryan and Gupta Empire*] 12.09.2023

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
JHARGRAM RAJ COLLEGE
SEMESTER 2 (HONOURS)
Year 2023

* Indicates required question

1. Email *

Candidate's Details

2. Registration No. (Please don't write registration year): *

3. Registration Year: *

Mark only one oval.

2022-2023

2021-2022

2020-2021

2019-2020

4. Candidate's name in CAPITAL letters: *

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 question.
- Answer all the questions.
- All questions carry equal marks.
- There is no negative marks for incorrect answers.

5. D.D. Kosambi gave economic reasons for the decline of the Mauryan empire. In this context, point out the **false** statement. * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Magadhan monopoly over metal resources in Karnataka and Andhra were lost.
- Mauryan state took excessive measures to increase taxes on variety of things.
- Mauryan state treasury was facing economic problems as Ashoka had spent excessively on public works.
- Debasement of Mauryan coins happened due to political confusion in the subcontinent.

6. Which of the following is authored by Nayanjot Lahiri? * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- 'Asoka: the Buddhist Emperor of India'
- 'Ashoka in Ancient India'
- 'Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas'
- 'The Mauryas Revisited'

7. Historians initially presented the Maurya empire as a new form of government marked by centralized control and planning. But subsequent re-consideration of the issue by _____ suggests that the Maurya empire was not a homogeneous whole, but should be considered as consisting of metropolitan, core, and peripheral areas. * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Hara Prasad Shastri
- Romila Thapar
- Ranabir Chakravarti
- Hemchandra Raychaudhuri

8. Who was the only later Mauryan ruler known to have issued inscriptions? * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Kunala
- Dasharatha
- Brihadratha
- Mahendra

9. Which of the following is **not correctly** matched? * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- 'antaravamshika' - chief of the palace guard
- 'rupadarshaka' - the inspector of coins
- 'panyadhyaksha' - in charge of trade, price fixation and sale of goods
- 'sannidhata' - chief collector of revenue

10. Who performed judicial duties in the Mauryan administration? * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- [1] 'rajuka'
- [2] 'dharmasthas'
- Both [1] and [2].
- Neither [1] nor [2].

11. Which of the following is **not correct** about the *Hathigumpha Inscriptions*? * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- The inscription is found in Odisha.
- Kharavela performed 'rajasuya' sacrifice.
- Rathikas, Bhojakas and Tamiras are mentioned in the inscription.
- Satakarni I attacked the kingdom of Kalinga.

12. Which of the following is **not true** about Besnagar Pillar Inscription of Heliodorus? * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- The inscription is in prakrit.
- The inscription is found on a Garuda pillar.
- The inscription mentions a Shaka king.
- The inscription is a source of religious history of Post-Mauryan India.

13. Which of the following statements about the Indo-Greek rulers are **correct**? [1] Menander was associated with Buddhism. [2] The Besnagar pillar inscription suggests that the rule of Antialkidas extended up to Taxila. [3] Demetrius was a political enemy of Kharvela. [4] Agathocles issued coins with brahmanical gods depicted on them. * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

1,2,3,4

1,2,3

1,3,4

2,4

14. Which of the following is **not correctly** matched? * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

Vidisha - Madhya Pradesh

Saketa - Bihar

Bhrigukachha - Gujarat

Udaygiri - Odisha

15. Which of the following is **not correctly** matched? * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

Skandagupta - Parnadatta

Ashoka Maurya - Tushaspha

Chandragupta Maurya - Pushyagupta

Rudradaman - Chakrapalita

16. Which of the following is **not** a historical source of Kumaragupta's rule? * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Damodar Copper Plate inscription
- Karamdanda inscription
- Mandsor inscription
- Mehrauli Iron Pillar inscription

17. The only known event of king [1]_____ 's rule is his marriage to Lichchhavi princess [2]_____. The marriage was commemorated on coins. [3]_____ was the grandson of the Lichhavis. * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- [1] Chandragupta I [2] Kumaradevi [3] Samudragupta
- [1] Chandragupta I [2] Duttadevi [3] Samudragupta
- [1] Chandragupta II [2] Dhruvadevi [3] Kumaragupta I
- [1] Kumaragupta I [2] Prabhavatidevi [3] Skandagupta

18. Which of the following statements about Gupta kings is **wrong**? * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Sudarshan lake was repaired during Skandagupta's rule.
- Ramagupta is said to be Chandragupta II's elder brother.
- Fa-Hien visited India during the rule of Chandragupta II.
- Samudragupta's empire included the region of Gujarat.

19. Identify the odd one in the context of Samudragupta's conquest. * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Achyuta of Ahichhatra
- Vishnugopa of Kanchi
- Hastivarman of Vengi
- Mahendra of Kosala

20. Which of the following is **false** about the Junagadh inscription of Rudradaman? * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- The inscription is in Brahmi script.
- The date of the inscription is 149 C.E.
- It states that Rudradaman twice defeated Satakarni, lord of the Dakshinapatha, but did not destroy him since he was a close relative.
- This inscription proclaims Rudradaman's wide conquests over areas including Malwa, Saurashtra, Gujarat, northern Konkan, and the Maheshwar area on the Narmada.

21. *When king Devanampiya Piyadasi had been anointed twenty years, he came himself and worshipped (this spot), because the Buddha Sakyamuni was born here. He caused both a stone enclosure and stone pillar to be set up, in order to show that the Blessed one was born here. He made the village of Lummini free of bali and paying only 1/8th share of bhaga.* Identify this edict by Ashoka. * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Rummindei pillar inscription
- Nigali Sagar pillar inscription
- Bhabra inscription
- Schism edict

22. Consider the following two statements: [1] Ashoka's *dhamma-vijaya* was * 1 point different from the *dharma-vijaya* of the Arthashastra. [2] Ashoka's goals and activities correspond in many ways to the image of the ideal king — *the chakkavatti dhammiko dhammaraja* (righteous universal ruler) — of the Buddhist tradition. Choose the **correct** option.

Mark only one oval.

- Only 1
- Only 2
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

23. Which of the following is **not correctly** matched? * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Parmeshwari Lal Gupta - 'The Imperial Guptas: Cultural History'
- V.R. Ramachandra Dikshitar - 'The Gupta Polity'
- Rama Shankar Tripathi - 'Rise and Fall of the Imperial Guptas'
- Dilip Kumar Ganguly - 'The Imperial Guptas and their Times'

24. Who has given the theory of 'brahmanical revolt'? * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Hara Prasad Shastri
- Hemchandra Raychaudhuri
- Bratindranath Mukherjee
- Romila Thapar

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Internal Examination [Academic Session 2023] - History **CC-4(H)** [*Political History of Early Medieval India (600 AD to 1200 AD)*] 12.09.2023

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5. Which of the following is **correct** about feudalism in India as per R.S. Sharma? * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- No scarcity of coins
- Prevalence of long distance trade.
- Decline of urban centres
- None of the above.

6. Which of the following is **incorrect**? * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Weak state is the main political feature of Indian feudalism.
- Decentralization of political power was a feature of Indian feudalism.
- Both of the above.
- None of the above.

7. Which of the following is **correct**? *

1 point

Mark only one oval.

- The theory of Segmentary state was initially applied to the Alur society of Africa.
- B. Subbarao applied the Segmentary state in the context of Indian history.
- Both of the above.
- None of the above.

8. Which of the following is **correct**? *

1 point

Mark only one oval.

- In the segmentary state model, the relationship between the state and the nadus is ritualistic.
- The nadus actually had no freedom even to decide on local issues.
- Both of the above.
- None of the above.

9. Which of the following is **not correctly** matched? *

1 point

Mark only one oval.

- R.S. Sharma: 'Indian Feudalism'
- Burton Stein: 'Peasant, State and Society in Medieval South India'
- Both of the above
- None of the above

10. What was the name of Hrasha's brother-in-law and to which dynasty did he belong? * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Grahavarman - Varman dynasty
- Devagupta - Later Guptas
- Bhaskaravarman - Pushyamitras
- Grahavarman - Moukharis

11. The famous Uttaramerur inscription belonged to the reign of * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Parantaka I
- Parantaka II
- Rajaraja I
- Rajendra I

12. Which Rashtrakuta king transferred his capital from Ellora to Manyakheta? * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Indra II
- Krishna II
- Amoghavarsha II
- Govinda I

13. The inscriptions which record Harsha's land grants to religious institutions * 1 point
are: [1] Nalanda [2] Gaya [3] Banskheda [4] Damodar

Mark only one oval.

1,2,4

2,3

1,3

2,4

14. Under Harsha's command which king escorted Chinese traveler Hiuen * 1 point
Tsang to the frontiers of India?

Mark only one oval.

King of Jalandhar

Bhaskarvarman of Kamrupa

Dhruvasena

Divakara Mitra

15. Identify the **correct** statements: [1] Harsha is reported to have brought a * 1 point
tooth relic of the Buddha from Kashmir. [2] Harsha issued large number of
gold and silver coins. [3] Kashmir was annexed by Harsha in one of his
military campaigns. [4] The feudal practice of rewarding and paying
officers with grants of revenue bearing land on a large scale had begun
under Harsha.

Mark only one oval.

1,2,4

2,3

1,4

1,2

16. What was the emblem of the Imperial Cholas? * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

Tiger

Lion

Fish

Horse

17. Who is the author of the book *The Palas of Bengal*? * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

Rakhaldas Bandyopadhyay

Vincent A. Smith

Ramesh Chandra Majumdar

K.A. Nilakanta Sastri

18. Find the odd one out. * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

Varendra

Paundravardhan

Samatata

Tamralipti

19. From which copper plate of the Pala dynasty, we get the information about * 1 point
the royal session held at Kannauj after the second phase of the 'tripartite struggle'?

Mark only one oval.

- Munger
 Khalimpur
 Bhagalpur
 Jagajivanpura

20. Point out the odd one. * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- 'Ramacharita'
 'Gaudapada Karika'
 'Shabdapradipa'
 'Adbhutasagara'

21. Which of the following dynasty and region is **not correctly** matched? * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Chauhan - Gujarat
 Tomar - Delhi
 Chandela - Bundelkhand
 Gahadvala - Kannauj

22. Which of the following textbooks contain/s the history of Mahmud Ghazni * 1 point and Mohammad Ghouris' invasions of the Indian subcontinent? Choose the correct option: [1] Satish Chandra - *Medieval India: From Sultanate to the Mughals, Part I: Delhi Sultanate* [2] Sunil Kumar - *The Emergence of the Delhi Sultanate, 1192-1286* [3] Peter Jackson - *The Delhi Sultanate: A Political and Military History*

Mark only one oval.

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

23. The *Chachnama* * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- is a Persian text written by Al-Madaini.
- gives details on the history of Sindh from 718 - 728 CE.
- is a translation of an 8th century Arabic work.
- is an Arabic text written by Ali Kufi in 1226 CE.

24. Identify the **false** statement: * 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- The Rashtrakutas were primarily centred in eastern India.
- Kanauj, in the Ganga valley became prominent due to its strategic and geographical potential.
- The famous Sun Temple at Konark was built in the 12th century.
- The Brihadishvara temple at Thanjavur was constructed by Rajaraja I.

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