

**HISTORY**  
**DURCET – 2015**  
**M.Phil. / Ph.D. Syllabus**

- Unit-I:** Sources for the study of ancient, medieval and modern history of India – Archaeology its aim, nature and scope: Relation of Archaeology with History – Culture – Environment – Natural Sciences – New Archaeology – kinds of Archaeology – Functions of an Archaeologist, value of Archaeology, Archaeology as source material – Inscriptions (Epigraphy) Coins (Numismatics) and Monuments – Stone Age Cultures – Proto History and Early Historic Cultures – Iron Age and Megalithic Cultures in India.  
Harappan Culture – Vedic culture – Religious Movements in 6<sup>th</sup> Century BC – Jainism and Buddhism – Mauryan administration – Art and Architecture – Indo – Greeks – Sakas – Kushans – Kanishka – Gandhara Art. – Satavahanas administration – Sangam Age and its culture, Indo Roman trade.
- Unit-II:** Imperial Guptas and their administration, Harsha and his times – Vakatakas Chalukyas – Cholas and their administration: Bhakti Movement – Saivism and Vaishnavism – Allauddin Khilji–Mohammad–Bin Thuglak – Delhi Sultanate – Mughal Empire Babar, Akbar, Aurangzeb and their administration – Vijayanagara and their administration and Krishna Devaraya – Marathas.
- Unit-III:** Political conditions in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century in India: Conquest of Bengal 1756 – Third Battle of Panipat 1761 and its significance. – The establishment of British rule in India: Battle of Plassey – 1757 and its significance and the result's of the Battle. – The battle of Buxar 1764 – Robert Clive the founder of the British rule in India – Regulating Act – 1773 its defects and lapses, Lord Cornwallis – The revenue and judicial reforms – Consolidation of the British Rule: Lord Wellesley's, Lord Dalhousie – Charter acts of 1813 – 1833 and 1853 – Revolt of 1857 its significance  
Establishment of the Crown's rule: act of 1858, 1861 and 1892 – Lord Ripon and the local – Self government.
- Unit-IV:** Nationalist agitation and the reforms – Indian national congress and the demand for Swaraj – Indian Council's Act – 1909, 1919 – Dyarchy in provinces – Simon Commission – Nehru report – Jinna's 14 points – Round table conferences – Pune act – Government India Act – 1935 – Cripps mission of 1942 – Muslim league – Demand for Pakistan – Cabinet mission plan of 1946 – partition of Independence – Framing of India's Constitution: Fundamental rights and directive principles.
- Unit-V:** Socio – religious movement – Rajaram Mohan Roy and Brahma Samaj – Swami Dayananda Saraswathi and Arya Samaj Swami Vivekananda – Theosophical Society and its achievement.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

TIME 1 HOUR

MARKS : 50X1 = 50

1. Most of the Foreign invaders came to India by ..... pass ( )  
a) Ellora Caves    b) Himalayas    c) Vindhya    d) Khyber
2. What is the number of Vedangas ..... ( )  
a) 2    b) 4    c) 6    d) 8
3. The Puranas are ..... 18 in the number ( )  
a) 10    b) 12    c) 14    d) 18
4. Nagarjuna was Teacher of grammar of ( )  
a) Jainism    b) Hinduism    c) Buddhism    d) Jainism
5. Maha bhashya work on \_\_\_\_\_ grammar ( )  
a) Urdu    b) Hindi    c) Parsi    d) Sanskrit
6. Ashtadhya by \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
a) Kalidas    b) Panini    c) Nagarjuna    d) Ashoka
7. Rajatarangini gives a reliable History of \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
a) South India    b) Madhyapradesh    c) Delhi    d) Kashmir
8. Aihole Inscription of the time of \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
a) Ashoka    b) Samudragupta    c) Harshavardhana    d) Pulakesi - II
9. Hiuen Tsang was student of which University \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
a) Nagarjuna Konda    b) Takshashila    c) Nalanda    d) Non of these
10. Alberuni visited India in the time of \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
a) Thugluck    b) Akbar    c) Mohamad    d) Mohamad of Gazni
11. Journal Rast goftar started for the education purpose of \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
a) Spread of Education in the Parsi Community  
b) Spread of Education in the HinduCommunity

- c) Spread of Education in the Muslim Community
- d) Spread of Education in the Sikhs Community

12. Harappa is situated on the banks of \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 a) River Ravi            b) River Ganga            c) River Narmada            d) River Tapati
13. Second Jains Council held at \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 a) Vallabi            b) Nalanda            c) Saranath            d) Benaras
14. Buddha first sarmon at \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 a) Vallabi            b) Nalanda            c) Saranath            d) Benaras
15. The first Buddhist council was held at \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 a) Raja Griha            b) Kalinga            c) Ayodhya            d) Nalanda
16. Which sect of Buddhism spread in Central Aisa \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 a) Mahayanism            b) Hinayanism            c) Both a & b            d) Non of these
17. Budha Viharas were used for \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 a) Educational Purpose            b) Some Gassips            c) Religion Purpose            d) Non of these
18. The first battle of Tarain \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 a) 1191            b) 1192            c) 1193            d) 1194
19. Who was founder of Delhi Sultanate \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 a) Aibak            b) Iltutmish            c) Yildaz            d) Babar
20. The Greek word Istoria means \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 a) History            b) Enquiry            c) Balladss            d) Seasons
21. 'History is a science, no less and no more', said by \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 a) Aristotle            b) Socrates            c) K.N. Panikkar            d) J.B. Bury
22. "What is History" is written by \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 a) E.H. Carr            b) H.D. Sankalia            c) D.D. Kosambi            d) D.K. Chakrabarti
23. Drain Theory was proposed by \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 a) Dadaboi Nouroji            b) V.D. Mahajan            c) Surendranath Benerjee            d) Romila Thapar

24. Settled way of life started by man, with the incipient agriculture, pottery-making, domestication of plants and animals, during the age of \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
a) Mesolithic age    b) Neolithic age    c) Megalithic age    d) Paleolithic age
25. Numismatics is the study of \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
a) Caves                    b) Inscriptions            c) Lumbini                    d) Kausambi
26. Buddha was born at \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
a) Sarnat                    b) Kushinagara            c) Coins                    d) Kausambi
27. The Fifth pillar edict of Asoka expresses the subject of \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
a) Dharma                    b) Slughter                    c) Injury                    d) Ahimsa
28. Asoka sent his daughter to spread Buddhism to \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
a) Chinna                    b) Burma                    c) Central Asia            d) Sri Lanka
29. Borubudur is famous for \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
a) Buddhism                    b) Jainism                    c) Hinduism                    d) Sri Lanka
30. Uttaramerur inscription is an important source to study the history of \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
a) Rashtrakutas            b) Pallavas                    c) Pandyas                    d) Cholas
31. Amogha Varsha belongs to the dynasty of \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
a) Pallavas                    b) Rashtrakutas            c) Pandyas                    d) Rajputs
32. The province of Bengal was ruled by \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
a) Tomars                    b) Paramaras                    c) Palas                    d) Chauhas
33. Which of the Indian Kingdoms spread in Sri Lanka \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
a) Chola                    b) Pallava                    c) Pandya                    d) Rashtrakuta
34. Who was the founder of slave dynasty \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
a) Aibak                    b) Iltutmish                    c) Quthbuddin Ibak    d) Raziz sultana
35. Who was the great religious tolerant ruler in Mughal History \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
a) Babar                    b) Humanyun                    c) Shahjahan                    d) Akbar
36. The East India Company established it's first factory at \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
a) Surat                    b) Delhi                    c) Calcutta                    d) Madras

37. The Permanent Settlement of land revenue was introduced during the period of ( )  
a) Warren Hastings b) Cornwallis c) Lord Canning d) Lord Curzon
38. Who is the author of "The Poverty and Un-British rule" ( )  
a) Dadabhai Nauroji b) Phiroz Shah Mehta c) M.N. Roy d) Tilak
39. The famous cave temples at Ellora are in the state of ( )  
a) Madhya Pradesh b) Maharashtra c) Andhra Pradesh d) Tamil Nadu
40. Palaeolithic Age means ( )  
a) Old Stone Age b) New Stone Age c) Middle Stone Age d) Metal and Stone Age
41. Epigraphy is the of ( )  
a) Coins b) Inscriptions c) Temples d) Caves
42. The Kalinga war was brought on ( )  
a) Political reasons b) Religions reasons c) Economic reasons d) Ethic reasons
43. Ajanta caves are famous for ( )  
a) Painting b) Sculpture c) Temples d) Palaces
44. Pallava structural Temples had their beginning with ( )  
a) Narasimha varma I b) Mahendra varma I c) Nandi varma d)Narasimha varma II
45. Uttaramerur Inscription is associated with ( )  
a) Rastrakutas b) Pandyas c) Pallavas d) Cholas
46. The great temple at Tanjavur was built by ( )  
a) Vijayaditya b) RajaRaja c) Rajendra d) Kulotunga
47. The battle of plassy is associated with ( )  
a) Warren Hastings b) Robert Clive c) Corn Wallis d) De Bussy
48. Permanent settlement of land is associated with ( )  
a) Curzon b) Canning c) Murro d) Cornwallis
49. Author of the Poverty and Un-British Rule: ( )

- a) B.G. Tilak    b) M.N. Roy    c) Phiroz Shah Mehta    d) Dadabhai Naoroji
50. The last viceroy of British India (    )  
a) Mountbatten    b) Canning    c) Dalhousie    d) Curzon
51. Banskhara inscription belonging to whom (    )  
a) **Harshavardhana**    b) Ashoka    c) Chandragupta Mourya    d) Nagarjuna
52. Taranath hailed from which region (    )  
a) **Tibetan**    b) Nepal    c) Bangladesh    d) India
53. Pallavaram located in which region (    )  
a) North India    b) **South India**    c) Northeast India    d) None of these
54. The term Palaeolithic means (    )  
a) Mid Stone    b) Pre-historic    c) **Old Stone**    d) Lime Stone
55. Caves located in which region (    )  
a) Krishna    b) **Kurnool**    c) Medak    d) Chittoor
56. Neolithic age from (    )  
a) **10000 to 5000 B.C.**    b) 1000 B.C.    c) 2500 B.C.    d) 100 A.D.
57. Copper age probably stated about (    )  
a) 2500 B.C.    b) 1000 B.C.    c) **4000 B.C.**    d) 100 A.D.
58. Who was director general of Archaeology (    )  
a) **Mortimer Wheeler**    b) Jucenburg    c) Winsent Wheeler    d) None of these
59. Mohenjodaro Means (    )  
a) Desert land    b) **Mound of Dead**    c) Land of Lives    d) Wet Land
60. Rugar is (    )  
a) Historical Site    b) Archaeological Site    c) Cultural Site    d) None
61. Bharhut excavation did by whom (    )  
a) **Cunningham**    b) Rutherford    c) Williams    d) Marco Polo

62. In which of these areas the Buddhist art was found ( )  
 a) Java      b) Cambodia      c) Central Asia      d) a,b & c
63. Vaisyas were generally did ( )  
 a) Art      b) **Trade**      c) Labour Work      d) None of these
64. Caravans property..... ( )  
 a) Horses      b) Camels      c) Carts      d) All
65. What as the most important imported item from china to India ( )  
 a) Rice      b) Wheet      c) **Silk**      d) Cotton
66. Abu famous for which religion ( )  
 a) Eslam      b) **Jainism**      c) Hindu      d) Buddhism
67. Who was author of Rajamartanda ( )  
 a) Vikramaditya      b) **Bhoja**      c) Krishnadevaraya      d) Thondaman
68. Jayanta was author of..... ( )  
 a) Gandharamanjari      b) **Nyayamanjari**      c) Krupanjali      d) Pathanjali
69. Who was the first Prakrit writer ( )  
 a) Jayadrada      b) **Haribhadra**      c) Pulomi      d) None
70. Konark located in which state ( )  
 a) Andhra Pradesh      b) **Orissa**      c) Uttar Pradesh      d) Madhya Pradesh
71. Satavahanas inter married with whom ( )  
 a) Pallavas      b) **Sakas**      c) Cholas      d) None
72. Abdur Razzaq belonging to which country ( )  
 a) Mayanmar      b) China      c) **Persian**      d) Rumania
73. The first Governor of Andhra Pradesh ( )  
 a) Mohanlal Sukhodia      b) Trivedi      c) Sarojini Naidu      d) N.T. Rama Rao
74. The song Dasamante Mathikadoy was written in the book ( )  
 a) Mutyalasaralu      b) Manishi      c) Arthasestra      d) Kanyoka
75. Yong Italy was founded by ( )

- a) Mussolini      b) Mazzini      c) Cavour      d) Garibaldi
76. The Crimean war came to an end by the treaty of (      )  
a) London      b) Vienna      c) Paris      d) Adrianople
77. The Chief person responsible for the birth of the league of Nations was (      )  
a) Lenin      b) Stalin      c) Wilson      d) Churchill
78. In Russia serfdom was abolished by (      )  
a) Alexander –II      b) Peter the Great      c) Hitler      d) Lenin
79. Westernisation of Turkey was the work of (      )  
a) Abdul Hamid      b) Osman Pasha      c) Mustafa Kemal Pasha      d) Suleman
80. NATO came into existence in the year (      )  
a) 1940      b) 1942      c) 1952      d) 1956
81. The president of USA during the Second World War (      )  
a) Kenedy      b) Lincon      c) F.D. Roosevelt      d) Bush
82. The Principle of Cash and Carry policy was introduced (      )  
a) Britain      b) Russia      c) America      d) Germany
83. Jahangir ascended the throne in the year (      )  
a) 1602      b) 1607      c) 1609      d) 1610
84. Who was the founder of Islam (      )  
a) Prophet Mohammed      b) Prophet Kamal      c) Mussolini      d) Mubarak
85. Spread of Islam by whom (      )  
a) Arabs      b) Moghals      c) Turks      d) A & B
86. When was Sindh Conquered by (      )  
a) Arabs      b) British      c) Syrians      d) Dutch
87. Early man race is (      )  
a) Neandarthal      b) Negroes      c) Cro–magnon      d) Homo–sepian
88. Iraq Country ancient name is (      )  
a) Mesopotamia      b) Persia      c) Mangoliya      d) Iran

89. UR was..... ( )  
a) village                      b) mandal                      c) city                      d) panchayat
90. Socrates from which country ( )  
a) China                      b) Peru                      c) Russia                      d) Greece
91. Academy means ( )  
a) College                      b) Coaching centre                      c) School                      d) ground
92. Who was the teacher of Alexander ( )  
a) Carle Marx's                      b) Aristotle                      c) Rousseau                      d) Plato
93. Who was the founder of Roman Church ( )  
a) Mother Theresa                      b) Peter                      c) Charles                      d) Bishop
94. Rudram Devi Queen belongs to which dynasty ( )  
a) Hoyasalas                      b) Kakatiyas                      c) Paranaras                      d) Yadavas
95. Hathigumpa inscription belonging to.....king ( )  
a) Harsha                      b) Pratapa                      c) Kheravela                      d) none
96. Kolanupaka is famous for . . . religion ( )  
a) Buddhism                      b) Jainism                      c) Vaishnavism                      d) None of these
97. Thirupati is famous for which religion ( )  
a) Shaivism                      b) Vaishnavism                      c) Buddhist                      d) Brahmanism
98. Penukonda ..... is located in which of district ( )  
a) Kurnool                      b) Chittoor                      c) Anantapur                      d) Cuddapah
99. Which of these places are familiar for silk industry in Rayalaseema ( )  
a) Venkatagiri                      b) Muppadavaram                      c) Dharmavarm                      d) Ramapuram
100. Belooma caves are located in which district ( )  
a) Cuddapah                      b) Guntur                      c) Kurnool                      d) Anantapur

