

SAMPLE QUESTIONS
TYBA SEMESTER VI
HISTORY PAPER IV
HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL INDIA

Q.1. Who is the founder of Mughal empire ?

- A. Akbar
- B. Babur
- C. Humayun
- D. Shah Jahan

Q.2. Babur laid the foundation of Mogul Empire in 1526 by defeating

- A. Daulat Khan Lodi
- B. Ibrahim Lodi
- C. Rana Sanga
- D. Alauddin Khilji

Q.3. In which language did Babar write his autobiography Tuzuk-i-babari?

- A. Arabic
- B. Turki
- C. Persian
- D. Urdu

Q.4. Whom did Babar defeat in the Battle of Khanua in 1527?

- A. Rana Sangha of Mewar
- B. Rana Pratap of Mewar
- C. Ibrahim Lodhi
- D. Daulat Khan Lodhi

Q.5. Which among the following books was authored by a lady of the Mughal Royal House?

- A. Babar Namah
- B. Akbar Namah
- C. Humayun Namah
- D. Badshah Namah

Q.6. At which of the following battles was Humayun defeated by Sher Shar Suri?

- A. Battle of Chausa
- B. Battle of Khanwa
- C. First Battle of Panipat
- D. Battle of Thanesar

Q.7. Who among the following was illiterate?

- A. Jahangir
- B. Shahjahan
- C. Akbar
- D. Aurangzeb

Q.8. Painting reached its highest level of development during the reign of _____

- A. Akbar
- B. Aurangzeb
- C. Jahangir
- D. Shah Jahan

Q.9. With whose permission did the English set up their first factory in Surat?

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Aurangzeb

Q.10. Which of the following Rajput dynasties did not surrender to Akbar?

- A. Parmar
- B. Pratihara
- C. Rathor
- D. Sisodia

Q.11. Who of the following introduced the policy of Sulh-i-kul?

- A. Aurangzeb
- B. Akbar
- C. Humayun
- D. Shahjahan

Q.12. Dara Shikoh finally lost the war of succession to Aurangzeb in the battle of _____

- A.
- B. Dharmat
- C. Samugarh
- D. Deorai

E. Khanua

Q.13. The innovator of the Revenue settlement during the rule of Akbar was _____

- A. Raja Mansingh
- B. Raja Bhagwan Das
- C. Raja Todarmal
- D. Raja Birbal

Q.14. Which styles of sculpture are found in Mughal Art?

- A. Sino-Indian
- B. Indo-European
- C. Indo-Persian
- D. Indo-Greek

Q.15. The Mughal emperor who wrote his autobiography was _____

- A. Akbar
- B. Shahjahan
- C. Humayun
- D. Babur

Q.16. Akbar held his religious discussion in _____

- A. Jodhabai's Palace
- B. Panch Mahal
- C. Ibadat Khana
- D. Buland Darwaza

Q.17. The most accomplished writer in Persian of Akbar's reign — a man of letters, a poet, an essayist, a critic, and a historian was _____

- A. Abul Fazl
- B. Badauni
- C. Faizi
- D. None of these

Q.18. Who among the following, after marriage, became known as Nur Jahan, wife of Emperor Jahangir ?

- A. Anjuman Banu Begam
- B. Asmat Begam
- C. Ladli Begam
- D. Mehr-un-Nisa

Q.19. Which revenue system among the following is also known as the *bandobast* system ?

- A. Dahsala
- B. Nasaq
- C. Kankut
- D. Zabti

Q.20. What is the full name of Aurangzeb?

- A. Muin-ud-din Mohammed Aurangzeb
- B. Nuruddin Mohammed Aurangzeb
- C. Jalal-ud-din Mohammed Aurangzeb
- D. Nasiruddin Mohammed Aurangzeb

Q.21. Which Sikh guru was executed by Aurangzeb?

- A. Tegh Bahadur
- B. Arjun Dev
- C. Hargobind
- D. Gobind Singh

Q.22. Which of these is not one of the titles adopted by Aurangzeb?

- A. Alamgir
- B. Padshah
- C. Sultan Sulaiman
- D. Ghazi

Q.23. Which one of the following traders first came to India during the Mughal period?

- A. Portuguese
- B. Dutch
- C. Danish
- D. British

Q.24. Which of the following Mughal King reign during the large scale famine in Gujarat and Deccan?

- A. Aurangzeb
- B. Jahangir
- C. Akbar
- D. Shahjahan

Q.25. Which of the following place is considered as the birth place of Akbar, the greatest of Mughal rulers?

- A. Kabul
- B. Agra
- C. Amarkot
- D. Delhi

Q.26. Who among the following had given the title of Khan-i-khanan during the reign of Humayun?

- A. Bairam Khan
- B. Akbar
- C. Humayun
- D. Kamran Mirza

Q.27. In which of the following year Akbar, the Mughal ruler saw sea for the first time?

- A. 1542
- B. 1556
- C. 1572
- D. 1582

Q.28. Who among the following was the last Afghan ruler defeated and executed by Mughal ruler?

- A. Munaim Khan
- B. Daud Khan
- C. Mirza Khan
- D. Bahadur Shah

Q.29. Which of the following Mughal emperor was known as Prince Khurram?

- A. Jahanagir
- B. Aurangzeb
- C. Shahjahan
- D. Shah Alam

Q.30. Who among the following introduced Kabuliya and Patta?

- A. Babur
- B. Shershah

- C. Akbar
- D. Shahjahan

Q.31. *Astapradan* was a council of Minister of which among the following ?

- A. Gupta Administration
- B. Chola Administration
- C. Maratha Administration
- D. Rajput administration

Q.32. Indian colors such as peacock blue, Indian red began to be used during the reign of which of the following ruler?

- A. Akbar
- B. Humayun
- C. Jahangir
- D. Sher Shah Suri

Q.33. At the level of Pargana, which of the following was the executive officer?

- A. Shiqdar
- B. Kotwals
- C. Muqaddam
- D. Patwari

Q.34. Which of the following was the Sufi mystic in Akbar's Navratnas?

- A. Abul Faizi
- B. Salim Chisti
- C. Abul Fazal
- D. Fakir Aziao Din

Q.35. Which of the following married Mehrunnisa the widow of Sher Afghani?

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shahjahan
- D. Aurangzeb

Q.36. Aurangzeb was the son of which of the following ruler?

- A. Akbar
- B. Shah jahan
- C. Jahangir
- D. None of the above

Q.37. Which of the following introduced a new mode of warfare which led to the popularisation of gun powder, cavalry, and artillery in India?

- A. Akbar
- B. Babur
- C. Sher Shah Suri
- D. Humayun

Q.38. Which of the following captured the powerful fort of Rohtas by treachery?

- A. Bairam Khan
- B. Bahadur Shah
- C. Sher Khan
- D. None of the above

Q.39. Which of the followings reign is considered the 'The Golden age' of the Mughal Empire?

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shahjahan
- D. Aurangzeb

Q.40. The only Hindu Courtier of Akbar who accepted Din-i-Ilahi was _____

- A. Todermal
- B. Birbal
- C. Tansen
- D. Man Singh

Q.41. Ramayana was translated into Persian at Akbar's court by whom?

- A. Faizi
- B. Abul Fazl
- C. Badayuni
- D. Haji Ibrahim Sirhindi

Q.42. Of the so-called 'Nine Gems of the Court of Akbar' the one who was a reputed poet of Hindi, was _____

- A. Abul Fazl
- B. Faizi
- C. Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana
- D. Birbal

Q.43. Which was the second capital of Akbar?

- A. Delhi
- B. Agra
- C. Fatehpur Sikri
- D. Patna

Q.44. Who was appointed by Akbar as his Court Musician?

- A. Abul Fazal
- B. Miyan Tansen
- C. Raja Birbal
- D. Raja Todar Mal

Q.45. Of the following who did not revolt against Aurangzeb?

- A. Jats
- B. Satnamis
- C. Prince Akbar
- D. Shayista Khan

Q.46. Koh-i-noor diamond was presented to Aurangzeb by _____

- A. Mirkasim
- B. Mir Jumla
- C. Shivaji
- D. Shah Jahan

Q.47. Baz Bahadur was a _____ in the court of Akbar.

- A. Musician
- B. Painter
- C. Architect
- D. Soldier

Q.48. Which of the following writers has called Akbar's Din-i-Ilahi as a monument of his folly, not of wisdom?

- A. Badayuni

- B. Vincent Smith
- C. Barni
- D. W.Haig

Q.49 Akbar's concept of Sulh-i-kul (or Qul) means

- A. friendship and goodwill to all
- B. common brotherhood
- C. fraternity and friendship
- D. harmony and peace to all

Q.50. The famous Peacock Throne of Shah Jahan was taken away in 1739 by _____

- A. Afghan invader Ahmed Shah Abdali
- B. Persian invader Nadir Shah
- C. Mongol invader Chengiz Khan
- D. British East India Company

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

History Paper V Sem VI

1 Who administers the oath of office to the President of India before he enters upon the office ?

- (a) Chief Justice
- (b) Speaker
- (c) Vice President
- (d) Prime Minister

2 The President nominates 12 members of the Rajya Sabha according to

- (a) Their performance as office bearers of cultural societies.
- (b) The recommendations made by the Vice President.
- (c) Their role played in political set up of the country.
- (d) Their distinction in the field of science, art, literature and social service.

3 In which year were the first general election held in India?

- (a) 1950-51
- (b) 1948-49
- (c) 1951-52
- (d) 1947-48

4 The word 'secularism' was added to the Preamble of the Constitution of India by which amendment

- (a) 40th
- (b) 42nd
- (c) 44th
- (d) 46th

5 K.M. Munshi was related to.....

- (a) Constitution draft committee
- (b) Preamble Committee
- (c) Public Accounts Committee
- (d) None of the following

6 Who among the following went on a fast unto death for the creation of Andhra who died after 56 days of fasting?

- (a) Potti Sriramulu
- (b) T. Prakasam
- (c) N.V. Gadgil
- (d) None of the above

7 States Reorganization committee was appointed in .

- (a) 1953
- (b) 1955
- (c) 1958
- (d) 1960

8 Who was the Prime Minister of Raja Hari Singh

- (a) Faruq Abdullah
- (b) Ram Chandra Kak
- (c) Omar Abdullah
- (d) Ramakant Pant

9 How many princely states were in India at the time of its independence?

- (a) More than 400
- (b) More than 200
- (c) More than 300
- (d) More than 500

10 Which amongst was not the three major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy?

- (a) To protect territorial integrity
- (b) To preserve the hard-earned sovereignty

- (c) To promote rapid economic development
- (d) To promote global terrorism

11 In 1956, when _____ attacked Egypt over the Suez Canal issue, India led the world protest against this neo-colonial invasion.

- (a) Britain
- (b) France
- (c) Portugal
- (d) China

12 The _____ Conference held in the Indonesian in 1955, recognized as the zenith of India's engagement with the newly independent Asian and African nations.

- (a) Colombo
- (b) Bandung
- (c) Islamabad
- (d) Kabul

13 The First Summit of the NAM was held in _____ in September 1961.

- (a) Belgrade
- (b) Karachi
- (c) Kathmandu
- (d) Moscow

14 The second Indo-Pak war happened in _____

- A. 1965
- B. 1966
- C. 1967
- D. 1968

15 The split in the Congress party took place in the year _____

- A. 1967
- B. 1968
- C. 1969
- D. 1970

16 General Ayyub Khan was the President of _____

- A. India
- B. Afganistan
- C. Pakistan
- D. Maldiv

17 DMK means _____

- A. David Munnetra Kazagham
- B. Dravid Munnetra Kazagham
- C. Dravid Mandir Kazagham
- D. Dravid Munnetra Kisan

18 _____ announced 10-point Programme

- A. Sardar Patel
- B. L. Shastri
- C. Indira Gandhi
- D. Rajiv Gandhi

19 _____ abolished Privy Purses in India

- A. L. Shastri
- B. G. Nanda
- C. Indira Gandhi
- D. Rajiv Gandhi

20 The students' movement was started in the state of _____

- A. Panjab
- B. Haryana
- C. Assam

D. Bihar

21 J P movement took place in ____

A. 1970-71

B. 1971-72

C. 1972-73

D. 1974-75

22 The national emergency was declared on ____

A. 25th June 1974

B. 25th June 1973

C. 26th June 1975

D. 25th June 1976

23 Election Petition was filed by _____ against Ms. Gandhi's candidature in the election from Rae Bareilly in 1975

A. C.D. Deshmukh

B. Kamraj

C. Raj Narayan

D. Jay Prakash Narayan

24 _____ appealed for the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1975

A. Indira Gandhi

B. Kamraj

C. Raj Narayan

D. Jai Prakash Narayan

25 Chimanbhai Patel was the chief minister of ____ state

A. Panjab

B. Assam

C. Harayana

D. Gujarat

26 Indira Gandhi appointed _____ as the Chief Justice of India

- A. A.N. Raj
- B. K.S. Hegde
- C. A.N. Grover
- D. J.S. Verma

27 _____ is the national bank of India

- A. Karnataka Bank
- B. Tamilnadu Bank
- C. Goa Bank
- D. Bank of Maharashtra

28 The 26th Amendment Bill is related to _____

- A. Privy Purses
- B. Child Labour
- C. Untouchability
- D. Education

29 Who was Jayaprakash Narayan (popularly known as JP)?

- a. The leader of the movement against Indira Gandhi and her regime
- b. The Prime Minister of India during the 1975 Emergency
- c. The President of India during the 1975 Emergency
- d. Indira Gandhi's son and the administrator of her regime.

30 Who made her first state visit as PM of an economically strapped country to Washington in March 1966.

- a. Shila Dixit
- b. Jayalalita
- c. Indira Gandhi

d. Sarojini Naidu

31 Who criticised US policies in Vietnam and enraged US by issuing a joint communiqué from Moscow in 1966 titled "imperialists in South East Asia".

a. Jaya Prakash Narayan (JP)

b. Sanjay Gandhi

c. Indira Gandhi

d. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

32 The creation of _____ in 1971 brought enormous cost for India as it had to look after the refugees, prevent the outbreak of epidemics, and prevent refugees to mix / melt into the Indian population.

a. Bangladesh

b. Nepal

c. Bhutan

d. Sikkim

33 The 1984 elections were truly decisive. The congress party secured the highest ever seat tally any party has ever had. Out of 508 seats it secured a total of

a. 325 seats

b. 401 seats

c. 410 seats

d. 390 seats

34 The Tenth schedule which laid down the process by which legislators may be disqualified on the grounds of defection was added to the constitution by the

a. 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act

b. 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act

c. 62nd Constitutional Amendment Act

d. 72nd Constitutional Amendment Act

35 In which year did the Supreme Court of India give its ruling in the famous 'Shah Bano Case'

a. 1975

- b. 1985
- c. 1995
- d. 2005

36 When was the Rajiv-Longwala Accord signed

- a. 1985
- b. 1990
- c. 1995
- d. 2000

37 What was the full form of Sri Lankan Terrorist organization LTTE

- a. Lions and Tigers of Tamil Elam
- b. Liberating Terror from Tamil Elam
- c. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam
- d. Lashkar-e-Taiba of Tamil Elam

38 Which General Election is referred to as the 'Mandal-Mandir' Election

- a. 1971
- b. 1984
- c. 1995
- d. 1991

39 The BJP was the single largest party in the hung parliament elected in the 1996 General Elections. President Shankar Dayal Sharma invited the Leader of the BJP, Atal Bihari Vajpayee to form a government. However the party couldn't muster enough support to form a majority and had to resign. For how many days did this government existed

- a. 26 days
- b. 39 days
- c. 15 days
- d. 13 days

40 What was the slogan undertaken by the NDA under the leadership of Atal Bihari Vajpayee fought the 2004 elections

- a. New India
- b. Rising India
- c. Great India
- d. Shining India

41 An important regional group was founded in December 1885 in South Asia. What is this regional group known as

- a. SAARC
- b. ASEAN
- c. BIMSTEC
- d. IOC

42 ----- refers to relaxation of produce government restriction usually in areas of social and economic policies.

- A. Globalisation
- B. Disinvestment
- C. Privatisation
- D. Liberalisation

43 On which industries NIP 1991 did not abolish licensing:

- A. Defence Products
- B. Textile Industry
- C. Toy industry
- D. Pharmaceutical Industry

44 The advantages of liberalization are

- A. Increased Foreign exchange reserve
- B. Increased dependence on foreign nations.

- C. Increase in imbalances in economy of our nation.
- D. Domestic units suffered losses.

45 Under the industrial policy of 1991, the number of industries licenced was not abolished from 17 to --

- A. 8
- B. 6
- C. 3
- D. 5

46 Eliminating government set restrictions or barriers is called:

- A. Free trade
- B. Favourable trade
- C. Investment
- D. Liberalisation

47 Jamiyyat-ul-Ulama organization was from which state?

- A. Bihar
- B. Western UP
- C. Kerala
- D. Tamil Nadu

48 Which secular party was first came to power in Kerala allying with the Muslim League?

- A. DMK
- B. Janata Party
- C. Congress
- D. Jan Sangh

49 Where Gurudwara Reform Movement among Sikh community was started?

- A. Haryana
- B. Kerala
- C. Maharashtra
- D. Punjab

50 When Nagaland got statehoodship?

- A. 1962
- B. 1963
- C. 1964
- D. 1965

51 Which issue discussed in the Balwantrai Mehta Committee Report?

- A. Women participation in Panchyat Raj
- B. Sexual harassments against women
- C. Voting rights to women
- D. welfare of Muslim women

52 Which amendment reserved one third seats for women at all levels?

- A. 71st Amendment Bill
- B. 72nd Amendment Bill
- C. 73rd Amendment Bill
- D. 74th Amendment Bill

53 Name the social activist belong to Balatkar Virodhi Manch.

- A. Dr. Seema Sakhare
- B. Pramila Dandavate
- C. Ela Bhatt
- D. Medha Patkar

54 Which Article provides for protective discrimination in favour of backward class of citizen?

- A. Art. 14
- B. Art. 15
- C. Art. 16
- D. Art. 17

55 When the first Backward Classes Commission called the Bakshi Commission was appointed?

- A. 1971

- B. 1972
- C. 1973
- D. 1974

56 In which year the Hindu Women's Property Act was passed?

- A. 1937
- B. 1938
- C. 1939
- D. 1940

57 Which article lays down that the president may by order appoint a commission to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens with in the territory of India?

- A. Art. 330
- B. Art. 340
- C. Art. 350
- D. Art. 360

58 First hydroelectric power plant in India

- A. Shimsha
- B. Karnataka
- C. Darjeeling
- D. Satluj

59 Mention the year in which BARC was set up ---

- A. 1962
- B. 1948
- C. 1957
- D. 1962

60 The National Academy of Sciences, India is founded in the year

- A. 1920

B. 1930

C. 1945

D. 1956

61 Who is known as the father of evolution?

A. Gregor Mendel

B. Otto Hahn

C. Charles Darwin

D. Sigmund Freud

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

TYBA History Paper VI Sem VI

1 Reality shows like Roadies promote

- a. Adventure
- b. Singing
- c. Dancing
- d. Cooking

2 The meaning of soap opera is

- a. Advertisement
- b. Talk show
- c. Serial
- d. Dance shows

3 Abhijeet Sawant won the first trophy of

- a. Indian Idol
- b. Singing Star
- c. Dance India Dance
- d. RoadiesIndian

4 Shahrukh Khan acted in serial

- a. Buniyaad
- b. Teacher
- c. Hum log
- d. Fauji

5 Final winner of reality shows are generally decided by

- a. News channels
- b. Public voting
- c. Government officers
- d. Lottery system

6 Towards the end of the 19th Century, Media made their Appearance.

- a. Mass
- b. Electronics
- c. Group
- d. Verbal

7 In 1895, Guglielmo Marconi, an Inventor, sent and received the First Radio Signals.

- a. Spanish
- b. German
- c. French
- d. Italian

8 Radio Waves were First identified and studied by Physicist Heinrich Hertz in 1886.

- a. German
- b. Italian
- c. French
- d. English

9 Radio have the ability to pass through any object on Earth and Space.

- a. Station
- b. Waves
- c. Signals
- d. Wires

10 The Radio Broadcasting in had began on 31st July 1924 by MPRC.

- a. Sri Lanka
- b. India
- c. Nepal
- d. Russia

11 Facsimile is done by means of Space Satellites.

- a. Taken
- b. Printing
- c. Shown
- d. Made

12 Satellite Communication, via Television, have transformed the World into "Global"

- a. City
- b. Town
- c. Place
- d. Village

13 Satellite Instructural TV (SITE) started to educational programmes to villages in 1975.

- a. Show
- b. Telecast
- c. Bring
- d. Give

14 ATN Hindi Service was started from 15th 1992 in India.

- a. July
- b. January
- c. June
- d. August

15 Prasar Bharati brought 11 States DD Channels on Doordarshan's Free Service.

- a. Cup
- b. Plate
- c. Dish
- d. Spoon

16 Public relations does not do this

- a. Activity Promote and protect the image of the company
- b. Manage the public opinion of the organization
- c. Build reputation of the stake holder
- d. Invest a new product for consumers

17 ___ is typically a role people think of when they think of a PR Professional

- a. Publicist
- b. Copywriter
- c. Journalist
- d. None of the above

18 A good storyteller is associated with ___ profession

- a. Information technology
- b. Computer
- c. Medical
- d. Public Relations

19 ___ is responsible for making the finished product

- a. Production
- b. Seller
- c. Buyer
- d. Supplier

20 Advertising is bringing ___ to the attention of the potential and current customers

- a. Seller
- b. Product
- c. Transporter

d. Buyer

21 ___ is not an carrier in advertising

- a. Account Manager
- b. The Creative Department
- c. The Media Department
- d. Gardening

22 ___ acts as a liaison between the ad agency and the client

- a. The Department Manager
- b. The Media Manager
- c. The Creative Head
- d. The Account Manager

23 ___ is responsible for coming up with publicity campaigns and identifying the best ways for clients to promote their brands to their press and to their customers

- a. Publicist
- b. Copywriter
- c. PR Specialist
- d. Spokesperson

24 ___ helps in representing the brand to the government with regard to the fulfillment of the policies like corporate social responsibility, fair competition, consumer protection, employee protection, etc.

- a. Media Relations
- b. Government Relations
- c. Community Relations
- d. Investors relations

25 ___ helps in counselling the employees of the organization with regard to policies, course of action, organization's responsibility and their responsibility.

- a. Media Relations
- b. Internal Relations
- c. Investors Relations
- d. Community Relations

26 ___ helps in the business of giving employees a positive view of the company they work for.

- a. Employee Relations
- b. Crisis Manager
- c. Social Media Manager
- d. PR Specialist

27 Modern advertising in India began with___

- a. Mick's Bengal Advertiser
- b. Bombay Mirror
- c. Times of India
- d. Indian express

28 when was the term social networking first used?

- a. 1994
- b. 2004
- c. 1954
- d. 1974

29 IT Act, 2008 came into force on

- a. 9th June 2008
- b. 17th June 2009
- c. 19th October 2009
- d. 27th October 2008

30 which of the following refers to the main page of a website?

- a. Bookmarks
- b. Browser page
- c. Home page
- d. Search Page

32 what was the first network that planted the seed of internet?

- a. ARPANET
- b. APARANET
- c. RAPANET
- d. PARANET

33 Which of the following is not computer hardware?

- a. Antivirus
- b. Monitor
- c. Printer
- d. mouse

34 to protect yourself from computer hacker you should turn on a _____

- a. Script
- b. Firewall
- c. ULC
- d. Antivirus

35 to protect a computer from virus you should install _____ in your computer.

- a. Backup wizard
- b. Disc cleaning
- c. Antivirus
- d. Disk defragmenter

36 social networking first became popular online in _____

- a. 1977
- b. 1999
- c. 2003
- d. 1988

37 World computer literacy Day is observed on

- a. December 2nd
- b. December 23rd
- c. November 30th
- d. July 18th

38 network designed to allow communication within an organisation is called _____

- a. internet
- b. Intranet
- c. ARPANET
- d. ERNET

39 how many computer languages are in use?

- a. 1000
- b. 1500
- c. 9000
- d. 500

40 when did the Compact Disc first appear in the market?

- a. 1985
- b. 1982
- c. 1975
- d. 1995

41 who among the following is considered as the father of "artificial intelligence"?

- a. Charles Babbage
- b. Lee de Forest
- c. John McCarthy
- d. JK Eckert

42 the part of a computer that shows visual information on a screen_____

- a. Visual display unit
- b. Motherboard
- c. Hard disk
- d. Mouse

43 A negative impact of privatisation of television has led to unnecessary

- a. Entertainment
- b. News
- c. Talk shows
- d. Sex and violence

44 Lokmanya Tilak created a positive impact on commoners through his writings in

- a. Sudhakar
- b. Kesari
- c. Hinduprakash
- d. Darpan

45 The use of English language has increased due to the presence of

- a. Newspaper
- b. Cinema
- c. Social media
- d. Radio

46 Celebrities create impact on people, so many refuse advertisements of products like

- a. Cosmetics
- b. Cigarettes
- c. Fruit drinks
- d. Chocolate

47 What is not a role of media regarding human rights

- a. Judging
- b. Reporting
- c. Analysis
- d. Commenting

48 Human rights are generally

- a. Fundamental
- b. Natural

- c. Moral
- d. Social

49 Since when has the media become global

- a. 1970's
- b. 1980's
- c. 1990's
- d. 2000's

50 Maximum moral policing is done by

- a. News channels
- b. Cinema
- c. Theatre
- d. Newspapers

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

TYBA Semester VI

History Paper VII History of The Marathas

1. What was the direct objective of Purandar's treaty in the year 1665?
 - (a) Maintaining friendship with Shivaji
 - (b) Sowing the seeds of dispute between Shivaji and Sultan of Bijapur
 - (c) Cheating Shivaji
 - (d) Making Shivaji a puppet in the hands of the Mughals
2. Which one of the following factors was not responsible for the rise of Marathas?
 - (a) Social consciousness prevailing among the people of Maharashtra
 - (b) Socio-religious characteristics of Maharashtra
 - (c) Distance from Maharashtra to the Mughal court and center of power Delhi
 - (d) Refusal given by the Qutb Shahi rulers to Maratha chieftains
3. Which Maratha saint is most important for social reform, national revival and rise of Maratha power?
 - (a) Tukaram
 - (b) Eknath
 - (c) Samarth Ramdas
 - (d) Vamana Pandit
4. Marathas first gained administrative experience by working under
 - (a) under Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Golconda
 - (b) under the Bahmani Sultanate
 - (c) under the Yadavas of Devagiri
 - (d) under the Mughals
5. Which priest crowned Shivaji?
 - (a) Shri Vishwanath Sharma
 - (b) Guru Ramdas
 - (c) Shri Vishweshwar ji Gangabhatta

(d) Harcharan Das

6 Who was not alive during Shivaji's coronation?

(a) Tukaram

(b) Ganga Bhatt

(c) Ramdas

(d) Dadaji Konddev

7 Where was the capital of Shivaji's empire?

(a) Raigad

(b) Poona

(c) Karwar

(d) Purandar

8 Which language was made by Shivaji as the official language?

(a) Hindi

(b) Sanskrit

(c) Marathi

(d) Gujarati

9 'Ashtapradhan' Council of Ministers was during whose time-

(a) Krishnadeva Raya

(b) Shivaji

(c) Peshwa Bajirao

(d) Akbar

10 In Shivaji's administration, it was called 'Peshwa' -

(a) Minister of Religious Affairs

(b) Defence Minister

(c) Prime Minister

(d) Justice Minister

11 What was termed external affairs officer Minister during the period of Shivaji?

(a) Amatya

(b) Pradhan

(c) Minister

(d) Sumant

12 The member of Shivaji's Ashtapradhan who oversees foreign affairs was-

(a) Secretary

(b) Peshwa

(c) Panditrao

(d) Sumant

13 Amatya, who was a member of Shivaji's Ashtapradhan, was an officer of which of the following?

(a) State correspondence

(b) Income-expenditure account

(c) External matters

(d) All matters of the state in the absence of the king

14 Which of the following is the responsibility of charging land revenue in villages under Marathas Was it?

(a) Kulkarni

(b) Patel

(c) Mirasdar

(d) Silahdar

15 Which one of the following officers was not under 'Ashtapradhan' in Shivaji's civil administration?

(a) Majmuadar

(b) Peshwa

(c) Sumant

(d) Kotwal

16 What was the duty of 'Shramnavis' or 'Chitnis' under the 'Ashtapradhan' system?

(a) He was the organizing manager

(b) He used to help the ruler in correspondence.

(c) He was the Finance Minister.

(d) None of the above

17 What was Vargir in Maratha army?

- (a) Frontline
- (b) Infantry
- (c) cavalry
- (d) Bhishti

18 What was Shivaji's royal horse called?

- (a) Vargir
- (b) Risala
- (c) Silahdar
- (d) None of these

19 which of the following was the smallest unit of the Maratha cavalry with twenty-five cavalry?

- (a) Havildar
- (b) Nayak
- (c) Sarnaubat
- (d) Jumladar

20 Who was the lowest ranking officer in Shivaji's cavalry?

- (A) Hazari
- (b) Havildar
- (c) Jumladar
- (d) Nayak

21 Who was the lowest rank officer in Shivaji's infantry / Maratha infantry?

- (A) Jamadar
- (b) Havildar
- (c) Jumladar
- (d) Nayak

22 What was Paga-

- (a) Guerrilla warfare technique
- (b) Military operation
- (c) Maratha area around someone
- (d) Regular Army

23 At the time of Shivaji, the post of 'Saranobat' was associated-

- (a) from judicial administration
- (b) from financial administration
- (c) from local administration
- (d) from military administration

24 Who was appointed by Aurangzeb to stop Shivaji's growing power in the south?

- (a) Raja Jaisingh
- (b) Jaswant Singh
- (c) Diler Khan
- (d) Shaista Khan

25 The year in which Shivaji defeated Shaista Khan was-

- (a) 1663 AD
- (b) 1666 AD
- (c) 1668 AD
- (d) 1705 AD

26 What was the original name of Afzal Khan?

- (a) Samasuddin
- (b) Abdullah Bhatari
- (c) Sabar
- (d) Muhammad Khan

27 Which sequence of Shivaji's campaigns is correct?

- (a) Bijapuri Karnataka Campaign, First invasion of Surat, Chakan, Soupa
- (b) Chakan, Supa, First invasion of Surat, Bijapuri Karnataka campaign
- (c) First invasion of Surat , Soupa , Chakan, Bijapur Karnataka campaign
- (d) Supa, First invasion of Surat, Chakan, Bijapuri Karnataka expedition

28 Which of the following pairs is well matched in the context of Maratha administration?

- (a) Peshwa - State Correspondence
- (b) Sumant - Foreign Affairs
- (c) Secretary - Account of Palaces - Parganas

(d) Amatya - War Policy

29 State an incorrect statement about Shivaji-

- (a) Aurangzeb gave him a title.
- (b) He appointed Muslims in his administration.
- (c) He had a navy.
- (d) None of the above statements are false.

30 What was the unit of measurement of land in the Maratha territory?

- (a) body
- (b) saddle
- (c) Zarib
- (d) Daftari Bigha

31 'Saranjami' was related to whom?

- (a) Maratha land revenue system
- (b) Talukdari system
- (c) Qutb Shahi administration
- (d) None of these

32 State's share of land revenue in agricultural production is how much in Shivaji's land tax system was it?

- (a) 25%
- (b) 16%
- (c) 35%
- (d) 40%

33 At what rate has Shivaji collected land revenue?

- (a) $\frac{1}{3}$ of yield
- (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ of yield
- (c) $\frac{2}{3}$ of yield
- (d) $\frac{2}{5}$ of yield

34 Which of the following regarding the revenue system of Shivaji- Which one is not correct?

- (a) The state revenue was 30% of the yield.
- (b) The entire land of the state was measured by saddle.
- (c) The farmer could pay the revenue either in yield or cash.
- (d) The landlord was allowed to recover revenue in his circles.

35 "This king generously pays his detectives, due to which the right information provided by him helps a lot in his victories." Who gave this description about Shivaji ?

- (a) Jaisingh
- (b) Afzal Khan
- (c) Abe Kere
- (d) Mansyur Germain

36 In which city was Shivaji imprisoned when he escaped from the captivity of the Mughals?

- (a) Agra
- (b) Gwalior
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Kanpur

37 How many times did Shivaji loot Surat?

- (a) Four times
- (b) Once
- (c) Three times
- (d) Twice

38 What did Shivaji gain most from the attacks on Surat in 1664 and 1670?

- (a) The morale of the Mughal forces was broken
- (b) Great increase in his prestige
- (c) Acquisition of English factory
- (d) Large amount of loot

39 Identify the European power from which Shivaji obtained cannons and ammunition.

- (a) French
- (b) Portuguese
- (c) Dutch

(d) English

40 Shivaji was most affected-

(a) Meerabai

(b) Hazrat Mahal

(c) Jijabai

(d) Chand Bibi

41 Who among the following held the title of "Handav Dharmodavak"?

(a) Shambhaji

(b) Bajirao I

(c) Balaji Vishwanath

(d) Shivaji

42 Who fought for succession after Shivaji's death?

(a) Shambhaji and Shivaji's widow

(b) Shambhaji and Bajirao

(c) Rajaram and Shambhaji

(d) None of these

43 Who disbanded the Ashtapradhan Committee?

(a) Shahu

(b) Shivaji

(c) Shambhaji

(d) Tarabai

44 During whose reign the Maratha chief Shambhaji and his associate poet Kalash were assassinated?

(a) Aurangzeb

(b) Shah Jahan

(c) Jahangir

(d) Akbar

45 When did Aurangzeb finally reach Deccan for the suppression of Maratha rebellion?

(a) 1682 AD

(b) 1681 AD

(c) 1689 AD

(d) 1700 AD

46 Rajaram made _____ his second capital?

(a) Raigad

(b) Satara

(c) Karwar

(d) Purandar

47 In which of the following fort Rajaram stayed for 8 years?

(a) Satara

(b) Kolhapur

(c) Jinji

(d) Purandar

48 What was the name of Rajaram's wife and mother of Shivaji II?

(a) Ahilyabai

(b) Jijabai

(c) Avantibai

(d) Tarabai

49 Among the following Maratha goddesses who led the struggle against the Mughal Empire from 1700 AD onwards, who was she?

(a) Muktabai

(b) Ahilyabai

(c) Tarabai

(d) Rukminibai

50 The Maratha Veerangana, who saved the Maratha power from the Mughal invasion, was-

(a) Parvatibai

(b) Mastani

(c) Tarabai

(d) Tulsibai

51 Who among the following successors of Shivaji was given the title of 'Honest' by Aurangzeb?

- (a) Tarabai
- (b) Rajaram
- (c) Shahu
- (d) None of the above

52 When was Shahu freed by Bahadur Shah I?

- (a) 1700 AD
- (b) 1706 AD
- (c) 1707 AD
- (d) 1708 AD

53 During whose reign was Shahu given the right of the Chauth and Sardeshmukhi of the Deccan?

- (a) Jahandar Shah
- (b) Bahadur Shah
- (c) Farrukhsiyar
- (d) Muhammad Shah

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

TYBA SEMESTER VI

HISTORY PAPER –VIII HISTORY OF ASIA

1. The Nationalist and the Communists fought together against what nation during World War II?

- A. Japan
- B. Thailand
- C. Australia
- D. Mongolia

2. What was the name of the island to which the Nationalist forces retreated at the end of the war?

- A. Japan
- B. Australia
- C. Taiwan
- D. Greenland

3. What were the huge collective farms formed during the Great Leap Forward called?

- A. Agribusiness
- B. China
- C. Communes
- D. Dalai Lama

4. What is the name of the campaign that was launched by China's leader, Mao, in 1966 with the aim of restoring radical Communist values?

- A. Great Leap Forward
- B. The Cultural Revolution
- C. Mandate of Heaven
- D. Communes

5. The country that suffered World War II casualties second only to those of the Soviet Union was?

- A. Japan
- B. China

- C. U.S.
- D. France

6. Leader of the communist party was?

- A. Mao Zedong
- B. Jiang Jieshi
- C. Stalin
- D. Mussolini

7. Leader of the Nationlist party was?

- A. MaoJiang
- B. Mussolini
- C. Jieshi
- D. Stalin

8. New name for China under Mao Zedong was?

- A. People's Republic of China
- B. Republic of China
- C. Mao
- D. Soviet Union

9. Which country was taken over by China in a brutal assault in 1950 and 1951?

- A. Tibet
- B. Russia
- C. India
- D. Tawain

10. The Tibetan religious leader who fled to India when China took control of Tibet is?

- A. Hitler
- B. Truman
- C. Dalai Lama
- D. Red Guards

11. Mao's plan for large collective farms was?

- A. Cultural Revolution
- B. Great Leap Forward
- C. Mandate in Heaven

D. Taiwan

12. The Militia units formed when Mao attempted to revive the revolution in 1966 ?

- A. Red Guard
- B. Blue Guard
- C. Purple Guard
- D. Black Guard

13. What was the major uprising in China whose goal was to establish a society in which all were equal and intellectual and artistic activity was considered dangerous?

- A. Great Leap Forward
- B. Cultural Revolution
- C. People's Republic of China
- D. Red Guards

14. The Cultural Revolution lasting from 1966 to 1969 was launched in order to?

- A. reeducate the Chinese populace on the country's new, Soviet-style government
- B. purge China of "bourgeois" traits and Soviet-style "bureaucratism"
- C. reform all art schools and cultural institutions in light of the rise of the Communist Party
- D. drive out all foreigners remaining in the country

15. After his Nationalist Party was defeated by the CCP, Chiang Kai-shek fled to?

- A. Taiwan
- B. Hong Kong
- C. Macau
- D. Seoul

16. The campaign to break down lingering good feelings for the US and build support for Chinese intervention in Korea against the US was known as?

- A. Fight America–Help Korea
- B. Stop America–Aid Korea
- C. Resist America–Win Korea
- D. Resist America–Aid Korea

17. The "Three-Anti" campaign did not include?

- A. anticorruption
- B. anti-bourgeois
- C. antiwaste
- D. anti-“bureaucratism”

18. The legislation under which land was confiscated from landlords, monasteries, and other religious institutions and redistributed to the poor was called?

- A. Agricultural Reform
- B. Pastoral Reform
- C. Agrarian Reform
- D. Peasant Land Reform

19. The immediate goal of China's first five-year plan was ?

- A. the ratcheting up of heavy industry
- B. the redistribution of land to peasants
- C. the nationalization of industry
- D. the socialist transformation of agriculture

20. The famine that killed 30 million Chinese began after the failure of the ?

- A. Cultural Revolution
- B. Hundred Flowers Campaign
- C. Anti-Rightist Campaign
- D. Great Leap Forward

21. The Communist Party under Liu Shaoqi was not characterized by ?

- A. a more Soviet-style approach to Communism
- B. greater tolerance for private ownership
- C. an emphasis on Confucian values
- D. increased focus on education and technical advancement

22. Mao Zedong gained an important power base when, in 1964, his “little red book” was made required reading for ?

- A. all peasants
- B. all members of the Chinese Communist Party
- C. all district magistrates
- D. all members of the People's Liberation Army

23. During the Cultural Revolution, the “stinking ninth category” was composed of ?

- A. merchants
- B. intellectuals
- C. farmers
- D. bureaucrats

24. Richard Nixon's decision to restore US relations with China was driven by the belief that better ties with China would ?

- A. give the US leverage with the Soviets and be helpful in negotiations to end the Vietnam War
- B. inspire China to move away from Communism
- C. offer an incentive for other Communist nations to normalize relations
- D. position the Republican Party to win the next Presidential election in the US

25. In response to Mao's call during the Cultural Revolution to "learn from the peasants," young people ?

- A. enrolled in agricultural academies
- B. visited farms set up for observation
- C. set off for the countryside to work on farms
- D. reported anyone who disagreed

26. What led to the surrender of Japan and the end of WWII in the Pacific?

- A. US dropped atomic bombs on 2 Japanese cities.
- B. Russia defeated the Japanese in North Korea.
- C. Japan dropped atomic bombs on Pearl Harbor Naval base.
- D. United States agreed to help rebuild Japan

27. What did the governments of the United States and Japan agree to do at the end of WWII?

- A. work together to rebuild Japan
- B. stop the spread of Communism into Asia
- C. work together to defeat the Nazis
- D. work together to defeat the Russians

28. How did Japan grow into a world power (and an empire) before WWII?

- A. using money from trade to expand military power and take over more territory in Asia
- B. making alliances with China and Russia to control more land
- C. forming alliances with the Nazis to control more land in Europe
- D. attacking Pearl Harbor to conquer US lands in the Pacific

29. How did the United States and Japan become enemies?

- A. Japan attacked the US Naval Base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii in 1941
- B. The United States dropped 2 atomic bombs on Japan in 1941
- C. Japan invaded Poland whom the United States had an alliance with
- D. Japan signed an alliance with Nazi Germany, which the United States was at war with.

30. How could the relationship between the United States and Japan be described after WWII?

- A. strong relationship economically, politically, and militarily
- B. weak relationship economically, politically, and militarily
- C. strong economic relationship but at odds militarily
- D. weak economic relationship but strong political and military relationship

31. How could Japan be describe immediately after WWII?

- A. devastated with widespread destruction
- B. strong military strength with a weak economy
- C. powerful with newly gained territory
- D. economically powerful with a weak military

32. Who was General Douglas MacArthur?

- A. US Military Officer in charge of rebuilding Japan after WWII
- B. US Military Officer responsible for the surrender of the Nazis
- C. British military officer in charge of repairing relations between US and Japan
- D. Russian military officer responsible for planning Japanese reparations to China

33. What form of government did General MacArthur establish for Japan after WWII

- A. Constitutional Monarchy (Parliamentary Democracy)
- B. Presidential Democracy
- C. Absolute Monarchy
- D. Communist Oligarchy

34. What was the role of the Emperor in the new government of Japan after WWII?

- A. Symbolic Figurehead (Head of State)
- B. Head of Government

- C. Autocratic Dictator
- D. Removed from all involvement

35. What were “Japanese Reparations”?

- A. Paying for damages they caused during WWII
- B. Rebuilding their economy after WWII
- C. Rebuilding their military after WWII
- D. Being assisted by the United States after WWII

36. When Japan surrendered in 1945, which of these cities were still under its control?

- A. Beijing
- B. Seoul
- C. Taipei
- D. All of the above

37. What was the meaning of the Japanese term “kamikaze” ?

- A. Divine wave
- B. Holy wind
- C. Divine wind
- D. Holy war

38. What kind of government did Ho Chi Minh want?

- A. Communism
- B. Democracy
- C. Socialism
- D. Monarchy

39. The idea that if South Vietnam fell to communism, other nations would soon follow?

- A. Vietnamization
- B. Communism
- C. Domino Theory
- D. Imperialism

40. What provided congressional support for escalating military action in Vietnam?

- A. Cuban Missile Crisis
- B. Battle Of Midway
- C. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- D. Bay of Pigs Invasion

41. The _____ were communist rebels in South Vietnam.

- A. Japan
- B. Veitcong
- C. Soviet Union
- D. Germany

42. What event sparked significant protests in the United States during the 1960s?

- A. WWII
- B. Vietnam War
- C. Cuban Missile Crisis
- D. WWI

43. In Vietnam the fighters used a irregular warfare tactic that made it difficult for our soldiers to be successful...it was called?

- A. Vietnamese Warfare tactics
- B. Cheetah Warfare
- C. Hidden Warfare
- D. Guerrilla warfare

44. Who was the leader of North Vietnam?

- A. Le Duc Tho
- B. Ngo Deinh Diem
- C. Ho Chi Minh
- D. Vo Nguyen Giap

45. What was the Date Israel was established?

- A. 14th May 1948
- B. 14th May 1949
- C. 14th May 1946
- D. 14th May 1945

46. What is zionism?

- A. Movement for Jewish homeland
- B. Movement for Arab homeland
- C. Movement for oil
- D. Dislike of zionists

47. What movement called for a Jewish homeland?

- A. The Crusades
- B. Zionism
- C. The PLO
- D. Arab Nation

48. What does OPEC stand for?

- A. Organisation of Powers Exporting Crude Oil
- B. Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Cartel
- C. Oil Producing and Exporting Countries
- D. Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries

49. When was OPEC established?

- A. 1945
- B. 1950
- C. 1960
- D. 1965

50. An organisation of producers of goods or service that attempt to fix prices is known as which of the following?

- A. Monopoly
- B. Oligopoly
- C. Cartel
- D. Monopolists

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

TYBA SEMESTER VI

HISTORY [PAPER –IX: OPTION A] RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Q.1. Research refers to a search for_____

- A. Knowledge
- B. Treasure
- C. Tools
- D. Coins

Q.2. Research is a _____ activity.

- A. Sports
- B. Academic
- C. Entertainment
- D. Cultural

Q.3. Hypothesis can be considered as _____

- A. An Educated Guess
- B. A Wild Guess
- C. A Vague Idea
- D. An Abstract Notion

Q.4. Researcher has to prepare conceptual structure known as_____

- A. Research Design
- B. Layout
- C. Target
- D. Mission Goal.

Q.5. Data can be collected by_____

- A. Observation
- B. Story
- C. Invention
- D. Creation

Q.6. _____ is a technical procedure where data is put in the form of tables

- A. Editing
- B. Coding
- C. Tabulation
- D. Programming

Q.7. After a hypothesis is empirically tested and established, it becomes_____

- A. A False Statement
- B. A Proved Fact
- C. A Faulty Idea
- D. An Erroneous Argument

Q.8. _____ is the process where the data has to be discussed

- A. Division
- B. Interpretation
- C. Addition
- D. Deletion

Q.9. While proving hypothesis either right or wrong, a research has to reach to some_____

- A. Conclusion
- B. Confusion
- C. Commotion
- D. Chaos

Q.10. Research involves _____ of data.

- A. Damage
- B. Collection
- C. Deletion
- D. Creation

Q.11. The objective of Research is to achieve_____.

- A. New Insights
- B. Old Facts
- C. Past Ideas
- D. Half Truths

Q.12. _____ is an unending dialogue between 'Present and Past'.

- A. History
- B. Botany
- C. Zoology

D. Chemistry

Q.13. History is useful to provide important _____ records

- A. Psychological
- B. Chronological
- C. Biological
- D. Zoological

Q.14. Oral and Written history should be reproduced as _____

- A. New Science
- B. Old Science
- C. Creative Science
- D. Moral Science.

Q.15. _____ source means a source of information of the first importance.

- A. Secondary
- B. Primary
- C. Tertiary
- D. Intermediate

Q.16. Copying material but not mentioning the source is known as _____

- A. Forgery
- B. Plagiarism
- C. Interpolation
- D. Authenticity

Q.17. _____ means giving a wrong account of the past.

- A. Authenticity
- B. Credibility
- C. Plagiarism
- D. Misrepresentation

Q.18. A research scholar must take a _____ view of the evidence.

- A. Irrational
- B. Illogical
- C. Rational
- D. Biased

Q.19. Which approach is necessary to arrive at the truth?

- A. Skeptical Approach

- B. Scholastic Approach
- C. Positivist Approach
- D. Common Sense Approach

Q.20. _____ is a formal list of the sources used by the researcher.

- A. Philately
- B. Bibliography
- C. Calligraphy
- D. Cartography

Q.21. Relevant events which are not given place in the book are included in the end in the form of?

- A. Introduction
- B. Endnote
- C. Appendix
- D. Preface

Q.22. A _____ is an alphabetical list of terms in a particular field of knowledge

- A. Thesaurus
- B. Glossary
- C. Dictionary
- D. Encyclopaedia.

Q.23. _____ must be used to quote citations of other authorities.

- A. Chapters
- B. Footnotes
- C. Preface
- D. Foreword

Q.24. _____ is the primary goal of a historian.

- A. Objectivity
- B. Subjectivity
- C. Partiality
- D. Prejudice

Q.25. _____ compiles both Primary and Secondary Source used in the research.

- A. Epigraphy
- B. Calligraphy
- C. Bibliography
- D. Cartography

Q.26. Local history is a _____ of regional history

- A. Method
- B. Wider dimension
- C. Tool
- D. Sub-section

Q.27. Local history is the study of history in a _____ local context.

- A. Historically
- B. Globally
- C. Geographically
- D. Chronologically

Q.28. Local history helps in understanding the culture and heritage of a particular _____

- A. Area or Community
- B. Nation
- C. State
- D. Religion

Q.29. Oral history can include _____

- A. Gazettes
- B. Songs
- C. Books
- D. Journals

Q.30. _____ is history that is passed by word of mouth.

- A. Imperial History
- B. Oral History
- C. Nationalism
- D. Feminist history

Q.31. E-books or electronic books which are nothing but monographs available for electronic access like e-journals but in many cases backed by a _____

- A. digital rights management system
- B. electronic repairs
- C. formats
- D. links

Q.32. _____ enhances the Research & Development effectively and efficiently.

- A. E-Collections

- B. Textbooks
- C. Magazines
- D. Reference books

Q.34. To access and retrieve relevant e- resources & articles, a good number of _____ are available.

- A. search engines
- B. bookshelves
- C. galleries
- D. shops

Q.35. The data can be easily manipulated at regular intervals and can be kept always up-to-date in _____

- A. archives
- B. electronic media
- C. library
- D. schools

Q.36. Subaltern, a term was taken from whose manuscript writings which means 'of inferior rank' whether of class, caste, age or gender etc.

- A. Karl Marx
- B. Newton
- C. R. G. Collingwood
- D. Antonio Gramsci

Q.37. Subaltern studies bring to light the lower sections of the Indian people hitherto neglected by _____

- A. Historiography
- B. Scientists
- C. Poets
- D. Newspapers

Q.38. The word 'Feminism was first used in _____ and denoted simply 'qualities of women'.

- A. India
- B. Pakistan
- C. France
- D. Afghanistan

Q.39. The broad definition of Feminism used in Asian countries as ‘An awareness of women’s _____ and exploitation in society at work and within the family and conscious action by women and men to change this situation’.

- A. Oppression
- B. help
- C. Assistance
- D. emancipation

Q.40. First wave of Feminism started in 1960’s in India, which amongst the following is a Feminist social reformer?

- A. Lord Dalhousie
- B. Subhash Chandra Bose
- C. Keshab Chandra sen
- D. Mahatma Phule

Q.41. Indian social reformers attacked which cruel practice for women?

- A. Education
- B. One act plays
- C. Widow Remarriage
- D. Sati

Q.42. Thinkers who became most concerned with the crisis of Western civilisation were a group of Parisian intellectuals who in one way or the other were associated with the 1968 May movement out of which emerged ‘post-structural’ or _____ theory.

- A. Nationalists
- B. Post-modern
- C. Anglicists
- D. Orientalists

Q.43. Who amongst the following is an imperialist historian?

- A. Dietmar Rothermund
- B. James Stuart Mill
- C. Irfan Habib
- D. Bipan Chandra

Q.44. The famous book 'Ancient law' (1861) is the work of _____

- A. Henry Maine
- B. Romila Thapar
- C. V.D Mahajan

D. R.S.Sharma

Q.45. The historical work created by the imperialist historians came under _____

- A. Nationalist Historiography
- B. Marxists Historiography
- C. Subaltern Studies
- D. Colonial Historiography

Q.46. _____ asserted that as a means of creating in a sense of Unity, National Pride and desire for freedom, there was nothing more fundamental than the study and writing of history.

- A. R.C. Dutt
- B. Mahatma Gandhi
- C. Jawaharlal Nehru
- D. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

Q.47. Modern Indian Historians who through their works defend their culture and civilisation against the pretensions and prejudices of the British imperialist historiography are called the _____.

- A. Colonial Historians
- B. Marxist Historians
- C. Nationalist Historians
- D. Positivist Historians

Q.48. Which R.K. Mukherjee's scholarly thesis, maintained that religious unity and spiritual fellowship among the Hindus all over and their ideal of an all India empire were the basis of Indian Nationalism in the past?

- A. Indian war of Independence
- B. Ancient India
- C. The Fundamental Unity of India
- D. Revolt of 1857

Q.49. Who renamed the 'Revolt of 1857' as the 'Indian War of Independence' ?

- A. V.D. Savarkar
- B. R.C. Majumdar
- C. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- D. Mahatma Gandhi

Q.50. It is a by-product of Nationalist Historiography which has dangerous potentialities. As some heroic struggles involved Hindu-Muslim Conflict. The above statement is about the concept of

- A. Linguism
- B. Regionalism
- C. National Integration
- D. Communalism