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Subject Code No. : **33**

Sl. No. : **0702**

**TEST BOOKLET**  
**LECTURERS IN NON-GOVERNMENT**  
**AIDED COLLEGES**  
**HISTORY**

*Time Allowed : 2 Hours*

*Maximum Marks : 100*

**: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :**

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET **DOES NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET OF THE SAME SERIES ISSUED TO YOU.
2. You have to enter your **Roll No.** on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write *anything else* on the Test Booklet. 

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3. This Test Booklet contains **100** items (questions). Each item (question) comprises four responses (answers). You have to select the correct response (answer) which you want to mark (darken) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response (answer), you should mark (darken) the response (answer) which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response (answer) for each item (question). If more than one response is darkened it will be considered as wrong answer.
4. You have to mark (darken) all your responses (answers) **ONLY** on the **separate Answer Sheet** provided, by using **BALL POINT PEN (BLACK)**. See instructions in the Answer Sheet.
5. All items (questions) carry equal marks. All items (questions) are compulsory. Each wrong response will result in negative marking of **0.25** mark.
6. Before you proceed to mark (darken) in the Answer Sheet the responses to various items (questions) in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per the instructions in your **Admission Certificate**.
7. After you have completed filling in all your responses (answers) on the Answer Sheet and after conclusion of the examination, you should hand over to the Invigilator the *Answer Sheet* issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy/second page of the Answer Sheet along with the *Test Booklet* after completion of the examination for your reference.

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**Candidate's full signature**

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**Invigilator's signature**

CO – 12/16

2016

( Turn over )

1. Who wrote the book 'What is History' ?
  - (A) E. H Carr
  - (B) Arnold Toynbee
  - (C) Eric Hobsbawm
  - (D) Christopher Hill
2. How did Marx see history ?
  - (A) A social process
  - (B) A science of progress
  - (C) Chronological narration of political process
  - (D) A dialectical process
3. Who wrote 'discourse on Method' ?
  - (A) Rene Descarte
  - (B) Herodotus
  - (C) Giovan Battista Vico
  - (D) Leopold Von Ranke
4. Which of the following schools of historical writing introduced the idea of 'Total History' ?
  - (A) Subaltern school
  - (B) Annales school
  - (C) Positivist school
  - (D) Marxist school
5. Who wrote the history of the Peloponnesian War ?
  - (A) Thucydides
  - (B) Plato
  - (C) Herodotus
  - (D) Polybius
6. Who described Egypt as "The Gift of Nile" ?
  - (A) Plato
  - (B) Thucydides
  - (C) Herodotus
  - (D) Gibbon
7. Who succeeded the throne of Egypt after Thutmose II ?
  - (A) Hatshepsut
  - (B) Thutmose III
  - (C) Ramses I
  - (D) Nefertiti
8. Which Papyrus lists seven hundred remedies from snake-bite to pureperal fevers ?
  - (A) Ebers Papyrus
  - (B) Kahun Papyrus
  - (C) Ahmes Papyrus
  - (D) Edwin Smith Papyrus
9. Which God was worshipped by the Babylonians ?
  - (A) Marduk
  - (B) Anubis
  - (C) Shakti
  - (D) Isis

10. Which dynasty ruled in China from 206 B. C. to 221 A. D. ?
- (A) Hsia Dynasty
  - (B) Chou Dynasty
  - (C) Ming Dynasty
  - (D) Han Dynasty
11. Which of the following books was written by J. B. Bury ?
- (A) The rise and fall of the Roman Empire
  - (B) History of Greece
  - (C) The Presuppositions of Critical History
  - (D) Mediterranean
12. In which year was the Battle of Marathon fought ?
- (A) 490 B. C.
  - (B) 479 B. C.
  - (C) 481 B. C.
  - (D) 499 B. C.
13. Which of the following personality was a famous Greek tragedy playwright ?
- (A) Sophocles
  - (B) Aristophanes
  - (C) Epicurus
  - (D) Eupolis
14. What was the name of the Athenian Council of citizens ?
- (A) Heliaea
  - (B) Boule
  - (C) Ecclesia
  - (D) Dikastes
15. Who rebuilt the Pantheon in Rome ?
- (A) Trajan
  - (B) Nero
  - (C) Hadrian
  - (D) Octavian
16. Which of the following was a Roman senator and historian of the Roman Empire ?
- (A) Plato
  - (B) Tacitus
  - (C) Thucydides
  - (D) Ibn Battuta
17. The Crusades began during the time of which Pope ?
- (A) Pope Gregory VII
  - (B) Pope Pius IV
  - (C) Pope Leo X
  - (D) Pope Urban II
18. Which of the following dates can be ascribed to the fall of Constantinople ?
- (A) 1353
  - (B) 1453
  - (C) 1553
  - (D) 1653

19. In which Century did Print Technology appear ?
- (A) 15th Century
  - (B) 16th Century
  - (C) 17th Century
  - (D) 18th Century
20. 'Men are born free and remain equal in rights' was a line incorporated in which document ?
- (A) American Declaration of Independence
  - (B) Magna Carta Libertatum
  - (C) Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the citizens
  - (D) Treaty of Versailles
21. What did the phrase 'Eastern Question' indicate ?
- (A) Crisis in China
  - (B) Crisis in Russia
  - (C) Crisis in Turkey
  - (D) Crisis in Greece
22. Who wrote 'The Economic and Philosophical Manuscript' ?
- (A) Karl Marx
  - (B) Hegel
  - (C) Trotsky
  - (D) Lenin
23. Which event was the immediate cause of the outbreak of the First World War in 1914 ?
- (A) The Sarajevo Incident
  - (B) Formation of Triple Alliance
  - (C) Formation of Triple Entente
  - (D) Unification of Germany
24. Which treaty was signed with Turkey after the First World War ?
- (A) Treaty of St. Germain in 1919
  - (B) Treaty of Sevres in 1920
  - (C) Treaty of Neuilly 1919
  - (D) Treaty of Trianon on 1920
25. Who introduced 'New Economic Policy' ?
- (A) Josef Stalin
  - (B) V. Lenin
  - (C) Bulganin
  - (D) Wilson
26. When was the Pact of Paris signed ?
- (A) 1925
  - (B) 1928
  - (C) 1930
  - (D) 1931

27. Which of the following organisation was set up in Hague in 1922 by the Covenant of the League of Nations ?
- (A) Permanent Court of International Justice  
 (B) International Labour Organisation  
 (C) The Assembly  
 (D) Governing Commission of the Saar Territory
28. Which party was led by Hitler ?
- (A) Social Democrats  
 (B) Nationalist Socialist  
 (C) Communist  
 (D) Labour
29. When did the Spanish Civil War begin ?
- (A) July 1934  
 (B) July 1935  
 (C) July 1936  
 (D) July 1937
30. Which European state was occupied by Germany in March 1939 ?
- (A) Czechoslovakia  
 (B) Poland  
 (C) Serbia  
 (D) Rumania
31. Which leader was a proponent of the "Policy of Appeasement" ?
- (A) Chamberlain  
 (B) Roosevelt  
 (C) Mussolini  
 (D) Daladier
32. How many members formed the Security Council ?
- (A) Twenty-two  
 (B) Fifty-two  
 (C) Eleven  
 (D) Thirty
33. Which body in the United Nations Organisation was responsible for the Trust Territories ?
- (A) Security Council  
 (B) Trusteeship Council  
 (C) General Assembly  
 (D) Secretariat
34. When was the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation signed ?
- (A) 4th April, 1949  
 (B) 4th April, 1950  
 (C) 4th May, 1949  
 (D) 4th May, 1950
35. Who were the signatories of Warsaw Pact of 1955 ?
- (A) China and Soviet Union  
 (B) USA and Cuba  
 (C) Soviet Union and its satellite states in Central and Eastern Europe  
 (D) Poland and Germany

36. Who founded the Communist Party of China ?
- (A) Chiang Kai Sheik  
(B) MaozeDong  
(C) Chen Duxiu  
(D) Sun Yat Sen
37. When was the People's Republic of China established ?
- (A) 1948  
(B) 1949  
(C) 1950  
(D) 1951
38. Who led the occupation of Japan by USA after World War II ?
- (A) Harry Truman  
(B) Douglas Mcarthur  
(C) Frederick Roosevelt  
(D) Bernard Montgomery
39. What is Zaibatsu?
- (A) Japanese financial and industrial coalition  
(B) Coalition of village lands in Japan  
(C) Japanese religious group  
(D) Land reforms introduced in Japan by America
40. What did the 'Peace Constitution' of Japan introduce ?
- (A) Imperial system  
(B) Parliamentary system  
(C) Oligarchic system  
(D) Militaristic system
41. Which of the following is an important site of Harappan Civilisation in Gujarat ?
- (A) Rupar  
(B) Kot Diji  
(C) Lothal  
(D) Kalibangan
42. Where was the Great Bath found ?
- (A) Mahenjo-Daro  
(B) Harappa  
(C) Surkotada  
(D) Lothal
43. Who did **bali hrit** refer to in the Rigvedic period ?
- (A) King  
(B) Purohit  
(C) Senapati  
(D) Gramini
44. Which of the following is a Dharma Shastra ?
- (A) Upanishad  
(B) Veda  
(C) Ramayana  
(D) Manu Smriti

45. Who founded Jainism ?  
 (A) Rishab  
 (B) Ajitanatha  
 (C) Parsvanath  
 (D) Mahavira
46. Who preached atthangika-Magga or Eight-fold Path ?  
 (A) Mahavira  
 (B) Buddha  
 (C) Sankaracharya  
 (D) Chaitanya
47. Who wrote Arthashastra ?  
 (A) Kalhan  
 (B) Banabhatta  
 (C) Chanakya  
 (D) Manu
48. Which king was defeated by Chandragupta Maurya ?  
 (A) Dhana Nanda  
 (B) Mahapadmananda  
 (C) Bimbisara  
 (D) Kalasoka
49. In which two places Minor Rock Edicts of Ashoka were found ?  
 (A) Bairat and Allahabad  
 (B) Girnar and Sopara  
 (C) Kalsi and Rampurva  
 (D) Bairat and Sasaram
50. Which missionary was sent to Kashmir by the Third Buddhist Council ?  
 (A) Rakkhita  
 (B) Majjhantika  
 (C) Mahinda  
 (D) Majjhima
51. In which year did Rajaraja the great ascend the Chola throne ?  
 (A) 1014 A. D.  
 (B) 985 A. D.  
 (C) 870 A. D.  
 (D) 907 A. D.
52. In which administration do you find *Ur* and *Sabha* ?  
 (A) Gupta  
 (B) Rashtrakuta  
 (C) Pallavas  
 (D) Chola
53. Which Pallava king built the Shore temple at Mahabalipuram ?  
 (A) Rajasimha  
 (B) Simavishnu  
 (C) Paramesvaravarman I  
 (D) Nandivarman II

54. Which was the capital of the Gupta Empire ?
- (A) Pataliputra  
(B) Vaishali  
(C) Magadh  
(D) Kanauj
55. Which foreign pilgrim visited India during the reign of Chandragupta Vikramaditya ?
- (A) Hiuen Tsang  
(B) Fa Hien  
(C) Megasthenes  
(D) Al Beruni
56. Who wrote Kumar Sambhava ?
- (A) Chandragupta I  
(B) Vishakhadatta  
(C) Bharavi  
(D) Kalidasa
57. Who destroyed the Turkan-i-Chihalgani ?
- (A) Iltutmish  
(B) Balban  
(C) Alauddin Khilji  
(D) Muhammad bin Tughluq
58. The Padmini legend is associated with which ruler ?
- (A) Balban  
(B) Alauddin Khilji  
(C) Firoz Shah Tughluq  
(D) Ibrahim Lodhi
59. Which of the following was adopted by Alauddin Khilji as a regulation for his market control measures ?
- (A) Establishing special markets for the army  
(B) Restricting the sale of grain and merchandise in Serai-i-Adl  
(C) Cancellation of registration of Multani merchants  
(D) Fixing the prices of grain in the Mandi
60. Which ruler introduced token currency ?
- (A) Ghias Ud Din Tughluq  
(B) Muhammad bin Tughluq  
(C) Firoz Shah Tughluq  
(D) Abu Bakr Shah
61. Where was the religious congregation called by Akbar held ?
- (A) Ibadatkhana  
(B) Diwan-i-Am  
(C) Diwan-i-Khas  
(D) Agra Fort
62. Who fought in the Battle of Haldighati ?
- (A) Akbar and Rana Pratap Singh  
(B) Akbar and Rana Uday Singh  
(C) Aurangzeb and Jai Singh  
(D) Aurangzeb and Rana Pratap Singh



63. Why did Akbar preach Din-i-Ilahi ?
- (A) Because he wanted to be famous as a religious preacher
  - (B) Because he wanted to convert the non Muslims
  - (C) Because he wanted to end wars and establish peace
  - (D) Because he wanted to unify his nobility coming from diverse religious groups
64. What did the terms Zat and Sawar in Mansabdari System imply ?
- (A) Zat meant personal rank and Sawar meant rank in the administration
  - (B) Zat meant personal pay and status of a noble and Sawar meant the number of horsemen a noble was expected to entertain
  - (C) There was no difference between Zat and Sawar rank, both implied personal rank of a noble
  - (D) Zat implied the number of horsemen a noble had to keep and Sawar was his personal rank
65. Which dynasty was ruling in Golconda in 1687 ?
- (A) Sayyid Dynasty
  - (B) Qutub Sahi Dynasty
  - (C) Marathas
  - (D) Mughals
66. What is the importance of 1757 ?
- (A) Marathas were defeated by the British
  - (B) Death of Aurangzeb
  - (C) Battle of Plassey leading to the establishment of the rule of the East India Company in Bengal
  - (D) Defeat of the Sikh Maharaja Ranjit Singh
67. What is Subsidiary Alliance ?
- (A) The English East India Company will directly rule the state
  - (B) The British will control internal affairs of the state without any direct responsibility
  - (C) The British Crown will directly rule the state
  - (D) The state will remain independent but will have to give military support to the state

68. The Permanent Settlement gave land rights to which rural class ?
- (A) Zamindars  
(B) Jotedars  
(C) Bargadars  
(D) Rayats
69. Why were the nationalists opposed to Railways ?
- (A) It ruined agriculture  
(B) It helped to promote British industrial development  
(C) It destroyed indigenous industries  
(D) Indians had to pay increased taxes
70. Who wrote 'Poverty and Un-British Rule' ?
- (A) M. N. Roy  
(B) Gandhiji  
(C) R. C. Dutt  
(D) Dadabhai Nauroji
71. "Ulgulan" of 1899-1900 is associated with which tribe ?
- (A) Santhal  
(B) Ho  
(C) Munda  
(D) Koya
72. In the Historiography of Indian Nationalism which of the following Historical school followed the theoretical model of Antonio Gramsci ?
- (A) Cambridge School  
(B) Marxist School  
(C) Subaltern School  
(D) Nationalist School
73. Who established the 'Society for Social Reform' ?
- (A) Veerasa  
(B) Dayananda Saraswati  
(C) Rammohan Roy  
(D) Jotiba Phule
74. In which year was The Hindu Widows Remarriage Act passed ?
- (A) 1855  
(B) 1856  
(C) 1857  
(D) 1858

75. Which association is associated with the 'safety valve' theory ?
- (A) Indian National Congress  
(B) Indian Association  
(C) Brahmo Samaj  
(D) Bombay Association
76. Who drafted the report on vernacular education in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in 1832 ?
- (A) Thomas B. Macaulay  
(B) William Adam  
(C) Wood's Despatch  
(D) Alexander Duff
77. Who started the journal Tahjib-Al-Akhlaq in 1870 ?
- (A) Sayyid Ahmed Khan  
(B) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad  
(C) Shaukat Ali  
(D) M. A. Jinnah
78. Who among the following leaders belonged to the moderate group within the Congress ?
- (A) Surendranath Banerjee  
(B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(C) Bipin Chandar Pal  
(D) Aurobindo Ghosh
79. Which of the following movements merged with Non-co-operation Movement in 1920-22 ?
- (A) Aligarh Movement  
(B) Swadeshi Movement  
(C) Khilafat Movement  
(D) Civil Disobedience Movement
80. Who were the Khudai Khidmatgars ?
- (A) Followers of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan  
(B) A band of volunteers organised by Abdul Gaffar Khan  
(C) A band of volunteers organised by Subhas Chandra Bose  
(D) Volunteers of the All India Congress Committee
81. Which inscription gives a lurid description of the attack on Kalinga by Ashoka ?
- (A) 13th Rock Edict  
(B) Allahabad Pillar Edict  
(C) Minor Rock Edict at Rampurhat  
(D) Minor Pillar Edict at Sarnath

82. Where in Orissa was an Ashokan edict found ?
- (A) Dhauli  
(B) Puri  
(C) Cuttack  
(D) Balasore
83. Which of the following inscriptions describes the achievements of Kharavela ?
- (A) Jaugada  
(B) Hatigumpha  
(C) Dhauli  
(D) Aihole
84. Kharavela was the follower of which sect ?
- (A) Buddhism  
(B) Jainism  
(C) Saivism  
(D) Vaishnavism
85. Who constructed the Jagannath Temple ?
- (A) Kharavela  
(B) Anantavarma Choragangadeva  
(C) Kapilendradeva  
(D) Mukundadeva
86. Who wrote Chamana Athaguntha ?
- (A) Radhanath Raya  
(B) Madhusudan Rao  
(C) Fakirmohana Senapati  
(D) Gaurishankar Ray
87. Which of the following journals in Odishi was launched from Cuttack in 1866 ?
- (A) Utkala Dipika  
(B) Bodhadayini  
(C) Somprakash  
(D) Utkal Darpan
88. Which rebellion in Orissa is known as the First War of Nationalism ?
- (A) Paik Rebellion  
(B) Revolt of 1857  
(C) Santhal Rebellion  
(D) Tribal movement of Koraput
89. When and where was the Utkal Bhasa Unnati Bidhayani Sabha formed ?
- (A) 1866 in Balasore  
(B) 1867 in Puri  
(C) 1868 in Cuttack  
(D) 1869 in Sambalpur

90. Who established the Satyabadi School ?
- (A) Harihar Das in 1872  
(B) Madhusudan Das in 1884  
(C) Nilkantha Das in 1908  
(D) Gopbandhu Das in 1909
91. In which session of the Utkal Union Conference in 1920, the resolution to accept Non-Cooperation and to support Congress was taken ?
- (A) Balasore session  
(B) Cuttack session  
(C) Chakradharpur session  
(D) Ganjam session
92. Which movement had an influence over the tribal movement in Koraput ?
- (A) Rampa Rebellion  
(B) Kanika Movement  
(C) Santhal hool  
(D) Munda Rebellion
93. Which Committee presented a memorandum before the Simon Commission ?
- (A) The Utkal Union Conference  
(B) The Orissa Liberal League  
(C) The Orissa Provincial Congress Committee  
(D) Orissa Civil Disobedience Committee
94. Which of the following was a pro Congress newspaper in Orissa and advocated boycott of Simon Commission ?
- (A) Prajatantra  
(B) Satya Samachar  
(C) Oriya Siksha Darpan  
(D) Gadajata Basini
95. The first batch of volunteers led by Gopbandhu Chowdhury broke the salt law at which place ?
- (A) Inchiadi  
(B) Baripada  
(C) Ganjam  
(D) Puri
96. What is the name of socialist newspaper started by Nabakrushna Chowdhury ?
- (A) Satya Samachar  
(B) Sarathi  
(C) Banabina  
(D) Yugavina

97. In which year was the province of Orissa created ?
- (A) 1936
  - (B) 1937
  - (C) 1938
  - (D) 1947
98. What was the aim of the Orissa States' Peoples' Conference ?
- (A) To form Orissa into a separated state
  - (B) To aim at closer social relationship among the princely states of Orissa
  - (C) To organise anti British mass movements
  - (D) To introduce social reform with regard to women
99. Who led the Garjat Andolan ?
- (A) Harekrushna Mahtab
  - (B) P. Sitaramayya
  - (C) Govinda Chandra Mishra
  - (D) Gopbandhu Chowdhury
100. Which two places merged with Bihar in 1950 ?
- (A) Mayurbhanj and Singhbhum
  - (B) Seraikella and Kharswan
  - (C) Chotanagpur and Santhal Pargana
  - (D) Princely states of Chhattisgarh

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