

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION VIDYAMANDIRA

(Residential Autonomous College affiliated to University of Calcutta)

B.A./B.Sc. FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2016

FIRST YEAR (BATCH 2016-19)

HISTORY (Honours)

Date : 12/12/2016

Time : 11 am – 3 pm

Paper : I

Full Marks : 80

(প্রত্যেক বিভাগের জন্য পৃথক উত্তরপত্র ব্যবহার কর)

বিভাগ - ক

- ২। যেকোন চারটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও : (৪ × ৫)
- ক) মেহেরগড় উৎখানের তাৎপর্য আলোচনা কর।
খ) ষোড়শ মহাজনপদের উপর সংক্ষিপ্ত টীকা লেখ।
গ) গণপ্রতিনিধিত্বমূলক প্রতিষ্ঠান হিসাবে 'সভা' ও 'সমিতি'র মূল বৈশিষ্ট্যগুলি বর্ণনা কর।
ঘ) তুমি কি মনে কর বুদ্ধের শিক্ষা অংশত সংস্কার এবং অংশত আবিষ্কার?
ঙ) মেগাস্থিনিসের ইণ্ডিকার উপর সংক্ষেপে টীকা লেখ।
চ) অশোক কেন কলিঙ্গ আক্রমণ করেছিলেন?
ছ) অশোকের 'ধর্ম' কি একটি নতুন ধর্ম ছিল?
- ৩। যেকোন একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও : (১ × ২০)
- ক) হরপ্পা সভ্যতার নগর পরিকল্পনার মূল বৈশিষ্ট্যগুলি আলোচনা কর।
খ) খ্রীষ্টপূর্ব ষষ্ঠশতকে বিশেষত বৌদ্ধধর্মের মতো প্রতিবাদী ধর্মগুলির উত্থানের আর্থ-সামাজিক ও ধর্মীয় পটভূমি আলোচনা কর।
গ) মৌর্য সাম্রাজ্যের পতনের জন্য তুমি কি অশোককে দোষারোপ করবে?

বিভাগ - খ

- ৫। যেকোন চারটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও : (৪ × ৫)
- ক) আলবেরুণী'র 'তহক্ক-ই-হিন্দ'-এর গুরুত্ব সম্বন্ধে আলোচনা কর।
খ) ভারতীয় সামন্ততন্ত্রের ধারণায় অগ্রহার ব্যবস্থার গুরুত্ব নির্ধারণ কর।
গ) আরবদের সিন্ধু অভিযানের তাৎপর্য কি ছিল?
ঘ) চোলদের শাসনকালে বঙ্গোপসাগর এলাকা কেন 'চোল সমুদ্র' নামে অভিহিত হত?
ঙ) আদি-মধ্যযুগীয় সময়কালের কৃষি-প্রযুক্তিগত উন্নতিগুলি আলোচনা কর।
চ) তুমি কি কর যে আদি-মধ্যযুগীয় ভক্তিবাদী আন্দোলনগুলি ব্রাহ্মণ্য ধর্মের অস্তিত্বকে অস্বীকার করেছিল?
ছ) আদি-মধ্যযুগের ভারতের আঞ্চলিক সাহিত্যের গুরুত্ব নিরূপণ করো।
- ৬। যেকোন একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও : (১ × ২০)
- ক) 'আদি-মধ্যযুগ'-কে একটি পৃথক সময়কালরূপে দেখা কতটা যথাযথ? ঐতিহাসিক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গিগুলির প্রেক্ষিতে আলোচনা কর।
খ) ধর্মপাল ও দেবপালের নেতৃত্বে আঞ্চলিক শক্তিরূপে বাংলার উত্থান আলোচনা কর। (১০ + ১০)
গ) চোল স্থানীয় স্বায়ত্ত শাসনব্যবস্থার আলোচনা কর। এই প্রেক্ষিতে চোল রাষ্ট্রের প্রকৃতি সম্পর্কে কি জানা যায়? (১৪ + ৬)

English Version :

(Use a separate Answer book for each group)

Group – A

2. Answer **any four** questions of the following: (4 × 5)
- a) Discuss the significance of the Mehergarh excavations.
b) Write a short note on Sixteen Mahajanapadas.

- c) Describe the principal features of 'Sabha' and 'Samiti' as mass representative bodies during the Vedic Era.
 - d) Do you think that the teachings of the Buddha was partly a reform and partly an innovation?
 - e) Write a short note on Indica of Megasthenes.
 - f) Why was Kalinga invaded by Asoka?
 - g) Is the 'Dhamma' of Asoka a new religion?
3. Answer **any one** question of the following: (1 × 20)
- a) Discuss the salient features of the urban layout of the Harappan civilization.
 - b) Discuss the social, economic and religious background of the rise of the protestant religions in India in the 6th century BCE with particular reference to Buddhism.
 - c) Would you blame Asoka for the decline of the Mauryan Empire?

Group – B

5. Answer **any four** questions out of the following: (4 × 5)
- a) Write a short note on the significance of Alberuni's Tahkik-i-Hind.
 - b) How is 'agrahara' central to the notion of Indian Feudalism?
 - c) What was the significance of the Arab invasion of Sind?
 - d) Why was the Bay of Bengal called 'Chola Samudram' in the time of the Cholas?
 - e) Write a short note on the agrarian technological improvements in Early Medieval India.
 - f) Did the Bhakti movements in Early Medieval times challenge the existence of Brahmanical religion?
 - g) Trace the importance of the regional literature that developed in early medieval India.
6. Answer **any one** question of the following: (1 × 20)
- a) Is it proper to periodize 'Early Medieval India' as a separate phase? Explain with reference to contemporary historiography? (10 + 10)
 - b) Explain the growth of Bengal as a regional power under Dharmapala and Devapala. (10 + 10)
 - c) Give an account of the local self-government under the Cholas. How does it reflect on the nature of the Chola State? (14 + 6)

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FIRST YEAR

HISTORY (Honours)

Paper : I

Date : 12/12/2016

Time : 11 am – 3 pm

Full Marks : 10

Reg. No. : _____

Admit Roll No. : _____

Group – A

NOTE FOR STUDENTS: THIS SECTION IS TO BE ATTEMPTED FIRST. TIME FOR COMPLETION OF THIS SECTION IS 30 MINUTES. AFTER COMPLETION SUBMIT IT TO THE INVIGILATORS ON DUTY. NON COMPLYING WITH THIS INSTRUCTION WILL RESULT IN PENALTY. NOTE MCQ OF GROUPS A & B MUST BE SUBMITTED 30 MINUTES AFTER COMMENCEMENT OF EXAM.

1. Answer **any ten** questions of the following : (10 × 1)
- a. Which of the following statement is true?
- A mound can be excavated vertically or horizontally
 - Vertical excavation means deep digging
 - Horizontal digging means Horizontal excavation
 - Horizontal digging is very expensive.
- a) Only 1 is correct
b) 2 and 3 are correct
c) 1 and 4 is correct
d) Only 4 is correct
- b. Consider the following statements:
- C^{14} is a radioactive isotope or element of C^{12} .
 - Object containing less C^{14} proves to be younger in age.
 - Object containing less C^{14} proves to be older in age.
 - The half life of C^{14} is 5568 years.
- a) 1 and 2 are correct
b) 3 and 4 are correct
c) Only 1 is correct
d) 1 and 4 are correct
- c. With regard to Indian coins, which of the following is true:
- Ancient Indian currency was not issued in the form of paper.
 - Ancient Indian coins were made of metal.
 - Coin moulds made of burnt clay mostly belong to the Kushan Period.
 - The use of such moulds disappeared in the post Gupta period.
- a) Only 1 is correct
b) 1 and 2 are correct
c) 3 and 4 are correct
d) 1 and 4 are correct
- d. With regard to the Mahabharata, consider the following:
- Originally it consisted of 8800 verses and was known as Jaya

- ii) Originally it consisted of 8800 verses and was known as Bharata
 - iii) These were raised to 24000 verses
 - iv) the final compilation brought the verses to 100000.
 - a) Only 1 is correct
 - b) Only 2 is correct
 - c) 1, 3 and 4 are correct
 - d) None are correct
- e. consider the following statements
- i) The earliest Buddhist texts were written in Pali and compiled in the 2nd Century BC
 - ii) The earliest Buddhist texts were written in Prakrit and compiled in the 6th century BC
 - iii) The earliest Jaina texts were written in Pali and compiled in the 2nd Century BC
 - iv) The earliest Jaina texts were written in Prakrit and compiled in the 6th century BC
 - a) Only 1 is correct
 - b) Only 2 and 3 are correct
 - c) 1 and 4 are correct
 - d) None are correct
- f. Which of the following is correct?
- i) The Dharmasutras were compiled in 500-200 B.C
 - ii) the Dharmasutras were compiled in 200-500 B.C
 - iii) the Dharmasutras were compiled in 500-200 A.D
 - iv) the Dharmasutras were compiled in 200-500 A.D
 - a) Only 1 is correct
 - b) Only 2 is correct
 - c) Only 3 is correct
 - d) Only 4 is correct
- g. With regard to the Arthashastra consider the following
- i) It is divided into 15 books
 - ii) It is divided into 16 books
 - iii) It is a law book
 - iv) It was written by Vishnubandhu
 - a) Only 1 is correct
 - b) Only 2 is correct
 - c) Only 1 and 3 are correct
 - d) Only 4 is correct
- h. Ettuttokai, Patinenkil Kanakku and Pattuppattu are part of
- i) Chola literature
 - ii) Pandya literature
 - iii) Sangam literature
 - iv) Chera literature
 - a) Only 1 is correct
 - b) Only 2 is correct
 - c) Only 3 is correct
 - d) Only 4 is correct

- i. The Vedic texts are different from the Sangam texts in the following manner:
- i) The Sangam texts do not constitute religious literature
 - ii) The Vedic texts do not constitute religious literature
 - iii) The Sangam texts are secular in nature
 - iv) The Sangam texts are non secular in nature
- a) Only 1 is correct
 - b) Only 2 is correct
 - c) Only 3 is correct
 - d) Only 4 is correct
- j. The Periplus of the Erythrean sea was written by
- i) An unknown Roman sailor
 - ii) An unknown Chinese sailor
 - iii) An unknown Greek sailor
 - iv) An unknown Arab sailor
- a) Only 1 is correct
 - b) Only 2 is correct
 - c) Only 3 is correct
 - d) Only 4 is correct
- k. With regard to the Chinese travelers consider the following:
- i) Fa Hsien came in the beginning of the fifth century A.D during the Guptas
 - ii) Fa Hsien came in the beginning of the fifth century A.D during Harsha.
 - iii) Hsuan Tsang came in the beginning of the second quarter of the seventh century B.C during Harsha
 - iv) Hsuan Tsang came in the beginning of the second quarter of the seventh century A.D during Harsha
- a) Only 1 and 3 are correct
 - b) Only 1 and 4 are correct
 - c) Only 3 and 4 are correct
 - d) None are correct
- l. Kharvela was a king of
- i) Koshala
 - ii) Kochi
 - iii) Kalinga
 - iv) Kapurtala
- a) Only 1 is correct
 - b) Only 2 is correct
 - c) Only 3 is correct
 - d) Only 4 is correct
- m. Consider the following statements;
- i) Ramacharita was written in the twelfth century and Rajatarangini in the tenth
 - ii) Ramacharita was written in the tenth century and Rajatarangini in the twelfth
 - iii) Ramacharita and Rajatarangini were both written in the tenth century.
 - iv) Ramacharita and Rajatarangini were both written in the twelfth century.
- a) Only 1 is correct

- b) Only 2 is correct
 - c) Only 3 is correct
 - d) Only 4 is correct
- n. 'The streams of Kings' refer to
- i) Jalasak
 - ii) Jalaraja
 - iii) Rajatarangini
 - iv) Rajapani
- a) Only 1 is correct
 - b) Only 2 is correct
 - c) Only 3 is correct
 - d) Only 4 is correct
- o. The four ages-krita, treta, dvapara and kali are mentioned in the
- i) Rig Veda
 - ii) The Upanishad
 - iii) The Puranas
 - iv) The Aranyakas
- a) Only 1 is correct
 - b) Only 2 is correct
 - c) Only 3 is correct
 - d) Only 4 is correct

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Group – B

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4. Answer **any ten** questions of the following : (10 × 1)
- a. i) In the Rashtrakuta kingdom, law and order in the towns and cities was the responsibility of the nad-gavundas and vishayapatis.
ii) In the Pratihara kingdom, law and order in the towns and cities was the responsibility of the koshta-pala.
iii) In the Rashtrakuta kingdom, law and order in the towns and cities was the responsibility of the bhogapatis.
iv) In the Rashtrakuta kingdom, law and order in the towns and cities was the responsibility of the koshta-pala.
a) Only option 1 is correct.
b) Only option 2 is correct.
c) Only option 3 is correct.
d) Only option 4 is correct.
- b. i) Muslims were welcomed and allowed to preach their faith by the Pratihara kings.
ii) Christians were welcomed and allowed to preach their faith by the Pratihara kings.
iii) Muslims were welcomed and allowed to preach their faith by the Rashtrakuta kings.
iv) The Chinese were welcomed and allowed to preach their faith by the Rashtrakuta Kings.
a) Both option 1 and 3 are correct
b) Both option 3 and 4 are correct
c) Only option 1 is correct
d) Only option 3 is correct.
- c. i) The Gurjara-Pratihara kingdom has been called Al-Juzr by Al-Masudi.
ii) The Rashtrakuta kingdom has been called Al-Juzr by Ibn-Khordadba.
iii) The Pala kingdom has been called Al-Juzr by the Arab merchant Suleiman.
iv) The Chola kingdom has been called Al-Juzr by the Arabs.
a) Only option 1 is correct
b) Only option 2 is correct
c) Only option 3 is correct
d) Only option 4 is correct

- d. i) The great Sanskrit poet and dramatist, Rajashekhar, lived at the court of Mahipala, the Pala King of Bengal.
- ii) The great Sanskrit poet and dramatist, Rajashekhar, lived at the court of Mahipala, the grandson of the Gurjara-Pratihara King Bhoja.
- iii) The great Sanskrit poet and dramatist, Rajashekhar, lived at the court of Bhoja, the Gurjara-Pratihara King of Bengal.
- iv) The great Sanskrit poet and dramatist, Rajashekhar, lived at the court of Govinda III, the Rashtrakuta king.
- a) Only option 1 is correct
- b) Only option 2 is correct
- c) Only option 4 is correct
- d) None of the options are correct
- e. i) The famous rock-cut temple of Shiva at Ellora was built by the Rashtrakuta king Amoghavarsha.
- ii) The famous rock-cut temple of Shiva at Ellora was built by the Rashtrakuta king Krishna I.
- iii) The famous rock-cut temple of Shiva at Ellora was built by the Rashtrakuta king Indra III.
- iv) The famous rock-cut temple of Shiva at Ellora was built by the Pratihara King Bhoja.
- a) Only option 1 is correct
- b) Only option 2 is correct
- c) None of the options are correct
- d) Only option 4 is correct
- f. i) The Rashtrakuta Empire was the most powerful empire of the time
- ii) The Rashtrakuta Empire acted as a bridge between north and south India in economic as well as cultural matters.
- iii) Out of the three empires (Rashtrakutas, Palas and Pratiharas), the Rastrakuta empire lasted the longest.
- iv) Govinda III and Amoghavarsha were probably the greatest rulers of the Rashtrakuta dynasty.
- a) Options 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- b) Options 1, 3 and 4 are correct
- c) All options are correct
- d) Options 1 and 4 are correct
- g. i) Dharmapala was the son of Gopala, the founder of the Pala dynasty
- ii) The Pala rulers were patrons of Buddhist learning and religion.
- iii) The Sailendra dynasty of South-East Asia sent many embassies to the Pala court
- iv) Santarakshita and Atisa Dipankar were contemporary scholars of the Pala period
- a) All options are correct
- b) Options 1, 2 and 4 are correct
- c) Options 1, 3 and 4 are correct
- d) Only options 1 and 2 are correct
- h. i) The Pratihara ruler Bhoja was also called Mihir Bhoja.
- ii) Bhoja took the title 'Adivaraha' as he was a devotee of Vishnu.
- iii) Bhoja was successful in defeating the Iranian Turks in Rajasthan.
- iv) Bhoja's coins have been found at Arikamedu in Tamil Nadu.

- a) All options are correct
b) Options 1,2,3 are correct
c) Options 1, 3, 4 are correct
d) Only option 1 and 2 are correct
- i. i) The Pratihara king Bhoja wrote a book on warfare in Sanskrit.
ii) The Chola king Rajendra I wrote a book on kingship in Tamil
iii) The Rashtrakuta king Amoghavarsha wrote a book on poetics in Kannada
iv) The Rashtrakuta king Govinda III translated the Ramayana into Kannada.
a) Options 1 and 2 are correct
b) None of the options are correct
c) Only option 3 is correct
d) Only option 4 is correct
- j. i) Nanniah, who lived at the court of a Chalukyan king began the Telegu version of the Mahabharata.
ii) Nanniah, who lived at the court of a Rashtrakuta king began the Kannada version of the Mahabharata.
iii) The work begun by him was completed in the thirteenth century by Tikkanna.
iv) The work begun by him was completed in the twelfth century by Trikkanna.
a) Options 1 and 3 are correct
b) Options 1 and 4 are correct
c) Options 2 and 4 are correct
d) Options 2 and 3 are correct
- k. i) The district of Dharwar and the Hoysala capital Manyakhet, had a large number of temples.
ii) The district of Dharwar and the Hoysala capital Halebid, had a large number of temples.
iii) The most magnificent of these is the Hoysalesvara temple.
iv) The most magnificent of these is the Hoysalayur temple.
a) Options 1 and 3 are correct.
b) Options 2 and 4 are correct
c) Options 2 and 3 are correct
d) Options 1 and 4 are correct
- l. i) Many Shaiva scholars also contributed to the growth of Kannada.
ii) Pampa, Ponna and Ranna are regarded as the three gems of Kannada poetry.
iii) The Rastrakuta, the Chalukya and the Hoysala rulers patronized and supported Tamil.
iv) Kamban's Ramayana is considered a classic in Tamil literature.
a) All options are correct.
b) Only option 2 is correct
c) Options 2,3,4 are correct
d) Options 2 and 4 are correct.
- m. i) Rajaraja and Rajendra I marked their victories by erecting a number of Shiva and Jaina temples at various places.
ii) The Chola rulers also sent a number of embassies to China.
iii) Rajendra I assumed the title of Gangaikondachola and built the new capital near the mouth of the River Periyar and called it Gangaikondacholapuram.

- iv) Rajendra I assumed the title of Gangaikondachola and built the new capital near the mouth of the River Kaveri and called it Gangaikondacholapuram.
- a) Options 1, 2 and 3 are correct
 - b) Options 2 and 4 are correct
 - c) Options 1, 2 and 4 are correct
 - d) Options 2 and 3 are correct
- n. i) The Chola Empire continued in a flourishing condition in the twelfth century but it declined during the early part of the thirteenth century.
- ii) The Chola Empire continued in a flourishing condition in the thirteenth century but it declined during the early part of the fourteenth century.
- iii) The place of the Cholas was taken by the Pandyas and the Hoysalas in the South.
- iv) The place of the Cholas was taken by the Cheras and the Pallavas in the South.
- a) Options 1 and 3 are correct
 - b) Options 2 and 4 are correct
 - c) Options 1 and 4 are correct
 - d) Options 2 and 3 are correct
- o. i) The king and the queen were the most important persons in the Chola administration.
- ii) The Cholas maintained a large army consisting of elephants, cavalry and infantry.
- iii) In addition to land tax, the Cholas rulers drew their income from tolls on trade, taxes on professions, and also from the plunder of neighbouring territories.
- iv) None of the Chola rulers carried out elaborate land surveys to fix the government's share of the land revenue.
- a) All options are correct
 - b) Options 1, 2 and 3 are correct
 - c) Options 2, 3 and 4 are correct
 - d) Option 2 and 3 are correct

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