

Govt. Degree College Kulgam

Objective type Questions for UG semester IV session 2020

“Themes in Indian Economy and Social History”(History)

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- 1-The total area under Harappan Culture was 1299600 sq.kms
- 2-Harappan civilization was discovered in 1921A.D.by D.R.Shani
- 3-Harappan civilization remained in progress from 3500 B.C.to 1300B.C.
- 4-Harappan Culture was urban in nature.
- 5-2800 Harappan sites have been identified so far.
- 6-Sind was a fertile land during the period.
- 7-Harappans used Bronze as a strong metal.
- 8-Iron was totally absent in the Harappan culture.
- 9-Granaries were found at Mohen- jo-Daro and Harappa.
- 10-Seal making was a craft during the period.
- 11-Harappans grew wheat, barley, peas, rice and cotton.
- 12-Rice was grown at Lothal.
- 13-Metal money was totally absent in the culture.
- 14-Harappans carried domestic and foreign trade.
- 15-Hrappans carried on trade through barter system.
- 16-Harappans collected tax in kind.
- 17-Harappans had external trade relations with Afghanistan, Rajasthan, Mesopotamia, Iran, Egypt and China.

- 18-As per R.S.sharm, 2000 seals found carry the pictures of unicorn, buffaloes, tigers, rhinoceroses, goats, elephants, antelopes and crocodiles.
- 19-A woman dancer made of bronze is the best specimen of Harappan artisans.
- 20-The sites ,Harappa lie in Pakistan Punjab, Kalibangan in Rajasthan, Mohenjo-Daro in Sind. Lothal in Gujarat, Banawali in Haryana, Roper in Haryana, Chanhudaro in sind, Dholavira in Gujarat.
- 21-Harappans imported copper from Khetri copper mines of Rajasthan and tin from Afghanistan.
- 22-The Harappans practised boat making, seal making and terracotta manufacturing.
- 23-The Harappans carried on external trade in lapis lazuli,lapis objects etc.
- 24-The ancient name of Harappan culture was Meluha.
- 25-The intermediate trade station between Harappa and Mesopotamia was Dilmun present Bahrain.
- 26-The Aryans entered indian Subcontinent in 1500.B.C.
- 27-The Vedic society was rural in nature.
- 28-The Aryans were pastoral and reared cattle.
- 29-The basic source of Vedic Age stands on four Vedas, viz, Rig Veda, Samveda, Yajurveda and Atharveda.
- 30-The term *griha* stands for family.
- 31-Indra was an important god in the Rig vedic period.
- 32-Agni stands for god of fire during Rig vedic period.
- 33-The Aryan society was of patriarchal character.
- 34-The Aryans prayed to gods for birth of sons and increase in cattle.
- 35-The Aryans categorized their gods into three (3).
- 36-The samiti stands for tribal society in the Vedic period.
- 37-Vrajapati enjoyed a powerful authority over a vast tract of land.

38-*Gramani* was the head of the village.

39-*Dikshana* was a gift given by the ruler to the religious priest.

40-Painted Grey Ware is affiliated with the Vedic culture.

41-The Later Vedic people were acquainted with four types of pottery.

42-The Aryans were Nature worshippers like of The Sun, The Sky, The Earth, The Moon, The Stars and The Wind.

43-The Vedic gods were Classified into three categories namely, the terrestrial, the aerial and the celestial.

44-Rudra stands a god for animals.

45-In *Asvamedha* sacrifice the ruler used to sacrifice horse.

46-The Aryans divided their society on the basis of profession.

47-The Aryans preferred domestic trade.

48-Upanishad were compiled in the concluding period of the Later Vedic Age.

49-Sacrifices became vogue in the later vedic period.

50-Carts with spoked wheels were in use during Vedic period.

51-Lord Buddha was born in 567.B.C. at Lumbini.

52-Lord Buddha' s real name was Sidharta.

53-Lord Buddha had delivered his first at Sarnath.

54-Lord Buddha had at first a group of (5) disciples.

55-Buddhism provided a casteless society.

56-Lord Buddha recommended *ashtangikamarg* (eight fold path).

57-Buddha got enlightenment at Gaya (Bihar).

58-Lord Buddha upheld *ahimsa* (non-violence).

59-Lord Buddha preached his teachings through *pali language*.

- 60-Lord Buddha died at kausinagar in 487 B.C.
- 61-The founder of Jainism was Vardhaman Mahavir.
- 62-Vardhaman Mahavir was (24<sup>th</sup>) *tirthankara*.
- 63-*Rishabhadeva* was the first tirthankara of jain sect.
- 64-Vardhaman Mahavir was born in 540 B. C. at Basarh in Vaishali.
- 65-Vardhaman Mahavir spread his teachings through *prakrit* language.
- 66-Right knowledge, Right faith and Right action are considered *triratna* (three jewels) of Jainism.
- 67-Jainism got divided into two groups *digambaras and shvetambaras*.
- 68-Jainism had given too much importance to *ahimsa and penance*.
- 69-Conversion to Jainism remain mild.
- 70-Vardhaman Mahavir died at Pavapuri in 468 B.C.
- 71-The *Samhartta* was incharge of assessment and collection of revenue.
- 72-*Arthashastra* was written by kautilya.
- 73- Kautilya remained prime minister of Chandragupta Maurya.
- 74-The taxes during Mauryan period were collected through kind.
- 75-The *adhyakshas(superintendent)* regulated economic activities during Mauryan period.
- 76-The imperial currency of Mauryas carry the symbole of peacock.
- 77-The artisans made intensive use of iron during Mauryan period.
- 78-Magasthenies was a Greek ambassador at the court of Chandra gupta Maurya.
- 79-Mauryas extended foreign trade with Srilanka, iran, china,Burma Egypt, Seria Saudi Arab etc.
- 80-Chandragupta Maurya built a long road from Patliputra to Taxilla.
- 81-Ashoka exported goods through kalinga port.

- 82-Asoka prepared stone pillars at chunar.
- 83-Mauryan uniform currency boost the trade practices.
- 84-Land tax was charged @ 25% of the gross produce from the peasants.
- 85-Guilds(shrenis) regulated the different trade and artisan activities during Mauryas.
- 86-Sales tax was charged @ of 10% of the selling price.
- 87-Punch marked coins of silver and copper were found during Mauryas.
- 88-*Sannidhatta* was the chief custodian of the state treasury and storehouse.
- 89-India exported spices, precious stones, ivory, sandal wood etc. during Mauryan period.
- 90-Chandragupta Ist was the founder of the Gupta dynasty.
- 91-Land tax was charged @of  $1/4^{\text{th}}$  to  $1/6^{\text{th}}$  of the total produce.
- 92-*Vishti* (forced labour) prevailed during Guptas.
- 93-The guilds of artisans and merchants were governed by their own laws.
- 94-Fa-hien a Chinese pilgrim visited india during Chandragupta II.
- 95-Gold coins issued by Guptas were called *dinaras*.
- 96-*Agraharars* (land grants to priestly class) emerged during Guptas
- 97 "*Devagrahara*", a land grant given to secular parties( like writers, teachers and merchants).
- 98-Self- sufficient economy existed during Guptas.
- 99-During Gupta period india had silk trade with Roman Empire.
- 100-A copper image of Lord Buddha (6) feet tall was made during Guptas.
- 101-Ajanta paintings are the finest specimens of Buddhist art of the Gupta period.
- 102-Samudragupta has been titled as Napoleon of india.
- 103-Mines formed an important item of Gupta economy.
- 104-Buddhist University was established at Nalanda in  $5^{\text{th}}$  century A.D.

106-Harishena was a court poet of Samudra gupta.

107-Gupta kings in origin were vaishyas.

108-Aryabhata a well- known mathematician belonged to the Gupta period.

109-Aryabhata had written "*Aryabhatiya*"

110- Iron pillar at Mehrauli in Delhi stands a best example of Gupta art.

#### Semester IV Session 2020

##### Objective Type Questions (Medieval portion)

1-Turkish rule was established in india in 1206 .A.D.

2-The Muslim Rule from 1206-1526 .A.D. is also known as Sultanate Period in the indian History.

3-The first Muslim ruler of the Turks was Qutub-ud-Din Aibak.

4- The period from 1206-1526 witnessed the rule of five (5) dynasties.

5-Altutmash introduced iqta system in india.

6- Araghata a means of irrigation was introduced by the Turks in india.

7-Jazia a tax was introduced by Mohammad-bin-Qasim in indian sub continent.

8-Jazia was not imposed on minor, physically disabled and women.

9-Jazia was collected with land tax.

10- Land tax was also known as *kharaj*.

11-Turks introduced paper in india.

12-*Diwani-i-amir-i-koh* was incharge of extension of cultivable land.

13-Alau-din khilji introduced market control in india.

14-Lanepole considerd Alau-din-khliji a political economist.

15-Alau-din khiliji imposed grazing tax,house tax in addition to land tax on peasants.

16-Taghaluqabad a town was established by Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq.

17-Mohmmad-bin-Taghluq introduced token currency.

18-Ibn-Battuta a Moroccan traveller visited india in 1333.A.D.

19-Feroz Taghluq was considered forerunner of zain-ul-Abidin of Kashmir.

20-Feroz Taghluq established a network of canals.

21-Feroz Taghluq established *Dar-ul shafa and Dar-ul khirat*.

22-Feroz Taghluq separated jazia from land tax.

23-Zakat a regular state demand was introduced by Feroz Taghaluq.

24-Feroz Taghaluq had 180000 slaves who worked as artisans, bodyguards and servants.

25-Spinning wheel was introduced in india by the Turks.

26-Weaving of silk cloth and rearing of mulberry silk worm in india is the contribution of turks.

- 27-Carpet weaving was introduced in India by Turks.
- 28-Domestic and foreign trade with permanent coinage developed in India.
- 28-India exported textile goods and imported gold and silver during the period.
- 29-Feroz Taghaluq established (100) inns at important centres for traders.
- 30-Economic stability gave birth to urbanization during Muslim period in India.
- 31-Raja Todarmal was *Diwan-i-Ashraf* during Mughals.
- 32-The cultivable land was divided into polaj, paruati, chachar and banjar during Mughals.
- 33-Land revenue was charged @ of  $1/3^{\text{rd}}$  of the total produce.
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- 34-*Ghalhbaksha* (sharing of crops) was a system of revenue collection during Mughals.
- 35-*Dahsala* a right the state possess to modify the agreement (land revenue).
- 36-*Taccavi* (a loan) given to peasants in times of need.
- 37-*Dadani*, a system of advance, to artisans and regulate the craft production.
- 38-Insurance (*bima*) to transport goods from one place to another for promotion of trade existed during Mughal period.
- 39-Road tolls existed in the imperial territories.
- 40-*Jarib* a measuring tool of land with iron bangles existed during Mughal period.
- 41-*Ain-i-Akbari* was written by Abul Fazal.
- 42-*Kalantaran* (landlords) *reza ri 'aya* (small peasants) two classes of cultivators.
- 43-*Madad-i-ma'mash*, a land grant given to theologians.

44-*Nasaq*(a mode of assessment) of revenue of collection.

45-*Zabti* , each plot charged with a fixed assessment of revenue determined according to the nature of crop.

46-Bhaktis believed in the teachings of equality and brotherhood.

47-Bhakti Movement had a deep impact of Islamic teachings.

48-Bhaktis preached the philosophy, “ man was created from the same clay”.

49-Bhaktis did not believe in caste system.

50-Namadeva a bhakti was basically a tailor.

51-Bhakti Movement originated from south india.

52-Bhaktis used local language in their mission.

53-Namadeva had written poetry in Marathi to intensify love and devotion to God.

54-Ramanand worshiped Ram in place of Vishnu.

55-Ramanand taught his doctrine to all varnas like cooking together and sharing meals.

56-Ramanand enrolled disciples from all castes.

57-Ravidas a bhakti was a cobbler by caste.

58-Kabir a weaver by profession emphasized the unity of God.

59-Kabir denounced the idol worship.

60-The followers of kabir shrank into *Kabir Panthis*.

61-Kabir spread his message in north-india.

62-Guru Nanak the founder of Sikhism was born in 1469.A.D.at Talwandi(Nankana).

63-Guru Nanak laid emphasis on one God.

64-Bhaktis believed in *Monotheism* (one God).

65-Guru Nanak preached his message in punjab.

66-Mystics in india were known as *Sufis*.

67-The Sufis were organized in different *silsilahs*.

68-A silsilah was led by a prominent mystic.

69- The relationship between *pir and murid* was of vital importance of sufi movement.

70-Sufi orders were broadly divided into two; *Ba-shara and Be-shara*.

71-Ba- shara followed the Islamic law and Be- shara were not bound by it.

72-Both orders (silsilahs)prevailed in india.

73-The *Chishti silsilah* and *Suharwardi silsilah* hail out of *Ba-shara order*.

75-The Chishti silsilah was established by khwaja Muinddin chishti.

76-The Chishti saints led an austere life.

77-Nizamuddin Auliya was a chishti sufi saint.

78-These chishti saints adopted musical recitation called *sama*.

79-The Suharwadi silsilah was established in india by Shiekh Shibabuddin suharwardi.

80-The Suharwardi silsilah remained confined to Punjab and Multan.

81-The suharwardi saints rejected the austere life.

82-The suharwardi saints accepted Govt. jobs.

83-Both the silsilahs helped the Govt. to establish peaceful atmosphere in the country.

84-Be-shara was followed by wandering saints.

85- Be-shara saints had not established any order.

UG Semester IV Session 2020

Objective type Questions(Modern india portion)

- 1-English East India company was established in 1600 A.D.
- 2-Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764.A.D.
- 3-Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa was granted to East India Company by the Mughals through the Treaty of Allahabad 1765 A.D.
- 4-Regulating Act was introduced in Bengal in 1773 A.D.
- 5-Warn Hastings became the first Governor General of English East India Company in Bengal.
- 6-Lord Cornwallis introduced Permanent Settlement of Bengal in 1793 A.D.
- 7- Land revenue was charge @ 89% of the total produce from the peasants in the Permanent Settlement.
- 8-Permanent Settlement of Bengal 1793 covered 19% of the total area of the country.
- 9-Ryotwari settlement was introduced at Madras Presidency and Bombay Presidency.
- 10-Ryotwari Settlement was introduced in 1820.
- 11-Lord Hastings was Governor General in 1820.
- 12- land revenue was charged @ 45 to 55% of the gross produce from the ryots in the settlement.
- 13-Ryotwari settlement covered 52% of the total area of the country.
  
- 14-Thomas Munro and Read Stuart were think tank behind Ryotwari Settlement.
- 15-Mahalwari Settlement was introduced in 1822 A.D.

- 16-Elphinstone and Holt Mackenze were architect of Mahalwari settlement.
- 17-Land revenue was charged @ 80% of the gross produce form the peasants in the Mahalwari Settlement.
- 18-Mahalwari Settlement covered 29% of the total area of the country.
- 19-The British made India a market for manufactured goods.
- 20-Machine made goods of the British reached to remote corners of India.
- 21-Machine made goods of the English reached remote corners of India.
- 22-The Indians preferred machine made to Indian hand made goods.
- 23-The British preferred cash crops in India.
- 24- The Europeans imposed high duties on Indian goods to import.
- 25-The British rule destroyed the self-sufficient character of Indian sub-continent.
- 26- The Indians produced for market during British.
- 27-The British imposed high duties on Indian export.
- 28-The British policies drained the economy of India.
- 29-R.C.Dutt categorized the economic policies of the British, "Drain of wealth".
- 30-R.C.Dutt had written. "Economic History of India"
- 31-R.C.Dutt wrote "weaving was the national industry of the people and spinning was the pursuit of the millions of women.
- 32-Indian external trade doomed during the British rule.
- 33-The Charter Act of 1813 made the beginning of modern education in India.

- 34-The Charter Act of 1813 reserved Rupees one lakh for Indian education
- 35-Medium of instruction as English was decided by Macaulay's Minute 1835.
- 36-Lord Macaulay upheld the "filtration theory" to Indian education system.
- 37-Lord Macaulay preferred European literature to Indian.
- 38-Charles Wood rejected the filtration theory of Lord Macaulay.
- 39-Charles Wood promoted vernacular languages at primary and secondary level.
- 40-Charles Wood's Despatch recommended establishment of the Department of Public Instruction in provinces.
- 41-The Despatch laid stress on female and vocational Education.
- 42-In 1857 three universities were established at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta.
- 43- Raja Rammohan Roy established Brahma samaj in 1828.
- 44-Raja Rammohan Roy fought against "sati"
- 45- Lord William Bentick banned "sati" being an inhuman custom.
- 46-Raja Rammohan Roy believed in the unity of God.
- 47- Ishwar Chander vidya sagar promoted widow re-marriage.
- 48- "Gift to Montheists" was written by Raja Rammohan Roy.
- 49-Arya samaj was established by swami Dyanand Saraswati in 1875 A.D.at Bombay.
- 50- Arya samaj promoted widow remarriage and rejected idolatry.
- 51-The real name of swami Dyanand sarswati was Mul shanker.

52-Swami Dayanand Saraswati wrote "Satyarthprakash"

53-D.A.V schools were established by Arya samaj at different places in India.

54-Swami Dayanand Saraswati upheld *swadharma, swabhasha and sawaraj*.

55- Swami Dayanand rejected the caste system.

56-Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established Aligarh Movement a socio reform movement.

57-Sir Syed Ahmad Khan promoted Western Scientific Knowledge.

58-Aligarh Movement favoured Women education.

59-Sir Syed Ahmad Khan had written two papers (1) Loyal Mohammadans of India and(2) Tahzaib-ul-Akhlaq.

60-Mohammadan Anglo Oriental college was established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in 1875.

61-The product of M.A.O.college became the pillars of All India Muslim League.

62-William Graham had written biography of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

63-Dalit Movement was a Neo-Buddhist Movement.

64-Jyotiba Phule was a social reformer.

65-Jyotiba was born at Satara in Maharashtra in 1827.

66-Jyotiba Phule formed "Satya Shodha Samaj" in 1873.

67- "Satya Shodha Samaj" was basically an orphanage.

68-Jyotiba Phule died in 1890 A.D.

69-Dr. B.R.Ambedkar was born in 1891 at Mahow.

70-B.R.Ambedkar said social structure based on four varnas breed inequality.

71-B.R.Ambedkar organized "Bahishkrit Hitkari sabha" (the Depressed Classes Institute)in1924

### *Suggested Reading.*

1-Sharma R.S. "India's Ancient past"

2- D.N.Jah "Ancient India"

3-Singh Upinder, "A History of Ancient And Early Medieval India

4-Thaper Romilla, "Early India."

5 Chandra Satish "History of Medieval India"

6-Chandra Bipin, "Modern India".

7-Chandra Bipin, Mridula Mukherjee, Aditya Mukherjee, "India's Struggle for Independence.

8-Sarkar, Sumit, "Modern India, 1885-1847.

9-Bandopadhyay, Sekhar; "From plassey to partition".

10- Chand Tara, "History of Freedom Movemeny"