

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

GENERAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF RESEARCH INVESTIGATOR (ARCHAEOLOGY) CONTRACT UNDER ART & CULTURE DEPARTMENT. AUGUST, 2016.

HISTORY PAPER-I

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 150

All questions carry equal mark of 2 each. Attempt all questions.

1. The main sources for the studies of early history of India mainly based on
 - (a) legendary history
 - (b) geographical factors
 - (c) literature, accounts of the foreigners, archaeology
 - (d) archaeology and oral history

2. Numismatic deals with
 - (a) stone inscriptions
 - (b) coins
 - (c) pottery
 - (d) literature

3. In Paleolithic period, human were
 - (a) food gatherers
 - (b) cultivators
 - (c) in organized society
 - (d) semi-nomadic

4. The people of Mesolithic age used
 - (a) iron tools
 - (b) copper tools
 - (c) small stone tools
 - (d) quartzite

5. Neolithic age can be called
 - (a) food producing stage
 - (b) beginning of civilized society
 - (c) stagnated culture
 - (d) the beginning of the used of well polished iron tools

6. The most important discovery during the Neolithic age that ushered the period into the new phase was
 - (a) pottery
 - (b) wheel
 - (c) metal
 - (d) sickle

7. The Harappan Civilization is dated between
 - (a) 2000 BC and 1600 BC
 - (b) 2600 BC and 1900 BC
 - (c) 2800 BC and 1900 BC
 - (d) 2400 BC and 1500 BC

8. Which of the following animal is not domesticated by the Harappans?
(a) sheep (b) buffalo
(c) horse (d) elephant
9. The Chalcolithic phase can be called the transitional stage
(a) because people led a settled life
(b) copper or bronze and stone tools were used
(c) stock breeding was started during this period
(d) both (a) and (b)
10. Among the Vedas, Rigveda contains
(a) description of the life of the people (b) religious rituals and practices
(c) sciences including mathematics (d) description of the royal household
11. Read the following statements with reference to the Vedas and select the correct answer code
i. During the early Vedic period individual land ownership was virtually unknown.
ii. During the early Vedic period society was not yet divided according to the caste system.
iii. Iron technology was familiar in agricultural operations.
iv. The basic social unit was the patriarchal family.
(a) only ii (b) only i and ii and iii
(c) only ii and iii (d) only iii
12. Which of the following developments cannot be ascribed to the later Vedic period?
(a) The transition from pastoral to agricultural economy
(b) The emergence of territorial character of kingship
(c) The establishment of caste system with all its norms
(d) The unchallenged supremacy of Brahmins
13. The *triratnas* were stressed by
(a) Mahavira (b) Gandapada
(c) Manu (d) Gautama Buddha
14. The *tripitakas* are the sacred books of the
(a) Jains (b) Hindu
(c) Muslim (d) Buddhists
15. Buddha's preaching were mainly related to
(a) belief in one God (b) practice of rituals
(c) purity of thought and conduct (d) idol worship
16. Megasthenes, who wrote about the Maurya Empire was the ambassador of
(a) Alexander (b) the Greeks
(c) Seleucus (d) Darius
17. Who was the founder of the Mauryan Empire?
(a) Bindusa (b) Chandragupta Maurya
(c) Ashoka (d) Dasaratha

18. Kautilya's *Arthashastra* is a book on
- (a) duties of the king
 - (b) economic relations
 - (c) foreign relations
 - (d) how good government should be organized
19. The central point in Ashoka *Dharma* was
- (a) religious toleration
 - (b) loyalty to the king
 - (c) peace and non-violence
 - (d) respect to elders
20. Under the Mauryan ruler land tax (*bhaga*) was levied at the rate of
- (a) one sixth of the produce
 - (b) one fourth of the produce
 - (c) two third of the produce
 - (d) half of the produce
21. The most important kingdom in Deccan and Central India after the Mauryas was that of the
- (a) Vakatakas
 - (b) Cholas
 - (c) Satavahanas
 - (d) Pallavas
22. On the basis of inscriptional and archaeological sources, the society in the Deccan under the Satavahanas was
- (a) governed by rules laid down by the Brahmanical text
 - (b) governed by the Varna system
 - (c) governed by joint family system
 - (d) governed under the strict control of the rulers
23. The archaeological material relating to the period of the Sangam literature have been unearthed at
- (a) Madurai
 - (b) Thanjavur
 - (c) Arikamedu
 - (d) Bhramagiri
24. Under the Gupta administration, the whole empire was divided into
- (a) sarkars
 - (b) vishyas
 - (c) bhuktis
 - (d) none of the above
25. The best literature during the Mauryan period known as Sangam literature is written in
- (a) Persian
 - (b) Sanskrit
 - (c) Prakrit
 - (d) Tamil
26. The Gupta Age marks the beginning of
- (a) the free standing temple architecture
 - (b) the true arch and dome in temple architecture
 - (c) nature being represented in sculptures
 - (d) Nagara style of architecture
27. The Chinese pilgrim Fa-hien visited India during the reign of
- (a) Chandragupta I
 - (b) Rama Gupta
 - (c) Chandra Gupta II
 - (d) Kumara Gupta I
28. Gupta Age witnessed
- (a) revival of Hinduism
 - (b) decline in trade and commerce
 - (c) stagnation in the social life
 - (d) inferior status of women was lifted

29. The mighty gateways found at the temples of South India are called
- (a) shikhars (b) bopurams
(c) devalya (d) none of these
30. The best specimens of the art of painting during the early medieval India can be seen in
- (a) Ajanta caves (b) Ellora caves
(c) Meenakshi temple (d) Khajuraho
31. During the Delhi Sultanate period, the accession of a king was traditionally done by
- (a) succession on the royal family line (b) nomination
(c) battle between probable candidate (d) elected by the nobles
32. Why did Mohammad-bin-Tughlag shift his capital back to Delhi from Deogiri?
- (a) He realized that he could never hope to conquer the whole peninsula.
(b) From the very beginning the arrangement had been temporary.
(c) The local dynasties in the Deccan proved too strong.
(d) The condition became unsettled in the north.
33. The most important Lodi Sultan, who had moved the capital from Delhi to Agra was
- (a) Ibrahim Lodi (b) Sikander Lodi
(c) Bahlul Lodi (d) none of these
34. The first Battle of Panipat was fought between
- (a) Ibrahim Lodi and Bairam Khan (b) Babur and Ibrahim Lodi
(c) Babur and Rana Sanga (d) Rana Sanga and Bairam Khan
35. Humayun was defeated in the Battle of Chausa by
- (a) Sher Shah (b) Bahadur Shah
(c) Rana Sanga (d) Alam Khan
36. Who consolidated the Mughal Empire in India?
- (a) Humayun (b) Babur
(c) Akbar (d) Shah Jahan
37. Mansabdari system was introduced by
- (a) Akbar (b) Shershah
(c) Iltutmish (d) Babur
38. The Ain-i-Akbari was written by
- (a) Birbal (b) Abul Fazl
(c) Firishta (d) Ibn Batuta
39. The establishment of the Mughal Empire in the Second quarter of the Sixteenth Century symbolizes a landmark in the history of
- (a) Indian economic system (b) Indian administration
(c) new system of cultural pattern (d) none of these

40. Painting in the Mughal period was at its prime during the reign of
(a) Jehangir (b) Shah Jahan
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Akbar
41. The Mughal ruler who took liberal patronage in the art of calligraphy was
(a) Shah Jahan (b) Jehangir
(c) Akbar (d) Humayun
42. During the medieval period, music had reached its high level mark under the rule of
(a) Sur Dynasty (b) Mughal Dynasty
(c) Afghans (d) Rajput rulers
43. Persian was made the state language by
(a) Aurangzeb (b) Akbar
(c) Humayun (d) Babur
44. *Rajatarangini* was translated by
(a) Shah Muhammad Sahabadi (b) Abul Fazl
(c) Maulana Sheri (d) Badayuni
45. The Mughal architecture is a mixture of
(a) Islamic architecture of Central Asia and Persian architecture
(b) Islamic architecture of Central Asia and Hindu-architecture of India
(c) Hindu-architecture and Persian architecture
(d) Persian architecture and Muslim architecture of India
46. *Jizya* was revived by
(a) Shah Jahan (b) Aurangzeb
(c) Sher Shah (d) Akbar
47. The first European who discovered the sea route to India was
(a) Vasco da Gama (b) Columbus
(c) Almedia (d) Albuquerque
48. The French challenge to British supremacy in India came to an end with
(a) the Battle of Plassey (b) the Battle of Wandiwash
(c) the Battle of Buxar (d) the Battle of Seringapatam
49. The importance of the Battle of Plassey for the English was
(a) it sealed the rising of other Indian powers
(b) it helped in controlling the Mughal emperor to rise against the British
(c) it helped in controlling entering the other European nations
(d) it was the beginning of the control of political power in India which further helped in the subjugation of Indian powers
50. Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by
(a) Lord Dahousie (b) Lord Warren Hastings
(c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord William Bentinck

- 51.** By Doctrine of Lapse, Lord Dalhousie annexed a number of Indian states. By Doctrine of Lapse , Indian states were annexed because
- (a) of maladministration of the kingdom
 - (b) if the ruler of a protected state died without natural heir and if the adopted heir was not recognized by the English government
 - (c) if the ruler of a protected state died without making any official decree of his successor
 - (d) if the state was already under the protection of the English, his state must passed to the English whether there were heir or not.
- 52.** Which of the following was the first trading centre of the English East India Company in India?
- (a) Masulipatam
 - (b) Armagaon
 - (c) Bombay
 - (d) Surat
- 53.** When the English East India came to India, their primary aim was
- (a) to procure maximum profits for their trade
 - (b) to enlighten the Indians in modern way of life
 - (c) to establish democratic administration
 - (d) to maintain political stability among the different Indian rulers
- 54.** The Portuguese introduced some new crops in India. Point the odd one out.
- (a) Potato
 - (b) Tobacco
 - (c) Pineapple
 - (d) Maize
- 55.** After the Battle of Plassey in 1757, the English were interested only
- (a) to promote the Indian merchants
 - (b) to acquire political power in India in order to promote the Indian politics
 - (c) to monopolize the trade in India
 - (d) to annex the whole of India under the British rule
- 56.** The theory of 'Drain of wealth' was propounded by
- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - (b) Lokmanya Tilak
 - (c) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- 57.** The first all India based political organization was
- (a) the British Indian Association
 - (b) the National Indian Association
 - (c) the Indian Society
 - (d) the Indian National Congress
- 58.** The last decade of the British rule in India saw the beginning of
- (a) the production of export goods
 - (b) the production of consumer goods for the mass market within India
 - (c) the production of capital goods for domestic market, as process of import substitution
 - (d) development of modern industries in India
- 59.** The impact of modern western culture resulted in a few movements which contributed much to the making of modern India. Most of these movements started in
- (a) Bombay
 - (b) Bengal
 - (c) Madras
 - (d) Delhi

60. Who is remembered as the pioneer of economic nationalism in India?
- (a) Bipin Chandra Pal (b) G.K Gokhale
(c) R.C Dutt (d) Dadabhai Naoroji
61. VANDE MATARAM is composed by
- (a) Sarojini Naidu (b) Bankim Chandra
(c) Premchand (d) Rabindranath Tagore
62. "The Mizo Chieftainship originated and developed on its own without the influence from outside". Which of the following is the main reason for the rise of chieftainship in the early Mizo society?
- (a) It is their traditional way of life since time immemorial.
(b) In the traditional period Mizo are semi-nomadic and they were often in conflicts with other clan over land which eventually urged the need to have leader who will lead them at times like this.
(c) The existence of some form of open social hierarchy necessitated the establishment of chieftainship among the Mizo.
(d) None of the above
63. In the division of languages, Mizo language is categorized as
- (a) the Karen dialect (b) the Tibeto-Burman language
(c) the Tai language (d) the Indo-Chinese language
64. The most prominent privileges enjoyed by the traditional Mizo chief was
- (a) Fathang (b) Chichhiah
(c) Sachhiah (d) Khuaichhiah
65. In traditional Mizo society 'sal' was
- (a) a person who surrendered himself to the Chief for his safety because of crime he committed.
(b) a person who took refuge and seek shelter under the Chief's house due to poverty
(c) a captive during wars or feuds.
(d) a person who was sold to the Chief during his or her childhood to pacify the Chief.
66. The first frontier market where the Mizo had trade with the neighbouring states was
- (a) Sonai bazaar (b) Demagiri bazaar
(c) Changsil bazaar (d) Tipaimukh bazaar
67. Which of the following was inadequate for the understanding of the landed policy of the British in the Lushai Hills?
- (a) On their occupation of the Lushai Hills the British introduced a 'settlement policy' on land.
(b) The policy of non-interference on the customary practices was maintained particularly on the usage of land though the Mizo chiefs were restricted to move from one hill to another.
(c) Though the Chief authority on land was suppressed by the British, many rights and privileges were continued to be enjoyed by the Chiefs as head of the village
(d) The right to appoint his officials, who were accustomed to the privilege of choosing jhum land before the other villagers, by the Chief was restricted by the British.
68. The Mizo Union was formed on
- (a) April 9, 1946 (b) April 9, 1947
(c) April 9, 1948 (d) April 9, 1945

69. The movement for separate hill state first took its roots in
- (a) Naga Hills (b) Khasi and Jaintia Hills
(c) North Cachar Hills (d) Lushai Hills
70. *Fiaratui* is situated in
- (a) Farkawn (b) Lamsial
(c) Champhai (d) Vangchhia
71. The first phase of the advent of Christianity in Mizoram was
- (a) When Rev. William Williams and friends arrived in Mizoram
(b) The arrival of F.W Savidge and J.H Lorrain in Mizoram.
(c) The arrival of Rev.D.E Jones in Mizoram
(d) When T.H Lewin attempted to introduce Christianity among the Mizo.
72. “With the advent of the British, there were many cultural changes in the Mizo society”. Which of the following best describe the above quotation?
- (a) The Mizo trusted the British completely and began to change their life to suit the English way of life.
(b) There was a strong tendency to look at the traditional practices as an outdated element.
(c) The institution of Chieftainship became unpopular among the masses.
(d) All of the above
73. The first known organization formed by the Mizo was
- (a) Young Lushai Association (b) Lushai Student’s Association
(c) Mizo Zirlai Pawl (d) Lungleh Association
74. *Tawlhloh Puan* could be worn only by
1. the Chief
2. the warriors
3. the *Upa* (village elders)
4. the Queen
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 and 3 only (d) 1 and 4 only
75. “*Zawlbuk* was called the traditional school of the Mizo”. Which one of the following is not appropriate for describing the the quotation?
- (a) It was used to train all the youth of village to become worthy and efficient members of the society
(b) The art of hunting animals for food , on land and rivers was taught to the young ones by the experts inside the *Zawlbuk*.
(c) It was a centre of learning tribal warfare
(d) Corporal punishment was often inflicted on the ill-behaved young bachelors inside the *Zawlbuk*.