

Paper – II
History

Booklet Code

A

TEST BOOKLET NO.

Subject Code :

1 9

Roll No. :

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(Figures as per admission card)

Roll No. (in words) :

OMR Sheet No. :

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Name and Signature of Invigilator/s

Signature : _____

Name : _____

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

Number of Pages in this Booklet : 24

Number of Questions in this Booklet : 100

Instructions for the Candidates

1. Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page.
2. This paper consists of hundred (100) multiple-choice type of questions.
3. At the commencement of examination, the test booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested **to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below** :
 - (i) To have access to the Test Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of the cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker seal or open booklet.
 - (ii) **Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Test Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.**
 - (iii) After the verification is over, the Test Booklet Number should be entered in the OMR Sheet and the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.
4. Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.

Example : (A) (B) (C) (D)

where (C) is the correct response.
5. Your responses to the questions are to be indicated in the **OMR Sheet kept inside this Booklet**. If you mark at any place other than in the circles, the OMR Sheet will not be evaluated.
6. Read the instructions given in OMR Sheet carefully. Fill the Booklet Code of Paper – II in OMR Sheet **Compulsorily**.
7. Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
8. If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the OMR Answer Sheet, except for the space provided for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
9. You have to return the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must NOT carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.
10. You can take away test booklet and carbon copy of OMR Answer Sheet after the examination.
11. **Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.**
12. **Use of any calculator, electronic gadgets or log table, etc. is prohibited.**
13. **There is no negative mark for incorrect answer.**

HISTORY

Paper – II

1. During Muhammad Ghori's absence on account of engagements with the Turks in Central Asia, who principally looked after the affairs of India ?
 (A) Bakhtiyar Khalji
 (B) Ikhtiyar-ud-din Muhammad
 (C) Qutab-ud-din-Aibak
 (D) Muiz-ud-din-Muhammad bin Sam
2. Which medieval ruler created a state based on the concept of Sulh-I-kul ?
 (A) Jahangir
 (B) Akbar
 (C) Akbar II
 (D) Dara
3. Which of the following chronicles discuss the initial Turkish conquest of Northern India ?
 (A) Tabaqat-i- Nasiri
 (B) Fatawa-i- Jahandiri
 (C) Futuh-us Salatin
 (D) Miftah-ul Futuh
4. Who among the following was the founder of the Lodi Dynasty ?
 (A) Daulat Khan Lodi
 (B) Bahlul Khan Lodi
 (C) Ibrahim Khan Lodi
 (D) Sikandar Khan Lodi

5. The following are the reasons for the decline of the Delhi Sultanate :
 a. Firuz Shah decreeing offices and iqtas as hereditary
 b. Firuz Shah's campaigns in Qarachil
 c. Timur's Invasion
 d. Succession struggles and factionalism in the bureaucracy

Choose the correct option from below :

- (A) a, b, c, d
 - (B) b, c, d
 - (C) a, c, d
 - (D) a, b, d
6. Identify the right answer on categories of Data Collection.
 (A) Processed and Unprocessed Data
 (B) Analysed and Non-Analysed Data
 (C) Qualitative and Quantitative Data
 (D) Organised and Unorganised Data

7. Identify the correct choice related to process of conducting research.
- The drafting of hypothesis precedes the collection of data
 - The drafting of hypothesis precedes the statement of objectives
 - The drafting of hypothesis precedes the analysis of data
- (A) a only
(B) a and b
(C) b and c
(D) c only
8. Identify the correct statement on Data Collection leading to confusion.
- In the situation of an indirect oral investigation
 - In the situation when the information is accessed through correspondents
 - In the situation when conducting direct personal interviews
- (A) a only
(B) a and b
(C) b and c
(D) c only
9. Identify the correct statement on questionnaire to be considered ideal.
- Difficulty level
 - Less number of questions
 - Order of questions
 - Formulation of questions

10. Identify the incorrect answer on Data Collection.
- Exchange
 - Interview
 - Questionnaire
- (A) a only
(B) a and b
(C) b and c
(D) c only
11. In the two lists given below, List – I provides name of the Mughal Emperors while List – II indicates their period. Match the two lists and choose the correct answer from the codes given below.

List – I	List – II
a. Ahmad Shah	i. (c. 1719 – 1748 CE)
b. Muhammad Shah (Rangeela)/ Roshan Akhtar	ii. (c. 1748 – 1757 CE)
c. Jahandar Shah	iii. (c. 1707– 1712 CE)
d. Bahadur Shah I/ Shah Alam/ Muazzam	iv. (c. 1712 – 1713 CE)

Codes:

- (A) a – i, b – ii, c – iii, d – iv
(B) a – ii, b – i, c – iv, d – iii
(C) a – i, b – iii, c – iv, d – ii
(D) a – iv, b – iii, c – ii, d – i

12. In the two lists given below, List – I provides name of the battles under Mughals, while List – II indicates the dates and related details. Match the two lists and choose the correct answer from the codes given below.

List – I	List – II
a. Battle of Thaneshar	i. 1567, Akbar defeated two rival groups of Sanyasis
b. Battle of Ghagra	ii. 1529, Babur defeated the joint forces of the Afghans and Sultan of Bengal
c. Battle of Saraighat	iii. 1671, Lachit Borphukhan of Ahom Kingdom defeated the Mughal Army led by Ram Singh
d. Battle of Tukaroi	iv. 1575, Akbar defeated Sultanate of Bengal and Bihar

Codes:

- (A) a – i, b – ii, c – iii, d – iv
 (B) a – ii, b – i, c – iv, d – iii
 (C) a – i, b – iii, c – iv, d – ii
 (D) a – iv, b – iii, c – ii, d – i

13. In the two lists given below, List – I provides name of the Bhakti saint, while List – II indicates the birth place. Match the two lists and choose the correct answer from the codes given below.

List – I	List – II
a. Shankaracharya (c. 788 – 820 CE)	i. Sriperumbudur in Tamil Nadu
b. Ramanuja (c. 1017–1137 CE)	ii. Kaladi in Kerala
c. Vallabhacharya (c. 1479–1531 CE)	iii. Prayag in Uttar Pradesh
d. Ramananda (c. 1400 – 1476 CE)	iv. Benaras in Uttar Pradesh

Codes:

- (A) a – i, b – ii, c – iii, d – iv
 (B) a – ii, b – i, c – iv, d – iii
 (C) a – i, b – iii, c – iv, d – ii
 (D) a – iv, b – i, c – iii, d – ii

14. Who was not the disciple of Ramananda (c. 1400 – 1476 CE) ?

- (A) Sadhana, a butcher
 (B) Narahari, a goldsmith
 (C) Pipa, a Rajput prince
 (D) Tallapaka Annamacharya, a south Indian brahman

15. Given below are two statements on women bhakti saints.

Statement I : Janabai: She was born into the Shudra caste, around the 13th century. She worked in the household of Saint Namdeva. Though she had no formal education, she composed over 300 poems, mostly pertaining to her life – domestic chores or about the restrictions she faced being a low caste woman.

Statement II : Karaikkal Ammaiyar: One of the 3 women Nayanars amongst the 63 Nayanars; and was devotee of Shiva, she adopted the path of asceticism in order to attain her goal.

Select the correct option :

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
- (D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

16. Identify the incorrect answer related to literary works of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

- (A) Vedanta Gantha (1815)
- (B) Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin (1804)
- (C) Gaudiya Vyakaran (1833)
- (D) Abhyudaya (1907)

17. British during their regime invested Substantially Post –1853 in

- (A) Railways
- (B) Steel Plants
- (C) Tea Plantations
- (D) Jute Mills

18. Identify the correct answer related to first Constitutional measure introduced by the British in India which worked till the framing of the Indian Constitution.

- (A) The Act of 1909
- (B) The Act of 1919
- (C) The Act of 1935
- (D) Indian Independence Bill 1947

19. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): Mahatma Phule was a prolific social activist and thinker, who pioneered women's education in India especially in Maharashtra.

Reason (R): He taught reading and writing to his wife Savitribai. Then they started a school for girls in Pune in 1848, which was the first such school by Indians. He faced social ostracism because of this and even had to leave his parental home. Savitribai was also an active participant in the movement and she continued the work after her husband's death.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

20. Identify incorrect statement about Usha Mehta.

- (A) Usha Mehta was born in Saras Village in Gujarat on 25th March, 1920 and she first protested against Simon Commission in 1928
- (B) She began the underground Congress Radio, a clandestine radio station that went on air on 27th August, 1942
- (C) She was sentenced to four years imprisonment at Yervada Jail in Pune
- (D) After independence, she remained aloof from Gandhian Philosophy and Indian National Congress

21. The founder of the Bahmanid rule in the Deccan was a sultanate noble, named

- (A) Malik Ayaz
- (B) Malik Ambar
- (C) Zafar Khan
- (D) Aziz Khimmar

22. What do you understand by the Turkan-i-Chihalgani ?

- (A) Group of forty ruling elite nobles
- (B) Group of forty learned theologians
- (C) Group of forty artillery units
- (D) Group of forty fruit orchards

- 23.** Which of the following, best defines the institution of iqta in the Delhi Sultanate ?
- (A) It was a transferable land revenue assignment given to nobles as their remuneration
 - (B) It was a gift of land awarded to deserving nobles in recognition of their services to the Sultan
 - (C) It was a gift of land to granted eminent religious personalities
 - (D) It was a gift of land granted to religious establishments for its upkeep
- 24.** The Ayagars in the Vijayanagar Kingdom were
- (A) Village functionaries
 - (B) Warrior Chief appointed by King
 - (C) Landless Peasants
 - (D) Land owing Peasants
- 25.** The theory of a crisis in the working of the Jagir system was forwarded by
- (A) Frank Perlin
 - (B) Karen Leonard
 - (C) J. F. Richards
 - (D) Satish Chandra

- 26.** When Lord Dalhousie did come to India as the Governor-General ?
- (A) 1848
 - (B) 1884
 - (C) 1880
 - (D) 1845
- 27.** Who abolished 'Sati System' in India?
- (A) Lord William Bentinck
 - (B) Lord Macaulay
 - (C) Lord Canning
 - (D) Lord Amherst
- 28.** When was Bengal partition declared ?
- (A) 1900
 - (B) 1905
 - (C) 1890
 - (D) 1895
- 29.** Which one of the following observations is not true about the Quit India movement of 1942 ?
- (A) It was a non-violent movement
 - (B) It was led by Mahatma Gandhi
 - (C) It was a spontaneous movement
 - (D) It did not attract the labour class in general

30. When was Delhi Durbar held ?

- (A) 1900
- (B) 1903
- (C) 1905
- (D) 1907

31. Identify incorrect statement related to Indian Independence Act, 1947.

- (A) India was declared independent and sovereign
- (B) Set up responsible governments at the centre and the provinces
- (C) Assigned both legislative and executive powers to the Constituent Assembly of India
- (D) British India was to be partitioned into dominions – India, Pakistan and Bangladesh

32. Which is not related to “Direct Action Day” ?

- (A) 18th August 1946
- (B) It was initiated by Muslim League and led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- (C) When the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 failed to find middle ground between INC and Muslim League for a United India as the league wanted a separate homeland for Muslims, Muslim League called for the Direct Action Day
- (D) 16th August, 1946

33. In the two lists given below, List – I provides Indian National Congress Sessions place and importance, List – II indicates the year. Match the two lists and choose the correct answer from the codes given below.

List – I

List – II

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| a. Bombay : 1 st Session attended by 72 delegates | i. 1885 |
| b. Calcutta : National song ‘Vande Mataram’ sung for the first time | ii. 1905 |
| c. Benares : Expressed resentment against the partition of Bengal | iii. 1896 |
| d. Calcutta : Annie Besant, as first women President | iv. 1917 |

- (A) a – i, b – iii, c – ii, d – iv
- (B) a – ii, b – i, c – iv, d – iii
- (C) a – i, b – iii, c – iv, d – ii
- (D) a – iv, b – iii, c – ii, d – i

34. Identify incorrect statement on Historians.

- (A) The historian can handle sources as per its interest
- (B) The historian should not ignore counter-evidence without critical consideration
- (C) The historian must not misinterpret or mistranslate documents by disregarding portions of the documentation
- (D) The historian must evaluate the credibility of all accounts and not just those that contradict his preferred perspective

35. Auguste Comte was a
 (A) Philosopher and Writer
 (B) Philosopher and Scientist
 (C) Scientist
 (D) Medical practitioner
36. Who was the Viceroy of Taxila under the rule of Bindara ?
 (A) Sima
 (B) Ashoka
 (C) Ajatashatru
 (D) Kakatiya
37. Who married the daughter of Mahakshatrapa Rudradaman ?
 (A) Vashisthiputra Sri-Satakarni
 (B) Gautamiputra Satakarni
 (C) Vashishtha Pullamavi
 (D) Sivasati
38. Which of the following Rajput clans was not one of the so-called Agnikula origins ?
 (A) Chandelas
 (B) Pariharas
 (C) Chahamans
 (D) Chalukyas or Solankis
39. Who was the Chola who established a vedic college with 340 students ?
 (A) Rajadhiraja I
 (B) Rajendra II
 (C) Rajaraja
 (D) Rajendra I
40. The most magnificent shore temple of Mahabalipuram was built by
 (A) Narsimhavarman II
 (B) Nandivarman II
 (C) Parmeshavarman II
 (D) Nandivarman I
41. The Revolt of 1857 got started at Meerut with
 (A) Zamindars
 (B) Sepoys
 (C) Women
 (D) Plantation labourers

42. In the two lists given below, List – I provides name of the organisation/ movement, while List – II indicates the name of founder. Match the two lists and choose the correct answer from the codes given below.

List – I	List – II
a. Deoband Movement	i. Behramii M. Malabari
b. Wahabi Movement	ii. Shah Waliullah
c. Ahmadiyya Movement	iii. Muhammed Qasim Wanatavi and Rashid Ahmed Gangoli
d. Seva Sadon	iv. Mirza Ghulam Ahmed

Codes:

- (A) a – i, b – ii, c – iii, d – iv
 (B) a – iii, b – i, c – iv, d – ii
 (C) a – i, b – iii, c – iv, d – ii
 (D) a – iv, b – iii, c – ii, d – i

43. In the two lists given below, List – I provides name of the organisation, while List – II indicates the name of founder. Match the two lists and choose the correct answer from the codes given below.

List – I	List – II
a. Van Mahotsav	i. K. M. Munshi
b. Servants of God	ii. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
c. Servants of People Society	iii. Lala Lajpat Rai
d. Servants of India Society	iv. G. K. Gokhale

Codes:

- (A) a – i, b – ii, c – iii, d – iv
 (B) a – iii, b – i, c – iv, d – ii
 (C) a – i, b – iii, c – iv, d – ii
 (D) a – iv, b – iii, c – ii, d – i

44. Self -Respect Movement was initiated by

- (A) Atmaram Panduranga
 (B) E. V. Ramaswami Naicker
 (C) Mother Teresa
 (D) Swami Chinmayananda

45. People's Union for Civil Liberties and Democratic Rights was initiated by
 (A) Jaya Prakash Narayan
 (B) B. R. Ambedkar
 (C) Sunderlal Bahuguna
 (D) Rabindranath Tagore
46. The Hominid remains are found from which of this site ?
 (A) Hathnora
 (B) Attrampakkam
 (C) Didwana
 (D) Kurnul
47. The site of Gilund belongs to which culture ?
 (A) Ganeshwar
 (B) Jodhpura
 (C) Ahar Banas
 (D) Savalda Kayasta
48. Which of the following features is not related to Harappan Civilization ?
 (A) External Trade
 (B) Iron Technology
 (C) Bullock Cart
 (D) Gold and Silver Ornaments
49. Blades and Burins is associated with which culture ?
 (A) Palaeolithic
 (B) Neolithic
 (C) Chalcolithic
 (D) Megalithic
50. Which Harappan site was a trading post in Afghanistan ?
 (A) Serai Khola (B) Alamgirpur
 (C) Shotugai (D) Mundika
51. Bahinabai or Bahina , bhakti saint from Maharashtra, wrote different *abhangas*, women's folk songs that portray the working life of women especially in the fields belongs to
 (A) 14th Century (B) 15th Century
 (C) 16th Century (D) 17th Century
52. Identify the incorrect statement related to Guru Nanak.
 (A) He was the founder of Sikhism and was born in Talwandi near Lahore
 (B) He guided people to follow the principles of conduct and worship; sach (truth), halal (lawful earning), khair (wishing well for others), niyat (right intentions) and service to the Lord
 (C) His main teachings can be summed up as: Faith in one true Lord and Worship of the name
 (D) He was against the concept of *langar* (community kitchen)
53. What was the marriage age for boys and girls decided by Mughal emperor Akbar ?
 (A) 18 for boys and 16 for girls
 (B) 16 for boys and 14 for girls
 (C) 20 for boys and 18 for girls
 (D) 15 for boys and 12 for girls

54. In the two lists given below, List – I provides name of the Sikh Guru, while List – II indicates the deed related to them. Match the two lists and choose the correct answer from the codes given below.

List – I**List – II**

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. Guru Amar Das
(c. 1552 – 1574 CE) | i. He composed the four <i>Lawans</i> (stanzas) of the Anand Karaj, a distinct marriage code for Sikhs separate from the orthodox and traditional Vedic system |
| b. Guru Har Rai
(c. 1644–1661 CE) | ii. He completed the construction of Taran, Amritsar and Kartarpur |
| c. Guru Arjun Dev
(c. 1581–1606 CE) | iii. He gave shelter to Dara Shikoh, brother of Aurangzeb who was his rival to the throne, and thus was persecuted by Aurangzeb |
| d. Guru Ramdas
(c. 1574–1581CE) | iv. He asked Akbar to abolish the pilgrims tax (toll tax) for non-Muslims while crossing Yamuna and Ganges rivers |

Codes :

- (A) a – i, b – ii, c – iii, d – iv
 (B) a – ii, b – i, c – iv, d – iii
 (C) a – i, b – iii, c – iv, d – ii
 (D) a – iv, b – iii, c – ii, d – i

55. Identify incorrect statement on Krishnadevaraya (1509-1529 A.D.).

- (A) He developed the naval power understanding the vital role of overseas trade; maintained friendly relations with the Portuguese and Arab traders
 (B) According to Domingo Paes, a Portuguese traveller “Krishnadevaraya was the most feared and perfect king there could possibly be”
 (C) In 1528 A.D. he captured Orissa and Warangal
 (D) He conquered Sivasamudram in 1510 A.D. and Raichur in 1512 A.D.

56. Which copper plate talks unfolds the existence of Vatsagulma branch of the Vakatakas ?

- (A) Basim plates
 (B) Mahuba plates
 (C) Mandasor copper plate
 (D) Tormana copper plate

57. Arrange the following administrative units of Harsha’s Empire in the descending order.

- i. Bhukti
 ii. Mandala
 iii. Vithi
 iv. Rashtra

Codes :

- (A) iv, i, ii, iii (B) i, ii, iv, iii
 (C) iv, ii, i, iii (D) iv, i, iii, ii

58. In the two lists given below, List – I provides edicts/inscription name, while List – II indicates the mention and other details. Match the two lists and choose the correct answer from the codes given below.

List – I

- a. Major
Rock
Edict V

List – II

- i. List of animals and birds that should not be killed on certain days. Another list mentions animals that should never be killed and describes release of 25 prisoners
- ii. It is about Dhammamahamatras; refers to treatment towards slaves right
- iii. States issuing purpose of the rock edicts
- iv. It mentions that the village of Lumbini be exempted from *bali* and was to pay only one-eighth of the *bhaga*

Codes :

- (A) a – i, b – ii, c – iii, d – iv
(B) a – ii, b – iii, c – i, d – iv
(C) a – ii, b – iii, c – iv, d – i
(D) a – iv, b – iii, c – ii, d – i

59. Identify the correct statement on Inscriptions.

(A) Kandahar Inscription :

It is a famous bilingual edict in Greek and Aramaic

(B) Sannati Inscription :

Mentions 'All men are my children'.

(C) Inscriptions at Shahbazgarhi and Mansehra :

Written in Greek and Aramaic

(D) Pillar Edict IV :

Ashoka greets Sangha, professes his deep faith in the Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha and also recommends six Buddhist texts for monks, nuns and general laity

60. The monk who influenced Ashoka to embrace Buddhism was

(A) Vishnugupta

(B) Upa Gupta

(C) Brahma Gupta

(D) Brihadatta

61. In the two lists given below, List – I provides name of the Acts passed in colonial regime, while List – II indicates the year. Match the two lists and choose the correct answer from the codes given below.

List – I	List – II
a. Seditious Meetings Act	i. 1910
b. Indian Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act	ii. 1908
c. Criminal Law Amendment Act	iii. 1908
d. Indian Press Act	iv. 1907

Codes:

- (A) a – i, b – ii, c – iii, d – iv
 (B) a – ii, b – i, c – iv, d – iii
 (C) a – i, b – iii, c – iv, d – ii
 (D) a – iv, b – iii, c – ii, d – i
62. In the two lists given below, List – I provides name of Viceroy in colonial regime, while List – II indicates their tenure. Match the two lists and choose the correct answer from the codes given below.

List – I	List – II
a. Lord Wavell	i. 1921 – 1926
b. Lord Willingdon	ii. 1876 – 1880
c. Lord Lytton	iii. 1931 – 1936
d. Lord Reading	iv. 1944 – 1947

Codes:

- (A) a – i, b – ii, c – iii, d – iv
 (B) a – ii, b – i, c – iv, d – iii
 (C) a – i, b – iii, c – iv, d – ii
 (D) a – iv, b – iii, c – ii, d – i

63. Under which Viceroy following events took place ?

- a. Swaraj Party was formed
 b. Chauri – Chaura

- (A) Lord Elgin
 (B) Lord Lawrence
 (C) Lord Reading
 (D) Lord Linlithgow

64. Under which Viceroy following events took place ?

- a. III Anglo – Burmese war (1885 – 1886)
 b. Indian National Congress was founded in 1885

- (A) Lord Wavell
 (B) Lord Dufferin
 (C) Lord Minto II
 (D) Lord Lytton

65. Identify the incorrect statement related to Warren Hastings.

- (A) He abolished the Dual System that had been established by Robert Clive
 (B) During his regime, treasury was moved from Murshidabad to Calcutta. Calcutta became Bengal's Capital in 1772
 (C) He enforced a uniform tariff of 2.5% for Indian and foreign goods
 (D) The Nawab of Bengal's annual allowance of Rs.32 lakh was reduced to Rs.5 lakh

66. Who was the first ruler of the Vijayanagar Kingdom ?
- (A) Harihara I
(B) Bukka I
(C) Krishnadevaraya
(D) Sangama
67. The following were important features of the Nayankara System in the Vijayanagar Kingdom :
- The King assigned land to military chiefs classed as Nayakas in lieu military obligations.
 - The Nayakas enjoyed great autonomy over territories granted to them.
 - The Nayakas held land under the hereditary principle.
 - The Nayakas had to remit revenues collected to the imperial treasury.

Choose the correct option from below :

- (A) a, b, c, d
(B) a, b, c
(C) a, b, d
(D) b, c, d

68. Given below are two statements on Kashmir rulers :

Statement I : Sultan Shihab-ud-din (c. 1354 – 1373 CE): He founded a new town Shihab-ud-din Pora (now Shadipora). Due to his good administration, he is known as 'Lalitaditya of Medieval Kashmir'.

Statement II : Zain-ul-Abideen (c. 1420 – 1470 CE) : The Sultan was a learned man and composed poetry. He was well versed in Persian, Kashmiri, Sanskrit and Tibetan languages. He also patronised Sanskrit and Persian scholars and under his patronage, the *Mahabharata* and Kalhana's *Rajatarangini* were translated into Persian.

Select the correct option:

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

69. Given below are two statements on Rajasthan rulers :

Statement I : Rana Kumbha (c. 1433 – 1468 CE): patronised art and literature and composed a number of books, a great *veena* player and patronised scholars like Atri and Mahesh who composed the inscriptions of the Victory Tower (*Kirti Stambha*) at Chittor. He also constructed five forts – Achalgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Kolana, Vairat and Maddan.

Statement II : Rana Sanga (c. 1508 – 1528 CE): He fought against Babur in the famous Battle of Khanwa (near Fatehpur Sikri) and at the Battle of Chanderi to help Medini Rai who was attacked by Babur.

Select the correct option :

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
- (D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

70. In the two lists given below, List – I provides name of the Sufi saint, while List – II indicates the Silsilah. Match the two lists and choose the correct answer from the codes given below.

List – I	List – II
a. Muhammad Banda Nawaz	i. Suhrawardi Silsilah
b. Bahauddin Zakariya	ii. Naqshbandi Silsilah
c. Mukhdum Muhammad Jilani	iii. Qadiri Silsilah
d. Shiekh Baqi Billah	iv. Chisti Silsilah

Codes :

- (A) a – i, b – ii, c – iii, d – iv
- (B) a – ii, b – iii, c – i, d – iv
- (C) a – i, b – iii, c – iv, d – ii
- (D) a – iv, b – i, c – iii, d – ii
71. Amitrochates as recorded in the Greek texts refers to
- (A) Bindusara
- (B) Chandragupta Maurya
- (C) Bimbisara
- (D) Ashoka
72. Which is the oldest surviving Sanskrit Grammar text ?
- (A) Mahabhashya
- (B) Arthashastra
- (C) Ashtadhyayi
- (D) Mimamsa

73. Who were Apaala, Lopamudra, Ghosha and Sukanya ?

- (A) Warriors
- (B) Composer of Sam Veda hymns
- (C) Composer of Rig Veda hymns
- (D) Composer of Upanishads

74. In the two lists given below, List – I provides details of various civilization, while List – II indicates the places. Match the two lists and choose the correct answer from the codes given below.

List – I

List – II

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| a. Indus Valley sites not located in Haryana | i. Bori |
| b. Bead making factory of Indus Valley Civilization | ii. Bargaon |
| c. Indus Valley Civilization site where a pitcher filled with 8000 pearls was found | iii. Kuntasi |
| d. Earliest lower Palaeolithic sites | iv. Baror |

Codes :

- (A) a – i, b – ii, c – iii, d – iv
- (B) a – ii, b – iii, c – i, d – iv
- (C) a – ii, b – iii, c – iv, d – i
- (D) a – iv, b – iii, c – ii, d – i

75. In the two lists given below, List – I provides details of archaeological sites, while List – II indicates the features. Match the two lists and choose the correct answer from the codes given below.

List – I

List – II

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Koldihwa and Mahagara | i. Pit dwelling, Stone tools and Graveyards in houses |
| b. Burzahom | ii. Circular huts with crude handmade pottery; and has the oldest evidence of rice, not only in India but anywhere in the world |
| c. Gufkral | iii. Domestic dogs were buried along with their masters in their graves; people lived in pits and used tools made of polished stones as well as bones |
| d. Piklihal, Brahmagiri, Maski, Takkalakota, Hallur | iv. Ash mounds have been found |

Codes :

- (A) a – i, b – ii, c – iii, d – iv
- (B) a – ii, b – iii, c – i, d – iv
- (C) a – ii, b – iii, c – iv, d – i
- (D) a – iv, b – iii, c – ii, d – i

76. The Persian term Khud- Kasht means
- (A) An owner of agricultural land
 - (B) An owner of land which is cultivated by him
 - (C) Small zamindar enjoying privileges
 - (D) Cultivators who cultivated land of big zamindars
77. The Jagaducharita, A Historical Romance from Gujarat, 1892 is authored by
- (A) Gangadhara Kavi
 - (B) Merutungacharya
 - (C) Sarvananda
 - (D) Dalpatram Dahyabhai
78. Who was the first Nawab of Bengal ?
- (A) Alivardi Khan
 - (B) Shuja-Ud-Din
 - (C) Murshid Quli Khan
 - (D) Asaf Jah
79. What was *Nizamat* in South India ?
- (A) Office of general administration
 - (B) Office of intelligence
 - (C) Office of general administration and criminal justice
 - (D) Office of revenue department

80. Who were called Potedar ?
- (A) Land owners holding large areas
 - (B) Land owners holding small areas
 - (C) Large shroff, often called poddar
 - (D) Small shroff, often called poddar
81. Historiography is defined as
- “the study of the way history has been and is written — the history of historical writing... When you study ‘historiography’ you do not study the events of the past directly, but the changing interpretations of those events in the works of individual historians.”
- Statement is narrated by
- (A) Furay and Salevouris (1988)
 - (B) R. G. Collingwood (1949)
 - (C) Furay (1988)
 - (D) Salevouris and Michel Foucault (1958)

82. Identify incorrect statement related to Marxism.

- (A) Dialectical Materialism
- (B) Historical Materialism
- (C) The view that the state is an ethical idea
- (D) The theory of class struggle

83. Which of the following pairs of authors and books on 'History from Below' are correctly matched ?

- a. Ghanshyam Shah – Social Movements in India : A Review of Literature (2004)
- b. Ranajit Guha – Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India (1983)
- c. Sumit Sarkar – 'Popular' Movements and 'Middle Class' Leadership in Late Colonial India: Perspectives and Problems of a "History from Below" (1983)

- (A) a and b
- (B) b and c
- (C) c only
- (D) a, b and c

84. Which of the following pairs of authors and books are correctly matched ?

- a. R. C. Majumdar – The History and Culture of the Indian People
- b. K. P. Jayaswal – Hindu Polity
- c. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri – A History of South India

- (A) a only
- (B) a and b
- (C) b and c
- (D) a, b and c

85. Genealogy, mythology and historical narratives are the three main ingredients of _____ tradition.

- (A) Shrutis
- (B) Samhitas
- (C) Aranakyas
- (D) Itihasa-purana

86. Tanjore, Anhilwada, Dhar and Kannauj were the capitals of respectively which among the following dynasties ?

- (A) Pratihara, Parmar, Solanki, Chola
- (B) Chola, Solanki, Parmar, Pratihara
- (C) Pratihara, Pandya, Solanki, Chola
- (D) Chola, Pandya, Solanki, Pratihara

87. Given below are two statements :

Statement I : Indo-Greeks also known as Bactrians gave the concept of 07 days in a week and developed structural art famously known as *Gandhara School of Art*.

Statement II : Satavahanas, also known as *Andhras* had official language as Prakrit and introduced lead coins and also promoted trade and commerce.

Select the correct option :

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
- (D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

88. Given below are two statements :

Statement I : Gadhwa and Mathura inscriptions belongs to Chandragupta II.

Statement II : Indore Copper Plate inscription belongs to Samudragupta, Kumaragupta and Skandagupta.

Select the correct option :

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
- (D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

89. Identify the incorrect combination on Ancient Chalukyas Capital.

- (A) Badami Chalukyas : Vatapi
- (B) Eastern Chalukyas : Vengi
- (C) Western Chalukyas : Basavakalyan
- (D) Western Chalukyas : Aihole

90. Who plundered Benaras during the time of Gangeyadeva ?

- (A) Mahmud of Ghazni
- (B) Ahmed Nityaltigin
- (C) Muhammad of Ghori
- (D) Sabuktigin

91. In Mughal administration, the term Jamadami means
- (A) The revenue assessment for the purpose of grant of Jagir
 - (B) The lump sum revenue assessment of land to be assigned as Jagir
 - (C) The revenue actually collected from a Jagir
 - (D) The arrears of revenue of a due to a Jagir
92. When did Akbar discontinue the debates at the Ibadat Khana ?
- (A) 1578
 - (B) 1580
 - (C) 1582
 - (D) 1588
93. After the issue of the Mahzar, a noted theologian, told Akbar : “Your majesty is the Imam and a Mujtahid. What need do you have of the assistance of these ulema in issuing your commands, whether religious or secular ?” Choose the name of this scholar from the options below.
- (A) Abul Fazl
 - (B) Shaikh Abdun Nabi
 - (C) Shaikh Mubarak
 - (D) Abdullah Sultanpuri

94. Name the Bahmani ruler who had following attributes.
- a. He was well acquainted with the religious sciences (commentaries on the Quran, jurisprudence, etc.) and was fond of natural sciences like botany, geometry, logic, etc.
 - b. He was a good Calligraphist, poet and also composed extempore verses and was well versed in many languages, Persian, Arabic, Turkish and also Telugu, Marathi and Kannada
 - c. He started induction of Hindus in his administration, particularly revenue administration
 - d. He encouraged the study of astronomy and also built an observatory near Daulatabad
- (A) Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah (c. 1347 – 1358 CE)
 - (B) Muhammad Shah I (c. 1358 – 1377 CE)
 - (C) Taj-ud-din Firoz Shah (c. 1397 – 1422 CE)
 - (D) Mahmud Gawan (c. 1461 – 1481 CE)

95. Indicate the correct sequence in descending order with reference to administrative headquarters (in size) in Medieval India.

- (A) Suba – Pargana – Sarkar
- (B) Suba – Sarkar – Pargana
- (C) Pargana – Suba – Sarkar
- (D) Sarkar – Pargana – Suba

96. In the two lists given below, List – I provides details of Vedic literature, while List – II indicates the facts. Match the two lists and choose the correct answer from the codes given below.

List – I	List – II
a. Rigveda	i. Contains philosophical ideas on sacrifice, body and universe
b. Yajurveda	ii. Deal with cosmology and deities
c. Rigvedic books 2 nd to 9 th	iii. The book of prayers
d. Upanishads	iv. 9 th book/ mandala is solely dedicated to Soma

Codes :

- (A) a – i, b – ii, c – iii, d – iv
- (B) a – ii, b – iii, c – i, d – iv
- (C) a – ii, b – iii, c – iv, d – i
- (D) a – iv, b – iii, c – ii, d – i

97. In the two lists given below, List – I provides author, while List – II indicates the title of literature of the Gupta period. Match the two lists and choose the correct answer from the codes given below.

List – I	List – II
a. Bhattin	i. Vasavadatta
b. Suband	ii. Dasakumaracharita
c. Vajikas	iii. Kaumudimahotsava
d. Dandi	iv. Ravanavadha

Codes :

- (A) a – i, b – ii, c – iii, d – iv
- (B) a – ii, b – iii, c – i, d – iv
- (C) a – i, b – iii, c – iv, d – ii
- (D) a – iv, b – i, c – iii, d – ii

98. Sangam literature talks about the transition of history is dated to

- (A) 6th and 4th centuries BCE
- (B) 4th and 2nd centuries BCE
- (C) 1st and 2nd centuries CE
- (D) 4th and 3rd centuries CE

99. Who was the founder of earliest dynasty of Magadha according to the Puranas ?

- (A) Brihadratha
- (B) Bimbisara
- (C) Bindara
- (D) Ajatashatru

100. The last independent ruler of Anga was

- (A) Brahmadatta
- (B) Chandrasena
- (C) Lomapada
- (D) Dhataratha

Space for Rough Work

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