

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

Question Booklet No.

800151**DESCRIPTIVE & OBJECTIVE TYPE (MCQ)
SUBJECT : HISTORY**

Roll No.

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Full Marks : 200 (100 Descriptive & 100 MCQ)

Time : 3 Hours

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS :

- The Question Booklet has a seal pasted on it. Candidates should break open the seal only when they are asked to do so by the invigilators.
- Immediately after breaking open the seal, candidates must check that the Question Booklet contains 100 marks for Section 'A' (Descriptive Type) and 100 marks for Section 'B' (MCQ). If any discrepancy is found, immediately report to the invigilator for changing of the Question Booklet.
- Candidates must take care to fill up all the required particulars at the appropriate places marked on the Question Booklet as well as on the Answer Booklet. Do not write anything in the spaces provided for office use.
- For answering Section 'A' questions candidates must answer in Answer Booklet provided.
- For answering Section 'B' questions candidates must use OMR answer sheet.
 - Each question in Section 'B' has 4 (four) alternative answers given as 1, 2, 3, 4 on the OMR answer sheet. Choose the one which you consider to be the best alternative answer and shade the appropriate bubble on the OMR answer sheet.
 - Each question carries 1 (one) mark with no negative marking.
 - Use **only blue or black ball point pen** only.
 - The OMR answer sheet will be processed by electronic means using scanner. Hence, any irrelevant/stray marking, incorrect/multiple shadings, faulty erasing of answers or any damage to the OMR answer sheet will be the sole responsibility of the candidate.
- Page(s) for Rough Work is provided at the end of the Question Booklet.
- Candidates must hand over the Answer Booklets and OMR answer sheets before leaving the examination hall. They may take away the Question Booklet.
- Mobile phones and electronics devices are strictly prohibited. Any candidate found in possession of mobile phone in the examination hall will be immediately disqualified and expelled from the examination.
- Any misconduct or indiscipline in the examination hall/resorting to any form of unfair means/failure to follow the examination rules will result in disciplinary action as deemed fit by the Commission.
- The decision of the Commission on all matters is final.

Correct Method

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DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO**1601/8****7/1****SEAL**

HISTORY
SECTION – A (DESCRIPTIVE)

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1. Answer any 2(two) of the following questions. (2 × 20) = 40 marks
- (i) Explain the main features of Mughal Agriculture system.
 - (ii) Trace the impact of Bhakti movement on medieval Indian Social religious life.
 - (iii) What was the economic condition of India during the Mauryan period.
 - (iv) Explain the nature of society and economy in the Later Vedic period.
2. Answer any 2(two) of the following questions. (2 × 10) = 20 marks
- (i) Mention the Chief characteristics of Chishti and Suhrawardi silsila.
 - (ii) Analyze the revenue administration of the Delhi Sultans.
 - (iii) Discuss the factors that led to the partition of India.
3. Answer any 8(eight) of the following questions. (8 × 5) = 40 marks
- (i) Explain the main features of permanent settlement.
 - (ii) What was the main contribution of Lord Rippon.
 - (iii) Give the main features of Harappan Civilization.
 - (iv) What was the Moplah Rebellion.
 - (v) Discuss the main provisions of Marley - Minto Act of 1909
 - (vi) Write a short note on the Indian National Army.
 - (vii) What do you understand by Clive's diarchy rule.
 - (viii) What was the Eight Fold Path preached by Buddha.
 - (ix) What was the significance of Quit India movement.
 - (x) Write a short note on Abul Fazal

SECTION – B OBJECTIVE (MCQ)

1. The Indus Civilization is also called the Harappan civilization because:
 - (1) The discovery of the Indus Civilization was made at Harappa.
 - (2) Harappa is situated in the Indus Valley.
 - (3) Harappa was the largest of the Indus cities.
 - (4) The Indus Civilization began at Harappa.

2. The Primary source by which we know the civilization of the Indus people is:
 - (1) Its seal
 - (2) Its pottery, ornaments, tools and arms
 - (3) Remnants of its cities
 - (4) Its Script

3. The only source of knowing the culture of early Vedic age is:
 - (1) The Rigveda
 - (2) The Epics
 - (3) Excavation
 - (4) The Atharvaveda

4. Which among the following, was not a religious practice during the later Vedic age —
 - (1) Rituals and sacrifices
 - (2) Faith in Trinity
 - (3) Idol Worship
 - (4) Performance of different Sanskars

5. The Sangams Flourished in —
 - (1) The Panda Kingdom
 - (2) The Chola Kindom
 - (3) The Chera Kingdom
 - (4) The Pallava Kigdom

6. The literature produced under the patronage of Sangams was in —
 - (1) Tamil Language
 - (2) Kannada Language
 - (3) Telugu Language
 - (4) Malayalam Language.

7. The "Drain of Wealth" from India to England began after the —
 - (1) Permanent Settlement
 - (2) Grant of Diwani
 - (3) Removal of Mir Qasim
 - (4) Conquest of Mysore

8. Who planned partition of Bengal
 - (1) Lord Lytton
 - (2) Lord Ripon
 - (3) Lord Curzon
 - (4) A O Hume

9. Who was the man to propose a separate state for the Muslims of India For the First Time —
 - (1) Rahmat Ali
 - (2) Mohammad Iqbal
 - (3) Fazlul Haque
 - (4) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

10. Which movement inspired Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel to become a follower of Gandhi Ji?
 - (1) Kheda
 - (2) Champaran
 - (3) Salt
 - (4) Khadi

11. Who started the practice of Granting the rights of collecting Land revenue to the highest bidder?
 - (1) Clive
 - (2) Warren Hastings
 - (3) Lord Corn Wallis
 - (4) Lord Wellesley

12. The First Tribal group which rose against the British was —
 (1) Kolarian (2) Mundas
 (3) Khasis (4) Santhals
13. Who presided over the Partition Council at the time of India's partition?
 (1) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 (2) V.P. Menon
 (3) Lord Mountbatten
 (4) Clement Atlee
14. In which Mahajanpada was the city of Mahishmati situated —
 (1) Asmaka (2) Avanti
 (3) Matsya (4) Vatsa
15. The Earliest Epigraphic evidence mentioning the birth place of Shakya Muni Buddha is often from —
 (1) Sarnath (2) Sravasti
 (3) Kaushambi (4) Rummidei
16. Which among the following coin names occurs in the Pratihara inscriptions?
 (1) Satamana (2) Nishka
 (3) Drama (4) Dinar
17. Who among the following Sultans received the title of "Syed-Us-Salatin" from the Caliph?
 (1) Iltutmish
 (2) Balban
 (3) Alauddin Khilaji
 (4) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
18. Who among the following has been given the title of "Hazardinari"?
 (1) Alp Khan (2) Malik Kafoor
 (3) Nuasrat Khan (4) Zafar Khan
19. Mansabdari System of the Mughals had its origin in
 (1) Persia (2) Arabia
 (3) Central Asia (4) India
20. Which one of the following Sultan's Currency continued as the medium of exchange till the time of Akbar —
 (1) Muhammab Bin Tughlaque
 (2) Firoz Shah Tughlaque
 (3) Bahlol Lodhi
 (4) Ibrahim Lodhi
21. Ibn Batutah visited India during the reign of
 (1) Jalaluddin Firoz Shah
 (2) Allauddin Khilaji
 (3) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
 (4) Mohhamad Bin Tughlaq
22. The main Sect of Buddhism are —
 (1) Sthaviravadins and Mahasanghikas
 (2) Hinayanism and mahayanism
 (3) Hinayanism and Vagrayanism
 (4) Mahayanism and Vagrayanism
23. Indika was written by —
 (1) Megasthenes (2) Strabo
 (3) Pliny (4) Justin
24. The Capital of the Kushana ruler Kanishka was
 (1) Purushapura (Peshawar)
 (2) Sakal (Sialkot)
 (3) Jalandhar
 (4) Kanishkapur

25. The Buddhist religious texts prepared during the reign of Kanishka were written in
- (1) Pali language
 - (2) Prakrit language
 - (3) Sanskrit Language
 - (4) None of the above
26. By which charter the trade monopoly of the East India Company to trade with India came to an end —
- (1) Act of 1772
 - (2) Act of 1793
 - (3) Act of 1813
 - (4) Act of 1853
27. The First empire in the Deccan was created by
- (1) The Vakatakas
 - (2) The Chalukyas
 - (3) The Satavahanas
 - (4) The Cholas
28. Gautamiputra Satakarni belonged to the family of —
- (1) The Chedis
 - (2) The Satvahanas
 - (3) The Vakatakas
 - (4) The Early Chalukyas
29. The First Gupta ruler who assumed the title of Maharajadhiraja was —
- (1) Srigupta
 - (2) Chandragupta-I
 - (3) Samudragupta
 - (4) Skandgupta
30. Samudragupta attacked south India via-
- (1) Forest of Madhya Pradesh
 - (2) Sambhal Pur towards the Eastern sea coast
 - (3) Maharashtra
 - (4) Orissa
31. The Chinese pilgrim, Fa-hien visited India during the reign of —
- (1) Chandragupta II
 - (2) Kumargupta I
 - (3) Skandgupta
 - (4) Purugupta
32. The chief characteristic of the administration of Gupta rulers was —
- (1) Centralization
 - (2) Decentralization
 - (3) Well Organized bureaucracy
 - (4) Creation of many new high offices
33. The main feature of the Agrarian structure of the post-Gupta age was —
- (1) Direct relations of the state with peasants
 - (2) Jagirdari System
 - (3) Collection of revenue through village, Panchyats
 - (4) None of the above
34. The author of Harsh Charita was —
- (1) Banabhatta
 - (2) Divakara
 - (3) Jayasena
 - (4) Mayura
35. The first capital of Harsh Vardhana was —
- (1) Kanauj
 - (2) Pataliputra
 - (3) Indraprastha
 - (4) Thaneswar

36. The unique feature of the reign of Harsh Vardhana was —
 (1) His extension of the empire
 (2) His good Administration
 (3) Prosperity of his subject
 (4) His religious-assembly at Allahabad every fifth year
37. Which, among the following ruling dynasties, successfully obstructed the efforts of the Pratiharas in establishing a strong empire in North India —
 (1) The Pals
 (2) The Chalukyas of Badame
 (3) The Rashtrakutas
 (4) The Senas
38. The Main contribution of the Pratiharas towards Indian History was—
 (1) Progress of Sankrit Literature
 (2) Construction of huge temples
 (3) Revival of Hinduism
 (4) Checking of Arab-Invasions beyond Sind
39. The University of Vikramasila was established under the patronage of —
 (1) The Palas
 (2) The Senas
 (3) The Pratiharas
 (4) King Yasovarman of Kanauj
40. The First successful Arab-Invader of Sind was —
 (1) Hajja
 (2) Muhammad Bin-Qasim
 (3) Dahir
 (4) Caliph Omar
41. The first RashtraKuta-ruler who successfully invaded North India was —
 (1) Govind-II (2) Dhruva
 (3) Govinda-III (4) Krishna-II
42. Who was the greatest ruler of Pratihara Dynasty —
 (1) Dantidurg (2) Vatsaraj
 (3) Mihirbhoj (4) Nagabhata-II
43. The main contribution of the Pallavas towards the history of South India was —
 (1) Establishment of a system of administration similar to the Mauryas and the Guptas in the North.
 (2) Emphasis on local self Government
 (3) Patronage to Hinduism
 (4) Extension of Aryan culture in South India a
44. The group of "Forty" nobles was finally destroyed by —
 (1) Bahram Shah
 (2) Alauddin Masud Shah
 (3) Nasiruddin Mahmood
 (4) Balban
45. The Dynasty of Balban was replaced by —
 (1) The Khaljis (2) The Tughluqs
 (3) The Sayyids (4) Lodis
46. The new taxes which were imposed by Alauddin on the peasants were —
 (1) Jijya Zakat
 (2) House Tax and Grazing tax
 (3) Irrigation tax and Sales tax
 (4) Salt tax and Toll tax

47. Which section of the populace was benefitted by the market regulations of Alauddin —
- (1) The Soldiers and citizens of Delhi
 - (2) The Peasants
 - (3) The Traders
 - (4) The Craftsmen
48. The people revolted in Doab during the reign of Mohammad Tughluq because of —
- (1) The Policy of religious persecution
 - (2) Increase in taxes
 - (3) Breakdown of administrative Machinery
 - (4) Desire of the Hindus Chief to become independent.
49. The one solid achievement of Firoz Tughluq was —
- (1) Restoration of the Prestige of Islam
 - (2) Restoration of the Prestige of the Delhi Sultanate
 - (3) Recovery of the Lost provinces of the Delhi Sultanate
 - (4) Economic Prosperity
50. The Delhi Sultanate once enjoyed the most extensive territories during the reign of —
- (1) Alauddin Khalji
 - (2) Mobarak Shah Khalji
 - (3) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
 - (4) Muhammad Bin Tughluq
51. The Sufis believed in —
- (1) Incarnations of God
 - (2) Many Gods
 - (3) One God
 - (4) No Gods
52. During the period of the Delhi Sultanate, Kharaj was —
- (1) Religious tax on the Hindus
 - (2) Land tax Collected from Muslims Peasants
 - (3) Land tax collected from Hindu Peasants
 - (4) Trade Tax
53. Which among the following Sects of Sufism, became more popular in India.
- (1) Suhrawardi
 - (2) Chishti
 - (3) Kadiri
 - (4) Naksh Bandi
54. Among fine arts, the art which flourished most during the period of Delhi Sultanate was —
- (1) Architecture
 - (2) Sculpture
 - (3) Music
 - (4) Painting
55. The Pioneer saint of Bhakti movement in Vaishnava sect of Hinduism was —
- (1) Ramanuja
 - (2) Nimbarkara
 - (3) Madhvacharya
 - (4) Nama Deva
56. Nanak believed in
- (1) Blind faith in the Sanctity of religious-texts
 - (2) The principles of transmigration of soul and Karma
 - (3) Idol Worship
 - (4) Neglect of rituals

57. The one solid achievement of the Bhakti movement towards Indian life was —
 (1) Religious toleration between the Hindus and Muslims
 (2) Reform of Hindu religion
 (3) Reform of Hindu society
 (4) Growth of Vernacular Literatures
58. The second battle of Panipath (1556 A.D.) was fought between —
 (1) Akbar and Hemu
 (2) Akbar and Muhammad Adil Shah Sur
 (3) Akbar and Sikandar Shah Sur
 (4) Akbar and Ibrahim Shah Sur
59. The best means by which Aurangzeb tried to serve the best interests of his subject was —
 (1) Service to Ulema
 (2) Attempt to Bring about Economic prosperity
 (3) Attempt to bring about political unity of the country
 (4) To spread the Islam through out India
60. The kingdom of Bijapur and Golkonda were annexed to the Mughal Empire during the reign of —
 (1) Akbar (2) Jahangir
 (3) Shahjahan (4) Aurangzeb
61. Akbar Introduced Din-e-Ilahi because he —
 (1) had lost faith in Islam
 (2) desired to become "Pope as well as King"
 (3) desired to corrupt Hinduism
 (4) desired a Synthesis of all religions known to him
62. Kandhar was finally lost to the Mughal empire during the reign of —
 (1) Akbar (2) Jahangir
 (3) Shahjahan (4) Aurangzeb
63. During the rule of the Mughals, the head of the district administration was called the —
 (1) Iqtadar
 (2) Faujdar
 (3) Shiqdar
 (4) Shiqdar-a-Shiqdaran
64. Who was responsible for Akbar's major revenue reforms —
 (1) Aitmad Khan
 (2) Mizaffar khan
 (3) Shihabuddin Ahmad
 (4) Todar Mal
65. Which, among the following was regarded as the first quality land during the rule of the Mughals —
 (1) Polaj (2) Parauti
 (3) Chachar (4) Banjar
66. Who wrote Muntkhab-ut-Tawarikh?
 (1) Abdur Rahim Khan-I-Khana
 (2) Abbas Sarwani
 (3) Ahmad Yadagara Mizara
 (4) Badyuni
67. Who among the following Rajput State, first began fighting against Aurangzeb —
 (1) Mewar
 (2) Marwar
 (3) Amber (Jaipur)
 (4) Bikaner

68. The First Important trading center which was established by the British in India was —
 (1) Surat (2) Bombay
 (3) Madras (4) Calcutta
69. The first Anglo-Maratha War came to a close by the —
 (1) Treaty of Surat
 (2) Treaty of Purandhar
 (3) Treaty of Salbai
 (4) Treaty of Bassein
70. Who was primarily responsible for the introduction of permanent Settlement of Bengal in 1793 A.D.
 (1) Lord Cornwallis
 (2) Sir John Shore
 (3) James Grant
 (4) Warren Hastings
71. The remarriage of Hindu -widows was first legalized during the Governor-Generalship of —
 (1) William Ventinck
 (2) Lord Dalhousie
 (3) Lord Canning
 (4) Lord Ripon
72. The Revolt of 1857 started with the revolt of the third Cavalry at Meerut on —
 (1) 10th February (2) 10th March
 (3) 10th April (4) 10th May
73. The first All India Kisaan Congress (1935 A.D.) met at —
 (1) Lucknow (2) Allahabad
 (3) Poona (4) Bombay
74. Who was the pioneer of the social and religious movements of the 19th Century in India —
 (1) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 (2) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
 (3) Swami Vivekananda
 (4) Aurobindo Ghosh
75. The Vernacular Press Act passed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton was repealed by —
 (1) William Bentinck
 (2) Lord Canning
 (3) Lord Ripon
 (4) Lord Dufferin
76. Which Act first made the provision of an Indian High Commissioner in England-
 (1) Indian council's Act 1909 A.D.
 (2) Government of India Act 1919 A.D.
 (3) Government of India Act 1935 A.D.
 (4) None of the above
77. Who was the founder of the Indian National Conference in 1876 A.D.
 (1) Surendranath Banerjee
 (2) Dwarkanath Tagore
 (3) Dadabhai Naoroji
 (4) Ram Gopal Ghosh
78. Who was the first president of the All India Congress —
 (1) A.O. Hume
 (2) W.C. Banerjee
 (3) V.C. Pal
 (4) Firozshah Mehta

79. Which, among the following, Indian Political party, decided to cooperate with the working of the Simon Commission-
- (1) The Hindu Maha Sabha
 - (2) All India Muslim League
 - (3) National Liberal Federation
 - (4) None of the above
80. Who was elected the president of the Congress at its Lahore Session in 1929 A.D.
- (1) Moti Lal Nehru
 - (2) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - (3) Subhash Chandra Bose
 - (4) Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant
81. The Quit India Movement started in —
- (1) July 1942 A.D.
 - (2) August 1942 A.D.
 - (3) September 1942 A.D.
 - (4) October 1942 A.D.
82. The Indian Independence League and Indian National Army (INA) were founded primarily due to the efforts of-
- (1) Rash Behari Bose
 - (2) Subhash Chandra Bose
 - (3) Captain Mohan Singh
 - (4) Giani Pritam Singh
83. Who founded the All India Muslim League —
- (1) Sir Syad Ahmad Khan
 - (2) Sir Mohammad Iqbal
 - (3) Sir Agha Khan
 - (4) Nawab Salimullah Khan
84. Who was the first Indian Governor General of India ?
- (1) C. Rajgopalachari
 - (2) Rajendra Prasad
 - (3) Radhakrishnan
 - (4) Sardar Vallabh Bahi Patel
85. Who was primarily responsible for the passing of the Hindu Code Bill —
- (1) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - (2) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
 - (3) Rajendra Prasad
 - (4) Radhakrishnan
86. Who among the following, conferred the Diwani Rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa on the English —
- (1) Shah Alam-II
 - (2) Mir Jaffar
 - (3) Mir Quasim
 - (4) Najam-ud-Daulah
87. The immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857 was —
- (1) Repealing of the Law of Adoption
 - (2) Annexation of Oudh by the British
 - (3) Scandalization of the use of Tallow in Cartridges
 - (4) Discontinuation of pension payment to Nawabs
88. Who gave the call "Back to the Vedas" —
- (1) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - (2) Dayanand Saraswati
 - (3) Vivekananda
 - (4) Ramkrishna Paramhansa
89. Subhash Chandra Bose escaped from India in the year —
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (1) 1940 | (2) 1941 |
| (3) 1942 | (4) 1943 |

90. Who among the following was hanged by the British Government in the Kakori Conspiracy —
 (1) Bhagat Singh
 (2) Chandra Shekhar Azad
 (3) Ram Prasad Bismil
 (4) Batukeshwar Dutt
91. Who among the following was Elected as the President of the Constituent Assembly of India —
 (1) Rajendra Prasad
 (2) Chakravarti Rajgopalachari
 (3) Sarvapalli Radha Krishnan
 (4) Bheem Rao Ambedkars
92. In which of the following places was Mahatma Gandhi interned after launching the Quit India Movement —
 (1) Yervada Jail
 (2) Hazaribagh Jail
 (3) Ahmad Nagar Fort
 (4) Agha Khan Palace
93. Who was the Commander of the Army of the East India Company in the Battle of Buxar —
 (1) Clive (2) Warren Hastings
 (3) Munro (4) Watson
94. Which of the following peasant movements gave the slogan "Ownership of all lands rests with God alone" —
 (1) Kuka Movement
 (2) Indigo planters of Champaran
 (3) Peasant unrest in U.P. in the first quarter of the 20th century
 (4) Faraizi Movement of Bengal
95. In whose support Gandhiji agitated during the Champaram Satyagraha —
 (1) Landlords (2) Peasants
 (3) Workers (4) Dalits
96. Jyotiba Phule was associated with —
 (1) Peasant movement
 (2) Anti-caste movement
 (3) Trade Union movement
 (4) Civil Disobedience movement
97. What was the main objective of the Indian National Congress during early two decades of the 20th century —
 (1) Independence
 (2) Swaraj
 (3) Dominion Status
 (4) Proper representation of Indians in Administration
98. Who among the following was an extremist leader —
 (1) Surendra Nath banerjee
 (2) Dadabhai Naoroji
 (3) Aurobindo Ghosh
 (4) Mahadev Govind Ranade
99. Who led the Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928 —
 (1) Followers of Gandhiji
 (2) Congress Socialist Party
 (3) Leftists
 (4) Kisan Sabha
100. The leader of the peasants' movement in Bihar in 1930's was —
 (1) C.R. Das
 (2) Swami Sahajanand
 (3) Muzaffar Ahmad
 (4) Rajendra Prasad