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Subject Code :

1 8

Test Booklet No. : 05110

TEST BOOKLET

INDIAN HISTORY

Time Allowed : 2 (Two) Hours

Full Marks : 200

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The name of the Subject, Roll Number as mentioned in the Admission Certificate, Test Booklet No. and Subject Code shall be written legibly and correctly in the space provided on the Answer Sheet with black ball pen.
2. Space provided for Series in the Answer Sheet is not applicable for Optional Subject. So the space shall be left blank.
3. All questions carry equal marks. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
4. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination Hall/Room 20 minutes after commencement of distribution of the paper. The Supervisor of the Examination Hall/Room will be the time-keeper and his/her decision in this regard is final.
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12. This Test Booklet contains one sheet (two pages) for Rough Work at the end.

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[No. of Questions : 100]

SEAL

1. Which of the following was not a feature of Indus Valley Civilization?

- (A) Town planning
- (B) Use of iron
- (C) Use of bronze
- (D) Drainage system

2. Who is called the father of Indian Archaeology?

- (A) Sir John Marshall
- (B) Dayaram Sahani
- (C) S. R. Rao
- (D) Sir Alexander Cunningham

3. Who was the first scholar to decipher the Asokan inscriptions?

- (A) James Prinsep
- (B) R. K. Mukherji
- (C) Sir Alexander Cunningham
- (D) R. S. Sarma

4. Which of the following Buddhist Councils was presided over by Vasumitra?

- (A) First Buddhist Council, Rajgir
- (B) Second Buddhist Council, Vaisali
- (C) Third Buddhist Council, Pataliputra
- (D) Fourth Buddhist Council, Kundalvana

5. The birthplace of Gautama Buddha was at

- (A) Kapilavastu
- (B) Bodh-Gaya
- (C) Vaisali
- (D) Vidisa

6. The Sangam literary works were compiled in

- (A) North India
- (B) North-East India
- (C) South India
- (D) Takshashila

7. Who assumed power after the death of Chandragupta Maurya?

- (A) Bindusara
- (B) Bimbisara
- (C) Asoka
- (D) Kharavela

8. Who among the following kings was known as 'Devanam Piya Piyadasi'?

- (A) Chandragupta Maurya
- (B) Samudra Gupta
- (C) Asoka
- (D) Harshavardhana

9. *Charaka Samhita* was a work on

- (A) medicine
- (B) religion
- (C) astrology
- (D) law

10. Who was the 'court poet' of Harsha?

- (A) Banabhatta
- (B) Vasumitra
- (C) Harishena
- (D) Kalhana

11. Who among the following was an ally of Harshavardhana?

- (A) Kumar Bhaskaravarman
- (B) Sasanka
- (C) Dharmapala
- (D) Fa-Hien

12. Who was the twenty-third Tirthankar of Jainism?

- (A) Parsvanath
- (B) Rishabha
- (C) Vardhamana Mahavira
- (D) Siddhartha

13. The last Nanda King defeated by Chandragupta Maurya was

- (A) Mahapadma Nanda
- (B) Dhana Nanda
- (C) Ugrasena
- (D) Rudradaman

14. Who was Mihirkula?

- (A) A Chinese pilgrim
- (B) An Indo-Greek ruler
- (C) A Saka ruler
- (D) A Huna invader

15. The caves of Ajanta are famous for

- (A) sculpture
- (B) paintings
- (C) temples
- (D) terra-cotta

16. Who has been described as the 'destroyer of the Sakas, the Yavanas and the Pallavas'?

- (A) Simuka
- (B) Skanda Gupta
- (C) Satakarni I
- (D) Gautamiputra Satakarni

17. Which Chola king assumed the title 'Gangaikonda' and built the new capital Gangaikonda-cholapuram?

- (A) Rajaraja
- (B) Rajaraja II
- (C) Kulottunga II
- (D) Rajendra I

18. Dantidurga was the founder of which dynasty?

- (A) Cholas
- (B) Rashtrakutas
- (C) Chalukyas
- (D) Pallavas

19. The *Arthashastra* of Kautilya is a

- (A) biography of Kautilya
- (B) book on the principles of government
- (C) biography of Chandragupta Maurya
- (D) book of poems

20. The Saka era began from

- (A) 78 B.C.
- (B) 100 A.D.
- (C) 712 A.D.
- (D) 78 A.D.

21. Kalhana's *Rajatarangini* is a historical work on

- (A) Malwa
- (B) Kashmir
- (C) Gujarat
- (D) Orissa

22. The style of architecture that was prevalent under Chola dynasty was

- (A) Nagara style
- (B) Dravida style
- (C) Gopuram style
- (D) Solanki style

23. Who was the founder of the Pala dynasty of Bengal?

- (A) Dharmapala
- (B) Mahipala
- (C) Gopala
- (D) Devapala

24. Tamralipti was

- (A) an island
- (B) a temple
- (C) an Indian port
- (D) a river

25. The greatest Chalukya ruler who was contemporary of Harsha was

- (A) Pulakesin II
- (B) Govinda II
- (C) Krishna II
- (D) Kakka II

26. Who completed the construction of Qutb Minar?

- (A) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- (B) Iltutmish
- (C) Raziya Sultana
- (D) Firoz Shah Tughluq

27. Timur's invasion took place in the year

- (A) 1398 AD
- (B) 1598 AD
- (C) 1739 AD
- (D) 1761 AD

28. Who among the following introduced the market control policy during the Sultanate rule in India?

- (A) Iltutmish
- (B) Firoz Shah Tughluq
- (C) Ala-ud-din Khilji
- (D) Ibrahim Lodi

29. Who was the author of *Kitab-ul-Hind*?

- (A) Isami
- (B) Ibn Batutah
- (C) Al-Biruni
- (D) Utbi

30. The commonly used silver coin of the Turko-Afghans was the

- (A) Jital
- (B) Dam
- (C) Dinar
- (D) Tanka

31. The *iqta* system means

- (A) the grant or revenue from a territory
- (B) crown lands
- (C) State's share of 1/5th of the spoils of war
- (D) law of primogeniture

32. What was the official language of the Sultanate?

- (A) Persian
- (B) Urdu
- (C) Arabic
- (D) Hindi

33. The Muslim general who campaigned deep into South India going as far as Kanyakumari is
- (A) Ala-ud-din Khilji
 - (B) Malik Kafur
 - (C) Muhammad ibn-Kasim
 - (D) Jauna Khan
34. Dohas are
- (A) the religious teachings of Sufis
 - (B) the Muslim devotees who emphasized personal devotion of man to god through love
 - (C) a group of merchants
 - (D) couplets which Kabir composed and by which he taught his followers
35. The word Sikh means
- (A) single
 - (B) devotee
 - (C) disciple
 - (D) fighter
36. The name of the last Sikh Guru is
- (A) Guru Amardas
 - (B) Guru Teg Bahadur
 - (C) Guru Govind Singh
 - (D) Guru Har Govind
37. Ibn Batutah compiled his memoirs and named it
- (A) *Travel in India*
 - (B) *Mukujul Jabab*
 - (C) *Rehla*
 - (D) *Tughluqnamah*
38. When did the Arabs invade Sindh?
- (A) 710 AD
 - (B) 712 AD
 - (C) 714 AD
 - (D) 716 AD
39. Mihr-un-nisa is popularly known as
- (A) Nur Jahan
 - (B) Mumtaz
 - (C) Hamida Banu
 - (D) Gulbadan Begam
40. Captain Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe visited India during the reign of the Mughal emperor
- (A) Akbar
 - (B) Jahangir
 - (C) Shah Jahan
 - (D) Aurangzeb

41. Tulsi Das was the author of
- Sursagar*
 - Ramcharit Manas*
 - Padmavat*
 - Ram Navami*
42. Who discontinued the policy of *Jharokha-Darshan*?
- Akbar
 - Jahangir
 - Shah Jahan
 - Aurangzeb
43. Which is the name of the Memoirs of Jahangir?
- Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*
 - Iqbalnama-i-Jahangiri*
 - Tarikh-i-Jahangiri*
 - Masir-i-Jahangiri*
44. The mother of Shivaji was
- Jija Bai
 - Putali Bai
 - Ramabai
 - Meera Bai
45. The First Battle of Panipat (1526) was fought between
- Babur and Ibrahim Lodi
 - Akbar and Hemu
 - Akbar and Rana Pratap Singh
 - Humayun and Sher Shah
46. The original name of Sher Shah was
- Farid
 - Salim
 - Karim
 - Abdul
47. The distinguishing feature of the reign of Shah Jahan was
- economic prosperity
 - the loss of Qandahar
 - the Deccan conquest
 - the development of architecture
48. Pietra Dura means
- decorating walls with miniature paintings
 - decorating walls with floral designs made of semiprecious stones
 - construction of buildings with glazed tiles
 - Indo-Muslim architecture

49. Nadir Shah, who invaded India in 1739, came from
- (A) Persia
 - (B) Afghanistan
 - (C) Central Asia
 - (D) Iraq
50. The Third Battle of Panipat was fought between
- (A) the Marathas and the Afghans
 - (B) the Mughals and the Marathas
 - (C) the Marathas and the British
 - (D) the British and the Afghans
51. Who wrote the couplet? "If there is a paradise on earth, it is this, it is this, none but this."
- (A) Amir Khusrau
 - (B) Abul Fazl
 - (C) Birbal
 - (D) Nizam-ud-din Aulia
52. The English East India Company acquired the Dewani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa by
- (A) the Treaty of Allahabad, 1765
 - (B) the Treaty of Sagauli, 1816
 - (C) the Treaty of Seringapatam, 1792
 - (D) the Treaty of Bassein, 1802
53. The Third Anglo-Mysore War took place between English East India Company and Tipu Sultan during the period of Governor-General
- (A) Lord William Bentinck
 - (B) Lord Cornwallis
 - (C) Lord Wellesley
 - (D) Lord Hastings
54. Which of the following Mughal rulers died at Rangoon in 1862?
- (A) Aurangzeb
 - (B) Jahandar Shah
 - (C) Bahadur Shah I
 - (D) Bahadur Shah II
55. The book *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India* was written by
- (A) M. N. Roy
 - (B) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - (C) C. Gopalachari
 - (D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
56. Which Act was created in British India by the Supreme Court?
- (A) Regulating Act of 1773
 - (B) Pitt's India Act of 1784
 - (C) Charter Act of 1813
 - (D) Charter Act of 1833

57. The most important French Settlement in Bengal was

- (A) Hugli
- (B) Chinsura
- (C) Chandernagar
- (D) Kasimbazar

58. Who abolished dual government in Bengal?

- (A) Sir John Shore
- (B) Warren Hastings
- (C) Lord Hastings
- (D) Lord Cornwallis

59. Non-Intervention Policy was followed by

- (A) Lord Lytton
- (B) Lord Auckland
- (C) Lord Lawrence
- (D) Sir John Shore

60. Who among the following has been popularly known as 'Frontier Gandhi'?

- (A) M. K. Gandhi
- (B) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- (C) Indira Gandhi
- (D) Firoz Gandhi

61. The play *Neel Darpan* deals with which of the following subjects?

- (A) Poetry of 19th century
- (B) The miserable condition of industrial labourers
- (C) Plight of indigo plantation workers
- (D) Plight of cotton cultivators

62. The leader of the Young Bengal Movement was

- (A) Henry Vivian Derozio
- (B) Dwarkanath Tagore
- (C) William Jones
- (D) Raja Rammohan Roy

63. Where did Swami Vivekananda attend the World Parliament of Religions?

- (A) Chicago
- (B) New York
- (C) Washington
- (D) Boston

64. The first Indian National Congress consisted of

- (A) 90 delegates
- (B) 89 delegates
- (C) 72 delegates
- (D) 76 delegates

65. "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it." Who said this?

- (A) B. G. Tilak
- (B) Annie Besant
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi
- (D) Subhash Chandra Bose

66. The Widow Remarriage Act was passed in the year

- (A) 1856
- (B) 1756
- (C) 1865
- (D) 1872

67. The first martyr of Sepoy Mutiny (1857) was

- (A) Mangal Pandey
- (B) Nana Sahib
- (C) Bhagat Singh
- (D) Maniram Dewan

68. Who started the Aligarh Movement?

- (A) Aga Khan
- (B) Salimulla Khan
- (C) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- (D) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

69. The period from 1813 to 1858 is known as

- (A) the policy of subordinate isolation
- (B) the policy of ring fence
- (C) the policy of subordinate union
- (D) the policy of equal federation

70. Who repealed the Vernacular Press Act?

- (A) Lord Ripon
- (B) Lord Lytton
- (C) Lord Curzon
- (D) Lord Canning

71. Who was the first Indian to join the Civil Service in 1863?

- (A) Surendra Nath Banerjee
- (B) Romesh Chandra Dutta
- (C) Satyendranath Tagore
- (D) Biharilal Gupta

72. In which Session, Indian National Congress was divided into moderates and extremists?

- (A) Surat Session, 1907
- (B) Lucknow Session, 1916
- (C) Nagpur Session, 1920

(D) Lahore Session, 1929

73. Which of the following granted 'separate electorate' to Indian Muslims?

- (A) Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909
- (B) Charter Act of 1833
- (C) Muslim League in 1906
- (D) Government of India Act, 1935

74. When was the first jute mill established?

- (A) 1856
- (B) 1855
- (C) 1854
- (D) 1888

75. Who among the following struggled for upliftment of Harijans?

- (A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (B) Mahatma Gandhi
- (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (D) Tyagaraj

76. Who was the first female Chairman of Indian National Congress?

- (A) Aruna Asaf Ali
- (B) Sarojini Naidu
- (C) Annie Besant
- (D) Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur

77. J. K. Bethune is associated with

- (A) theosophical society
- (B) women's education
- (C) spread of English education
- (D) widow remarriage

78. Who came to be known as the 'Grand Old Man of India'?

- (A) Justice Ranade
- (B) Mahatma Gandhi
- (C) Rabindranath Tagore
- (D) Dadabhai Naoroji

79. Gandhiji was associated with the peasant movement of
- (A) Bardoli
 - (B) Champaran
 - (C) Bengal
 - (D) Chauri Chaura
80. Who was the President of the Swaraj Party?
- (A) C. R. Das
 - (B) Motilal Nehru
 - (C) Vallabhbhai Patel
 - (D) Madan Mohan Malviya
81. Quit India Resolution was adopted on
- (A) 8th August, 1942
 - (B) 9th August, 1942
 - (C) 24th October, 1945
 - (D) 15th August, 1947
82. Who said, "Give me blood, I will give you freedom."?
- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (B) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (C) B. G. Tilak
 - (D) Subhash Chandra Bose
83. Simon Commission visited India in the year
- (A) 1926
 - (B) 1927
 - (C) 1929
 - (D) 1930
84. The 'Inquilab Zindabad' slogan was given by
- (A) Chandra Sekhar Azad
 - (B) Subhash Chandra Bose
 - (C) Bhagat Singh
 - (D) Iqbal
85. Who wrote *Hind Swaraj*?
- (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - (B) Vinoba Bhave
 - (C) Chandra Sekhar Azad
 - (D) M. K. Gandhi
86. Which of the following does not match?
- (A) 1930—Dandi March
 - (B) 1940—Resolution of Pakistan
 - (C) 1938—Individual Satyagraha
 - (D) 1942—Quit India Movement

87. Who was the Prime Minister of England when India got independence?

- (A) Earl Mountbatten
- (B) Winston Churchill
- (C) Lord Irwin
- (D) Lord Atlee

88. Where in 1943 was the Azad Hind Fauz organized?

- (A) Mandalay
- (B) Singapore
- (C) Midnapur
- (D) Kuala Lumpur

89. The resolution of Purna Swaraj was adopted in

- (A) Lahore Session, 1929
- (B) Calcutta Session, 1933
- (C) Lucknow Session, 1936
- (D) Tripuri Session, 1939

90. Where did the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre occur?

- (A) Jalandhar
- (B) Amritsar
- (C) Ludhiana
- (D) Hoshiarpur

91. Who among the following was not a member of the Cabinet Mission?

- (A) P. Lawrence
- (B) Anthony Eden
- (C) Stafford Cripps
- (D) A. V. Alexander

92. Who said, 'India is not one but two nations'?

- (A) Mohammad Iqbal
- (B) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- (C) Syed Ahmed Khan
- (D) Maulana Abul Kalam

93. Who among the following was known as the 'Iron Man of India'?

- (A) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (B) B. G. Tilak
- (C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (D) Dadabhai Naoroji

94. When was the Non-Cooperation Movement suspended?

- (A) 1920
- (B) 1922
- (C) 1930
- (D) 1942

95. Rabindranath Tagore gave up his Knighthood because of

- (A) Jallianwala Bagh tragedy
- (B) brutal suppression of Civil Disobedience Movement
- (C) execution of Bhagat Singh
- (D) Chauri Chaura incident

96. The Poona Pact aimed at

- (A) Hindu-Muslim unity
- (B) representation of lower castes
- (C) privileges of the princes
- (D) review of the working of dyarchy

97. Who was not related to Home Rule Movement?

- (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (B) Annie Besant
- (C) Jinnah
- (D) Arunadale

98. After leaving the Congress, Subhash Chandra Bose organized the Forward Bloc in

- (A) 1936
- (B) 1937
- (C) 1939
- (D) 1941

99. From where did the Quit India Movement begin?

- (A) Nagpur
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Calcutta
- (D) Bombay

100. Who formed the interim government in 1946?

- (A) Lord Wavell
- (B) Lord Mountbatten
- (C) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- (D) Clement Atlee