

Sr. No.

ENTRANCE TEST-2023

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

HISTORY

Question Booklet Series

A

Total Questions : 60

Time Allowed : 70 Minutes

Roll No. :

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Instructions for Candidates :

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2. OMR Answer Sheet has an Original Copy and a Candidate's Copy glued beneath it at the top. While making entries in the Original Copy, candidate should ensure that the two copies are aligned properly so that the entries made in the Original Copy against each item are exactly copied in the Candidate's Copy.
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7. There will be '**Negative Marking**' for wrong answers. Each wrong answer will lead to the deduction of 0.25 marks from the total score of the candidate.
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10. Calculators and mobiles shall not be permitted inside the examination hall.
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13. Ensure that your OMR Answer Sheet has been signed by the Invigilator and the candidate himself/herself.
14. At the end of the examination, hand over the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator who will first tear off the original OMR sheet in presence of the Candidate and hand over the Candidate's Copy to the candidate.

1. *Microliths* were extensively used during:
 - (A) Paleolithic Age
 - (B) Neolithic Age
 - (C) Mesolithic Age
 - (D) Chalcolithic Age
2. The Aryan Invasion Theory of the decline of Harappan civilization was elaborated by:
 - (A) P.V. Kane
 - (B) George Dales
 - (C) B.B. Lal
 - (D) Mortimer Wheeler
3. Which of the following is a scientific technique in Archeology?
 - (A) Carbon 14 Dating
 - (B) Thermoluminescence
 - (C) Potassium Argon dating
 - (D) All the above
4. The Rig Veda is a collection of _____suktas.
 - (A) 1028
 - (B) 1055
 - (C) 1066
 - (D) 1030
5. Magadha's political success is generally attributed to its:
 - (A) Favorable geographical location
 - (B) Monopoly over iron ore mines
 - (C) Resourceful rulers and advantages of fertile soil
 - (D) All the above
6. In Buddhism, the *Sanga* was not open to:
 - (A) Pregnant Women
 - (B) Rebellious Women
 - (C) Mothers of unweaned children
 - (D) All the above
7. Consider the following statements about Ashoka's inscriptions:
 - I. They mostly contain explanations of dhamma and the King's efforts to propagate it
 - II. Some of the inscriptions directly indicate Ashoka's allegiance to Buddha's teachings
 - III. Most of them are in the Prakrit language and Brahmi script

Which of the above given statements is / are correct?

 - (A) Only statement I is correct
 - (B) Only statement II is correct
 - (C) Both statement I & II are correct
 - (D) All the statements are correct
8. Who among the following has used the World Systems Theory framework to explain the nature and structure of Mauryan Empire?
 - (A) Romila Thapar
 - (B) R.S. Sharma
 - (C) Gerard Fussman
 - (D) Haraprasad Shastri
9. The origin of the Kushanas is traced to:
 - (A) Yueh Chi tribe
 - (B) Sakas
 - (C) Persians
 - (D) Mongols
10. Allahabad Pillar inscription prominently mentions the achievements of:
 - (A) Chandragupta
 - (B) Samudragupta
 - (C) Ghatotkacha
 - (D) Kachagupta

11. Which of the following is correctly matched?
- (A) Buddhacharita—Varahamihira
 (B) Harshacharita—Banabhatta
 (C) Nilmata Purana—Kalhana
 (D) Brihatsamita—Ashvaghosha
12. District officers during the era of the Gupta dynasty were called:
- (A) Dandnayaka
 (B) Vishyapatis
 (C) Mahapratihara
 (D) Sandhivigrahika
13. Babur conquered Kabul in:
- (A) 1501
 (B) 1503
 (C) 1504
 (D) 1505
14. Which one was Not invited by Akbar to discuss religious matters:
- (A) Father Monserrate
 (B) Maharaji Rana
 (C) Hira Vijay Suri
 (D) Kavindrachariya Saraswati
15. Sambaji was arrested by Mughal forces from:
- (A) Pandu
 (B) Purundhar
 (C) Sangrameshwar
 (D) Sholapur
16. The *Great Firm Theory* was propounded by:
- (A) Muzaffar Alam
 (B) C.A. Bayle
 (C) Karen Leonard
 (D) J. F. Richards
17. The author of *Humayun Nama* is:
- (A) Haji Begum
 (B) Gulbadhan Begum
 (C) Salima Begum
 (D) Mahum Anga
18. The followers of Sant Dnyeshwar were called:
- (A) Nath Panthis
 (B) Varakaris
 (C) Siddhas
 (D) Adviatas
19. Miyan Mir belongs to which Silsila?
- (A) Chishtiya
 (B) Suhurwardi
 (C) Qadriya
 (D) Shattari
20. Which one is Not a work of Amir Khusru?
- (A) Khaza-in-ul-Futuh
 (B) Nuhsipr
 (C) Qiran-us-Sadiyan
 (D) Taj-ul-Masir
21. Iltutmish did Not conquer:
- (A) Laknuati
 (B) Mandu
 (C) Parenda
 (D) Ranthambor
22. Diwan-i-Insha was the department of:
- (A) Revenue
 (B) Defense
 (C) Royal workshop
 (D) Correspondence

23. During Timur's invasion the ruler of Delhi was:
- Feroz Shah Tughluq
 - Sultan Mehmood
 - Nasir-u-Din Mehmood
 - Murad Shah
24. Which one was Not a land type in Mughal India?
- Polaj
 - Paruti
 - Kankut
 - Chachar
25. The Ist Carnatic War ended with the:
- Treaty of St. Thomas
 - Treaty of Paris
 - Treaty of Aix-La-Chappelle
 - Treaty of Pondicherry
26. Who gave the account of "Black hole tragedy"?
- John Holwell
 - John Surman
 - William Hamilton
 - Robert Clive
27. With regard to the Revolt of 1857, who among the following describes it as, "The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was not one movement...it was many"?
- R.C. Majumdar
 - S.N. Sen
 - C.A. Bayly
 - V.D. Savarkar
28. The prominent Extremist leader who organised the "Indian League of America" was:
- Bipan Chandra Pal
 - Lala Lajpat Rai
 - B. G. Tilak
 - Aurobindo Ghosh
29. Sir Stafford Cripps announced his proposals in the form of a Draft Declaration on:
- 24 March 1942
 - 30 March 1942
 - 05 April 1942
 - 15 April 1942
30. Name the Chairman of the Boundary Commission who defined the boundary between India and Pakistan:
- Mr. Durana
 - Mr. Cyril Radcliffe
 - H.V. Hodson
 - Lord Pethic Lawrence
31. *Kamaraj Plan* was executed by J. L. Nehru in order to ease out Morarji Desai from the mainstream in:
- August 1963
 - August 1964
 - February 1965
 - February 1966
32. The Muslim League had given the call for "Direct Action" day on:
- 14 August 1946
 - 15 August 1946
 - 16 August 1946
 - 17 August 1946
33. Indian Opium was exported to China to get:
- Silk
 - Raw Cotton
 - Tea
 - Chemical Dyes

34. Thomas Babington Macaulay issued his famous Minute on Indian Education on:
- (A) 2 February 1835
 (B) 6 February 1835
 (C) 8 February 1835
 (D) 9 February 1835
35. Who among the following is regarded as the father of Indian Nationalism?
- (A) Dada Bhai Naoroji
 (B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 (C) C. R. Das
 (D) G. K. Gokhale
36. Who authored the classical work "Satyarth Prakash"?
- (A) Dada Bhai Naoroji
 (B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 (C) Swami Vivekanand
 (D) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
37. The Neolithic site of Burzahom was first excavated by:
- (A) T. N. Khazanchi
 (B) H. De Terra and Petterson
 (C) B. M. Pande
 (D) R. K. Pant
38. Samayamatrka is the work of:
- (A) Bilhana
 (B) Somadeva
 (C) Ksemendra
 (D) Kalhana
39. The King Samkaravarman was the son of:
- (A) Avantivarman
 (B) Durlabhavardhana
 (C) Kanishka
 (D) Dida
40. The dominant religious tradition of Kashmir before the introduction of Buddhism was:
- (A) Naga
 (B) Islam
 (C) Jainism
 (D) Sikhism
41. Which one is Not correct?
- (A) Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin built tomb of Madani
 (B) Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin completed construction of Jamia Masjid Srinagar
 (C) Khan Kuh-i-Mualla was built during Alau-din's reign
 (D) Sultan Hassan Shah built palace at Didmar
42. Ghazi Chak became ruler in:
- (A) 1552
 (B) 1561
 (C) 1563
 (D) 1570
43. Which one was Not a Mughal governor of Kashmir?
- (A) Mirza Yusuf Khan Rizvi
 (B) Zaffar Khan
 (C) Mir Hazar Khan
 (D) Hafizullah Khan
44. Basant Bagh was built by:
- (A) Diwan Moti Ram
 (B) Prince Sher Shah
 (C) Colonel Mehan Singh
 (D) Diwan Kripa Ram

45. *Tambol* according to A. Wingate was:
- A tax levied at the time of marriages in rulers family.
 - A part of revenue extracted by officials as their own share.
 - A tax for the maintenance of temples.
 - A tax for the maintenance of priests.
46. Who described the position of the people in the Kashmir Valley as worse than that of the Third Estate in France before French Revolution?
- St. Oliver John
 - Henry Lawrence
 - Andrew Wingate
 - Walter R. Lawrence
47. The first General Secretary of All Jammu and Kashmir Praja Parishad party was:
- Lala Roop Chand Nanda
 - Balraj Madhok
 - Hari Wazir
 - Prem Nath Dogra
48. The All Jammu and Kashmir Kisan Mazdoor Conference held its historic Kabamarag Congress in:
- 1945
 - 1946
 - 1947
 - 1948
49. Which of the following is Not correctly matched?
- Leonardo da Vinci —————The Last Supper
 - Michelangelo—————The Last Judgement
 - Raphael —————Virgin of the Rocks
 - Donatello—————David
50. 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' was the slogan of:
- American Revolution
 - French Revolution
 - Chinese Revolution
 - Russian Revolution
51. The Reformation Movement was:
- A movement to reform and rebirthing the art and literature of the 16th century
 - It was a revolt against the institution of Catholic Church
 - It was the rise of the Church's control over Rome
 - It was a revolt against King Henry VIII
52. The American war of Independence was fought from ___to___:
- 1775-1784
 - 1777-1783
 - 1775-1783
 - 1770-1780
53. When did World War-I start?
- July 28, 1914
 - July 28, 1915
 - July 25, 1916
 - July 24, 1913
54. National Socialist German Workers Party was founded by:
- Bismarck
 - Hitler
 - Mussolini
 - Hindenburg

55. Which ideology was popularized during the Russian revolution?
- (A) Fascism
 - (B) Marxism
 - (C) Capitalism
 - (D) Liberalism
56. What was the ultimate cause of the Second World War?
- (A) Invasion of Prussia
 - (B) Invasion of Austria
 - (C) Invasion of Poland
 - (D) Invasion of Italy
57. The main objective of the Non-Aligned Movement was:
- (A) To keep the newly independent nations of Asia and Africa away from the rivalry of superpowers
 - (B) To oppose Colonialism
 - (C) To advocate the sovereign equality of all States
 - (D) All of the above
58. Who among the following was Not the part of the Yalta Agreement, 1945?
- (A) Winston Churchill
 - (B) Franklin Roosevelt
 - (C) Joseph Stalin
 - (D) Harry Truman
59. Which of the following is Not correctly matched?
- (A) Marshall Plan_____1940
 - (B) Warsaw Pact _____1955
 - (C) North Atlantic Treaty_____1949
 - (D) Helsinki Accords_____1975
60. Which of the following contributed to the Industrial Revolution in England?
- (A) Development of Scientific agriculture and Enclosure Movement
 - (B) Extensive trade network
 - (C) Political stability
 - (D) All the above

ROUGH WORK

6

Sr. No.031

ENTRANCE TEST-2020

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

HISTORY

Total Questions : 60
Time Allowed : 70 Minutes

Question Booklet Series **C**

Roll No. :

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1. The Congress-Khilafat Party was formed by :
 - (A) C. R. Das and Moti Lal Nehru
 - (B) Vallabhai Patel and Moti Lal Nehru
 - (C) Rajendra Prasad and C. R. Das
 - (D) Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and M. R. Jayakar
2. The Cabinet Delegation consisted of :
 - (A) Lord Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Alexander
 - (B) Lord Wavell, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Alexander
 - (C) Lord Wavell, Lord Pethick Lawrence and Mr. Alexander
 - (D) Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Wavell and Lord Pethick Lawrence
3. With reference to "Rammohan Roy", select the **incorrect** statement :
 - (A) Rammohan Roy represented a synthesis of the thought of East and West
 - (B) In 1809 he wrote in Persian his famous work *Gift to Monotheists*
 - (C) He started the Atmiya Sabha
 - (D) In 1830 he established a Vedanta College
4. Who among the following authored '*English Debt to India*' ?
 - (A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - (B) P. C. Ray
 - (C) Dada Bhai Naoroji
 - (D) D. E. Wacha
5. Which of the following documents of British education policy in India is considered as the Magna Carta of English education in India ?
 - (A) Hunter Commission
 - (B) Raleigh Commission
 - (C) Wood's Dispatch
 - (D) Radhakrishnan Commission
6. The book '*Annihilation of Caste*' has been authored by :
 - (A) B. K. Ghosh
 - (B) B. C. Pal
 - (C) B. R. Ambedkar
 - (D) B. R. Chandra
7. The archaeological site of *Gofkral* has been excavated by :
 - (A) K. D. Banerji and A. K. Sharma
 - (B) S. S. Saar
 - (C) S. P. Gupta
 - (D) R. K. Pant
8. The famous towns of *Lokapunya* was established by :
 - (A) Avantivarman
 - (B) Parvarasena-II
 - (C) Jayapida
 - (D) Lalitaditya
9. Which of the following statements is **not** true about Avantivarman ?
 - (A) Avantivarman's accession took place in 855-56 AD
 - (B) He founded the city of Avantipura
 - (C) He patronized Muktakana
 - (D) He waged a number of wars to regain control over territories which his predecessors had lost
10. Didda was the grand-daughter of King :
 - (A) Simharaja
 - (B) Bhima Sahi
 - (C) Kshemendra
 - (D) Uchchala
11. *Zari Hubub* was :
 - (A) Marriage Tax
 - (B) Religious Tax
 - (C) Grain Tax
 - (D) Tax on Cattle

12. Who among the following Sikh Governors closed the Jamia Masjid Srinagar to public prayers ?
- (A) Dewan Chand
(B) Dewan Moti Ram
(C) Dewan Kripa Ram
(D) Maan Singh
13. Mulla Nadir and Mulla Fathi were in the court of :
- (A) Zainul-ul-Abidin
(B) Ali Shah
(C) Sultan Sikandar
(D) Hassan Shah
14. With reference to Sultan Shah Mir, select the **incorrect** statement :
- (A) He came to Kashmir during the reign of Suhadeva
(B) He helped Rinchina in his struggle against Ramacandra
(C) He ascended the throne of Kashmir in 1339
(D) He made Persian as court language
15. Who was the first British Resident in Kashmir ?
- (A) St. Oliver John
(B) Col. Nisbet
(C) F. Younghusband
(D) Walter Lawrence
16. Which of the following was **not** the member of Glancy Commission ?
- (A) P. N. Bazaz
(B) S. M. Abdullaha
(C) Gh. Ahmad Ashai
(D) Chaudhri Ghulam Abbass
17. The Big Landed Estates Abolition Act was enacted in:
- (A) 1947
(B) 1948
(C) 1949
(D) 1950
18. Who among the following was the first Land Settlement Commissioner of Kashmir ?
- (A) Wingate
(B) Walter Lawrence
(C) Robert Clark
(D) Tyndale Biscoe
19. Who is the author of the Book '*The Divine Comedy*' ?
- (A) Dante
(B) Francisco Petrich
(C) Giovanni Boccaccio
(D) None of the above
20. The *Hundred Years' War* (1337-1453) was between :
- (A) England and Germany
(B) England and Italy
(C) England and France
(D) England and America
21. The archetypal masterpiece of the Italian Renaissance is *Mona Lisa* by :
- (A) Henis Dalvin
(B) Michelangelo Buonarroti
(C) Raphael Santi
(D) Leonardo da Vinci

22. The war of American Independence ended with the settlement of Paris Pact in :
- (A) 1783
(B) 1785
(C) 1789
(D) 1787
23. The Scottish economist Adam Smith wrote *The Wealth of Nations* in :
- (A) 1775
(B) 1750
(C) 1776
(D) 1700
24. The immediate cause of the World War I was the assassination of Prince Ferdinand on 28 June 1914 at :
- (A) Sarajevo
(B) Cuba
(C) Serbia
(D) Panama
25. "State first and everything later" was the slogan of :
- (A) Adolf Hitler (Germany)
(B) Benito Mussolini (Italy)
(C) Joseph Stalin (Soviet Union)
(D) Kim IL Sung (North Korea)
26. On December 7, 1941, the American naval base of Pearl Harbour in Philippines was attacked by :
- (A) Germany
(B) Italy
(C) Soviet Union
(D) Japan
27. Which among the following member countries constituted the Security Council of UNO ?
- (A) The United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France & Italy
(B) The United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, Japan & China
(C) The United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, Germany & China
(D) The United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France & China
28. The origin of the Non-Aligned Movement is traced to the international conference held in 1955 at :
- (A) Sri Lanka
(B) China
(C) Indonesia
(D) Burma
29. On 1 October, 1949, the Communist Party of China came to power under the leadership of :
- (A) Mao Tse-Tung
(B) Sun Yat Sen
(C) Chiang Kai Shek
(D) None of them
30. In 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) was formed for defence against :
- (A) China
(B) Soviet Union
(C) Non-Aligned Countries
(D) Germany
31. The Rig Veda Samhita is a collection of :
- (A) 1025 hymns (Suktas)
(B) 1027 hymns (Suktas)
(C) 1028 hymns (Suktas)
(D) 1029 hymns (Suktas)

32. The Veda which contains reference to music is :
 (A) Rigveda
 (B) Yajurveda
 (C) Samaveda
 (D) Atharvaveda
33. Which of the following was not a Palaeolithic tool ?
 (A) Chopping tool
 (B) Cleavers
 (C) Pebble hand-axe
 (D) Quartz blade
34. Match List-I with List-II and select the answer from the codes given below :
- | List-I | | List-II | |
|-----------------|--|-------------|--|
| Site | | Location | |
| (1) Mohenjodaro | | I. Indus | |
| (2) Rupar | | II. Ghagger | |
| (3) Kalibangan | | III. Sutlej | |
| (4) Harappa | | IV. Ravi | |
- Codes :
- | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) IV | III | II | I |
| (B) III | IV | I | II |
| (C) I | III | II | IV |
| (D) I | II | III | IV |
35. Magadha had its capital initially at :
 (A) Rajagriha
 (B) Champa
 (C) Kosala
 (D) Varuna
36. Buddha gave his first sermon in a deer park at :
 (A) Lakhijopir
 (B) Ujjain
 (C) Ahichchhatra
 (D) Benaras
37. Which of the following is **not** correctly matched ?
 (A) Bhaga Land tax
 (B) DevanamapiyaPiyadassi Ashoka
 (C) Kshetrika Tenant
 (D) Shulka Duties on imported and exported goods
38. Which of the following statement is **not** correct about Ashoka ?
 (A) The name of Ashoka occurs in copies of Minor Rock Edict-I
 (B) He replaced *Bherighosha* with *Dhammaghosha*
 (C) He appointed a class of officials known as the *Rajukas*
 (D) He disbanded huge army immediately after the Kalinga war
39. Match List-I with List-II and select the answer from the codes given below :
- | List-I | | List-II | |
|------------------|--|---------------|--|
| Ruler | | Dynasty | |
| (1) Milinda | | I. Indo-Greek | |
| (2) Rudraman-I | | II. Shaka | |
| (3) Gondophernes | | III. Partian | |
| (4) Kanishka | | IV. Kushan | |
- Codes :
- | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) I | IV | II | III |
| (B) IV | II | III | I |
| (C) I | II | III | IV |
| (D) I | III | II | IV |
40. The Gupta empire was divided into provinces known as :
 (A) Bhuktis
 (B) Vishayas
 (C) Pathaka
 (D) Petha

41. The office of Akshapatal-adhikrita under Guptas was :
- Keeper of horses
 - Keeper of royal records
 - Keeper of land records
 - Keeper of temple records
42. Which of the following statement is **not** correct ?
- Banabhata* was the court poet of *Harshavardhana*
 - Harshavardhana* was the author of *Ratnavali*
 - He was defeated by *Pulaksen-II*
 - Fa-hien visited India during the time of *Harshavardhana*
43. The Second Battle of Tarain was fought between :
- Mahmud Ghazni and Anand Pal
 - Muhammad Ghori and Jaichandra
 - Muhammad Ghori and Prithviraj
 - Mahmud Ghazni and Prithviraj
44. After the death of Qutb-ud-Din Aibak, Ali Mardan Khan had declared himself the king of :
- Bengal and Bihar
 - Multan
 - Punjab
 - Ajmer
45. With reference to Delhi Sultanate, who among the following created the institution of "Dwan-i-Amir-Kohi" ?
- Ghazan Khan
 - Muhammad Tughlaq
 - Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
 - Alauddin Khalji
46. The Moroccan traveller, *Ibn Battuta* came to Delhi in the year :
- 1332
 - 1333
 - 1334
 - 1335
47. The First Battle of Panipat was fought on :
- 05 April 1526
 - 10 April 1526
 - 15 April 1526
 - 20 April 1526
48. Who wrote the book *Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh* ?
- Muhammad Arif Qandhari
 - Khafi Khan
 - Abdul Qadir Badauni
 - Abdul Hamid Lahori
49. The religious philosophy of *Din-i-Illahi* was introduced by Akbar in the year :
- 1587
 - 1582
 - 1583
 - 1588
50. The *Zabti* system is associated with :
- Raja Todar Mal
 - Mirza Aziz Khan
 - Raja Man Singh
 - Bairam Khan
51. With reference to Sufism, select the **incorrect** statement :
- The Sufi orders are broadly divided into two: *Ba-shara* and *Be-shara*
 - The Sufi saints made themselves popular by adopting musical recitations called *Sama*
 - Nizamuddin Auliya adopted yogic breathing exercises
 - During the Sultanate period the Sufis were divided into 14 orders or *Silsilahs*
52. The *Quwwat-ul-Islam* mosque and its grand minaret was built by :
- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
 - Alauddin Khalji
 - Qutbuddin
 - Balban

53. Akbar's mausoleum at *Sikandra* was built by :
- (A) Jahangir
(B) Shah Jahan
(C) Aurangzeb
(D) Shah Alam
54. Mira the famous Bhakti saint of 16th century is known for many *Bhajans* she had composed in praise of :
- (A) Lord Shiva
(B) Lord Brahma
(C) Lord Ram
(D) Lord Krishna
55. With reference to "Subsidiary Alliance", select the **incorrect** statement :
- (A) The ruler of the allying Indian state was compelled to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within his territory
(B) The Indian ruler would agree to the posting of a British Resident at his court
(C) The Indian ruler would not employ any European in his service without the approval of the British
(D) Lord Wellesley signed Subsidiary Alliance with the Nizam of Hyderabad in 1805
56. The state of Satara was annexed through the Doctrine of Lapse in the year :
- (A) 1847
(B) 1848
(C) 1849
(D) 1850
57. With reference to revolt of 1857, which of the following is **not** correctly matched ?
- | Leader | Place of Resistance |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Begum Hazrat Mahal | Lucknow |
| (B) Maulvi Ahmadullah | Awadh |
| (C) Nana Saheb | Kanpur |
| (D) Kunwar Singh | Delhi |
58. The 'Safety Valve Theory' has been referred to in the context of :
- (A) Congress League Pact
(B) Foundation of Indian National Congress
(C) Surat Split
(D) Montague Chelmsford Reforms
59. Gandhiji in his first great experiment in Satyagraha at Champaran was accompanied by :
- (A) J. B. Kripalani
(B) Moti Lal Nehru
(C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(D) G. K. Gokhale
60. With reference to Act of 1935, which of the following statements is **not** correct ?
- (A) The Act provided for the establishment of an All India Federation
(B) It introduced Provincial Autonomy
(C) A three-fold division of subjects were made, Federal, Provincial and Concurrent
(D) It introduced Dyarchy in the provinces

1. Epigraphy is the study of :
 (A) Ancient inscriptions
 (B) Palm leaf manuscripts
 (C) Numismatics
 (D) None of the above
2. Hunting-gathering was not the main subsistence economy of :
 (A) Palaeolithic Age
 (B) Mesolithic Age
 (C) Indus Valley Age
 (D) None of the above
3. Kalibangan - a Harappan site- is located in :
 (A) Gujarat
 (B) Rajasthan
 (C) Haryana
 (D) Maharashtra
4. Among other things, the Vedic period was representative of :
 (A) Ivory icons of Rudra
 (B) Ivory icons of Lakshmi
 (C) Hand written texts of Rig Veda
 (D) Spread of cattle rearing
5. Buddha was successfully able to preach in which language ?
 (A) Sanskrit
 (B) Prakrit
 (C) Pali
 (D) Kharoshti
6. Kharoshti was used for the first time on the bilingual coins by :
 (A) Mauryans
 (B) Kushans
 (C) Indo-Greeks
 (D) Guptas
7. In India the cultural impact of the Kushans was dominant in the area between :
 (A) Indus to Ganges
 (B) Ganges to Brahmaputra
 (C) Indus to Brahmaputra
 (D) Ganges to Narmada
8. The Lion Capital at Sarnath, the emblem adopted by the modern Republic of India, was built in the times of :
 (A) Ashoka
 (B) Chandragupta I
 (C) Chandragupta II
 (D) Prithvi Raj
9. Asvamedha or horse sacrifice was reintroduced as a cultural aspect by which Gupta king ?
 (A) Samudragupta
 (B) Chandragupta
 (C) Ramagupta
 (D) None of the above
10. Which of the following can be attributed to King Harshavardhana ?
 (A) A man of noble impulses
 (B) A brave military leader
 (C) A great ruler
 (D) All of the above
11. The first largest university that taught a large range of subjects in Ancient India was located at :
 (A) Charsada
 (B) Patliputra
 (C) Kanauj
 (D) Nalanda
12. The three leading kingdoms Rashtrakutas, Palas and Pratiharas were respectively from :
 (A) Deccan, Bengal/Bihar and Rajasthan
 (B) Deccan, Rajasthan and Bengal/Bihar
 (C) Rajasthan, Bengal/Bihar and Deccan
 (D) Rajasthan, Deccan and Bengal/Bihar
13. Vijayanagara, a strong Hindu state in the South fell to its neighbours in :
 (A) 1564-65
 (B) 1465-66
 (C) 1470-71
 (D) 1570-71

14. *Kitab-ul-Hind* was authored by :
- Babur
 - Feroz Tughluq
 - Al Beruni
 - None of the above
15. Who among the Delhi Sultans raised agricultural taxes from 20 to 50%, and cut salaries of officials, scholars and poets ?
- Alaudin Khalji
 - Iltutmish
 - Balban
 - Mohammad Tughlaq
16. *Futuh-i Firoz Shahi*, a memoir of Firoz Tughluq records that 'the king reduced extreme forms of torture and eliminated favours to selected parts of society'. Identify the king :
- Qutubud-Din
 - Mohammad Tughluq
 - Gayas ud Din Tughlaq
 - None of the above
17. Inayat Khan wrote which of the following ?
- Jahangirnama*
 - Akbarnama*
 - Shahjannama*
 - Turkani Chihalgani*
18. Red Fort in Delhi, where from after the independence of India Prime Minister annually delivers 15th August speech, was built by :
- Akbar
 - Lord William
 - Shahjahan
 - Prime Minister Nehru
19. Who among the following Mughals was responsible for extending the empire, creating a new class of nobility from the military aristocracy, developed strong and stable economy, and allowed free expression of religion ?
- Babur
 - Akbar
 - Jahangir
 - Aurangzeb
20. During his Deccan campaigns Aurangzeb's men killed one of the Maratha rulers in March 1689. Identify the Maratha :
- Chatrapati Rajaram
 - Chatrapati Sambhaji
 - Chatrapati Shahu
 - Peshwa Bajirao
21. The Mughal paintings focus on eventful historical, political scenes and court life. A brilliant painter, Mansur, realistically portrayed flora and fauna in the empire of :
- Jahangir
 - Aurangzeb
 - Shah Alam
 - Mohammad Shah
22. *Chisti silsila* is said to have been founded by Abu Ishaq Shami. In Lahore it was introduced by :
- Bakhtiyar Kaki
 - Moinud Din Chisti
 - Bahud Din Bukhari
 - All of the above
23. The first Peshwa of the Marathas was :
- Bajirao
 - Balaji Bajirao
 - Vishwanath
 - None of the above
24. The main teachings of Bakhati movement in India, among others, were :
- God is one
 - Worshiping God with devotion is better than performing religious ceremonies
 - Superstitious practices be abandoned
 - All of the above
25. By which act the British Crown assumed direct control of the East India Company held territories in India :
- Government of India Act 1935
 - British Act of 1935
 - British Act of 1858
 - Government of India Act of 1858

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 - British Act of 1858
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26. A major process that led to the expansion of the rule of the British in India was Subsidiary Alliance. The British who introduced it was :
- Lord Wellesley
 - Dupleix
 - Lord Clive
 - Lord Curzon
27. The Charter Act of 1793 allowed:
- East India Company to continue trade for further 20 years
 - The Governor General was granted extensive powers over the presidencies
 - Both of the above
 - None of the above
28. The net result on its economy during the British rule in India was :
- Transformation of India's economy into colonial economy
 - Exploitation of Indian resources for building British wealth
 - Upsetting village economic setup to make India importer
 - All of the above
29. The British educational policy of Sir Charles Wood was aimed to :
- Impart Western knowledge, information about the Western culture to the Indians
 - Educate Indians so that a class of public servants was created
 - Develop vocational skills of Indians for market productions
 - All of the above
30. Bahadur Shah Zafar, the last Mughal ruler in Delhi, was deposed and exiled, soon after the 1857 War of Independence. It was because he:
- Had gone to Calcutta to fight against the British Company
 - Had taken nominal role in the War
 - Had sided with the French Company
 - Was no more firm to rule
31. Indian National Congress in 1929 demanded *Purna Swaraj* at :
- Lahore Session
 - Nagpur Session
 - Calcutta Session
 - Bombay Session
32. Arya Samaj was founded in 1875 by :
- Dayanand Saraswati
 - Pandit Lekh Ram
 - Shankaracharya of Badrinath
 - Mahatma Gandhi
33. All India Muslim League was founded in 1906 at :
- Lahore
 - Delhi
 - Dhaka
 - Karachi
34. Civil Disobedience Movement was launched by Gandhiji at :
- Chauri Chaura
 - Dandi
 - Malabar
 - Kochi
35. Quit India Movement was launched by the Indian National Congress at :
- Lahore
 - Nagpur
 - Calcutta
 - Bombay
36. The Cabinet Mission of 1946 recommended that:
- India and Pakistan be separate countries
 - Transfer all political power to Muslim League and Indian National Congress
 - Transfer power to interim government regarding foreign affairs and communication
 - Devise mechanism for formation of constitution of Independent India

37. Neolithic was the age when man for the first time in Kashmir :
- Took to farming
 - Invented iron plough
 - Disposed dead outside villages
 - None of the above
38. The cultural imprints of the Mauryan empire were found in Kashmir at :
- Semthan
 - Burzahome
 - Awantipore
 - Martanda
39. Parihaspor was built during the rule of :
- Durlabavardhana
 - Mukhtapida
 - Chandrapida
 - Avantivarman
40. Lethapora in Pulwama, the area of February, 2019 car bomb attack on CRPF convoy, is ancient Lalitapur built by :
- Lalitaditya
 - Avantivarman
 - Ksemagupta
 - A minister of Lalitaditya
41. Three women ruled Kashmir at different periods of time in the Ancient Period. Of them who was the first ?
- Dida
 - Sugandha
 - Kota
 - None of the above
42. Identify the Kushan sites from the following where from Harwan like tiles were found :
- Hutmur-Ahan
 - Semthan-Shankarpora
 - Awantipur-Tapper
 - Hushkapur-Galender
43. When was the ancient temple of *Awantiswamin* built in Kashmir ?
- 6th Century
 - 8th Century
 - 10th Century
 - 12th Century
44. Buddhism was at its peak in Kashmir when it was visited by :
- Kumarjiva
 - HuienTsang
 - Robert Thorp
 - Moorcroft
45. The first Muslim Sultan in Kashmir was :
- Akbar
 - Sikandar
 - Qutubud Din
 - None of the above
46. Sultan Zainul Abidin is credited to have uplifted economic condition of the people because he :
- Established numerous *karkhanas* in and around the habitations
 - Brought experts from Persia and Turkistan to impart knowledge of new crafts
 - Relaxed tax- regime across the board
 - All of the above
47. Mir Mohammad Hamadani came to Kashmir during the rule of :
- Qutubud Din
 - Shabud Din
 - Sikandar
 - Hassan Shah
48. A long period of first Sultanate dynasty came to an end when Chak rule began. It was after about :
- 300 years
 - 340 years
 - 275 years
 - 250 years

49. The *Sangeen Darwaza* in Srinagar was built during the rule of :
- Sultan Zainul Abidin
 - Sultan Nazuk Shah
 - Akbar
 - Sultan Fateh Shah
50. It is said that Sultan Yousuf Shah was deceived by Akbar to annex Kashmir. Subsequent to it the Sultan died outside Kashmir and is buried in :
- Delhi
 - Agra
 - Bihar
 - Malwa
51. It is said that Mughal ruler Jahangir died in Kashmir while travelling to Lahore. His viscera was buried in a Mughal *sari* at :
- Srinagar
 - Shopian
 - Noori Chamb
 - Rajouri
52. Sikhs of the Punjab ruled Kashmir in the 19 century. Their rule ended with the Anglo- Sikh war when Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu purchased Kashmir. It lasted for about :
- 20 years
 - 30 years
 - 40 years
 - 50 years
53. Raja Gulab Singh established Dogra rule in Kashmir in the year :
- 1856
 - 1865
 - 1846
 - 1864
54. In the post 1931 era, a political movement was launched in Kashmir to fight for the rights of the masses. Soon after the visit of the members of the Glance Commission the political party launched was :
- Muslim Conference
 - National Conference
 - Political Conference
 - Muslim League
55. Naya Kashmir memorandum was submitted by National Conference to Maharaja Hari Singh in :
- 1946
 - 1945
 - 1944
 - 1939
56. Who followed Mehar Chand Mahajan as the Prime Minister of J&K ?
- Janak Singh
 - Hari Singh
 - R C Kak
 - None of the above
57. Naya Kashmir Plan promised women of the state :
- Universal suffrage above the age of 18 years
 - The right to be elected as a member in all institutions whose membership is by election
 - The right to employment in all departments of the State
 - All of the above
58. Dogra monarchy was abolished after Delhi Agreement when Constituent Assembly of J&K passed a resolution and Regent accepted the title of *Sadri Riyasat* in :
- 1948
 - 1949
 - 1951
 - 1952

59. After the instrument of accession was signed, by the Maharaja and accepted by the Governor General, it gave rise to a dispute that was taken to UN by:

- (A) State of J&K
- (B) India
- (C) Pakistan
- (D) All of the above

60. There were occasions when two persons, one after the other, served as the Prime Ministers of J&K in a calendar year. Which one is the right combination ?

- (A) 1948 — R C Kak & M C Mahajan
- (B) 1953 — S M Abdullah & G M Sadiq
- (C) 1963 — G M Bakshi & Shamusud Din
- (D) 1964 — G M Bakshi & G M Sadiq

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1. The English East India Company lost the monopoly of Chinese trade by :
 - (A) Charter Act of 1813
 - (B) Charter Act of 1833
 - (C) Charter Act of 1853
 - (D) Charter Act of 1893
2. The State of Jhansi was made a part of the British Empire in India through :
 - (A) The Policy of Subsidiary Alliance
 - (B) The Treaty with Mysore
 - (C) Acquiring the Diwani Rights
 - (D) The Doctrine of Lapse
3. Who put forward the idea that 'Britain was draining and bleeding India' ?
 - (A) G.V. Joshi
 - (B) M.G. Ranade
 - (C) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - (D) G.K. Gokhale
4. One main limitations of the revolt of 1857 was :
 - (A) Absence of competent leader
 - (B) Lack of unified programme and ideology
 - (C) Religious fanaticism
 - (D) Only sepoys were participating in it
5. Who benefited most from the commercialization of agriculture during the British rule ?
 - (A) The English Planters
 - (B) The Indian Peasants
 - (C) The Indian Merchants
 - (D) The Indian Capitalists
6. Which one of the following policy document was called the 'Magna Carta' of Western education system of India ?
 - (A) Maculay's Minute of 1835 A.D.
 - (B) Indian Education Commission Report of 1882 A.D.
 - (C) Charles Wood's Despatch of 1854 A.D.
 - (D) Raleigh Commission Report of 1902 A.D.
7. Who among the following was not associated with the foundation of the All India Muslim League in 1906 A.D. ?
 - (A) M.A. Jinnah
 - (B) Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk
 - (C) Agha Khan
 - (D) Nawab Salimullah
8. The Non-cooperation movement was suspended by Gandhiji in February 1922 A.D. due to a violent incident at :
 - (A) Kheda
 - (B) Chauri Chaura
 - (C) Jallianwala Bagh
 - (D) Surat
9. The Government of India Act, 1919 :
 - (A) Abolished universal franchise
 - (B) Introduced provincial autonomy
 - (C) Introduced diarchy
 - (D) Established paramountcy

10. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists :

List I

List II

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| a. Anita Inder Singh | I. Muslims against Partition of India |
| b. Sucheta Mahajan | II. Independence and Partition : The Erosion of Colonial Power in India |
| c. Ayesha Jalal | III. The Origin of the Partition of India |
| d. Shamsul Islam | IV. Self and Sovereignty : individual and community in South Asian Islam since 1850 |

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| | a | b | c | d |
| (A) | II | III | I | IV |
| (B) | III | IV | II | I |
| (C) | I | II | III | IV |
| (D) | III | II | IV | I |

11. *Treaty of Amritsar* was signed between :

- (A) Gulab Singh and Sikhs
 (B) English and Gulab Singh
 (C) English and Sikhs
 (D) None of the above

12. Jhelum Valley Cart Road was opened for wheeled traffic in :

- (A) 1888
 (B) 1889
 (C) 1890
 (D) 1891

13. Who is the author of the book "*Valley of Kashmir*" ?

- (A) Tyndale Biscoe
 (B) P.N. Bazaz
 (C) Robert Thorp
 (D) Walter Lawrence

14. Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah converted Muslim Conference into National Conference in 1939 on the advice of :

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
 (B) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
 (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (D) None of the above

15. Instrument of Accession was signed by Maharaja Hari Singh on :

- (A) 26th September 1946
 (B) 26th October 1946
 (C) 26th October 1947
 (D) 26th November 1947

16. Which among the following was the official newspaper of Muslim Conference in the Princely State of Jammu and Kashmir ?

- (A) Sadaqat
 (B) Vitasta
 (C) Hamdard
 (D) None of the above

17. Which among the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides internal autonomy to Jammu and Kashmir State ?

- (A) Article 1
 (B) Article 356
 (C) Article 360
 (D) Article 370

18. "Anjuman-i-Nusratul Islam" was founded in :
 (A) 1903 A.D.
 (B) 1905 A.D.
 (C) 1909 A.D.
 (D) 1911 A.D.
19. The slogan "Kashmir Chod Do-Bainama Amritsar Toad Do" was raised during :
 (A) 1931 Revolt
 (B) Appointment of Galancy Commission
 (C) Quit Kashmir Movement
 (D) Independence of India in 1947
20. In 1975 'Kashmir Accord' was signed between :
 (A) Indira Gandhi and S.M. Abdullah
 (B) J.L. Nehru and S.M. Abdullah
 (C) J.L. Nehru and G.M. Bakshi
 (D) Indira Gandhi and G.M. Bakshi
21. Epigraphy is the study of :
 (A) Coins
 (B) Monuments
 (C) Manuscripts
 (D) Inscriptions
22. Microliths are associated with :
 (A) Palaeolithic Age
 (B) Mesolithic Age
 (C) Neolithic Age
 (D) Megalithic Age
23. Which one of the following Harappan Sites is located in Pakistan ?
 (A) Mohenjodaro
 (B) Lothal
 (C) Kalibangan
 (D) Banawali
24. Which tribal assembly was attended by women in Rig Vedic period ?
 (A) Sabha
 (B) Samiti
 (C) Gana
 (D) Vis
25. The earliest capital of Magadha surrounded by five hills was :
 (A) Pataliputra
 (B) Rajgir
 (C) Kashi
 (D) Vaishali
26. Buddhism attained more popular social base than Jainism because the former :
 (A) showed a greater awareness of contemporary needs
 (B) denied the authority of Vedas
 (C) laid stress on the doctrine of non-injury to animals
 (D) adopted a favourable attitude to trade
27. Ashoka's policy of Dhamma was an earnest effort to :
 (A) Propagate Buddhism
 (B) Eliminate social tensions and sectarian conflict
 (C) Eliminate Brahmanism
 (D) Create a New Religion
28. The first King to issue a long inscription in chaste Sanskrit was :
 (A) Pushyamitra Shunga
 (B) Menander
 (C) Rudradaman
 (D) Kanishka



29. The oldest surviving Tamil grammar is :
- (A) Ashtadhyayi
(B) Manimekalai
(C) Ettutokai
(D) Tolkappiyam
30. Identify the court poet of Samudragupta who was also the composer of his famous Allahabad pillar inscription.
- (A) Kalidasa
(B) Sudraka
(C) Harishena
(D) Asvaghosa
31. The first palaeolithic tools found by H.D. Sankalia and his team from the Lidder Valley of Pahalgam in 1969 were comprised of :
- (A) a massive flake and a roughly pear shaped crude hand axe
(B) scrappers and borers
(C) burins and points
(D) small microliths
32. Identify the archaeologist who extensively excavated the neolithic site of Burzahom :
- (A) A.K. Sharma
(B) T.N. Khazanchi
(C) K.D. Banerjee
(D) R.S. Bisht
33. The excavation at which one of the following archaeological sites is said to have bridged the gap between the Neolithic and the Kushan periods in Kashmir ?
- (A) Harwan
(B) Semthan
(C) Ushkar
(D) Gufkral
34. Identify the ruler who according to Kalhana exhorted his successors not to allow the villagers more food supply than required for one year consumption, nor more oxen than required for the tillage of their fields :
- (A) Mihirakula
(B) Durlabavardhana
(C) Chandrapida
(D) Lalitaditya
35. *Rudhabharodhi* was a system of forced labour. *Rajatarangini* refers it in the context of :
- (A) Avantivarman
(B) Samkaravarman
(C) Gopalavarman
(D) Samkata
36. Kalhana's first reference to the Damaras occurs in the _____ book of *Rajatarangini*.
- (A) First
(B) Second
(C) Third
(D) Fourth
37. The term Kayastha in ancient Kashmir refers to :
- (A) Officials in the King's service
(B) Brahmanas
(C) Soldiers
(D) Ministers in the King's service
38. Identify the King who appointed poet Damodargupta as his chief councilor :
- (A) Lalitaditya
(B) Jayapida
(C) Avantivarman
(D) Samkaravarman

39. Ksemagupta's marriage with Didda ultimately brought Kashmir under the rule of :
- (A) Damaras
(B) Utpalas
(C) Tantrins
(D) Loharas
40. Cankuna's Stupa is situated at :
- (A) Avantipura
(B) Ushkar
(C) Parihaspura
(D) Naranag
41. Who among the following is the author of "*Kitab-ul-Hind*" ?
- (A) Firdusi
(B) Al-beruni
(C) Babur
(D) Jahangir
42. "*Turkan-i-Chihalgani*" (group of forty) was created by :
- (A) Iltutmish
(B) Alauddin Khilji
(C) Balban
(D) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
43. Who among the following transferred capital from Delhi to Daulatabad ?
- (A) Alauddin Khilji
(B) Mahmud Tughlaq
(C) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
(D) Ghayas-ud-din Tughlaq
44. The ruler who adopted "*tareq-i-aitidal wa rasmi mianarave*" towards land revenue collection was :
- (A) Ghayas-ud-din Tughlaq
(B) Mohammad Tughlaq
(C) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
(D) Alauddin Khilji
45. The Persian traveler *Abdul Razzaq* visited Vijayanagar Empire during the reign of :
- (A) Hari Hara-II
(B) Krishnadeva Raya
(C) Devaraya-I
(D) Devaraya-II
46. The First Battle of Panipat in 1526 was fought between :
- (A) Babur and Ibrahim Lodhi
(B) Babur and Rana Sangha
(C) Akbar and Hemu
(D) None of the above
47. Who among the following rulers introduced *Mansabdari* system in India ?
- (A) Babur
(B) Humayun
(C) Akbar
(D) Aurangzeb
48. Shivaji crowned himself formally at Raigarh in :
- (A) 1671
(B) 1672
(C) 1673
(D) 1674
49. Jama Masjid and Red Fort of Delhi were built by :
- (A) Humayun
(B) Akbar
(C) Jahangir
(D) Shahjahan
50. Who was the founder of *Chisti Silsilah* (Sufi order) in India ?
- (A) Farid-ud-din Ganj-i-Shakar
(B) Khawaja Mohi-ud-din
(C) Bakhtiyar Kaki
(D) Nasir-ud-din Chirag Dehlvi

51. Mongol invader Zulju attacked Kashmir during the reign of :
- (A) Rinchana
(B) Suhadeva
(C) Udyanadeva
(D) Shahmir
52. Shah-i-Hamdan visited Kashmir during the reign of :
- (A) Sultan Sadr-ud-din
(B) Sultan Shahmir
(C) Sultan Qutubdin
(D) Sultan Zainul Abidin
53. The first Muslim ruler of Kashmir was :
- (A) Sultan Shahmir
(B) Sultan Qutubdin
(C) Sultan Shahab-ud-din
(D) Sultan Sadr-ud-din
54. Who among the following rulers founded the town *Naushahr* ?
- (A) Sultan Qutubdin
(B) Sultan Zainul Abidin
(C) Sultan Sikander
(D) Sultan Shahab-ud-din
55. Mughal king Akbar invaded Kashmir during the reign of :
- (A) Ghazi Chak
(B) Ali Shah
(C) Yousuf Shah Chak
(D) None of the above
56. The garden of *Cheshma Shahi* in Kashmir was built by :
- (A) Humayun
(B) Akbar
(C) Jahangir
(D) Shahjahan
57. Sher Garhi was the administrative headquarters of :
- (A) Mughals and Afghans
(B) Afghans and Sikhs
(C) Chaks and Mughals
(D) Sikhs
58. The foundation of "*Nagar Nagar*" a town near Hariparbat Fort was laid by :
- (A) Akbar
(B) Jahangir
(C) Shahjahan
(D) Atta Mohd. Khan
59. Who established Afghan rule in Kashmir ?
- (A) Haji Karim Dad Khan
(B) Ahmad Shah Abdali
(C) Azad Khan
(D) Nur-ud-din Khan Bamzai
60. Who was the last Sikh Governor of Kashmir ?
- (A) Dewan Moti Ram
(B) Kripa Ram
(C) Sheikh Ghulam Mohi-ud-din
(D) Sheikh Imad-ud-din



Sr. No. 0226

ENTRANCE TEST-2017

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

HISTORY

Question Booklet Series **B**

Total Questions : 60
Time Allowed : 70 Minutes

Roll No. :

Instructions for Candidates :

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12. OMR Answer sheet must be handled carefully and it should not be folded or mutilated in which case it will not be evaluated.
13. Ensure that your OMR Answer Sheet has been signed by the Invigilator and the candidate himself/herself.
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SEAL

1. The author of *Siyar-ul-Auliya* is:
 (A) Zia-u-din Barani (B) Minhaj-u-Siraj
 (C) Hamid Qalander (D) Mir Khurd
2. Turkish conquest of North India did not lead to:
 (A) Replacement of Samanta system by Iqta System
 (B) Liquidation of Multi State System
 (C) Emancipation of Women
 (D) Monetization of Economy
3. *Istava* was:
 (A) Gradual Taxation
 (B) Retrograde Taxation
 (C) Farming out Taxation
 (D) Lump-sum Taxation
4. In *Vijaynagra Empire* Durgapati was:
 (A) Head Priest
 (B) In charge of Forts
 (C) In charge of Ports
 (D) Master of Ceremonies
5. Babar fought battle of Ghagra against:
 (A) Rana Sangha (B) Medni Rai
 (C) Hassan Mewati (D) Muhammad Lodhi
6. At Court, Sher Shah Suri was addressed as:
 (A) Jahan Panah (B) Naseeb-u-Daulah
 (C) Hazrat-e-Aala (D) Zill-e-Ilahi
7. Which one was the follower of *Tauhid-e-Ilahi*:
 (A) Raja Man Singh (B) Abdus Samad
 (C) Naqib Khan (D) Mirza Abdul Rahim
8. "Neither age nor experience of life softened *Aurangzeb*" is the assertion of:
 (A) R. P. Tripathi (B) J. N. Sarkar
 (C) Satish Chandra (D) Irfan Habib
9. *Jamat Khana* mosque was built by:
 (A) Balban (B) Iltutmish
 (C) Alau-din Khalji (D) Feroz Shah Tughluq
10. *Nawadir-ul-Asr* was title of:
 (A) Syed Ali (B) Abul Hassan
 (C) Ustad Mansur (D) Bishan Das
11. The author of *Abhangas* is:
 (A) Vallabhcharaya (B) Chaitanya
 (C) Eknath (D) Tukaram
12. The last campaign of Shivaji was at:
 (A) Surat (B) Berar
 (C) Jinji (D) Karnatka
13. The real name of Sultan Shihab-u-din was:
 (A) Shahi Khan (B) Haji Khan
 (C) Shir Shamak (D) Bahram
14. About Zain-ul-Abideen all are true except:
 (A) His capital was at Naushahar
 (B) He found Zaingir Pargana
 (C) He forbade sati
 (D) He wrote Persian poem Shikayat
15. *Baba Dawood Khaki* is not the author of:
 (A) Qasidah Lamia (B) Qasida Gusia
 (C) Hidayat-ul-Aama (D) Tazkirat-ul-Arifeen
16. Which one was not a Chak sovereign?
 (A) Ali Shah (B) Hussain Shah
 (C) Aiba Chak (D) Yousuf Chak
17. Which one was not a Mughal Governor?
 (A) Inayatullah Khan (B) Fazil Khan
 (C) Hafizullah Khan (D) Azim Khan
18. *Damdari* was a tax on:
 (A) Peasants (B) Bakers
 (C) Butchers (D) Fowlers

19. Basant Bagh was founded by:
 (A) Dewan Kriparam (B) Dewan Chunnialal
 (C) Prince Sher Singh (D) Col Mehan Singh
20. Naseem Bagh was founded by:
 (A) Akbar (B) Nur Jahan
 (C) Shah Jahan (D) Dara Shikoh
21. Which of the following came to be known as the Magna Carta of English education in India?
 (A) Filtration Theory
 (B) Hunter Commission
 (C) Kothari Commission
 (D) Woods Dispatch
22. The first Indian ruler who joined the subsidiary Alliance was:
 (A) The Nawab of Oudh
 (B) The Nizam of Hyderabad
 (C) Peshwa Baji Rao II
 (D) The King of Travancore
23. The significance of the Bengal Regulation of 1793 lies in the fact that:
 (A) It provided for the establishment of the Supreme Court
 (B) It restricted the application of English law to Englishmen only
 (C) It accommodated the personal laws of Hindus and Muslims
 (D) It provided for the appointment of the Indian Law Commission
24. The State Civil Procedure Code of Jammu and Kashmir was published in:
 (A) 1871 (B) 1877
 (C) 1873 (D) 1880
25. The Raghunath temple was constructed during the reign of:
 (A) Maharaja Pratab Singh
 (B) Maharaja Ranbir Singh
 (C) Maharaja Hari Singh
 (D) Maharaja Gulab Singh
26. "Kashmir Chod Do Binama Amritsar Tod Do" — Who among the following gave this slogan?
 (A) Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah
 (B) Mirwaiz Mohammad Yousuf
 (C) Prem Nath Bazaz
 (D) G.M. Sadiq
27. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?
 (A) Battle of Buxar— Mir Jafar Vs Clive
 (B) Battle of Wandiwash—French Vs East India Company
 (C) Battle of Chelianwala—Dalhousie Vs Marathas
 (D) Battle of Kharda—Nizam Vs East India Company
28. Who among the following said that "the Indian National Congress as representing a Microscopic minority"?
 (A) A O Hume (B) Lord Dufferin
 (C) Lord Curzon (D) Lord Minto
29. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?
 1. Strachey Commission: Famine
 2. Hartog Committee: Education
 3. Frazer Commission: Police
 4. Sadler Commission: Irrigation

Codes

- (A) 1,2 (B) 1,2,3
 (C) 1,2,3,4 (D) 2,4

30. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
- (A) Deoband School-Saiyid Ahmad Madni
 (B) Majlis-i-Ahrar-Maulana Azad
 (C) Khaksar Lnayat-Ullah Mashriki
 (D) Khudai Kidmatgar-Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
31. The Ryotwari settlement was introduced by the British in:
- (A) Bengal Presidency
 (B) Madras Presidency
 (C) Bombay Presidency
 (D) Madras and Bombay Presidencies
32. Which Act was nicknamed as the Gagging Act?
- (A) Indian Council Act, 1909
 (B) Indian Council Act, 1919
 (C) Regulating Act, 1773
 (D) The Vernacular Press Act, 1878
33. The woman, who while receiving her degree from the Governor of Bengal shot him was-
- (A) Kalpana Datta
 (B) Bina Das
 (C) Pritilata Waddedar
 (D) Shanti Ghosh
34. East India Company's monopoly over trade with India ended by virtue of:
- (A) Charter Act of 1813
 (B) Charter Act of 1833
 (C) Charter Act of 1853
 (D) Charter Act of 1873
35. Who among the following was the Chairman of the First Famine Commission in India in the 19th century?
- (A) Sir Antony Mac Donnell
 (B) Sir James Lyall
 (C) Sir Richard Strachey
 (D) Sir George Campbell
36. Who among the following reorganized the Kisan Sabha in 1933?
- (A) Sahjanand
 (B) Jai Prakash Narain
 (C) Dr. Rajender Prasad
 (D) Swami Vivekanand
37. "It was a post dated Cheque on a crashing bank". This statement about the Cripps Proposal was made by:
- (A) Abul Kalam Azad
 (B) J.L. Nehru
 (C) M.A. Jinnah
 (D) M.K. Gandhi
38. In the State of J & K Kisan Mazdoor Conference was founded by:
- (A) Abdul Salam Yatoo
 (B) Sheikh Abdullah
 (C) Mirza Afzal Beigh
 (D) Prem Nath Bazaz
39. Who founded India House in London and guided other revolutionaries?
- (A) Sri Aurobindo
 (B) Lokmanya Tilak
 (C) Shyamji Krishna Varma
 (D) Bhagat Singh

40. "One Caste One Religion, One God for Man" is the teaching of:
- (A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(B) Chattampi Swamikal
(C) C. Kesavan
(D) Sree Narayana Guru
41. Which of the following was **not** the feature of Neolithic culture of Kashmir?
- (A) The earliest type of habitational units was pit structures
(B) The use of red-ochre paint on the bones
(C) The use of bone tools
(D) Rice cultivation
42. The city of Samkarapurapattana was founded by:
- (A) Samkaravarman (B) Avantivarman
(C) Suyya (D) Lalitaditya
43. Saulkikas were:
- (A) In-charge of Temples
(B) In-charge of Gateways
(C) In-charge of Custom posts
(D) In-charge of State Treasure
44. Which of the following is **not** correctly matched?
- | <u>Ruler</u> | <u>Dynasty</u> |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (A) Mihirakula | Hun |
| (B) Jayapida | Lohara |
| (C) Shankarvarman | Utpala |
| (D) Lalitaditya | Karkota |
45. Which of the following statements is **not** correct about Didda?
- (A) She was the daughter of King Simharaja
(B) From her mother's side, she was a grand-daughter of King Bhima Sahi
(C) She assumed the royal power in 850 A.D.
(D) She built the Visnu temple of Diddasvamin
46. Zulju invaded Kashmir during the reign of:
- (A) Suhadeva (B) Udyanadeva
(C) Simhadeva (D) Harsha
47. Which of the following statements is **not** correct about the *Trika Saivism* of Kashmir?
- (A) It had classified its scriptures into two main branches
(B) The foundational texts of *Trika Saivism* are the *Agamic* texts
(C) Somananda gave a firm philosophical foundation to *Trika Saivism*
(D) It emerged in 8th century AD
48. Match List-I with List-II and select the answer from the codes given below:
- | <u>List-I</u> | <u>List-II</u> |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Ashoka | I. Parihaspora |
| (B) Pravarasena-II | II. Avantipora |
| (C) Lalitaditya | III. Purana Adhistana |
| (D) Avantivarman | IV. Parvarpora |
- Codes
- | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| (A) I | III | II | IV |
| (B) III | IV | I | II |
| (C) III | I | IV | II |
| (D) I | II | III | IV |
49. The site of Gofkral was excavated by:
- (A) K.D. Banerji and A.K. Sharma
(B) S.S. Saar
(C) S.P. Gupta
(D) R.K. Pant
50. Burzahom was excavated for the first time in?
- (A) 1935 (B) 1936
(C) 1937 (D) 1938

51. Which of the following is not a Neolithic site?

- (A) Taxila
- (B) Kali-Gul-Muhammad
- (C) Mundiga
- (D) Mehrgarh

52. Match List-1 with List-11 and select the answer from the codes given below:

<u>Site</u>		<u>Location</u>
(A) Mohenjodaro	I.	Indus
(B) Rupar	II.	Ghagger
(C) Kalibangan	III.	Sutlej
(D) Harappa	IV.	Ravi

Codes

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
(A)	IV	III	II	I
(B)	III	IV	I	II
(C)	I	III	II	IV
(D)	I	II	III	IV

53. With reference to the Rig-Veda, select the incorrect statement:

- (A) The Rig-Veda mentions the Arya Varna and Dasa Varna
- (B) The term Shudra is mentioned for the first time in the Rigveda in its tenth book
- (C) 250 hymns have been devoted to god Indra in Rig-Veda
- (D) Rig-Veda frequently mentions the term Janapada

54. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (A) Vinya Pitakas Buddhist text
- (B) Tirthankara Jain teachers
- (C) Sangha Buddhist church
- (D) Dhammachaka-Pavattana Mahavira

55. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

<u>Author</u>	<u>Book</u>
(A) Patanjali	Kamasutra
(B) Vishakhadatta	Mudrarakshasa
(C) Bana-Bhatta	Kadambari
(D) Magasthenesa	Indica

56. With reference to policy of Dhamma, select the Correct statement:

- (A) Principles of Buddhism
- (B) A set of rules and regulations framed by the State
- (C) Good conduct and social responsibilities
- (D) Dhamma can be regarded as a sectarian faith

57. According to Magasthenesa the number of castes in India was:

- (A) Five (B) Four
- (C) Six (D) Seven

58. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

<u>Ruler</u>	<u>Dynasty</u>
(A) Rudradaman	Shaka
(B) Kanishka	Kushana
(C) Menander	Indo-Greek
(D) Vima-Kadphisas	Sungas

59. Under Guptas the term Vishti refers to:

- (A) King's share in the produce of the land
- (B) Forced labour
- (C) Emergence taxation
- (D) Levy collected by local chiefs

60. What was the common medium of exchange under Guptas?

- (A) Gold coins (B) Silver coins
- (C) Copper coins (D) Cowries

Sr. No. **1199**

ENTRANCE TEST-2016

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

M.A. HISTORY

Total Questions : 60
Time Allowed : 70 Minutes

Question Booklet Series **A**

Roll No. :

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SEAL

1. The Jataka stories form the part of :
(A) Majmika Nikaya (B) Diga Nikaya
(C) Khudaka Nikaya (D) Vinaya Pitaka
2. Microliths were used during :
(A) Palaeolithic Age (B) Mesolithic Age
(C) Neolithic Age (D) Chalcolithic Age
3. Gyatrimantra was composed by :
(A) Vishvamitra (B) Vashishta
(C) Medatithi (D) Baudhyana
4. Bhimbisara belonged to :
(A) Nanda dynasty (B) Haryanka dynasty
(C) Shishupal dynasty (D) Gupta dynasty
5. "Buddhacharita" is the work of :
(A) Buddhamitra (B) Ashvaghosa
(C) Kshemendra (D) Gautama
6. Under Mauryan Empire, Rajukas were :
(A) Viceroys of King (B) Revenue Collectors
(C) Administrators of Justice (D) Incharge of Province
7. Ashokan inscriptions are called :
(A) Lekhpadati (B) Bherigosha
(C) Divayakavanjli (D) Dhammalipi
8. Gonado Pharnese was :
(A) Parthian Ruler (B) Kushan Ruler
(C) Shaka Ruler (D) Greek Ruler

9. In Sangam literature Puram generally represents :
- (A) Love poetry (B) War poetry
(C) Court poetry (D) Poetry of Magical spells
10. Which one of the following was not a feature of Gupta age ?
- (A) Depreciation of Currency
(B) Pervasiveness of Land Grants
(C) Revival of Foreign Trade
(D) Increase in the number of untouchables
11. The first example of Sati during Gupta period occurred in :
- (A) 509 (B) 510
(C) 515 (D) 525
12. Harsha is supposed to be the author of :
- (A) Deepavamsa (B) Avdanplata
(C) Devichandragupta (D) Priyadarshika
13. Zia-ud-Din Barani is not the author of :
- (A) Tarikh-i-Feroz Shahi (B) Fatawa-i-Jahandari
(C) Shafa-i-Naat-i-Mohammadi (D) Ain-i-Kishwardari
14. Who conquered Bengal ?
- (A) Qutb-ud-Din Aibek (B) Iqtiyar-ud-Din Bakhtiyar Khalji
(C) Iltutmish (D) Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud
15. Sara-i-Adl was :
- (A) Grain Market (B) Slave Market
(C) Spice Market (D) Cloth Market
16. Vijayanagara State was the "nearest approach to war State" is the opinion of :
- (A) Burton Stein (B) K A Nilakanta Sastri
(C) Krishnaswami Aiyangar (D) Harman Kulke

17. Which one of the following was not conquered by Babur ?
- (A) Etawa (B) Bayana
(C) Gwalior (D) Gaur
18. Guns on wheeled carriages were called :
- (A) Arraba (B) Gajal
(C) Narnal (D) Shuturnal
19. Ibadat Khana was built by Akbar in :
- (A) 1571 (B) 1575
(C) 1577 (D) 1581
20. Regarding the downfall of the Mughal Empire which one is incorrectly matched ?
- (A) Religious Policy of Aurangzeb – J.N. Sarkar
(B) Agrarian Crises – Irfan Habib
(C) Great Firm Theory – Marshall Hodgson
(D) Jagirdari Crises – Satish Chandra
21. Which of the following was not built by Aluddin Khalji ?
- (A) Hauz-i-Alai (B) Jamaat Khana Masjid
(C) City of Siri (D) City of Jahan Panah
22. Sheikh Nasir-ud-Din Chirag-i-Delhi belonged to :
- (A) Chisti Order (B) Qadri Order
(C) Suharwardi Order (D) Firdousi Order
23. Which of the following Bhakti leaders was regarded by his followers as an incarnation ?
- (A) Ramananda (B) Ramanuja
(C) Namdev (D) Chaitanya

24. In Maratha Empire Mokasa was :
- (A) Land given in Lieu of military services
 - (B) Crown land
 - (C) Land of adjacent rulers
 - (D) Land meant for temples
25. The Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa was granted to British East India company in the year :
- (A) 1755
 - (B) 1767
 - (C) 1768
 - (D) 1765
26. The Christian missionaries were allowed free entry by the British government to preach their religion in India under the provisions of :
- (A) Charter Act 1793
 - (B) Charter Act 1813
 - (C) Charter Act 1833
 - (D) Queen's proclamation of 1858
27. The Mahalwari System was not introduced in :
- (A) Ganga Valley
 - (B) North Western Provinces
 - (C) Madras
 - (D) Punjab
28. Which of the following was not the mechanism of drain of wealth ?
- (A) Salary of British officials
 - (B) British Investments encouraged in India
 - (C) Pension of Indian Rulers
 - (D) Export of raw materials from India
29. The Calcutta Madrasa was founded by :
- (A) Lord Canning
 - (B) Lord Northbrook
 - (C) Lord Wellesley
 - (D) Warren Hastings
30. Soldiers who refused to use greased Cartridges belonged to :
- (A) Native Infantry
 - (B) 3rd Native Cavalry
 - (C) The Maratha Regiment
 - (D) 3rd Artillery Brigade

31. The first President of Indian National Congress was :
- (A) A O Hume (B) Dadabhai Naoroji
(C) W C Bonnerjee (D) Pherozeshah Mehta
32. Which one of the following was not a moderate leader ?
- (A) Badr-ud-Din Tyabji (B) Gopal Krishan Gokhle
(C) R C Dutt (D) Lala Lajpat Rai
33. Which of the following was associated with the foundation of the Muslim League ?
- (A) Sir Muhammad Iqbal (B) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(C) Sir Shafatullah Khan (D) Sir Agha Khan
34. Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in :
- (A) 1931 (B) 1932
(C) 1933 (D) 1934
35. Which of the following was not associated with Cabinet Mission ?
- (A) Lord Pathick Lawrence (B) Sir Stafford Cripps
(C) A V Alexander (D) Mr Simon
36. Which of the following is not correctly matched ?
- (A) Government of India Act 1909 – Separate Electorates granted
(B) Government of India Act 1919 – Diarchy was introduced in the provinces
(C) Government of India Act 1935 – Provincial Autonomy was granted
(D) Indian Independence Act 1947 – A provision for Princely States to remain independent
37. Robert De Terra and T.T. Peterson belonged to :
- (A) Archaeological Survey of India (B) Oxford Cambridge Expedition
(C) Yale Cambridge Expedition (D) Harvard University

38. Which of the following is not a Kushan archaeological site ?
(A) Hoinar (B) Semthan
(C) Taqia Bula (D) Sombür
39. Which of the following was not founded by Lalitaditya ?
(A) Prontsa (B) Lalitpura
(C) Lokpunya (D) Pratapapura
40. The town of Avantipora was built at the site called :
(A) Kapteshvara (B) Vijaysvara
(C) Viviakasara (D) Pratapeshvara
41. Which of the following was not a Naga deity ?
(A) Nila (B) Padma
(C) Sankha (D) Prachanda
42. The promulgator of Siva Agama is believed to be :
(A) Kamalsree (B) Gunabhadra
(C) Srikanta (D) Neilkanta
43. The author of Desopadesa is :
(A) Kalhana (B) Kshemendra
(C) Abinavgupta (D) Kallatta
44. Didda was married to :
(A) Kshemagupta (B) Siladityaraja
(C) Sangrama (D) Yasudra
45. The capital of Kashmir was transferred from Indrakot by :
(A) Sultan Jamshid (B) Sultan Alauddin
(C) Sultan Shihabuddin (D) Sultan Sikander

46. Which of the following statement about Zain-ul-Abdin is incorrect ?
- (A) His real name was Shahi Khan (B) Moulana Kabir was his teacher
(C) He conquered Ladakh (D) He forbade sati
47. Sheikh Dawood popularly called 'Batmoul' belonged to :
- (A) Suharwardi order (B) Rishi order
(C) Kubravi order (D) Qadri order
48. Mulla Ashqi and Qazi Sadr-ud-din were sent as ambassadors by Akbar to the court of :
- (A) Sultan Husain Shah (B) Sultan Yusuf Shah
(C) Sultan Ali Shah (D) Sultan Yaqub Shah
49. Which one of the following was not concerned with revenue assessment under Akbar ?
- (A) Mir Sharif Amuli (B) Khawaja Muhammad Husain
(C) Qazi Ali (D) Fazil Khan
50. Zar-i-Ashkhas was :
- (A) Property Tax (B) Income Tax
(C) Tax on Craft (D) Tax on Shawls
51. Which one of the following was not a Sikh Governor ?
- (A) Diwan Chunni Lal (B) Sahaj Ram Sapru
(C) Sheikh Ghulam Mohi-ud-din (D) Diwan Moti Ram
52. The place where Shergari was built, was actually called :
- (A) Dara Bagh (B) Diwan Bagh
(C) Gulab Bagh (D) Sikh Bagh
53. Treaty of Amritsar was a sequel to :
- (A) Treaty of Lahore (B) Treaty of Ferozpur
(C) Treaty of Sialkot (D) Treaty of Shikarpur

54. Regency Council incapacitated :
- (A) Maharaja Ranbir Singh (B) Maharaja Pratap Singh
(C) Raja Amar Singh (D) Maharaja Hari Singh
55. Which one of the following was not a member of Glancy Commission ?
- (A) G A Ashai (B) P N Bazaz
(C) Agha Syed Husain Jalali (D) Lok Nath Sharma
56. The first flag of Muslim Conference was hoisted by :
- (A) S M Abdullah (B) Mirwaiz Yusuf Shah
(C) Wali Ullah Zain-ul-Abdin (D) Chaudhary Ghulam Abbas
57. "Kashmakash" is the work of :
- (A) G M Sadiq (B) Mirza Afzal Beg
(C) Chaudhary Ghulam Abbas (D) P N Bazaz
58. The bridge of Uri at the time of tribal invasion was blown up by :
- (A) Brigadier Kamaldeep Singh
(B) Brigadier Rajendra Singh
(C) General Karrayappa
(D) Brigadier Zoravar Singh
59. Big Landed Estates Act Abolition was adopted on :
- (A) 13 July 1950 (B) 14 July 1950
(C) 10 June 1951 (D) 12 June 1951
60. The "Delhi Agreement" was announced in the year :
- (A) 1950 (B) 1951
(C) 1952 (D) 1953

ROUGH WORK

- 24. Register, Council Incorporated
(A) 1840
(B) 1845
(C) 1850
(D) 1855
- 25. When one of the following was not a member of the Council?
(A) 1840
(B) 1845
(C) 1850
(D) 1855
- 26. The first list of names of Council members was headed by
(A) 1840
(B) 1845
(C) 1850
(D) 1855
- 27. "Kathmandu" is the work of
(A) 1840
(B) 1845
(C) 1850
(D) 1855
- 28. The passage of the Act of 1850 was signed by
(A) 1840
(B) 1845
(C) 1850
(D) 1855
- 29. The Act of 1850 was signed on
(A) 11 July 1850
(B) 12 June 1850
(C) 13 June 1850
(D) 14 July 1850
- 30. The "1850 Agreement" was announced in the year
(A) 1850
(B) 1851
(C) 1852
(D) 1853

1. Which of the following was **Not** the feature of Neolithic culture of Kashmir ?
- (A) The earliest type of habitational units was pit structures
 (B) The use of red-ochre paint on the bones
 (C) The use of bone tools
 (D) Rice cultivation
2. The city of Samkarapurapattana was founded by :
- (A) Samkaravarman (B) Avantivarman
 (C) Suyya (D) Lalitaditya
3. Saulkikas were :
- (A) In-charge of Temples (B) In-charge of Gateways
 (C) In-charge of Custom posts (D) In-charge of State Treasure
4. Which of the following is **Not** correctly matched ?
- | Ruler | Dynasty |
|-------------------|--------------|
| (A) Mihirakula | (i) Hun |
| (B) Jayapida | (ii) Lohara |
| (C) Shankarvarman | (iii) Utpala |
| (D) Lalitaditya | (iv) Karkota |
5. Which of the following statement is **Not** correct about Didda ?
- (A) She was the daughter of King Simharaja
 (B) From her mother's side, she was a grand-daughter of King Bhima Sahi
 (C) She assumed the royal power in 850 AD.
 (D) She built the Visnu temple of Diddasvamin
6. Zulju invaded Kashmir during the reign of:
- (A) Suhadeva (B) Udyanadeva
 (C) Simhadeva (D) Harsha
7. Which of the following statements is **Not** correct about the *Trika Saivism* of Kashmir ?
- (A) It had classified its scriptures into two main branches
 (B) The foundational texts of *Trika Saivism* are the *Agamic* texts
 (C) Somananda gave a firm philosophical foundation to *Trika Saivism*
 (D) It emerged in 8th century AD.

8. Match List-I with List-II and select the answer from the codes given below :

List-I	List-II
(a) Ashoka	I. Parihaspora
(b) Pravarasena-II	II. Avantipora
(c) Lalitaditya	III. Purana Adhistana
(d) Avantivarnam	IV. Parvarpora

Codes

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	I	III	II	IV
(B)	III	IV	I	II
(C)	III	I	IV	II
(D)	I	II	III	IV

9. With reference to Shah Mir, select the **incorrect** statement :

- (A) He came to Kashmir during the reign of Suhadeva
- (B) He helped Rinchana in his struggle against Ramachandra
- (C) He ascended the throne of Kashmir in 1339
- (D) He made Persian as Court Language

10. Which of the following is **Not** correctly matched ?

Sufi Saint	Order
(A) Sayyid Sharaf al-Din	(i) Suhrawardi
(B) Mir Sayyid Ali Hamdani	(ii) Kubravi
(C) Mir Shams al Din Iraqi	(iii) Nurbakshi
(D) Sayyid Taj al-Din	(iv) Qadri

11. With reference to Zain-ul-Abidin select the **incorrect** statement :

- (A) Yodhabatta was a well known musician of his court
- (B) He founded the town of Naushahr
- (C) He constructed the Luchham-kul
- (D) He abolished the custom of Sati among Hindus

12. Arrange the following rulers in chronological order, and select the answer from the codes given below :

- I. Ali Shah
- II. Hussain Shah
- III. Ghazi Chak
- IV. Yusuf Shah

Codes

- (A) III II I IV
- (B) II III I IV
- (C) I II IV III
- (D) III II IV I

13. Mughals conquered Kashmir through which of the following passes :

- (A) Bhimbar
- (B) Zojilla
- (C) Muzafarabad
- (D) Banihal

14. Yadgar revolt occurred in Kashmir during the reign of :

- (A) Akbar
- (B) Jahangir
- (C) Shahjehan
- (D) Aurangzeb

15. Zari Hubub was :

- (A) Marriage Tax
- (B) Religious Tax
- (C) Grain Tax
- (D) Tax on Cattle

16. Which of the following Sikh Governors closed the Jamia Masjid Srinagar to public prayers ?

- (A) Diwan Chand
- (B) Diwan Moti Ram
- (C) Diwan Kripa Ram
- (D) Mian Singh

17. Who was the first British Resident in Kashmir ?

- (A) St. Oliver John
- (B) Col. Nisbet
- (C) F. Younghusband
- (D) Walter Lawrence

18. Kardars were :
- (A) Revenue collectors (B) Military officials
(C) Custom officials (D) In-charge of Districts
19. Who was the first Land Settlement Commissioner of Kashmir ?
- (A) Wingate (B) Walter Lawrence
(C) Robert Clark (D) Tyndale Biscoe
20. Tambol was :
- (A) A tax levied at the time of marriages in rulers family
(B) A part of revenue extracted by officials as their own share
(C) A tax for the maintenance of temples
(D) A tax for the maintenance of priests
21. Muslim Conference was founded in :
- (A) August, 1932 (B) September, 1932
(C) October, 1932 (D) November, 1932
22. Which of the following was Not the member of Glancy Commission ?
- (A) P.N. Bazaz (B) S.M. Abdullaha
(C) Gh. Ahmad Ashai (D) Chaudhri Ghulam Abbass
23. Match List-I with List-II and select the answer from the codes given below :

List-I		List-II	
Book		Author	
(a)	Sufism in Kashmir	I.	M.Y. Ganai
(b)	History of Srinagar	II.	M.I. Khan
(c)	Kashmir's Struggle for Independence	III.	A.Q. Rafiqui
(d)	Inside Kashmir	IV.	P.N. Bazaz

Codes

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	I	III	II	IV
(B)	III	IV	I	II
(C)	III	I	IV	II
(D)	III	II	I	IV

24. The Big Landed Estates Abolition Act was enacted in :

- (A) 1947 (B) 1948
(C) 1949 (D) 1950

25. Which of the following is **Not** a Neolithic site ?

- (A) Taxila (B) Kali-Gul-Muhammad
(C) Mundiga (D) Mehrgarh

26. Match List-I with List-II and select the answer from the codes given below :

List-I	List-II
Site	Location
(a) Mohenjodaro	I. Indus
(b) Rupar	II. Ghagger
(c) Kalibangan	III. Sutlej
(d) Harappa	IV. Ravi

Codes

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | IV | III | II | I |
| (B) | III | IV | I | II |
| (C) | I | III | II | IV |
| (D) | I | II | III | IV |

27. With reference to the Rig-Veda, select the **incorrect** statement :

- (A) The Rig-Veda mentions the Arya Varna and Dasa Varna
(B) The term Shudra is mentioned for the first time in the Rig-Veda in its tenth book
(C) 250 hymns have been devoted to God Indra in Rig-Veda
(D) Rig-Veda frequently mentions the term Janapada

28. Which of the following is **Not** correctly matched ?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Vinya Pitakas | (i) Buddhist text |
| (B) Tirthankara | (ii) Jain teachers |
| (C) Sangha | (iii) Buddhist church |
| (D) Dhammachaka-Pavattana | (iv) Mahavira |

29. Which of the following is **Not** correctly matched ?

Author	Book
(A) Patanjali	(i) Kamasutra
(B) Vishakhadatta	(ii) Mudrarakshasa
(C) Bana-Bhatta	(iii) Kadambari
(D) Megasthenase	(iv) Indica

30. With reference to policy of Dhamma, select the **Correct** statement :

- (A) Principles of Buddhism
- (B) A set of rules and regulations framed by the State
- (C) Good conduct and social responsibilities
- (D) Dhamma can be regarded as a sectarian faith

31. According to Megasthenase the number of castes in India was :

- (A) Five
- (B) Four
- (C) Six
- (D) Seven

32. Which of the following is **Not** correctly matched ?

Ruler	Dynasty
(A) Rudradaman	(i) Shaka
(B) Kanishka	(ii) Kushana
(C) Menander	(iii) Indo-Greek
(D) Vima-Kadphisas	(iv) Sungas

33. Under Guptas the term Vishti refers to :

- (A) King's share in the produce of the land
- (B) Forced labour
- (C) Emergence taxation
- (D) Levy collected by local chiefs

34. What was the common medium of exchange under Guptas ?

- (A) Gold coins
- (B) Silver coins
- (C) Copper coins
- (D) Cowries

35. Which was the seat of power under Harsha ?
- (A) Kanauji (B) Pataliputra
(C) Thaneshwar (D) Badami
36. The first battle of Tarain was fought between :
- (A) Mahmud Ghazni and Anand Pal (B) Muhammad Ghori and Prithviraj
(C) Muhammad Ghori and Jayapala (D) Mahmud Ghazni and Prithviraj
37. After the death of Aibak, Ali Mardan Khan had declared himself the King of :
- (A) Bengal and Bihar (B) Multan
(C) Punjab (D) Ajmer
38. Before becoming the Sultan of Delhi, Alauddin Khalji was the Governor of :
- (A) Multan (B) Punjab
(C) Awadh (D) Ajmer
39. With reference to Delhi Sultanate, who of the following created the institution of "Diwan-i-Amir-Kohi ?
- (A) Alauddin Khalji (B) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
(C) Muhammad bin Tughlaq (D) Jalaluddin Khalji
40. With reference to the Sufism, select the **incorrect** statement :
- (A) The Sufi orders are broadly divided into two : Ba-shara and Be-shara
(B) The Sufi saints made themselves popular by adopting musical recitations called *Sama*
(C) Nizamuddin Auliya adopted yogic breathing exercises
(D) During the Sultanate period the Sufis were organized in 14 orders or *Silsilahs*
41. The first battle of Panipat was fought on :
- (A) 05 April 1526 (B) 10 April 1526
(C) 15 April 1526 (D) 20 April 1526
42. The Zabti system is associated with :
- (A) Raja Todar Mal (B) Mirza Aziz Khan
(C) Raja Man Singh (D) Bairam Khan

43. Match List-I with List-II and select the answer from the codes given below :

List-I		List-II	
(a) Mir-Saman		I. In-charge of imperial household	
(b) Faujdar		II. In-charge of law and order	
(c) Mir-Bakshi		III. Head of military department	
(d) Diwan-i-ala		IV. Finance Minister	

Codes

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	IV	III	II	I
(B)	I	II	III	IV
(C)	I	II	IV	III
(D)	I	III	II	IV

44. Which of the following is **Not** correctly matched ?

Building	Ruler
(A) Agra Fort	(i) Akbar
(B) Red Fort	(ii) Shah Jahan
(C) Buland Darwaza	(iii) Akbar
(D) Panch Mahal	(iv) Jahangir

45. Match List-I with List-II and select the answer from the codes given below :

List-I		List-II	
Revenue Policy		Areas of Operation	
(a) Permanent Settlement		I. Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa	
(b) Ryotwari Settlement		II. Punjab and United Province	
(c) Mahalwari Settlement		III. Bombay and Sind	
(d) Zabti System		IV. Gujarat	

Codes

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	IV	III	II	I
(B)	I	II	III	IV
(C)	II	I	IV	III
(D)	I	III	II	IV

46. With reference to "Subsidiary Alliance", select the **incorrect** statement :
- (A) The ruler of the allying Indian state was compelled to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within his territory
- (B) The Indian ruler would agree to the posting at his court of a British Resident
- (C) The Indian ruler would not employ any European in his service without the approval of the British
- (D) Lord Wellesley signed Subsidiary Alliance with the Nizam of Hyderabad in 1805
47. The first railway line running from Bombay to Thana was opened to traffic in :
- (A) 1854 (B) 1856
- (C) 1853 (D) 1863
48. With reference to "Rammohan Roy", select the **incorrect** statement :
- (A) Rammohan Roy represented a synthesis of the thought of East and West
- (B) In 1809 he wrote in Persian his famous work *Gift to Monotheists*
- (C) He started the Atmiya Sabha
- (D) In 1830 he established a Vedanta College
49. With reference to revolt of 1857, which of the following is **Not** correctly matched ?
- | Leader | Place of Resistance |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Begum Hazrat Mahal | (i) Lucknow |
| (B) Maulvi Ahmadullah | (ii) Awadh |
| (C) Nana Saheb | (iii) Kanpur |
| (D) Kunwar Singh | (iv) Delhi |
50. The 'Safety Valve Theory' has been referred to in the context of :
- (A) Congress League Pact (B) Foundation of Indian National Congress
- (C) Surat Split (D) Montague Chelmsford Reforms
51. Who among the following was **Not** the founder member of the Muslim League ?
- (A) Muhammad Ali Jinnah (B) Agha Khan
- (C) Mohsin-ul-Mulk (D) Salimullah Khan
52. Lord Curzon issued an order dividing the province of Bengal into two parts on :
- (A) 20 July 1905 (B) 22 July 1905
- (C) 25 July 1905 (D) 30 July 1905

53. With reference to Indian National Movement, which of the following is **Not** correctly matched :
- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| (A) Congress League Pact | (i) 1916 |
| (B) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre | (ii) 1918 |
| (C) Partition of Bengal | (iii) 1905 |
| (D) Chauri-Chaura incident | (iv) 1922 |
54. Gandhiji in his first great experiment in Satyagraha at Champaran was accompanied by :
- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| (A) J.B. Kripalani | (B) Moti Lal Nehru |
| (C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel | (D) G.K. Gokhale |
55. With reference to Act of 1935, which of the following statement is **Not** correct ?
- (A) The Act provided for the establishment of an All India Federation
 (B) It introduced Provincial Autonomy
 (C) A three-fold division of subjects were made, Federal, Provincial and Concurrent
 (D) It introduced Dyarchy in the provinces
56. The Congress-Khilafat party was formed by :
- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| (A) C.R. Das and Moti Lal Nehru | (B) Vallabhbhai Patel and Moti Lal Nehru |
| (C) Rajendra Prasad and C.R. Das | (D) Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and M.R. Jayakar |
57. The Cabinet Delegation consisted of:
- (A) Lord Pethic Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Alexander
 (B) Lord Wavell, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Alexander
 (C) Lord Wavell, Lord Pethic Lawrence and Mr. Alexander
 (D) Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Wavell and Lord Pethic Lawrence
58. In October 1943, Subhas Chandra Bose established the *Arzi Hukumat-i-Hind* at :
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (A) Rangoon | (B) Singapore |
| (C) Germany | (D) Japan |
59. The Quit India Movement was carried on under the leadership of :
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Jawaharlal Nehru | (B) Mahatma Gandhi |
| (C) Subhas Chandra Bose | (D) None of the above |
60. Who among the following was the founder of the Khudai Khidmatgar organization ?
- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Khan Abdul Ghaffer Khan | (B) Abdul Rab Nishtar |
| (C) Showkatul Ansari | (D) Khan Abdul Quayum Khan |

M. A. History/B

1. The usual reaction of the peasants to revenue oppression was :

- (A) Armed Resistance (B) Desertion of Villages
(C) Petitioning the Nobility (D) Petitioning the Emperor

2. Match List I with List II and select the answer from the codes given below :

<u>List I</u>	<u>List II</u>
a. Muhar-i-Mis	i. Jahangir
b. Chalani	ii. Gujrati currency
c. Mahmudi	iii. Alauddin Hassan
d. Pagoda	iv. Muhammad bin Tughlaq

Codes

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

3. Match List I with List II and select the answer from the codes given below :

<u>List I</u>	<u>List II</u>
a. Baba Hamid-ud-Din Nagauri	i. Qadri Silsilah
b. Shaikh Mazhar-Jan-e-Jenan	ii. Chisti Silsilah
c. Mullah Akhwand Shah	iii. Naqshabandi Silsilah
d. Shaikh Jalal-ud-Din	iv. Suhrawardi Silsilah

Codes

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

4. Among the following which one was not built by Firoz Shah Tughlaq :

- (A) Palace Fort of Firozabad (B) Kotla Firoz Shah
(C) City of Jahan Panah (D) Hauz-i-Khas

5. Match List I with List II and select the answer from the codes given below :

<u>List I</u>	<u>List II</u>
a. Amir-i-Khusrau	i. Fatawa-i-Jahandari
b. Fakhr Mudabir	ii. Khazain-ul-Futuh
c. Hamid Qalandar	iii. Adab-ul-Harb Wa Shuja
d. Zia-ud-Din Barani	iv. Khair-ul-Majalis

Codes

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

6. Match List I and List II and select the answer from the codes given below :

- | <u>List I</u> | <u>List II</u> |
|---------------|---|
| a. Suchadeva | i. He fled to Ladakh in the wake of Achala's invasion |
| b. Rinchana | ii. He came forward to alleviate the sufferings of the people during Achala's invasion |
| c. Udyandeva | iii. He fled to Kishtwar in the Wake of Dulcha's invasion and left administration into the hands of Ramachandra |
| d. Shah Mir | iv. He built a hospice for Bulbul Shah |

Codes

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

7. All statements about Zain-ul-Abdin are correct except :

- (A) He conquered Ladakh
(B) He allowed the practice of Sati
(C) Lethal famine broke out during his reign
(D) He got repaired Pratapeshwara temple

8. The following are correct except :

- (A) Prime Minister Suhabhata embraced Islam at the hands of Mir Muhammad Hamadani
(B) The year 1384 witnessed the arrival of Mir Syed Ali Hamadani
(C) Sultan Zain-ul-Abdin followed the policy of his father in religious matters vis-a-vis non-Muslims
(D) Shams-ud-Din Iraqi preached Nurbakshiya order

9. Which one of the following is chronologically correct ?

- (A) Zain-ud-Din Rishi, Hardi Rishi, Nauroz Rishi, Payam-ud-Din Rishi
(B) Zain-ud-Din Rishi, Payam-ud-Din Rishi, Nauroz Rishi, Hardi Rishi
(C) Payam-ud-Din Rishi, Zain-ud-Din Rishi, Nauroz Rishi, Hardi Rishi
(D) Hardi Rishi, Nauroz Rishi, Zain-ud-Din Rishi, Payam-ud-Din Rishi

10. About Mirza Haider Daughlat all are correct except :
- (A) He is author of Tarikh-i-Rashidi
 (B) He entered Kashmir through Bhimber route
 (C) He read Khutba in the name of Himayun
 (D) He is buried at Mazar-i-Salation
11. Which of the following is chronologically correct ?
- (A) Ghazi Chak, Husain Shah Chak, Ali Shah Chak, Yaqub Shah Chak
 (B) Husain Shah Chak, Ghazi Chak, Ali Shah Chak, Yaqub Shah Chak
 (C) Ghazi Chak, Ali Shah Chak, Husain Shah Chak, Yaqub Shah Chak
 (D) Ghazi Chak, Husain Shah Chak, Yaqub Shah Chak, Ali Shah Chak

12. Match List I with List II and select the answer from the codes given below :

<u>List I</u>	<u>List II</u>
a. Rasum-i-Hirafagan	i. Tax on Firewood
b. Dhamdari	ii. Income Tax
c. Zar-i-Ash Khas	iii. Tax on Bird catchers
d. Wan Waziri	iv. Tax on Arts and Crafts

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

13. Who among the following was not Afghan Governor :
- (A) Azad Khan
 (B) Itiqad Khan
 (C) Nur-ud-Din Khan Bamzai
 (D) Haji Karimdad Khan
14. The Harisinghi Rupiya was issued by :
- (A) Haricharan Das Koul
 (B) Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa
 (C) Maharaja Hari Singh
 (D) Kunwar Hari Raj Singh

15. Match List I with List II and select the answer from the codes given below :

<u>List I</u>	<u>List II</u>
a. Diwan Moti Ram	i. Renovation of Shanker Achariya temple
b. Diwan Kirpa Ram	ii. Closure of Jama Masjid
c. Colonel Mehan Singh	iii. Construction of Rambagh
d. Shaikh Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din	iv. Dastarul Aml-i-Kashmir

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

16. About Robert Clive all are correct except :
- (A) He is credited to have laid the foundation of the British Empire in India
 - (B) He won battle of Plassey in 1757
 - (C) He concluded Treaty of Allahabad in 1765
 - (D) He defeated the Marathas in the third battle of Panipat

17. About permanent settlement of Bengal all are correct except :
- (A) The peasant was made as the owner of land
 - (B) It was introduced in 1793
 - (C) It was introduced during the Governorship of Lord Cornwallis
 - (D) After its introduction the Zamindars of Bengal by and large became the collaborators of Raj

18. Match List I with List II and select the answer from the codes given below :

List I

- a. Tayuni Movement
- b. Ahmaddiya Movement
- c. Deoband Movement
- d. Farazi Movement

List II

- i. Mirza Ghulam Ahmad
- ii. Haji Shariat Ullah
- iii. Karamat Ali Jaunpuri
- iv. Muhammad Qasim Nanawtvi

Codes

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

19. Match List I with List II and select the answer from the codes given below :

List I

- a. Wood's Despatch
- b. Hunter Commission
- c. Wardha Scheme of Basic Education
- d. Indian University Act

List II

- i. 1904
- ii. 1854
- iii. 1882-83
- iv. 1937

Codes

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

20. Which of the following was not associated with All India Muslim League at the time of its birth ?
- (A) Muhammad Ali Jinnah (B) Nawab Salim Ullah of Decca
(C) Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk (D) Aga Khan
21. Who among the following propounded the theory of "Economic Drain" ?
- (A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (B) Dadabhai Naroji
(C) Firoz Shah Mehta (D) Badr-ud-Din Tyabji
22. Which of the following is not correctly matched ?
- (A) Government of India Act 1909 Separate Electorates granted
(B) Government of India Act 1919 Dyarchy was introduced in the provinces
(C) Government of India Act 1935 Provincial Autonomy was granted
(D) Indian Independence Act 1947 A provision for princely States to remain independent
23. All statements about Gandhi are correct except :
- (A) He launched Champaran Movement in 1917
(B) He launched Satyagraha campaign in 1918 in the Kheda district of Gujarat
(C) He became President of All India Khilafat Conference in 1919
(D) He attended Round Table Conference held at London in 1930
24. About Quit India Movement the following are correct except :
- (A) The Quit India Movement was started after the failure of Cripps Mission
(B) The All India Congress Committee passed Quit India resolution in August 1942
(C) The Hindu Maha Sabha and Communist Party of India supported the movement
(D) The Princes and Landlords were supporting the war efforts and did not sympathize with the movement
25. Identify the wrong statement :
- (A) The 3rd June Plan was essentially a plan for partition of India
(B) Mountbatten supported the Congress stand that princely States must not be given the option of independence
(C) Muhammad Ali Jinnah did not accept Mountbatten to be a common Governor General of India and Pakistan
(D) The Muslim majority district of Sylhet voted for joining the Hindu Majority province of West Bengal

26. Identify the wrong statement :

- (A) For the distinguished services rendered to Lahore Darbar Gulab Singh was granted the principality of Jammu
- (B) The credit for conquest of some distant mountainous areas like Ladakh and Baltistan goes to Wazir Zorawar Singh
- (C) The Treaty of Lahore was signed on 16th of March, 1846
- (D) Rajakak Dhar was adviser to Gulab Singh

27. The following statements about Maharaja Pratab Singh's reign are correct except :

- (A) The first Resident of Kashmir was appointed
- (B) Srinagar and Jammu were electrified
- (C) Land Settlement by Walter Lawrence
- (D) The famous Shawlbaf agitation took place at Zaldagar, a locality in downtown Srinagar

28. "Jammu and Kashmir State is labouring under many disadvantages, with a large Muhammadan population absolutely illiterate, labouring under poverty and low economic conditions of living in the villages and practically governed like dumb driven cattle" was observed by :

- (A) Sir Albion Bannerji
- (B) Rev. J.S. Doxey
- (C) Rev. C. Tyndale Biscoe
- (D) Rev. J. Hinton Knowles

29. Match List I with List II and select the answer from the codes given below :

List I

- a. Waddars
- b. Mujawaza
- c. Nizam-i-Palton
- d. Sazawal

List II

- i. A regiment that would move into the villages during harvest time to enforce State's claim
- ii. An officer who supervised the work of Shabdars of several villages
- iii. Money lender
- iv. Collection of Land revenue in kind

Codes

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

30. About Glancy Commission the following statements are correct except :
- (A) The Commission had two Hindu and two Muslim members besides President
 - (B) The Commission was appointed by Government in response to uprising of 1931
 - (C) The Commission recommended the abolition of several taxes and laid greater emphasis on removal of unemployment
 - (D) The recommendations of the Commission were hailed by Kashmiri Pandits

31. The following statements about Quit Kashmir Movement were true except :
- (A) Muhammad Ali Jinnah described the movement as "an agitation carried on by a few malcontents who were out to create disorderly conditions in the State"
 - (B) It was launched by National Conference simultaneously with Quit India Movement
 - (C) Ram Chandra Kak, Prime Minister of State, let loose a reign of terror against the leaders
 - (D) Bakshi Ghulam Muhammad and G.M. Sadiq went to various parts of India in order to make people aware about the aims and objectives of the movement

32. Which of the following is not correctly matched :
- (A) 1881 The establishment of Mission School by Rev. J.S. Doxey
 - (B) 1905 Anjuman-i-Nusrat-ul-Islam founded by Moulvi Ghulam Rasul Shah
 - (C) 1916 Appointment of Education Commission under the chairmanship of Mr. Sharp
 - (D) 1946 Jammu and Kashmir university came into existence

33. Match List I with List II and select the answer from the codes given below :

<u>List I</u>	<u>List II</u>
a. 1924	i. Silk Factory strike
b. 1932	ii. Recommendations of Glancy Commission
c. 1944	iii. Appointment of Land Reforms Committee to prepare a Plan for abolition of Big Landed Estate and transfer of Land to tiller
d. 1949	iv. Muhammad Ali Jinnah's visit to valley

Codes

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

34. "Shaikh Abdullah is the gift of God. If you do not follow him you will be humiliated," declared (in the public gathering held at Sopore) by :
- (A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(C) Abul Kalam Azad (D) Abdul Gaffar Khan
35. Which of the following statements is not correct ?
- (A) Muhammad Ali Jinnah in the aftermath of tribal attack presented three point proposal – a ceasefire, withdrawal of forces of Indian dominion and the tribesmen and a Plebiscite under the joint control of the two Governors General
- (B) Under the influence of Indian National Congress particularly Gandhi, Ram Chandra Kak was replaced by Major General Janak Singh
- (C) While Government of India accepted 'Stand Still' agreement, the Government of Pakistan remained hesitant
- (D) Khusal Bakula declared in the event of Kashmir drifting away from India, the Ladakhis would sever their connection with the State and merge with Indian Union
36. Which of the following is not a Neolithic site ?
- (A) Taxila (B) Kili Ghul-Muhammad
(C) Mundigra (D) Mehrgarh
37. Which material was used by the Harappans to make the Great Bath at Mohenjodaro Watertight ?
- (A) Cement (B) Stucco
(C) Bluechist (D) Bitumen
38. Which of the following was not Harappan site ?
- (A) Kot Diji (B) Banawali
(C) Rakhigarhi (D) Bhimbetka
39. Which of the following was the God of strength during Early Vedic Period ?
- (A) Indra (B) Varuna
(C) Ushas (D) Agni

40. Match List I with List II and select the answer from the codes given below :

<u>List I</u>	<u>List II</u>
a. Urvara	i. Fertile Land
b. Aprahata	ii. Fallow Land
c. Shadvala	iii. Grassy Land
d. Ushara	iv. Barren Land

Codes

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

41. Match List I with List II and select the answer from the codes given below :

<u>List I</u>	<u>List II</u>
a. Suttapitaka	i. Collection of Buddha's Sermons
b. Thirthankarar	ii. Buddhism
c. Asthangmarga	iii. Metaphysical Issues
d. Abhidhammapitaka	iv. Jainism

Codes

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

42. Which of the following is not correctly matched :

- (A) Arthashastra Kautilya
(B) Indica Meghasthenese
(C) Natural History Pliny
(D) Milindapanho Asvagosha

43. Which of the following is not correctly matched :

- (A) Bhaga Tax
(B) Bhoga Periodical supply of fruits, firewood etc. which the villagers had to furnish to the King
(C) Antyavasavin High born
(D) Akaradhyaksha Superintendent of Mines

44. Which of the following is not correct about the varna/caste system in Gupta Age :

- (A) The gradual elevation in the social position of Shudras
- (B) The Antyajias lived outside the area inhabited by upper caste people
- (C) The somehow gradual decline in the social position of Vaishiyas
- (D) Caste mobility was not known

45. All are correct about Post-Gupta except :

- (A) Increase in the number of independent kingdoms
- (B) Increase in the volume of trade
- (C) Development of Feudal relationship
- (D) The focus shifted to the region South of Vindhias

46. Which of the following is not correctly matched :

- (A) Burzahoma NBPW Site
- (B) Gufkral Neolithic Site
- (C) Semthan Early Historic Site
- (D) Harvan Kushan Site

47. The following are correct about Mihirakula except :

- (A) He was intolerant and tyrant ruler
- (B) He is reported to have persecuted the Buddhists and destroyed stupas and monasteries
- (C) He is credited to have founded a shrine of Shiva near Srinagar and a town in Wular Pargana named after him as Mihirpur
- (D) He enjoyed a long spell of power

48. Which of the following is chronologically correct ?

- (A) Chandrapida, Durlabhavardhana, Pratapaditya II, Tarapida
- (B) Durlabhavardhana, Pratapaditya II, Chandrapida, Tarapida
- (C) Pratapaditya II, Chandrapida, Tarapida, Durlabhavardhana
- (D) Tarapida, Durlabhavardhana, Pratapaditya II, Chandrapida

49. The following are correct about Lalitaditya except :

- (A) His attitude towards Subjugated Kings was generous and tolerant
- (B) He was a staunch follower of Buddhism
- (C) He liberally patronized men of Letters
- (D) His reign ushered in an era of glory and prosperity

50. All are correct about Avantivarman except :

- (A) He followed the policy of Lalitaditya in making conquests and expeditions outside the valley
- (B) He founded a town at Vivaikasara
- (C) His reign brought a period of peace and prosperity
- (D) Bhatta Kallata and Anandvardhana were literary figures during his reign

51. Match List I with List II and select the answer from the codes given below :

- | <u>List I</u> | <u>List II</u> |
|------------------|--|
| a. Anandvardhana | i. Tantraloka |
| b. Abhinavagupta | ii. Profound Dhvani Science of poetics |
| c. Mukla Bhatta | iii. Kavya Haravijaya |
| d. Ratnakara | iv. Abhidhavitimatrika |

Codes

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

52. The earliest literary reference about Naga worship is found in :

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Rajatarangini | (B) Nilamatpurana |
| (C) Spandasastra | (D) Tantraloka |

53. Match List I with List II and select the answer from the codes given below :

- | <u>List I</u> | <u>List II</u> |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| a. Tunga | i. Chief Minister of Didda |
| b. Kshemagupta | ii. Husband of Didda |
| c. Ambhimanyu | iii. Son of Didda |
| d. Bhimagupta | iv. Didda's grandson |

Codes

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

54. Except one all are true :

- (A) Uccala invaded Kashmir during the reign of Harsa
- (B) Harsa sent Kandrappa, commander in chief to invade Rajauri
- (C) Salhana was nominated as the successor of Uccala
- (D) Malla, ruthlessly killed by Harsa, was the elder brother of Uccala

55. Which of the following statement is not correct :

- (A) Kashmir Saivism is also known as Trikasastra
- (B) Trika Saivism is essentially a monistic philosophy
- (C) Agama, Spanda and Prityabijna are associated with Trika Literature
- (D) Kashmir Saivism was founded by Abhinavgupta

56. Match List I with List II and select the answer from the codes given below :

<u>List I</u>	<u>List II</u>
a. Iltutmish	i. The Sultan called himself Naib-i-Khudai
b. Balban	ii. He made Agra capital
c. Sikandar Lodhi	iii. He conquered the Sharqi Kingdom of Jaunpur
d. Bahlol Lodhi	iv. He received a letter of investiture from Caliph

Codes

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

57. All statements about Alauddin Khalji are correct except :

- (A) He imposed Ghari and Charai
- (B) He called himself Yamin-ul-Khalifa
- (C) He belonged to old Khalji group
- (D) His real name was Ali Gurshap

58. Which one of the following is not associated with Delhi Sultanate ?

- (A) Ariz-i-Mamalik
- (B) Barid-i-Khas
- (C) Mir Aatish
- (D) Amir-i-Akhur

59. Which one of the following is not associated with the debate on the downfall of the Mughal Empire ?

- (A) Satish Chandra (B) A.L. Basham
(C) Irfan Habib (D) S. Nurul Hassan

60. About Mughal Mansabdari System which one of the following statement is not true :

- (A) Abul Fazl mentions 66 grades of Mansabdars
(B) All Jagirdars were Mansabdars but all Mansabdars were not Jagirdars
(C) Mansabs could not be granted to minors
(D) Duaspa sihaspa was a feature of Mansabdari

1. Except one all are correct :
 - (a) *Nilamatapurana* is the first written work to mention that Kashmir was a waterbody for millions of years
 - (b) H.D. Sankalia along with two experts from A.S.I. took up the field work of the Lidder Valley
 - (c) The Palaeolithic period was followed by Mesolithic period in Kashmir
 - (d) At Pahalgam on the bank of river Lidder, the first palaeolithic tool represented by a huge flake was found

2. What finds least mention in *Rajatarangini* about Lalitaditya ?
 - (a) Development of agriculture, crafts and commerce
 - (b) Construction of temples, *mathas* and *viharas*
 - (c) Foundation of cities, towns and villages
 - (d) *Agarahara* grants to brahmanical institutions

3. Which of the following is Sun temple ?
 - (a) Avantismarin temple
 - (b) Martand temple
 - (c) Payar temple
 - (d) Pandrethan temple

4. What is true about Avantivarman ?
 - (a) He was a Saivite but had equal regards for other cults
 - (b) He was a Vaisnava but paid equal respect to Saivism
 - (c) He was otherworldly and therefore showed little interest in worldly matters
 - (d) According to Kalhana there was hardly any city, town or village where Avantivarman did not build a temple

5. Who among the following was the founder of Lohara dynasty ?
 - (a) Dida
 - (b) Harsha
 - (c) Samgramaraja
 - (d) Tunga

6. Who among the following showed open disregard against the dominant religious tradition of the time ?
- (a) Harsha (b) Ksemagupta
(c) Yakshakara (d) Bikshakara
7. Who among the following, according to Kalhana, bribed the brahmanas to win them over to her side ?
- (a) Didda (b) Kota Rani
(c) Sugandha (d) Suryamati
8. Which of the following is not correct ?
- (a) Naga worship left an enduring impact on Kashmiri mentality
(b) Tantric Buddhism was the dominant Buddhist tradition during its last phase in Kashmir
(c) Kashmir Saivism did not believe in object worship
(d) No Kashmiri ruler came under the influence of Tantricism
9. Which among the following entered Kashmir through Zojila Pass ?
- (a) Achala (b) Shah Mir
(c) Zulju (d) Langar Chak
10. Who among the following is reputed to have established *maktabas* and *madrasas* in Srinagar ?
- (a) Sultan Sadr-ud-din (b) Shamas ud din Shah Mir
(c) Sultan Shihab ud din (d) Sultan Jamsheed
11. Which of the following was not the contemporary chronicler of Sultan Zainul Abidin ?
- (a) Jonaraja (b) Srivara
(c) Suka (d) Mulla Ahmad Nadiri

12. Arrange the following Sultans in chronological order :

- (I) Zain al Abidin
- (II) Qutub ud din
- (III) Sikandar
- (IV) Ali Shah

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (a) II, III, IV and I
- (b) II, I, III and IV
- (c) III, IV, II and I
- (d) I, II, III and IV

13. Nagar Nagar city was built near/at/around :

- (a) Zarab Khana, Zaina Kadal
- (b) Shergadhi
- (c) Dalal Mohalla, near Pather Masjid
- (d) Koh-i-Maran

14. Which of the following is not situated on the summit of Hariparbat ?

- (a) Mulla Akhoon Mosque
- (b) The Shrine of Shaikh Hamza Maqdoom
- (c) The Shrine of Shri Chakra
- (d) Mazar-i-Salatin

15. Who among the following gives an account of desertion of Villages on account of official oppression in the beginning of 19th century?

- (a) Tarikh-i-Kalan
- (b) Moorcraft
- (c) Bagh-i-Sulaiman
- (d) Hugel

16. Who is the author of *Kashmir Under the Sikh Rule* ?

- (a) Chitralakha Zutshi
- (b) P.N.K. Bamzai
- (c) R.K. Parimu
- (d) Wakefield

17. Regarding the transfer of Kashmir to Maharaja Gulab Singh, which one of the following is not correct ?
- (a) The British ascertained the views of the people of Kashmir on the subject
 - (b) The colonial power did not consult even one of their leaders
 - (c) The treaty of Amritsar made Gulab Singh to acknowledge the supremacy of the British government
 - (d) The British assured the Maharaja of their support in protecting his territory from external enemies
18. Who among the following deplored the pathetic condition of J&K State before a representative of the Associated Press at Lahore on 15th March, 1929 ?
- (a) Mr. Sharp
 - (b) B.G. Glancy
 - (c) Mir Waiz Yusuf Shah
 - (d) Sir Albion Bannerjee
19. When the Kashmiri Pandits launched the Movement known as “Kashmir for Kashmiris”, the educated Muslims :
- (a) Were as yet out of the picture
 - (b) Supported the Movement for being unemployed in large numbers
 - (c) Raised the slogan “Kashmir for Kashmiri Muslims”
 - (d) Supported the government for their deep hostility against the powerful minority
20. Who were the first to champion the cause of the plight of Kashmiris in an organized form ?
- (a) Non Resident Kashmiris
 - (b) All India Muslim League
 - (c) Indian National Congress
 - (d) The European Philanthropists
21. Which of the following political organizations repeatedly requested the non-Muslims in the '30s to join hands with the Muslims to fight for the common interests of all the communities ?
- (a) National Conference
 - (b) Muslim Conference
 - (c) The Kissan Sabha
 - (d) The Socialist Party

22. Who among the following showed extra-ordinary interest in owning Kashmir's freedom struggle ?

- (a) Ali Mohmmad Jinnah (b) Mahatama Gandhi
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Abul Kalam Azad

23. Who among the following showed reluctance to accede to India or Pakistan at the time of the partition ?

- (a) National Conference (b) Muslim Conference
(c) Maharaja (d) Kashmir Socialist Party

24. Which of the following did not happen between 1947 and 1953 ?

- (a) The Big Land Estates Abolition Act
(b) Emergence of Kashmir dispute and its internationalization
(c) The Kaba-Marg Kissan Congress
(d) The dismissal of Sheikh Abdullah

25. Arrange the following in chronological order :

- (I) Neolithic
(II) Iron age
(III) Bronze age
(IV) Palaeolithic period
(V) Chalcolithic
(VI) Mesolithic

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (a) IV, I, V, VI, III and II (b) VI, II, III, I, V and IV
(c) II, III, IV, I, VI and V (d) IV, VI, I, V, III and II

26. Except one all are incorrect :

- (a) Excavations at Harappa were conducted by R.D. Banerjee and John Marshall
(b) Great Granary is an important building discovered at Mohenjodaro
(c) Shiva in its proto-type appears at Harappan
(d) Great Bath is a brick built structure excavated at Harappa

27. About the Early Vedic period, all are correct except :
- (a) The Vedic Aryans fought for cows and these fights were known as *gavisti*
 - (b) The cow was held sacred
 - (c) Beef was offered to the guests as a delicious food
 - (d) People did not use iron technology
28. Which of the following statement is not correct ?
- (a) Mahavira did not believe in Supreme Creator
 - (b) The original texts of the Doctrine of Mahavira are known as *Purvas*
 - (c) The rise of heterodox sects resulted in the development of vernacular literature
 - (d) The concept of 'Nirvana' is same in Buddhism and Jainism
29. According to Romila Thapar Ashoka's *dhamma* can be best described as :
- (a) A religious approach to social problem
 - (b) Socio-ethical code of conduct
 - (c) Corrupt form of Buddhist *dhamma*
 - (d) Modified form of *Dharmashastras*
30. Except one all are true :
- (a) The Shungas were the immediate successors of Mauryas
 - (b) Kushanas belonged to the Yuch-chi tribe
 - (c) The author of *Harshacharita* is Kalidasa
 - (d) Menander was a Buddhist convert
31. Which factor was not responsible for the decline of Mauryan empire ?
- (a) Financial crisis
 - (b) Oppressive rule
 - (c) Neglect of north-west frontier
 - (d) Mauryan rulers' belief in *Ahimsa*
32. Which of the following statement is true ?
- (a) The Kushans patronized almost all beliefs
 - (b) Gandhara is situated in present Afghanistan
 - (c) The sculptures of Mathura were carved out of white marble
 - (d) The chief patrons of Gandhara art were Sungas

33. Which of the following statements about the polity of Guptas is incorrect ?
- (a) Gupta emperors claimed divine origin and supernatural powers for themselves
 - (b) They assumed exalted imperial titles like *maharajadiraja*
 - (c) They were assisted by a council of ministers
 - (d) The king no more remained a central figure under Guptas
34. Except one all are correct about post-Gupta period :
- (a) The period witnessed a decline of urban settlements
 - (b) Land grants to religious establishments increased
 - (c) Process of sub-infeudation started in some regions
 - (d) Decline of towns did not lead to migration of artisans to the countryside
35. Sindh was conquered by :
- (a) Mahmud of Ghazni
 - (b) Mahmud of Ghori
 - (c) Mahmud Bin Qasim
 - (d) None of the above
36. Which one among the following works is not written by Al-Biruni ?
- (a) *Kitab fi tahqiq*
 - (b) *Taj-ul-maathir*
 - (c) *Jawahir-fil-Jawahir*
 - (d) *Qanun-i-Masudi*
37. On the eve of Mongol threat Iltutmish followed the policy of :
- (a) Appeasement
 - (b) Offensive
 - (c) Defensive
 - (d) None of the above
38. The first Sultan who paid his soldiers in cash was :
- (a) Iltutmish
 - (b) Bulban
 - (c) Allauddin
 - (d) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
39. Which of the following metals was used by Muhammad Tughlaq for issuing the Token Currency ?
- (a) Copper
 - (b) Bronze
 - (c) Nickel
 - (d) Brass

40. Except one all are correct :
- (a) Al-Ghazali tried to reconcile mysticism with Islamic orthodoxy
 - (b) In eleventh century sufis were organized into twelve orders or silsilas
 - (c) Of the *ba-shara* movements only two acquired significant influence and following in northern India
 - (d) Qàdri and Naqashbandi silsilahs were the most influential silsilahas in northern India
41. Except one all are true about Babur :
- (a) He was the son of Sheikh Mirza, the ruler of Farghana
 - (b) He was related to Changez Khan on his father's side and to Timur on his mother's side
 - (c) He translated a famous sufi masnavi from Persian into Turkish
 - (d) He passed away while going to Kabul in 1530
42. Identify the incorrect statement :
- (a) The Sur empire may be considered in many ways as a continuation and culmination of the Delhi Sultanate
 - (b) The Sur empire is also termed as second Afghan empire
 - (c) While the Sur rulers were initially successful in ousting the early Mughal rulers from India they were not able to defeat the Rajputs
 - (d) Sur empire was a strong empire, but lasted only for 15 years
43. One among the following was not a feature of Mansabdari system :
- (a) All sawar rank holders were necessarily holders of zat rank as well, but not vice-versa
 - (b) The zat rank was always preceded by the sawar rank
 - (c) The zat rank was normally either equal or higher than the sawar rank
 - (d) The contingents of the big mansabdars were usually formed by adding those of the smaller ones

44. According to Irfan Habib the collapse of Mughal empire was the result of :
- (a) Agrarian crisis
 - (b) Half a century long Deccan war
 - (c) Vastness of the empire
 - (d) Aurangzeb's puritanic measures

45. In India following were used by the English to their advantage except :
- (a) The deep sense of Nationalism among the Indians
 - (b) Old-style of Indian armies
 - (c) Indian soldier's capacity to become as good a soldier as a European
 - (d) Mutual quarrels of the Indian rulers

46. Which of the following is not correct ?
- (a) The 'economic drain' was peculiar to British rule
 - (b) Through "Investments" British developed the industrial sector of India
 - (c) One of the channels through which Indian wealth was drained out to British was purchasing Indian goods out of Indian revenue and exporting them
 - (d) The wealth drained out of India financed, partly, Britain's capitalist development

47. Match the following :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (I) Dual government | (A) Cowasjee Nanbhoy |
| (II) Ryotwari system | (B) Clive |
| (III) Aligarh Movement | (C) Munru |
| (IV) First modern textile mill | (D) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan |

Choose the answer from the codes below :

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|---------|--------|
| (a) I – C | II – B | III – D | IV – A |
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48. All are correct except :

- (a) Permanent settlement of Bengal converted the Zamindars and revenue cultivators into landlords
- (b) The free trade imposed on India was not one sided
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49. Match the following :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| (I) Annexation of Awadh | (A) 29 March, 1857 |
| (II) The hanging of Mangal Panday | (B) 1856 |
| (III) The murder of Rani Jhansi | (C) 17 June, 1858 |
| (IV) The killing of Tantia Topia | (D) 15 April, 1859 |

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50. All are incorrect except :

- (a) In the schools and colleges the British authorities tried to inculcate notion of docility and servility to foreign rule
- (b) National literature in the form of novels, essays and patriotic poetry played an important role in making the people loyal to the rulers
- (c) The Indian Association of Calcutta was the first all India political organisation of nationalists
- (d) The moderates kept pace with the changing circumstances, and this led to split between the moderate and militant nationalists

51. The 'safety valve' theory has been referred to in the context of :

- (a) Congress-League pact
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52. Which of the following is not correct ?
- (a) The Swadeshi Movement laid emphasis on self reliance
 - (b) Tilak played leading role in anti-Bengal partition movement
 - (c) The Muslims became favourites of the British after 1857. This is the reason that Sir Sayid advocated friendship with British
 - (d) The militant nationalists identified Indian Culture and the Indian nation with the Hindu religion and the Hindus
53. Which of the following is not correct ?
- (a) The Act of 1909 was aimed at dividing the nationalists
 - (b) In 1911 the government announced the annulment of the Partition of Bengal
 - (c) In 1911 the seat of the central government was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi
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54. Which of the following is not true about Gandhiji ?
- (a) He had no faith in the capacity of the common people to fight
 - (b) Though he was a believer of non violence, he hated cowardice
 - (c) He would not separate thought and practice, belief and action
 - (d) During the trial in 1922 he invited the court to award him “the highest penalty that can be inflicted upon me for what in law is a deliberate crime and what appears to me to be the highest duty of a citizen”.
55. The Act of 1935 was passed after the discussions held at the :
- (a) First Round Table conference
 - (b) Second Round Table conference
 - (c) Third Round Table conference
 - (d) None of the above
56. Out of eleven provinces the Congress ministries were formed in July 1937 in :
- (a) Five provinces
 - (b) Six provinces
 - (c) Seven provinces
 - (d) Eight provinces

57. Which of the following is the development of the 30's of the Twentieth Century ?
- (a) Cripps Mission
 - (b) Growth of Socialist ideas in Congress
 - (c) Formation of Azad Hind Fauj
 - (d) Cabinet Mission
58. The following are correct except :
- (a) The Second World War hastened the process of India's freedom from British
 - (b) The Indian nationalists accepted partition
 - (c) The *Discovery of India* by Mahatama Gandhi gives a revealing information about freedom struggle
 - (d) Gandhiji spent Independence Day by fasting and spinning
59. The Quit India Movement was responded by the colonial power in the following manner except :
- (a) Killings
 - (b) Punitive fines
 - (c) Mass floggings
 - (d) Repression was given wide publicity for which press was given complete freedom
60. The following showed reluctance to accede to India except :
- (a) The Nawab of Junagadh
 - (b) The Nawab of Bhopal
 - (c) The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir
 - (d) The Nizam of Hyderabad

1. Except one all are correct :
- Nilamatapurana* is the first written work to mention that Kashmir was a waterbody for millions of years
 - H.D. Sankalia along with two experts from A.S.I. took up the field work of the Lidder Valley
 - The Palaeolithic period was followed by Mesolithic period in Kashmir
 - At Pahalgam on the bank of river Lidder, the first palaeolithic tool represented by a huge flake was found
2. What finds least mention in *Rajatarangini* about Lalitaditya ?
- Development of agriculture, crafts and commerce
 - Construction of temples, *mathas* and *viharas*
 - Foundation of cities, towns and villages
 - Agarahara* grants to brahmanical institutions
3. Which of the following is Sun temple ?
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Avantiswamin temple | (b) Martand temple |
| (c) Payar temple | (d) Pandrethan temple |
4. What is true about Avantiverman ?
- He was a Saivite but had equal regards for other cults
 - He was a Vaisnava but paid equal respect to Saivism
 - He was otherworldly and therefore showed little interest in worldly matters
 - According to Kalhana there was hardly and city, town or village where Avantivarman did not build a temple
5. Who among the following was the founder of Lohara dynasty ?
- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| (a) Dida | (b) Harsha |
| (c) Samgramaraja | (d) Tunga |

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6. Who among the following showed open disregard against the dominant religious tradition of the time ?

- (a) Harsha (b) Ksemagupta
(c) Yakshakara (d) Bikshakara

7. Who among the following, according to Kalhana, bribed the brahmanas to win them over to her side ?

- (a) Didda (b) Kota Rani
(c) Sugandha (d) Suryamati

8. Which of the following is not correct ?

- (a) Naga worship left an enduring impact on Kashmiri mentality
(b) Tantric Buddhism was the dominant Buddhist tradition during its last phase in Kashmir
(c) Kashmir Saivism did not believe in object worship
(d) No Kashmiri ruler came under the influence of Tantricism

9. Which among the following entered Kashmir through Zojila Pass ?

- (a) Achala (b) Shah Mir
(c) Zulju (d) Langar Chak

10. Who among the following is reputed to have established *maktabas* and *madrasas* in Srinagar ?

- (a) Sultan Sadr-ud-din (b) Shamas ud din Shah Mir
(c) Sultan Shihab ud din (d) Sultan Jamsheed

11. Which of the following was not the contemporary chronicler of Sultan Zainul Abidin ?

- (a) Jonaraja (b) Srivara
(c) Suka (d) Mulla Ahmad Nadiri

12. Arrange the following Sultans in chronological order :

- (I) Zain al Abidin
- (II) Qutub ud din
- (III) Sikandar
- (IV) Ali Shah

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (a) II, III, IV and I
- (b) II, I, III and IV
- (c) III, IV, II and I
- (d) I, II, III and IV

13. Nagar Nagar city was built near/at/around :

- (a) Zarab Khana, Zaina Kadal
- (b) Shergadhi
- (c) Dalal Mohalla, near Pather Masjid
- (d) Koh-i-Maran

14. Which of the following is not situated on the summit of Hariparbat ?

- (a) Mulla Akhoon Mosque
- (b) The Shrine of Shaikh Hamza Maqdoom
- (c) The Shrine of Shri Chakra
- (d) Mazar-i-Salatin

15. Who among the following gives an account of desertion of Villages on account of official oppression in the beginning of 19th century ?

- (a) Tarikh-i-Kalan
- (b) Moorcraft
- (c) Bagh-i-Sulaiman
- (d) Hugel

16. Who is the author of *Kashmir Under the Sikh Rule* ?

- (a) Chitralekha Zutshi
- (b) P.N.K. Bamzai
- (c) R.K. Parimu
- (d) Wakefield

17. Regarding the transfer of Kashmir to Maharaja Gulab Singh, which one of the following is not correct ?
- (a) The British ascertained the views of the people of Kashmir on the subject
 - (b) The colonial power did not consult even one of their leaders
 - (c) The treaty of Amritsar made Gulab Singh to acknowledge the supremacy of the British government
 - (d) The British assured the Maharaja of their support in protecting his territory from external enemies
18. Who among the following deplored the pathetic condition of J&K State before a representative of the Associated Press at Lahore on 15th March, 1929 ?
- (a) Mr. Sharp
 - (b) B.G. Glancy
 - (c) Mir Waiz Yusuf Shah
 - (d) Sir Albion Bannerjee
19. When the Kashmiri Pandits launched the Movement known as "Kashmir for Kashmiris", the educated Muslims :
- (a) Were as yet out of the picture
 - (b) Supported the Movement for being unemployed in large numbers
 - (c) Raised the slogan "Kashmir for Kashmiri Muslims"
 - (d) Supported the government for their deep hostility against the powerful minority
20. Who were the first to champion the cause of the plight of Kashmiris in an organized form ?
- (a) Non Resident Kashmiris
 - (b) All India Muslim League
 - (c) Indian National Congress
 - (d) The European Philanthropists
21. Which of the following political organizations repeatedly requested the non-Muslims in the '30s to join hands with the Muslims to fight for the common interests of all the communities ?
- (a) National Conference
 - (b) Muslim Conference
 - (c) The Kissan Sabha
 - (d) The Socialist Party

22. Who among the following showed extra-ordinary interest in owning Kashmir's freedom struggle ?

- (a) Ali Mohammad Jinnah
- (b) Mahatama Gandhi
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Abul Kalam Azad

23. Who among the following showed reluctance to accede to India or Pakistan at the time of the partition ?

- (a) National Conference
- (b) Muslim Conference
- (c) Maharaja
- (d) Kashmir Socialist Party

24. Which of the following did not happen between 1947 and 1953 ?

- (a) The Big Land Estates Abolition Act
- (b) Emergence of Kashmir dispute and its internationalization
- (c) The Kaba-Marg Kissan Congress
- (d) The dismissal of Sheikh Abdullah

25. Arrange the following in chronological order :

- (I) Neolithic
- (II) Iron age
- (III) Bronze age
- (IV) Palaeolithic period
- (V) Chalcolithic
- (VI) Mesolithic

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (a) IV, I, V, VI, III and II
- (b) VI, II, III, I, V and IV
- (c) II, III, IV, I, VI and V
- (d) IV, VI, I, V, III and II

26. Except one all are incorrect :

- (a) Excavations at Harappa were conducted by R.D. Banerjee and John Marshall
- (b) Great Granary is an important building discovered at Mohenjodaro
- (c) Shiva in its proto-type appears at Harappan
- (d) Great Bath is a brick built structure excavated at Harappa

27. About the Early Vedic period, all are correct except :

- (a) The Vedic Aryans fought for cows and these fights were known as *gavisti*
- (b) The cow was held sacred
- (c) Beef was offered to the guests as a delicious food
- (d) People did not use iron technology

28. Which of the following statement is not correct ?

- (a) Mahavira did not believe in Supreme Creator
- (b) The original texts of the Doctrine of Mahavira are known as *Purvas*
- (c) The rise of heterodox sects resulted in the development of vernacular literature
- (d) The concept of 'Nirvana' is same in Buddhism and Jainism

29. According to Romila Thapar Ashoka's *dhamma* can be best described as :

- (a) A religious approach to social problem
- (b) Socio-ethical code of conduct
- (c) Corrupt form of Buddhist *dhamma*
- (d) Modified form of *Dharmashastras*

30. Except one all are true :

- (a) The Shungas were the immediate successors of Mauryas
- (b) Kushanas belonged to the Yuch-chi tribe
- (c) The author of *Harshacharita* is Kalidasa
- (d) Menander was a Buddhist convert

31. Which factor was not responsible for the decline of Mauryan empire ?

- (a) Financial crisis
- (b) Oppressive rule
- (c) Neglect of north-west frontier
- (d) Mauryan rulers' belief in *Ahimsa*

32. Which of the following statement is true ?

- (a) The Kushans patronized almost all beliefs
- (b) Gandhara is situated in present Afghanistan
- (c) The sculptures of Mathura were carved out of white marble
- (d) The chief patrons of Gandhara art were Sungas

33. Which of the following statements about the polity of Guptas is incorrect ?
- Gupta emperors claimed divine origin and supernatural powers for themselves
 - They assumed exalted imperial titles like *maharajadiraja*
 - They were assisted by a council of ministers
 - The king no more remained a central figure under Guptas
34. Except one all are correct about post-Gupta period :
- The period witnessed a decline of urban settlements
 - Land grants to religious establishments increased
 - Process of sub-infeudation started in some regions
 - Decline of towns did not lead to migration of artisans to the countryside
35. Sindh was conquered by :
- Mahmud of Ghazni
 - Mahmud of Ghori
 - Mahmmad Bin Qasim
 - None of the above
36. Which one among the following works is not written by Al-Biruni ?
- Kitab fi tahqiq*
 - Taj-ul-maathir*
 - Jawahir-fil-Jawahir*
 - Qanun-i-Masudi*
37. On the eve of Mongol threat Iltutmish followed the policy of :
- Appeasement
 - Offensive
 - Defensive
 - None of the above
38. The first Sultan who paid his soldiers in cash was :
- Iltutmish
 - Bulban
 - Allauddin
 - Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
39. Which of the following metals was used by Muhammad Tughlaq for issuing the Token Currency ?
- Copper
 - Bronze
 - Nickel
 - Brass

40. Except one all are correct :

- (a) Al-Ghazali tried to reconcile mysticism with Islamic orthodoxy
- (b) In eleventh century sufis were organized into twelve orders or silsilas
- (c) Of the *ba-shara* movements only two acquired significant influence and following in northern India
- (d) Qadri and Naqashbandi silsilahs were the most influential silsilahs in northern India

41. Except one all are true about Babur :

- (a) He was the son of Sheikh Mirza, the ruler of Farghana
- (b) He was related to Chengiz Khan on his father's side and to Timur on his mother's side
- (c) He translated a famous sufi masnavi from Persian into Turkish
- (d) He passed away while going to Kabul in 1530

42. Identify the incorrect statement :

- (a) The Sur empire may be considered in many ways as a continuation and culmination of the Delhi Sultanate
- (b) The Sur empire is also termed as second Afghan empire
- (c) While the Sur rulers were initially successful in ousting the early Mughal rulers from India they were not able to defeat the Rajputs
- (d) Sur empire was a strong empire, but lasted only for 15 years

43. One among the following was not a feature of Mansabdari system :

- (a) All sawar rank holders were necessarily holders of zat rank as well, but not vice-versa
- (b) The zat rank was always preceded by the sawar rank
- (c) The zat rank was normally either equal or higher than the sawar rank
- (d) The contingents of the big mansabdars were usually formed by adding those of the smaller ones

44. According to Irfan Habib the collapse of Mughal empire was the result of :
- (a) Agrarian crisis
 - (b) Half a century long Deccan war
 - (c) Vastness of the empire
 - (d) Aurangzeb's puritanic measures

45. In India following were used by the English to their advantage except :
- (a) The deep sense of Nationalism among the Indians
 - (b) Old-style of Indian armies
 - (c) Indian soldier's capacity to become as good a soldier as a European
 - (d) Mutual quarrels of the Indian rulers

46. Which of the following is not correct ?
- (a) The 'economic drain' was peculiar to British rule
 - (b) Through "Investments" British developed the industrial sector of India
 - (c) One of the channels through which Indian wealth was drained out to British was purchasing Indian goods out of Indian revenue and exporting them
 - (d) The wealth drained out of India financed, partly, Britain's capitalist development

47. Match the following :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (I) Dual government | (A) Cowasjee Nanbhoy |
| (II) Ryotwari system | (B) Clive |
| (III) Aligarh Movement | (C) Munru |
| (IV) First modern textile mill | (D) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan |

Choose the answer from the codes below :

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| (c) I - B | II - C | III - A | IV - D |
| (d) I - A | II - B | III - D | IV - C |

HISTORY - 2010

M.A. Hist

1. The following are correct except :
 - (a) Of their total existence on the earth human societies lived more than 99% of their life as hunters / gatherers
 - (b) the tools of lower Palaeolithic phase include burins and scrapers
 - (c) The earliest rock paintings in India have been found at Bhimbetka located on the Vindhyan range, and they belong to upper Palaeolithic period
 - (d) Tilwara (Rajasthan) is one of the important Mesolithic sites

2. Which of the following is wrongly matched ?

(a) Harappa	Western Punjab, Pakistan
(b) Mohenjodaro	Sind, Pakistan
(c) Manda	Punjab, India
(d) Lothal	Gujarat

3. Except one all are incorrect :
 - (a) The bronze dancing girl was discovered at Harappa
 - (b) At Kalibangan both the citadel and the lower city were surrounded by a wall
 - (c) The Harappans used copper, bronze and iron tools
 - (d) Bullock cart was unknown to the Harappans

4. Which one of the following is the feature of later Vedic period ?
 - (a) Gods were worshipped for ensuring victory over other tribes, granting cattle and sons
 - (b) Rituals became a mechanism for ensuring the material and spiritual superiority of the Chiefs and Brahmins
 - (c) Agni and Indra were the outstanding gods
 - (d) Two hundred and fifty hymns are devoted to Indra

5. The sixth century B.C. is known for the :
 - (a) Existence of sixteen *mahajanpadas*
 - (b) Emergence of heterodox sects
 - (c) Second urbanization
 - (d) All the above

6. The Mauryan period is not famous for the :
- (a) Emergence of petty principalities during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya
 - (b) Imperial organisation
 - (c) Ashokan inscriptions
 - (d) Spread of Buddhism
7. The following are correct except :
- (a) Gandhara and Mathura Schools of Art were famous during the Kushan period
 - (b) From 180 B.C. to the mid third Century A.D. India was considerably influenced by the neighbouring civilizations
 - (c) The Central Asian contacts promoted a cosmopolitan culture in India
 - (d) Kanishka was the founder of Kushan dynasty
8. The Gupta empire is noted for the following except :
- (a) Iron pillar inscription fixed near Qutub Minar in Delhi
 - (b) Composition of several law books
 - (c) Abundance of gold coins
 - (d) Buddhism received royal patronage
9. Which of the following does not pertain to Harsha's reign ?
- (a) Chinese pilgrims Hsuan Tsang and I - tsing
 - (b) Rise of Kanauj and decline of Patliputra
 - (c) Revival of Haryana Buddhism
 - (d) *Harshacharita*
10. The name of the Arab commander who served Raja Dahir and his son, Jaisiah, and who sought refuge in Kashmir for himself and for his corps was
- (a) Muhammad Alfi
 - (b) Muhammad bin Qasim
 - (c) Abdur - Rahman
 - (d) Ali bin Hamid bin Abu Bakar Kufi
11. Which of the following provides us correct information about the earliest human settlements in Kashmir ?
- (a) Rajatarangini
 - (b) Nilamatapurana
 - (c) Burzahom and Gufkral finds
 - (d) All the above

12. Which of the following sites shows that Kashmir was successively occupied by Mauryas, Indo - Greeks, Sakas - Parthians, Kushans and Huns ?
- (a) Kanispur (b) Ushkur
(c) Semthan (d) Hutmur
13. Which of the following is not correct ?
- (a) Miharkula was a fanatic Shiva
(b) The Hun rulers of Kashmir were generally intolerant
(c) During the Hun period Kashmir emerged a powerful empire except for a brief period
(d) Parvarsena II built a new capital - Parvarpura
14. Except one all are correct about Lalitaditya :
- (a) Lalitaditya did not pioneer the policy of expansion. In fact Karkotas inherited a vast empire won by conquests
(b) Kalhana gives a detailed account about Lalitaditya's conquests and building activities
(c) At Parihaspura we do not find any Buddhist structure
(d) Martand Temple, a great feat of Lalitaditya, is a sun temple
15. Who succeeded the Karkotas ?
- (a) Loharas (b) Utpalas
(c) Guptas (d) Devas
16. Which of the following is not correct about Avantivarman's reign ?
- (a) The country became self sufficient in food owing to a series of measures taken by what Kalhana calls 'Annapati'
(b) The scholars were treated at par with the nobles
(c) Abhinavgupta, the great scholar of Kashmir, flourished during the period
(d) He built two temples dedicated to Siva and Vaisnava at his capital Avantipura
17. Kalhana calls Harsha as 'Turushka' because :
- (a) He desecrated temples
(b) He was ill-tempered
(c) His ancestors had come from Turkistan
(d) He entered into diplomatic alliance with the Turks

18. None is wrong except :
- (a) Queen Didda is portrayed an ambitious ruler by Kalhana
 - (b) Damara is a generic term used by Kalhana to denote landed aristocracy
 - (c) Although Kalhana is himself a Brahman, he is unhappy with those Brahmins who caused political trouble in the country
 - (d) Unable to face Achala's invasion, Kota Rani fled to Kishtawar along with her husband, Udyanadera
19. The major source of information about Naga cult is :
- (a) Rajatarangini
 - (b) Nilamatapurana
 - (c) Nagarjuna
 - (d) Saivagamas
20. On the eve of the penetration of Islam in Kashmir, the dominant religious tradition, according to the sources, was :
- (a) Brahmanism
 - (b) Trika Saivism
 - (c) Buddhism
 - (d) None of the above
21. Who among the following embarked on a vigorous policy of expansion creating rivalry between him and the Gahadarala, Chandela and Chalukya rulers ?
- (a) Govind Chandra
 - (b) Vignaraj
 - (c) Jai Chandra
 - (d) Prithviraj III
22. The Turkish conquest brought about "rural revolution" and "urban revolution" in Hindustan. Whose opinion is this ?
- (a) Mohammad Habib
 - (b) Irfan Habib
 - (c) Satish Chandra
 - (d) Mohammad Habibullah
23. All are correct except :
- (a) Turkan - i Chahalgani were patronized by Iltutmish, but were simultaneously kept under control
 - (b) Balban is said to have remarked "Whenever I see a base - born ignoble man, my eyes burn and I reach in anger for my sword."
 - (c) Razia emerged a successful ruler because she was supported by the ulama and the most powerful Turkish nobles
 - (d) Alauddin Khalji adopted a series of measures to make the nobles subservient to the crown

24. Which of the following is wrongly matched :
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Alauddin Khalji | Diwan - i Amir - i - Kohi |
| (b) Mohammad Tughlaq | Token currency |
| (c) Firuz Tughlaq | Public works measures |
| (d) Ziauddin Barani | Tarikh - i - Firoz Shahi |
25. Except one all are correct :
- Iqta was a transferable land grant
 - Suhrawardis, not Chistis, took part in politics
 - Bhakti movement as represented by Kabir was against all forms of rituals practised by Hindus and Muslims
 - Firuz Shah Tughlaq built a huge palace - fortress complex called Tughlaqabad
26. Which of the following is not true about Sher Shah Suri ?
- He defeated Humayun in the battle of Kanauj
 - Aman Khan Sarwani was his court historian
 - He restored the Grand Trunk Road
 - He introduced the system of land revenue assessment on the basis of measurement and crop rate (*rai*)
27. Under this system, the average produce of different crops as well as the average prices prevailing over the last ten years were calculated and one - third of the average produce was fixed as the State share which was, however, stated in cash. The system referred to here is called :
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) Dahbashi | (b) Dabsala |
| (c) Dahhazari | (d) Dahnumbri |
28. Which of the following is not correct ?
- The *du - aspah sih - aspah* system implied that a mansabdar holding this rank had to maintain and was paid for double the quota of troopers indicated by his *sawar* rank.
 - Satish Chandra attributes the decline of Mughal empire to technological poverty and caste system
 - Aurangzeb's biggest blunder was that he did not induct the Marathas in his nobility
 - Both Hindu and Muslim nobles were equally divided in their support to two rivals — Aurangzeb and Dara

29. Who initiated the programme of building sea going vessels ?
- (a) Akbar
 - (b) Jahangir
 - (c) Shah Jahan
 - (d) Aurangzeb
30. All are correct except :
- (a) Mughal painting reached to climax under Akbar
 - (b) Mansur was the great name in the field of portrait painting and paintings of animals during the reign of Jahangir
 - (c) Under Akbar, European painting was introduced at the court by the Portuguese priests
 - (d) The Rajasthan School of Painting combined the themes and earlier traditions of western India or Jain school of painting with Mughal forms and styles
31. Who among the following came to Kashmir during the reign of Suhadeva ?
- (a) Shah Mir and Sayyid Sharafud - Din
 - (b) Rinchana
 - (c) Langar chak
 - (d) All the above
32. Which of the following is not correct ?
- (a) The foundation of Muslim Sultanate in Kashmir by Shah Mir was the result of superior military technology employed by his army against the ill equipped and ill trained Kashmiri forces
 - (b) Shihabuddin brought the otherwise independent *qiladars* and *parganadars* under central control
 - (c) Jonaraja praises Shihabuddin for his tolerant policy and the quest for conquests
 - (d) During the period of Shihabuddin, there came to Kashmir close relations of Sayyid Ali Hamadani sent by the Sayyid as an advance party to enquire about whether or not the conditions were favourable for his visit
33. About Sultan Zainul Abidin it is not true that he :
- (a) treated all - Hindus and Muslims - equally
 - (b) did not punish the Sayyids for their crime because they were the descendants of the Prophet
 - (c) did not leave any sector which he did not like to develop
 - (d) is the first known Sultan to introduce double dome in Kashmir

34. Which of the following was Written during the Mughal period ?
- (a) Jonaraja's Rajatarangini (b) Waqiat - i Kashmir
(c) Srivara's Rajatarangini (d) Tarikh - i Kashmir of Sayyid Ali
35. None of the following is incorrect except :
- (a) Bulbul Shah was a Suhrawardi; he came from Turkistan; he was instrumental in converting Rinchana to Islam
(b) As per the latest researches Sayyid Ali Hamadani came to Kashmir only once
(c) Khanqah - i Mualla (Srinagar) and Jami Masjid of Srinagar were built during the reign of Sikandar
(d) Baba Daud Khaki is very critical of Rishis for their Hindu - Buddhist practices namely vegetarianism and celibacy
36. Which of these developments do not belong to Chak period ?
- (a) Mirza Haidar Dughlat invaded Kashmir on the invitation of Kashmiri nobility, occupied it and ruled for ten years
(b) The intervention of the Mughals in the affairs of Kashmir became pronounced
(c) With exceptions Shi 'i rulers were tolerant
(d) Akbar's ambition to conquer Kashmir was facilitated by rivalry and disunity among Kashmiri leadership in particular and people in general
37. Nothing is incorrect about Mughal rule in Kashmir except :
- (a) Mughals did not bring any structural change in the local administration of Kashmir; parganas remained under loyal local hereditary landed aristocracy. The only change we see is that there was strong Mughal military presence which kept the local 'lords' under control
(b) The Mughals reduced land revenue from one - half to one - third besides having written off the arrears due to peasants on account of destruction of crops due to Mughal invasion
(c) The Mughals created valuable assets which became permanent tourism products of Kashmir though the contemporaries (the then Kashmiri masses) had to bear the burden of them
(d) We have some important inscriptional evidence available in Kashmir throwing valuable light on Mughal governance in the Valley

38. Identify the wrong statement :

- (a) The Afghans were so fanatical that they did not tolerate any Kashmiri Pandit in the State apparatus
- (b) The worst phase of Kashmir history is the one when it remained a part of large empires. The central authority imposed heavy taxes and drained out the resources by using the full state might
- (c) During the first half of the 19th Century many European travellers visited Kashmir and all of them relate heart breaking stories of the miserable plight of Kashmiris
- (d) During the Afghans and Sikhs Srinagar expanded towards and around Shargarhi

39. Who among the following did not flourish during the Mughal period ?

- (a) Gani Kashmiri
- (b) Habibullah Hubi
- (c) Khawaja Azam Didmari
- (d) Shah Muhammad Shahabadi

40. Which of the following was not an important source of revenue during the later Medieval period in Kashmir ?

- (a) Jazia
- (b) *Malia* (land revenue)
- (c) Dag shawl
- (d) Tax on varied crafts and trade

41. Identify the wrong statement :

- (a) The Treaty of Seringapatam was signed by Haidar Ali on the one hand and the English and their Indian allies (the Nizam and the Peshwa) on the other
- (b) It is interesting to note that there was heavy presence of Indian soldiers and cavalry men in the armies of English who fought against the fellow Indians
- (c) The British succeeded to defeat the Indian rulers one by one, and they succeeded mainly because of disunity and mutual jealousy among Indian ruling class which was used by the imperialist power to its advantage
- (d) The first Subsidiary Treaty was conducted with the Nizam of Hyderabad

42. Which of the following is wrongly matched ?

- (a) Warren Hastings Charter Act of 1833
- (b) Lord Wellesley Subsidiary Alliance
- (c) Lord William Bentinck Prohibition of Sati
- (d) Lord Dalhousie Wood's Education Despatch

43. Which of the following is not correct ?
- In the Permanent Settlement, the Zamindars could keep for themselves any increase in the rental of their estates
 - The pattern of the drain of wealth varied from time to time
 - All the schools - Nationalist, Marxist and imperialist - are unanimous that there was decline of Indian industry after the British occupation of India
 - The Brahma Samaj was based on the twin pillars of reason and the Vedas and Upanishads, and incorporated the best teachings of other religions as well
44. With regard to the important centres and the leaders of 1857, which of the following is not correctly matched :
- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| (a) Delhi | Bahadur Shah II |
| (b) Kanpur | Rani Laxmibai |
| (c) Lucknow | Hazrat Mahal |
| (d) Bareilly | Khan Bahadur Khan |
45. None of the following is incorrect except :
- In order to perpetuate their rule, the British followed the divide and rule and carrot and stick policy, and they also changed their strategies with the changing circumstances
 - The first session of Indian National Congress was held in Bombay under the Presidentship of W.C. Benerji
 - According to Prof. Bipin Chandra it was the militant nationalists, not the moderates, who introduced and articulated economic nationalism
 - Mrs. Annie Besant played an important role in forging unity between the moderates and extremists which we witness in 1916
46. Identify the wrong statement about Gandhi :
- Gandhi was not inspired by any great thinker, not even by Thoreau, Tolstoy, Emerson or Ruskin
 - The technique of Satyagraha, being based on non-violence, suited all sections—masses as well as the rich
 - The Nehru Report was rejected by Jinnah; instead he put forth his 'The Fourteen Points' which he insisted should be accepted as a pre-requisite for making any future Constitution acceptable to the Muslims
 - The Gandhi - Irwin Pact accepted withdrawing all ordinances and ending prosecutions

47. None is correct except :
- (a) Gandhi's claim, at the Second Round Table Conference, that his party represented all of India was endorsed by the Muslim League, the Princess and B.R. Ambedkar
 - (b) In March 1940 the Muslim League passed a resolution called Lahore Resolution committing itself to the creation of a separate nation called 'Pakistan'
 - (c) The purpose of Cripps mission was to transfer power to Indians
 - (d) There were two army regiments raised by the militant nationalists. One was called Azad Hind Fauj and the other Indian National Army
48. Quit India Movement was started after the failure of :
- (a) Cripps Mission
 - (b) Third Round Table Conference
 - (c) Cabinet Mission Plan
 - (d) Civil Disobedience Movement
49. The ideology which ultimately led to the partition of India is called as :
- (a) Nationalism
 - (b) Regionalism
 - (c) Two - Nation theory
 - (d) None of the above
50. Which of the following is not correct ?
- (a) In his presidential address to the Muslim League in 1930 the poet Allama Iqbal spoke of a need for a "North - West Indian Muslim State"
 - (b) By 1940 RSS had over 1,00,000 trained and highly disciplined cadres pledged to an ideology of Hindu nationalism
 - (c) In 1947 Jawahar Lal Nehru toured from place to other to persuade the Hindus and Muslims not to kill each other. Gandhi did not move out of his ashram
 - (d) The name Pakistan was coined by a Punjabi Muslim Student at Cambridge, Chaudhry Rahmat Ali, in 1933
51. "Their fields, their crops their streams
Even the peasants, in the vale
They sold, they sold all, alas !
How cheap was the sale"
Which sordid sale the poet, Iqbal refers to ?
- (a) Sale of Kashmir through Treaty of Amritsar
 - (b) Sale of cultivated and uncultivated land of Kashmir to Dogras
 - (c) Cheap sale of Kashmiri peasant property to Gulab Singh in 1846
 - (d) Unilateral sale of Kashmiri peasantry to the Maharajas of Jammu by the British in 1846

52. "It was a great misfortune of the Kashmiris that the British after having defeated the Sikhs, did not take the valley directly under their own control....." Whose observation is this ?
- (a) K.M. Pannikar (b) P.N.K. Bamzai
(c) P.N. Bazaz (d) Colonel Torrens
53. The process of modernization of Kashmir started actually from :
- (a) 1846 (b) 1857
(c) 1870 (d) 1880s
54. Match List I with List II and choose the answer from the codes given below :
- | List I | List II |
|--|----------|
| (i) Completion of the construction of Jhelum Valley Cart Road | (A) 1894 |
| (ii) The foundation of first Mission School in Kashmir | (B) 1893 |
| (iii) Introduction of Vaccination against Small Pox in Kashmir | (C) 1890 |
| (iv) Walter Lawrence completed the settlement work by..... | (D) 1881 |
- Codes
- (a) i-C, ii-D, iii-A, iv-B (b) i-B, ii-A, iii-D, iv-C
(c) i-D, ii-B, iii-C, iv-A (d) i-A, ii-C, iii-D, iv-B
55. Which of the following is not correct ?
- (a) The court language of Kashmir was changed from Persian to Urdu in 1889
(b) The Maharaja encouraged the Kashmiri leadership to submit a memorial to Lord Reading demanding the redressal of their grievances
(c) The Kashmiri Muslims boycotted the official committee presided over by the Chief Justice of High Court to enquire into the July 13th firings because they questioned its independent nature
(d) The Notification 19- L based on the notorious Burma Ordinance of the British government came into force in Kashmir to crush the uprisings of 1931
56. "Minimum qualifications should not be pitched unnecessarily high" was the recommendation of:
- (a) Dalal Commission (b) Sharp Commission
(c) Glancy Commission (d) Saiyidain Committee
57. The New Kashmir Manifesto was adopted in :
- (a) 1942 (b) 1943
(c) 1945 (d) 1944

58. Which of the following is not correct ?
- (a) National Conference was more gravitated towards Indian National Congress
 - (b) The Muslim League did not mobilize the public opinion and the Kashmiri leadership as much as was done by the Indian National Congress. The former had the feeling that "Kashmir is in our pocket"
 - (c) The National Conference was the sole representative organisation of the Muslims of J & K
 - (d) The Maharaja was initially interested to stay independent from both the newly created Dominions (India and Pakistan)
59. None is incorrect except :
- (a) Pakistan took the Kashmir issue to U.N.O.
 - (b) Poonch revolt spread over a vast area leading to the creation of what is called as 'Azad Kashmir'
 - (c) The Maharaja signed the accession document surrendering defence, currency and foreign affairs of the State of J & K to Indian Union
 - (d) Indian accepted the accession subject to the condition that it would be temporary till it is satisfied by the people
60. Which of the following is not correct ?
- (a) Shaikh Abdullah turned against India once he visualized Indian government contemplating the policy of completely merging Kashmir with India
 - (b) After the deposition of Shaikh government, the central government eroded the autonomy of Kashmir with the help of "Clientale governments"
 - (c) Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad's reign is known for carrot and stick policy
 - (d) The Indian government always favoured the policy of holding free and fair elections and promoting democratic structures of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

HISTORY

1. Beginning of community life is the characteristic of :
 - (A) Early Palaeolithic culture
 - (B) Later Palaeolithic culture
 - (C) Neolithic culture
 - (D) Chalcolithic culture

2. Which of the following is *not* related to Harappan Civilization ?
 - (A) Remarkable town planning
 - (B) Temple sites
 - (C) Seals
 - (D) Statue of a bearded man

3. Which of the following is the development of later Vedic period ?
 - (A) The caste development was apparently weak
 - (B) Woman was identified with evil
 - (C) Sabha and Samiti exercised a great influence
 - (D) Pastoralism was the dominant mode of production

4. The following are correct *except* :
- (A) The non-conformist movements (Jainism and Buddhism) emerged in the environment of 'Second Urbanization'.
 - (B) According to Buddha "Let a man overcome anger by kindness, evil by good."
 - (C) Buddha is believed to have said "Vedas are the revealed scriptures."
 - (D) "One may overcome a thousand men in battle, but he who conquers himself is the greatest victor", said Buddha
5. Which of the following is *not correct* ?
- (A) Several 'Janas' combined together to form a 'Mahajanapada'
 - (B) In the sixth century B.C., there were sixteen 'Mahajanapadas'
 - (C) The causes of Magadha's rise to prominence were its rich and vast iron-ore deposits, advantageous strategic situations of both its capitals and a good support base won by marriage alliances
 - (D) Avanti had its capital at Taxila
6. The following are correct *except* :
- (A) Megasthenes is the author of '*Arthashastra*'
 - (B) According to Kautilya the four principles of diplomacy are : *sama* (conciliation), *dam* (giving bribe), *danda* (aggressive action) and *bheda* (showing dissensions)
 - (C) Nandas were replaced by Chandragupta Maurya
 - (D) *Indica* throws light on the administration of Patliputra

7. The Rock Edict which informs us that after the Kalinga war, Ashoka felt remorse and earnestly "practised Dhamma, desired Dhamma and taught Dhamma" :
- (A) Edict III
 - (B) Edict VII
 - (C) Edict XIII
 - (D) Edict V
8. Which of the following came into conflict with the Mauryas ?
- (A) Parthians
 - (B) Greeks
 - (C) Sakas
 - (D) Kushans
9. Except *one*, all the following are correct :
- (A) Allahabad Inscription throws light on the reign of Chandragupta
 - (B) Fa-Hien tells us that during the Guptas when a Chandala entered the city he was required to strike a piece of wood as warning of his/her approach so that the other castes may not be polluted by his/her contact
 - (C) The Gupta period saw the revival of Brahmanism
 - (D) Kalidasa, Varahamihira, Arya Bhatta and a host of other scholars and scientists flourished during the Gupta age

10. None of the following is true *except* :
- (A) Hieun Tsang informs us that Harsha was "indefatigable and the day was too short for him"
 - (B) Harsha was a devotee of Hinyana Buddhism
 - (C) Harsha is the author of Harshacharita
 - (D) The Nalanda University at Kanuja was founded by Harsha
11. Which one of the following is *not* correct ?
- (A) Nilamatapurana is the first written work to mention that Kashmir was a waterbody for a long period of time
 - (B) H.D. Sankalia and his team found Palaeolithic tools at Pahalgam
 - (C) Harwan, Kotbal and Semthan are neolithic sites
 - (D) The early inhabitants of Kashmir lived on Karewas (Kashmiri waders)
12. The following are correct *except* :
- (A) There is little archaeological evidence about the Aryan presence in Kashmir
 - (B) No punch-marked coin has been found in Kashmir so far
 - (C) Archaeology substantiates the contacts of Kashmir with Bactrian—Greeks, Sakas and Parthians
 - (D) There is enough literary and archaeological evidence about Kashmir coming under the control of Kushans and Huns

13. Which of the following is *not* correct ?
- (A) Srinagri was built by Ashoka
 - (B) The first temple, on what is today called Shankaracharya hill, was constructed by Gopaditya
 - (C) The policy of extending the boundaries of Kashmir was pioneered by Lalitaditya
 - (D) Hieun Tsang says that the Kashmiri raja controlled the route from China to Kabul
14. Which one of the following does *not* find mention in the *Rajatarangini* ?
- (A) Lalitaditya defeated the ruler of Kanuj
 - (B) Lalitaditya introduced many new offices, appointed non-locals on high offices and built a new capital Parihaspura—and a number of temples and Viharas
 - (C) Lalitaditya did not even touch wine
 - (D) "Every care should be taken that there should not be left with the villagers more food supply than required for one year's consumption....."
15. The following are correct *except* :
- (A) The Utpala dynasty ruled from A.D. 655/6 to 883
 - (B) Following the flood control measures and the improvements in the system of irrigation by Suyya, the price of rice fell from 200 dinnars to 36 dinnars
 - (C) Avantiswamin temple is a Vishnu temple
 - (D) According to Kalhana Suyya had a humble background

16. Which of the following is correct ?
- (A) Didda had no lust for power
 - (B) Samgramraja was the scion of Lalitaditya
 - (C) Tantrins were the petty tillers of Kashmir
 - (D) Harsha's Iconoclasm constitutes a puzzle
17. Who are known as 'Damaras' in Kalhana's Rajatarangini ?
- (A) Lower official bureaucracy
 - (B) Custodians of temples
 - (C) Landed aristocracy
 - (D) Drum-beaters during wars
18. Which of the following were the prominent women who played a remarkable role in Kashmir politics ?
- (A) Lalla and Khankhila
 - (B) Sussala and Uccala
 - (C) Didda and Kota Rani
 - (D) Mala and Tara

19. The earliest extant religious book of Kashmir is :
- (A) Alamkarasastra
 - (B) Mahapadma Naga Purana
 - (C) Nilamatapurana
 - (D) Vitastapurana
20. One of the following pairs is *wrong* :
- (A) Ashoka — Introduction of Buddhism in Kashmir
 - (B) Kanishka — Holding of World Buddhist Council in Kashmir
 - (C) Miharkula — A tolerant ruler
 - (D) Mahayana Buddhism — Popular form of Buddhism in Kashmir
21. The following are correct *except* :
- (A) The battles of Tarain and Chandawar laid the foundation of the Turkish rule in northern India
 - (B) According to Satish Chandra the main cause of the success of the Turks over the leading states of north India was more social and organisational rather than the military superiority of the Turks
 - (C) The Turkish, conquest of India was followed by the introduction of superior technology from Central Asia
 - (D) For understanding the Turkish conquest of India the knowledge of political affairs of the then Central Asia has no relevance

22. Identify the *incorrect* statement :
- (A) Razia was an uncommon lady
 - (B) Balban was a puppet of Turkan-i-Chahalgani
 - (C) According to Barani there was a relationship between the Mongol threat and the Market Regulations of Alauddin Khalji
 - (D) Alauddin Khalji did not allow the Muqaddams, Chaudris and Khuts to misuse their power
23. Except one, all of the following are correct :
- (A) Feroz Tughluq set up Diwan-i-Amiri Kohi to extend and improve cultivation in the Doab
 - (B) The hot, hasty and revengeful temperament of Muhammad Tughlaq was a no less factor for the outbreak of revolts during his period
 - (C) Feroz Tughluq is known for having dug a number of canals
 - (D) Timur invaded India in 1398
24. Which of the following is *not* correct ?
- (A) Iqta was a hereditary and non-transferable land-revenue assignment
 - (B) Turks used arch and dome on a wide scale
 - (C) Bhakti saints like Kabir and Nanak rejected formal observances of the various faiths
 - (D) Namdeva was a tailor who had taken to banditry before he became a saint

25. Which of the following pairs is *wrongly* matched ?
- (A) Khwaja Muinuddin
Chishti — Founder of Chishti order in India
- (B) Suhrawardis — Preferred to keep aloof from state politics
- (C) Feroz Tughluq — Hauz Khas
- (D) Alai Darwaza — Entrance door to the Qutub Minar
26. None of the following is wrong *except* :
- (A) Babur's victories led to rapid popularization of gun powder and artillery in India
- (B) Humayun is blamed for having wasted his valuable time in organising feasts and festivities
- (C) The second battle of Panipat was fought between Babur and Ibrahim Lodhi
- (D) Humayun built Dinpanah—a new city at Delhi
27. Which of the following is *not* correct ?
- (A) Sher Shah insisted on the measurement of the sown land, working out a schedule showing the average productivity of land and realizing one-third as state share
- (B) Akbar was fortunate not to face any problem during the early phase of his reign
- (C) Akbar is famous for the policy of *Sulah-i-kul*
- (D) "Din-i-Ilahi was Akbar's monumental folly" is the comment of V.A. Smith

28. *Except one, the rest relate to medieval Deccan :*
- (A) Golconda Fort
 - (B) Gol Gumbaz
 - (C) Panch Mahal
 - (D) Asirgarh Fort
29. *Which of the following is not correctly matched ?*
- (A) Jahangir — Mumtaz Mahal
 - (B) Shah Jahan — Taj Mahal
 - (C) Shah Jahan — Balakh Campaign
 - (D) Jahangir — du-aspah-sih aspah
30. *All are correct except :*
- (A) During the period of Aurangzeb the leaders of the rebellions used religion to broaden their appeal
 - (B) According to Irfan Habib the main reason for the downfall of the Mughal empire was the oppression done to peasantry
 - (C) Be-jagiri theory insists that the shortage of jagirs was mainly responsible for the crisis in the Mughal empire
 - (D) Satish Chandra attributes the downfall of Mughal empire to intolerant religious policy of Aurangzeb

31. The following are correct *except* :

- (A) Sayyid Sherafuddin Bulbul Shah, Shah Mir, Rinchana and Langur Chek came to Kashmir during the period of Suhadeva
- (B) After Zulju's invasion, Rinchana captured the throne of Kashmir
- (C) Jonaraja was so much astonished to see the good governance of Shihabuddin that he remarked, 'Strange this believer in Alla (Allah) became the saviour of the people'
- (D) The foundation of Shah Mir dynasty was not the result of any invasion of Kashmir by the Muslim armies

32. Which of the following was *not* the attribute of Zainul Abidin's reign ?

- (A) Introduction of new crafts, construction of canals, extension of arable land, promotion of trade and learning
- (B) Enforcement of a common religious code
- (C) Development of good neighbourly relations with the rulers of India and Central Asia
- (D) Influx of a variety of professionals from different countries of the adjoining world

33. Who has said that in Kashmir one meets with all those arts and crafts which in most cities of Central Asia are uncommon ?
- (A) Jonaroja
 (B) Srivara
 (C) Baharistan-i-Shahi
 (D) Mirza Haidar Dughlat
34. Which one of the following is *not* correct about Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani ?
- (A) When the Sayyid came to Kashmir, the presence of Islam was not yet impressive in the valley
 (B) Quite against the common belief the Sayyid went to Kashmir only once
 (C) He is the first da'i (missionary) of Islam in Kashmir, before him no missionary of Islam had come to Kashmir. That is why he is called Bān-e-Mussalmani (the founder of Islam)
 (D) He was a prolific writer. His most important work is Zakhirat-ul-Muluk
35. Which one of the following is *wrongly* matched ?
- (A) Zain u'd-Din Rishi — converted by Mir Muhammad Hamadani
 (B) Subabhata — Prime Minister of Sultan Sikandar
 (C) Rishi Movement — indigenous Sufi movement of Kashmir
 (D) Lalla — Saivite ascetic of Kashmir

36. Which of the following was *not* constructed during the period of the Sultans ?
- (A) Nagar Nagar
 - (B) Nau Shahr
 - (C) Shihabuddin Pura
 - (D) Qutubuddin Pura
37. The following are correct *except* :
- (A) Sultans (Shah Mir to Yaqub Shah Chek) 1339-1586
 - (B) Mughals 1586-1753
 - (C) Sikhs 1819-1918
 - (D) Afghans 1753-1819
38. One of the following does *not* pertain to Akbar's reign :
- (A) Inscription on the gate of Jami Masjid, Srinagar
 - (B) Inscription on Kathi Darwaza
 - (C) St. Xavier's views on the despondency of Kashmiris
 - (D) Occupation of Kashmir by the Mughals

39. All are wrong *except* :
- (A) The coveted post of Diwan was invariably held by the Kashmiri Pandits during the Afghans
 - (B) Ata Muhammad Khan was the first Afghan Governor of Kashmir
 - (C) Sherghari fort was constructed by Ranjit Singh
 - (D) Birbal Dhar had no role in the Sikh conquest of Kashmir
40. Which of the following is *not* contemporary source of Kashmir under the Sikhs ?
- (A) Dr. Francois Bernier
 - (B) W. Moorcraft
 - (C) G.T. Vigne
 - (D) Baron Charles Hugel
41. Before the battle of Plassey who conspired with the British against the Nawab of Bengal.
- (A) Mir Jaffar
 - (B) Manik Chand
 - (C) Jagat Seth
 - (D) All of the above

42. Which of the following systems was aimed at establishing direct relation with the peasants ?
- (A) Ryotwari system
 - (B) Zamindari system
 - (C) Mahalwari system
 - (D) Bholi system
43. *Except one, the other factors were responsible for the decline of Indian urban handicrafts :*
- (A) Imposition of heavy taxes on Indian exports
 - (B) Decline in the quality of Indian handicrafts
 - (C) Light taxes on British imports
 - (D) Colonial economic policy
44. Which of the following tasks was closest to the heart of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan ?
- (A) Social Reform
 - (B) Promotion of modern education
 - (C) Upliftment of women
 - (D) Religious reinterpretation

45. The first Muslim President of Indian National Congress was :
- (A) Abul Kalam Azad
 - (B) Hakim Ajmal Khan
 - (C) Badaruddin Tyabji
 - (D) Rafi Ahmad Kidwai
46. What was the main political weapon used by the Moderate Nationalists against the Partition of Bengal ?
- (A) Civil Disobedience
 - (B) Swadeshi and Boycott
 - (C) Hindu-Muslim divide
 - (D) Satyagraha
47. Which of the following was the last event of the year 1919 ?
- (A) Rowlatt Act
 - (B) Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy
 - (C) Act of 1919
 - (D) All India Khilafat Conference

48. *Except one, the other were the founder members of the All India Muslim League :*
- (A) Aga Khan
 - (B) Nawab Salimullah
 - (C) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
 - (D) Nawab Mohsin-ul-Muluk
49. The Cabinet Mission Plan became defunct after the :
- (A) Direct Action Day Call by the League
 - (B) Boycott of the Constituent Assembly by the League
 - (C) Formation of Interim government
 - (D) Attlee's declaration
50. Which of the following is *not* correct about the Indian Partition ?
- (A) The Partition of India is a contentious issue
 - (B) India was divided on the basis of religious geography plus the consideration of contiguity to the two independent dominions
 - (C) About the Princely States' future, the rulers of the two dominions, and not the princes, had to decide
 - (D) The Partition left behind bitter memories

51. When did Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh become one political entity ?
- (A) 1586
 - (B) 1846
 - (C) 1931
 - (D) 1947
52. After 1846 what did *not* happen ?
- (A) Peasants lost proprietary rights
 - (B) Kashmir came under the rule of Dogra Maharajas
 - (C) Kashmir became a part of British India
 - (D) The Kashmiri Muslims were considered unfit for recruitment in the army
53. The first revolt against the Dogra Feudal rule is called as :
- (A) Shawlbaf Revolt
 - (B) Silk Factory Revolt
 - (C) The Revolt of 1931
 - (D) Quit Kashmir Movement
54. Which of the following occurred immediately after 1931 event ?
- (A) Appointment of the Glancy Commission
 - (B) Formation of National Conference
 - (C) Appointment of Walter Lawrence as Land Settlement Officer
 - (D) Conferment of proprietary rights on peasants

55. The Praja Sabha (Legislative Assembly) was formally constituted in :
- (A) 1932
 - (B) 1934
 - (C) 1947
 - (D) 1953
56. Which of the following is *not* correct ?
- (A) The Muslim Conference was averse to Hindu-Muslim Unity
 - (B) In the conversion of Muslim Conference into National Conference, Bazaz, Nehru and other progressive elements from within and without played a role
 - (C) In spite of the formation of National Conference the Hindu participation in the struggle for freedom was superficial
 - (D) Bazaz and Abdullah jointly launched a weekly journal, the Hamdard on 1st August 1935
57. Your dreary deserts shall no more be deserts,
A new world shall rehabilitate itself,
Deserts shall convert to garden,
Listen to me, my 'Lalo'.
- Who painted a rosy post-independent picture of Kashmir like the one cited above ?
- (A) Abdul Ahad Azad
 - (B) Mahjur
 - (C) Dina Nath Nadim
 - (D) Hafiz Jalandhari

58. According to the partition plan, the Maharaja of Kashmir was empowered to decide about the future of his state provided, it is :
- (A) agreed to by India and Pakistan
 - (B) ratified by the Governor General of the undivided India
 - (C) in accordance with the wishes of the people and the considerations of geographical proximity with India/Pakistan
 - (D) accepted by the U.N.O.
59. Why did not Maharaja of Kashmir immediately decide about the political future of Kashmir ?
- (A) He was interested to stay free from both India and Pakistan
 - (B) A conflict had occurred in Punch
 - (C) Kashmir was invaded by the tribals
 - (D) He wanted to exact more and more concessions from India
60. Which of the following is *not* correct ?
- (A) Saikh Mohammad Abdullah favoured accession with India
 - (B) According to the accession document India had control only over foreign officers, defence and currency of J&K
 - (C) The Indian authorities accepted the accession on the condition that it is temporary till it is ratified by the people
 - (D) All the political parties of Kashmir supported accession with India