

## UGC NET - HISTORY MOCK TEST PAPER

- **PAPER - I** *This paper contains 50 objective type questions. Each question carries 2 marks.  
**Attempt all the questions.***
- **PAPER - II** *This paper contains 50 objective type questions. Each question carries 2 marks.  
**Attempt all the questions.***
- **PAPER - III** *This paper contains 75 objective type questions. Each question carries 2 marks.  
**Attempt all the questions.**  
(According to the NEW PATTERN)*
- *Pattern of questions : MCQs*
- *Total marks (PAPER I & II) : 350*
- *Duration of test : Paper I & II - 2.5 Hours  
: Paper III - 2.5 Hours*

# VPM CLASSES

For IIT-JAM, JNU, GATE, NET, NIMCET and Other Entrance Exams

1-C-8, Sheela Chowdhary Road, Talwandi, Kota (Raj.) Tel No. 0744-2429714

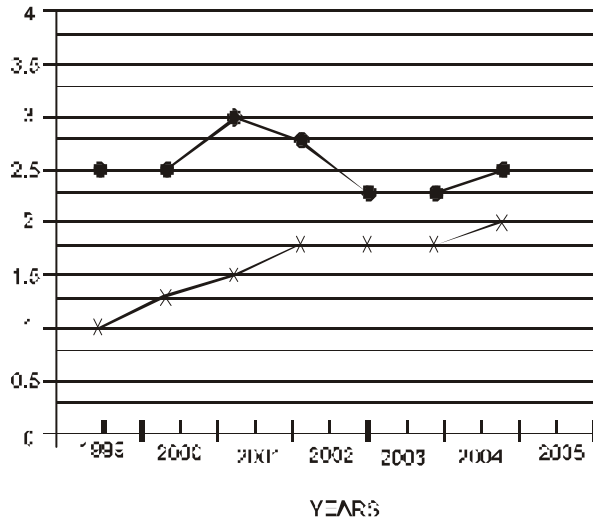
Web Site [www.vpmclasses.com](http://www.vpmclasses.com) E-mail-[vpmclasses@yahoo.com](mailto:vpmclasses@yahoo.com)

## PAPER – I

1. A manager must discover various ..... analyze the reasons for their occurrence and take preventive steps.  
(A) Cause to communication  
(B) Barrier to communication  
(C) Both (a) and (b)  
(D) None
2. "It is communication of feelings, emotions, attitudes, and thoughts through body movements / gestures / eye contact, etc." which type of communication is this?  
(A) Oral communication  
(B) Written communication  
(C) Non verbal communication  
(D) None
3. Which of the following is a part of the English language which helps us to understand sounds of various alphabets?  
(A) Phonetics  
(B) Homophones  
(C) Both (a) and (b)  
(D) None

Questions 4-8 Study the following graph carefully to answer the given questions.

PRODUCTION OF TWO COMPANIES A AND B (IN CRORE UNITS) OVER THE GIVEN YEARS



4. For Company A, how much is the percent increase in production in 2000 from 1999?  
 (A) 0.25  
 (B) 2.5  
 (C) 25  
 (D) 12.5
5. How many units is the total production of Company A for the given years?  
 (A) 9crores  
 (B) 17.75 crores  
 (C) 12.25 crores  
 (D) 11 crores
6. What is the difference in units produced by the two companies in 1999?  
 (A) 1,50,000,000  
 (B) 15,00,00,000  
 (C) 15,00,000  
 (D) 15,000
7. How many units is the approximate average production of Company B for the given years?  
 (A) 3crores

- (B) 2.55 crores  
(C) 2.75 crores  
(D) 2.25 crores
8. In which year did both the companies have no change in production from the previous year?  
(A) 2000  
(B) 2002  
(C) 2003  
(D) 2004
9. If sampled in reconnaissance mode, data limitation requires use of  
(A) Maximum  
(B) Minimum  
(C) Both (a) and (b)  
(D) None
10. If estimating average concentrations is planned  
(A) Exposure units must be defined  
(B) Sufficient samples are required  
(C) Both (a) and (b)  
(D) None
11. Which Can be used to evaluate if constituents in subsurface are correlated and have the same or different sources?  
(A) Scatter plots  
(B) Ratio plots  
(C) Multivariate plots  
(D) None
12. Which of the following Can be used to evaluate if ratios of constituents in subsurface are similar or different from those in indoor/outdoor air?  
(A) Scatter plots  
(B) Ratio plots

- (C) Multivariate plots  
(D) None
13. Which of the following collection techniques were used as the primary research methods for this study?  
(A) Qualitative  
(B) Quantitative  
(C) Both (a) and (b)  
(D) None
14. In order to organize, classify and analyze the gathered information, used  
(A) Graphs  
(B) Statistics  
(C) Both (a) and (b)  
(D) None

**Direction (15-19)** The strength of Indian Democracy lies in its tradition, in the fusion of the ideas of democracy and national independence which was the characteristic of the Indian Nationalist Movement long before independence. Although the British retained supreme authority in India until 1947, the provincial elections of 1937 provided real exercise in democratic practice before national independence. During the Pacific war India was not overrun or seriously invaded by the Japanese and after the war was over, the transfer of power to a government of the Indian Congress Party was a peaceful one as far as Britain was concerned. By 1947 'Indianisation' had already gone far in the Indian Civil Service and Army, so that the new government could start with effective instruments of central control. After independence, however, India was faced with two vast problems; the first, that of economic growth from a very low level of production and the second was that of ethnic diversity and the aspirations of sub nationalities. The Congress leadership was more aware of the former problem than of the second. As a new political elite which had rebelled not only against the British Raj but also against India's old social order, they were conscious of the need to initiate economic development and undertake social reforms, but as nationalists who had led a struggle against the alien rule on behalf of all parts of India,

they took the cohesion of the Indian nation too much for granted and underestimated the centrifugal forces of ethnic division, which were bound to be accentuated rather than diminished as the popular masses were more and more drawn into politics. The Congress party was originally opposed to the idea of recognizing any division of India on a linguistic basis and preferred to retain the old provinces of British India which often cut across linguistic boundaries. However, this was later conceded as the basis for a federal 'Indian Union'. The rights granted to the States created new problems for the Central Government. The idea of making Hindi the national language of a united India was thwarted by the recalcitrance of the speakers of other important Indian languages and the autonomy of the States rendered central economic planning extremely difficult. Land reforms remained under the control of the States and many large-scale economic projects required a degree of cooperation between the Central Government and one or more of the States which, it was found, was impossible to achieve. Coordination of policies was difficult even when the Congress party was in power both in the State and at the Centre. When a Congress Government in Delhi was confronted with non-Congress parties in office in the States, it became much harder.

15. Which of the following problems was India faced with after Independence ?
- (A) Military attack from a country across the border.
  - (B) Lack of coordination between the Central and State Governments.
  - (C) Improper coordination of various Government policies
  - (D) Increasing the production from a very low level
16. Which of the following issues was not appropriately realized by the Central Government.
- (A) Ethnic diversity of the people
  - (B) A national language for the country
  - (C) Implementation of the formulated policies
  - (D) Centre -State relations
17. Why was central economic planning found to be difficult?
- (A) Multiplicity of States and Union Territories

- (B) Lack of coordination in different Government departments  
(C) Autonomy given to the States in certain matters  
(D) Lack of will in implementing land reforms
18. Why was the linguistic reorganization of the State accepted?  
(A) The States were not cooperating with the Central Government  
(B) Non- Congress Governments in the States demanded such a reorganization of the States  
(C) No common national language emerged  
(D) Strong pressure from the States was exerted on the Central Government to create such States
19. Which, according to the passage, can be cited as an exercise in democratic practice in India before Independence?  
(A) The handing over of power by the British to India  
(B) The Indianisation of the Indian Civil Service  
(C) A neutral role played by the Army  
(D) None of the above
20. The information to be collected in survey method are related to  
(A) Present Position  
(B) Aims of the research  
(C) The attainment of aim of research  
(D) All of the above
21. Research is done for  
(A) Knowledge of research process  
(B) Solving a business problem  
(C) Interest in research  
(D) Experience
22. A research problem is feasible only when  
(A) It is researchable



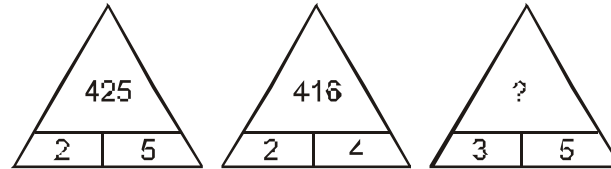
- (B) It has some utility  
(C) It is new  
(D) All of the above
23. One of the essential characteristics of research is  
(A) Sensitivity  
(B) Generalizability  
(C) Usability  
(D) Replicability
24. Identify the main Principle on which the Parliamentary System operates.  
(A) Responsibility of Executive to Legislature  
(B) Supremacy of Parliament  
(C) Supremacy of Judiciary  
(D) Theory of Separation of power
25. The reservation of seats for women in the Panchayat Raj Institutions is :  
(A) 30% of the total seats  
(B) 33% of the total seats  
(C) 33% of the total population  
(D) None
26. Match list I with list II and select the correct from the code given below :
- | List I (Institutions)                                             | List II (Locations) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Indian Veterinary Research Institute                           | i. Pune             |
| 2. Institute of Armament Technology                               | ii. Izat Nagar      |
| 3. Indian Institute of Science                                    | iii. Delhi          |
| 4. National Institute for Educational Planning and Administrators | vi. Bangalore       |
- (A) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-ii  
(B) 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-ii, 4-iii  
(C) 1-ii, 2-iii, 3-i, 4-iv  
(D) 1-iv, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-i



27. Who was chairman of the UGC committee 1969 appointed for administrative legislation of the universities?
- (A) Dr. Zakir Hussain  
(B) Dr. P B Gajendragadkar  
(C) Dr. L S Mudaliar  
(D) Dr. Radha Krishnan
28. UGC has launched career oriented program in
- (A) 1964-65  
(B) 1994-95  
(C) 1997-98  
(D) 1980-81
29. The prime minister of India is appointed from \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) The leading Party in Lok Sabha  
(B) The Leading Party in Rajya Sabha  
(C) The leading party in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha combined  
(D) None of the above
30. The study of interrelations between Organism and their environment is called\_\_\_\_
- (A) Biosphere  
(B) Ecology  
(C) Synecology  
(D) Autecology
31. The term ICT is now also used to refer to the convergence of
- (A) Audio visual  
(B) Telephone network  
(C) Both (a) and (b)  
(D) None
32. Which was the first National Park established in India?

- (A) Anshi National Park  
(B) Gir National Park  
(C) Kanha National Park  
(D) Jim Corbett National Park
- 33** Fossil Fuels include  
(A) Oil  
(B) Natural Gas  
(C) Coal  
(D) All of the above
- 34** Noise in excess of \_\_\_\_\_ is called noise pollution  
(A) 40-65 db  
(B) 60-70 db  
(C) 80-100 db  
(D) None of the above
- 35** Effectiveness of teaching depends on \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Handw riting of Teacher  
(B) Speaking ability of Teacher  
(C) Qualification of the Teacher  
(D) Subject Understanding of the Teacher
- 36** Verbal Guidance is least effective in the learning of \_\_\_\_  
(A) Aptitudes  
(B) Skills  
(C) Attitudes  
(D) Relationship
- 37** The participation of students w ill be maximum if \_\_\_\_\_ method is used for teaching.  
(A) Text Books  
(B) Discussion Method

- (C) Conference Method  
(D) Lectures
38. The primary responsibility of the teacher's adjustment lies with  
(A) The Students  
(B) The Principal  
(C) The Community  
(D) The Teacher himself
39. The First Kindergarten was started by  
(A) William James  
(B) A D Clinton  
(C) Freidrich Forebel  
(D) J H Hills
40. In following questions, number series is given. One of the numbers in each series is wrong. After searching wrong number find the correct number in its place.  
510, 254, 126, 64, 30, 14, 6  
(A) 252  
(B) 62  
(C) 130  
(D) 9
41. Which reasoning determines whether the truth of a conclusion can be determined for that rule, based solely on the truth of the premises?  
(A) Deductive  
(B) Inductive  
(C) Abductive  
(D) All
42. Insert the missing number or letter from among the given alternatives.



- (A) 140
- (B) 280
- (C) 875
- (D) 925

43. In the following question assuming the given statements to be true, find out which of the two assumptions I and II given below them is/are definitely true give answer as.
- (A) Only assumption I is implicit
  - (B) Only assumption II is implicit
  - (C) Either I or II is implicit
  - (D) Neither I nor II is implicit
  - (E) Both I and II are implicit

**Statement:** The State government has decided to appoint four thousand primary school teachers during the next financial year.

**Assumptions:**

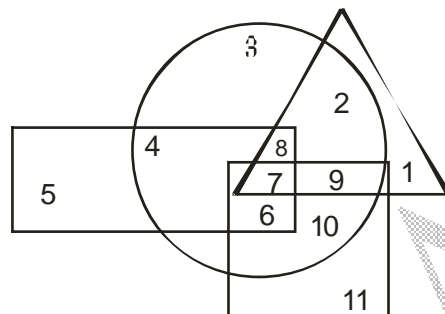
- I. There are enough schools in the state to accommodate four thousand additional primary school teachers.
- II. The eligible candidates may not be interested to apply as the government may not finally appoint such a large number of primary school teachers.

44. What is the latest write-once optical storage media?
- (A) Digital paper
  - (B) Magneto-optical disk
  - (C) WORM disk
  - (D) CD-ROM disk

45. Which of the following identifies a specific web page and its computer on the Web?

- (A) Web site
- (B) Web site address
- (C) URL
- (D) Domain Name

**Direction (46-47)** In the following figure, rectangle, square, circle and triangle represents the regions of wheat gram, maize and rice cultivation respectively. On the basis of the figure, answer the following questions.



46. Which of the area is cultivated for wheat and maize only?
- (A) 8
  - (B) 6
  - (C) 5
  - (D) 4
47. Which of the area is cultivated for maize only?
- (A) 10
  - (B) 2
  - (C) 3
  - (D) 4
48. Pointing to a photograph. Bajpai said, "He is the son of the only daughter of the father of my brother." How Bajpai is related to the man in the photograph?
- (A) Nephew

- (B) Brother  
(C) Father  
(D) Maternal Uncle
49. Light Year is a unit of:  
(A) Intensity of light  
(B) Distance  
(C) Time  
(D) Planetary motion
50. Tsunamis are huge sea waves caused by :  
(A) Earthquakes  
(B) Volcanoes  
(C) Winds  
(D) Icebergs

## PAPER – II

1. Harappan civilization was discovered first in the year of  
(A) 1922  
(B) 1921  
(C) 1925  
(D) 1926
2. The Early Harappan site of Amri has yielded evidences of  
(A) A granary  
(B) Wheel made pottery  
(C) Painted pottery  
(D) All the above

3. What are the most interesting finds from the Early Harappan Kot Diji ?
- (A) Pottery
  - (B) Coins
  - (C) Inscriptions
  - (D) Bricks
4. The early Harappan site of Kalibangan is in
- (A) Afghanistan
  - (B) Punjab
  - (C) Rajasthan
  - (D) Bihar
5. The beads of turquoise and lapis lazuli found at the early Harappan site of Rahman Dheri indicate \_\_\_\_
- (A) Contacts with central Asia
  - (B) Their culture
  - (C) Their prosperity
  - (D) None of the above
6. Match of the following
- | List I            | List II                |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Saleha        | (1) body of the elders |
| (b) Salehapati    | (2) Speaker            |
| (c) Salehya       | (3) Member             |
| (d) folk assembly | (4) Samiti             |
- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (A) 1 2 4 3



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

7. Which of the followings were not correct about - Varanshrma

- (a) The later vedic society came to be devided into for varanas called Brahamans, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and shudras.  
 (b) Brahamans w ere only one of the 16 classes of priests  
 (c) Kshatriyas had the supermacy in temporal affairs as the Brahamans had in specitual matters.  
 (d) Vashiyas assigned to do agriculture, cattle-breeding etc  
 (A) A and B  
 (B) B and C  
 (C) A, B and c  
 (D) A,B,C,D are correct

8. Match list 1 w ith list II and select the correct answer from the codes given below .

List I

List II

- |                  |                               |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Purusharthas | (1) Poetic players            |
| (b) Rina         | (2) Impression of previous of |
| (c) Samskara     | (3) Objective of human life   |
| (d) Yajna        | (4) Duties and deligations    |

- |     | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | 1   | 2   | 4   | 3   |
| (B) | 3   | 4   | 2   | 1   |
| (C) | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   |
| (D) | 4   | 3   | 2   | 1   |

9. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.

List 1

List 2

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Hindu code Bill | (1) Marxist theory     |
| (b) Mixed economy   | (2) Jawahar Lal Nehru  |
| (c) Panchsheel      | (3) Public and Private |
| (d) Revivalism      | (4) Hastings           |

- |     | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | 4   | 3   | 1   | 2   |
| (B) | 4   | 1   | 2   | 3   |
| (C) | 1   | 4   | 3   | 2   |
| (D) | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   |

10. Which of the following is incorrect about Dyarchy.

- (a) Dyarchy means possessing governance of the separate bodies  
(b) Akbar abolished Dyarchy  
(c) It was introduced in 1935  
(d) Department of local self Government was transferred into the hands of an Indian minister who was responsible to the provincial legislature
- (A) A and D are incorrect  
(B) Only A  
(C) B and C  
(D) All of the above

11. Alberuni came in the time of

- (A) Mahmud Ghazni

- (B) Ashoka  
(C) Mahumud Gori  
(D) Hassan-Nizami
12. Which of the following inscriptions is an example of pure eulogy ?  
(A) Hathigumpha of Kharvela  
(B) unagadh Rock of Rudradaman  
(C) Nasik Cave of Usavadatta  
(D) None of the above
13. Which material was commonly used for writing of inscriptions and Tamrapata  
(A) Copper plate  
(B) Gold plate  
(C) Aluminum plate  
(D) Silver plate
14. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below
- | List I                      |  | List II      |  |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------|--|
| (a) Suddhodana              |  | (1) Mother   |  |
| (b) Maya                    |  | (2) Born     |  |
| (c) Lumbini                 |  | (3) Father   |  |
| (d) Dharmachakra Pravartana |  | (4) Varanasi |  |
- |     | a | b | c | d |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (A) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (B) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (C) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| (D) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

15. Which of the following are not true about Buddha?
- (A) Buddha's liberal and democratic approach quickly attracted the people of all sections  
(B) The sangha was the religious order of the Buddhists  
(C) The sutta pitka contains seven sections  
(D) Buddhism believe in existence of seal  
(E) Buddha accepted the authority of vedas
- (A) A and D  
(B) D, B, E  
(C) C, E, E  
(D) A, D, E
16. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :
- | List I             |                        | List II |  |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------|--|
| (a) 24 Trithankara | (1) Prasvanatha        |         |  |
| (b) White garment  | (2) Mahaura            |         |  |
| (c) Sidharth       | (3) Father             |         |  |
| (d) trishala       | (4) Lichchavi princess |         |  |
- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (A) 1 2 3 4  
(B) 4 3 2 1  
(C) 2 1 3 4  
(D) 1 4 2 3
17. The second Jain council was held at
- (A) Magadha  
(B) Vallabhi  
(C) Kashmir  
(D) Bihar

18. Match List I from List II and select the correct answer

List I	List II
(a) Ajatsatru	(1) 321 B.C
(b) Shin shunga	(2) 413 B.C
(c) Nanda (end)	(3) 492 to 460 B.C
(d) Udayin	(4) 460-444 B.C

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	1	2	3	4
(B)	4	2	1	3
(C)	3	2	1	4
(D)	4	3	2	1

19. Vijayaditya I belongs to

- (A) Chalukyas of Vengi
- (B) Choals
- (C) Chalukyas of Kalayani
- (D) Rashtrakutas

20. Who was the founder of Choal Empire?

- (A) Rajendra
- (B) Vijayalaya
- (C) Parnataka I
- (D) Parantaka II

21. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Kamadaka's Nitisara  
(b) Vishadatta's Devichandra Guptam  
(c) Valikas Arthasatra  
(d) Kaidas Mrichchakatika  
(A) A and D  
(B) A and C  
(C) A and B  
(D) C and D

22. Match List I from List II

- | List I                  |   | List II                 |   |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| (a) Humayunnama         |   | (1) Rizakallah Mushtaqi |   |
| (b) Tarikh-i-Sher Shahi |   | (2) Mrza Mhammad Haider |   |
| (c) Tarik-i- Rashidi    |   | (3) Abbas Khan Saw ani  |   |
| (d) Wagiyat-i-Mustaqi   |   | (4) Gulbadan Begum      |   |
| a                       | b | c                       | d |
| (A) 1                   | 2 | 3                       | 4 |
| (B) 4                   | 3 | 2                       | 1 |
| (C) 1 4                 | 3 | 2                       |   |
| (D) 2                   | 3 | 4                       | 1 |

23. **Assertion (A)** : The real founder of Muslim Empire in India was Muiz-ud-din Muhammad bin sam popularly known as Shihabud Din Muhammad Gori.

**Reason (R)** :Mahmud of Ghazni failed to cause out a Muslim empire in India on account of his premature death.

- (A) (A) and (R) Both are true  
(B) (A) is false and (R) is true

- (C) (A) is true (R) is false  
(D) (A) and (R) both are false
24. Who defeated in the first Battle of Tarain in 1191 A.D
- (A) Prithviraj  
(B) Muhammad Gori  
(C) Ghazni  
(D) Muhammad bin sam
25. Who was called ilbari turks ou Mameluk sultans of Delhi?
- (A) Qutubuddin Aibak  
(B) Iltutmish  
(C) Balham  
(D) All of the above
26. Which is the correct chronological order of the following?
- (a) Shah Jahan III  
(b) Shah Alam II  
(c) Allamgir II  
(d) Ahamad Shah
- (A) D C A B  
(B) A B C D  
(C) D C B A  
(D) B C A D
27. Which of the following statements is not correct about Vijaynagra Empire?
- (A) Vijaynagra kingdom was founded by Harihara and Bukka  
(B) Bukka succeeded his brother throne of vijayanagra in 1336 and ruled till 1337



- (C) Deva Raya II was defeated by the Bahamni ruler  
(D) The beginning of the Vijaynagar- Bahamani conflict started on a large scale during the reign of Bukka I in 1367

**28. Match List I from List II**

List I

List II

- |                |                           |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Dhmadnagar | (1) Auli Qutub Shah       |
| (b) Berar      | (2) Fatullah Imad-U- Mulk |
| (c) Golcounda  | (3) Nizam Shahi           |
| (d) Bidar      | (4) Ali Barid             |

- |     | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | 1   | 4   | 2   | 3   |
| (B) | 3   | 2   | 1   | 4   |
| (C) | 4   | 3   | 1   | 2   |
| (D) | 3   | 2   | 1   | 4   |

**29. Which was the finance department headed by Wazir?**

- (A) Diwan-i-Arz  
(B) Diwan-i-Insha  
(C) Diwan-i-wizarat  
(D) Diwan-i-Risalat

**30. Diwan-i-Qaza department was headed by**

- (A) Qazi-U-Quzat  
(B) Basid-i-Mamalik  
(C) Wajir  
(D) Ariz-i-Mamalik

31. Who was the head of the military and intelligence department?

- (A) Mir Saman
- (B) Mir-Bakshi
- (C) Mir-i-Barr
- (D) Mir-i-Mal

32. Match List I from List II

List I		List II	
(a) Suhrawaudi		(1) shaikh stihabuddin	
(b) Firdusiya		(2) Bihar	
(c) Kubrawiyya		(3) Kahmir	
(d) Shattariyya		(4) Shah Abdullah	
a	b	c	d
(A) 1	2	4	2
(B) 3	4	2	1
(C) 1	2	3	4
(D) 4	3	2	1

33. Match List I with List II

List I		List II	
(a) Ramanuja		(1) Davila (Dualism)	
(b) Nimbarka		(2) Parijata - saurabha	
(c) Madhavacharya		(3) Sribasya	
(d) Vallabacharya		(4) Siddhant Rahasya	
a	b	c	d
(A) 1	2	3	4

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

34. Who established Dutch factory at Masulipatam.  
(A) Admiral van der Hagen  
(B) Charles II  
(C) St. George  
(D) Vasco-da-Gama
35. In which year Danes arrived in India?  
(A) 1602  
(B) 1608  
(C) 1620  
(D) 1616
36. Royal commission was appointed in  
(A) 1923  
(B) 1924  
(C) 1920  
(D) 1930
37. Which of the following statements is not true.  
(A) After 1870 the real progress was made in the direction of local self government  
(B) The Resolution of 1870 dealing with decentralisation  
(C) Lord Mayo called the father of local-self Government  
(D) All of the above
38. Lord Cornwalli's major achievement was  
(A) Permanent settlement

- (B) Ryotwari settlement
- (C) Mahalwari settlement
- (D) Railways

39. In which year railway inquiry committee was appointed

- (A) 1936
- (B) 1935
- (C) 1934
- (D) 1980

40. Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Famine commission headed by Richard Strachey
- (B) The Congress party appealed to the government to restore the famine insurance fund.
- (C) Lord Lytton during whose viceroyalty too a great famine occurred in 1876-78.
- (D) All of the above

41. When agricultural crops are produced for the market it is called

- (A) Commercialisation of agriculture
- (B) Merchantalism of agriculture
- (C) Permanent settlement
- (D) Ryotwari tenure

42. Match list I from List II

- | List I                | List II  |
|-----------------------|----------|
| (a) Macaulay's policy | (1) 1904 |
| (b) Wood despatch     | (2) 1835 |

(c) Hunter commission (3) 1854

(d) Indian universities act (4) 1882

	a	b	c	d
(A)	2	3	4	1
(B)	4	3	1	2
(C)	1	2	3	4
(D)	4	3	2	1

43. In which place congress organised national confrence on education in 1937?

- (A) Gujrat
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Wardha
- (D) Bombay

44. Poona sarvajanik sabha was founded in

- (A) 1860
- (B) 1865
- (C) 1867
- (D) 1862

45. Which of the following pair is not correctly matched?

- (a) Chamaparan - 1917
  - (b) Kaira satayagraha - 1921
  - (c) Bardoli - 1928
  - (d) Pabana - 1872
- (A) a and b  
(B) Only d

- (C) d and a  
(D) Only b
46. Which of the following statements is two about Dr. B.R Ambedkar  
(A) Born at Mhow in Madhya Pradesh in the Mahar untouchable community  
(B) Gaikwad of Board sent him to Columbia University  
(C) He established Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha in Madras  
(D) He founded Independent labour party in 1936
47. Which of the following pair correctly matched  
(a) Attlee's Announcement - 20 Feb, 1947  
(b) Indian Independence act - 20, July 1945  
(c) INTERIM Government - 2 Sept, 1946  
(d) Mountbatten plan - 3 June 1946  
(A) a and d  
(B) a and c  
(C) d and b  
(D) a, c and b
48. In which year constituent assembly legalized the status of Jammu and Kashmir  
(A) 1946  
(B) 1950  
(C) 1956  
(D) 1952
49. In which year common wealth was established  
(A) 1649  
(B) 1640

- (C) 1540  
(D) 1992

50. (A) Economic history developed only in the 19<sup>th</sup> century  
(R) It was the age of mercantilism  
(A) (A) and (R) both are true  
(B) (B) and (A) both are false  
(C) (A) is true and R is false  
(D) R is true and A is false

**PAPER - III**

1. Which of the following is considered as the precursor to the seals of Harappa?  
(A) Terracotta seals found at Mehrgarh  
(B) Stone seals found at Amri  
(C) Soil cakes found at Kalibangan  
(D) Copper plate found at Kot Diji
2. Which of the following Indus site is recently discovered ?  
(A) Manda  
(B) Dholavira  
(C) Daimabad  
(D) Rangpur
3. The most clay wares of Harappan were:  
(A) Multi-coloured  
(B) Black  
(C) Red  
(D) Colourless
4. Which of the following metal/metals was not used by Harappan people ?



- (A) Copper  
(B) Gold and copper  
(C) Iron and tin  
(D) Silver and bronze
5. Surkotda is situated in :  
(A) Uttar Pradesh  
(B) Haryana  
(C) Gujarat  
(D) Rajasthan
6. What was the back bone of the Indus economy?  
(A) Wheel-made pottery  
(B) Trade  
(C) Carpentry  
(D) Agriculture
7. Two most important Harappan crops were ?  
(A) Cotton and sugarcane  
(B) Wheat and barley  
(C) Rice and peas  
(D) Sesame and mustard
8. Jaina philosophy is known as :  
(A) Pudgala  
(B) Samkhya  
(C) Samachari  
(D) Syadvada
9. Upasikas are:  
(A) Monks and nuns of Jainism  
(B) Monks and nuns of Buddhism

- (C) Lay members of Buddhism  
(D) Lay members of Jainism
10. Which one of the following was last Buddhist texts produced in India?  
(A) Vajrachedika  
(B) Divyadana  
(C) Dohakosa  
(D) Vamsathapakasini
11. What was the original name given to the followers of Mahavira?  
(A) Jainas  
(B) Arhants  
(C) Nirgranthas  
(D) Kevalim
12. Which one of the following Saiva cults was the earliest?  
(A) Kapalikas  
(B) Kalamukhas  
(C) Pasupatas  
(D) Kanphatas
13. The first Indian soldiers to fight on the soil of Europe belonged to:  
(A) Alexander  
(B) Darius - I  
(C) Darius -III  
(D) Xerxes
14. Which of the following dynasties patronized Buddhism?  
(A) Sungas  
(B) Kanvas  
(C) Indo-Greeks  
(D) Satavahanas

15. What is a prasasti?  
(A) Royal charter  
(B) Private endowment  
(C) Eulogy of a king  
(D) Copper plate
16. Navanitikam of the Gupta period was a book on  
(A) Astronomy  
(B) Mathematics  
(C) Medicine  
(D) Metallurgy
17. The term uparikara and hiranya refer to:  
(A) Land measurement units  
(B) Administrative posts at provincial level  
(C) Taxes collected during Gupta period.  
(D) Religious terms used by priestly class.
18. How many forest kingdoms are mentioned by the Allahabad inscription of Samudragupta?  
(A) 15  
(B) 12  
(C) 20  
(D) 18
19. What term has been employed for the forest kingdoms in the Allahabad prasasti?  
(A) Vana-rajyas  
(B) Atavi-rashtras  
(C) Mahabhogika  
(D) atavi-rajyas
20. The forest regions of India came to have kingdom (rajyas) in the \_\_\_\_\_ period.  
(A) Gupta

- (B) Maurya  
(C) Kushana  
(D) Sunga
21. The Kayasthas as a caste emerged from the \_\_\_\_\_ period onward.  
(A) Kushana  
(B) Gupta  
(C) Pre-Gupta  
(D) Mauryan
22. Iltutmish was Qutbuddin Aibak's \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Son  
(B) Cousin  
(C) Nephew  
(D) Son-in-law
23. Why did Balban organize a centralized army?  
(A) Against Rajputs  
(B) Against Chahalgani  
(C) Against Tughril  
(D) To tackle the Mongols and internal disturbance
24. What was Jamaluddin Yakut's official designation?  
(A) Wazir  
(B) Diwan  
(C) Wakil  
(D) Amir-i-akhur (master of horse)
25. Who was the first Sultan of Delhi to articulate a comprehensive theory of kingship?  
(A) Razia  
(B) Aram Shah  
(C) Iltutmish

- (D) Balban
26. Who among the following was not in the first four "pious caliphs" ?
- (A) Abu Bakr  
(B) Umar  
(C) Ali  
(D) Muhammad
27. Who among the following disbursed salaries and allotted revenue assignments 'iqta' at sultan's order?
- (A) Amir-i-Hajib  
(B) Wakil  
(C) Wazir  
(D) None of these
28. Muhtasibs assisted the department of
- (A) Military  
(B) News agency  
(C) Judiciary  
(D) None of these
29. Who was ruling over Mewar on the eve of Babur's invasion of India ?
- (A) Rana Kumbha  
(B) Ratan Singh  
(C) Udai Singh  
(D) Rana Sangram Singh
30. Babur conquered Samarkand in year?
- (A) 1497  
(B) 1500  
(C) Both (A) & (B)  
(D) None of above

31. In the first battle of Panipat?  
(A) Hemu was defeated by Bairam  
(B) Hemu was defeated by Akbar  
(C) Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Rana Sangram Singh  
(D) Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur
32. The traditional hostility b/w the Mughals and the Uzbek was suspended:  
(A) With the expulsion of Babur from Central Asia  
(B) With the rise of Persia as major power block  
(C) Both (A) & (B)  
(D) Only (A)
33. The Persian Empire had become weak  
(A) Under the unsuccessful reign of the incompetent and half-blind ruler Khudabanda  
(B) By the invasions of the Ottomans  
(C) By internal intrigues of the nobles  
(D) All of above
34. Under Delhi Sultan Wazir enjoyed the power  
(A) Civil  
(B) Military  
(C) Both (A) & (B)  
(D) None of these
35. Padshahnama was compiled by  
(A) Mirza Mohammad Ali Taib  
(B) Abu Talib Kalim  
(C) Ali Quli Salim  
(D) Naziri Nishapuri
36. 'Sahitya Sudha' was written by  
(A) Raghunatha Nayaka  
(B) Srinivasa Dikshita  
(C) Govinda Dikshita

- (D) Appaya Dikshita
37. 'Ramcharita Mansa' was written in the year
- (A) 1564  
(B) 1571  
(C) 1569  
(D) 1574
38. 'Prithvi Raj Raso' was written by
- (A) Prithavi Raj  
(B) Chandervardai  
(C) Hamir Raso  
(D) Prithavi Raj Chauhan
39. Who wrote "Padmavati"?
- (A) Mir Mohammad  
(B) Osman Shaikh Nabi  
(C) Malik Muhammad Jayasi  
(D) Abdur Rahim Khan Khanan
40. 'Khavar nama' was written by
- (A) Nusrati  
(B) Ibni Nishanti  
(C) Rusthmi  
(D) Malik Khusnud
41. 'Chaitanya-Charitawrita' was composed by
- (A) Sri Chaitanyadas  
(B) Lochandas  
(C) Brindabandas  
(D) Krishnadas Kaviraj
42. The "Black Hole" tragedy took place at
- (A) Calcutta  
(B) Murshidabad



- (C) Hughli  
(D) Qasim Bazar
43. Rajballabh, Ghasiti Begum and Shaukat were the archfoes of  
(A) Alivardi Khan  
(B) Mir Qasim  
(C) Siraj-ud-daulah  
(D) Nanda Kumar
44. The Battle of Plassey was fought on 23rd June, 1757 between  
(A) The forces of Siraj-ud-daulah and Clive  
(B) The forces of Siraj-ud-daulah and Warren Hastings  
(C) The forces of Siraj-ud-daulah and Wellesley  
(D) The forces of Siraj-ud-daulah and Lord Hastings
45. Who amongst the following has authorized the book "The Wealth of Nation"?  
(A) Adam Smith  
(B) H. Spencer  
(C) David Ricardo  
(D) Bentham
46. The Regulating Act, 1773 raised the number of members of the Court of Directors of the Company to  
(A) 10  
(B) 24  
(C) 20  
(D) 15
47. The Regulating Act set up a Supreme Court in India at  
(A) N. Delhi  
(B) Mumbai  
(C) Murshidabad  
(D) Calcutta
48. Pitt's India Act was passed in

- (A) March, 1784  
(B) Aug., 1785  
(C) Aug., 1764  
(D) March, 1785
49. The Supreme Court of Justice was established at Calcutta by  
(A) The Regulating Act, 1773  
(B) Pitts India Act, 1784  
(C) Charter Act, 1793  
(D) Charter Act, 1813
50. Which of the following legislative enactments finished the trading rights of East India Company?  
(A) Regulating Act, 1773  
(B) Charter Act, 1813  
(C) Charter Act, 1833  
(D) Charter Act, 1853
51. The system of financial decentralization was first proposed by  
(A) Lord Lytton  
(B) Lord Ellenborough  
(C) Lord Ripon  
(D) Lord Mayo
52. Etchison Commission of 1882 is related to  
(A) Educational Reform  
(B) Financial Reform  
(C) Civil Services Reform  
(D) Judicial Reform
53. By which act did education officially come under Indian control for the first time?  
(A) Indian Councils Act of 1892  
(B) Indian Councils Act of 1909  
(C) Government of India Act of 1919

- (D) Government of India Act of 1935
54. Which of the following was not a plantation industry in British India?
- (A) Indigo  
(B) Tea  
(C) Coffee  
(D) Saltpetre
55. What is the historical sequence of the following viceroys?
- (A) Linlithgow  
(B) Wavell  
(C) Wellington  
(D) Mountbatten
56. Who was the first woman president of Indian National Congress?
- (A) Sarojini Naidu  
(B) Sucheta Kripalani  
(C) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur  
(D) Annie Besant
57. Who was the first Muslim President of the Indian National Congress?
- (A) Muhammed Ali Jinnah  
(B) Badruddin Tyabji  
(C) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan  
(D) Abul Kalam Azad
58. When did Tilak declare "Swaraaj is my birth right, and I will have it"?
- (A) 1905  
(B) 1907  
(C) 1914  
(D) 1916
59. Who was the first propounder of the doctrine of "passive resistance"?
- (A) BG Tilak  
(B) Aurobindo Ghosh

- (C) GK Gokhale  
(D) MK Gandhi
60. The treaty of Frankfort was signed in 1871 A.D. between  
(A) Austria & Prussia  
(B) Denmark & Prussia  
(C) France & Prussia  
(D) Italy & Russia
61. The people who supported terrorism and wanted to create anarchism in Russia were called  
(A) Nazi  
(B) Nihilist  
(C) Fascist  
(D) Communist
62. British king considered the appeal to the first Continental Congress  
(A) As a mutiny  
(B) An act of friendship  
(C) A welcome development  
(D) Sympathetically agreed to their appeal
63. The eyes of Greece in ancient time was  
(A) Sparta  
(B) Macedonia  
(C) Crete  
(D) Athens
64. "Red Shirts" movement aimed at  
(A) To throw out the British from India  
(B) To promote Communist organization in cities  
(C) To promote Trade Union Activities  
(D) None of the above
65. Every Roman family worshipped the

- (A) Vesta (Goddess of the earth)  
(B) Shiva  
(C) Mother Goddess  
(D) Christ
66. Who was the Prime Minister of India, when Panchsheel was adopted?  
(A) Lal Bahadur Shastri  
(B) Jawahar Lal Nehru  
(C) Moraji Desai  
(D) Rajiv Gandhi
67. Which of the following is correct about the historical knowledge?  
(A) Purely intuitive  
(B) Purely imaginative  
(C) Pragmatic  
(D) Inductive-deductive study of source material
68. Who said "history is a pack of tricks we play upon the dead"?  
(A) Plato  
(B) Herodotus  
(C) Voltaire  
(D) Polybius
69. Diplomatic History is closely associated with-  
(A) Political History  
(B) Legal History  
(C) Social History  
(D) Economic History
70. The word "History" is derived from which of the following language?  
(A) Latin  
(B) Greek  
(C) French  
(D) Roman

71. "Constitution of England" is written by-
- (A) J.L. De Lolme
  - (B) Ferguson
  - (C) Adam Anderson
  - (D) None is correct
72. The term "Problem" comes from the word "Proballein" which is a
- (A) Roman word
  - (B) French word
  - (C) Greek word
  - (D) German word
73. What are the main characteristics of the preparation of the research proposal/project?
- (A) Title, introduction of the project
  - (B) Review and methodology
  - (C) Synthesis of facts and expected conclusion
  - (D) All the above are correct
74. The book "History of Antiquity" is written by
- (A) Karl Nitzeche
  - (B) Max Duncker
  - (C) Richer
  - (D) None of the above
75. William Godwin wrote which of the following book?
- (A) "The Decline and Fall of Roman Empire"
  - (B) "The History of Common Wealth of England"
  - (C) "History of England"
  - (D) (A) and (C) are correct

## ANSWER KEY

**PAPER - I**

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	B	C	A	C	D	A	B	D	A	C	A	B	A	C	D	A	C	D	B	D
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	B	D	C	A	D	A	B	B	A	B	C	D	D	C	D	D	B	D	C	B
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
Answer	A	D	A	D	D	D	C	D	B	A										

**PAPER - II**

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	B	D	A	C	A	D	D	C	A	C	A	A	A	C	C	C	B	B	D	B
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	C	C	D	B	D	A	C	D	C	A	B	C	B	A	D	B	C	A	A	D
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
Answer	A	A	C	C	B	C	B	C	A	A										

**PAPER - III**

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	A	B	D	C	C	D	B	D	C	C	C	C	D	C	C	C	C	D	D	A
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	B	D	D	D	D	D	C	C	D	C	D	D	D	C	B	C	D	B	C	D
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Answer	D	A	C	A	A	B	D	C	A	B	D	C	C	D	C	D	B	D	B	C
Question	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75					
Answer	B	A	D	A	A	B	D	C	A	A	C	C	D	B	B					

**HINTS AND SOLUTIONS**

**PAPER - I**

1. (B) An effective and efficient communication system requires managerial proficiency in delivering and receiving messages. A manager must discover various barriers to

communication, analyze the reasons for their occurrence and take preventive steps to avoid those barriers. Thus, the primary responsibility of a manager is to develop and maintain an effective communication system in the organization.

2. (C) non verbal communication is communication of feelings, emotions, attitudes, and thoughts through body movements / gestures / eye contact, etc.
3. (A) Phonetics is a part of the English language which helps us to understand sounds of various alphabets. How an alphabet should sound is taught to us with the help of Phonetics.
- 4.(C) % increase =  $\frac{0.25 \text{ crore}}{1 \text{ crore}} \times 100$   
= 25 %
- 5.(D) for company A  
 $1 + 1.25 + 1.5 + 1.75 + 1.75 + 1.75 + 2$   
= 11 crore
- 6.(A)  $(2.5 - 1) \text{ crores} = 1.5 \times 100 \text{ 00 000}$   
= 150 00 000
- 7.(B) Total production of B  
 $= 2.5 + 2.5 + 3 + 2.75 + 2.25 + 2.25 + 2.5$   
= 17.75  
Average production =  $\frac{17.75}{7} = 2.55$
- 8.(D) In year 2004.
- 9.(A) If sampled in reconnaissance mode, data limitation requires use of maximums. Results are screening level- not definitive.
- 10.(C) If estimating average concentrations is planned  
Exposure units must be defined Must be considered in developing DQOs for project, or results may not be accepted.



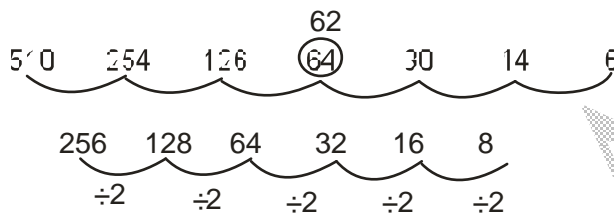
Sufficient samples are required 8-10 samples when contaminant concentrations vary within a narrow range 10-15 sample when concentrations are less predictable

Calculate 90th Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)

- 11.(A) Scatter plots Can be used to evaluate if constituents in subsurface are correlated and have the same or different sources.
- 12.(B) Ratio plots Can be used to evaluate if ratios of constituents in subsurface are similar or different from those in indoor/outdoor air, potentially informing decisions about confounding ambient sources.
- 13.(A) Qualitative data collection techniques were used as the primary research methods for this study. Participant and direct observation plus note taking were the most important techniques used.
- 14.(C) qualitative data collection techniques were used as primary research methods. However in order to organize, classify and analyze the gathered information, we used graphs and statistics as a way to measure the students' level of improvement through the use of reading strategies
- 15.(D) Production was at very low level.
- 16.(A) Ethnic diversity of the people was not appropriately realized by the Central Government.
- 17.(C) Central economic planning found to be difficult because autonomy was given to the States in certain matters
- 18.(D) Because that time no common language emerged.
- 19.(B) "The Indianisation of the Indian Civil Service" , can be cited as an exercise in democratic practice in India before Independence
- 20.(D) The information to be collected in survey method are related to present position, aims of the research & the attainment of aim of research
21. (B) Research is done for solving a business problem

- 22. (D)** A research problem is feasible only when it is researchable, it has some utility, and it is new .
- 23. (C)** One of the essential characteristics of research is usability.
- 24.(A)**A parliamentary system is a system of democratic government in which the ministers of the Executive Branch derive their legitimacy from and are accountable to a Legislature or parliament; the Executive and Legislative branches are interconnected. It is a political system in which the supreme power lies in a body of citizens who can elect people to represent them.
- 25.(D)**The Cabinet approved the proposal for enhancing reservation for women in Panchayats on from the present 33 per cent to 50 per cent with the provision being applicable to all seats filled through direct election, office of chairpersons and of offices reserved for SC/ST.
- 26.(A)** IVRI is situated in Izat Nagar.  
IAT is situated in Pune  
IISc is situated in Bangalore  
NIEPA is situated in Delhi.
- 27.(B)** Dr. P B Gajendragadkar was chairman of the UGC committee 1969 appointed for administrative legislation of the universities.
- 28.(B)** UGC has launched career oriented program in 1994-95.
- 29.(A)**The prime minister of India is appointed from the leading Party in Lok Sabha.
- 30.(B)** The study of interrelations between Organism and their environment is called ecology.
- 31.(C)**The term ICT is now also used to refer to the convergence of audio-visual and telephone networks with computer networks through a single cabling or link system.
- 32.(D)** Jim Corbett National Park was the first National Park established in India.
- 33.(D)**Fossil fuels are fuels made by natural processes such as anaerobic decomposition of buried dead organisms.  
Ex. Oil, Natural gas, coal etc.

- 34.(C) Noise in excess of 80-100DB is called noise pollution.
- 35.(D) Effectiveness of teaching depends on Subject Understanding of the Teacher
- 36.(D) Verbal Guidance is least effective in the learning of Relationship.
37. (B) The participation of students will be maximum if Discussion Method is used for teaching.
- 38.(D) The primary responsibility of the teacher's adjustment lies with The Teacher himself
- 39.(C) The First Kindergarten was started by Freidrich Forebel
- 40.(B)



30, 64 is wrong & must be replaced by 62.

- 41.(A) Deductive reasoning determines whether the truth of a conclusion can be determined for that rule, based solely on the truth of the premises.
- 42.(D)  $(2)^2 = 4$ ,  $(5)^2 = 25 \Rightarrow 425$   
 $(2)^2 = 4$ ,  $(4)^2 = 16 \Rightarrow 416$   
 $(3)^2 = 9$ ,  $(5)^2 = 25 \Rightarrow 925$ .
43. (A) Such decisions as given in the statement are taken only after taking the existing vacancies into consideration. So, I implicit while II does not implicit.
- 44.(D) CD-ROM disk is the latest write-once optical storage media
- 45.(D) Domain Name identifies a specific web page and its computer on the Web.
- 46.(D) The required region is the one which is common only to the rectangle and circle and is not a part of either the triangle or square

- 47.(C) The required region is the one which lies inside the circle but outside the rectangle, square and triangle,
- 48.(D) The man in the photo is the son of the sister of Bajpai. Hence, Bajpai is the maternal uncle of the man in the photograph.
- 49.(B) Light Year is a unit of distance.
- 50.(A) Tsunamis are huge sea waves caused by earthquakes.

## PAPER –II

- 1.(B) Harappan civilization was discovered first in 1921 at the modern site of Harappa situated in the province of west Punjab in Pakistan. The Harappan culture covered Punjab, Haryana, Sindh, Baluchistan, Gujarat, Rajasthan, and the fringe of western Uttar Pradesh.
- 2.(D) At the site of Mohenjo-daro the habitations show people living in houses of stone and mud brick. They had constructed some kind of a granary also. They painted such animal motifs as the humped Indian bulls on pottery.
- 3.(A) The most interesting findings were their pottery. They were using a well thrown pottery having decorations of plain bands of dark brownish paint. This kind of pottery has been reported from the pre-Harappan habitations in far flung places like Kalibangan in Rajasthan and Mehargarh in Baluchistan.
- 4.(C) The site of Kalibangan in north Rajasthan has also yielded evidence of the early Harappan period. People lived in houses of mud bricks. They also had a rampart around the settlement. The pottery used by them was different in shape and design from that of other areas.
- 5.(A) At Mohenjo-daro "Early Indus" Township has been excavated along in shape with houses, streets and lanes laid out in planned fashion, it is protected by a massive wall. Here

too, beads of turquoise and lapis lazuli have been found. This shows their contact with Central Asia.

**6.(D)** The sabha was the Body of the Elder's and constituted mainly of Brahmans and the elite. The speaker of sabha was called sabhapati and its members sabhya. The samiti was more in the nature of a folk assembly in which the entire population could participate.

**7.(D)** The later Vedic society came to be divided into four varnas called Brahmans, Kshatriya, Vaishyas and Sudras. The growing cult of sacrifices enormously added the power of Brahmans.

At the beginning the Brahmans were only one of the sixteen classes of priest but they gradually overshadowed the other priestly group and emerged as the most important class. The second class of Kshatriya had the supremacy in temporal affairs as the Brahmans had in spiritual matters. There was an increase in the privileges of these two higher classes at the cost of the two lower classes.

Vaishyas constituted the common people and they were assigned to do agriculture, cattle breeding etc.

**8.(C)** Purusharthas □ In Vedic literature Purusharthas are referred as objectivity of human life. These objectivities are four in number i.e. dharma, artha, Kama and Moksha.

Rita □ In Vedic and Upanisadic world, man is bounded by some duties and obligations. These duties are not mere boundations but in fact are the real mode of social freedom.

Samskaras □ Samskaras were the impression of previous karma. Vedic people believed in immortality of soul and rebirth.

Yajna □ During Vedic period people offered the precious things to the nature and deities through the medium of fire. It was performed with the help of poetic prayers and was known as yajna.

**9.(A)** Hindu Code Bill □ Hastings planned a code of Hindu and Muhammadan law for the guidance of the new courts.

Mixed Economy □ In India mixed economy has been regarded appropriate for establishing a society on socialist pattern. In mixed economy public and private sectors both co-exist.

Panchshell □ Non-alignment is based on the principles of “Panchshell” as enunciated by the Indian Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru at a conference in Bandung in April 1955.

Revivalism □ In the term used for deviations from the purer form of Marxist theory.

**10.(C)** During Mughal period Akbar abolished Jiyaz.

Dyarchy was introduced in the provinces by the government of India act 1919 and under the Act the Department of local self Government was transferred into the hands of an Indian minister who was responsible to the provincial legislature for the same.

**11.(A)** Alberuni came in the time of Mahmud of Ghazni rather accompanied him and gives political conditions of India in 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> centuries A.D the work of Alberuni, “Tehqiq-i-Hind” is very valuable for giving us an account of Hindu manner, science and literature.

**12.(A)** The Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela of Kalinga belongs to the category of pure eulogy. It describes in detail the achievements of Kharvela in a chronological order. To the same category belongs to Allahabad pillar Inscription of Samundragupta.

**13.(A)** Inscriptions have been found on stone and copper plates and other material copper was the material which was commonly used for the writing of inscriptions on inscription copper-plated was called Tamrapata, , Tamrapattra, Tamrasasana, Sasanaputtra or Danaputtra according to its content.

**14.(C)** Buddhism was founded by Gautama Buddha who had been given the name Siddhantha by his parents. His father was Suddhodana, the chief of the Sakya clan and mother was Maya princess of Koliyan clan.

He was born in the Lumbini grove in Nepal. At Sarnath near Varanasi gave his first sermon which is known as Dharmachakra Pravautana.

**15.(C)** The Buddhist canons (collection of teachings) are divided into three sections.

The sutta pitaka consist of fire sections (Nikayas) of religious discourse and saying of Buddha.

Buddhis m did not believe in existence of soul. Buddha emphasized on the spirit of love

Buddha rejected the authority of the Vedas and condemned animal sacrifices.



- 16.(C)** Twenty four Trithankra were responsible for the origin and development of Jaina religion and philosophy. The 24<sup>th</sup> Trithankra was Vardhmana Mahavira.  
According to Jaina tradition the 23 Trithankara Parsvanatha was the son of king Asvasena of Varanasi and the Queen Vama. Parsvanatha believed in the eternity of matter. The followers of Parsvanatha wore a white garment.  
Mahavira's father Siddhartha was head of Jnatikas as Kshatriya clan his mother was Trishala a Lichchavi princess.
- 17.(B)** The second Jain council was held at Vallabhi (Gujarat) in 512 A.D and was presided over by Devardi Kshemasarmana.  
The purpose of this council was to collect the sacred texts and write them down systematically. However this time the 12<sup>th</sup> Anga drawn of the first council was lost.
- 18.(B)** Ajatsatru is said to have ruled from 492 B.C to 460 B.C. He was succeeded by Udayin (460 -444 B.C) He is said to have built a fort on the confluence of the Ganga and Son.  
Shishunaga a victory at Banaras was placed on the throne in 413 B.C the Nanda rule came to end by 321 B.C. nine Nanda kings are said to have ruled and by the end of their rule they are said to have become very unpopular.
- 19.(D)** Pukeshin II of Badami after defeating the Vishnukundin king of Godavari district in Andhra country appointed his younger brother Vishnu vardhana, viceroy of the newly conquered territories. This vicerealty soon developed into independent kingdom under Vishnu vardhana and he became the founder of dynasty known as the eastern Chalukyas of Vengi. The next important ruler was Vijayaditya.
- 20.(B)** The founder of the Cholas empire was Vijalaya who was first feudatory of the Pallavas of Kanchi. He captured Tanjore in 850 A.D. He established a temple of goddess Nishumbhasudini (Durga) there.
- 21.(C)** Kamandaka's Nitisara, belonging to the region of Chandragupta 1 is the Gupta equivalent of Kautilya's Arthashastra.  
Visakhadatta's Devichandraguptam tells us about Ramgupta's defeat by a Saka ruler (Basana) murder of the Saka ruler as well as Ramgupta by Chandragupta II.

- 22.(C)** Humayunama □ It was written in Persian by Gulbadan Begum the daughter of Babar and real sister of prince Hindal. It was written during the reign of Akbar at his instructions.
- Tarikh-i-Shershahi □ It was written by Abbas Khan Sawani in Persian at the instruction of Akbar. Only "a part" of it is available.
- Tarikh-i-Rashidi □ It was written by Mirza Mohammad Haider Dughlah who was cousin of Emperor Babar. It was written in Persian
- Wagiyat-i-Mustaqi □ Shaik Riza Kullah Mushtaq wrote in Persia. Mustaq did not write elaborately concerning Sher Shah though he certainly described the important events of its reign.
- 23.(D)** The real founder of the Muslim empire in India was Muiz-Ud-Din Muhammad Bin Saman popularly known as Shaihabud Din Muhammad Gori or Muhammad of Ghur. It is true that Muhammad Bin Qasim was the first Muslim invader of India but he failed to carve out a Muslim empire in India on account of his premature death. Mahmud of Ghazni also failed to set up a Muslim empire in India and the only permanent effect of his invasion was the annexation of the Punjab.
- 24.(B)** The conflict between Prithviraj and Muhammad Gori started for the fort of Tarain (Bhatinda). The enemies met each other in battlefield at Tarain known as the first Battle of Tarain in AD 1191. Muhammad was defeated in the battle and his forces were severely routed.
- 25.(D)** The rulers who ruled Delhi between the period 1206-90 A.D. are popularly known as Slave Dynasty. But neither of them belonged to one dynasty. Qutubuddin Aibak was the founder of the Qutubi dynasty. Iltutmish that of Shamsi dynasty and Balban of Balbani dynasty. They were also called the Ilbari Turks or the Mameluk sultans of Delhi.
- 26.(A)** Ahmad Shah □ (1719 - 1748 A.D.) □ The death of emperor Muhammad Shah in 1748 saw the beginning of bitter struggles among power hungry nobles of Turani and Irani factions.
- Alamgir II □ (1752-1759 A.D.) □ After the dethronement of Ahmad Shah, Imad-ul-Mulk raised Azizuddin Jahandar Shah's son on the throne styled himself after Aurangzeb as Alamgir II.



Shah Jahan III □ (1759-60 A.D) Muhi-U-Milat the Grandson of Kan Baksh was placed on the throne as Shah Jahan III by Imad-Ul-Malk. He was deposed by the Marathas who captured Delhi in 1760.

Shah Alam II □ (1759 – 1806 A.D) All Guhar, the son of Alamgir II became the Mughal emperor in 1759 and took up the title of Shah Alam II.

**27.(C)** Deva Raya II (1422-1446) was the greatest ruler of the Sangam dynasty.

Deva Raya I (1406-22) was defeated by the Bahamani ruler Firoz Shah in 1407. He had to give his daughter in marriage to Firoz Shah. He defeated the Reddis of Kondavidu and recovered Udayagiri. In 1419, he defeated Firoz Shah.

**28.(D)** Ahmadnagar □ The founder of Nizam Shahi dynasty was Ahmad Bahri in 1490. This was conquered by Shah Jahan in 1633.

Berar □ The Imad Shahi dynasty at Berar was founded by Fatullah Imad -U- Mulk in 1490 A.D. This state had the shortest life span as it was annexed by Nizam Shahis in 1574 A.D

Golconda □ The Qutub Shani dynasty was founded by Ali Qutub shah in 1518. Muhammad Quli was the founder of the city of Hyderabad.

Bidar □ The Barid Shahi dynasty was founded by Ali Barid in 1518 Bidar was later annexed by the Adil Shahi's of Bijapur.

**29.(C)** Diwan-i-Wizarat □ It was the finance department headed by the Wazir (Prime Minister) Nab Wazir acted as deputy to Wazir. The Wazir was assisted by the Mustaf-i-Mamulik who audited this account.

**30.(A)** Diwan-i-Qaza the judicial department was headed by Quzi-Ul-Quzat and usually the posts of the chief sardar and chief Qazi were combined in a single person. Qazis were appointed in various parts of the empire who dispensed and civil based on Muslim personal law.

**31.(B)** Mir-Bakshi □ He was the head of the military and intelligence department. He was not the commander - in - chief but was the Paymaster-general. All intelligence officers (barinds) and news reporters (wajia-nauis) reported to him.

**32.(C)** Suhrawardi order □ The Suhrawardi order entered India about the same time as the Chishtis, but its activities were confined largely to the Punjab and Multan

Firdausiya order □ In the fourteenth century, a collateral line of Suhrawardiyas, known as the Firdausiya, emerged and its activities were confined to Bihar.

Kubrawiyya order □ The principal centre of this order was Kashmir. The order was introduced there by Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani who was a zealous missionary and encouraged his followers to demolish Hindu temples and convert the Hindus to Islam.

**33.(B)** Ramanuja □ The earliest exponent of the Bhakti movement was Ramanuja who was appointed the successor of his teacher Yamunamuni. He wrote Saibasya and Gita Bhasya.

Nimbarka □ The next leader of the bhakti movement was Nimbarka a younger contemporary of Ramanuja. He was worshipper of Krishna and Radha. He founded Dvaitavatia or dualistic Monism.

He wrote Parijata Saurabha a commentary on Brahma sutras.

He settled in Mathura.

Madhavacharya □ He ranks with Sankaracharya and Ramanuja as one of the three principal philosophers of the Vedanta system. He propounded Davita or dualism. According to him the final aim of man is the direct perception of Hari which leads to Moksha or eternal bliss.

Vallabacharya □ Born in Varanasi. He propounded Suddhadvaita Vedanta and philosophy called Pustimarga. He was the author of a number of scholarly works in Sanskrit and Brajhasha the important being Subodhini and Siddhant Rahasya.

**34.(A)** In 1605, Admiral Vander Hagen established Dutch factory at Masulipatam. Another factory was founded at Pettapoli, Devanan Patinam. In 1610 upon negotiating with the king of Chandragiri, the Dutch were permitted to found another factory at Pulicat which was fortified and named as fort Geldria.

**35.(D)** The Danes formed an East India company and arrived in India in 1616. The Danish settlements were established at Tranquebar (in Tamihadu) in 1620 and at Serampore (in Bengal) in 1676 which was the head quarters of Danes in India.

- 36.(B)** Royal commission □ To solve difficulties continuing in the service a royal commission was appointed in June 1923, with Lord Lee of Fareham as chairman. The Lee commission was appointed in 1924 and most of its recommendations were accepted by the government.
- 37.(C)** Lord Ripon who has rightly been called the father of local self government in India. His resolution on local self government is a great landmark in the growth of local self government in the country.
- 38.(A)** One of Lord Cornwallis's major achievements was the permanent settlement (1793) of land revenue in Bengal for a quarter century after the grant (1765) of Diwani rights to the John Company. The revenue settlement had been on an annual basis through a permanent system was also anticipated.
- 39.(A)** The Indian Railway inquiry committee was appointed in 1936 under Sir Ralph Wedgwood to secure an improvement in net earnings and devise means to place railway financing on a sound and remunerative basis. Its report was submitted in June 1937 to the Railway Board, which decided to implement some of its recommendations.
- 40.(D)** Lord Lytton, during whose viceroyalty too a great famine occurred in 1876-78 appointed a famine commission headed by Richard Strachey. Whose recommendation became the basis of the famine code of 1883 during viceroyalty of Lord Ripon. The Congress party appealed to the government to restore the famine insurance fund to its original footing and to apply it more largely to its original purpose.
- 41.(A)** When agricultural crops are produced for the market it is called commercialization of agriculture. Some crops are made only for sale like indigo, cotton, sugarcane, but some crops are made for consumption as well as sale like food grains.
- 42.(A)** Macaulay's policy □ Lord Macaulay's minute (1835) This famous minute settled the row in favour of Anglicists the limited government resources were to be devoted to teaching western science and literature through the medium of English language alone.
- Wood's Despatch (1854) □ In 1854, Charles Wood prepared a despatch on educational system for India, considered the Magna Carta of English education in India this document was the first comprehensive plan for the spread of education in India.

Hunter commission (1882-83) □ Earlier schemes had neglected primary and secondary education when education was shifted to provinces in 1870, primary and secondary education further suffered because the provinces already had limited resources of their disposal. In 1882 the government appointed a commission under the chairmanship of W. W. Hunter to review the progress of education in the country since the despatch of 1854.

Indian universities act 1904 □ Raleigh commission precluded from reporting on primary or secondary education. Based on its recommendations, the Indian universities act was passed in 1904.

**43.(C)** The congress had organized a national conference on education in October 1937 in Wardha. In the light of the resolution passed there, Zakir Hussain committee formulated a detailed national scheme for basic education. The main principle behind this scheme was learning through activity.

**44.(C)** The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was founded in 1867 by Mahadev Govind Ranade and others, with the object of serving as a bridge between government one to one hand and the people on other.

**45.(B)** The Kaira (Kheda) campaign was chiefly directed against the government. In 1918 crops failed in the Kheda district in Gujarat but the government refused to remit land revenue and insisted on its full collection.

**46.(C)** He established the depressed classes institute (Bahishkrit Hitkarni Sabha) in Bombay. Three year later (1927) he started a Marathi fortnightly, Bahishkrit Bharat, and the same year established the Samaj Samata Sangh to propagate the gospel of social equality among untouchable and caste Hindu.

**47.(B)** Attlee's Announcement - After Direct Action Day, communal rites broke out throughout India.

Attlee the British Prime minister announced on 20 / February 1947 that the British government would leave India before June 1948.

Interim Government - J. R. Nehru was invited by the viceroy to form the interim government. It assumed the office on 2 September 1946.

- 48.(C) In November 1956 the constituent assembly legalized the status of Jammu and Kashmir as an integral part of Indian Dominion. Pakistan retains her de-facto control over the area which her troops occupied in 1947.
- 49.(A) The commonwealth was established in England on January 4, 1649 A.D by a proclamation by the Rump parliament that the people are under god, the origin of all just power... The origin of the commonwealth of nations may be traced to the Lord Durham report of 1839 A.D during Queen Victoria reign in the history of British colonial policy.
- 50.(A) The economic history developed only in the nineteenth century during the age of mercantilism, However after the industrial revolution, greater attention was paid to the economic history a detailed study of number of economic institutions was undertaken but no efforts were made to relate the economic activities with the life of the society as such.

## PAPER – III

- 1.(A) Mehrgarh Period II 5500 BCE–4800 BCE and Mehrgarh Period III 4800 BCE–3500 BCE were ceramic Neolithic (i.e., pottery was now in use) and later chalcolithic. Period II is at site MR4 and period III is at MR2. Much evidence of manufacturing activity has been found and more advanced techniques were used. Glazed faience beads were produced and terracotta figurines became more detailed. Figurines of females were decorated with paint and had diverse hairstyles and ornaments. Two flexed burials were found in period II with a covering of red ochre on the body. The amount of burial goods decreased over time, becoming limited to ornaments and with more goods left with burials of females. The first button seals were produced from terracotta and bone and had geometric designs.
- 2.(B) **Dholavira** is an archaeological site in Bhachau Taluka of Kutch District, in the state of Gujarat in western India, which has taken its name from a modern village 1 km (0.62 mi) south of it. Also known locally as Kotada Timba the site contains

ruins of an ancient Indus Valley Civilization/Harappan city. It is one of the five largest Harappan sites and most prominent archaeological sites in India belonging to the Indus Valley Civilization. It is also considered as grandest of cities.

- 3.(C)** Before the arrival of Harappan people (c. 2400 BCE), Lothal was a small village next to the river providing access to the mainland from the Gulf of Khambhat. The indigenous peoples maintained a prosperous economy, attested by the discovery of copper objects, beads and semi-precious stones. Ceramic wares were of fine clay and smooth, micaceous red surface. A new technique of firing pottery under partly oxidizing and reducing conditions was improved by them—designated black-and-red ware, to the micaceous Red Ware.
- 4.(C)** The civilization of Harappa was mostly an urban culture maintained by additional agricultural production, trade and commerce. Harappa had a proper town planning with well laid out streets, separate living quarters, flat-roofed brick houses, and efficient drainage system and ventilation. Craft of the Harappan civilization was very advanced. Iron as a metal was unknown to the Harappan people but copper and bronze were used in making statues.
- 5.(C)** The site at Surkotada is located 160 km (99 mi) north-east of Bhuj, in the district of Kutch, Gujarat. The ancient mound stands surrounded by an undulating rising ground clustered by small sandstone hills. These hills are covered with red laterite soil giving the entire region a reddish brown colour. The vegetation is scarce and consists of cactus, small babul and pilu trees and thorny shrubs. These give green patches to the red environment.
- 6.(D)** Agriculture was the backbone of the Indus economy. Wooden plough was the primary tool for agriculture. Barley and wheat were the main food crops. Cotton was also cultivated. Evidence of domestication of cats, dogs, goats, and sheep has been found.



- 7.(B) The Harappan economy was based upon agriculture, pastoralism and craft production. Its major crops included cereal grasses, predominantly wheat and barley, as well as millets, peas, lentils, linseed, possibly cotton, dates, jujube and grapes. The diversity of crops present during the earliest occupations at Harappa indicates that the local population developed a multi-cropping system. Wheat and barley were grown in the winter months and millets, a drought resistant crop, and some fruits and cotton in the summer.
- 8.(D) **Syadvada** (meaning "Could-be-ism") is the Jain doctrine of epistemological relativism underpinning all Jain logic, which is central to their philosophical perspective that all propositions about truth are based on finite, limited, and contextual postulates. In other words, Syadvada is the theory of conditioned predication which provides an expression to anekanta by recommending that epithet Syad be attached to every expression.
- 9.(C) **Upāsaka** (masculine) or **Upāsikā** (feminine) are from the Sanskrit and Pāli words for "attendant". This is the title of followers of Buddhism (or, historically, of Gautama Buddha) who are not monks, nuns, or novice monastics in a Buddhist order, and who undertake certain vows. In modern times they have a connotation of dedicated piety that is best suggested by terms such as "lay devotee" or "devout lay follower".
- 10.(C) The Sahajayana developed in the 8th century in Bengal. It was dominated by long-haired, wandering siddhas who openly challenged and ridiculed the Buddhist establishment. Its most important text is the Dohakosa, written by Sarahapada.
- 11.(C) A **Nirgrantha** (nigantha "free from all ties") is a term that specifically refers to Jains in religious and philosophical works from the Indian religions. Mahavira (family name Jain Prakrit: Nāyaputtē), the most recent Jain tirthankara and a contemporary of Gautama Buddha, is referred to as the Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta in the Pāli Tipitaka. a person who has attained kevalya can be a nirgrantha. kevalya is the

divine knowledge according to jain literature and is attained after harsh meditation and removal of all evils from the mind.

- 12.(C) Pasupata Shaivism** was one of the main Shaivite schools. The Pasupatas (Sanskrit Pāśupatas) are the oldest named Shaivite group, originating sometime between the second century B.C.E. and the second century C.E.. There are accounts of the Pasupata system in the Sarvadaśanasamgraha of Madhavacarya (c. 1296– 1386) and in Advaitananda's Brahmavidyabharana, and Pāsupata is criticized by Samkara (c. 788–820) in his commentary on the Vedānta Sūtras. They are also referred to in the Mahābhārata.
- 13.(D)** From 483 BC Xerxes prepared his expedition: A channel was dug through the isthmus of the peninsula of Mount Athos, provisions were stored in the stations on the road through Thrace, two pontoon bridges later known as Xerxes' Pontoon Bridges were built across the Hellespont. Soldiers of many nationalities served in the armies of Xerxes, including the Assyrians, Phoenicians, Babylonians, Egyptians and Jews. According to the Greek historian Herodotus, Xerxes's first attempt to bridge the Hellespont ended in failure when a storm destroyed the flax and papyrus cables of the bridges: Xerxes ordered the Hellespont (the strait itself) whipped three hundred times and had fetters thrown into the water. Xerxes's second attempt to bridge the Hellespont was successful. Xerxes concluded an alliance with Carthage, and thus deprived Greece of the support of the powerful monarchs of Syracuse and Agrigentum. Many smaller Greek states, moreover, took the side of the Persians, especially Thessaly, Thebes and Argos. Xerxes was victorious during the initial battles.
- 14.(C)** During the two centuries of the rule, the Indo-Greek kings combined the Greek and Indian languages and symbols, as seen on their coins, and blended ancient Greek, Hindu and Buddhist religious practices, as seen in the archaeological remains of their cities and in the indications of their support of Buddhism, pointing to a rich fusion of Indian and Hellenistic influences. The diffusion of Indo-Greek culture had consequences which are still felt today, particularly through the influence of Greco-Buddhist art.
- 15.(C)** Eulogy of a king is a prasasti.



16.(C) Navanitakam of the Gupta period was a book on Medicine.

17.(C) Another term which appears almost universally in the land grants of the period is hiranya, literally meaning gold.

Some scholars are of the view that hiranya was a tax on mines. But it appears to be a lumpsum assessment in cash upon villages rather than upon the individual cultivators. In the grants of the post-guptan period the terms udranga and uparikara also appear. The former was the tax levied on permanent tenants and the latter was the tax on temporary cultivators.

Uparikara was an extra tax charged over and above the land revenue. In the donated villages the donee had also the right to impose fines on the villagers for the commission of ten offences falling under dasaparadha.

18.(D) Allahabad inscription of Samudragupta mentioned 18 forest kingdoms.

19.(D) Samudragupta succeeded Chandragupta I. He was a worthy son of a worthy father. His Commander in Chief Harisena has narrated his achievements in the Allahabad Pillar inscription. He annexed many kingdoms along the Ganges River and expanded his empire. He proceeded towards the South after defeating nine rulers in the North (Gangetic Valley). He conquered the forest kingdoms called atavika rajyas (atavi means dense forest) in the Vindhya region.

20.(A) The forest regions of India came to have kingdom (rajyas) in the Gupta period.

21.(B) **Kayastha** (also referred to as **Kayasth**) is a caste or community of Hindus originating in India. Kayastha means "scribe" in Sanskrit, reflecting the caste's traditional role as record-keepers and administrators of the state. In Bengal, during the reign of the Gupta Empire beginning in the 4th century AD, when systematic and large-scale colonization by Aryan Kayasthas and Brahmins first took place, Kayasthas were brought over by the Guptas to help manage the affairs of state.

22.(D) **Shams-ud-din Iltutmish** (1211–1236) was the third ruler of the Mamluk dynasty of Delhi of Turkic origin. He was a slave of Qutb-ud-din Aibak and later became his son-in-law and close lieutenant. He was the Governor of Badaun when he deposed Qutub-ud-din's successor Aram Shah and acceded to the throne of the Delhi Sultanate in 1211.

- 23.(D)** The administration of Balban was half military and half civil. All his officers were supposed to perform both administrative and military duties. Balban himself kept control over the entire administration. Balban himself supervised the appointments of all officers and ensured that only people of noble birth were appointed to higher posts. He succeeded in providing peace and justice to his subjects. Balban owed his success largely due to an efficient organisation of spy-system. He appointed spies to watch the activities of his governors, military and civil officers and even that of his own sons. Balban appointed them himself and they were well-paid. They were expected to provide vital information to the Sultan and those who failed were punished sternly. Every spy had direct access to the Sultan though no one met him in the court. Balban's spy system proved quite effectual and was responsible for his success in administration.
- 24.(D)** A particular incident that provoked the rumours was when Yaqut was observed sliding his arms under the queen's armpits to hoist her onto a horse, which was seen as a flagrant act of intimacy. His power and influence grew through his close relationship with Razia Sultana, who appointed him to the important post of superintendent of the royal stables, giving a loyalist an important post and challenging the power of the Muslim nobles and orthodox leaders. Razia sultan awarded him the honorific title Amir-al-Khayl (Amir of Horses) and later the much higher Amir al-Umara (Amir of Amirs), much to the consternation and outrage of the Turkish nobility.
- 25.(D)** Ghiyas ud din Balban was liberally educated. He introduced the Persian culture of Zaminbos that is lying flat on one's face before the emperor. He was first appointed as Khasdar (king's personal attendant) by the Sultan. He became the head of the Chalissa, a group of forty Turkic nobles of the state. After the overthrow of Razia Sultana, he made rapid strides in the subsequent reigns. He was initially the Prime Minister of Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmud from 1246 to 1266 and married his daughter. Since Sultan Nasiruddin did not have male heir, after his death, Balban declared himself the Sultan of Delhi. Balban ascended the throne in 1266 at the age of sixty with the title of Ghyasuddin Balban.
- 26.(D)** Muhammad is not among the four "pious caliphs".

The period of first four Caliphs is undoubtedly the golden age of Islam and the deals in detail with the Achievements of early Islam in the field of civilization and culture. The author has described the Politico-legal system of the Islamic state in the first forty years of Islam. Another distinctive feature of this book is that it deals with the various events of the period with impartiality and objectivity. While discussing the role of the Companions in these disputes, the Author has carefully removed the crust of sectarian prejudices from the pages of history.

- 27.(C) Wazir (Arabic ) is an official title, meaning minister in several West and South Asian languages. Its equivalent in English is vizier. The style comes from the Arabic word wezir ( ), which means "burden". Thus, a wazir is literally someone who helps carry a burden, by helping the head of the state get the job done. It is also used as a family name.
- 28.(C) Muhatsibs assisted the department of Judiciary.
- 29.(D) Commonly known as **Rana Sanga**, the Rajput **Maharana Sangram Singh** (born April 12, 1484) was the ruler of Mewar, which was located within the geographic boundaries of present-day India's modern state of Rajasthan. He ruled between 1509 and 1527.
- 30.(C) Babur conquered Samarqand in 1497 & 1500
- 31.(D) In the First battle of Panipat Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur. First battle of Panipat, and was fought on 21 April 1526. Ibrahim Lodi was slain and his army was routed; Babur quickly took possession of both Delhi and Agra.
- 32.(D) The traditional hostility b/w the Mughals and the Uzbek was suspended with the expulsion of Babur from central Asia.
- 33.(D) The Persian Empire had become weak by all the given options in (A), (B) & (C).
- 34.(C) Civil & military enjoyed power under Delhi sultan.
- 35.(B) Padshangnama was compiled by Abu Talib Kalim

- 36.(C)** Govinda Dikshitar was a scholar, philosopher, statesman and musicologist. He served as a minister under Achuthappa Nayak and Raghunatha Nayak. He lived in a palatial house in Patteeswaram, the remnants of which are believed to exist. This versatile genius and erudite scholar composed Arivamsa Saracharitam and Sangitha Sudhanidhi (a treatise on music).
- 37.(D)** Ramcharita Mansa was written in 1574 by Tulsidas. The core of the work is a poetic retelling of the events of the Sanskrit epic Ramayana, centered on the narrative of Rama, the crown prince of Ayodhya. The poem is also called Tulsikrit Ramayan (literally, The Ramayan composed by Tulsidasi or, loosely, The Ramayan of Tulsidas).
- 38.(B)** The **Prithviraj Raso** or **Prithvirajraso**, is an epic poem composed by court poet, Chandervardai, on the life of Prithviraj III, a Chauhan king who ruled Ajmer and Delhi between 1165 and 1192. Chandervardai claimed to be contemporary of Prithviraj Chauhan. The Prithviraj Raso depicts the true story of Prithviraj Chauhan and his bravery. During the colonial period, it was believed by several scholars that this account was unreliable; however, the version of events in the Prithviraj Raso may have merely been exaggerated for dramatic effect.
- 39.(C)** "Mirj-ul-Ashiqi" is written by Malik Muhammad Jayasi
- 40.(D)** 'Khavar nama' was written by Malik Khusnud.
- 41.(D)** The **Chaitanya Charitamrita** is one of the primary biographies detailing the life and teachings of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (1486–1533), a Vaisnava saint and founder of the Gaudiya Vaishnava Sampradaya. It was written by Krishna Das Kaviraj (b1496), primarily in the Bengali language, but also including a great number of Sanskrit verses within its devotional, poetic construction.
- 42.(A)** The **Black Hole of Calcutta** was a small dungeon in the old Fort William, at Calcutta, India, where troops of the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj ud-Daulah, held British prisoners of war after the capture of the Fort on 19 June 1756.

One of the prisoner, John Zephaniah Howell, claimed that following the fall of the fort, British and Anglo-Indian soldiers and civilians were held overnight in conditions so cramped that many died from suffocation, heat exhaustion and crushing. He claimed that 123 prisoners died out of 146 prisoners held.

- 43.(C)** Siraj-ud-daulah's nomination to the nawabship caused jealousy and enmity of ghaseti begum (eldest sister of Siraj's mother), Raja rajballabh, Mr Jafar Ali khan and shawkat jang (Siraj's cousin). Ghaseti Begam possessed huge wealth, which was the source of her influence and strength. Apprehending serious opposition from her, Siraj-ud-daulah's seized her wealth from Motijheel Palace and placed her in confinement.
- 44.(A)** The **Battle of Plassey** was a major battle that took place 23 June 1757 at Palashi, Bengal. It was an important British East India Company victory over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies. The battle was between Siraj-ud-daulah, the last independent Nawab of Bengal, and the British East India Company. The battle took place after the attack and plunder of Calcutta by Siraj-ud-daulah and the Black Hole tragedy. The British sent more soldiers under Colonel Robert Clive and Admiral Charles Watson from Madras to Bengal.
- 45.(A)** **The Wealth of Nations**, is the magnum opus of the Scottish economist and moral philosopher Adam Smith. First published in 1776, the book offers one of the world's first collected descriptions of what builds nations' wealth and is today a fundamental work in classical economics. Through reflection over the economics at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution the book touches upon broad topics as the division of labour, productivity and free markets.
- 46.(B)** The Regulating Act, 1773 raised the number of members of the Court of Directors of the Company to 24.
- 47.(D)** British Parliament passed the Regulating act of 1773. The Government at Calcutta was reorganized and Supreme Court was established in Calcutta. The Regulating



Act of 1773 was the first instance where Parliamentary Acts deviated from its royal charters. The Regulating Act, 1773 might have various defects but it was the turning point in the Constitutional history of India as it protested against the putrefaction of East India Company.

**48.(C) The East India Company Act 1764**, also known as **Pitt's India Act**, was an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain intended to address the shortcomings of the Regulating Act of 1773 by bringing the East India Company's rule in India under the control of the British Government. Pitt's India Act provided for the appointment of a Board of Control, and provided for a joint government of British India by both the Company and the Crown.

**49.(A)** British Parliament passed the Regulating act of 1773. The Government AT Calcutta was reorganized and Supreme Court was established in Calcutta. The Regulating Act of 1773 was the first instance where Parliamentary Acts deviated from its royal charters. The Regulating Act, 1773 might have various defects but it was the turning point in the Constitutional history of India as it protested against the putrefaction of East India Company.

**50.(B)** The East India Company Act 1813, also known as the Charter Act of 1813, was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom which renewed the charter issued to the British East India Company, and continued the Company's rule in India. However, the Company's commercial monopoly was ended, except for the tea trade and the trade with China. Reflecting the growth of British power in India,

1. The Act expressly asserted the Crown's sovereignty over British India.
2. It allotted Rs 100,000 to promote education in India.
3. Christian missionaries were allowed to come to British India and preach their religion.

- 51.(D)** The resolution of 1870 or the policy of financial decentralization promulgated by Lord Mayo is a glorious example of his proficiency in the execution of economic reforms.
- 52.(C)** The Commission of 1882 is related to civil services reform.
- 53.(C)** The Government of India Act 1935 was originally passed in August 1935 (25 & 26 Geo. 5 c. 42), and is said to have been the longest (British) Act of Parliament ever enacted by that time. Because of its length, the Act was retroactively split by the Government of India (Reprinting) Act 1935 into two separate Acts:
1. The Government of India Act 1935
  2. The Government of Burma Act 1935
- 54.(D)** Niter (American English) or nitre (most English-speaking countries) is the mineral form of potassium nitrate,  $\text{KNO}_3$ , also known as saltpeter in America or saltpetre in other English speaking countries.
- 55.(C)** Admiral of the Fleet Louis Francis Albert Victor Nicholas George Mountbatten, 1st Earl Mountbatten of Burma KG GCB OM GCSI GCIE GCVO DSO PC FRS (born Prince Louis of Battenberg; 25 June 1900 – 27 August 1979), was a British statesman and naval officer, an uncle of Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh and second cousin once removed to Elizabeth II. He was the last Viceroy of India (1947) and the first Governor-General of the independent Union of India (1947–48), from which the modern Republic of India emerged in 1950. From 1954 until 1959 he was the First Sea Lord, a position that had been held by his father, Prince Louis of Battenberg, some forty years earlier. Thereafter he served as Chief of the Defence Staff until 1965, making him the longest serving professional head of the British Armed Forces to date. During this period Mountbatten also served as Chairman of the NATO Military Committee for a year.

- 56.(D)** Annie besant involved in politics in India, joining the Indian National Congress. When World War I broke out in 1914 she helped launch the Home Rule League to campaign for democracy in India and dominion status within the Empire. This led to her election as president of the India National Congress in late 1917.
- 57.(B)** Badruddin Tyabji (10 October 1844–1906) was an Indian lawyer who served as the third President of the Indian National Congress.
- 58.(D)** Tilak was one of the first and strongest advocates of "Swaraj" (self-rule) and a strong radical in Indian consciousness. His famous quote, "Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it"
- 59.(B)** Doctrine of passive resistance is propounded by Aurobindo Ghosh.
- 60.(C)** The Treaty of Frankfurt (French: Le traité de Francfort; German: Friede von Frankfurt) was a peace treaty signed in Frankfurt on 10 May 1871, at the end of the Franco-Prussian War.
- 61.(B)** The Nihilist movement was a Russian movement in the 1860s which rejected all authorities. Nihilists were angered by the abusive nature of the Eastern Orthodox Church and the tsarist monarchy, and by the domination of the economy by the aristocracy. Although the term Nihilist was first used by the German theologian Friedrich Heinrich Jacobi, its widespread usage began with the 1862 novel Fathers and Sons by the Russian author Ivan Turgenev.
- 62.(A)** British king considered the appeal to the first continental congress as a mutiny
- 63.(D)** "Athens, is the eye of Greece.  
Athens is the capital and largest city of Greece. Athens dominates the Attica region and is one of the world's oldest cities, with its recorded history spanning around 3,400 years. Classical Athens was a powerful city-state.
- 64.(A)** Six principles of the Red Shirt movement
1. To attain true democracy



2. To unify the Thai people
3. Use of non-violence
4. Fight against poverty
5. Fight for justice and equality for all Thais.
6. Revoke 2007 Constitution

**65.(A)** Vesta is the virgin goddess of the earth, home, and family in Roman religion. Vesta's presence is symbolized by the sacred fire that burned at her hearth and temples. Her closest Greek equivalent is Hestia.

**66.(B)** Panchsheel was adopted by Jawahar Lal Nehru.

The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, known in India as the Panchsheel TREATY, are a set of principles to govern relations between states.

**67.(D)** Inductive deductive study of source material was correct about the historical knowledge.

**68.(C)** History is a pack of tricks we play upon the dead is said by Voltaire.

**69.(A)** Diplomatic History is closely associated with Political history.

**70.(A)** History is derived from Latin language.

**71.(C)** Constitution of England is written by Adam Anderson.

**72.(C)** The term "Problem" comes from the word "Proballein" is a Greek word.

**73.(D)** All of them are main characteristics of the preparation of the research proposal/project.

**74.(B)** Maximilian Wolfgang Duncker (\* 15 October 1811 in Berlin, † 21 July 1886 in Ansbach) was a German historian and politician.

**75.(B)** William Godwin (3 March 1756 – 7 April 1836) was an English journalist, political philosopher and novelist. He is considered one of the first exponents of utilitarianism, and the first modern proponent of anarchism.



# VPM CLASSES

CSIR NET, GATE, IIT-JAM, UGC NET, TIFR, IISc, JEST, JNU, BHU, ISM, IBPS, CSAT, SLET, NIMCET, CTET

---

vv

VPM CLASSES

---

Phone: **0744-2429714**

Website: [www.vpmclasses.com](http://www.vpmclasses.com)

Address: **1-C-8, Sheela Chowdhary Road, SFS, TALWANDI, KOTA, RAJASTHAN, 324005**

Mobile: **9001297111, 9829567114, 9001297243**

E-Mail: [vpmclasses@yahoo.com](mailto:vpmclasses@yahoo.com) / [info@vpmclasses.com](mailto:info@vpmclasses.com)