

# NTA UGC NET

## HISTORY

### SOLVED SAMPLE PAPER

*(English Medium)*



- \* DETAILED SOLUTIONS
- \* NEW SYLLABUS
- \* NEW PATTERN



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4. Which one of the following European travellers commented that “in India, there were no academies (except Madrasas for religious study ) where systematic study of the western sciences could be taken up. Thus interest in western science and philosophy was individual and died with the individual”?
- (1) Father Monserrate (2) Bernier  
(3) Tavernier (4) Manucci
5. Given below are two statements; one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R) :
- Assertion (A)** : India had maritime trade with the Roman empire during the early centuries of the Christian era.
- Reason (R)** : A large number of Roman coins have been found from the excavations at Arikamedu.
- In the context of the above two statements, which of the following is correct ?
- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
(3) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
(4) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
6. Chronologically arrange the following treaties signed by the British with Native States and select the correct answer code :
- (a) The Treaty of Salbai (b) The Treaty of Bassien (Vasai)  
(c) The Treaty of Srirangapattanam (d) The Treaty of Allahabad and Kara
- Codes :**
- (1) (d), (a), (c), (b)  
(2) (b), (d), (a), (c)  
(3) (a), (c), (d), (b)  
(4) (c), (b), (a), (d)
7. Chronologically arrange the following legislations regarding Indian press :
- a. Official Secrets Act  
b. The Indian Press Act  
c. Registration of the Press - Act XI  
d. The Indian Press (Emergency Powers ) Act
- Select the correct answer from the code given below:

**Code :**

(1) a, b, d, b      (2) b, d, c, a      (3) d, c, a, b      (4) c, b, a, d

8. Chronologically arrange the following agrarian revolts which took place in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century :

- (a) Kuka Revolt of Punjab      (b) Agrarian Revolt of Pabna District  
(c) Indigo Revolt in Bengal      (d) Deccan Agricultural Disturbances

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

**Codes :**

- (1) d,b,c,a      (2) c,d,b, a  
(3) a, d,b,c      (4) c, a,b,d

9. Given below are two statements; one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R) :

**Assertion (A) :** Historical method is a complex process involving search for sources of information , its critical evaluation, synthesis and exposition.

**Reason (R) :** As a science of knowledge, history is completely separated from natural sciences because it does not have universal laws.

In the context of the above two statements, which of the following is correct ?

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
(3) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
(4) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

10. From among following, who accepted the myth of 'the safety valve theory' regarding the origin of Indian National Congress ?

- (1) Lala Lajpat Rai      (2) C.F. Andrews and Girija Mukherji  
(3) R. Palme Dutt      (4) M.S. Golwalkar

11. Harappan civilization was discovered first in the year of

- (1) 1922      (2) 1921  
(3) 1925      (4) 1926

12. The Early Harappan site of Amri has yielded evidences of

- (1) A granary      (2) Wheel made pottery  
(3) Painted pottery      (4) All the above

13. What are the most interesting finds from the Early Harappan Kot Diji ?
- (1) Pottery (2) Coins  
(3) Inscriptions (4) Bricks
14. The early Harappan site of kalibangan is in
- (1) Afganistan (2) Punjab  
(3) Rajasthan (4) Bihar
15. The beads of turquoise and lapis lazuli found at the early Harappan site of Rahman Dheri indicate \_\_\_\_
- (1) Contacts with central Asia (2) Their culture  
(3) Their prosperity (4) None of the above
16. Match of the following
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>List I</b></p> <p>(a) Saleha<br/>(b) Salehapati<br/>(c) Salehya<br/>(d) folk assembly</p> <p>(1) a-1 b-2 c-4 d-3<br/>(2) a-1 b-2 c-3 d-4<br/>(3) a-4 b-3 c-2 d-1<br/>(4) a-1 b-2 c-3 d-4</p> | <p><b>List II</b></p> <p>(1) body of the elders<br/>(2) Speaker<br/>(3) Member<br/>(4) Samiti</p> |
|--|---|
17. Which of the following were not correct about - Varanashrama
- (A) The later vedic society came to be divided into four varanas called Brahamans, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and shudras.  
(B) Brahamans were only one of the 16 classes of priests  
(C) Kshatriyas had the supremacy in temporal affairs as the Brahamans had in spiritual matters.  
(D) Vashiyas assigned to do agriculture, cattle-breeding etc
- (1) A and B (2) B and C  
(3) A, B and C (4) A,B,C,D are correct
18. Which of the following 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

- (1) A and D are incorrect (2) Only A  
(3) B and C (4) All of the above

19. Alberuni came in the time of

- (1) Mahmud Ghazni (2) Ashoka  
(3) Mahmud Gori (4) Hassan-Nizami

20. Which of the following inscriptions is an example of pure eulogy ?

- (1) Hathigumpha of Kharvela (2) unagadh Rock of Rudradaman  
(3) Nasik Cave of Usavadatta (4) None of the above

21. Which material was commonly used for writing of inscriptions and Tamrapata

- (1) Copper plate (2) Gold plate  
(3) Aluminum plate (4) Silver plate

22. Match List 1 with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below

**List I**

- (a) Suddhodana  
(b) Maya  
(c) Lumbini  
(d) Dhar machakra Pravartana

**List II**

- (1) Mother  
(2) Born  
(3) Father  
(4) Varanasi

- (1) a-1 b-2 c-3 d-4 (2) a-4 b-3 c-2 d-1  
(3) a-3 b-1 c-2 d-4 (4) a-4 b-3 c-2 d-1

23. 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

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

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

**List I**

- (a) 24 Trithankara
- (b) White garment
- (c) Sidharth
- (d) trishala

- (1) a-1 b-2 c-3 d-4
- (3) a-2 b-1 c-3 d-4

**List II**

- (1) Prasvanatha
- (2) Mahaura
- (3) Father
- (4) Lichchavi princess

- (2) a-4 b-3 c-2 d-1
- (4) a-1 b-4 c-2 d-3

25. The second Jain council was held at

- (1) Magadha
- (3) Kashmir

- (2) Vallabhi
- (4) Bihar

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

**List I**

- (a) Ajatsatru
- (b) Shin shunga
- (c) Nanda (end)
- (d) Udayin

- (1) a-1 b-2 c-3 d-4
- (3) a-3 b-2 c-1 d-4

**List II**

- (1) 321 B.C
- (2) 413 B.C
- (3) 492 to 460 B.C
- (4) 460-444 B.C

- (2) a-4 b-2 c-1 d-3
- (4) a-4 b-3 c-2 d-1

27. Vijayaditya I belongs to

- (1) Chalukyas of Vengi
- (3) Chalukyas of Kalayani

- (2) Choals
- (4) Rashtrakutas

28. Who was the founder of Choal Empire?

- (1) Rajendra
- (3) Parnataka I

- (2) Vijayalaya
- (4) Parantaka II

29. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

- (A) Kamadaka's - Nitisara
- (B) Vishadatta's - Devichandra Guptam
- (C) Valikas - Arthasatra
- (D) Kaidas - Mrichchakatika

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

- 30. 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.
- (1) (A) and (R) Both are true
  - (2) (A) is false and (R) is true
  - (3) (A) is true (R) is false
  - (4) (A) and (R) both are false
- 31. Who defeated in the first Battle of Tarain in 1191 A.D**
- (1) Prithviraj
  - (2) Muhammad Gori
  - (3) Ghazni
  - (4) Muhammad bin Sam
- 32. Who was called Iltutmish or Mameluk sultans of Delhi?**
- (1) Qutubuddin Aibak
  - (2) Iltutmish
  - (3) Balham
  - (4) All of the above
- 33. Which of the following statements is not correct about Vijaynagra Empire?**
- (1) Vijaynagra kingdom was founded by Harihara and Bukka
  - (2) Bukka succeeded his brother throne of vijayanagra in 1336 and ruled till 1337
  - (3) Deva Raya II was defeated by the Bahamani ruler
  - (4) The beginning of the Vijaynagar- Bahamani conflict started on a large scale during the reign of Bukka I in 1367
- 34. Who established Dutch factory at Masulipatam.**
- (1) Admiral van der Hagen
  - (2) Charles II
  - (3) St. George
  - (4) Vasco-da-Gama
- 35. Which of the following statements is not true.**
- (1) After 1870 the real progress was made in the direction of local self government
  - (2) The Resolution of 1870 dealing with decentralisation
  - (3) Lord Mayo called the father of local-self Government
  - (4) All of the above



- 36.** Lord Cornwallis's major achievement was as
- (1) Permanent settlement
  - (2) Ryotwari settlement
  - (3) Mahalwari settlement
  - (4) Railways
- 37.** Which of the following statements is true?
- (1) Famine commission headed by Richard Strachey
  - (2) The Congress party appealed to the government to restore the famine insurance fund.
  - (3) Lord Lytton during whose viceroyalty too a great famine occurred in 1876-78.
  - (4) All of the above
- 38.** When agricultural crops are produced for the market it is called
- (1) Commercialisation of agriculture
  - (2) Merchantalism of agriculture
  - (3) Permanent settlement
  - (4) Ryotwari tenure
- 39.** In which place Congress organised national conference on education in 1937?
- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| (1) Gujarat | (2) Delhi  |
| (3) Wardha  | (4) Bombay |
- 40.** Which of the following pair is not correctly matched?
- (a) Champaran - 1917
  - (b) Kaira satyagraha - 1921
  - (c) Bardoli - 1928
  - (d) Pabana - 1872
- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| (1) a and b | (2) Only d |
| (3) d and a | (4) Only b |
- 41.** Which of the following statements is true about Dr. B.R Ambedkar
- (1) Born at Mhow in Madhya Pradesh in the Maharuntouchable community
  - (2) Government of Board sent him to Columbia University
  - (3) He established Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha in Madras
  - (4) He founded Independent Labour Party in 1936

42. 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
- (1) a and d (2) a and c  
 (3) d and b (4) a, c and b
43. In which year commonwealth was established
- (1) 1649 (2) 1640  
 (3) 1540 (4) 1992
44. (A) Economic history developed only in the 19th century  
 (R) It was the age of mercantilism
- (1) (A) and (R) both are true  
 (2) (B) and (A) both are false  
 (3) (A) is true and R is false  
 (4) R is true and A is false
45. Which of the following is considered as the precursor to the seals of Harappa?
- (1) Terracotta seals found at Mehrgarh  
 (2) Stone seals found at Amri  
 (3) Soil cakes found at Kalibangan  
 (4) Copper plate found at Kot Diji
46. Which of the following Indus site is recently discovered ?
- (1) Manda (2) Dholavira  
 (3) Daimabad (4) Rangpur
47. The most clay wares of Harappa were:
- (1) Multi-coloured (2) Black  
 (3) Red (4) Colourless
48. Which of the following metal/metals was not used by Harappan people ?
- (1) Copper (2) Gold and copper  
 (3) Iron and tin (4) Silver and bronze

49. Surkotda is situated in :
- (1) Uttar Pradesh (2) Haryana  
(3) Gujarat (4) Rajasthan
50. What was the back bone of the Indus economy?
- (1) Wheel-made pottery (2) Trade  
(3) Carpentry (4) Agriculture
51. Two most important Harappan crops were ?
- (1) Cotton and sugarcane (2) Wheat and barley  
(3) Rice and peas (4) Sesame and mustard
52. Jaina philosophy is known as :
- (1) Pudgala (2) Samkhya  
(3) Samachari (4) Syadvada
53. Upasikas are:
- (1) Monks and nuns of Jainism  
(2) Monks and nuns of Buddhism  
(3) Lay members of Buddhism  
(4) Lay members of Jainism
54. Which one of the following was last Buddhist texts produced in India ?
- (1) Vajrachedika (2) Divyadana  
(3) Dohakosa (4) Vamsathapakasini
55. What was the original name given to the followers of Mahavira?
- (1) Jainas (2) Arhants  
(3) Nirgranthas (4) Kevalim
56. Which one of the following Saiva cults was the earliest?
- (1) Kapalikas (2) Kalamukhas  
(3) Pasupatas (4) Kanphatas
57. The first Indian soldiers to fight on the soil of Europe belonged to:
- (1) Alexander (2) Darius - I  
(3) Darius -III (4) Xerxes
58. Which of the following dynasties patronized Buddhism?
- (1) Sungas (2) Kanvas (3) Indo-Greeks (4) Satavahanas

59. What is a prasasti?  
 (1) Royal charter (2) Private endow ment  
 (3) Eulogy of a king (4) Copper plate
60. Navanitakam of the Gupta period was a book on  
 (1) Astronomy (2) Mathematics  
 (3) Medicine (4) Metallurgy
61. The ter m upar ikara and hiranya refer to:  
 (1) Land measurement units  
 (2) Administrative posts at provincial level  
 (3) Taxes collected during Gupta period.  
 (4) Religious ter ms used by priestly class.
62. How many forest kingdoms are mentioned by the Allahabad inscription of Samudragupta?  
 (1) 15 (2) 12 (3) 20 (4) 18
63. The forest regions of India came to have kingdom (rajyas) in the \_\_\_\_\_ period.  
 (1) Gupta (2) Maurya (3) Kushana (4) Sunga
64. The Kayasthas as a caste emerged from the \_\_\_\_\_ period onward.  
 (1) Kushana (2) Gupta  
 (3) Pre-Gupta (4) Mauryan
65. Iltutmish was Qutbuddin Aibak's \_\_\_\_\_  
 (1) Son (2) Cousin  
 (3) Nephew (4) Son-in-law
66. Why did Balban organize a centralized army?  
 (1) Against Rajputs  
 (2) Against Chahalgani  
 (3) Against Tughril  
 (4) To tackle the Mongols and internal disturbance
67. Who was the first Sultan of Delhi to articulate a comprehensive theory of kingship?  
 (1) Razia (2) Aram Shah (3) Iltutmish (4) Balban

68. Who among the following was not in the first four "pious caliphs" ?  
 (1) Abu Bakr (2) Umar  
 (3) Ali (4) Muhammad
69. Who among the following disbursed salaries and allotted revenue assignments 'iqta' at sultan's order?  
 (1) Amir-i-Hajib (2) Wakil  
 (3) Wazir (4) None of these
70. Muhatsibs assisted the department of  
 (1) Military (2) News agency  
 (3) Judiciary (4) None of these
71. Who was ruling over Mewar on the eve of Babur's invasion of India ?  
 (1) Rana Kumbha (2) Ratan Singh  
 (3) Udai Singh (4) Rana Sangram Singh
72. In the first battle of Panipat?  
 (1) Hemu was defeated by Bairam  
 (2) Hemu was defeated by Akbar  
 (3) Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Rana Sangram Singh  
 (4) Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur
73. The traditional hostility b/w the Mughals and the Uzbek was suspended:  
 (1) With the expulsion of Babur from Central Asia  
 (2) With the rise of Persia as major power block  
 (3) Both (1) & (2)  
 (4) Only (1)
74. Under Delhi Sultan Wazir enjoyed the power  
 (1) Civil (2) Military  
 (3) Both (1) & (2) (4) None of these
75. 'Sahitya Sudha' was written by  
 (1) Raghunatha Nayaka (2) Srinivasa Dikshita  
 (3) Govinda Dikshita (4) Appaya Dikshita
76. 'Prithvi Raj Raso' was written by  
 (1) Prithvi Raj (2) Chandervardai  
 (3) Hamir Raso (4) Prithvi Raj Chauhan

77. Who wrote "Padmavati"?
- (1) Mir Mohammad (2) Osman Shaikh Nabi  
 (3) Malik Muhammad Jayasi (4) Abdur Rahim Khan Khanan
78. 'Chaitanya-Charita' was composed by
- (1) Sri Chaitanyadas (2) Lochandas  
 (3) Brindabandas (4) Krishnadas Kaviraj
79. The "Black Hole" tragedy took place at
- (1) Calcutta (2) Murshidabad  
 (3) Hughli (4) Qasim Bazar
80. The Battle of Plassey was fought on 23rd June, 1757 between
- (1) The forces of Siraj-ud-daulah and Clive  
 (2) The forces of Siraj-ud-daulah and Warren Hastings  
 (3) The forces of Siraj-ud-daulah and Wellesley  
 (4) The forces of Siraj-ud-daulah and Lord Hastings
81. Who amongst the following has authored the book "The Wealth of Nation"?
- (1) Adam Smith (2) H. Spencer  
 (3) David Ricardo (4) Bentham
82. The Supreme Court of Justice was established at Calcutta by
- (1) The Regulating Act, 1773 (2) Pitts India Act, 1784  
 (3) Charter Act, 1793 (4) Charter Act, 1813
83. Which of the following legislative enactments finished the trading rights of East India Company?
- (1) Regulating Act, 1773 (2) Charter Act, 1813  
 (3) Charter Act, 1833 (4) Charter Act, 1853
84. The system of financial decentralization was first proposed by
- (1) Lord Lytton (2) Lord Ellenborough  
 (3) Lord Ripon (4) Lord Mayo
85. By which act did education officially come under Indian control for the first time?
- (1) Indian Councils Act of 1892  
 (2) Indian Councils Act of 1909  
 (3) Government of India Act of 1919  
 (4) Government of India Act of 1935

86. Which of the following was not a plantation industry in British India?  
 (1) Indigo (2) Tea  
 (3) Coffee (4) Saltpetre
87. Who was the first woman president of Indian National Congress?  
 (1) Sarojini Naidu (2) Sucheta Kripalani  
 (3) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur (4) Annie Besant
88. Who was the first Muslim President of the Indian National Congress?  
 (1) Muhammed Ali Jinnah (2) Badruddin Tyabji  
 (3) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (4) Abul Kalam Azad
89. When did Tilak declare "Sw araj is my birth right, and I w ill have it"?  
 (1) 1905 (2) 1907 (3) 1914 (4) 1916
90. Who was the first propounder of the doctrine of "passive resistance"?  
 (1) BG Tilak (2) Aurobindo Ghosh  
 (3) GK Gokhale (4) MK Gandhi
91. The treaty of Frankfort was signed in 1871 A.D. between  
 (1) Austria & Prussia (2) Denmark & Prussia  
 (3) France & Prussia (4) Italy & Russia
92. The people who supported terrorism and wanted to create anarchism in Russia were called  
 (1) Nazi (2) Nihilist (3) Fascist (4) Communist
93. "Red Shirts" movement aimed at  
 (1) To throw out the British from India  
 (2) To promote Communist organization Archicities  
 (3) To promote Trade Union Activities  
 (4) None of the above
94. Every Roman family worshiped the  
 (1) Vesta (Goddess of the earth)  
 (2) Shiva  
 (3) Mother Goddess  
 (4) Christ
95. Who was the Prime Minister of India, when Panchsheel was adopted?  
 (1) Lal Bahadur Shastri (2) Jawahar Lal Nehru  
 (3) Moraji Desai (4) Rajiv Gandhi

96. Who said "history is a pack of tricks w e play upon the dead"?
- (1) Plato (2) Herodotus  
(3) Voltaire (4) Polybius
97. The w ord "History" is derived from w hich of the follow ing language?
- (1) Latin (2) Greek  
(3) French (4) Roman
98. "Constitution of England" is w ritten by-
- (1) J.L. De Lolme (2) Ferguson  
(3) Adam Anderson (4) None is correct
99. What are the main characteristics of the preparation of the research proposal/  
project?
- (1) Title, introduction of the project  
(2) Review and methodology  
(3) Synthesis of facts and expected conclusion  
(4) All the above are correct
100. The book "History of Antiquity" is w ritten by
- (1) Karl Nitzeche (2) Max Duncker  
(3) Richer (4) None of the above



# ANSWER KEY

## PAPER-II

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	4	3	1	2	3	1	4	4	2	2	2	4	1	3	1	4	4	3	1	1
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	1	3	3	3	2	2	4	2	3	4	2	4	3	1	3	1	4	1	3	2
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Answer	3	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	4	2	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3
Question	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Answer	3	4	1	2	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	2	3	4	1	1
Question	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Answer	1	1	2	4	3	4	4	2	4	2	3	2	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	2

## HINTS AND SOLUTIONS

### PAPER-II

**1.(D)** The Hathigumpha Inscription (“Elephant Cave” inscription), from Udayagiri, near Bhubaneswar in Odisha, was inscribed by Kharavela, the then Emperor of Kalinga in India, during 2nd century BCE.

The Hathigumpha Inscription consists of seventeen lines in a Central-Western form of Prakrit incised in a deep-cut Brahmi script on the overhanging brow of a natural cavern called Hathigumpha in the southern side of the Udayagiri hill, near Bhubaneswar in Odisha.

Satakarni, Bahasatimita and Rathikas , are mentioned in the Hathigumpha Inscription of Kharavela.

**2.(C)** The Hunas issued coins in gold, silver and copper.

A distinctive feature of the coins of Huna Empire is that they inherited the features of the empire they ruled. The coins were decorated with the figure of the king bedecked with a head dress, which was adorned with buffalo head and wings on either side. For making these figures of the kings, they used a special hitting technique.

Most of coins were in silver and copper with the names and titles of kings inscribed over it.

**3.(A)** The Maurya Empire was one of the largest empires of the world in its time. At its greatest extent, the empire stretched to the north along the natural boundaries

of the Himalayas, to the east into Assam, to the west into Balochistan (south west Pakistan and south east Iran) and the Hindu Kush mountains of what is now Afghanistan.

The Mauryans had close connections with the areas of modern Nepal since the foothills were a part of the empire. One of Ashoka's daughter is said to have married a nobleman from the mountains of Nepal.

**4.(B)** Bernier, a French physician, who came to India during the second half of the seventeenth century, claims to have been in the company of a Mughal noble Agha Danishmand Khan for five or six years, to whom he used to explain the new discoveries of Harvey and Pecquet concerning circulation of the blood. These contacts did not, however, spread out, or induce a more systematic study of the western sciences.

Bernier held a very poor opinion of the Indians' knowledge of anatomy. Indian hakims and vaidas did not show any interest in Harvey's discovery.

As Bernier lamented, there were no academies (except madrasas for religious study) where such subjects could be taken up for study. Thus, interest in western science and philosophy was individual, and died with the individual.

**5.(C)** India had maritime trade with the Roman empire during the early centuries of the Christian era. The Roman historian Strabo mentions an increase in Roman trade with India following the Roman annexation of Egypt.

India exported gemstones, silk, cotton, ivory, spices, sandalwood and peacocks to Rome. In return, India obtained coral, wine, olive oil and metals like gold, silver and copper. The metals imported from Rome were mostly in the form of coins and medals.

Since the late-eighteenth century, archaeologists and treasure-diggers have unearthed ancient Roman coins throughout south India.

As the Roman traders travelled to India by sea, finds of such coins were more numerous in sites close to the Malabar and the Coromandel coasts. In Chennai, Roman coins have been discovered at Mambalam and Saidapet.

Arikamedu is among the few places in India, where you could find reminiscent of the great Roman Empire. This beautiful fishing village has a 2000 year old story to tell, that reveals the glory of the ancient Chola Empire and their trade

relations with the Romans.

**6.(A)** The important outcome of the Battle of Buxar was the **Treaty of Allahabad** signed on **16 August 1765** between Lord Clive and Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, who had submitted to the British in the battle.

**The Treaty of Salbai** was signed on **May 17, 1782**, by representatives of the Maratha Empire and the British East India Company after long negotiations to settle the outcome of the First Anglo-Maratha War.

**The Treaty of Seringapatam** (also called Srirangapatnam), signed **18 March 1792**, ended the Third Anglo-Mysore War. Its signatories included Lord Cornwallis on behalf of the British East India Company, representatives of the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Mahratta Empire, and Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Mysore.

**7.(D) The Press and registration of books Act, 1867.**

This replaced Metcalfe's Act of 1835 and was of a regulatory, not restrictive, nature. As per the Act, (i) every book/newspaper was required to print the name of the printer and the publisher and the place of the publication; and (ii) a copy was to be submitted to the local government within one month of the publication of a book.

**Indian Press Act 1910** was a legislation propagated during the rule of British Empire in India that imposed stringent censorship and restriction on all types of publications.

The **Official secret Act 1923** is India's anti espionage (Spy" and "Secret agent") act held over from British colonisation. It states clearly that any action which involves helping an enemy state against India. It also states that one cannot approach, inspect, or even pass over a prohibited government site or area.

**The Indian Press (Emergency) Act, 1931 .**

This Act gave sweeping powers to provincial governments to suppress propaganda for Civil Disobedience Movement. It was further amplified in 1932 to include all activities calculated to undermine government authority. .

**8.(D) Indigo Revolt (1859-60):**

The Indigo revolt of Bengal was directed against British planters who forced peasants to take advances and sign fraudulent contracts which forced the peasants to grow Indigo under terms which were the least profitable to them.

### **Kuka revolt of Punjab (1871-72)**

It was originally founded by Bhagat Jawahar Mal in 1840. His main aim was to purify the Sikh religion by removing all the abuses, superstitions and ill-practices from it.

### **Aggrarian Revolt of Pabna district(1873)**

In May 1873 an **Agrarian League** was formed in the Yusufzahi Pargana of Pabna district (East Bengal). Payments of enhanced rents were refused and the peasants fought the zamindars in the courts.

### **Deccan Agricultural disturbances (1875)**

The Deccan peasants uprising was directed mainly against the excesses of the Marwari and Gujarati money lenders. Social boycott of moneylenders by the peasants was later transformed into armed peasant revolt in the Poona and Ahmadnagar districts of Maharashtra. The peasants attacked the moneylender's houses, shops and burnt them down.

**9.(B)** Historical method comprises the techniques and guidelines by which historians use primary sources and other evidence, including the evidence of archaeology, to research and then to write histories in the form of accounts of the past.

**It is a complex process involving search for sources of information , its critical evaluation, synthesis and exposition of the result of research and criticism**

In the philosophy of science there has traditionally been a tendency to regard physics as the incarnation of science per se.

Accordingly, the status of other disciplines is evaluated then with respect to their ability to produce laws resembling those of physics.

This view has yielded a considerable bias in the discussion of historical laws. Philosophers as well as historians have tended to discuss such laws mostly with reference to the situation in physics; this often led to either one of two conclusions, namely that (1) **history is epistemologically completely separated from natural science, because it does not have universal laws, or that (2) the ultimate goal of the study of history must be the formulation of such universal laws.**

**10.(B)** Indian National Congress was founded in December 1885 by seventy-two political workers. It was the first organized expression of Indian nationalism on an all-India scale. A.O. Hume, a retired English ICS officer, played an important role in its formation.

The myth is that the Indian National Congress was started by A.O. Hume and others under the official direction, guidance and advice of no less a person than Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy, to provide a safe, mild, peaceful, and constitutional outlet or *safety valve* for the rising discontent among the masses, which was inevitably leading towards a popular and violent revolution .

The liberal C.F. Andrews and Girija Mukherji fully accepted the safety-valve theory in their work, "The Rise and Growth of the Congress in India" published in 1938. They were happy with it because it had helped avoid 'useless bloodshed.' Before as well as after 1947, tens of scholars and hundreds of popular writers have repeated some version of these points of view.

**11.(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 frontier of western Uttar Pradesh.

**12.(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.

**13.(A)** The most interesting findings were their pottery. They were using a wheel 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.

**14.(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.

**15.(A)** At Mohenjo-daro "Early Indus" Town 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.

**16.(D)** The sabha was the Body of the Elder's and constituted mainly of Brahamans 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.

**17.(D)** The later vadic society came to be divided into four varanas called Brahamans, 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 Brahamans had in spiritual matters. There was an increase in the privileges of these two higher classes at the cost of the two lower classes.

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

**18.(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.

**19.(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.

**20.(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.

**21.(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 copperplated was called Tamrapata, , Tamrapattra, Tamrasasana

, Sasanaputra or Danaputra according to its content.

**22.(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 Pravachana.

**23.(C)** The Buddhist canons (collection of teachings) are divided into three sections. The sutta pitaka consist of three sections (Nikayas) of religious discourse and saying of Buddha.

Buddhism 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.

**24.(C)** Twenty four Tirthankaras were responsible for the origin and development of Jaina religion and philosophy. The 24<sup>th</sup>

Tirthankara was Vardhamana Mahavira.

According to Jaina tradition the 23 Tirthankaras 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 or Kshatriya clan his mother was Trishala a Licchavi princess.

**25.(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 12th anga drawn of the first council was lost.

**26.(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.

- 27.(D)** Pulkesin II of Badami after defeating the Vishnukundin king of Godavari district in Andhara country appointed his younger brother Vishnu vardhana, viceroy of the newly conquered territories. This viceroyalty 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.
- 28.(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.
- 29.(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.
- 30.(D)** The real founder of the Muslim empire in India was Muiz-Ud- Din Muhammad Bin Sam popularly known as Shai Habud 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.
- 31.(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 Muhammad was defeated in the battle and his forces were severely routed.
- 32.(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 Ibari Turks or the Mameluk sultans of Delhi.
- 33.(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.

- 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.(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.
- 36.(A)** One of lord Cornwallis major achievement 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 annual basis through a permanent system was also anticipated.
- 37.(D)** Lord Lyton, during whose viceroyalty too a great famine occurred in 1876-78 appointed a famine commission headed by Richard Stratchey. Whose recommendation became the basis of 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.
- 38.(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
- 39.(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.
- 40.(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.

**41.(C)** He established the depressed classes institute (Bahishkrit Hitkarni Sabha) in Bombay.

Three year later (1927) he started a Marathi fortnightly, Bahishkr it Bharat, and the same year established the Samaj Samata Sangh to propagate the gospel of social equality among untouchable and caste Hindu.

**42.(B)** Attlee's Announcement - After Direct Action Day, communal rites broke cut 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.

**43.(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.

**44.(A)** The economic history developed only in the nineteenth century during the age of mercantism, However after the industrial revolution, greater attentions was paid the economic history a detailed study of number of economic institutions was undertaken but no efforts was made to relate the economic activities with the life of the society as such.

### **PAPER – III**

**45.(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 buttons and seals were produced from terracotta and bone and had geometric designs .

- 46.(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.
- 47.(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.
- 48.(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 .
- 49.(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.
- 50.(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.

- 51.(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.
- 52.(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.
- 53.(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".
- 54.(C)** The Sahajayana developed in the 8th century in Bengal. It was dominated by longhaired, wandering siddhas who openly challenged and ridiculed the Buddhist establishment. Its most important text is the Dohakosa, written by Sarahapada.
- 55.(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: ?ayaputte), the most recent Jain tirthankara and a contemporary of Gautama Buddha, is referred to as the Nigantha Nātaputta in the Pali Tipiṭak. 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.
- 56.(C)** Pasupata Shaivism was one of the main Shaivite schools. The Pasupatas (Sanskrit: Pasupatas) 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 Sarvadarśanasamgraha of Madhavācārya (c. 1296–1386) and in Advaitananda's Brahmavidyābharana, and Pasupata is criticized by Śaṅkara (c. 788–820) in his commentary on the Vedānta Sūtras. They are also referred to in the Mahābhārata.

**57.(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.

**58.(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.

**59.(C)** Eulogy of a king is a prasasti.

**60.(C)** Navanītakam of the Gupta period was a book on Medicine.

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

Some scholars are of the view that hiraṇya 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*.

- 62.(D)** Allahabad inscription of Samudragupta mentioned 18 forest kingdoms.
- 63.(A)** The forest regions of India came to have kingdom (*rajyas*) in the Gupta period.
- 64.(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 recordkeepers 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.
- 65.(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.
- 66.(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.

- 67.(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 Ghiyasuddin Balban.
- 68.(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.
- 69.(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.
- 70.(C)** Muhatsib assisted the department of Judiciary.
- 71.(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.
- 72.(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.

- 73.(D)** The traditional hostility b/w the Mughals and the Uzbek was suspended with the expulsion of Babur from central Asia.
- 74.(C)** Civil & military enjoyed power under Delhi sultan.
- 75.(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 Aravam, a Saracharitam and Sangitha Sudhanidhi (a treatise on music).
- 76.(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.
- 77.(C)** "Mirj-ul-As-hiqi" is written by Malik Muhammad Jayasi
- 78.(D)** The Chaitanya Charitamrita is one of the primary biographies detailing the life and teachings of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (1486–1533), a Vaishnava saint and founder of the Gaudiya Vaishnava Sampradaya. It was written by Krishna Das Kaviraj (b.1496), primarily in the Bengali language, but also including a great number of Sanskrit verses within its devotional, poetic construction.
- 79.(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 prisoners, John Zephaniah Holwell, 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.
- 80.(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.

- 81.(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.
- 82.(A)** British Parliament passed the Regulating Act of 1773. The Government of 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.
- 83.(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.
- 84.(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.
- 85.(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

- 86.(D)** Niter (American English) or nitre (most English-speaking countries) is the mineral form of potassium nitrate,  $KNO_3$ , also known as saltpeter in America or saltpetre in other English-speaking countries.
- 87.(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 dominions status within the Empire. This led to her election as president of the India National Congress in late 1917.
- 88.(B)** Badruddin Tyabji (10 October 1844–1906) was an Indian lawyer who served as the third President of the Indian National Congress.
- 89.(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!"
- 90.(B)** Doctrine of passive resistance is propounded by Aurobindo Ghosh.
- 91.(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.
- 92.(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 Nihilism 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.
- 93.(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

- 94.(A)** Ves ta is the virgin goddess of the earth, home, and family in Roman religion. Ves ta's presence is symbolized by the sacred fire that burned at her hearth and temples.  
Her closest Greek equivalent is Hes tia.
- 95.(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 .
- 96.(C)** History is a pack of tricks we play upon the dead is said by Voltaire.
- 97.(A)** History is derived from Latin language.
- 98.(C)** Constitution of England is written by Adam Anders on.
- 99.(D)** All of them are main characteristics of the preparation of the research proposal/ project.
- 100.(B)** Maximilian Wolfgang Duncker (\* 15 October 1811 in Berlin , † 21 July 1886 in Ansbach) was a German historian and politician.