

Test Booklet No.

Subject : HISTORY

Test Booklet Code

Code : 314 E

Medium : English

(Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so)



Time Allowed : 45 minutes	Maximum Marks : 200	Total Questions : 50	Number of questions to be answered : 40
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Kindly read the Instructions given on this Page and Back Page carefully before attempting this Question Paper.

Important Instructions for the Candidates :

1. This Test Booklet contains **50** questions printed in English. Out of these, the candidate is required to answer any **40** questions. If a candidate answers more than 40 questions, the first 40 answered questions will be considered for evaluation.
2. When you are given the OMR Answer Sheet, fill in your particulars on it carefully with **blue/black** ball point pen only.
3. Use only Blue/Black Ball Point Pen for marking responses.
4. The CODE for this Test Booklet is **D**. Make sure that the CODE printed on the OMR Answer Sheet is the same as that on this Test Booklet. Also ensure that your Test Booklet No. and OMR Answer Sheet No. are exactly the same. In case of discrepancy, the candidate should immediately report the matter to the Invigilator for replacement of both the Test Booklet and the OMR Answer Sheet. No claim in this regard will be entertained after five minutes from the start of the examination.
5. Before attempting the question paper kindly check that this Test Booklet has total **16** pages and OMR Answer Sheet consists of one sheet. At the start of the examination within first five minutes, candidates are advised to ensure that all pages of Test Booklet and OMR Answer Sheet are properly printed and they are not damaged in any manner.
6. Each question has four answer options. Out of these four options choose the **MOST APPROPRIATE OPTION** and darken/blacken the corresponding circle on the OMR Answer Sheet with a Blue/Black Ball Point Pen.
7. Five (5) marks will be given for each correct answer. One (1) mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer. If more than one circle is found darkened/blackened for a question, then it will be considered as an incorrect answer. Unanswered questions will be given no mark.

P.T.O.

Name of the Candidate (in Capital Letters) : _____

Application Number (in figures) : _____

Roll Number (in figures) : _____

Centre of Examination (in Capital Letters) : _____

Candidate's Signature : _____ Invigilator's Signature : _____

Facsimile signature stamp of Centre Superintendent : _____

- (1) Partial freedom
- (2) Complete independence
- (3) Indian identity
- (4) Partition

5. Who was the Judge who presided over Gandhiji's trial after the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement ?
- (1) Justice C.N. Broomfield (2) Justice William Hodges
(3) Justice Joseph Noel (4) Justice Thomas Barker
6. When were separate electorates first created by the British Colonial Government ?
- (1) 1919 (2) 1923 (3) 1909 (4) 1907

Read the passage and answer the five questions that follow.

Mughal chronicles, especially the *Akbar Nama*, written by Abu'l Fazl, have bequeathed a vision of empire in which agency rests almost solely with the emperor, while the rest of the kingdom has been portrayed as following his orders. Yet if we look more closely at the rich information, these histories provide information about the apparatus of the Mughal State from which we may be able to understand the ways in which the imperial organization was dependent on several different institutions to be able to function effectively. One important pillar of the Mughal State was the nobility.

7. Mughal chronicles viewed the emperors as supreme sovereign because
- (1) Nobility wanted him to be one.
(2) Vision of empire viewed the emperor as the sole ruler.
(3) Chronicles were a rich source of history.
(4) Imperial administration was weak.
8. Which section of the Mughal Court was viewed as very significant ?
- (1) Imperial vision (2) The Empire
(3) Nobility (4) Mughal Chronicles
9. Which chronicle says that the entire kingdom has to follow the king's orders ?
- (1) *Urdu Akhbar* (2) *Badshah Nama*
(3) *Akbar Nama* (4) *Kitabhkhana*
10. The Mughal imperial administrative apparatus was effectively dependent on _____ .
- (1) Travellers (2) Nobles (3) Masses (4) Mir Bakshi
11. Who is the author of *Akbar Nama* ?
- (1) Chandrabhan Barahman (2) Muhammad Kazim
(3) Lahori (4) Abu'l Fazl

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Read the passage and answer the five questions that follow :

The Constituent Assembly deliberated upon the Indian Constitution, which came into effect on 26 January, 1950. It has the dubious distinction of being the longest in the world. But its length and complexity are perhaps understandable when one considers the country's size and diversity. At Independence, India was not merely large and diverse, but also deeply divided. A Constitution designed to keep the country together, and to take it forward, had necessarily to be an elaborate, carefully-worked-out, and painstakingly drafted document. For one thing, it sought to heal wounds of the past and the present, to make Indians of different classes, castes and communities come together in a shared political experiment. For another, it sought to nurture democratic institutions.

12. When did the Constitution of India come into force ?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) 26 th January, 1950 | (2) 15 th August, 1947 |
| (3) 31 st January, 1929 | (4) 6 th November, 1949 |

13. Why is the Constitution of India described as the longest document in the world ?

- (1) It is a painstakingly drafted document.
- (2) It is carefully worked out.
- (3) It imbibes culture of hierarchy.
- (4) The country size and diversity impacted the Constitution length.

14. How can we say that the Constitution of India seeks to unify India ?

- (1) It deals with the country's problems.
- (2) The area of the subcontinent was under its control.
- (3) It was designed to keep the country's divided classes, communities and castes together.
- (4) It was to nurture democratic institutions.

15. In which body was the Constitution of India deliberated upon ?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Parliament of India | (2) Through Newspaper coverage |
| (3) Constituent Assembly | (4) Princely States |

16. The nature of the Constitution imbibed the right to _____ .

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Cultural Rights | (2) Educational Rights |
| (3) Equality | (4) Religion |

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

17. Which of the following statements are correct ?

- (A) Harappan seal was a most distinctive artifact of the Harappan Civilization.
- (B) Harappan seal motifs conveyed a meaning to those unable to read it.
- (C) Harappan seals had Sanskrit script on them.
- (D) Harappan seals had Pali and Prakrit inscriptions on them.
- (E) Some Harappan seals show wider spacing of script from right and cramping on the left.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

18. Match **List-I** with **List-II** :

List-I	List-II
(A) Kushanas	(I) Piyadassi
(B) Ashoka	(II) Devputra
(C) Samudragupta	(III) Court-poet
(D) Harisena	(IV) Prayaga Prashasti

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (3) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

19. Name the first site from where the Indus Valley Civilization was discovered.

- (1) Harappa
- (2) Rakhigarhi
- (3) Hulas
- (4) Sinauli

20. Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(A) Alexander Greenlaw	(I) Documenting the inscriptions on the temple walls
(B) John Marshall	(II) Visits Vijayanagara in 1800
(C) J.F. Fleet	(III) Conservation works of Vijayanagara began under him
(D) Colin Mackenzie	(IV) Detailed photography at Hampi

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
- (2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
- (3) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)
- (4) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)

21. Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(A) Duarte Barbosa	(I) Morocco
(B) Marco Polo	(II) Spain
(C) Ibn Battuta	(III) Portugal
(D) Antonio Monserrate	(IV) Italy

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (2) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

22. Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(A) Pataliputra	(I) Prakrit name of Rajgir, Bihar
(B) Rajgaha	(II) Present day Coastal Odisha
(C) Kalinga	(III) Present day Patna
(D) Arthasastra	(IV) Kautilya

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV) (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
 (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III) (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

23. Which of the following statements are correct ?

- (A) Mahabharata has over 1,00,000 verses.
 (B) Mahabharata was written by Valmiki.
 (C) V.S. Sukthankar is associated with the critical edition of Mahabharata.
 (D) The critical edition of Mahabharata took 47 years to complete.
 (E) The critical edition of Mahabharata ran into over 13,000 pages.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

24. Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(A) Kula	(I) Larger network of kinfolk
(B) Jati	(II) Families
(C) Vamsha	(III) People
(D) Jana	(IV) Lineage

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV) (2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
 (3) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III) (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

25. Match **List-I** with **List-II** :

List-I	List-II
(A) Meghe Dhaka Tara	(I) Govind Nihalani
(B) Garam Hawa	(II) Habib Tanvir
(C) Tamas	(III) Ritvik Ghatak
(D) Jis Lahore Nahin Vekhya O Jamiya-e-nai	(IV) M.S. Sathya

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
- (2) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (4) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

26. Who was the first woman to be ordained as bhikkhuni ?

- (1) Sigala
- (2) Karuni Pajapati
- (3) Mahapajapati Gotami
- (4) Punna

27. Who amongst the following were the principal deities of the Vedic pantheon ?

- (1) Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva
- (2) Vishnu, Shiva, Indra
- (3) Agni, Indra, Soma
- (4) Agni, Varuna, Indra

28. Which of the following statements are **not** correct ?

- (A) *Vinay Pitaka* does not describe the rules for monks.
- (B) Buddhism grew only after the death of Buddha.
- (C) *Sutta Pitaka* are the verses composed by bhikkunis.
- (D) Punna was a rich land-lady.
- (E) The word Chaitya may have been derived from the word chita.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

29. Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were the anglicised names of _____ where the British first set up trading posts.

- (1) Cities (2) Villages (3) Towns (4) Capitals

30. Which of the following statements are correct ?

- (A) Guru Arjan compiled Guru Nanak's hymns in the Adi Granth Sahib.
(B) Guru Tegh Bahadur laid the foundation of the Khalsa Panth.
(C) Guru Nanak composed the Guru Granth Sahib.
(D) Mirabai was a Maratha princess.
(E) Mirabai was a Rajput princess.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

31. Which Sufi teacher was also known as the 'Gharib Nawaz' ?

- (1) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya (2) Khwaja Muinuddin
(3) Amir Khusrau (4) Shaikh Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki

32. Lord Jagannatha is a form of which God ?

- (1) Surya (2) Vishnu (3) Shiva (4) Brahma

33. Which among the following travellers visited the city of Vijayanagara during the 15th century ?

- (A) Domingo Paes
(B) Abdur Razzaq
(C) Afanasii Nikitin
(D) Fernao Nuniz
(E) Nicolo de Conti

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

34. Match **List-I** with **List-II** :

List-I	List-II
(A) Terracotta models of plough	(I) Kalibangan
(B) Ploughed field	(II) Shortughai
(C) Traces of canals	(III) Dholavira
(D) Water reservoirs	(IV) Cholistan

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)
- (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (4) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

35. Who, amongst the following, founded the Vijayanagara Empire ?

- (1) Krishnadeva Raya
- (2) Harihara and Bukka
- (3) Raja Raya
- (4) Rajendra II

36. Match **List-I** with **List-II** :

List-I	List-II
(A) Shell	(I) Shortughai
(B) Lapis-Lazuli	(II) Nageshwar
(C) Carnelian	(III) South Rajasthan
(D) Steatite	(IV) Lothal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
- (2) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (4) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

37. Match **List-I** with **List-II** :

List-I	List-II
(A) Mahals	(I) Territorial unit
(B) Pahariyas and Santhals	(II) Permanent Settlement
(C) 1793	(III) Rajmahal hills
(D) Taluq	(IV) Estates

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV) (2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
 (3) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II) (4) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

38. Which of the following statements are correct ?

- (A) Moneylenders were called 'dikus'.
 (B) Zamindars hired the Santhals to reclaim land.
 (C) Santhals were merchants.
 (D) Land of the Santhals was demarcated as 'Damin-i-koh'.
 (E) Santhals charged heavy land revenue from dikus moneylenders.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

39. Which of the following statements are true about the zamindars ?

- (A) Milkiyat lands were cultivated for the general use of the people.
 (B) Zamindars could sell, bequeath or mortgage the milkiyat lands.
 (C) Zamindars collected revenue on behalf of themselves.
 (D) Most Zamindars had fortresses as well as armed contingent.
 (E) Control over military resources was another source of power for the Zamindars.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

40. Kauravas and Pandavas belonged to which ruling family ?

- (1) Kuru (2) Panchal (3) Magadha (4) Vatsa

41. Which report reproduced zamindars' and ryots' petitions as appendices for consideration of the British Parliament ?

- (1) The First Report (2) The Seventh Report
(3) The Sixth Report (4) The Fifth Report

42. The rebel leaders issued Proclamations and few _____ to propagate their ideas during the 1857 revolt.

Fill in the blank with the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) Cartridges (2) Ishtahars
(3) Sepoys (4) Taluqdars

43. In 1857 "the life has gone out of the body" was said in reference to which state ?

- (1) Jhansi (2) Awadh
(3) Kanpur (4) Delhi

44. Which of the following statements are correct ?

- (A) Bell of arms was a store room in which weapons were kept.
(B) The army of Awadh supported the British.
(C) Firangi is a term of Persian origin applied to the British by the rebels.
(D) The 7th Awadh Irregular Cavalry accepted the new cartridges in early May.
(E) Local leaders emerged, urging peasants, zamindars and tribals to revolt.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

45. Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(A) Nana Sahib	(I) Awadh
(B) Rani Lakshmi Bai	(II) Arrah
(C) Kunwar Singh	(III) Kanpur
(D) Birjis Qadr	(IV) Jhansi

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
 (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
 (3) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
 (4) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

46. Who was the leader of the Santhal Revolt of 1855-56 ?

- (1) Birsa Munda (2) Gonoo (3) Sidhu Manjhi (4) Shah Mal

47. Who fought in the famous Battle of Chinhat in which the British forces under Henry Lawrence were defeated ?

- (1) Shah Mal (2) Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah
 (3) Birjis Qadr (4) Kunwar Singh

48. Who was the Commissioner of Lucknow when the rebels besieged it during the Revolt of 1857 ?

- (1) Colin Campbell (2) Henry Lawrence
 (3) James Outram (4) Henry Havelock

49. The Sunset Law was associated with

- (1) Zamindari System/Permanent Settlement (2) British Navy
 (3) Imperial Court (4) Freedom Movement

50. During his 'Salt March' Gandhiji began walking towards the ocean from his ashram, located at _____.

Fill in the blank with the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) Ahmedabad (2) Sabarmati (3) Wardha (4) Kochrab

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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Read carefully the following instructions :

8. No candidate will be allowed to leave the OMR Answer Sheet blank. If any OMR Answer Sheet is found blank, it shall be crossed by the Invigilator with his/her signature, mentioning “Cancelled” on it.
9. Do not tear or fold any page of the Test Booklet and OMR Answer Sheet.
10. Candidates are advised to ensure that they fill the correct particulars on the OMR Answer Sheet, i.e., Application No., Roll No., Test Booklet No., Name, Mother’s Name, Father’s Name and Signature.
11. Rough work is to be done in the space provided for this purpose in the Test Booklet only.
12. The answers will be evaluated through electronic scanning process. Incomplete or incorrect entries may render the OMR Answer Sheet invalid.
13. Candidates are advised not to fold or make any stray marks on the OMR Answer Sheet. Use of Eraser, Nail, Blade, White Fluid/Whitener, etc., to smudge, scratch or damage in any manner the OMR Answer Sheet during examination is strictly prohibited. Candidature and OMR Answer Sheet of candidates using Eraser, Nail, Blade or White Fluid/Whitener to smudge, scratch or damage in any manner shall be cancelled.
14. There will be one copy of OMR Answer Sheet i.e., the Original Copy. After the examination is over, the candidate shall hand over the OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. The candidate can take away the Test Booklet after the examination is over. If the candidate does not hand over the OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator and goes away with the OMR Answer Sheet, his/her candidature shall be cancelled and criminal proceedings shall also be initiated against him/her.
15. Candidates are advised strictly not to carry handkerchief, any mobile phone, any type of watch, belt or wear ornaments like ring, chain, ear-ring, etc., electronic or communication device, pen, pencil, eraser, sharpener and correction fluid to the Examination Centre. If any candidate is found possessing any such item, he/she will not be allowed to enter the examination centre. Possession of a mobile phone or any other aiding material as mentioned above by the candidate in the examination room will be treated as a serious violation and it may lead to cancellation of the candidature and debarring him/her from future examinations.
16. If a candidate violates any instructions or shows any indiscipline or misbehaviour, appropriate action will be taken including cancellation of candidature and debarring from future examinations.
17. Use of electronic/manual calculator is **not** allowed.