

NTA/UGC-NET/JRF

HISTORY

Solved Papers

(Also Useful for Other State Level Competitive Examinations)

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UGC NTA NET HISTORY : NEW SYLLABUS

The History paper consists of all the aspects of Indian History, Pre-history, Ancient period, Medieval Indian history and Modern India including National Movement and post independent phase. It also consists of Historical Method, Research Methodology and Historiography. Since, the subject and the boundaries of Indian history are vast and comprehensive, it has been systematically analysed and synthesized into Ten Units. However, the concepts, the ideas and the terms given here would specify the extent the subject included though it is not mentioned in the units. It is to make the student realize the comprehension of the syllabus prepared. Concepts, Ideas and Terms Bharatvarsha Khilafat Sabha and Samiti Sulah-i-kul Varnasrama Turkan-i-Chahlghani Vedanta Watan Purusharthas Baluta Rina Taquavi Samskaras Iqta Yajna Jaziya Ganaraja Zakat Janapada Madad-i-maash Doctrine of Karma Amaram Dandaniti / Arthashastra / Saptanga Raya-Rekho Dharmavijaya Jangama / Dasa Stupa / Chaitya / Vihara Madarasa / Maqtab Nagara / Dravida / Vesara Chauth / Sardeshmukhi Bodhisattva / Tirthankara Sarai Alvares / Nayanars Polygars Sreni Jagir / Shariyat Bhumi-chidravidhana-nyaya Dastur Kara-bhoga-bhaga Mansab (Rank) Vishti Deshmukh Stridhana Nadu / Ur Memorial Stones Ulema Agraharas Firmans -2- Ain-i-Dashsalah Satyagraha Pargana Swadeshi Shahna-i-Mandi Revivalism Mahalwari Communalism Hind Swaraj Orientalism Mercantilism Oriental Despotism Economic Nationalism De-Industrialisation Indian Renaissance Subsidiary Alliance Economic Drain Evangelicalism Colonialism Bhudan Paramountcy Panchsheel Dyarchy Mixed Economy Federalism Socialism Utilitarianism Hindu Code Bill Filtration Theory Historical Methods Forward Policy Plagiarism Doctrine of Lapse Ethics and Morality in History Writing

Unit – I Negotiating the Sources: Archaeological sources: Exploration, Excavation, Epigraphy and Numismatics. Dating of Archaeological Sites. Literary Sources: Indigenous Literature: Primary and Secondary: problem of dating Religious and Secular Literature, Myths, Legends, etc. Foreign Accounts: Greek, Chinese and Arabic. Pastoralism and Food production: Neolithic and Chalcolithic Phase: Settlement, distribution, tools and patterns of exchange. Indus/Harappa Civilization: Origin, extent, major sites, settlement pattern, craft specialization, religion, society and polity, Decline of Indus Civilization, Internal and external trade, First urbanization in India. Vedic and later Vedic periods; Aryan debates, Political and Social Institutions, State Structure and Theories of State; Emergence of Varnas and Social Stratification, Religious and Philosophical Ideas. Introduction of Iron Technology, Megaliths of South India. Expansion of State system: Mahajanapadas, Monarchical and Republican States, Economic and Social Developments and Emergence of Second Urbanization in 6 th century BCE; Emergence of heterodox sects-Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivikas.

Unit – II From State to Empire: Rise of Magadha, Greek invasion under Alexander and its effects, Mauryan expansion, Mauryan polity, society, economy, Asoka's Dhamma and its Nature, Decline and Disintegration of the Mauryan Empire, Mauryan art and architecture, Asokan edicts: language and script. -3- Dissolution of Empire and Emergence of Regional Powers: Indo-Greeks, Sungas, Satavahanas, Kushanas and Saka-Ksatrapas, Sangam literature, polity and society in South

India as reflected in Sangam literature. Trade and commerce from 2nd century BCE to 3rd century CE, Trade with the Roman World, Emergence of Mahayana Buddhism, Kharavela and Jainism, Post-Mauryan art and Architecture. Gandhara, Mathura and Amaravati schools. Gupta Vakataka age: Polity and Society, Agrarian Economy, Land Grants, Land Revenue and Land Rights, Gupta Coins, Beginning of Temple Architecture, Emergence of Puranic Hinduism, Development of Sanskrit Language and Literature. Developments in Science Technology, Astronomy, Mathematics and Medicine. Harsha and his Times: Administration and Religion. Salankayanas and Visnukundins in Andhradesa.

Unit – III Emergence of Regional Kingdoms: Kingdoms in Deccan: Gangas, Kadmbas, Western and Eastern Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Kalyani Chalukyas, Kakatiyas, Hoysalas and Yadavas. Kingdoms in South India: Pallavas, Ceras, Colas and Pandiyas, Kingdoms in Eastern India: Palas and Senas of Bengal, Varmans of Kamarupa, Bhaumakaras and Somavamsis of Odisha. Kingdoms in Western India: Maitrakas of Vallabhi and Chalukyas of Gujarat. Kingdoms in North India: Gurjara-Pratiharas, Kalacuri-Chedis, Gahadavalas and Paramaras. Characteristics of Early Medieval India: Administration and Political Structure Legitimation of Kingship. Agrarian economy; land grants, changing production relations; graded land rights and peasantry, water resources, taxation system, coins and currency system; Trade and urbanization: patterns of trade, and urban settlements, ports and trade routes, merchandise and exchange, trade guilds; trade and colonization in southeast Asia. Growth of Brahminical religions: Vaisnavism and Saivism; Temples; Patronage and Regional Ramification; Temple Architecture and Regional Styles. Dana, Tirtha and Bhakti, Tamil Bhakti movement - Shankara, Madhava and Ramanujacharya. Society: Varna, Jati and Proliferation of Castes, Position of women; Gender, marriage and property relations; Women in public life. Tribes as peasants and their place in Varna order. Untouchability. Education and Educational Institutions: Agraharas, Mathas and Mahaviharas as Centres of Education. Growth of Regional Languages. -4- Debates of state formation in early medieval India: A) Feudal model; B) Segmentary model; C) Integrative model Arab contracts: Suleiman Ghaznavid conquests. Alberuni's Accounts.

Unit – IV Source of Medieval Indian History: Archaeological, Epigraphic and Numismatic sources, Material evidences and Monuments; Chronicles; Literary sources – Persian, Sanskrit and Regional languages; Daftars Khannas: Firmans, Bahis / Pothis / Akhbarat; Foreign Travellers' Accounts – Persian and Arabic. Political Developments – The Delhi Sultanate – the Ghorids, the Turks, the Khaljis, the Tughlaqs, the Sayyids and the Lodis. Decline of Delhi Sultanate. Foundation of the Mughal Empire – Babur, Humayun and the Suris ; Expansion and Consolidation from Akbar to Aurangzeb. Decline of the Mughal Empire. Later Mughals and Disintegration of the Mughal Empire. The Vijayanagara and the Bahmanis - Deccan Sultanate; Bijapur, Golkonda, Bidar, Berar and Ahmadnagar – Rise, Expansion and Disintegration; Eastern Gangas and Suryavamshi Gajapatis. Rise of the Marathas & the foundation of Swaraj by Shivaji ; its expansion under the Peshwas ; Mughal – Maratha relations, Maratha Confederacy, Causes of Decline.

Unit – V Administration & Economy: Administration under the Sultanate, Nature of State – Theocratic and Theocentric, Central, Provincial and Local Administration, Law of succession. Sher Shah's Administrative Reforms ; Mughal Administration – Central, Provincial and Local : Mansabdari and Jagirdari Systems. Administrative System in the Deccan – The Vijayanagara State & Polity, Bahamani Administrative System; Maratha Administration – Asta Pradhan. Frontier Policies under Delhi Sultanate and Mughals. Inter-State Relations during the Sultanate and the Mughals. Agricultural Production and Irrigation System, Village Economy, Peasantry, Grants and Agricultural Loans, Urbanization and Demographic Structure. Industries – Cotton Textiles, Handicrafts, Agro-Based industries, Organisation, Factories & Technology. -5- Trade and Commerce – State Policies, Internal and External Trade: European Trade, Trade Centres and Ports, Transport and Communication. Hundi (Bills of Exchange) and Insurance, State Income and Expenditure, Currency, Mint System; Famines and Peasant Revolts.

Unit – VI Society and Culture: Social Organisation and Social Structure. The Sufis – Their Orders, Beliefs and Practices, the leading Sufi Saints, Social Synchronization. Bhakti Movement – Shaivism; Vaishnavism, Shaktism. The Saints of the Medieval Period – North and South – their impact on SocioPolitical and Religious Life – Women Saints of Medieval India. The Sikh Movement – Guru Nanak Dev: his teachings and practices, Adi Granth; the Khalsa. Social Classification: Ruling Class, Major Religious Groups, the Ulemas, the Mercantile and Professional Classes – Rajput Society. Rural society – Petty Chieftains, Village Officials, Cultivators and Non-Cultivating Classes, Artisans. Position of Women – Zanana System – Devadasi System. Development of Education, Centres of Education and Curriculum, Madarasa Education. Fine Arts – Major Schools of Painting – Mughal, Rajasthani, Pahari, Garhwali; Development of Music. Art and Architecture, Indo-Islamic Architecture, Mughal Architecture, Regional Styles. Indo-Arabic Architecture, Mughal Gardens, Maratha Forts, Shrines and Temples.

Unit –VII Sources of Modern Indian History: Archival Materials, Biographies and Memoirs, Newspapers, Oral Evidence, Creative Literature and Painting, Monuments, Coins. Rise of British Power: European Traders in India in the 16 th to 18th Centuries – Portuguese, Dutch, French and the British. Establishment and Expansion of British Dominion in India. -6- British Relations with Principal Indian States – Bengal, Oudh, Hyderabad, Mysore, Carnatic and Punjab. Revolt of 1857, Causes, Nature and Impact. Administration of the Company and the Crown; Evolution of Central and Provincial Structure under East India Company. Paramountcy, Civil Service, Judiciary, Police and the Army under the Company; British Policy and Paramountcy in the Princely States under the Crown. Local Self-Government. Constitutional Changes, 1909 – 1935.

Unit – VIII Colonial Economy: Changing Composition, Volume and Direction of Trade. Expansion and Commercialization of Agriculture, Land Rights, Land Settlements, Rural Indebtedness, Landless Labour, Irrigation and Canal System. Decline of Industries – Changing Socio-Economic Conditions of Artisans; De-urbanisation; Economic Drain; World Wars and Economy. British Industrial Policy; Major Modern Industries; Nature of Factory Legislation; Labour and Trade Union Movements. Monetary Policy, Banking, Currency and Exchange, Railways and Road

Transport, Communications – Post & Telegraph. Growth of New Urban Centres; New Features of Town Planning and Architecture, Urban Society and Urban Problems. Famines, Epidemics and the Government Policy. Tribal and Peasant Movements. Indian Society in Transition: Contact with Christianity – the Missions and Missionaries; Critique of Indian Social and Economic Practices and Religious Beliefs; Educational and Other Activities. The New Education – Government Policy; Levels and Contents; English Language; Development of Science, Technology, Public Health & Medicine – Towads Modernism. Indian Renaissance – Socio-Religious Reforms; Emergence of Middle Class; Caste Associations and Caste Mobility. -7- Women's Question – Nationalist Discourse; Women's Organisations; British Legislation concerning Women, Gender Identity & Constitutional Position. The Printing Press – Journalistic Activity and the Public opinion. Modernisation of Indian Languages and Literary Forms – Reorientation in Painting, Music and Performing Arts.

Unit – IX Rise of Indian Nationalism: Social and Economic basis of Nationalism. Birth of Indian National Congress; Ideologies and Programmes of the Indian National Congress, 1885-1920: Early Nationalists, Assertive Nationalists and Revolutionaries. Swadeshi and Swaraj. Gandhian Mass Movements; Subas Chandra Bose and INA; Role of Middle Class in National Movement; Women Participation in National Movement. Left Wing Politics. Depressed Class Movement. Communal Politics; Muslim League and Genesis of Pakistan. Towards Independence and Partition. India after Independence: Challenges of Partition; Integration of the Indian Princely States; Kashmir, Hyderabad & Junagarh. B.R. Ambedkar – The making of the Indian Constitution, its Features. The Structure of Bureaucracy. New Education Policy. Economic Policies and the Planning process; Development, Displacement and Tribal Issues. Linguistic Reorganisation of States; Centre-State Relations. Foreign Policy Initiatives – Panchsheel; Dynamics of Indian Politics-Emergency; Liberalisation, Privatisation & Globalisation of Indian Economy. -8-

Unit – X Historical Method, Research, Methodology and Historiography: Scope and Importance of History Objectivity and Bias in History Heuristics Operation, Criticism in History, Synthesis and Presentation History and its Auxiliary Sciences History a Science, Arts or a Social Science Causation and Imagination in History Significance of Regional History Recent Trends of Indian History Research Methodology Hypothesis in History Area of Proposed Research Sources – Data Collection, Primary / Secondary, Original and Transit Sources Trends in Historical Research Recent Indian Historiography Selection of Topic in History Notes Taking, References, Footnotes and Bibliography Thesis and Assignment Writing Plagiarism, Intellectual Dishonesty and History Writing Beginnings of Historical Writings – Greek, Roman and Church Historiography Renaissance and its Impact on History Writing Negative and Positive Schools of Historical Writing Berlin Revolution in History Writing – Von Ranke Marxist Philosophy of History – Scientific Materialism Cyclical Theory of History – Oswald Spengler Challenge and Response Theory – Arnold Joseph Toynbee Post – Modernism in History

UGC NET/JRF EXAM, June 2011

HISTORY

WITH EXPLANATION PAPER-II

1. In which of the following archaeological sites, the evidence of reservoir was found?
(a) Lothal (b) Kalibangan
(c) Banawali (d) Chanhudaro

Ans. (a) : The evidence of Reservoir was found at Lothal.
* Lothal is located between Bhogavo and Sabarmati river in Gujarat.
* It was port City.
* City was planned Mathematically, Streets crossed at Right Angles and well developed drainage System.

2. Panchajana in Rigveda refers to
(a) Five tribes of Aryans
(b) Five tribes of Non-Aryans
(c) Five heads of a village
(d) Heads of five villages

Ans. (a) : Panchajana in Rigveda refers to the five tribes of Aryans. Five tribes were Anu, Druhya, Puru, Turwas and Yadu.
* Jana, word is mentioned in Rigveda 275 times.

3. How many reasons are mentioned in the Rigveda for promoting agriculture?
(a) 04 (b) 05
(c) 06 (d) 07

Ans. (a) : Four reasons are mentioned in the Rigveda for promoting agriculture.

4. Who among the following Kings did issue gold coins for the first time in India?
(a) Kujula Kadphises
(b) Vima Kadphises
(c) Kansihka
(d) Chandragupta II

Ans. (b) : Kushan ruler Vima Kadphises issued gold coins for the first time in India. He ruled from about 90-100 C.E.
* Kushan empire was founded by Kujula Kadphises.

5. Who among the following Kings was the first to issue a long inscription in Sanskrit?
(a) Ashoka (b) Rudradaman
(c) Kharavela (d) Gondophernes

Ans. (b) : Rudradaman's Junagarh Inscription was the first inscription in Sanskrit. The Inscription is dated shortly after 150 C.E.
* The Junagarh rock contains inscriptions of Ashoka, Rudradaman I and Skandagupta.

6. Which of the following denotes the Bhukti in the Gupta period?
(a) Province (b) District
(c) Municipal Board (d) Village

Ans. (a) : Bhukti denotes provinces in the Gupta period. Uparika was the head of Bhukti. Vishaya denotes District. Mahattar Denotes Village.

7. Tarikh-Firuz Shahi was written by
(a) Shams-i Siraj Afif (b) Amir Khusrau
(c) Mir Khurd (d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq

Ans. (a) : Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi was written by Shams Siraj Afif it gives a detailed account of the reign of Sultan Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351-1388).

8. Fawaaid u'l Faud compiled by Amir Hasan Ala Sanjari is a record of "Doings and Sayings" of
(a) Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti
(b) Shaikh Farid Ganj Shakar
(c) Shaikh Salim Chishti
(d) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya

Ans. (d) : Khwaja Amir Hasan ala Sanjari is the Author of the book Fawaaid-ul-Faud. This book is biography of Hazrat Khwaza Nizam ud-din-Auliya.
* Hazrat Nizam-ud-din auliya was great saint in Chisti Order.

9. In Sufi terminology Wilayat means :
(a) Foreign territory (b) Chief's territory
(c) Spiritual territory (d) Zamindar's territory

Ans. (c) : Sufi terminology Wilayat means Spiritual territory.

10. Tenth edict issued by Jahangir just after his coronation was related to
(a) Prohibition within his empire
(b) Jurisdiction of Jagirdars
(c) Treatment of sick subjects at the State's expenses
(d) Prevention of Forceful acquisition of one's house by another

Ans. (c) : Tenth edict issued by Jahangir just after his coronation has related to treatment of sick subjects at the State's expenses. Jahangir ruled from 1605 until 1627.
* Sir Thomas Roe was Royal envoy to the Agra court of Jahangir.

11. Foundation of Jama Masjid of Delhi was laid down by
(a) Emperor Shah Jahan
(b) Mahabat Khan
(c) Islam Khan
(d) Emperor Aurangzeb

Ans. (a) : Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan built the Jama Masjid between 1650 and 1656 at the highest point of Shah Jahanabad. The Mosque was designated by Architect Ustad Khalil and constructed by approx 5000 workers.

12. The office of Amin was created by
(a) Firoz Tuglaq (b) Akbar
(c) Jahangir (d) Shah Jahan

Ans. (d) : The office of Amin was created by Shah Jahan. He created the office of Amin for assessment of revenue.

13. Which of the following place was not a Portuguese trading station?

- (a) Calicut
- (b) Broach
- (c) Cochin
- (d) Mahe

Ans. (b) : Broach was not a Portuguese trading station. Mahe was trading station of French. All other stations Calicut, Mahe and cochin were in control of portuguese.

14. Who among the following had fought the English at Buxar?

- (a) Mir Jaffar
- (b) Siraj-ud-Daulah
- (c) Mir Kasim
- (d) Shujauddin

Ans. (c) : Mir Kasim fought with English at Buxar.

* Battle of Buxar (1764) was fought between joint Army of Shujauddaula, Shah Alam and Mir Kasim with British Army. War concluded with treaty of Allahabad 1765.

15. When was the Pitt's India Act passed?

- (a) 1781
- (b) 1784
- (c) 1786
- (d) 1788

Ans. (b) : Pitts India Act was passed in 1784 to rectify the defects of Regulating act 1773. In this act-

1. The company's territories in India were for the first time called the British possession in India.
2. British government was given the supreme control over company's affairs and its administration in India.

16. Who among the following had founded the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science?

- (a) J.C. Bose
- (b) Meghnad Saha
- (c) Homi Bhabha
- (d) Mahendralal Sarkar

Ans. (d) : Indian Association for the cultivation of sciences is a public deemed research university for higher education and research in Basic Sciences. It is established by Mahendralal Sircar. It is Asia's oldest research Institute located at Kolkata.

17. Where did the Punjabi Ghadrites on board the Kamagata Maru clash with the British army?

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Calicut
- (c) Budge Budge
- (d) Calcutta

Ans. (c) : Punjabi Ghadrites on Board the Kamagata Maru clashed with British army in Budge Budge. Kamagata Maru incidence happened in 1914.

18. In which of the following years was the planning Commission of India established?

- (a) 1935
- (b) 1947
- (c) 1950
- (d) 1951

Ans. (c) : Planning commission of India was established in 1950. The planning commission was set up by a Resolution of government of India in March, 1950. Jawaharlal Nehru was the first chairman of planning commission.

19. For the Unification of Italy 'Young Italy' was formed by

- (a) Cavour
- (b) Victor Emmanuel
- (c) Garibaldi
- (d) Mazzini

Ans. (d) : Young Italy movement founded by Giuseppe Mazzini in 1831 to work for a united republican Italian Nation. It played an Important role in the Resurgimento (Struggle for Italian Unification).

20. Given below are two statement, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : The Nishadas, originally aborigines, were untouchables to the Buddhists.

Reason (R) : This is in tune with the attitude of the early Brahmanical law-giver.

Read the above statements and select the correct answer from the codes below :

Code :

- (a) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.
- (b) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Ans. (a) : The Nishadas, originally aborigines were untouchables to the Buddhists is correct.

Reason (R) is false that this is in tune with the attitude of the early Brahmanical law givers.

21. Given below two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : Prithviraj III occupies a unique place in Indian history as the last great emperor of Northern India.

Reason (R) : We know it is evidenced by the contemporary sources.

Read the above statements and select the correct answer from the codes below :

Code :

- (a) (A) is correct, but (R) is false.
- (b) (A) is false, but (R) is correct.
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Ans. (d) : Assertion (A) is true that Prithviraj III occupies a unique place in Indian History as last great Emperor of North India.

Reason (R) is true that we know it is evidenced by the contemporary sources. (R) correctly explains (A).

22. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : Indians established several States in Malay Peninsula during the first five centuries of the Christian era.

Reason (R) : The archaeological remains do not indicate the existence of flourishing in colonies.

In view of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?

Code :

- (a) (A) is correct, but (R) is false. (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct.

Ans. (a) : Assertion (A) is correct that Indians established several states in Malay Peninsula during the first five centuries of the Christian Era.

Reason (R) is Incorrect that the Archaeological remains do not Indicate the existence of flourishing in colonies.

23. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : According to Moreland the major portion of India's export was accounted for textiles.

Reason (R) : Babur mentions that the cotton cloth was among the main merchandise brought from India to Kabul.

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

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans. (a) : Assertion (A) is true that According to Moreland the Major portion of India's export was accounted for textiles.

Reason (R) is correct that Babur mentions that the cotton cloth was among the main Merchandise brought from India to Kabul and (R) correctly explains (A).

24. Match the List-I with List-II and choose your answer from the codes given below :

List-I	List-II
State	Capital
(a) Nizam Shahi	(i) Golkunda
(b) Qutub Shahi	(ii) Bijapur
(c) Imam Shahi	(iii) Ahmednagar
(d) Adil Shahi	(iv) Berar

Codes :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (a) (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)
- (b) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)
- (c) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)
- (d) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)

Ans. (a) :	State	Capitals
(a) Nizam Shahi		Ahmednagar
(b) Qutub Shahi		Golconda
(c) Imam Shahi		Berar
(d) Adil Shahi		Bijapur

25. Match the List-I with List-II and choose your answer from the codes given below :

List-I	List-II
Travellers	Rulers of Vijaynagar
(a) Nicolo de-conti	(i) Krishnadevaraya
(b) Domingo Paes	(ii) Devaraya II
(c) Ferno Nuniz	(iii) Devaraya I
(d) Abdur Razzak	(iv) Achyuta Raya

Codes :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (a) (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)
- (b) (i) (iv) (ii) (iii)
- (c) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)
- (d) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)

Ans. (d) :	Travellers	Rulers of Vijaynagar
(a) Nicolo de-conti		Devaraya II
(b) Domingo Paes		Krishnadevaraya
(c) Ferno Nuniz		Achyuta Raya
(d) Abdur Razzak		Devaraya I

26. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : Commercialization of agriculture had further differentiated the peasantry

Reason (R) : Commercialization of agriculture led to agricultural growth.

Codes :

- (a) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is correct.

Ans. (b) : Assertion (A) is correct that commercialization of agriculture had further differentiated the peasantry.

Reason (R) is correct that the commercialization of agriculture led to agricultural growth but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

27. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : The peasant movement in India remained isolated and local.

Reason (R) : Indian agricultural society was complex in structure.

In the context of the two statements which one of the following is correct?

Code :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) (A) is correct, but (R) is false.
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Ans. (b) : Assertion (A) is true that the peasant movement in India remained isolated and Local but. Reason (R) is false that Indian agricultural society was complex in structure.

28. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : The second Five Year plan marked a shift in favour of heavy industry.

Reason (R) : Import substitution in this area was considered an imperative for self-reliance.

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

Code :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).
- (b) (A) is correct, but (R) is false.
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are false.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Ans. (d) : Assertion (A) is correct that the Second five year plan marked a shift in favour of heavy Industry.

Reason (R) is correct that Import substitution in this area was considered an imperative for self Reliance.

29. Arrange the following into chronological order and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

(i) Indica (ii) Rigveda
(iii) Arthashastra (iv) Tripitaka

Codes :

(a) (i) (iv) (ii) (iii) (b) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)
(c) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii) (d) (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)

Ans. (d) : (ii) Rigveda (1500-1000 B.C.)

(iv) Tripitaka (5th Century B.C.)
(iii) Arthashastra (4th Century B.C.)
(i) Indica (3rd Century B.C.)

30. Arrange the following into chronological order and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

(i) Sriharsha (ii) Magha
(iii) Bharavi (iv) Bhatti

Codes :

(a) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (b) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)
(c) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i) (d) (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)

Ans. (c) : (iii) Bharavi (6th Century B.C.) wrote Kiratarjuniyam

(iv) Bhatti (7th Century B.C.) wrote Bhaktikavya
(ii) Magha (7th Century B.C. last half) composed Shisupal vadhi. He was court poet of Varmalata's Court
(i) Sriharsha (12th Century A.D.) composed Naishadhcharita in 1174.

31. Arrange the following into chronological order and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

(i) Dharmapal (ii) Mihirbhoja
(iii) Mahendrapal (iv) Vatsraja

Codes :

(a) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv) (b) (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)
(c) (i) (iv) (ii) (iii) (d) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)

Ans. (c) : Chronological Order

(i) Dharma Pala (770-810 A.D.) from pala dynasty
(iv) Vatsa raj (780-800 A.D.) from Pratihara dynasty.
(ii) Mihirbhoja (836-885 A.D.) from pratihara dynasty.
(iii) Mahendra pala (885-910 A.D.) from pratihara dynasty.

32. What is the correct sequence of the following buildings? Point out your answer from the codes given below :

(i) Itimadu-d-Daula Tomb
(ii) Humayun's Tomb
(iii) Mausoleum of Asaf Khan
(iv) Taj Mahal

Codes :

(a) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv) (b) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)
(c) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv) (d) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)

Ans. (a) : Chronological Order

(i) Itimadu-d-Daula's Tomb (1622-1628) in Agra by Nur Jahan.
(ii) Humayun's Tomb (1558) by Bega Begum in Delhi
(iv) Taj Mahal (from 1632 to 1653) by Shahjahan in Agra.
(iii) Asif Khan's Tomb (between 1641-1645) in Lahore.

33. Give the correct sequence of the following battles. Choose your answer from the codes given below :

(i) Battle of Kanauj
(ii) Battle of Khanwha

(iii) Third Battle of Panipat

(iv) First Battle of Panipat

Codes :

(a) (iv) (ii) (i) (iii) (b) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)
(c) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv) (d) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)

Ans. (a) : Chronological Order

(iv) First Battle of Panipat (1526) Ibrahim Lodi v/s Babur Babur became victor

(ii) Battle of Khanwa (1527) Babur v/s Rana Sanga, Rana Sanga defeated.

(i) Battle of Kannauj (1539) Humayun v/s Sher Shah Sher Shah was victor.

(iii) Third Battle of Panipat (1761) Maratha v/s Ahmed Shah Abdali. Ahmad Shah Abdali Crushed Maratha Army.

34. Arrange the following source books in chronological sequence. Point out your answer from the codes as given below :

(i) Khazain-ul Futuh
(ii) Waqa'at-i Mushtaki
(iii) Tabaqat-i Akbari
(iv) Maasir-i Jahangiri

Codes :

(a) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i) (b) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)
(c) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i) (d) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

Ans. (d) : (i) Khazain-ul Futuh (1310-93 A.D.)

(ii) Tabaqat-i Akbari (1592-93)

(iii) Waqa'at-i Mushtaki

(iv) Maasir-i Jahangiri (at the time of Jahangir Mirza Kamgar Husain).

35. What is the sequence of the foundation of the following institutions?

(i) Sanskrit College in Banaras (1791)
(ii) Fort William College (1800)
(iii) Calcutta Madarassa (1780)
(iv) Asiatic Society of Bengal (1784)

Codes :

(a) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii) (b) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)
(c) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i) (d) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)

Ans. (a) : (iii) Culcutta Madarassa (1780)

(iv) Asiatic Society of Bengal (1784)

(i) Sanskrit College in Banaras (1791)

(ii) Fort William College in Banaras (1800)

36. What is the correct sequence of the publication of the following works?

(i) Godan (1936)
(ii) Anandamath (1882)
(iii) Gitanjali (1910)
(iv) Nil Darpan (1858-59)

Codes :

(a) (i) (iii) (v) (ii)
(b) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)
(c) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)
(d) (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)

Ans. (c) : Chronology

(iv) Nil Darpan (1858-59) by Dinbandhu Mitra
(ii) Anandamath (1882) by Bankim Chandra Chatterji
(iii) Gitanjali (1910) by Rabindra Nath Tagore
(i) Godan (1936) by Munshi Premchand.

37. What is the correct historical sequence of the following peasant movements?

(i) Champaran (1917) (ii) Eka (1921)
(iii) Pabna (873-76) (iv) Mopala (1921)

Codes :

(a) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)
 (b) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)
 (c) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
 (d) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)

Ans. (*) :

(i) Champaran	(1917)
(ii) Eka	(1921)
(iii) Pabna	(1873-76)
(iv) Moplah	(1921)

38. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List-I (River)	List-II (Town)
(a) Indus	(i) Kalibangan
(b) Ravi	(ii) Mohenjodaro
(c) Ghaggar	(iii) Ropar
(d) Sutlej	(iv) Harappa

Codes :

(a) (b) (c) (d)
 (a) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)
 (b) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)
 (c) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
 (d) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)

Ans. (a) :

River	City
(a) Indus	Mohenjodaro
(b) Ravi	Harappa
(c) Ghaggar	Kalibangan
(d) Satluj	Ropar

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

List-I	List-II
(a) Carnelian bead	(i) Bengal
(b) Copper	(ii) Port
(c) Arikamedu	(iii) Harappa
(d) Tamralipti	(iv) Rajasthan

Codes :

(a) (b) (c) (d)
 (a) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)
 (b) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)
 (c) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
 (d) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)

Ans. (d) :

List-I	List-II
(a) Carnelian bead	Harappa
(b) Copper	Rajasthan
(c) Arikamedu	Port
(d) Tamralipti	Bengal

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

List-I	List-II
(a) Republics	(i) Rudradaman
(b) Northern Black Polished Ware	(ii) Sixth Century B.C.
(c) Girnar Inscription	(iii) Kapilavastu
(d) Sakyas	(iv) Gangetic Plain

Codes :

(a) (b) (c) (d)
 (a) (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)
 (b) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)
 (c) (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)
 (d) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)

Ans. (b) :	List-I	List-II
	(a) Republics	Sixth Century B.C.
	(b) Northern Black	Gangetic Plain
	(c) Girnar Inscription	Rudradaman
	(d) Sakyas	Kapilavastu

41. Match List-I with List-II and choose your answer from the codes given below :

List-I	List-II
(a) Abul Fazl	(i) Tarikh-i-Firuz shahi
(b) Jiauddin Barni	(ii) Akbarnama
(c) Abdul Hamid	(iii) Badshahnama
(d) Khafi Khan	(iv) Muntkhabab-ul Lubab

Codes :

(a) (b) (c) (d)
 (a) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)
 (b) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)
 (c) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)
 (d) (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)

Ans. (b) :	List-I	List-II
	(a) Abul Fazl	Akbarnama
	(b) Ziauddin Barni	Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi
	(c) Abdul Hamid Lahori	Badshahnama
	(d) Khafi Khan	Muntkhabul Lubab

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

Emperor	No. of Subas
(a) Akbar	15
(b) Jahangir	17
(c) Shah Jahan	22
(d) Aurangzeb	24

Ans. (*) : Emperor	No. of Subas
(a) Akbar	15
(b) Jahangir	15
(c) Shahjahan	18
(d) Aurangzeb	20

43. Which of the following event related to Akbar's reign is not correctly matched?

Event	Year
(a) Capture of Merta	1562
(b) Seize of Asirgarh	1602
(c) Conquest of Gondwana	1564
(d) Conquest of Orissa	1582

Ans. (d) : Pair (d) is not correctly matched because Orissa was conquered in 1592 by Mughal general of Akbar, Man Singh.

Correctly Matched

(a) Capture of Merta 1562
 (b) Seize of Asirgarh 1601
 (c) Conquest of Gondwana 1564

44. Match List-I with List-II and choose your answer from the codes given below :

List-I	List-II
(a) David Arnold	(i) Prelude to Partition
(b) David Ludden	(ii) The Local Roots of Indian Politics : Allahabad
(c) David Page	(iii) The Congress in Tamil Nadu
(d) C.A. Bayly	(iv) An Agrarian History of South India

Codes :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (a) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
- (b) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
- (c) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)
- (d) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)

Ans. (d) :	List-I	List-II
	(a) David Arnold	The congress in Tamil Nadu
	(b) David Ludden	An agrarian History of South India
	(c) David Page	Prelude to Partition
	(d) C.A. Bayly	The local routes of Indian politics : Allahabad

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

List-I	List-II
(a) Naoroji	(i) Harijan
(b) Tilak	(ii) Drain
(c) Gandhi	(iii) Panchasheel
(d) Nehru	(iv) Swaraj

Codes :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (a) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
- (b) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)
- (c) (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)
- (d) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)

Ans. (b) :	List-I	List-II
	(a) Naoroji	Drain of Wealth
	(b) Tilak	Swaraj
	(c) Gandhi	Harijan
	(d) Nehru	Panchasheel

46. Match List-I with List-II and choose your answer from the codes given below :

List-I	List-II
(a) Rousseau	(i) Socialism
(b) Marc Block	(ii) General Will
(c) F. Engels	(iii) Sanskritization
(d) M.N. Srinivas	(iv) Feudalism

Codes :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (a) (iii) (iv) (iii) (i)
- (b) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)
- (c) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
- (d) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)

Ans. (b) :	List-I	List-II
	(a) Rousseau	General Will
	(b) Marc Block	Feudalism
	(c) F. Engels	Socialism
	(d) M.N. Srinivas	Sanskritization

Read the following passage carefully and choose the correct answer of the questions that follow :

Yet the millions who rejoiced throughout the sub-continent, thrilled to Nehru's midnight speech on India's 'tryst with destiny', and made of 15 August an unforgettable experience even for someone who was then only a child, had not been entirely deluded. The communists in 1948-51 learnt to their cost that the slogan *Yeh*

Azadi Jhuta Hai ('this freedom is a false') cut little ice. Indian freedom was the beginning of a process of decolonization which has proved irresistible, at least so far as political independence is concerned. Far from becoming a puppet of Britain or the U.S.A., India under Nehru did gradually develop an independent foreign policy, based on the then-novel concept of non-alignment and friendship with socialist countries and the emerging Third World. A broadly democratic constitution was promulgated in January 1950—despite many limitation, a big advance on British Indian Institutions which had avoided universal suffrage till the very end.

Princes and *zamindars* were gradually eased out, land ceilings imposed (though seldom implemented), the old ideal of linguistic reorganization of States was achieved in 1956, basic industries were built up through planned development of public sector, and food production increased considerably in sharp contrast to the near-stagnation of the first half of the century.

47. What does the 'tryst with destiny' actually refer to?

- (a) Nehru's inaugural speech in the Parliament
- (b) Celebration of 15th August, 1947
- (c) Independence of India
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) : Tryst with Destiny actually refer to Independence of India.

48. Why did the Communist slogan fail?

- (a) It was misconceived.
- (b) Communist persecution.
- (c) Post-colonial developments did not justify it.
- (d) None of the above.

Ans. (a) : Communist slogan fail because it was Misconcieved.

49. How did democratic India emerge?

- (a) Through the development of the democratic state and polity.
- (b) Through the development of democratic institutions.
- (c) Through the introduction of the universal suffrage.
- (d) None of the above.

Ans. (a) : Democratic India emerge through the development of the democratic State and polity.

50. How was Free India reorganized?

- (a) Through linguistic reorganisation of states.
- (b) Through the development of industries and agriculture.
- (c) Through rebuilding Indian States and economy.
- (d) None of above.

Ans. (c) : Free India was reorganised through rebuilding Indian States and economy.

UGC NET/JRF EXAM, December 2011

HISTORY

WITH EXPLANATION PAPER-II

1. Which of the following games was known to the people of the Indus Valley?

(a) Chariot racing (b) Game of dice
(c) Polo (d) Horse riding

Ans. (b) : Game of dice was known to the people of Indus valley. There is no evidence of use of horse in Indus valley civilization. Only one terracotta figure of horse found from Surkotada. Chariot racing, polo and horse riding needs horse. They did not used horses, so they were not used to play these games.

2. Which of the following did Mahavira the real founder of Jainism-belong to?

(a) Jnatrika tribe (b) Malla tribe
(c) Lichchhavi tribe (d) Sakya tribe

Ans. (a) : Mahavir Swami belong to an aristocratic family and Kshatriya clan called Jnatrika. He was born in Kundagrama near Patna and his father was king of that area. His mother Trishala was sister of Chetak an eminent prince of Vaisali.

* Gautam Buddha belonged to Sakya clan.

3. In which of the following Asokan inscriptions the Brahmi script was not used?

(a) Saranath (b) Shahbazgarhi
(c) Dhauli (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) : Shahbazgarhi and Mansehra inscription of Ashoka written in Kharoshthi script. Dhauli and Sarnath inscription were written in Brahmi script. Shahbazgarhi located in Pakistan. Dhauli inscription is situated in Odisha.

4. The Neolithic people had their settlements in

(a) Quartzite rocks
(b) Granite rocks
(c) Natural rocks
(d) Houses of burnt bricks

Ans. (b) : Neolithic people had settlement in granite rocks.

Features of Neolithic people

- Use of polished ware
- Development of permanent dwellings
- Cultural advances such as pottery making
- Domestication of animals and plants
- Cultivation of grains etc.

5. On which archaeological site the evidence of fire cult was found?

(a) Hastinapur (b) Alamgirpur
(c) Kaushambi (d) Lothal

Ans. (d) : Evidence of fire cult was found at Lothal. Lothal was port city of Indus valley civilization. Lothal was situated in Gujarat. A measurement scale of ovary found from Lothal.

6. In which of the following years the Numismatic Society of India was established at Allahabad?

(a) 1908 (b) 1910
(c) 1912 (d) 1914

Ans. (b) : The Numismatic Society of India is the foremost numismatic society in India, it was founded in 1910 by a group of expatriate Englishmen associated with British rule in India. The first president was Sir John Stanley Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court.

7. Chachnama is a history of Sindh and was originally written in

(a) Persian language (b) Hebrew language
(c) Arabic language (d) Sanskrit language

Ans. (a) : Chachnama, history of sindh composed by Ali B. Hamid B. Abi Bakr Kufi, this book was composed in Persian.

8. Mohd bin Tughlaq and Emperor Akbar used to drink the water of which of the following rivers?

(a) Yamuna river (b) Ghaghra river
(c) Ganga river (d) Indus river

Ans. (c) : Mohd bin Tughlaq and Emperor Akbar used to drink the water of which of Ganga river.

- Akbar's ruling period was 1556-1605 A.D.
- Muhammad Bin Tughlaq established agricultural department.

9. Amir Khusrau is known to have innovated musical instrument

(a) Violin (b) Tabla
(c) Guitar (d) Sitar

Ans. (d) : Amir Khusrau is known to have innovated musical instrument Sitar. He was also known for starting Qawwali. Hastbihist was his famous book.

10. The marble stone used in the construction of Taj Mahal was brought from

(a) Amber (b) Aurangabad
(c) Kishangarh (d) Makrana

Ans. (d) : Marble used in building Taj Mahal was brought from Makrana in Rajasthan.

- Taj Mahal constructed during 1631 to 1648. It was included in the list of world heritage sites in 1983.

11. Arrange the following events in chronological order using the code given below:

1. Battle of Panipat I

2. Battle of Haldighati

3. Battle of Buxar

4. Battle of Dharmat

Codes:

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

Ans. (a) : 1. Battle of Panipat I - 1526 – Babur v/s Ibrahim Lodi, winner - Babur
 2. Battle of Haldighati - 1576 – Akbar v/s Rana Pratap, winner - Akbar
 3. Battle of Buxar - 1664 – Mughal Emperor Mir Kasim, Shujauddaula v/s East India company, winner - East India company.
 4. Battle of Dharmat - (1658-59) – Aurangzeb v/s Jaswant Singh Rathore, winner - Aurangzeb.

12. Who among the following Indian rulers had first opposed the Portuguese?

(a) Krishnadeva Raya (b) Pulakeshin II
 (c) Akbar (d) Zamorin

Ans. (d) : Portuguese was firstly opposed by Zamorin. Alfano de Albuquerque gave order to destruct Zamorin. Zamorin palace was captured but position covered by forces of zamorin led a treaty with Albuquerque in 1513.

13. Who among the following did issue the Dastak?

(a) Mughal Emperor
 (b) Nawab of Bengal
 (c) Governor of Fort William
 (d) Diwan of Bengal

Ans. (d) : Dastak can be issued by Mughal emperor. Dastak was pass for tax free trading in India.

14. Muzaffar Jung, the Nizam of Hyderabad, had granted territorial concessions to

(a) Portuguese (b) Dutch
 (c) French (d) English

Ans. (c) : Muzaffar Jung, the Nizam of Hyderabad, had granted territorial concessions to French. French east India company was founded on 1 September 1664 by French finance minister Colbert to trade with east.

15. Who among the following did start the Ryotwari Settlement in Madras?

(a) Thomas Munroe
 (b) Alexander Reed
 (c) Mountstuart Elphinstone
 (d) Henry Dundas

Ans. (a) : Ryotwari system of land revenue was instituted in the late 18th century by Sir Thomas Munroe Governor of Madras in 1820. This was practised in the Madras and Bombay areas as well as Assam and Coorg provinces.

In this system peasants were regarded as the owners of the land.

16. 'Mein Kampf' was written by

(a) Adolf Hitler (b) Mussolini
 (c) General Franco (d) Ottovon Bismarck

Ans. (a) : 'Mein Kampf' was written by Adolf Hitler. Adolf Hitler wrote this book in jail. He became a dictator in later period.

17. Which of the following was the Nehru-Mahalanobis strategy associated with?

(a) National Planning Committee
 (b) Bombay Plan
 (c) First Five Year Plan
 (d) Second Five Year Plan

Ans. (d) : Nehru-Mahalanobis model was adopted in the second five year plan.

Main objective of this plan was rapid industrialization with particular emphasis. On the development of basic and heavy industries.

- First five year plan was based on model of Harrod-Domar.

18. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : The early Aryan settlers were engaged in taking possession of the land of the seven rivers represented by the Indus and its tributaries.

Reason (R) : We noticed conflict between various Aryan tribes.

Read the above statements and select the correct answer from the codes below:

Codes:

(a) (A) is correct, but (R) is false
 (b) (A) is false, but (R) is true
 (c) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect
 (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Ans. (d) : Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

19. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : The Indo-Roman Trade relations declined during 3rd-4th century A.D.

Reason (R) : Increasing Brahmin supremacy put a riddle on sea journey.

Read the above statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

(a) (A) is correct, but (R) is false
 (b) (A) is false, but (R) is true
 (c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 (d) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect

Ans. (c) : Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

20. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : India is bounded on the North by the Himalayas and on the South, East and West by the open sea.

Reason (R) : Thus India is cut off from the rest of the world.

Read the above statements and select the correct answer from the codes below:

Codes:

(a) (A) is correct, but (R) is false
 (b) (A) is false, but (R) is true
 (c) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect
 (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct

Ans. (a) : (A) is correct, but (R) is false.

It is true that India is bounded on the North by the Himalayas and on the South east and west by open sea but it is false that thus India is cut off from the rest of the world.

21. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : Akbar wanted to establish friendship with the Rajputs.

Reason (R) : The Mughal links with Central Asia having been snapped, Akbar had to make friendship alliance in India.

Read the above statements and select the correct answer from the codes below:

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans. (a) : Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Akbar wanted to establish friendship with Rajputs because he want to make friendship alliance in India.

22. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : Malabar pepper was one of the most important items of export from India during the period of Akbar.

Reason (R) : The producing regions and principle exporting ports in South India were well outside of Akbar's empire.

Read the above statements and select the correct answer from the codes below:

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans. (b) :

23. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : The Portuguese had introduced violence in Asian waters.

Reason (R) : The Portuguese motive was to control major sea lanes of Asian trade.

Read the above statements and select the correct answer from the codes below:

Codes:

- (a) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- (b) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

Ans. (c) : Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A) because portuguese introduced violence in Asian waters to control major sea lanes of Asian trade.

24. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : Western education had an important role in the evolution of Indian Nationalism.

Reason (R) : Western education produced a critical public discourse conducive to its growth.

Read the above statements and select the correct answer from the codes below:

Codes:

- (a) (A) is correct, but (R) is wrong.
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) does not explain (A)
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Ans. (b) : Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) does not explain (A) because western education played an important role in evolution of nationalism but did not produce a critical public discourse conducive to its growth.

25. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : De-industrialization was uniform neither over space nor over the time period.

Reason (R) : The artisan production did not conform to a particular pattern.

Read the above statements and select the correct answer from the codes below:

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are false
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) does not explain (A)
- (c) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Ans. (d) : Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

26. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : The Partition in 1947 led to large scale displacement of population.

Reason (R) : The Partition in 1947 was ill-conceived and irrational.

Read the above statements and select the correct answer from the codes below:

Codes:

- (a) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) does not fully account for (A)
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false

Ans. (b) : Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A).

(A) is correct that partition of 1947 led to large scale displacement of population because the partition in 1947 was ill conceived and irrational. Hence, option (b) is correct answer.

27. Arrange the following into historical sequence and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

1. Chalcolithic age

2. Iron age

3. Bronze age

4. Stone age

Codes:

(a) 3, 2, 1, 4

(b) 2, 1, 4, 3

(c) 4, 1, 3, 2

(d) 4, 2, 1, 3

Ans. (c) : (4) Stone Age (2.6 million years ago to 3700 B.C.)

(1) Chalcolithic Age (About 4000 B.C. to 3000 B.C.)

(3) Bronze Age (3300 B.C. - 1200 B.C.)

(2) Iron Age (1500 B.C. - 600 B.C.)

28. Arrange the following into historical sequence and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

1. Greeks

2. Romans

3. Sakas

4. Parthians

Codes:

(a) 4, 3, 1, 2

(b) 2, 1, 3, 4

(c) 3, 4, 1, 2

(d) 4, 1, 3, 2

Ans. (b) : 2. Romans

1. Greeks

3. Sakas (1st century B.C.)

4. Parthians (19 C.E. - 226 C.E.)

29. Arrange the following Gods in order of their importance in the Rig Vedic Society and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

1. Agni

2. Varuna

3. Indra

4. Marut

Codes:

(a) 2, 1, 3, 4

(b) 3, 1, 2, 4

(c) 4, 2, 1, 3

(d) 1, 2, 3, 4

Ans. (b) : Chronological order of Gods in order of importance—

3. Indra (Indra was most important rigvedic God and also known as purandar)

1. Agni

2. Varuna

4. Marut.

30. Arrange in chronological sequence the following travellers visit to India:

1. Bernier

2. Ibn Batuta

3. Hiuen Tsang

4. William Hodges

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

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

Ans. (a) : Chronological sequence of foreign travellers
3. Hiuen Tsang (629-643 A.D.)
2. Ibn Batuta (1333-1347 A.D.)
1. Bernier (1656-1717 A.D.)
4. William Hodges (1778)

31. What is the correct chronological sequence of the following Bhakti saints?

1. Chaitanya

2. Ramanuja

3. Tukaram

4. Namdev

Codes:

(a) 1, 3, 2, 4

(b) 4, 2, 3, 1

(c) 2, 4, 1, 3

(d) 3, 2, 1, 4

Ans. (c) : Chronological sequence of Bhakti poets—
2. Ramanuja (12th century)
4. Namdev (1270-1350)
1. Chaitanya (1486-1533)
3. Tukaram (1608-1650)

32. What is the correct sequence of the following events related to Shivaji?

1. Treaty of Purandhar

2. First Plunder of Surat

3. Coronation

4. Visit to Agra

(a) 2, 1, 4, 3

(b) 1, 3, 2, 4

(c) 3, 4, 1, 2

(d) 4, 3, 2, 1

Ans. (a) : Chronological sequence of events related to Shivaji—

2. First plunder of Surat (1664)

1. Treaty of purandhar (1665)

4. Visit to Agra (1666)

3. Coronation (1674)

33. English East India Company was established in the

(a) Early Fifteenth Century

(b) Early Sixteenth Century

(c) Late Sixteenth Century

(d) Early Seventeenth Century

Ans. (d) : English East India Company was established in the Early Seventeenth Century.

East India Company was established in 1600 by the Charter of Queen Victoria.

34. Arrange the following Viceroys in historical order:

1. Northbrook

2. Dufferin

3. Lytton

4. Mayo

5. Ripon

Codes:

(a) 1, 3, 4, 5, 1

(b) 4, 1, 3, 5, 2

(c) 4, 1, 5, 3, 2

(d) 2, 3, 4, 1, 5

Ans. (b) : 4. Lord Mayo (1869-72)

1. Lord Northbrook (1872-76)
3. Lord Litton (1876-1880)
5. Lord Ripon (1880-84)
2. Dufferin (1884-1888)

35. Arrange the following wars in chronological order using the codes given below:

1. First Burma War
2. First Anglo-Afghan War
3. First Anglo-Maratha War
4. First Anglo-Sikh War

Codes:

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

Ans. (d) : Chronological order of Battles—

3. First Anglo Maratha War - 1775-82 A.D.
1. First Burma War - 1824-26 A.D.
2. First Anglo Afghan War - 1839-42 A.D.
4. First Anglo Sikh War - 1845-1846 A.D.

36. Arrange the following organizations by the year of their foundation:

1. British Indian Association
2. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
3. Madras Mahajan Sabha
4. Indian Association

Codes:

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

Ans. (a) : 1. British Indian Association - 1851 by Radhakant Deb
 2. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha - 1867 by M.G. Ranade
 4. Indian Association - 1876 by S.N. Bannerjee
 3. Madras Mahajan Sabha - 1884 by V. Raghavachari.

37. Arrange the following societies by the year of their foundation and select the answer from using the codes given below:

1. Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science.
2. Society for the Acquisition of General Knowledge.
3. Bihar Scientific Society
4. Aligarh Scientific Society

Codes:

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

Ans. (a) :

38. Match the List-I with List-II and choose your answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Srauta Sutras	1. Sacred and secular law and administration
B. Grihya Sutras	2. Rules for the performance of the great sacrifices
C. Dharma Sutras	3. Directions for the simple ceremonies of daily life
D. Sulva Sutras	4. Rules for the measurement and building a place of sacrifice and the fire altars

Codes:

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

Ans. (d) :

List-I	List-II
A. Srauta Sutras	2. Rules for the performance of the great sacrifices
B. Grihya Sutras	3. Directions for the simple ceremonies of daily life
C. Dharma Sutras	1. Sacred and secular law and administration
D. Sulva Sutras	4. Rules for the measurement and building a place of sacrifice and the fire altars

39. Match the List-I with List-II and choose your answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Author)	List-II (Book)
A. Kautilya	1. Smriti
B. Bhadrabahu	2. Mahabhashya
C. Katyayana	3. Kalpa Sutra
D. Patanjali	4. Arthashastra

Codes:

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

Ans. (a) :

List-I (Author)	List-II (Book)
A. Kautilya	4. Arthashastra
B. Bhadrabahu	3. Kalpa Sutra
C. Katyayana	1. Smriti
D. Patanjali	2. Mahabhashya

40. Match the List-I with List-II and choose your answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Gita Govinda	1. Bilhana
B. Parishishtaparvam	2. Somadeva
C. Kathasaritsagara	3. Hemachandra
D. Vikramankadevacharita	4. Jayadeva

Codes:

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

Ans. (b) :

List-I	List-II
A. Gita Govinda	4. Jayadeva
B. Parishishtaparvam	3. Hemachandra
C. Kathasaritsagara	2. Somadeva
D. Vikramankadevacharita	1. Bilhana

41. Match the List-I with List-II and choose your answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Traveller)	List-II (Ruler)
A. Ibn Battuta	1. Mohd. Bin Tughlaq
B. Sir Thomas Roe	2. Shah Jahan
C. Peter Mundy	3. Jahangir
D. Bernier	4. Aurangzeb

Codes:

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

Ans. (a) :

List-I (Traveller)	List-II (Ruler)
A. Ibn Battuta	1. Mohd. Bin Tughlaq
B. Sir Thomas Roe	3. Jahangir
C. Peter Mundy	2. Shah Jahan
D. Bernier	4. Aurangzeb

42. Match the List-I with List-II and choose your answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Zahiruddin	1. Akbar
B. Jalaluddin	2. Babur
C. Nooruddin	3. Aurangzeb
D. Alamgir	4. Jahangir

Codes:

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

Ans. (b) :

List-I	List-II
A. Zahiruddin	2. Babur
B. Jalaluddin	1. Akbar
C. Nooruddin	4. Jahangir
D. Alamgir	3. Aurangzeb

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

List-I	List-II
A. T.B. Macaulay	1. Permanent Settlement
B. John Shore	2. Congress
C. Elijah Impey	3. Education
D. A.O. Hume	4. Supreme Court

Codes:

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

Ans. (a) :

List-I	List-II
A. T.B. Macaulay	3. Education
B. John Shore	1. Permanent Settlement
C. Elijah Impey	4. Supreme Court
D. A.O. Hume	2. Congress

44. Match the List-I with List-II and choose your answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Author)	List-II (Work)
A. R.C. Dutt	1. Social background of Indian
B. R.J. Moore	2. Elite Conflict in a Plural Society
C. A.R. Desai	3. Economic history of India
D. H.J. Broomfield	4. The Crisis of Indian Unity

Codes:

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

Ans. (a) :

List-I (Author)	List-II (Work)
A. R.C. Dutt	3. Economic history of India
B. R.J. Moore	4. The Crisis of Indian Unity
C. A.R. Desai	1. Social background of Indian
D. H.J. Broomfield	2. Elite Conflict in a Plural Society

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