

# Previous Years Paper

18<sup>th</sup> JUNE 2023 (SHIFT 3)

- Q1. Who wrote one of the earliest histories of the Uprising of 1857?  
(a) Francis Grant  
(b) Captain Hearsey  
(c) Charles Ball  
(d) Colin Campbell

- Q2. Match List I with List II.

	List - I		List - II
A.	Nageshwar	I.	Steatite
B.	Lothal	II.	Lapis Lazuli
C.	Gujarat	III.	Carnelian
D.	Shortughai	IV.	Shell

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

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

- Q3. Match List I with List II.

	List - I		List - II
A.	Bargadar	I.	Powerful Zamindar
B.	Raja	II.	Sharecropper
C.	Diku	III.	Strongman of a Zamindar
D.	Lathyal	IV.	Moneylender

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

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

- Q4. Which of the following is not true of the 'Objectives Resolution'?  
(a) It proclaimed India to be an 'Independent Sovereign Republic'.  
(b) It guaranteed its citizens justice, equality and freedom.  
(c) Nehru located history of Constitution-making in India within a longer history of struggle for liberty and freedom.  
(d) The ideas and provisions of the Constitution introduced in India could be derived colonial past.
- Q5. Which region was known as the 'nurse of the Bengal Army' as many sepoys were recruited from the region?  
(a) Jhansi  
(b) Satara  
(c) Awadh  
(d) Delhi
- Q6. Who led a team of dozen scholars in collecting Sanskrit manuscripts and preparing a critical edition of the 'Mahabharata'?

- (a) V. S. Wakankar  
(b) B. B. Lal  
(c) V. S. Sukthankar  
(d) V. A. Smith

- Q7. Arrange the following in a chronological order.

- A. All-India Muslim League  
B. Hindu Mahasabha  
C. 1937 Provincial Elections  
D. Lucknow Pact

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A, B, C, D  
(b) A, B, D, C  
(c) B, A, D, C  
(d) D, C, B, A

- Q8. Who among the following were known as 'materialists' in sixth century BCE India?

- (a) Ajivikas  
(b) Lokayatas  
(c) Buddhists  
(d) Jain

- Q9. Who described Mughal cities of the 17th-century as 'Camp Towns'?

- (a) Francois Bernier  
(b) Pelsaert  
(c) Abu'l Fazl  
(d) Karl Marx

- Q10. Where was Satyajit Ray's 'Jalshaghar' filmed?

- (a) Andul Raj Palace  
(b) City Palace  
(c) Rajmahal  
(d) Jangal Mahal

- Q11. Arrange the following sequentially in relation to the preservation of Early monuments.

- A. Foundation of India Museum, Calcutta.  
B. James Fergusson's Survey  
C. H.H. Cole Appointed as Curator of Ancient Monument.  
D. Passing of Treasure Trove Act.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) A, C, B, D  
(b) A, B, C, D  
(c) B, C, A, D  
(d) D, A, B, C

- Q12. Who went around mobilising the headman and cultivators of chaurasee des (eighty-four villages) in 1857?

- (a) Maului Ahmadullah Shah  
(b) Henry Lawrence  
(c) Hanwant Singh  
(d) Shah Mal

- Q13. Colonial rule was first established in which part of India?

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Madras
- (c) Bengal
- (d) Punjab

- Q14.** Evidence of a ploughed field comes from which of the following Harappan site?
- (a) Cholistan
  - (b) Amri-Nal
  - (c) Kalibangan
  - (d) Harappa
- Q15.** Which of the following time period is related to the emergence of early states in Indian history?
- (a) First Century BCE
  - (b) Sixth Century BCE
  - (c) Eighth Century BCE
  - (d) Tenth Century BCE
- Q16.** Which amongst the following is another name for the 'Buddha'?
- (a) Tirthankara
  - (b) Theragatha
  - (c) Theravadva
  - (d) Tathagatha
- Q17.** Which of the following terms are used for 'peasants' in Indo-Persian sources?
- A. Raiyat
  - B. Muzarian
  - C. Do-Fasla
  - D. Jins-i-Kamil
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- (a) A, B only
  - (b) B, C only
  - (c) A, C only
  - (d) C, D only
- Q18.** The 'Prayag Prashasti' was composed by the court poet of which of the following rings?
- (a) Chandragupta
  - (b) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
  - (c) Samudragupta
  - (d) Skandagupta
- Q19.** Which Governor General adopted policies that abolished 'Sati'?
- (a) Henry Hardings
  - (b) William Bentinck
  - (c) Canning
  - (d) Dalhousie
- Q20.** Which of the following were part of the recommendations made by the Constituent Assembly?
- A. Seats in legislature and jobs in government offices be reserved for the lowest caste.
  - B. Separate electorates for Depressed Classes.
  - C. Hindu temples be thrown open to all castes.
  - D. Permanently segregate them from the society.
- Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
- (a) A, B only
  - (b) B, C only

- (c) A, C only
- (d) C, D only

- Q21.** What was the meaning of 'Jangama' in 12th century Karnataka?
- (a) Sayings
  - (b) Wandering Monks
  - (c) Incarnations
  - (d) Four Thousand Sacred Compositions
- Q22.** Which of the following statements are true for the Harappan script?
- A. It contains around 400 signs.
  - B. It was written from right to left.
  - C. It has been deciphered.
  - D. It is alphabetical.
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- (a) A, D only
  - (b) A, B only
  - (c) B, C only
  - (d) B, D only
- Q23.** Where was the 'Summary Settlement' of 1856 imposed?
- (a) Jhansi
  - (b) Bengal
  - (c) Kanpur
  - (d) Awadh
- Q24.** Colonial officials were strongly influenced by the ideas of which British economic thinker in 19th century?
- (a) Adam Smith
  - (b) J. M. Keynes
  - (c) David Ricardo
  - (d) Thomas Paine
- Q25.** Who wrote 'Char Chaman', describing the Mughal nobility?
- (a) Chandrabhan Barahman
  - (b) Antonio Monserrate
  - (c) Abu'l Hasan
  - (d) Muhammad Husayn
- Q26.** Nageshwar and Balakot settlement near the coast in the Harappan Civilisation served as \_\_\_\_.
- (a) Sources of Carnelian
  - (b) Sources of Lapis Lazuli
  - (c) Centre of shell production
  - (d) Sources of gold
- Q27.** Match **List I** with **List II**.

	List - I		List - II
A.	Jesuit	I.	Jean-Baptiste Tavernier
B.	French Jeweller	II.	Danishmand Khan
C.	Italian Doctor	III.	Roberto Nobili
D.	Armenian Noble	IV.	Manucci

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

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



- Q28.** 'Kabir Granthavali' is associated with which of the following traditions?  
 (a) Kabirpanth in Varanasi  
 (b) Dadupanth in Rajasthan  
 (c) Kabirpanth in Bengal  
 (d) Kabirvani in Adi Granth Sahib
- Q29.** The 'Constituent Assembly' was composed of how many members?  
 (a) 250  
 (b) 120  
 (c) 300  
 (d) 522
- Q30.** Arrange the following in a hierarchal order in context of British India Company Rule.  
 A. Ryots  
 B. Jotedars  
 C. The Permanent Settlement  
 D. Zamindar  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) C, B, A, D  
 (b) D, B, C, A  
 (c) C, D, B, A  
 (d) A, C, B, A
- Q31.** Which of the following suggest that many people who turned to buddhists enriched it with their own pre-Buddhist beliefs, practices and ideas?  
 (a) Wheel of Dharma  
 (b) Jataka Scenes  
 (c) Shalabhanjika  
 (d) Mahaparinibbana

- Q32.** Match List I with List II:

	List - I		List - II
A.	Dakshayani Velayudhan	I.	Hindustani as language of nation
B.	Hansa Mehta	II.	Removal of social disabilities
C.	R. V. Dulekar	III.	Justice for women
D.	Shankarrao Deo	IV.	Hindi as national language

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III  
 (b) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I  
 (c) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV  
 (d) A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II
- Q33.** The 'Great Calcutta Killings' took place in which year?  
 (a) 1946  
 (b) 1945  
 (c) 1947  
 (d) 1943
- Q34.** 'Malfuzat' an important source for constructing history is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) A record of conversations of sufi saints.  
 (b) A record of agrarian tax.  
 (c) A record of king's announcement.  
 (d) A collection of letters written by sufi saints.

- Q35.** Which chronicle was gifted by Nawab of Awadh to King George III in 1799?  
 (a) Akbarnama  
 (b) Shahjahan Nama  
 (c) Badshah Nama  
 (d) Alamgir Nama
- Q36.** Asokan inscriptions in the North-West of the subcontinent were written in which of the following languages?  
 (a) Prakrit  
 (b) Pali  
 (c) Aramaic  
 (d) Arad-Magadhi
- Q37.** Who was the first women to be ordained as a 'Bhikkhuni'?  
 (a) Yasodhara  
 (b) Purna  
 (c) Radha  
 (d) Mahapajapati Gotami
- Q38.** Arrange the following sequentially according to their period of completion.  
 A. Alamgir Nama  
 B. Badshah Nama  
 C. Akbar Nama  
 D. Humayun Nama  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) C, D, B, A  
 (b) D, C, B, A  
 (c) C, D, A, B  
 (d) A, D, C, B
- Q39.** Which of the following sites was of late Harappan occupation?  
 A. Sutkagendor  
 B. Swat  
 C. Jhukar  
 D. Shortughai  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) A, D only  
 (b) C, D only  
 (c) B, C only  
 (d) C, A only
- Q40.** Arrange the following sequentially as per their period of establishment.  
 A. Setting up of Supreme Court, Calcutta.  
 B. Universities in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta.  
 C. Formation of the Asiatic Society in Bengal.  
 D. The British in Bombay.  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) C, B, D, A  
 (b) C, B, A, D  
 (c) D, A, C, B  
 (d) B, C, A, D

**Direction (Q41. to Q45.) Read the passage and answer the questions:**

Temple building in the region had a long history, going back to dynasties such as the Pallavas, Chalukyas, Hoysalas and Cholas. Rulers very often encouraged temple building as a means of associating themselves with the divine – often, the

deity was explicitly or implicitly identified with the king. Temples also functioned as centres of learning. Besides, rulers and others often granted land and other resources for the maintenance of temples. Consequently, temples developed as significant religious, social, cultural and economic centres. From the point of view of the rulers, constructing, repairing and maintaining temples were important means of winning support and recognition for their power, wealth and piety.

- Q41.** What was the 'Kalyana mandapa' used for?  
 (a) To worship the image of God.  
 (b) To celebrate divine weddings.  
 (c) For dance and music performances.  
 (d) For drama performances.
- Q42.** Krishnadeva Raya built a hall in front of the main shrine of which of the following temples to mark his accession?  
 (a) Hazara Rama Temple  
 (b) Vithala Temple  
 (c) Virupaksha Temple  
 (d) Chidambaram Temple
- Q43.** Which of the following temple has a shrine designed as a 'chariot'?  
 (a) Brihadeshvara Temple  
 (b) Chidambaram Temple  
 (c) Virupaksha Temple  
 (d) Vitthala Temple
- Q44.** Which of the following temple portrays sculpture of scenes from the Ramayana?  
 (a) Vitthala Temple  
 (b) Hazar Rama Temple  
 (c) Pampadevi Temple  
 (d) Virupaksha Temple
- Q45.** "In our study of these monuments of Vijayanagara we have to imagine a whole series of vanished wooden elements...." Who amongst the following stated these lines?  
 A. J. F. Fleet  
 B. George Michell  
 C. M. S. Nagaraja  
 D. Fernao Nuniz  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) A, B only  
 (b) B, C only

- (c) C, D only  
 (d) B, D only

**Direction (Q46. to Q47.) Read the passage and answer the questions:**

In January 1915, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi returned to his homeland after two decades of residence abroad. These years had been spent for the most part in South Africa, where he went as a lawyer, and in time became a leader of the Indian community in that territory. As the historian Chandran Devanesan has remarked. South Africa was "the making of the Mahatma". It was in South Africa that Mahatma Gandhi first forged the distinctive techniques of non-violent protest known as satyagraha, first promoted harmony between religions, and first alerted upper-caste Indians to their discriminatory treatment of low castes and women.

- Q46.** In 1915, Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from which country?  
 (a) England  
 (b) South Africa  
 (c) Mexico  
 (d) Kenya
- Q47.** Where was the technique of 'satyagraha' invented?  
 (a) Ahmedabad  
 (b) Champaran  
 (c) Kheda  
 (d) South Africa
- Q48.** Where did Mahatma Gandhi give his first public appearance after returning to India?  
 (a) Kheda  
 (b) Ahmedabad  
 (c) Champaran  
 (d) Banaras
- Q49.** Which historian remarked that South Africa was "the making of the Mahatma"?  
 (a) Chandran Devanesan  
 (b) Irfan Habib  
 (c) Romila Thapar  
 (d) Seema Alavi
- Q50.** Who was Gandhi's political mentor after his return from South Africa?  
 (a) Mohammed Ali Jinnah  
 (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale  
 (c) Bipin Chandra Pal  
 (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak



## SOLUTIONS

**S1. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** Charles Ball wrote one of the earliest histories of the Uprising of 1857.

**S2. Ans. (d)**

**Sol.** A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

**S3. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

**S4. Ans. (d)**

**Sol.** The Objectives Resolution was a resolution adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on 13 December 1946. It outlined the basic principles and objectives of the Constitution of India. The ideas and provisions of the Constitution introduced in India were not derived from India's colonial past.

**S5. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** Awadh was a region in India that was known as the 'nursery of the Bengal Army' as many sepoys were recruited from the region.

**S6. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** V. S. Sukthankar was an Indian scholar who led a team of dozen scholars in collecting Sanskrit manuscripts and preparing a critical edition of the 'Mahabharata'.

**S7. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** A, B, D, C is the correct chronological order.

**S8. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** The Lokayatas were a materialist school of Indian philosophy that flourished in the Sixth BCE.

**S9. Ans. (a)**

**Sol.** Bernier described Mughal cities as "camp towns", by which he meant towns that owed their existence, and depended for their survival, on the imperial camp.

**S10. Ans. (a)**

**Sol.** Satyajit Ray's Jalsaghar was filmed at Andul Raj Palace in West Bengal, India.

**S11. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** A, B, C, D is the correct chronological order.

**S12. Ans. (d)**

**Sol.** Shah Mal mobilised the headmen and cultivators of chaurasee des, moving at night from village to village, urging people to rebel against the British.

**S13. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** The British East India Company's control was initially established in Bengal, starting with the Battle of Plassey in 1757.

**S14. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** Archaeologists have found evidence of a ploughed field at Kalibangan (Rajasthan), associated with Early Harappan levels.

**S15. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** The emergence of early states in Indian history is associated with the Sixth Century BCE, a period that witnessed the rise of powerful states and the beginning of the Mahajanapadas.

**S16. Ans. (d)**

**Sol.** Tathagatha is another name for the Buddha.

**S17. Ans. (a)**

**Sol.** The term which Indo-Persian sources of the Mughal period most frequently used to denote a peasant was raiyat (plural, riaya) or muzarian.

**S18. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** The Prayaga Prashasti (also known as the Allahabad Pillar Inscription) composed in Sanskrit by Harishena, the court poet of Samudragupta, arguably the most powerful of the Gupta rulers (c. fourth century CE).

**S19. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** William Bentinck was the Governor-General of India from 1828 to 1835. He introduced a number of social reforms, including the abolition of 'Sati', a practice in which widows were burned alive on their husbands' funeral pyres.

**S20. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** A and C were part of the recommendations made by the Constituent Assembly.

**S21. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** Jangama was a term used for wandering monks in 12th-century Karnataka.

**S22. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** A and B are the correct statements about the Harappan script.

**S23. Ans. (d)**

**Sol.** The 'Summary Settlement' of 1856 was imposed on the kingdom of Awadh by the British.

**S24. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** Colonial officials in the 19th century were strongly influenced by the ideas of David Ricardo, a British economic thinker.

**S25. Ans. (a)**

**Sol.** 'Char Chaman' was written by Chandrabhan Barahman, providing a description of the Mughal nobility.

**S26. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** Nageshwar and Balakot were Harappan settlements located near the coast, and they are known for their significance in shell production.

**S27. Ans. (d)**

**Sol.** A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

**S28. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** The Kabir Granthavali is associated with the Dadupanth in Rajasthan.

**S29. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** The Constituent Assembly had 300 members in all.

**S30. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** C, D, B, A is the correct hierarchical order in context of British India Company Rule.

**S31. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** The shalabhanjika motif suggests that many people who turned to Buddhism enriched it with their own pre-Buddhist and even non-Buddhist beliefs, practices and ideas.

**S32. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

**S33. Ans. (a)**

**Sol.** The Great Calcutta Killings took place in 1946.

**S34. Ans. (a)**

**Sol.** 'Malfuzat' refers to records of conversations, teachings, and sayings of Sufi saints, making it an important source for understanding the history of Sufism.

**S35. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** Gifting of precious manuscripts was an established diplomatic custom under the Mughals. In emulation of this, the Nawab of Awadh gifted the illustrated Badshah Nama to King George III in 1799. Since then, it has been preserved in the English Royal Collections, now at Windsor Castle.

**S36. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** Most Asokan inscriptions were in the Prakrit language while those in the northwest of the subcontinent were in Aramaic and Greek.

**S37. Ans. (d)**

**Sol.** The Buddha's foster mother, Mahapajapati Gotami was the first woman to be ordained as a bhikkhuni.

**S38. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** D, C, B, A is the correct chronological order of completion for the mentioned historical works.

**S39. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** B and C were the areas of Late Harappan occupation.

**S40. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** D, A, C, B is the correct chronological order.

**S41. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** The 'Kalyana Mandapa' in temples was specifically used for celebrating divine weddings or ceremonies associated with the marriage of deities.

**S42. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** The Virupaksha Temple was built over centuries. While inscriptions suggest that the earliest shrine dated to the ninth-tenth centuries, it was substantially enlarged with the establishment of the Vijayanagara Empire. The hall in front of the main shrine was built by Krishnadeva Raya to mark his accession.

**S43. Ans. (d)**

**Sol.** The Vitthala Temple has a shrine designed as a 'chariot,' showcasing intricate architectural and sculptural details.

**S44. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** The Hazara Rama Temple portrays sculptures of scenes from the Ramayana, depicting the epic's narrative through intricate carvings.

**S45. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** George Michell and M. S. Nagaraja have stated these lines.

**S46. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in 1915.

**S47. Ans. (d)**

**Sol.** Mahatma Gandhi first developed the technique of non-violent protest known as satyagraha in South Africa during his time there.

**S48. Ans. (d)**

**Sol.** Mahatma Gandhi gave his first public appearance after returning to India in Banaras.

**S49. Ans. (a)**

**Sol.** Historian Chandran Devanesan remarked that South Africa was "the making of the Mahatma."

**S50. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** Gopal Krishna Gokhale was Gandhi's political mentor after his return from South Africa.