

Roll No:

Application No:

Name:

Exam Date: **05-Oct-2020**

Exam Time: **15:00-18:00**

Examination: **1. Course Code - M.A./M.Sc./M.C.A.**

**2. Field of Study - Modern History (MODM)**

### SECTION 1 - PART I

#### Question No.1 (Question Id - 10)

"I was chided for exoticizing the historicity of texts by calling them ethno-histories rather than histories, but in those early days I was content to use the capaciousness of anthropology (the prefix "ethno-" was only intended to gloss the ways in which history was culturally constructed and shaped) to rescue these histories from the pervasive colonial and post-colonial condescension of the times."

The main objective of the author was :

- (A) ☐ To exoticise histories to use the capaciousness of anthropology
- (B) ☐ To write a history which is neither colonial nor post-colonial
- (C) ☐ **To recover histories of communities that were outside the boundaries of mainstream colonial historiography**

**(Correct Answer)**

- (D) ☐ To prefix "ethno" in the writing of authentic history

#### Question No.2 (Question Id - 1)

The enormous impact of Picasso's Guernica on the twentieth-century imagination is well known. The painting is widely regarded as an anti-Fascist manifesto - a rare example of a great work of art successfully conveying a political message ... Picasso's opposition was to have been all in the name of liberal democracy, the only political regime not overtly hostile to modern art: 'Picasso's mural is an example of modern art as a free, personal statement without direction by any government agency and without apparent concern for an understanding by the masses...'

Which of the following statements would follow from the above ?

- (A) Picasso's painting stands as a testimony for the intrinsic commitment of modern art to freedom and democracy.
- (B) Picasso's allegedly elitist attitude is a myth.
- (C) Modern art is promoted as the ambiguous vehicle of free opinion.
- (D) Modernism is opposed to the cold classicism favoured by totalitarian regimes.

- (A) ☐ A, B, C and D
- (B) ☐ A, B and C
- (C) ☐ **A, C and D (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ B, C and D

#### Question No.3 (Question Id - 13)

"History and epic were one and the same in precolonial Assam, and the remembering society ordered and constructed its memories through the memory of kings and not their own past."

Based on the above statement, which one of the following statements is TRUE ?

- (A) ☐ History was not important in precolonial Assam

- (B) ☐ Epics were more important than history
- (C) ☒ **The stories of kings were more important than those of the common people (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ Memories and not history were important in precolonial Assam

**Question No.4 (Question Id - 4)**

Which of the following are characteristics of microhistory ?

- (A) Microhistory argues for big structures, large processes and huge comparisons
- (B) Italian historians, who grouped around the journal *Quaderni Storici*, were the pioneers of microhistory
- (C) Microhistory emphasized the idiosyncratic or deviant anomaly
- (D) Microhistory was inspired more by anthropology rather than sociology

- (A) ☐ A, B, C, D
- (B) ☐ A, B and C
- (C) ☐ A, C and D
- (D) ☒ **B, C and D (Correct Answer)**

**Question No.5 (Question Id - 3)**

‘Studying history necessarily involves taking oneself out of one’s present context and exploring an alternative world. This cannot help but make us more *aware* of our own lives and contexts. To see how differently people have behaved in the past presents us with an opportunity to think about how we behave, why we think in the ways we do, what things we can take for granted or rely upon. ... Visiting the past is something like visiting a foreign country: they do somethings the same and somethings differently, but above all else they make us more aware of what we call ‘home’.

Which of the following statements best captures the ideas of the author ?

- (A) ☐ One should not compare the past and the present.
- (B) ☐ Studying history is irrelevant.
- (C) ☒ **Studying history may enrich our understanding of the present. (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ Studying history helps us predict the future.

**Question No.6 (Question Id - 16)**

“The use of ‘middle age’ or medieval was picked up above all in the nineteenth century...to be set-up against the concept, also nineteenth-century, of the Renaissance when modern history supposedly started. The medieval period could thus be seen as a random invention, a confidence trick perpetrated on the future by a few scholars.”

From the above statement, which of the following are FALSE ?

- (A) Medieval era historians created the word medieval to depict their own period
- (B) Modern history started in the 19th century
- (C) Scholars in the 19th century used the term ‘middle age’ to refer to the historical period preceding the Renaissance
- (D) The Renaissance period refers to the 19th century

- (A) ☐ A, B and C
- (B) ☒ **A, B and D (Correct Answer)**
- (C) ☐ A, C and D
- (D) ☐ B, C and D

**Question No.7 (Question Id - 7)**

“Admittedly landgrants generated differential access to power as well as resources and

complex relations of domination and subordination in donated areas by affecting the socio-economic competence of the various strata of local inhabitants. However, their impact in terms of immediate consequences certainly varied over areas depending on whether the donation was in a settled area with a long history of agriculture or in a virgin tract or tribal frontier.” (Bhairabi Prasad Sahu, ‘Introduction’, Land System and Rural Society in Early India, New Delhi, Manohar, 1997.)

- (A) ☐ Landgrants ensured equal rights to all in agrarian society.
- (B) ☒ **The impact of land grants was different in different regions. (Correct Answer)**
- (C) ☐ Local inhabitants remained unaffected by landgrants.
- (D) ☐ There were no immediate consequences of landgrants.

#### Question No.8 (Question Id - 14)

"The connections between people and natural objects are both powerful and telling for whenever the members of a community speak about their landscape - whenever they name it, or classify it, or evaluate it, or are moved to tell stories about it - they represent it in ways that are compatible with shared understanding of how they know themselves."

Based on the above statement, which of the following statements are true ?

- (A) The landscape is a means through which people develop self-identity
- (B) People develop deep relations with the natural world around them
- (C) People often attempt to have a systematized understanding of the natural world
- (D) Telling stories about the landscape comes naturally to people

- (A) ☒ **A, B and C (Correct Answer)**
- (B) ☐ A, B and D
- (C) ☐ A, C and D
- (D) ☐ B, C and D

#### Question No.9 (Question Id - 20)

"The *Narada Smriti* asserts that subjects owe the king revenue as a reward for the protection he provides them. Kamandaka's *Nitisara* advised the king to be like a florist or milkman in matters of taxation. Just as cows have to be tended at certain times and milked at others, and just as a florist takes care of his plants and sprinkles water on them, besides cutting them-similarly the king should help his subjects with money and provisions at certain times and tax them at others." (Upinder Singh, *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India*, Delhi, Pearson, 2008, p. 489)

Which of the following statements correspond with those in the passage ?

- (A) The *Nitisara* advocates supporting the subjects even while extracting taxes.
- (B) The king's right to collect taxes is not constrained by any responsibilities.
- (C) The *Narada Smriti* justifies taxation in terms of the protection provided by the king.
- (D) Milkmen have a responsibility to look after cows.

- (A) ☐ A, B and C
- (B) ☐ A, B and D
- (C) ☒ **A, C and D (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ B, C and D

#### Question No.10 (Question Id - 19)

"Harappan cemeteries have been located at sites such as Harappa, Kalibangan, Lothal, Rakhigarhi, and Surkotada...Grave goods including food, pottery, tools, and ornaments were placed along with the body, but they were never too many or lavish. Clearly, the Harappans preferred to use wealth in life rather than bury it with their dead." (Upinder Singh, *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India*, Delhi, Pearson, 2008, p. 173)

Which of the statements of the author substantiates the last sentence ?

- (A) ☐ Grave goods were placed along with the body.
- (B) ☐ Harappan cemeteries have been found in Rakhigarhi.
- (C) ☐ Grave goods included ornaments.
- (D) ☐ **Grave goods were never too many or lavish. (Correct Answer)**

**Question No.11 (Question Id - 11)**

"The overall cultural and religious climate of the sixteenth century India was more open and tolerant of change. Several centuries of dominant Indo-Muslim power had forced Hindu institutions to adapt to that reality by strengthening popular devotional expression. Generations of Muslim life in north India and the Deccan had gradually shaped accommodation and sympathy to Indian society and even to Hinduism."

According to the author, sixteenth century India was :

- (A) ☐ extremely conservative
- (B) ☐ **adjusting culturally to the changed political scenario (Correct Answer)**
- (C) ☐ very liberal
- (D) ☐ mostly syncretic in its culture

**Question No.12 (Question Id - 2)**

"No reading, even by the same person, can be guaranteed to produce the same effects repeatedly, which means that authors cannot force their intentions/interpretations on the reader. Conversely, readers cannot fully fathom everything the authors intend."

The above statement means that :

- (A) ☐ Nothing can be known by reading
- (B) ☐ **The intent of the author may not be fully known by the reader (Correct Answer)**
- (C) ☐ A reader can, by reading repeatedly, understand an author
- (D) ☐ Authors intentions are fully fathomable

**Question No.13 (Question Id - 6)**

"The safeguarding of the caste structure is achieved through the highly restricted movement of women or even through female seclusion. Women are regarded as gateways - literally points of entrance into the caste system."

Which of the following statements would follow from the above ?

- (A) Maintenance of the caste system requires that women were controlled
- (B) Female seclusion was a means to achieve caste purity
- (C) The movement of women ended the caste system
- (D) The purity of the caste system depended on women

- (A) ☐ A, B and C
- (B) ☐ **A, B and D (Correct Answer)**
- (C) ☐ A, C and D
- (D) ☐ B, C and D

**Question No.14 (Question Id - 5)**

"For many of the chroniclers of the Sultanate period, history was not exactly a matter of investigated information but one of received knowledge of the past, and of personal

testimony and memory. Barani's chief source of information was his own vast knowledge and prodigious memory”.

From the above statement one can infer that during the Sultanate period :

- (A) ☐ Chroniclers mainly wrote personal histories
- (B) ☒ **Writing about the past depended on personal knowledge (Correct Answer)**
- (C) ☐ Barani's knowledge was carefully investigated
- (D) ☐ Texts from the past were not valued by chroniclers

**Question No.15 (Question Id - 18)**

“The Greek word which has become ‘history’ originally meant ‘to inquire’, and more specifically indicated a person who was able to choose wisely between conflicting accounts. Applying this to writing about the past, it largely meant the work was neither poetic nor philosophical; and hence, for the Greeks, rather less important.” (John H. Arnold, *History : A Very Short Introduction*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2000, p. 18)

The author suggests that according to the Greeks :

- (A) ☐ Writing history was a significant intellectual activity.
- (B) ☒ **A historical work was expected to judge which of different versions of the past was better. (Correct Answer)**
- (C) ☐ Historical writing was expected to be poetic.
- (D) ☐ Historians were expected to provide philosophical insights.

**Question No.16 (Question Id - 12)**

“Much of the scholarly debate about sites of memory concerns the extent to which they are instruments of the dominant political elements in a society... Some such events are observed whoever is in power.... other events are closely tied to the establishment of a new regime and the overthrow of an older one..... A second school of scholarship emphasizes the ways that sites of memory and the public commemorations surrounding them have the potential for dominated groups to contest their subordinate status in public....This alternative interpretation of the political meaning of sites of memory emphasizes the multi-vocal character of remembrance and the potential for new groups with new causes to appropriate older sites of memory....Decentering the history of commemoration ensures that we recognize the regional, local, and idiosyncratic character of such activities.”

Which of the statements below do NOT reflect this historians suggestions for analyzing the public commemoration of significant historical events ?

- (A) He suggests that we focus strongly on how power elites shape the public remembrance of national or other significant events.
- (B) He suggests that sometimes subordinate groups can use sites of memory to challenge the dominant version of the story.
- (C) He suggests that it is such subordinated groups who have a truer understanding of the past.
- (D) He suggests that the past is remembered in a variety of different frames and that the view from above has to be supplemented by the view from below.

- (A) ☐ A and B
- (B) ☒ **A and C (Correct Answer)**
- (C) ☐ A and D
- (D) ☐ B and C

**Question No.17 (Question Id - 15)**

"Too often, original ideas or beliefs have been considered by definition to be a product of the upper classes, and their diffusion among the subordinate classes a mechanical fact of little or no interest."

Based on the above statement, which of the following statements are true ?

- (A) New ideas are usually attributed to the elites.
- (B) The dissemination of ideas to the non-elites is not considered important.
- (C) Only the upper classes have original ideas or beliefs.
- (D) Original ideas of the elites spread automatically to the subordinate classes.

- (A) ☐ A, B and C
- (B) ☒ **A, B and D (Correct Answer)**
- (C) ☐ A, C and D
- (D) ☐ B, C and D

**Question No.18 (Question Id - 9)**

"History, then, is a science, but a science of a special kind. It is a science whose business is to study events not accessible to our observation, and to study these inferentially, arguing to them from something else which is accessible to our observation, and which the historian calls 'evidence' for the events in which he is interested."

Which of the following statements would follow from the above ?

- (A) Historians use the scientific method in their understanding of the past
- (B) Historians employ direct observation as a method of analysis
- (C) Historians make inferences from evidence in order to understand the past
- (D) Evidences are available for events of the past

- (A) ☐ A, B and C
- (B) ☐ A, B and D
- (C) ☒ **A, C and D (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ B, C and D

**Question No.19 (Question Id - 17)**

"Mahatma Gandhi : Compare the lot of the first class passengers with that of the third class. In the Madras case the first class fare is over five times as much as the third class fare. Does the third class passenger get one-fifth, even one-tenth, of the comforts of his first class fellow ? It is but simple justice to claim that some relative proportion be observed between the cost and comfort. It is a known fact that the third class traffic pays for the ever-increasing luxuries of first and second class travelling. Surely a third class passenger is entitled at least to the bare necessities of life. In neglecting the third class passengers, opportunity of giving a splendid education to millions in orderliness, sanitation, decent composite life and cultivation of simple and clean tastes is being lost. .... let the people in high places, the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the Rajas, Maharajas, the Imperial Councillors and others... go through the experiences now and then of third class travelling. We would then soon see a remarkable change in the conditions of third class travelling..."

Which of these arguments did Gandhi NOT put forward in speaking up for the rights of the third class train passenger ?

- (A) ☐ The third class passenger was subsidizing the comforts of the first and second class passenger.
- (B) ☐ The difference between the comfort of the first class passenger and that of the third class passenger was far more than the difference in the price of their tickets.

- (C) ☐ **Important people ought to travel third class to learn the same lessons. (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ Better conditions of third class travel would make the railways a site where the poor could be taught many important civic lessons.

**Question No.20 (Question Id - 8)**

"The noblest art appeals to the intellect as well as to the feelings (as a symphony appeals to us not only by its harmonies and sequences but by its structure and development); and this intellectual pleasure is the highest form of joy to which a man can rise."

Based on the above sentence, one can infer that :

- (A) ☐ Feelings get in the way of understanding art
- (B) ☐ **Both the mind and heart are needed to appreciate art at its best (Correct Answer)**
- (C) ☐ Intellectual pursuits are more important than enjoying art
- (D) ☐ Harmonies and sequences are more important than structure in a symphony

**SECTION 2 - PART II**

**Question No.1 (Question Id - 27)**

**Statement I:**

The capital of the Indo-Greek ruler Menander was located at Sakala.

**Statement II:**

Milindapanho narrates a dialogue between Menander and a Buddhist monk.

- (A) ☐ Only **Statement I** is correct.
- (B) ☐ Only **Statement II** is correct.
- (C) ☐ **Both Statements I and II are correct. (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ None of the above

**Question No.2 (Question Id - 36)**

Vedanga :

- A. Is normally translated as 'limbs of Veda'
- B. Includes *shiksha, chanda, vyakarana, nirukta, kalpa, jyotisha*
- C. Includes *shiksha, itihasa, nyaya, mimamsa, kalpa, jyotisha*
- D. Includes the *Manusmriti* and the *Arthashastra*

- (A) ☐ **A and B (Correct Answer)**
- (B) ☐ A and C
- (C) ☐ A and D
- (D) ☐ B and C

**Question No.3 (Question Id - 41)**

Which of the following are **correct** ?

- A. Asvapati was the cavalry arm of Vijayanagara army.
- B. Chandragiri was a capital of the retreating Vijayanagara rulers for sometime after their defeat at Talikota.



C. In the Vitthalaswamy temple of Vijayanagara there is a panel of Portuguese soldiers and their horses.

D. The *vellanvagai* passed completely into the hands of those with local dominance in Vijayanagara period.

(A) ☐ A, B, D only

(B) ☐ A, C, D only

(C) ☒ A, B, C only (Correct Answer)

(D) ☐ B, C, D only

**Question No.4 (Question Id - 74)**

Ramchandra Guha's, *Savaging the Civilized* (1999) deals with :

(A) ☐ Savages who needed to be civilized

(B) ☐ Civilized urban spaces which were being destroyed

(C) ☒ A biography of Verrier Elwin (Correct Answer)

(D) ☐ Environmental history

**Question No.5 (Question Id - 57)**

Which of the following are **correct** ?

**Statement I:**

Shivaji encouraged the people to construct new dams or repair old ones.

**Statement II:**

The village headman who organized such an undertaking was granted in *inama* plot of land irrigated by it.

In the light of above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

(A) ☒ Both Statement I and Statement II are correct (Correct Answer)

(B) ☐ Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

(C) ☐ Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect

(D) ☐ Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct

**Question No.6 (Question Id - 66)**

Who among the following was **not** an Orientalist ?

(A) ☐ H.T. Colebrook

(B) ☐ William Johns

(C) ☐ James Princeps

(D) ☒ John Lawrence (Correct Answer)

**Question No.7 (Question Id - 33)**

Panini is the author of :

(A) ☐ Mahabhasya

(B) ☒ Astadhyayi (Correct Answer)

(C) ☐ Nirukta

(D) ☐ Mahabhasya and Nirukta

**Question No.8 (Question Id - 54)**

*Nayakattanams* were :

(A) ☐ Horses assigned to the nayakas by the Vijayanagara king.



- (B) ☐ Nayakas who collected revenue on behalf of the Vijayanagara king.
- (C) ☒ **Landholdings assigned by the Vijayanagara king. (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ Trading rights assigned to the nayakas by the Vijayanagara ruler.

**Question No.9 (Question Id - 29)**

The Archaeological Survey of India was established in :

- (A) ☒ **1871 (Correct Answer)**
- (B) ☐ 1873
- (C) ☐ 1877
- (D) ☐ 1879

**Question No.10 (Question Id - 58)**

Ayyavole 500 and Anjuvannam were :

- (A) ☐ Religious organizations
- (B) ☒ **Trading guilds (Correct Answer)**
- (C) ☐ Agrarian assemblies
- (D) ☐ Groups of nobles at the Vijayanagara court

**Question No.11 (Question Id - 72)**

Which of these posed the greatest threat to health in twentieth-century colonial India ?

- (A) ☐ Diabetes
- (B) ☐ Heart disease
- (C) ☒ **Malaria (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ Cholera

**Question No.12 (Question Id - 23)**

Which of the following Buddhist texts is mainly concerned with the Buddhist critique of caste system ?

- (A) ☒ **Vajrachhedika (Correct Answer)**
- (B) ☐ Lalitavistara
- (C) ☐ Milindapanho
- (D) ☐ Buddhacharitama

**Question No.13 (Question Id - 25)**

Which Sena king wrote the *Danasagara* and *Adbhutasagara* ?

- (A) ☐ Lakshmanasena
- (B) ☐ Vijayasena
- (C) ☒ **Ballalasena (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ Chandrasena

**Question No.14 (Question Id - 68)**

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

List - I	List - II
A. Indian Mirror	I. M.N. Roy
B. Tribune	II. M.K. Gandhi
C. Young India	III. Debendranath Tagore
D. Independent India	IV. Dayal Singh

- (A) ☒ **A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I (Correct Answer)**

- (B) ☐ A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV  
 (C) ☐ A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I  
 (D) ☐ A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II

**Question No.15 (Question Id - 76)**

When was the 'Dominion Status' for the country first demanded ?

- (A) ☐ Poona Pact, 1932  
 (B) ☐ Calcutta Session, 1920  
 (C) ☐ Gandhi Irwin Pact, 1931  
 (D) ☐ **Lucknow Pact, 1916 (Correct Answer)**

**Question No.16 (Question Id - 70)**

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

List-I	List-II
A. Kuka Revolt in the Punjab	I. 1861
B. Deposition of the Gaekwad of Baroda	II. 1869
C. Opening of Suez Canal	III. 1872
D. Indian High Courts Act	IV. 1875

- (A) ☐ A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV  
 (B) ☐ **A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I (Correct Answer)**  
 (C) ☐ A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV  
 (D) ☐ A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II

**Question No.17 (Question Id - 71)**

The term 'Bengal School' usually alludes to :

- (A) ☐ Experiments with teaching the alphabet in nineteenth-century Kolkata  
 (B) ☐ The specific ideals of a Nationalist-Marxist curriculum  
 (C) ☐ **A form of twentieth-century Indian art (Correct Answer)**  
 (D) ☐ The paintings of M.F. Husain, Ganesh Pyne, and Paritosh Sen

**Question No.18 (Question Id - 51)**

Whose work gave for the first time detailed information in Europe about Asian trade and lines of navigation to the East that was till then kept as a secret by the Portuguese ?

- (A) ☐ Marco Polo  
 (B) ☐ **Jan Huyghen van Linschoten (Correct Answer)**  
 (C) ☐ Duarte Barbosa  
 (D) ☐ Niccolao Manucci

**Question No.19 (Question Id - 62)**

Give the correct answer.

During the years 1937-39 :

- (A) ☐ The top leadership of the Indian National Congress was jailed  
 (B) ☐ The size of the factory working-class in India tripled  
 (C) ☐ **Several Congress leaders became ministers in the provinces (Correct Answer)**  
 (D) ☐ Preparations for the Second World War were in full swing throughout the country

**Question No.20 (Question Id - 56)**

The decimal ranking order that Akbar employed for his nobility originated from a system that was used among .....

- (A) ☐ The Rajputs  
 (B) ☒ **The Mongols (Correct Answer)**  
 (C) ☐ The Safavids  
 (D) ☐ The Lodis

**Question No.21 (Question Id - 60)**

Match **List-I** with **List-II** and select the **correct** answer from the choices given below :

List-I	List-II
(Kingdoms)	(Capitals)
A. Rashtrakutas	I. Vengi
B. Pushyabhutis	II. Warangal
C. Eastern Chalukyas	III. Manyakheta
D. Kakatiyas	IV. Kanauj

- (A) ☐ A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II  
 (B) ☒ **A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II (Correct Answer)**  
 (C) ☐ A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV  
 (D) ☐ A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

**Question No.22 (Question Id - 80)**

The Congress leaders did not attend First Round Table Conference because :

- A. The British government was not in favour of M.K. Gandhi's participation in it.  
 B. The British government wanted to give representation to communal organisations.  
 C. Prior to the Conference Mahatma Gandhi had initiated Civil Disobedience Movement on behalf of Indian National Congress. Therefore, many Congress leaders were in jail.  
 D. Lord Irwin had declared that India should be granted Dominion status.

- (A) ☐ A and B  
 (B) ☐ B and C  
 (C) ☒ **C and D (Correct Answer)**  
 (D) ☐ B and D

**Question No.23 (Question Id - 52)**

There were two varieties of indigo that used to come for trade from :

- A. Nagaur  
 B. Bayana  
 C. Sarkhej  
 D. Patna  
 E. Jaunpur

- (A) ☐ A and D only  
(B) ☐ A and B only  
(C) ☐ **B and C only (Correct Answer)**  
(D) ☐ B and E only

**Question No.24 (Question Id - 26)**

**Statement I:**

The term Brahmakshatriya referred to those persons who were originally Brahmins but who have taken the functions of the Kshatriyas.

**Statement II:**

Kayasthas as a distinct caste crystalized during the early medieval period.

- (A) ☐ Only **Statement I** is correct.  
(B) ☐ Only **Statement II** is correct.  
(C) ☐ **Both Statements I and II are correct. (Correct Answer)**  
(D) ☐ None of the above

**Question No.25 (Question Id - 69)**

A book called *The Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India* :

- (A) ☐ Focused on Gandhian Nationalism  
(B) ☐ **Argued that peasant rebellions had often been overlooked by historians (Correct Answer)**  
(C) ☐ Suggested that understanding peasant insurgency was very simple  
(D) ☐ Showed how peasant struggles were different from urban revolts

**Question No.26 (Question Id - 48)**

Who among the following is the author of *Capitalism and Material Life, 1400-1800* ?

- (A) ☐ Karl Marx  
(B) ☐ Max Weber  
(C) ☐ **Fernand Braudel (Correct Answer)**  
(D) ☐ Maurice Dobb

**Question No.27 (Question Id - 75)**

D.D. Kosambi was :

- (A) ☐ A trained historian who studied mathematics  
(B) ☐ A historian of modern India  
(C) ☐ **A trained mathematician who studied ancient India (Correct Answer)**  
(D) ☐ The author of a book titled *The Wonder That Was India*

**Question No.28 (Question Id - 32)**

Current evidence suggests that paper was invented :

- (A) ☐ In today's Greece by at least the 4<sup>th</sup> century BCE  
(B) ☐ **In today's China by at least the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BCE (Correct Answer)**  
(C) ☐ In today's Iran by the 5<sup>th</sup> century BCE  
(D) ☐ In Europe sometime in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BCE

**Question No.29 (Question Id - 64)**

Ramkinkar Baij :

- (A) ☐ **Produced a great sculpture using cement (Correct Answer)**  
(B) ☐ Represented India's football team in the centre-forward position

- (C) ☐ Escaped from jail in 1937  
(D) ☐ Was a novelist

**Question No.30 (Question Id - 65)**

The Indian princely states :

- (A) ☐ Were in several cases as large as Hyderabad  
(B) ☐ Had absolute control over the deployment of their armed forces  
(C) ☐ Had no armed forces  
(D) ☐ **Pioneered some notably progressive social measures (Correct Answer)**

**Question No.31 (Question Id - 35)**

Circa 1500-1000 BCE as the period of composition of early Vedic literature is essentially based on the tentative dates suggested by :

- (A) ☐ Sayanacharya, author of *Vedartha Prakasha*, in 14<sup>th</sup> century  
(B) ☐ Most literary sources in Sanskrit before the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium CE  
(C) ☐ **Max Mueller, in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Correct Answer)**  
(D) ☐ None of the above

**Question No.32 (Question Id - 24)**

Which of the following was **not** a Mahavihara ?

- (A) ☐ Nalanda  
(B) ☐ Vikramasila  
(C) ☐ Vallabhi  
(D) ☐ **Vaisali (Correct Answer)**

**Question No.33 (Question Id - 61)**

Arrange the following in chronological order and select the **correct** answer from the codes given

below :

- A. Second Anglo-Maratha War  
B. Third Anglo-Mysore War  
C. Second Carnatic War  
D. First Anglo-Sikh War

- (A) ☐ **C, B, A and D (Correct Answer)**  
(B) ☐ B, C, D and A  
(C) ☐ A, D, C and B  
(D) ☐ D, C, A and B

**Question No.34 (Question Id - 30)**

Kalhana was :

- (A) ☐ A famous Kashmiri king from the 8<sup>th</sup> century  
(B) ☐ The celebrated author of the *Rajavrittanta*  
(C) ☐ **A renowned kavi (poet) from Kashmir (Correct Answer)**  
(D) ☐ Proponent of Rishi Movement

**Question No.35 (Question Id - 40)**

Indic knowledge system *Chaturdashavidya* comprises :

- (A) ☐ Veda, Vedanga, Upanga, Upaveda  
 (B) ☐ Veda, Vedanga, Upaveda  
 (C) ☒ **Veda, Vedanga, Upanga (Correct Answer)**  
 (D) ☐ Veda, Upanga, Upaveda

**Question No.36 (Question Id - 55)**

Match the following :

List - I	List - II
A. Maduravijayam	I. Nayakas
B. Prataparudra Caritamu	II. Vijayanagara
C. Rayavacakamu	III. Kakatiyas
D. Koil Olugu	IV. Srirangam

Choose the **correct** answer :

- (A) ☐ A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV  
 (B) ☒ **A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV (Correct Answer)**  
 (C) ☐ A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III  
 (D) ☐ A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

**Question No.37 (Question Id - 47)**

Which of the following had sericulture/silk-weaving in medieval period ?

- A. Bengal  
 B. Kashmir  
 C. Golkonda  
 D. Bihar  
 E. Gujarat

- (A) ☐ A, B, D, E  
 (B) ☐ A, C, D, only  
 (C) ☒ **A, B, E only (Correct Answer)**  
 (D) ☐ B, C, E only

**Question No.38 (Question Id - 46)**

Who abolished the system of paying the sultan's own cavalry troops by assignment of villages as iqtas ?

- (A) ☐ Balban  
 (B) ☐ Jalal-ud-din Khalji  
 (C) ☐ Ghiyasuddin Thughluq  
 (D) ☒ **Alauddin Khalji (Correct Answer)**

**Question No.39 (Question Id - 53)**

Which of the following South Indian saints were Vaishnavites ?

- A. Tirupana  
 B. Tirunavukkarasu

- C. Sambandhar  
D. Tondaradippadi  
E. Tirumangai

- (A) ☐ A, B, C only  
(B) ☒ **A, D, E only (Correct Answer)**  
(C) ☐ B, C, D only  
(D) ☐ B, D, E only

**Question No.40 (Question Id - 42)**

Which of the following are **correct** ?

- A. Upari peasants were temporary residents of the village  
B. They had left their home villages because of famine and wars  
C. The uparis could not participate in the cultivation of state and waste land  
D. Many of them were tenants on inam land owned by village officers, temples, deshmukhs etc.

- (A) ☐ A, B, C only  
(B) ☒ **A, B, D only (Correct Answer)**  
(C) ☐ A, C, D only  
(D) ☐ B, C, D only

**Question No.41 (Question Id - 63)**

Give correct answer from the following.

The First World War led to :

- (A) ☒ **Inflation in India (Correct Answer)**  
(B) ☐ A fall in prices as great as during the Great Depression  
(C) ☐ The arrival of large contingents of foreign troops to defend India  
(D) ☐ A remarkable increase in foreign trade

**Question No.42 (Question Id - 67)**

In a book titled *What is History ?*, E.H. Carr said that :

- (A) ☐ History must only study poor people  
(B) ☐ History should sometimes study poor people  
(C) ☒ **Prior interpretations influence the facts which historians select (Correct Answer)**  
(D) ☐ Historians must be as objective as scientists who study physics and chemistry

**Question No.43 (Question Id - 44)**

Which of the following is/are **correct** ?

**Statement I:**

The 'Flemish type of town' was primarily a political seat and the main people in this town are administrators with a few artisans and servants providing them with finished goods.

**Statement II:**

The 'Flemish type of town' became the base for the evolving anti-feudal ruling class.



In the light of above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are correct
- (B) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are incorrect
- (C) ☐ **Statement I** is correct, but **Statement II** is incorrect
- (D) ☐ **Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct (Correct Answer)**

**Question No.44 (Question Id - 77)**

Shahid Amin wrote *Gandhi as Mahatma* in order to :

- (A) ☐ Refute Lord Mountbatten's view of Gandhi
- (B) ☐ Compare Gandhi and Jinnah
- (C) ☐ **Assess how common people looked at Gandhi (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ Explain how Gandhi was clothed between the years 1923-1938

**Question No.45 (Question Id - 39)**

The *Tripitaka* includes :

- A. Sutta
- B. Vinaya
- C. Abidhamma
- D. Nyingma

- (A) ☐ A, B, C and D
- (B) ☐ **A, B and C (Correct Answer)**
- (C) ☐ A, C and D
- (D) ☐ B, C and D

**Question No.46 (Question Id - 78)**

Which of the following statement regarding Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms is not correct ?

- (A) ☐ Under this system, some subjects, such as finance and law and order, were called reserved subjects and remained under the direct control of the Governor.
- (B) ☐ The Governor had the veto power over the Council.
- (C) ☐ The Governor could also issue ordinance.
- (D) ☐ **Transferred subjects like Public Health, Education, Agriculture were to be administered by the Governor (Correct Answer)**

**Question No.47 (Question Id - 59)**

Erivira-pattinam refers to :

- (A) ☐ Temple street
- (B) ☐ Market place of craftsmen
- (C) ☐ **Protected commercial settlement (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ Military settlement

**Question No.48 (Question Id - 50)**

Which of the following is/are **correct** ?

**Statement I:**

Muhammad Thughluq encouraged peasant to shift to raise grapes

**Statement II:**

The produce of vine plantations was so abundant that the price of grapes fell considerably

In the light of above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☒ **Both Statement I and Statement II are correct (Correct Answer)**  
(B) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are incorrect  
(C) ☐ **Statement I** is correct, but **Statement II** is incorrect  
(D) ☐ **Statement I** is incorrect, but **Statement II** is correct

**Question No.49 (Question Id - 38)**

Which of the following are the names of Puranas ?

- A. Brahmavaivarta  
B. Varaha  
C. Kurma  
D. Chandogya

- (A) ☐ A, B, C and D  
(B) ☒ **A, B and C (Correct Answer)**  
(C) ☐ A, C and D  
(D) ☐ B, C and D

**Question No.50 (Question Id - 37)**

Choose the **correct** answer.

**Statement I:**

The Chola navy raided Srivijaya to break the monopoly of Srivijaya over Melaka route trade to China.

**Statement II:**

Rājendra Chola's military campaigns upto Bengal was also motivated by the need to establish Chola domination over port centres located in the eastern coast of Bay of Bengal.

- (A) ☒ **Both Statement I and Statement II are correct (Correct Answer)**  
(B) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are incorrect  
(C) ☐ **Statement I** is correct, but **Statement II** is incorrect  
(D) ☐ **Statement I** is incorrect but **Statement II** is correct

**Question No.51 (Question Id - 28)**

Choose the **correct** answer.

**Statement I:**

Many Sātavahana rulers claimed Ekobrāhmaṇa status.

**Statement II:**

Most of the available land grant inscriptions of Sātavāhana rulers record land grants in favour of Buddhist monastic centres.

- (A) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are correct and **Statement II** is the correct explanation of **Statement I**.
- (B) ☐ **Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is not the correct justification of Statement I.**

**(Correct Answer)**

- (C) ☐ Only **Statement I** is correct.
- (D) ☐ Only **Statement II** is correct.

**Question No.52 (Question Id - 73)**

Rani Gaidinliu's movement along with civil disobedience movement was most active in :

- (A) ☐ Sikkim
- (B) ☐ **Manipur (Correct Answer)**
- (C) ☐ Tripura
- (D) ☐ Bengal

**Question No.53 (Question Id - 34)**

*Tolkappiyam* is the name of the oldest surviving :

- (A) ☐ Telugu grammar
- (B) ☐ **Tamil grammar (Correct Answer)**
- (C) ☐ Malayalam grammar
- (D) ☐ None of the above

**Question No.54 (Question Id - 21)**

Which of the following was not a part of *Panchavira Yaksha* ?

- (A) ☐ Manibhadra
- (B) ☐ Purnabhadra
- (C) ☐ Dirghabhadra
- (D) ☐ **Dadhikarna (Correct Answer)**

**Question No.55 (Question Id - 22)**

Which of the following sites **did not** have a temple dedicated to Surya ?

- (A) ☐ Sirohi
- (B) ☐ Modhera
- (C) ☐ Konark
- (D) ☐ **Rajgir (Correct Answer)**

**Question No.56 (Question Id - 79)**

Who among the following leaders was the Vice President of the interim Government of 1946 ?

- (A) ☐ C. Rajagopalachari
- (B) ☐ M.K. Gandhi
- (C) ☐ **Jawaharlal Nehru (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ Dr. Rajendra Prasad

**Question No.57 (Question Id - 49)**

"In the ninth century long-distance trading was at a low ebb; the only settlements that were not purely agricultural were the ecclesiastical, military and administrative centres that served the feudal ruling classes as fortresses, episcopal seats, abbeys and occasional royal residences of the peripatetic palatium. When trade revived in the late tenth and eleventh centuries, merchants and artisans were drawn to the existing centres, forming suburbs in which trade and manufactures were concentrated. These were "new

men" outside the feudal structure, living on the peripheries of the established order. The feudal core remained static and inert. A time came when the developing merchant class was strong enough to throw off feudal obligations or to buy out the prerogatives of the old order, which was contrasted with the new element in numerous ways. The leaders among the mercantile class formed a bourgeois patriciate, in whose hands economic and political power came to be concentrated."

This thesis was put forward by .....

- (A) ☐ Fernand Braudel
- (B) ☒ **Henri Pirenne (Correct Answer)**
- (C) ☐ Maurice Dobb
- (D) ☐ Perry Anderson

**Question No.58 (Question Id - 31)**

Udayagiri and Khandagiri hills are associated with :

- (A) ☐ Buddhist rock-cut caves
- (B) ☒ **Jaina rock-cut caves (Correct Answer)**
- (C) ☐ Banditry in ancient period
- (D) ☐ The main iron-mines of ancient period

**Question No.59 (Question Id - 45)**

Which of the following were the closest markets for a trader travelling through river Ganges in seventeenth century for conducting trade ?

- (A) ☐ Allahabad, Delhi, Merta and Sonipat
- (B) ☐ Banaras, Jalor, Patna and Allahabad
- (C) ☒ **Rajmahal, Patna, Banaras and Allahabad (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ Allahabad, Banaras, Patna and Thalner

**Question No.60 (Question Id - 43)**

Which of the following were the capitals of the Mughals ?

- A. Agra
- B. Delhi
- C. Lahore
- D. Allahabad

- (A) ☐ A, B, D only
- (B) ☐ A, C, D only
- (C) ☒ **A, B, C only (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ B, C, D only