

Previous Year Paper

24th MAY, 2023 (SHIFT-2)

- Q1.** Arrange the landmarks in the discovery and conservation of the Vijayanagara empire in a chronological order.
(A) Colin Mackenzie's Visit.
(B) Alexander Greenlaw takes first detailed photographs.
(C) Conservation begins under John Marshall.
(D) J.F. Fleet begins documenting inscriptions.
(E) Hampi declared as a world heritage site by UNESCO.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q2.** Match **List-I** with **List-II**.

List-I		List-II	
(A)	Jagannatha	(I)	A devotee of Shiva
(B)	Manikkavachakar	(II)	Anthologies of Alvars
(C)	Nalayira Divyaprabandham	(III)	A form of Vishnu
(D)	Karaikkal Ammaiyar	(IV)	Woman devotee of Shiva

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q3.** Identify the scripts deciphered by James Prinsep.
(a) Bengali and Devanagari
(b) Sanskrit and Prakrit
(c) Brahmi and Kharosthi
(d) Greek and Indo-Greek
- Q4.** Panchayats in the Mughal Empire were assisted by a 'Patwari'. What was the role of the 'Patwari'?
(a) Accountant
(b) Headman
(c) Peasant
(d) Judge
- Q5.** Who among the following painted "Relief of Lucknow"?
(a) Thomas Jones Barker
(b) Henry Havelock
(c) Joseph Noel
(d) Colin Campbell

- Q6.** "There cannot be any divided loyalty". Name the Constituent Assembly member who said this.
(a) Vallabhbhai Patel
(b) N.G. Ranga
(c) Govind Ballabh Pant
(d) J. Nagappa

- Q7.** Which story describes the plight of the subjects under a wicked king?
(a) Gandatindu Jataka
(b) Panchatantra
(c) Manusmriti
(d) Ugrahara

- Q8.** Match **List-I** with **List-II**.

List-I		List-II	
(A)	M.S. Vats	(I)	Dholavira
(B)	B.K. Thapar	(II)	Bahawalpur
(C)	R.S. Bisht	(III)	Harappa
(D)	M.R. Mughal	(IV)	Kalibangan

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q9.** The painting in which Shah Jahan is shown as honouring Prince Aurangzeb at Agra before his wedding was painted by _____.
(a) Payag
(b) Abdul Hamid Lahori
(c) Abdul Hasan
(d) Hussain

- Q10.** A 'sahukar' was someone who acted as both a _____.
(a) Moneylender and Zamindar
(b) Trader and Zamindar
(c) Moneylender and Trader
(d) Trader and Peasant

- Q11.** The most famous ruler of Vijayanagara, Krishnadeva Raya, composed 'Amuktamalyada' about:
(a) Statecraft
(b) Farmers
(c) Peasants
(d) Courtiers

- Q12.** The 'Late Harappan' culture is marked by:
(A) Long distance trade and writing were prominent during this phase.
(B) Disappearance of distinctive artefacts of the civilization.

- (C) House construction technique deteriorated.
 (D) Large public structures were no longer produced.
 (E) Overall artefacts and settlement indicate rural way of life.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q13.** Name the Constituent Assembly member who said, "The real minorities are the masses of this country".
 (a) J. Nagappa
 (b) R.V. Dhulekar
 (c) Jaipal Singh
 (d) N.G. Ranga

- Q14.** Match **List-I** with **List-II**.

List-I		List-II	
(A)	Nicolo de Conti	(I)	Portugal
(B)	Abdur Razzak	(II)	Russia
(C)	Afanasii Nikitin	(III)	Persia
(D)	Domingo Paes	(IV)	Italy

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q15.** Choose the correct statements regarding residential buildings at Mohenjodaro.
 (A) Main entrance gave direct view of the interior or the courtyard.
 (B) Courtyard with rooms on all sides.
 (C) No concept of staircase.
 (D) No windows were there in the walls along the ground level.
 (E) Houses did not have their own bathroom.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q16.** When Permanent Settlement was imposed, who was the Raja of Burdwan?
 (a) Shyam Chand
 (b) Amir Chand
 (c) Tej Chand
 (d) Mehtab Chand

- Q17.** Identify the correct pair of Mahajanapadas.
 (A) Vajji, Magadha, Avanti, Banawali
 (B) Magadha, Koshala, Kuru, Panchala

- (C) Gandhara, Afgan, Magadha, Koshala
 (D) Matsya, Chola, Chera, Pandya
 (E) Vatsa, Chedi, Gandhara, Avanti

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q18.** Which of the following statements are correct about the Harappan settlement?
 (A) The settlement is divided into two sections, one smaller and lower and the other much larger and higher.
 (B) The Citadel was walled, which meant that it was physically separated from the Lower Town.
 (C) Only burnt bricks of a standard ratio were used in the settlement.
 (D) The building of the Harappan settlement required mobilisation of labour on a very large scale.
 (E) The settlement was first planned and then built accordingly.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q19.** Read the statements in the context of the Vijayanagara empire and choose the correct statements.
 (A) Rulers very often encouraged temple building as a means of associating themselves with the divine.
 (B) Temples functioned only as a religious centre and was never a center of economy and polity.
 (C) Kings prepared and maintained temples to win the support and for recognition of their power, wealth and piety.
 (D) Temples never functioned as centres of learning.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q20.** Who wrote "Khoob lari mardani woh to Jhansi wali rani thi" (Like a man she fought, she was the Rani of Jhansi)?
 (a) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan
 (b) Shobha Chauhan
 (c) Subhadra Kumari Shekawat
 (d) Shobha Kumari Shekawat

Q21. Match **List-I** with **List-II**.

List-I		List-II	
(A)	Appar	(I)	Tevaram
(B)	Malfuzat	(II)	Tamil Veda
(C)	Tazkiras	(III)	Uttered conversation of Sufis
(D)	Nalayira Divyaprabandham	(IV)	Women devotee of Shiva

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q22. The kingdom annexed by the British in 1856 on the pretext of misgovernance was:

- (a) Jhansi
 (b) Satara
 (c) Nagpur
 (d) Awadh

Q23. Francis Buchanan-Hamilton was a _____.

- (a) Police Officer
 (b) British Mint Officer
 (c) Physician
 (d) Traveller

Q24. Before the Railway Age, the collection centre for cotton from the Deccan was

- (a) Alipur
 (b) Mirzapur
 (c) Banaras
 (d) Allahabad

Q25. Match **List-I** with **List-II**.

List-I		List-II	
(A)	Peter Mundy	(I)	France
(B)	Ibn Battuta	(II)	England
(C)	Francois Bernier	(III)	Spain
(D)	Antonio Monserrate	(IV)	Morocco

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q26. An interesting book giving us a glimpse into the domestic world of the Mughals is the _____ written by Gulbadan Begum.

- (a) Akbar Nama
 (b) Humayun Nama
 (c) Alamgir Nama
 (d) Badshah Nama

Q27. Who is the author of "Travels in the Mughal Empire"?

- (a) Francois Bernier
 (b) Seydi Ali Reis
 (c) Peter Mundy
 (d) Jean-Baptiste Tavernier

Q28. Arrange these events related to the Revolt of 1857 in a chronological order.

- (A) Mutiny started in Meerut.
 (B) Shah killed in battle.
 (C) Rani Jhansi killed in battle.
 (D) Subsidiary Alliance introduced by Wellesley in Awadh.
 (E) British suffer defeat in the Battle of Chinhat.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q29. Arrange the following periods of 'Early India Archaeology' in a chronological order.

- (A) Chalcolithic Age
 (B) Early Historic
 (C) Neolithic Age
 (D) Megalithic Burials
 (E) Harappan Civilisation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q30. Which 'Article' gave the centre the powers to take over a state administration on the recommendation of the governor?

- (a) Article 346
 (b) Article 356
 (c) Article 361
 (d) Article 430

Q31. Which of the following statement is NOT correct about the Nayakas (or Amara-Nayakas)?

- (a) The term " amara" is believed to be derived from the Sanskrit word " samara" and the Persian word "amir".
 (b) The amara-nayakas were military commanders who had no control over the territories given to them by the raya.
 (c) The nayakas hastened the decline of Vijayanagara empire in the seventeenth century.
 (d) Some of the revenue collected was used to maintain temples and irrigation works by the Nayakas.

Q32. A large majority of the sepoys of the Bengal Army were recruited from Awadh and _____.

- (a) Eastern Uttar Pradesh
(b) Western Uttar Pradesh
(c) Meerut
(d) Delhi
- Q33.** "Love is Stronger than Hate: A Remembrance of 1947" is written by:
(a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Khushdeva Singh
(c) Khan Abdul
(d) Khushwant Singh
- Q34.** Arrange these events chronologically.
(A) Transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi.
(B) Cornwallis Code enacted.
(C) First screening of a film at Watson's Hotel, Bombay.
(D) First Spinning and Weaving Mill in Bombay.
(E) Asiatic Society founded by Sir William Jones.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(a) (C), (D), (E), (A), (B)
(b) (E), (B), (D), (C), (A)
(c) (B), (A), (D), (C), (E)
(d) (D), (E), (C), (A), (B)
- Q35.** One of the major anthologies of composition by the Alvars was:
(a) Bhagavata Purana
(b) Tevaram
(c) Vachanas
(d) Nalayira Divyaprabandham
- Q36.** Arrange the following textual traditions in a chronological order.
(A) Charaka and Sushruta Samhitas
(B) Natyashastra of Bharata
(C) Manusmriti
(D) Sanskrit plays of Kalidasa
(E) Ashtadhyayi of Panini
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(a) (E), (C), (A), (B), (D)
(b) (D), (C), (E), (A), (B)
(c) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)
(d) (E), (D), (C), (B), (A)
- Q37.** Name the leader who made a strong plea for making 'Hindi' a national language was:
(a) Shankara Rao Deo
(b) B.R. Ambedkar
(c) R.V. Dhulekar
(d) Rajendra Prasad
- Q38.** Identify the wrong pair from the following options.
(a) Zat-position in the imperial hierarchy.
(b) Sawar-number of horse-men to be maintained by each mansabdar.
(c) Sadr-us-Sudur-Army Commander
(d) Diwan-i-Ala-Finance Minister

- Q39.** Name the leader who defended the rights of the state and felt that reallocation of power was necessary to strengthen not only the states but also the centre.
(a) K. Santhanam
(b) K.J. Khanderkar
(c) J. Nagappa
(d) Nijalingappa

- Q40.** Identify the law according to which if payment did not come in by sunset of the specified date, the zamindari was liable to auctioned.
(a) Sunshine Law
(b) Sun Law
(c) Sunset Law
(d) Sunrise Law

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

"We inspected the stone sculptures and statues of Buddha.... The ruins appear to be the object of great interest to European gentlemen. Major Alexander Cunningham.... stayed several weeks in neighbourhood and examined these ruins most carefully. He took drawings of the place, deciphered the inscription, and bored shafts down these domes. The results of his investigations, were described by him in an English work....."

- Q41.** The excerpt has been taken from which of the following texts?
(a) Taj-ul Masair
(b) Majma-ul Bahrain
(c) Essay on the Architecture of Hindus
(d) Taj-ul Iqbal Tarikh Bhopal
- Q42.** The text has been written by _____:
(a) Kudushiya Begum
(b) Sultan Jehan Begum
(c) Nawab Shikandar Begum
(d) Shahjehan Begum
- Q43.** The 'ruins' refer to the Stupa of _____:
(a) Bharhut
(b) Sanchi
(c) Amravati
(d) Nagarjonakonda
- Q44.** To whom did John Marshall dedicate his important volumes on Sanchi?
(a) Sultan Jehan Begum
(b) Nur Jehan Begum
(c) Jahanara Begum
(d) Shahjehan Begum
- Q45.** H.D. Barstow is associated with the translation of _____.
(a) The Monuments of Sanchi
(b) Majma-ul Bahrain
(c) Rigveda
(d) Taj-ul Iqbal Tarikh Bhopal

Direction (Q46. to Q50.) Read the passage and answer the questions:

Charkha

Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly critical of the modern age in which machines enslaved humans and displaced labour. He saw the *charkha* as a symbol of a human society that would not glorify machines and technology. The spinning wheel, moreover, could provide the poor with supplementary income and make them self-reliant.

What I object to, is the craze for machinery as such. The craze is for what they call labour-saving machinery. Men go on "saving labour", till thousands are without work and thrown on the open streets to die of starvation. want to save time and labour, not for a fraction of mankind, but for all; I want the concentration of wealth, not in the hands of few, but in the hands of all.

YOUNG INDIA, 13 NOVEMBER 1924

Khaddar does not seek to destroy all machinery but it does regulate its use and check its weedy growth. It uses machinery for the service of the poorest in their own cottages. The wheel is itself an exquisite piece of machinery.

YOUNG INDIA, 17 MARCH 1927

- Q46.** Mahatma Gandhi objected to _____:
(a) Extensive labour
(b) Slavery

- (c) Craze for machinery
(d) Technology

- Q47.** _____ is itself an exquisite piece of machinery.
(a) Wheel
(b) Spokes
(c) Machine
(d) Handloom
- Q48.** 'Charkha' could provide the poor with supplementary income and make them _____.
(a) Rich
(b) Selfish
(c) Self-reliant
(d) Earn more
- Q49.** Gandhi saw 'charkha' as a symbol of human society that would not glorify _____.
(a) Colonialism
(b) Machines and Technology
(c) Modernity
(d) Imperialism
- Q50.** Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly critical of modern age in which _____.
(a) Machines enslaved humans
(b) Humans lacked technology
(c) Humans became poor
(d) Poor depended on rich

SOLUTIONS

S1. Ans. (b)

Sol. (A), (B), (D), (C), (E) is the correct chronological order.

S2. Ans. (c)

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

S3. Ans. (c)

Sol. James Prinsep, an officer in the mint of the East India Company, deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi, two scripts used in the earliest inscriptions and coins.

S4. Ans. (a)

Sol. The panchayat was headed by a headman known as muqaddam or mandal. The chief function of the headman was to supervise the preparation of village accounts, assisted by the accountant or patwari of the panchayat.

S5. Ans. (a)

Sol. "Relief of Lucknow" was painted by Thomas Jones Barker in 1859.

S6. Ans. (c)

Sol. Govind Ballabh Pant argued that in order to become loyal citizens people had to stop focusing only on the community and the self: "For the success of democracy one must train himself in the art of self-discipline. In democracies one should care less for himself and more for others. There cannot be any divided loyalty. All loyalties must exclusively be centred round the State. If in a democracy, you create rival loyalties, or you create a system in which any individual or group, instead of suppressing his extravagance, cares nought for larger or other interests, then democracy is doomed."

S7. Ans. (a)

Sol. The Gandatindu Jataka describes the plight of the subjects of a wicked king; these included elderly women and men, cultivators, herders, village boys and even animals.

S8. Ans. (c)

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

S9. Ans. (a)

Sol. The painting in which Shah Jahan is shown as honouring Prince Aurangzeb at Agra before his wedding was painted by Payag.

S10. Ans. (c)

Sol. A sahuکار was someone who acted as both a moneylender and a trader.

S11. Ans. (a)

Sol. Krishnadeva Raya (ruled 1509-29), the most famous ruler of Vijayanagara, composed a work on statecraft in Telugu known as the Amuktamalyada.

S12. Ans. (d)

Sol. (B), (C), (D), (E) are the correct characteristics of the 'Late Harappan' culture.

S13. Ans. (d)

Sol. Welcoming the Objectives Resolution introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru, N.G. Ranga said: "Sir, there is a lot of talk about minorities. Who are the real minorities? Not the Hindus in the so-called Pakistan provinces, not the Sikhs, not even the Muslims. No, the real minorities are the masses of this country."

S14. Ans. (d)

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

S15. Ans. (c)

Sol. (B) and (D) are the correct statements regarding residential buildings at Mohenjodaro.

S16. Ans. (c)

Sol. The Permanent Settlement was a land revenue system introduced in Bengal in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis. The Raja of Burdwan at the time was Maharaja Tej Chand Bahadur.

S17. Ans. (a)

Sol. (B) and (E) are the correct pair of Mahajanapadas.

S18. Ans. (b)

Sol. (B), (D) and (E) are the correct statements about the Harappan settlement.

S19. Ans. (b)

Sol. (A) and (C) are the correct statements in the context of the Vijayanagara empire.

S20. Ans. (a)

Sol. Subhadra Kumari Chauhan was a poet who wrote the famous poem "Khoob lari mardani woh to Jhansi wali rani thi."

S21. Ans. (c)

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

S22. Ans. (d)

Sol. The kingdom annexed by the British in 1856 on the pretext of misgovernance was Awadh.

S23. Ans. (c)

Sol. Francis Buchanan was a physician who came to India and served in the Bengal Medical Service (from 1794 to 1815).

S24. Ans. (b)

Sol. Before the railway age, the town of Mirzapur was a collection centre for cotton from the Deccan.

S25. Ans. (b)

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

S26. Ans. (b)

Sol. An interesting book giving us a glimpse into the domestic world of the Mughals is the Humayun Nama written by Gulbadan Begum. Gulbadan was the daughter of Babur, Humayun's sister and Akbar's aunt. Gulbadan could write fluently in Turkish and Persian.

S27. Ans. (a)

Sol. Francois Bernier is the author of "Travels in the Mughal Empire".

S28. Ans. (d)

Sol. (D), (A), (E), (B), (C) is the correct chronological order related to the events related to the Revolt of 1857.

S29. Ans. (c)

Sol. (C), (A), (E), (D), (B) is the correct chronological order of the major periods in early Indian archaeology.

S30. Ans. (b)

Sol. Article 356 gives the center the powers to take over a state administration on the recommendation of the governor.

S31. Ans. (b)

Sol. The amara-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the raya.

S32. Ans. (a)

Sol. The large majority of the sepoys of the Bengal Army were recruited from the villages of Awadh and eastern Uttar Pradesh.

S33. Ans. (b)

Sol. Khushdeva Singh is the author of the work "Love is Stronger than Hate: A Remembrance of 1947".

S34. Ans. (b)

Sol. (E), (B), (D), (C), (A) is the correct chronological order.

S35. Ans. (d)

Sol. The Nalayira Divyaprabandham is a collection of 4000 verses in Tamil, composed by 12 Alvars, or devotees of Vishnu.

S36. Ans. (a)

Sol. (E), (C), (A), (B), (D) is the correct chronological order.

S37. Ans. (c)

Sol. The leader who made a strong plea for making Hindi a national language was R.V. Dhulekar.

S38. Ans. (c)

Sol. Sadr-us sudur was the minister of grants or madad-i maash, and in charge of appointing local judges or qazis.

S39. Ans. (a)

Sol. The rights of the states were most eloquently defended by K. Santhanam from Madras. A reallocation of powers was necessary, he felt, to strengthen not only the states but also the Centre.

S40. Ans. (c)

Sol. Sunset Law was the law according to which if payment did not come in by sunset of the specified date, the zamindari was liable to auctioned.

S41. Ans. (d)

Sol. The excerpt given in the question has been taken from Taj- ul Iqbal Tarikh Bhopal (A History of Bhopal).

S42. Ans. (d)

Sol. The text given in the question has been written by Shahjehan Begum.

S43. Ans. (b)

Sol. The 'ruins' refer to the Stupa of Sanchi.

S44. Ans. (a)

Sol. John Marshall dedicated his important volumes on Sanchi to Sultan Jehan Begum.

S45. Ans. (d)

Sol. H.D. Barstow is associated with the translation of Taj- ul Iqbal Tarikh Bhopal.

S46. Ans. (c)

Sol. Mahatma Gandhi objected to craze for machinery.

S47. Ans. (a)

Sol. The wheel is itself an exquisite piece of machinery.

S48. Ans. (c)

Sol. 'Charkha' could provide the poor with supplementary income and make them self-reliant.

S49. Ans. (b)

Sol. Gandhi saw the charkha as a symbol of a human society that would not glorify machines and technology.

S50. Ans. (a)

Sol. Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly critical of modern age in which machines enslaved humans.