

Previous Year Paper

6th JUNE, 2023 (SHIFT-3)

Q1. Match List I with List II:

LIST - I Officer		LIST - II Duty	
A.	Amil Guzar	I.	Accountant
B.	Mandal	II.	Revenue Collector
C.	Patwari	III.	Village Headman
D.	Diwan	IV.	Supervisor of the Fiscal System

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q2. Consider the following statements regarding the town planning of Harappan civilisation. Identify the correct statements.

- A. Harappan settlements were divided into two sections.
B. Roads and streets of Harappan cities were laid in an approximate grid pattern.
C. There were windows in the walls along the ground level.
D. The Great Bath was a large square tank in Mohenjodaro.
E. Drainage systems were small and not planned.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q3. Many travellers visited the Indian subcontinent and wrote about their experiences. Battuta was one such traveller and he belonged to ____.

- (a) Uzbekistan (b) Morocco
(c) France (d) England

Q4. Identify one of the earliest modern art historians, who considered Sanchi to be a centre of tree and serpent worship, as he was not familiar with Buddhist literature.

- (a) Colin Mackenzie
(b) James Prinsep
(c) James Fergusson
(d) H.H. Cole

Q5. Arrange the following in a chronological order.

- A. First Stupa
B. Early Upanishads
C. Early Vedic Tradition
D. Earliest Temples
E. Mahayana Buddhism

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q6. Name the tribal cultivator of Singhbhum (Chotanagpur) who became a rebel leader of the Kol tribals of the region.

- (a) Shah Mal
(b) Gonoo
(c) Kunwar Singh
(d) Birjis Qadr

Q7. Read the statements and identify the correct options related to Jainism.

- A. Uttaradhyayana Sutta contains teachings of Mahavira.
B. Dipavamsa is the 'Chronicle of the Island', a Jaina text.
C. Abhidhamma Pitaka contains the monastic order of Jain tradition.
D. Ancient Jain literary works are found in Sanskrit, Prakrit and Tamil languages.
E. Tipitaka contains different texts of Jaina tradition.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q8. Which one of the following is not correct about B.R. Ambedkar?

- (a) He was a lawyer.
(b) On the advice of Gandhi, he was asked to join as a Law Minister.
(c) After the partition violence, Ambedkar argued in support of separate electorate.
(d) He was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution.

Q9. The "Amara-Nayaka" system was a major political innovation of Vijayanagara Empire. It was very similar to which system of Delhi Sultanate?

- (a) Iqta System
(b) Zamindari System
(c) Talukdari System
(d) Ryotwari System

Q10. Read the statements given below regarding Buddhism. Which of the following statements are correct?

- A. Buddhism grew rapidly, both during the lifetime and after the death of Buddha.
B. Buddhism did not give much importance to conduct and values.

- C. Buddhism appealed to many people who were dissatisfied with the existing religious practices.
D. Buddhism laid much stress on superiority based on birth.
E. Buddhism appealed to people confused by the rapid social changes taking place around them.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q11.** Which Shaka ruler rebuilt the Sudarshana Lake in the 2nd century C.E.?
(a) Rudradaman
(b) Ripudaman
(c) Gotami-puta Siri-Satakani
(d) Harshavardhana
- Q12.** Hampi was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in the year:
(a) 1984 (b) 1982
(c) 1986 (d) 1980
- Q13.** The Santhal rebellion was led by:
(a) Gonoo
(b) Alluri Sitaramraju
(c) Birsa Munda
(d) Sidhu Manjhi
- Q14.** Arrange the following events in a chronological order:
A. Labour Government comes into power in Britain.
B. Last meeting of the Interim Government.
C. Muslim League announces Direct Action Day.
D. India celebrates Independence.
E. Constitution is signed.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(a) A, B, C, D, E (b) C, D, B, A, E
(c) A, C, B, D, E (d) C, A, D, B, E
- Q15.** The author of 'The Story of Indian Archaeology' is:
(a) Daya Ram Sahni
(b) Rakhal Das Banerji
(c) S. N. Roy
(d) Romila Thapar
- Q16.** In the early 19th century, Buchanan travelled through the Rajmahal Hills. There were hill folks who lived around the Rajmahal Hills. Identify the hill folks?
(a) Paharias (b) Santhals
(c) Gonds (d) Bhils
- Q17.** Identify the two civil servants, who prepared a series of background papers based on a close study of the political systems operating in other countries.
(a) B.N. Rau and B.R. Ambedkar
(b) S.N. Mukherjee and R.V. Dhulekar
(c) Rajendra Prasad and K.M. Munshi

- (d) B.N. Rau and S.N. Mukherjee

- Q18.** Identify the correct statements:
A. Lord William Bentinck abolished Sati in 1839.
B. Kunwar Singh was a leader from Arrah, Bihar.
C. Rani Lakshmi Bai was killed in June 1858.
D. The Revolt of 1857 started from Meerut.
E. British were victorious in the Battle of Chinhat.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q19.** Before the railway age, the town of Mirzapur was a collection centre for _____ from the Deccan.
(a) Indigo (b) Rice
(c) Cotton (d) Sugarcane
- Q20.** Who brought to light the ruins at Hampi in 1800?
(a) Alexander Greenlaw
(b) J.F. Fleet
(c) John Marshall
(d) Colin Mackenzie
- Q21.** Identify the correct chronological order of these events.
A. 'Objectives Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly.
B. Quit India Movement.
C. B. Pocker Bahadur made a powerful plea for continuing separate electorates.
D. The Great Calcutta Killing.
E. R.V. Dhulekar's speech on language.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q22.** Match List I with List II:

LIST - I		LIST - II	
A.	Raymond and Bridget Allchin	I.	Mohenjodaro and the Indus Civilisation
B.	R.E.M. Wheeler	II.	The Mythical Massacre at Mohenjodaro
C.	John Marshall	III.	"Harappa 1946," Ancient India
D.	G.F. Dales	IV.	Origins of a Civilisation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q23.** With which fruit did Governor-General Dalhousie compare the Kingdom of Awadh?
 (a) Apple (b) Cherry
 (c) Orange (d) Licchi
- Q24.** The 'Dubashes' were _____.
 (a) Indian weavers who worked with the British.
 (b) Indian soldiers who worked temporarily for the British army.
 (c) Indians who could speak two languages – the local and the English.
 (d) Indian bankers who loaned money to the British.
- Q25.** "Khoob lari Mardani who to Jhansi wali rani thi." Children in many parts of India grow up reading these lines which were composed by:
 (a) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan
 (b) Maheshweta Devi
 (c) Ramdhari Singh Dinkar
 (d) Maithali Sharan Gupta
- Q26.** According to tradition and epigraphic evidence, who were the two brothers who founded the Vijayanagara Empire in 1336?
 (a) Harihara and Bukka
 (b) Bukka and Gajapati
 (c) Bukka and Krishnadeva
 (d) Harihara and Sultans
- Q27.** Consider the following statements about the epic Mahabharata. Identify the correct statements.
 A. Contents of the text can be classified into narrative and didactic.
 B. The narrative section contains stories.
 C. The didactic section contains social norms.
 D. The narrative section was added later.
 E. The text 'Mahabharata' is described as an 'itihasa' within early Sanskrit tradition.
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 (a) A, B, C, D only (b) A, C, D, E only
 (c) B, C, D, E only (d) A, B, C, E only
- Q28.** Who among the following was the President of the Constituent Assembly?
 (a) Govind Ballabh Pant
 (b) Rajendra Prasad
 (c) Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar
 (d) Vallabhbhai Patel
- Q29.** According to _____, one of the fundamental differences between Mughal India and Europe was the lack of 'private property in land' in the former.
 (a) Francois Bernier
 (b) Ibn Battuta
 (c) Al-Biruni
 (d) Jean-Baptiste Tavernier
- Q30.** Match List I with List II:

LIST - I	LIST - II
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A.	Kalibangan	I.	Haryana
B.	Shortughai	II.	Gujarat
C.	Dholavira	III.	Rajasthan
D.	Banawali	IV.	Afghanistan

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q31.** "It seems to me a suicidal and indefensible policy to allow the country to be looted of original works of ancient art". Who gave this statement?
 (a) H.H. Cole (b) Colin Mackenzie
 (c) Walter Elliot (d) John Marshall

- Q32.** The sixth century BCE is often regarded as a major turning point in Indian history. Identify the correct statements.
 A. It is an era associated with early states/mahajanapadas.
 B. It is an era associated with the development of coinage.
 C. It witnessed the growth of temple architecture and idol worship.
 D. It is regarded as the golden period of Indian painting.
 E. It is an era associated with growing use of iron.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q33.** Identify Satyajit Ray's film dealing with the decline of the aristocratic zamindari style of living?
 (a) Megha Dhaka Tara (b) Aparajito
 (c) Pather Panchali (d) Jalsaghar

- Q34.** Arrange the following mahajanapadas from West to East?
 A. Koshala
 B. Anga
 C. Magadha
 D. Matsya
 E. Gandhara

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q35.** Which of the following dynasties were related to the Vijayanagara Empire?
 A. Sangama Dynasty
 B. Aravidu Dynasty
 C. Tuluva Dynasty
 D. Suluva Dynasty
 E. Hoysala Dynasty

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q36.** Gandhi went to address a meeting of Sikhs at Gurdwara Sisganj on the occasion of _____ birthday.
(a) Guru Nanak's
(b) Guru Govind Singh's
(c) Guru Teg Bahadur's
(d) Guru Gobind Singh's

- Q37.** Identify the correct statements regarding the Subsidiary Alliance System.
A. The British would be responsible for the protection of the ally.
B. British armed contingent would be stationed in the territory of the ally.
C. The ally would have to provide the resources for maintaining the British contingent.
D. The ally could enter into agreement with other rulers without the permission of the British.
E. This system was devised by the Lord Warren Hastings.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q38.** Match List I with List II:

LIST - I (Book)		LIST - II (Author)	
A.	Badshah Nama	I.	Gulbadan Begum
B.	Char Chaman	II.	Jahangir
C.	Humayun Nama	III.	Chandrabhan Barahman
D.	Jahangir Nama	IV.	Abdul Hamid Lahori

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q39.** Terracotta models of the plough have been found at which Harappan site?
(a) Manda (b) Rangpur
(c) Banawali (d) Kot-Diji

- Q40.** Match List I with List II:

LIST - I		LIST - II	
A.	Paharias	I.	Damin-i-Koh
B.	Santhals	II.	An Economist
C.	David Ricardo	III.	Physician, served in Bengal Medical Service

D.	Francis Buchanan	IV.	Rajmahal Hills
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Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

After praising the one God ... this lowly faqira (humble soul) Jahanara went from the capital Agra in the company of my great father (Emperor Shah Jahan) towards the pure region of incomparable Ajmer ... I was committed to this idea, that every day in every station I would perform two cycles of optional prayer ...

For several days ... I did not sleep on a leopard skin at night, I did not extend my feet in the direction of the blessed sanctuary of the revered saving master, and I did not turn my back towards him. I passed the days beneath the trees. On Thursday, the fourth of the blessed month of Ramzan, I attained the happiness of pilgrimage to the illuminated and the perfumed tomb... With an hour of daylight remaining, I went to the holy sanctuary and rubbed my pale face with the dust of that threshold. From the doorway to the blessed tomb I went barefoot, kissing the ground. Having entered the dome, I went around the light-filled tomb of my master seven times.... Finally, with my own hand I put the finest quality of itar on the perfumed tomb of revered one, and having taken off the rose scarf that I had on my head, I placed it on the top of the blessed tomb....

- Q41.** In Jahanara's biography, she has shown her devotion to which Sufi saint?
(a) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya
(b) Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti
(c) Quli Khan
(d) Nasiruddin Chiragh

- Q42.** Who wrote the biography of Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti?
(a) Nur Jahan (b) Jebunnesa
(c) Roshanara (d) Jahanara

- Q43.** On which day the Mughal princess Jahanara attained the happiness of pilgrimage?
(a) On Monday, the fourth of the blessed month of Ramzan.
(b) On Tuesday, the third of the blessed month of Ramzan.
(c) On Thursday, the fourth of the blessed month of Ramzan.
(d) On Saturday, the fourth of the blessed month of Ramzan.

- Q44.** Identify the gestures that Jahanara records to indicate her devotion to the Sufi saint.
(a) She went wearing footwear.
(b) She went around the tomb three times only.
(c) She put finest quality itar on the tomb.
(d) She visited the shrine after Ramzan.

- Q45.** The biography of Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti is titled as:
(a) Munis-al-Arwah (b) Munis-al-Sama
(c) Munis-al-Zikr (d) Ziyarat

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

Why was salt symbol of protest? This is what Mahatma Gandhi wrote:

The volume of information being gained daily shows how wickedly the salt tax has been designed. In order to prevent the use of salt that has not paid the tax which is at time even fourteen times its value, the Government destroys the salt it cannot sell profitably. Thus, it taxes the nation's vital necessity; it prevents the public from manufacturing it and destroys what nature manufactures without effort. No adjective is strong enough for characterizing this wicked dog-inn-the-anger policy. From various sources I hear tales of such wanton destruction of the nation's property in all parts of India. Maunds if not tons of salt are said to be destroyed on the Konkan coast. The same tale comes from Dandi. Wherever there is likelihood of natural salt being taken away by the people living in the neighborhood of such areas for their personal use, salt officers are posted for the sole purpose of carrying on destruction. Thus, valuable national property is destroyed at national expense and salt taken out of the mouths of the people.

The salt monopoly is thus a fourfold curse. It deprives the people of a valuable easy village industry, involves wanton destruction of property that nature produces in abundance, the destruction itself means more national expenditure, and fourthly, to crown this folly, an unheard-of tax of more than 1,000 percent is exacted from a starving people.

This tax has remained so long because of the apathy of the general public. Now that it is sufficiently roused, the tax has

to go. How soon it will be abolished depends upon the strength of the people.

- Q46.** Gandhi's idea of Satyagraha was based on:
(a) Violence (b) Antagonism
(c) Non-violence (d) Fear
- Q47.** Who had the monopoly to produce salt?
(a) British Government (b) Indian Businessman
(c) Local people (d) Industrialist
- Q48.** The Salt Satyagraha is also known as:
(a) Non-Cooperation Movement
(b) Civil Disobedience Movement
(c) Khilafat Movement
(d) Quit India Movement
- Q49.** Why were maunds of salt destroyed by the salt officials?
(a) Shortage of salt.
(b) To earn maximum profit.
(c) To destroy natural resource.
(d) To repress nationalist movement.
- Q50.** Why did Gandhi consider the salt tax more oppressive than other taxes?
A. It revealed the most oppressive side of the colonial rule.
B. Salt was consumed by rich and poor alike.
C. It earned profit twenty times more than its value.
D. It was a national property, so needed to be destroyed.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(a) A, B only (b) B, C only
(c) C, D only (d) A, D only

SOLUTIONS

S1. Ans. (d)

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

S2. Ans. (d)

Sol. A and B are the correct statements regarding the town planning of Harappan civilisation.

S3. Ans. (b)

Sol. Ibn Battuta was a Moroccan traveller who visited the Indian subcontinent in the 14th century.

S4. Ans. (c)

Sol. James Fergusson was one of the earliest modern art historians who considered Sanchi to be a centre of tree and serpent worship. He was not familiar with Buddhist literature, so he misinterpreted the Buddhist symbols found at Sanchi.

S5. Ans. (b)

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

S6. Ans. (b)

Sol. Gonoo, a tribal cultivator of Singhbhum in Chotanagpur, became a rebel leader of the Kol tribals of the region.

S7. Ans. (c)

Sol. A and D are the correct statements related to Jainism.

S8. Ans. (c)

Sol. After the Partition violence, Ambedkar too no longer argued for separate electorates.

S9. Ans. (a)

Sol. The amara-nayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire. It is likely that many features of this system were derived from the iqta system of the Delhi Sultanate.

S10. Ans. (c)

Sol. A, C, E are the correct statements regarding Buddhism.

S11. Ans. (a)

Sol. Rudradaman, a Shaka ruler, rebuilt the Sudarshana Lake in the 2nd century C.E.

S12. Ans. (c)

Sol. Hampi was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in the year 1986.

S13. Ans. (d)

Sol. Sidhu Manjhi was the leader of the Santhal rebellion.

S14. Ans. (c)

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

S15. Ans. (c)

Sol. S.N. Roy wrote the book 'The Story of Indian Archaeology'.

S16. Ans. (a)

Sol. The Paharias were the hill folks who lived around the Rajmahal Hills in the early 19th century.

S17. Ans. (d)

Sol. B.N. Rau and S.N. Mukherjee were the two civil servants, who prepared a series of background papers based on a close study of the political systems operating in other countries.

S18. Ans. (c)

Sol. B, C and D are the correct statements.

S19. Ans. (c)

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

S20. Ans. (d)

Sol. The ruins at Hampi (Vijayanagara) were brought to light in 1800 by an engineer and antiquarian named Colonel Colin Mackenzie.

S21. Ans. (b)

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

S22. Ans. (d)

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

S23. Ans. (b)

Sol. In 1851 Governor General Lord Dalhousie described the kingdom of Awadh as "a cherry that will drop into our mouth one day".

S24. Ans. (c)

Sol. The dubashes were Indians who could speak two languages – the local language and English. They worked as agents and merchants, acting as intermediaries between Indian society and the British.

S25. Ans. (a)

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

S26. Ans. (a)

Sol. According to tradition and epigraphic evidence, the two brothers who founded the Vijayanagara Empire in 1336 were Harihara and Bukka.

S27. Ans. (d)

Sol. A, B, C, E are the correct statements about the epic Mahabharata.

S28. Ans. (b)

Sol. Rajendra Prasad was the President of the Constituent Assembly.

S29. Ans. (a)

Sol. According to Bernier, one of the fundamental differences between Mughal India and Europe was the lack of private property in land in the former.

S30. Ans. (b)

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

S31. Ans. (a)

Sol. H.H. Cole wrote: "It seems to me a suicidal and indefensible policy to allow the country to be looted of original works of ancient art."

S32. Ans. (d)

Sol. A, B, E are the correct statements.

S33. Ans. (d)

Sol. Satyajit Ray's film "Jalsaghar" deals with the decline of the aristocratic zamindari style of living.

S34. Ans. (c)

Sol. The correct order for the mahajanapadas from West to East is E, D, A, C, B.

S35. Ans. (c)

Sol. A, B, C, D were the dynasties related to the Vijayanagara Empire

S36. Ans. (a)

Sol. On 28 November 1947, on the occasion of Guru Nanak's birthday, Gandhiji went to address a meeting of Sikhs at Gurdwara Sisganj.

S37. Ans. (d)

Sol. A, B, C are the correct statements regarding the Subsidiary Alliance System.

S38. Ans. (c)

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

S39. Ans. (c)

Sol. Terracotta models of the plough have been found at sites in Cholistan and at Banawali (Haryana).

S40. Ans. (c)

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

S41. Ans. (b)

Sol. Jahanara expressed her devotion to Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti in her biography.

S42. Ans. (d)

Sol. Jahanara wrote the biography of Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti.

S43. Ans. (c)

Sol. Jahanara writes that she attained the happiness of pilgrimage to the illuminated and the perfumed tomb on Thursday, the fourth of the blessed month of Ramzan.

S44. Ans. (c)

Sol. Jahanara recorded that she put the finest quality itar on the tomb as a gesture of her devotion.

S45. Ans. (a)

Sol. The biography of Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti is titled as "Munis-al-Arwah."

S46. Ans. (c)

Sol. Gandhi's idea of Satyagraha was based on the principle of non-violence.

S47. Ans. (a)

Sol. The British government had a monopoly on the production and sale of salt in India.

S48. Ans. (b)

Sol. The Salt Satyagraha is also known as Civil Disobedience Movement.

S49. Ans. (b)

Sol. The British government destroyed maunds of salt because it could not sell it profitably.

S50. Ans. (a)

Sol. A and B are the reasons due to which Gandhi considered the salt tax more oppressive than other taxes.