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**COMBINED COMPETITIVE (PRELIMINARY) EXAMINATION, 2011**

Serial No. **001391**      **INDIAN HISTORY**      **C**  
Code No. 11

Time Allowed : Two Hours      Maximum Marks : 300

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SEAL

- The founder of the dynasty of the Cholas, Vijayalaya was the feudatory of the :  
(A) Rashtrakuta King      (B) Pallava King  
(C) Chalukya King      (D) Chera King
- The Chola King who assumed the title of Mummadi Chola was :  
(A) Vijayalaya      (B) Aditya I  
(C) Rajaraja I      (D) Rajendra I
- In the Chola empire, Nagram was an assembly of the :  
(A) Merchants      (B) Senior Citizens  
(C) Village Headmen      (D) Landlords residing in the cities
- Which dynasty was well known for excellent village administration ?  
(A) Pallavas      (B) Cholas  
(C) Pandyas      (D) Chalukyas
- The Devadasi system became quite prevalent from the Chola period because of the :  
(A) Decline in the position of women  
(B) Remarkable achievements of women in music  
(C) Feudal character of polity and society  
(D) Temples became large complexes which required a large number of women workers
- The *iqta* was a :  
(A) Transferable revenue assignment      (B) Wing of the army  
(C) Schedule of revenue rates      (D) Investiture from the Caliph
- Who from amongst the following historians says that Muhammad bin Tughlaq transferred the capital because Deogiri was centrally situated ?  
(A) Isami      (B) Afif  
(C) Firishtha      (D) Barani
- The *Turkan-i Chihalgani* were the :  
(A) Slave nobles who acquire domination after Iltutmish  
(B) Military officers of Alauddin Khalji  
(C) Court poets of Balban  
(D) Non-Turkish foreigners of high lineage
- The first Sultan who adopted the policy of making revenue assignments hereditary was :  
(A) Jalaluddin Khalji      (B) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq  
(C) Muhammad bin Tughlaq      (D) Firuz Tughlaq

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10. Under the Khaljis and the Tughlaqs the village headman was called :  
 (A) Patwari (B) Khot  
 (C) Mukhya (D) Balahar
11. During the reign of Alauddin Khalji, the controller of the grain market was known as :  
 (A) Diwan-i Riyasat (B) Sarkar-i Mandi  
 (C) Ariz-i Mumalik (D) Shuhna-i Mandi
12. The Sulatan who called expert genealogists to Delhi for determining the family status of officers and government servants was :  
 (A) Iltutmish (B) Balban  
 (C) Muhammad bin Tughlaq (D) Firuz Tughlaq
13. *Malik, Inam* and *Waqf* grants were resumed by :  
 (A) Iltutmish (B) Balban  
 (C) Alauddin Khalji (D) Firuz Tughlaq
14. In his agrarian measures Alauddin Khalji was helped by an efficient revenue minister :  
 (A) Sharaf Qaini (B) Ainul Mulk  
 (C) Alaul Mulk (D) Almas Beg
15. Which one of the following taxes exacted by Alauddin Khalji has not explained by Barani ?  
 (A) Kharaj (B) Charai  
 (C) Kari or Karhi (D) Ghari
16. The term *aizza* was used by Muhammad bin Tughlaq for :  
 (A) Nobles of foreign origin (B) Indigenous nobles  
 (C) Old nobles of Balban (D) Old nobles of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
17. According to Barani, Muhammad bin Tughlaq's token currency experiment failed because :  
 (A) Foreign merchants stopped bringing goods to India  
 (B) There was wide-spread counter-fieting  
 (C) There was a shortage of silver in India  
 (D) The government minted too many token coins
18. Under Alauddin Khalji *Karvanian* were :  
 (A) Secret spies (B) Grain transporters  
 (C) Officials recording arrival of caravans (D) Officials incharge of transit taxes

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19. In the Vijayanagar empire, the officer who recorded the oral orders of the king was :  
 (A) Vasalkariyam (B) Sarvanayaka  
 (C) Rayasam (D) Mudrakarta
20. The nucleus of the administration of empire of Vijayanagar was :  
 (A) Council of Ministers (B) Imperial Secretariat  
 (C) Army Headquarters (D) Imperial Revenue Department
21. The nayakas in the Vijayanagar empire were :  
 (A) High civil and military officers (B) Hereditary military governors  
 (C) Military commanders (D) Feudal chiefs
22. A large number of women were employed in the empire of Vijayanagar as :  
 (A) Royal bodyguards (B) Palace guards  
 (C) Accountants (D) All of the above
23. The founder of the Chishti silsila in India was :  
 (A) Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti (B) Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj-i Shakar  
 (C) Shaikh Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki (D) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya
24. A biographical dictionary of the sufis Gulzar-i Abrar was written by :  
 (A) Shaikh Abdul Haq Muhaddis Dehlavi (B) Amir Khusrau  
 (C) Shaikh Nasiruddin Chiragh Dehlavi (D) Muhammad Ghausi Shattari
25. The Bhakti saint who was not a worshipper of Krishna, was :  
 (A) Mirabai (B) Vallabhacharya  
 (C) Surdas (D) Ramananda
26. Which one of the Bhakti saints who first joined the Sufis but later left them ?  
 (A) Tukaram (B) Nanak  
 (C) Kabir (D) Namdev
27. The carpet which regulated the graded seating of the nobles in Humayun's court, described by Khwand Mir, was known as :  
 (A) Buyutat-i padshahi (B) Bistat-i nishat  
 (C) Sarkar-i murad (D) Shahnashin
28. The term applied to an individual trooper directly in the command of the emperor under Babur was known as :  
 (A) Naukarlar (B) Ichiki  
 (C) Beglar (D) Yikitar

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29. According to the four divisions of the Central Government under Humayun, the affairs of the agriculture, building and the administration of the exchequer lands were assigned to :  
(A) Hawai (B) Atishi  
(C) Khaki (D) Abi
30. Under the zabti system the most fertile land was classified as :  
(A) Polaj (B) Parauti  
(C) Chachar (D) Banjar
31. The theory of Nur Jahan Junta was propounded by :  
(A) R.P. Tripathi (B) S. Nurul Hasan  
(C) Beni Prasad (D) Satish Chandra
32. The painter sent by Jahangir to Iran to prepare portraits of Shah Abbas and his nobles was :  
(A) Aqa Riza (B) Mansur  
(C) Bishandas (D) Manohar
33. Trabeate with decorative arcading is the characteristic of the buildings of :  
(A) Humayun (B) Akbar  
(C) Jahangir (D) Shahjahan
34. The tomb of Shaikh Salim Chishti is in :  
(A) Agra (B) Fatehpur Sikri  
(C) Aurangabad (D) Mandu
35. Ramayana was translated into Persian by :  
(A) Faizi (B) Abdul Qadir Badauni  
(C) Abdur Rahim Khan-i Khanan (D) Dara Shukoh
36. The first English factory to be fortified among the following was :  
(A) Madras (B) Bombay  
(C) Masulipatam (D) Surat
37. The English governor in India who was expelled by Aurangzeb was :  
(A) Sir Nicholas Waite (B) Sir John Child  
(C) Sir John Gayer (D) Aungier

38. The bargis and silahdars were the two branches of :  
(A) Navy (B) Infantry  
(C) Spy organization (D) Cavalry
39. Shahu was captured in his infancy by Mughal officer :  
(A) Shaista Khan (B) Chin Qilich Khan  
(C) Diler Khan (D) Muqarrab Khan
40. After gaining complete victory in the third Anglo-Maratha War, the British abolished the Peshwaship and allowed Bajji Rao II to retire at :  
(A) Bednur (B) Bithur  
(C) Koregaon (D) Kirki
41. Aurangzeb was succeeded by :  
(A) Prince Azam (B) Prince Muzzam  
(C) Prince Akbar (D) Prince Kam Bakhsh
42. The Mughal prince who organized a conspiracy to murder Murshid Quli Khan, the Diwan of Bengal, was :  
(A) Prince Akbar (B) Prince Khujista Akhtar  
(C) Prince Azim-us Shan (D) Prince Rafi-ul Qadar
43. Murshid Quli Khan revised Shah Shuja's revenue settlement of 1658 and the paraganas were distributed in place of 34 sarkars into :  
(A) 11 Chaklas (B) 12 Chaklas  
(C) 13 Chaklas (D) 14 Chaklas
44. The Afghan leader who rebelled against Alivardi Khan was :  
(A) Mustafa Khan (B) Zainuddin Ahmad Khan  
(C) Mir Habib (D) Abdul Nabi Khan
45. Haider Ali obtained the office of the faujdar of Sira from :  
(A) Nizam-ul Mulk (B) Muzaffar Jang  
(C) Nasir Jang (D) Basalat Jang
46. Haider Ali's army was divided into contingents of a standard number of soldiers with fixed allotments of guns and transport. These contingents were known as :  
(A) Tukri (B) Poligars  
(C) Jangis (D) Risalas

47. Ranjit Singh got rid of his powerful Diwan by sending him on a dangerous expedition to :  
 (A) Kaithal (B) Peshawar  
 (C) Dilawargarh (D) Wazirabad
48. In occupying Lahore, Ranjit Singh was helped by :  
 (A) Zaman Shah of Afghanistan (B) Shahanchi Khan, Officer of Zaman Shah  
 (C) Sahib Singh of Gujarat (D) Muzaffar Khan, governor of Multan
49. When Clive and Watson captured Chandnager, a French settlement, Sirajuddaula accused them of violating the :  
 (A) Treaty of Alinagar (B) Treaty of Fort William  
 (C) Treaty of Murshidabad (D) Treaty of Cassimbazar
50. The immediate cause of dispute that led to the battle of Buxar was :  
 (A) Abolition of all duties on internal trade  
 (B) Formation of an alliance against the English  
 (C) Mir Qasim's secret correspondence with Shujauddaula  
 (D) Additional fortifications of Calcutta
51. The Diwani right was given to the British East India Company in 1765 by :  
 (A) Shah Alam (B) Shujauddaula  
 (C) Bahadur Shah (D) Mir Qasim
52. Bengal's revenue was sent to England by the East India Company through purchase of Indian goods and these purchases were known as :  
 (A) Internal exchange (B) Company's exports  
 (C) Company's capital (D) Investments
53. The rural capitalist class, which emerged as a result of the British economic policies in India, was composed of :  
 (A) Money-lender (B) Big landlords  
 (C) Zamindars (D) All the above
54. The Ryotwari Settlement was introduced in Madras Presidency during the governorship of :  
 (A) Thomas Paine (B) Thomas Munro  
 (C) James Grant (D) John Shore
55. The industrial development of India began with the introduction of :  
 (A) Textile Mills (B) Railways  
 (C) Loans for indigo plantation (D) Government Banks

56. After the death of Sayyid Ahmad, the leadership of the Wahabi Movement was assumed by :  
 (A) Wilayat Ali and Inayat Ali (B) Shah Muhammad Ismail  
 (C) Shah Waliullah (D) Shah Abdul Aziz
57. Haji Shariatullah was the leader of :  
 (A) Wahabi Movement (B) Faraizi Movement  
 (C) Khasi Uprising (D) Naikada Movement
58. The first symptoms of unrest appeared in Bengal early in 1857 at :  
 (A) Barrackpore (B) Meerut  
 (C) 24 Paraganas (D) Chaderanagar
59. When the sepoys broke out into open revolt at Meerut on 10 May, 1857, the British commanding Officer there was ?  
 (A) General Hearvey (B) General Henry Lawrence  
 (C) Major James Outram (D) General Hewitt
60. At Kanpur, the leader of the Revolt of 1857 was :  
 (A) Bakht Khan (B) Maulvi Ahmadullah  
 (C) Nana Sahib (D) Pir Ali
61. Raja Rammohan Roy had to publish three Appeals to the Christian public in defence of his work :  
 (A) Precepts of Jesus (B) Mother of Jesus  
 (C) Tuhfatul Muwahidin (D) Humble Suggestions
62. Brahmo-samaj was provided leadership after the death of Raja Rammohan Roy by :  
 (A) Mahadev Govind Ranade (B) Tarachand Chakaravarti  
 (C) Debendra Nath Tagore (D) Swami Dayanand
63. The founder of the Satyashodhak was :  
 (A) C.R. Reddy (B) Ramabai  
 (C) Keshab Chandra Sen (D) Jyotiba Phule
64. The first modern trade union was founded in India by :  
 (A) V.V. Giri (B) N.M. Joshi  
 (C) B.P. Wadia (D) C.R. Das



65. Which one of the following was not a peasant movement ?  
 (A) Kheda Satyagraha (B) Bardoli Satyagraha  
 (C) Champaran Satyagraha (D) Namdhari Movement
66. Surendra Nath Banerjee belonged to the group of the Indian National Congress generally known as :  
 (A) Extremists (B) Moderates  
 (C) Free Thinkers (D) Supporters
67. In 1889, a British Committee of the Indian National Congress was founded which started a journal known as :  
 (A) Indian Opinion (B) India  
 (C) Young India (D) Indian Affairs
68. In December, 1915 both the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress held their annual sessions at :  
 (A) Bombay (B) Madras  
 (C) Surat (D) Lucknow
69. In India the Ghadar Party started its activities in :  
 (A) Central India (B) Punjab  
 (C) Bombay (D) Awadh
70. Then on-cooperation movement was suspended by Gandhi in February, 1922 due to a violent incident at :  
 (A) Kheda (B) Jallianwala Bagh  
 (C) Chauri Chaura (D) Surat
71. Gandhi founded the Satyagraha Sabha whose members took a pledge to disobey :  
 (A) Salt Laws (B) Indian Councils Act of 1909  
 (C) Public Safety Bill (D) Rowlatt Act
72. The main form of political work by the early communists was to organize :  
 (A) Peasants and workers (B) Students and teachers  
 (C) Unemployed youth (D) Secular political workers
73. Who threw a challenge to the Indian leaders to prepare a Constitution (1928) to which all parties would agree ?  
 (A) Lord Birkenhead (B) Lord Irwin  
 (C) Lord Goschen (D) Earl of Willingdon

74. In which Round Table Conference, Gandhi participated as a member of the Indian National Congress ?  
 (A) First (B) Second  
 (C) Third (D) None
75. The slogan 'do or die' was given by Gandhi during :  
 (A) Champaran Satyagrah, 1917  
 (B) Quit India Movement, 1942  
 (C) Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930-31  
 (D) Non-Cooperation Movement, 1920-22
76. Who directly denied to accept the Nehru Report ?  
 (A) Justice Ameer Ali (B) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad  
 (C) Mrs. Annie Besant (D) M.A. Jinnah
77. To secure the active cooperation of the Indians in the war effort, the British government sent to India a mission known as :  
 (A) Wavell Mission (B) War Mission  
 (C) Cripps Mission (D) Cabinet Mission
78. The All India Congress Committee passed the famous 'Quit India' resolution on 8 August, 1942 at its meeting held at :  
 (A) Karachi (B) Surat  
 (C) Bombay (D) Lucknow
79. Sir Patrick Lawrence who came as member of the Cabinet Commission was :  
 (A) Secretary of State for India (B) President of the Board of Trade  
 (C) Class-fellow of M.A. Jinnah (D) British Resident at Kabul
80. Forward Block was founded by :  
 (A) C.R. Das (B) Saifuddin Kichlu  
 (C) Subhash Chandra Bose (D) Rash Behari Bose
81. Which of the following places is not associated with the Indus Valley Civilization ?  
 (A) Kalibangan (B) Lothal  
 (C) Taxila (D) Chanhu-daro
82. The Indus Valley Civilization was :  
 (A) Urban (B) Rural  
 (C) Primitive (D) Aryan

83. The people of the Indus Valley Civilization worshipped :  
 (A) Pasupati (B) Indra and Varuna  
 (C) Brahma (D) Vishnu
84. Which of the following presents the most significant feature of the Indus Valley Civilization ?  
 (A) Burnt brick buildings (B) First true arches  
 (C) Buildings of worship (D) Art and architecture
85. Indus Valley Civilization was spread over :  
 (A) Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan  
 (B) Punjab, Sind, Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujarat  
 (C) Along Indus river  
 (D) Sind, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, U.P., Rajasthan, Gujarat
86. Rigveda contains :  
 (A) Rituals to be adopted by people (B) Yagnas to be performed  
 (C) Hymns in honour of gods (D) History of Vedic period
87. Which of the following Vedas is the oldest ?  
 (A) Rigveda (B) Yajurveda  
 (C) Atharvaveda (D) Samaveda
88. The site that played the role of Harappan docking station was :  
 (A) Harappa (B) Kalibangan  
 (C) Surkotada (D) Lothal
89. The most important industry of the Harappans at Lothal and Chanhu-daro was :  
 (A) Ship-building (B) Bead-making  
 (C) Handlooms (D) Stone weapons
90. Which of the following is not a great epic of the Sangam literature ?  
 (A) Ettutoggai (B) Manimkalai  
 (C) Pattupattu (D) Tolkappiyam
91. Small village Assemblies during the Sangam Age were known as :  
 (A) Podiyil (B) Avai  
 (C) Manaram (D) Ambalan
92. The most favourite god of the Tamils during the Sangam Age was :  
 (A) Indra (B) Tirumal  
 (C) Varuna (D) Murugan

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93. Buddha's preaching was mainly in regard to :  
 (A) Belief in one god (B) Purity of thought and conduct  
 (C) Practice of rituals (D) Idol worship
94. At which place did the Buddha deliver his first sermon ?  
 (A) Bodhi-Gaya (B) Sanchi  
 (C) Samath (D) Kushinagar
95. In which language did the Buddha give his discourses ?  
 (A) Magadhi (B) Sanskrit  
 (C) Prakrit (D) Pali
96. The main Bhagavata deity Vasudeva Krishna was a :  
 (A) Warrior God (B) Protector of cattle world  
 (C) Philosopher and Preacher (D) All of the above
97. According to Bhagavatism the cause of all human sins is :  
 (A) Lobha (greed) (B) Maya (illusion)  
 (C) Avidya (ignorance) (D) Asatya (falsehood)
98. Which of the following non-Vedic sects was the earliest to be merged into Brahmanism ?  
 (A) Bhagavatism (B) Saivism  
 (C) Saktism (D) Vaishnavism
99. Asoka is generally mentioned in his inscriptions as :  
 (A) Amitraghata (B) Devanampiya Tissa  
 (C) Jalauka (D) Devanampiya Piyadasi
100. Megasthenes was the ambassador of :  
 (A) Seleucus (B) Alexander  
 (C) Darius (D) Antiochus
101. The central point of Asoka's Dhamma was :  
 (A) Respect to Priests (B) Loyalty to the King  
 (C) Peace and non-violence (D) Pilgrimage to Buddhist religious places
102. Kautilya's Arthashastra primarily deals with :  
 (A) The economy of the state  
 (B) The art of fighting  
 (C) The principles and practices of statecraft  
 (D) The art of improving relations with foreign powers

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103. Which one of the following scripts has not been used in writing Asokan edicts ?

- (A) Siddhamatrika (B) Aramaic  
(C) Brahmi (D) Kharoshthi

104. In Mauryan administration *yuktas* were :

- (A) Judicial Officers (B) Clerks or Secretaries  
(C) Provincial Governors (D) Revenue Officers

105. The most famous centre of learning during the Mauryan period was :

- (A) Vallabhi (B) Nalanda  
(C) Taxila (D) Ujjain

106. Mathura was a great centre for the manufacture of a special type of cloth which was called :

- (A) Shataka (B) Aman  
(C) Khasa (D) Chhipika

107. The most significant Roman export to India was the large number of coins, invariably made of :

- (A) Bronze and Copper (B) Bronze and Iron  
(C) Ivory and Precious Stones (D) Gold and Silver

108. On account of contact with Rome, the Kushans issued dinar type of :

- (A) Silver coins (B) Copper coins  
(C) Gold coins (D) Ivory coins

109. The first to establish trade contacts with the Roman empire were :

- (A) Western Sakas (B) Vakatakas  
(C) Tamil and Chera Kingdoms (D) Kushans

110. The gold coins of the Guptas were known as :

- (A) Satamana (B) Karshapana  
(C) Guptapana (D) Dinar

111. During the post-Gupta period, the taxation system was most oppressive in :

- (A) Malwa (B) Kashmir  
(C) Bengal and Bihar (D) Gujarat

112. The King's share of the produce was normally known as :

- (A) Bhaga (B) Hiranya  
(C) Bhoga (D) Kara

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113. *Malla-kara* was :

- (A) Additional impost levied in times of emergency  
(B) Forced labour  
(C) Bonus  
(D) Fine imposed on tax-evaders

114. The term *vishti* stands for :

- (A) Ordinary cultivator (B) Taxpayer  
(C) Special grant (D) Forced labour

115. The King's share of the produce was normally :

- (A) One-third to one-fourth (B) One-sixth to one-tenth  
(C) One-fifth to one-tenth (D) One-tenth to one-twentieth

116. Megasthenes divides Indian society into seven classes, of which the second class was that of :

- (A) Merchants (B) Philosophers and teachers  
(C) Farmers (D) Warriors

117. In Mauryan administration women could be employed as :

- (A) Intelligence agents and spies (B) Superintendents of weaving establishments  
(C) Royal body guards (D) All of the above

118. The term *gotra* means :

- (A) Professional subcastes (B) Caste of the mother  
(C) Common ancestor of each subcaste (D) Caste of the father

119. Detailed social rules and regulations were laid down in the :

- (A) Smritis (B) Grihya-Sutras  
(C) Both Smritis and Grihya-Sutras (D) Puranas and Varta Sahitya

120. Which of the following sects gave women an important place in their cult and instituted orders of female ascetics ?

- (A) Jains (B) Ajivikas  
(C) Tantric sects (D) Buddhists

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